

COVID-19 Weekly Situation Report

# of Countries Reporting	New Cases Reported in the Week	New Deaths Reported in the Week	Total Cases Reported	Total Deaths Reported
11 out of 11	614 080	17 475	40 522 861	627 864

as of 22 August 2021

# of Countries introduced COVID-19 vaccine	Total number of doses administered	# of persons who received the first dose	# of persons fully vaccinated	First dose per 100 population (of countries vaccinating)
10 out of 11	770 824 510	577 831 057	192 993 453	28.34

as of 24 August 2021

Highlights

- The South East Asia Region (SEAR) remains the third most affected WHO Region with 40.5 million cases, after the Americas (81.7 million cases) and European Regions (63.7 million cases).
- For the ninth consecutive week, there has been an increase in new cases globally, with a 1% (n=4 553 625) increase in week 33 compared to the previous week.
- During this period, Americas, European and Western Pacific Regions have reported increase in new cases, whereas, South East Asia, Eastern Mediterranean Region and Africa Regions reported decrease in new cases.
- Specifically, for SEAR there has been a 16% decrease in new cases (n=614 080) compared to the previous week. This is largely due to the continuing decline in new cases in India, Indonesia and Bangladesh. However, significant increase in the new cases continue in Sri Lanka, Timor Leste and a few states in India (most notably Kerala) for last several weeks, with high test positivity rate (TPR). Also, Thailand's TPR remains very high with the high incidence of cases and deaths.
- More than 770 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been administered by ten countries in the SEA Region with more than 595 million doses in India alone.

Overview of situation (epidemiological week #33 for the period between 16 August – 22 August 2021)

- India reported a 10.3% decrease in new cases (n=231 658), compared to the previous week; all states and Union Territories in India except Kerala have reported a decline in new cases. A high case incidence (>150 cases per week per 100 000 population) was reported in the states of Kerala, Mizoram and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The test positivity rate (TPR) remains at 2.1% nationally. However, a TPR higher than 10% continue to be reported in the states of Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram and Sikkim.
- Thailand has reported a 5.7% decline in new cases after nine consecutive weeks of increase; however, new deaths continue to increase (by 31%) compared to the previous week. The top five provinces reporting highest COVID-19 cases are Bangkok, Samut Sakhon, Samut Prakan, Chonburi and Nonthaburi with Bangkok contributing 21% of all new cases. The TPR has reduced compared to the previous week but still high at 34.5% at the national level.
- Indonesia reported a decline in new cases for the fifth consecutive week; in week 33, there has been a 33.6% decrease in new cases (n=125 102), and in deaths compared to the previous week. Although number of new deaths (n=8 784) is on a declining trend, it was the highest weekly number reported globally across all countries. Weekly case incidence at national level continues to decline; however, high case incidence (>150 cases per 100 000 population per week) still reported in North Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Bangka Belitung islands, DI Yogyakarta and Bali. The daily testing numbers are decreasing, as is the TPR but still high at 19.6% nationally; TPR ranges between 5.6% in West Papua to 66.5% in Bangka Belitung Islands.
- Bangladesh continues to report a declining trend in new cases across all divisions with a 34% decrease in new cases (n=43 096) compared to the previous week. Dhaka (56.8%) and Chattogram (17.1%) divisions continue reporting the bulk of new cases (73.9% combined). The number of daily tests has declined across all divisions and the TPR has also decreased to 18.9% nationally. All divisions except Sylhet are reporting TPR of less than 20%.

