

# 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	596 456	14 010	41 119 317	641 874

as of 29 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	841 468 779	625 410 469	216 058 310	30.76

as of 01 September 2021

## Highlights

- WHO South East Asia Region (SEAR) remains the third most affected WHO Region with 41.1 million cases, after the Americas (83.23 million cases) and European region (64.87 million cases). There was a decrease of 3.1% in new cases globally (n=4 415 822) compared to the previous week. During this period, Western Pacific and European regions reported an increase in new cases, whereas, Americas, South East Asia, Eastern Mediterranean and African regions reported a decrease in new cases.
- In week 32, there was a 2.9% decrease in new cases (n=596 456) compared to the previous week in the South-East Asia region. This is largely due to the continuing decline in new cases in Indonesia, Thailand and Bangladesh. However, significant increase in the new cases continue in Sri Lanka, Timor Leste and a few states in India (most notably Kerala and Mizoram) for last several weeks, with high test positivity rate (TPR).
- More than 841 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines were administered in ten SEAR Member States with more than 651 million doses (77%) in India alone.

## Overview of the situation (epidemiological week #34 for the period between 23 – 29 August 2021)

- India reported a 17% increase in new cases (n=270 796) in week 34, compared to the previous week. During this period 11 states reported increases and Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh were predominant among them. During the week 34, the highest case incidence (>150 cases per week per 100 000 population) was reported in Kerala and Mizoram. The test positivity rate (TPR) increased from 1.9% to 2.2% at the national level. However, TPR of more than 10% was reported in Kerala.
- Thailand reported a 12% decline in new cases in week 34 following an increasing trend for nine consecutive weeks. However, new deaths have continued to increase (+3%) compared to the previous week. Bangkok contributed 22% of new cases in the past week. The top five provinces reporting COVID-19 cases are Bangkok, Samut Sakhon, Samut Prakan, Chonburi and Nakhon Ratchasima. The TPR has reduced compared to the previous week but is still high at 35.2% at the national level.
- Indonesia reported a decline in new cases for the sixth consecutive week; with a 25% decrease in new cases (n=94 375) in week 34 compared to the previous week. The number of new deaths (n=5 551) in week 34 continued to demonstrate a declining trend. The weekly case incidence at the national level (Java Bali region and outside Java-Bali region) has continued to decline; however, high case incidence (>150 cases per 100 000 population per week) is observed in North Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Bangka Belitung islands, DI Yogyakarta and Bali. The daily numbers of tests are decreasing. Despite the continued declining trend, the TPR is still high at 12.9% at the national level.
- Bangladesh continues to report the declining trend in new cases. In the week 34, the decrease in new cases was 27% (n=31 539) compared to the previous week. All divisions in the country reported a decrease in new cases. Seventy-two percent of the new cases in week 34 were reported from only two divisions, namely, Dhaka (58.7%) and Chattogram (15.4%). The number of daily tests has continued to decline across all divisions; the TPR has also decreased to 14.7% nationally. While TPR has decreased in all divisions, the reported TPR in Munshiganj, Jhenaidah and Kushtia was more than 20%.

- Sri Lanka reported an increase in the number of new cases for the seventh consecutive week. The increase in week 34 which was 19% (n=41 519) compared to the previous week was reported in all nine provinces. Sabaragamuwa Province reported over 50% increase in cases relative to the previous week. Meanwhile, as per genomic sequencing results in the last week, Delta variant was found in 91 (96%) out of 94 samples tested, indicating a continuing transmission of the delta variant in the country. The daily number of tests slightly decreased in the last week compared to the previous week. while there was an increase in the TPR, which was at 28.5% at the national level.
- Myanmar continues to report a declining trend in new cases. A 4 % decline in new cases (n=18 615) has been reported in week 34, compared to the previous week. In the last week, higher number of new cases than in the previous week was reported in Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Shan, Ayeyarwady, Bago. The top five states/regions reporting new cases in the last week were Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Shan South and Ayeyarwady. The daily numbers of tests in week 34 have reduced compared to the numbers in the previous week. Though the TPR has decreased compared to the previous week, it is still high at 18.3% at the national level.
- Nepal reported a 22% decline in the number of new cases (n=11 789) in week 34 compared to that in the previous week. Of the total new cases reported last week, 40.5% of cases were reported in Bagmati province. The TPR continues to decline but remains high at 18.2% at the national level.
- Timor-Leste continues to report the increasing trend in new cases for five consecutive weeks. In the week 34, there was a 32 % increase in new cases (n=2 186) compared to the previous week. A surge of new cases was reported in several municipalities including Dili, Ermera, Baucau, Covalima, Bobonaro, Viqueque, Manufahi & Ainaro in the past week. The Delta variant was confirmed in 87% of the samples sequenced. TPR continues to increase and is at 21.5% at the national level.
- Maldives reported a 1% increase in new cases (n= 832) in week 34 compared to the previous week. Cases continue to decline in Greater Male region (GMR). During the last week, the number of islands affected by COVID-19 cases has increased compared to the number in the previous week. Small sporadic clusters have been reported. In this connection, currently 26 islands are being monitored. The highest number of cases reported in the atolls is from Raa Atoll, Dhuvaaafaru island, with 154 active cases. The island has been under monitoring for over 8 weeks. The TPR which is at 2.1% at the national level has slightly decreased during the last week.
- Bhutan reported a 36% decline in new cases (n=9) in week 34 compared to the cases in the previous week. Sporadic new cases are detected among contacts and at Points of Entry (imported cases). The TPR at the national level is maintained at 0.01%.

Figure 1: The COVID-19 epidemiological curve for WHO's SEAR. The inserted table shows the reported number of cumulative COVID-19 cases, deaths, and the case fatality rate (CFR) in the 11 countries in SEAR from 1 January 2020 to 29 August 2021