- Sri Lanka reported higher number of new cases for the sixth consecutive week; in week 33, there has been a 40.3% increase in new cases (n=35 032) compared to previous week. All nine provinces reported an increase in new cases in week 33, with Central, Eastern and North Central Provinces reporting more than 100% increase. Genomic sequencing in the last week showed Delta variant in 84 out of 94 (89%) samples tested, indicating continuing surge of delta variant in the country. The daily number of tests have increased in the last week compared to previous week and there has been an increase in TPR, currently at 19.7% nationally.
- Myanmar continues to report a declining trend in new cases with a 21.6% decline (n=19 406), compared to the previous week. Higher number of new cases compared to previous week were reported in Kayah, Shan, Shan East and Shan South. The top five regions and states reporting highest number of new cases last week are Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Shan South and Tanintharyi. The daily testing numbers in week 33 have reduced compared to the previous week; the TPR has decreased from previous week, but still high at 24.9% nationally.
- Nepal reported a 12.8% decline in number of new cases (n=15 161) compared to the previous week. Out of the total new cases reported last week, 52.4% of cases were reported in Bagmati province followed by 19.1% from Province 1 and 17.3% from Gandaki province. The TPR continues to decline but still high at 21.2% at the national level.
- Timor-Leste continues to report an increasing trend in new cases for four consecutive weeks. In week 33, there has been a 59.4% increase in new cases (n=1 651) compared to previous week with a surge of new cases reported across several municipalities including Dili, Covalima, Manatuto, Ræoa. A high proportion of Delta variant has been confirmed in samples tested in Dili (92% of samples) and Ermera (88%) municipalities. TPR continues to increase and is at 25.5% nationally.
- Maldives reported a 5.2% increase in new cases (n= 822) compared to previous week, however cases continue to decline in Greater Male region (GMR). During the last week, the number of islands reporting sporadic cluster of cases have increased compared to the previous week. Genomic sequencing results have identified Delta variant in 63 out of 64 samples. The TPR at the national level is slightly higher than last week at 2.2% at the national level.
- Bhutan reported a 48.1 % decline in new cases (n=14) compared to the previous week. Cases continue to be detected in the two active clusters of Phuntsholing and Samtse which are bordering India; most of the new cases are detected among contacts and at points of entry (i.e. they are imported cases). The TPR at the national level remains at 0.1%.

Figure 1: COVID-19 epidemiological curve for SEAR. The inserted table shows reported number of cumulative COVID-19 cases, deaths and Case Fatality rate (CFR) for the 11 countries in SEAR from 1 January 2020 to 22 August 2021

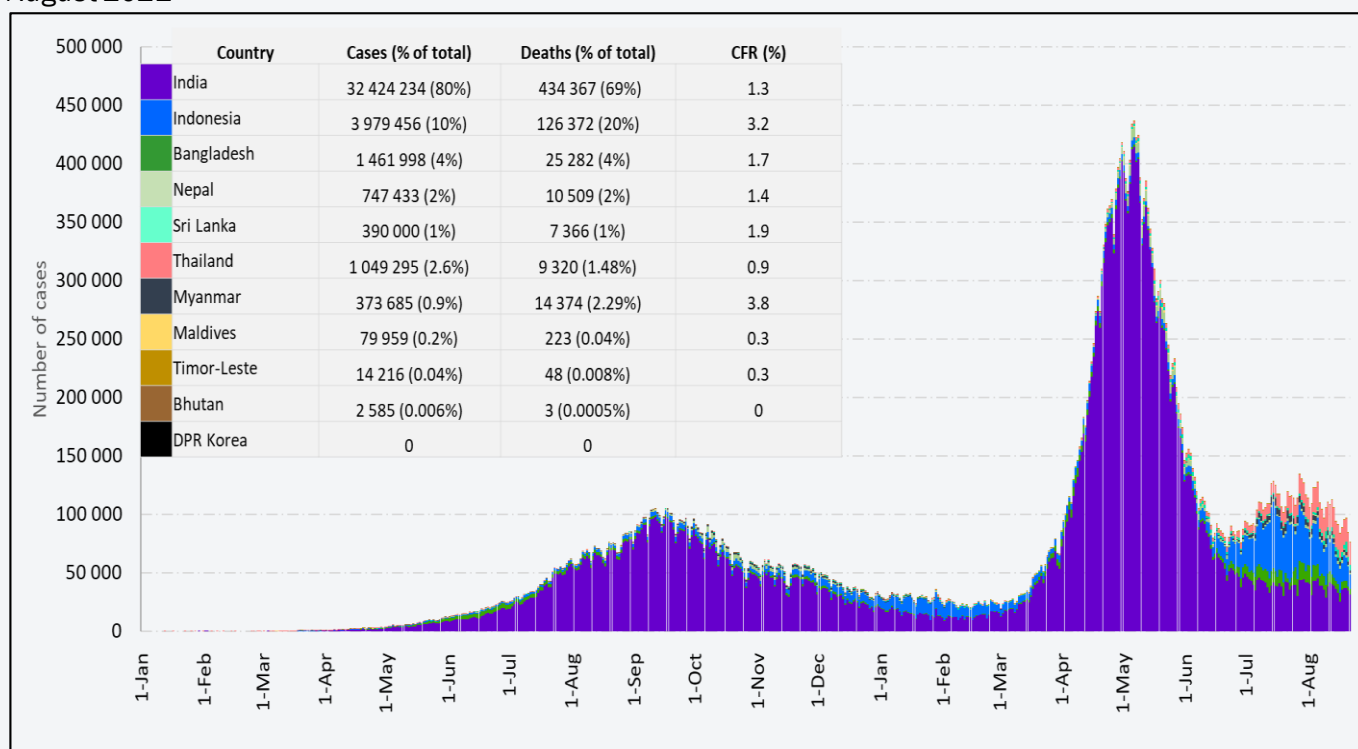


Table 1: Regional COVID-19 situation, as of 22 August 2021

Country		Total cases	Total cases per 1 million pop	Total deaths	CFR	New cases (last 7 days)	% change in new cases*	TPR (last 7 DMA)
India		32 424 234	23 496	434 367	1.3	231 658	-10.3	2.1
Indonesia		3 979 456	14 549	126 372	3.2	125 102	-33.6	19.6
Bangladesh		1 461 998	8 877	25 282	1.7	43 096	-33.9	18.9
Nepal		747 433	25 653	10 509	1.4	15 161	-12.8	21.2
Thailand		1 049 295	15 033	9 320	0.9	142 138	-5.7	34.6
Sri Lanka		390 000	18 213	7 366	1.9	35 032	40.3	19.7
Myanmar		373 685	6 868	14 374	3.8	19 406	-21.6	25.0
Maldives		79 959	147 924	223	0.3	822	5.2	2.2
Timor-Leste		14 216	10 782	48	0.3	1 651	59.4	25.5
Bhutan		2 585	3 350	3	0.1	14	-48.1	0.1
DPR Korea		0						
SEAR total		40 522 861	20 047	627 864	-	614 080	-16.0	-

WHO SEARO, in collaboration with WHO Country offices, continues to monitor the detection and reporting of SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern (VOCs) in the region (Table 2).

Table 2: SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern (VOC) in SEAR, as of 24 August 2021

Country	Alpha	Beta	Gamma	Delta
Bangladesh	●	●	-	●
Bhutan	●	●		●
India	●	●	●**	●
Indonesia	●	●	-	●
Maldives	●	-	-	●
Nepal	●	-	-	●
Sri Lanka	●	●	-	●
Thailand	●	●	●**	●
Timor-Leste	●**	-	-	●
Myanmar	●	-	-	●

** detection of VOCs only in incoming travelers under quarantine

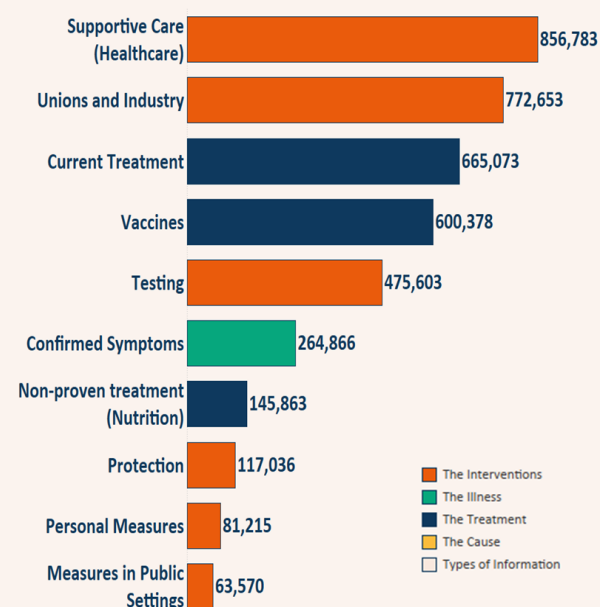
Key operational updates

Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE):