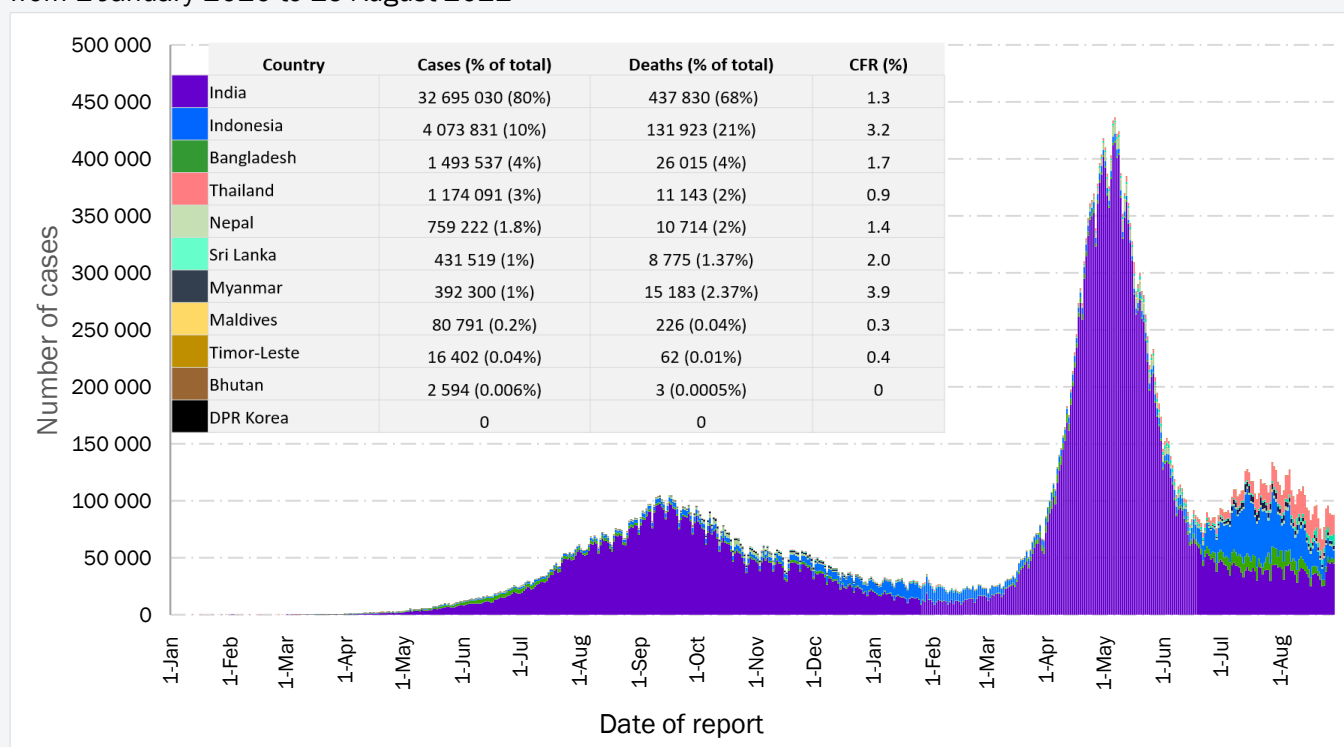



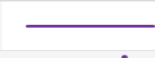

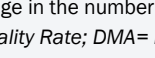


Table 1: Regional COVID-19 situation, as of 29 August 2021

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		32 695 030	23 692	437 830	1.3	270 796	16.9	2.2
Indonesia		4 073 831	14 894	131 923	3.2	94 375	-24.6	12.9
Bangladesh		1 493 537	9 069	26 015	1.7	31 539	-26.8	14.7
Thailand		1 174 091	16 821	11 143	0.9	124 796	-12.2	35.2
Nepal		759 222	26 057	10 714	1.4	11 789	-22.2	18.2
Sri Lanka		431 519	20 152	8 775	2.0	41 519	18.5	28.5
Myanmar		392 300	7 210	15 183	3.9	18 615	-4.1	18.3
Maldives		80 791	149 463	226	0.3	832	1.2	2.1
Timor-Leste		16 402	12 440	62	0.4	2 186	32.4	21.5
Bhutan		2 594	3 362	3	0.1	9	-35.7	0.0
DPR Korea		0						
<b>SEAR total</b>		<b>41 119 317</b>	<b>20 342</b>	<b>641 874</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>596 456</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-</b>

\*Percent change in the number of newly confirmed cases/deaths in past seven days, compared to seven days prior.

CFR=Case Fatality Rate; DMA= Day Moving Average; TPR=Test Positivity Rate

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

Table 2: SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern (VOC) reported in SEAR, as of 29 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

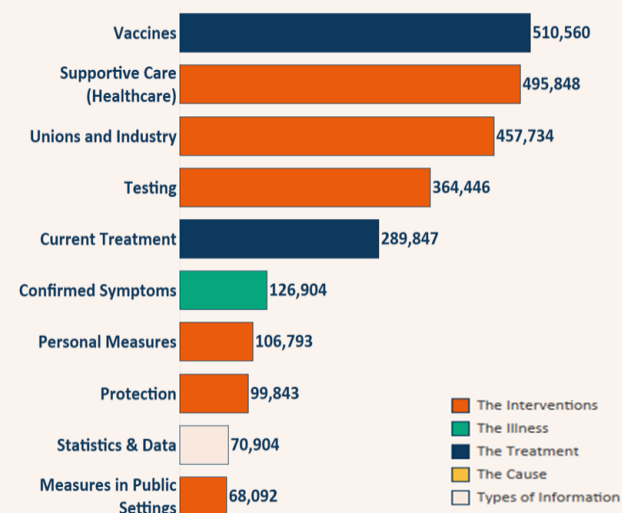
## Key operational updates

### Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

- The weekly SEARO COVID-19 Infodemic Intelligence reveals a decrease in COVID-19 related conversations across the WHO’s SEAR. The highest volume of digital conversations was around vaccines (0.5 million). These included conversations around booster doses being introduced for healthcare workers and government officials in Indonesia, and on India’s vaccination rollout.
- Key questions being asked by the public on digital media are around COVID-19 symptoms, new variants, transmission of the virus, and COVID-19 and breastfeeding mothers.
- SEARO’s COVID-19 Rumour and Misinformation Surveillance and Response System (RMSRS) has identified 16 rumours in the last week. The majority of those focuses around vaccines.
- SEARO continues to address rumours through factcheckers and social media. Facts have been shared to address rumours, such as those around breastfeeding for COVID-19 infected mothers, as well as other rumours. These can be found in the SEARO COVID-19 webpage ‘Fact or Fiction” section [here](#)