- The SEARO weekly COVID-19 Infodemic Intelligence report has revealed that COVID-19 digital conversations across the Region are decreasing. The highest volume of conversations relates to healthcare issues, such as cytokine storms and concerns about the “third wave”. Conversations around vaccines have decreased compared to previous weeks, but with about 600 000 digital conversations, this topic is still among the top three by volume. Top questions were around reinfection after vaccination and how to prevent COVID-19.
- The SEARO Rumour and Misinformation Surveillance and Response System (RMSRS) has detected 32 rumours from open digital sources. Most rumours remain around vaccines and cures.
- WHO/SEARO developed social media gifs to address widely circulating rumours like whether vegetarians were protected from COVID-19, whether COVID-19 could be transmitted through breastmilk, and whether certain spices could cure COVID-19.
- An analysis of strengths and gaps in RCCE for SEAR has been conducted in order to inform strengthening capacity in this area.

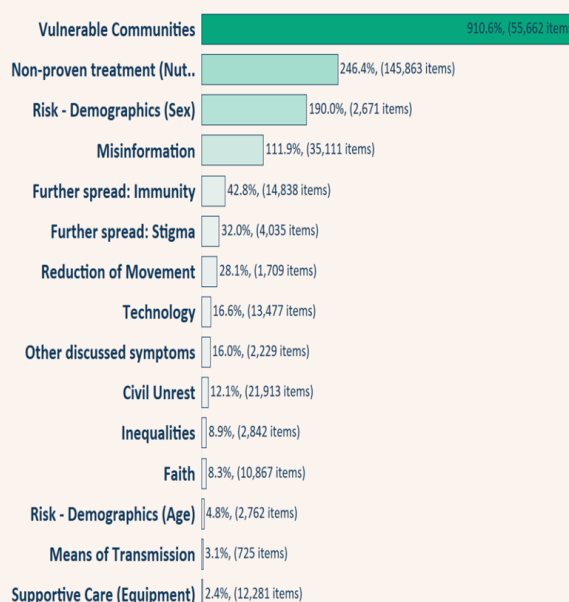
Top 10 topics by volume

Social media mentions of selected categories per taxonomy



Top rising topics

Based on % change of conversation volume from the previous week



Laboratory:

- From 17-19 August 2021, WHO/SEAR conducted the 14th bi-regional meeting of influenza surveillance with national influenza centres from SEAR and Western Pacific Region (WPRO). In the meeting, Member States (MSs) agreed on the following priorities (1) integrating sentinel surveillance for influenza and SARS-CoV-2 in line with WHO's interim guidance, (2) identifying approaches for accelerated strengthening of laboratory systems using experiences from COVID-19, and (3) use experience of COVID-19 pandemic vaccine deployment for updating Pandemic Influenza Vaccine Deployment plans.
- WHO/SEARO in collaboration with “Access to COVID-19 Tools-Accelerator (ACT-A) Diagnostics pillar” conducted a regional roundtable meeting in SEARO. The meeting identified (1) high impact approaches that countries can adapt to improve COVID-19 diagnostics and laboratory response, and (2) barriers that continue to persist, preventing the rapid scale up of testing in the SEAR MS, with a view to developing pragmatic approaches in ensuring required support is provided from WHO and partners through the ACT-A diagnostic pillar.

Operations Support and Logistics:

- Ongoing coordination with SEAR Member States and WHO headquarters to facilitate expedition of the supply requests including personal protective equipment/biomedical/laboratory diagnostics items through COVID-19 supply chain system (CSCS) to the end users and to resolve some of the supply challenges faced by Member States.

- WHO has so far supported essential supplies worth USD 57 million to SEAR Member States including 4 893 500 gloves, 6 940 500 medical masks, 632 300 gowns, 3 175 000 antigen based rapid diagnostics tests, 3 203 200 swabs, 2 745 268 real-time reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) test kits, 1 877 126 extraction kits, 10 760 nasal oxygen cannula, and 7 818 oxygen concentrators.
- WHO is supporting Timor Leste with procurement and shipment of essential lifesaving COVID-19 supplies in response to rapid surge of COVID-19 cases in the country.

Key country updates

Bangladesh:

- The government will start the mass vaccination drive to administer the second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine from 7 September 2021. The target is to vaccinate 80% of the population with at least one dose by February 2022.
- The government has allowed COVID-19 vaccination for students above 18 years of age and necessary changes have been made for students to register for vaccines through the Surokkha portal.
- Bangladesh received 781 440 doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccines on 21 August 2021.

Bhutan:

- Bhutan has provided 150 000 doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine as a loan to Thailand.
- The government is considering to re-open tourism and conducting discussions at various levels for drafting guidelines.
- Restrictions in high-risk borders districts are now being gradually eased based on risk assessment
- The Ministry of Health has completed the assessment of continuity of essential health services including community health needs and perception around the use of essential health services during COVID-19.

DPR Korea:

- No case of COVID-19 has been reported as of 19 August 2021.
- Cumulatively 37 291 persons have been tested with reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at an interval of 10 days (total samples: 74 308) and all were found negative for COVID-19. These include 665 persons who were tested during the period of 12-19 August 2021, of which 97 were people with influenza-like illness and/or severe acute respiratory infections and rest 568 were health care workers.

India:

- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has decided to provide vaccination certificates to all participants of COVISHIELD and COVAXIN clinical trials through Co-WIN portal.
- Indian scientist partners with BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) to establish a network of genomic surveillance and study the overlap of SARS-CoV-2 with tuberculosis
- The Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) has given approval for emergency use authorization (EUA) of ZyCoV-D COVID-19 vaccine developed in partnership with the Department of Biotechnology and Zydus Cadila. ZyCoV-D is the world's first DNA based COVID-19 vaccine indigenously developed in India to be administered in children and adults 12 years and above.

Indonesia:

- Indonesia received close to 1.6 million doses of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine, which was the first consignment of 50 million doses procured by the government on 19 August 2021. On the same day, an additional 450 000 doses of AstraZeneca vaccine from the Netherlands was received.
- As the government eased several mobility restrictions on public activities, an increasing trend in community mobility was observed. Over one million public visits to shopping centres through the PeduliLindungi application (developed by the government to support COVID-19 response and mobility tracking) were recorded.
- The government extended the implementation of level 3 and 4 restrictions on public activities until 30 August 2021 in Java and Bali and 6 September in provinces outside Java and Bali.
- The overall bed occupancy rate (BOR) has decreased nationally, with declining trend of daily new COVID-19 cases.

Maldives:

- The Government of Japan has donated 112 000 doses of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine through COVAX facility.

- The President reiterated and warned strict actions against tourism establishments who fail to adhere to COVID-19 guidelines and standard operating procedures, especially in inhabited islands with local tourism guesthouses.
- The Ministry of Health announced the start of the administration of a booster shot to persons who have received two doses of the Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccine.
- Over 50% (n=20 239) of eligible students under new vaccination program for children aged between 12-17 years have been vaccinated with Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine

Myanmar:

- The government announced the extension of public holidays for additional seven days until 31 August 2021. All educational facilities as well as banks will remain closed, but companies and factories can continue to operate.
- The Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) extended “stay-at-home” order across the country until 31 August 2021 in line with the extension of public holidays and added 2 new townships totaling to 114 townships.
- WHO is supporting MoHS to produce COVID-19 home-based case management guidelines, for the treatment of mild and severe cases.

Nepal:

- The government has formed a high-level committee chaired by Minister of Health to monitor essential healthcare services amidst ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.
- Nepal received second batch of 280 060 doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccines from Japan under COVAX facility.
- Prohibitory order imposed by the District Administration in Kathmandu valley since 29 April 2021 has been further extended by two weeks from 24 August 2021 until 1 September 2021.
- National Health Training Centre in coordination with Nepal Paediatric Society (NEPAS) and supported by WHO conducted a two-day training on management of COVID-19 cases in paediatric population for 3 667 doctors, nurses and paramedics in three batches.

Sri Lanka:

- The significant increase in new COVID-19 cases has imposed stress on the healthcare system. The overall bed occupancy rate (BOR) at level I COVID care centres has surpassed 78% while the same for levels II and III care centers has crossed 90%.
- The demand for oxygen surpassed the maximum local production capacity of 80 tons daily. The government has initiated procurement of liquid medical oxygen from India to account for the deficit and ensure availability of oxygen reserves in the country.
- Sri Lanka received 1 million doses of Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccine on 24 August 2021 and 76 000 doses of Pfizer BioNTech vaccine on 23 August 2021.
- WHO in collaboration with the Monash University and the Imperial College of London supported the Ministry of Health to generate projections of COVID-19 situation based on public health and social measures including the newly implemented quarantine curfew for a period of 10-days.

Thailand:

- An analysis of COVID-19 deaths showed a high mortality rate in elderly people. The case fatality rate among people aged 60 and above was 6%.
- The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) communicated higher death rate among unvaccinated or amongst those who have received only one dose of COVID-19 vaccine compared to fully vaccinated population.
- The MoPH to propose re-opening of dine-in services for fully vaccinated persons in restaurants from September 2021 in dark red zones.

Timor-Leste

- The government has extended the state of emergency for 30 days until 2 September 2021.
- The Council of Ministers meeting decided to put stricter public health and social measures including ‘home confinement measures’ in Dili, and sanitary health fencing in Dili and Covalima that bans the movement to and from these municipalities.
- Due to the recent surge in cases the hospitalization rate for COVID-19 patients have increased dramatically. 54 cases were hospitalized in last week (16 - 22 August) which was highest recorded hospitalization number since the beginning of the pandemic.
- The National Directorate for Hospital Support Services (DNASH) supported by WHO conducted a five-day training on COVID-19 management including basic respiratory and ventilator management and infection prevention and control at Oe-cusse referral hospital.

The impact and potential of digital health global goods in response to the COVID-19 crisis.



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As the health, economic and social impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to reverberate throughout the South East-Asian region, policymakers are rapidly implementing digitized solutions for healthcare. By way of restructuring emergency components of existing projects and deployment of disaster finance instruments, the development of digital health technologies has accelerated to deliver innovative solutions for needed care outside of established health care facilities.

In alignment with the UN Roadmap for Digital Cooperation¹ which outlines recommendations to “connect, respect, and protect” everyone in the context of artificial intelligence and other technological developments., WHO supports Member States in the region to quickly deliver innovative digital solutions and encourage investment in the creation of digital public goods. This includes deployment of open-source software, data and standards to expand surveillance systems, telehealth delivery, remote diagnostic tools, tracking devices and services for dissemination of COVID-19 health information. As an example, WHO has approved the District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS2)² for implementation across the regions, as a global public good and has developed data quality management apps and normative guidance to support the SEARO application of DHIS2 into national routine health information systems. DHIS2 is accessible free of charge, it has qualified as a digital public good by the Digital Public Goods Alliance³ and is included on the DPG Registry. It offers fully digitized technical standards, metadata packages, technical documentation, demo databases and implementation guidance to be integrated or adapted according to the national context in an easy-to-install toolkit for rapid adoption. More than 100 countries worldwide use DHIS2 covering 30% of the global population. Building on the DHIS2 collaboration with WHO to design standardized packages for key health programmes, DHIS2 released a digital data package in response to COVID-19 to accelerate case detection, reporting and surveillance.

A proven digital solution; the nCoV Surveillance system, Sri Lanka.

The first suspected case of the novel coronavirus was registered in Sri Lanka on 27 January 2020. The Sri Lankan Ministry of Health rapidly scaled up its existing data infrastructure, and local health workforce to design and deploy a customized DHIS2 Tracker specifically for COVID-19 cases. Impressively, the preliminary package was created within 48 hours. The nCoV Surveillance system captures case demographics, immigration status,

¹ *Roadmap for digital cooperation*: implementation of the recommendations of the independent High-Level Panel on Digital Cooperation, Report of the Secretary-General, New York, 11 June 2020.

² <https://dhis2.org> [Accessed 19 Aug 2021]

³ <https://digitalpublicgoods.net> [Accessed 19 Aug 2021]

possible contacts, and longitudinal tracking of COVID-19 samples at two distinct periods, before and after 14 days of symptom onset. The system also provides web-based GIS, field mapping tools at all points of entry (PoE) by local public health officers. Importantly, the tracker aggregates data for the purposes of national-level reporting, while still protecting the privacy and security of individuals whose data is stored in the system.

Following wide-scale adoption Sri Lanka shared their user guides with the global DHIS2 COVID-19 response team; nCoV Surveillance is now integrated into global training materials and considered a leading digital solution for COVID-19 response. Incorporating the WHO technical guidance on COVID-19 surveillance, case definitions and implementation guidance, DHIS2 core developers and Health Information Systems Programme (HISP) – Sri Lanka collaborated to produce an open-source version which has been released for global adoption. The Sri Lanka development team has directly supported Timor-Leste, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to provide a long-term a Community of Practice (CoP) to accelerate active surveillance and response for COVID-19. More than 100 countries worldwide use DHIS2 covering 30% of the global population. The system has also been expanded and updated to meet other health challenges, for example, during the 2014 Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) epidemic in Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Mali, Nigeria and most recently in DR Congo.

Sri Lanka's nCoV Surveillance is an exemplary model of how an open-source approach has contributed to the support, scale-up and use of software, data and algorithms to advance the power and potential of digital public goods. Through the collaboration of partners and experts across different government agencies its localized development model maximizes the in-country coordination of health and technical data to strengthen emergency preparedness, response and resilience.

Table 3: Summary of International Travel Measures Implemented by Countries in SEAR (as of 24 August 2021)

Country	Entry and Visa Restrictions	Quarantine upon Arrival	COVID-19 Testing Requirement	Proof of Full vaccination
Bangladesh	Some restriction on entry and/or visa	14-day facility/ home quarantine (depending on countries of departure and vaccination status)	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Facility quarantine requirement exempted with proof of full vaccination (home quarantine required)
Bhutan	Entry ban	21-day facility quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Not applicable
DPR Korea	Entry ban	30-day facility quarantine	Not applicable	Not applicable
India	Some restriction on entry and/or visa	14-day self-monitoring (except travellers from Brazil, South Africa and United Kingdom who will undergo 7-day home quarantine and 7-day self-monitoring)	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Not applicable
Indonesia	Some restriction on entry and/or visa	8- or 14-day facility quarantine (depending on countries of departure)	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Certificate for full vaccination required for entry of foreign nationals, except those with diplomatic or official visa or those using travel corridor arrangement.
Maldives	No restriction on entry and visa	No quarantine (tourist) 14-day facility quarantine (non-tourist)	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure and PCR test within 05 - 07 days of arrival	Quarantine requirement (non-tourist) exempted with proof of full vaccination or history of past infection within 60 days
Myanmar	Entry ban	10-day facility quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Not applicable
Nepal	Some restriction on entry and/or visa	7-day facility + 4-day home quarantine, or 10-day home quarantine (depending on situation such as vaccination status or disabilities)	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure; RT-PCR based COVID-19 on 7 th day after arrival	Facility quarantine requirement exempted with proof of full vaccination (10-day home quarantine required).
Sri Lanka	Some restriction on entry and/or visa (entry not allowed for those who were in South American countries and South African countries, i.e. South Africa, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, in the past 14 days)	14-day facility quarantine Diplomatic/ UN staffs and family from unrestricted countries can opt for home quarantine.	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure; If facility quarantine, travellers of 12 years and above are required to undergo PCR test on arrival. If facility quarantine is exempted, travellers of 2 years and above are required to undergo PCR test on arrival. RT-PCR based COVID-19 test on day 10 after arrival (all travellers 2 years or above)	Quarantine requirement exempted with proof of full vaccination or history of past infection within 90 days and received at least one dose of vaccine
Thailand	Some restriction on entry and/or visa	14-day facility quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Not applicable
Timor Leste	Entry ban	14-day facility quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Quarantine requirement exempted with proof of full vaccination

- WHO/SEARO continues to support:
 - Countries preparations to receive donated and allocated COVID-19 vaccine; specifically, finalizing proposals for COVID-19 vaccine Delivery Support (CDS) funding and completing Pfizer readiness checklist
 - COVID-19 vaccine delivery, strengthening vaccine safety surveillance and reporting, vaccine effectiveness studies and planning for mini COVID-19 vaccine post introduction evaluations (mini-cPIE)
- Real time information on COVID-19 vaccination in SEA Region is available at <https://www.who.int/southeastasia/health-topics/immunization/covid-19-vaccination>. The table below is a summary of COVID-19 vaccination status and vaccine utilization rates in the countries of the Region, as of 24 August 2021:

Table 4. Summary of vaccination status in the countries of the SEA Region and the vaccine utilization (as of 24 August 2021)

Country	Vaccine name	Start date	Total doses administered	Persons vaccinated with one dose	Persons fully vaccinated	First dose per 100 total population	Fully vaccinated per 100 total population	Utilization rate	Last update
Bangladesh	AZ-SII/Japan	27 Jan 21	11 067 154	5 827 659	5 239 495	9.98	4.04	93%	24-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	25 May 21	10 153 168	8 858 718	1 294 450			75%	
	Pfizer	21 Jun 21	95 031	51 376	43 655			94	
	Moderna	13 Jul 21	2 903 443	2 504 726	398 717			53%	
Bhutan	AZ-SII	27 Mar 21	1 036 834	561 411	475 423	74.25	62.88	62%	22-Aug-21
	Pfizer	22-Jul-21							
	Moderna	20 Jul 21							
	Sinopharm	20-Jul-21							
India	AZ-SII*	16 Jan 21	595 504 593	460 802 783	134 701 810	32.43	9.48	100%	23-Aug-21
	Covaxin*	16 Jan 21							
	Sputnik V	14 May 21							
Indonesia	AZ-SKBio	13 Jan 21	11 825 180	9 817 345	2 007 835	21.57	12.05	69%	24-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	23 Mar 21	1 197 385	786 815	410 570			15%	
	Sinovac	18 May 21	78 035 771	47 650 116	30 385 655			67%	
	Moderna	25 Jul 21	459 364	459 248	116			6%	
	Pfizer	23 Aug 21	8 384	8 384				1%	
Maldives	AZ-SII	01 Feb 21	458 163	249 208	208 955	68.93	54.92	95%	21-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	22 Mar 21	183 654	96 646	87 008			80%	
	Pfizer	13 Apr 21	25 371	22 284	3 087			19%	
Myanmar	AZ-SII	27Jan21	3 337 710	1 810 426	1 527 284	4.84	3.27	95%	21-Aug 21
	Sinopharm	June 21	30 332	30 332				6%	
Nepal	AZ-SII	27 Jan21	3 029 249	1 997 470	1 031 779	16.37	12.77	72%	22-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	07 Apr 21	4 436 265	2 946 262	1 490 003			171%	
	Janssen	19 July 21	1 335 816		1 335 816			87%	
Sri Lanka	AZ-SII/Japan	29 Jan 21	2 221 444	1 341 027	880 417	55.13	27.00	82%	24-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	05 Apr 21	14 143 545	9 623 794	4 519 751			87%	
	Sputnik V	06 May 21	182 885	159 088	23 797			102%	
	Pfizer	7 Jul 21	358 634	254 299	104 335			86%	
	Moderna	18 Jul 21	1 192 557	771 426	421 131			80%	
Thailand	AZ-SKBio - SianBio/Japan	16 Mar 21	11 347 881	9 442 786	1 905 095	31.47	9.41	89%	23-Aug-21
	Sinovac	28 Feb 21	12 774 822	9 315 125	3 459 697			82%	
	Sinopharm	25 Jun 21	2 723 850	1 888 983	834 867			54%	
	Pfizer	6 Aug 21	214 631	183 779	30 852			14%	
Timor-Leste	AZ SKBIO, SII, AUS, ITA	07 Apr21	471 195	326 052	145 143	28.49	13.77	53%	23-Aug-21
	Sinovac	14 Jun 21	70 199	43 489	26 710			70	
TOTAL			770 824 510	577 831 057	192 993 453	28.34	9.46	91%	

Source: Bangladesh: MISunit, DGHS; Bhutan: MoH; India: <https://pib.gov.in/PressRelease>; Indonesia: <https://www.kemkes.go.id/>; Maldives: HPA COVID19 update group; Myanmar: MoHS; Nepal: FWD. MoHP Nepal; Sri Lanka: Epidemiology unit, MoH; Thailand: DDC, MOPH; Timor-Leste: MoH