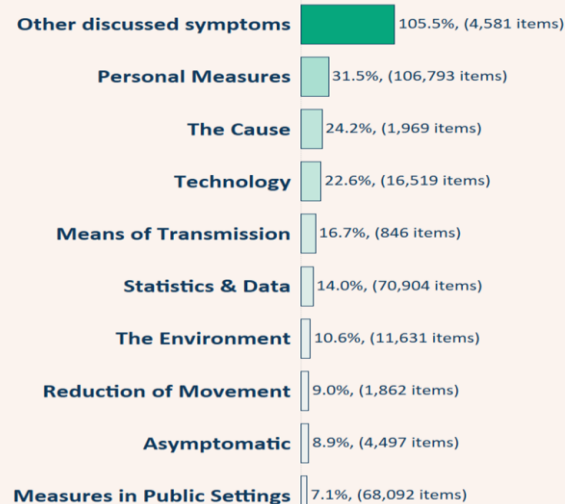
### Top 10 topics by volume

Social media mentions of selected categories per taxonomy



### Top rising topics

Based on % change of conversation volume from the previous week



23 – 29 AUG 2021

### Operations Support and Logistics

- WHO SEARO and country offices continue to coordinate with SEAR Member States and WHO headquarters to facilitate expedition of the supply requests including personal protective equipment/biomedical/laboratory diagnostics items through the COVID-19 supply chain system (CSCS) to the end users and to resolve some of the supply challenges faced by Member States.
- Nepal was supported to expedite the delivery of a 96-bedded severe acute respiratory infections (SARI) treatment facility and collaborated with the World Food Programme (WFP) for the handover, establishment and operationalization of the facility.
- WHO supported the procurement of life saving biomedical and oxygen supplies worth USD 1 Million to Myanmar and Indonesia

## Key country updates

### Bangladesh:

- The government will start administering the second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine in the mass vaccination drive from 7 September 2021. The set target is to vaccinate 80% of the population (18 years and above) with at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine by February 2022.
- The government has further extended the ongoing closure of educational institutions for two weeks until 11 September 2021. The schools and colleges have remained closed due to the COVID-19 since 17 March 2020.
- Bangladesh received around 1 million doses of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccines through COVAX facility on 31 August 2021.

#### Bhutan:

- Public transport and inter-dzongkhag travel are allowed with ongoing seven days quarantine requirement for those travelling from high to low risk areas.
- Games and sports are now allowed without spectators with prior approval from the COVID-19 task force.
- The Royal Centre for Disease Control (RCDC) conducted an intra-action review (IAR) of COVID-19 response from 28-29 August 2021 with the support from WHO focusing on COVID-19 tests and surge capacity of RCDC.
- The Ministry of Health in collaboration with WHO supported development of research proposals in different topics related to COVID-19. A workshop will be conducted to support researchers from 3-5 September 2021.

#### DPR Korea:

- No case of COVID-19 has been reported as of 26 August 2021.
- Cumulatively 37 974 persons have been tested with reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at an interval of 10 days (total samples: 75 674) and all were found negative for COVID-19. These include 683 persons who were tested during the period of 20-26 August 2021, of which 101 were people with influenza-like illness and/or severe acute respiratory infections and the remaining 582 were health care workers.

#### India:

- The Bharat Biotech International Pvt. Ltd has rolled out the first commercial batch of Covaxin COVID-19 vaccine manufactured in its Ankleshwar facility at Gujarat. The new manufacturing plant has the capacity to produce more than 10 million doses per month.
- The central government reviewed the steps taken by state governments of Kerala and Maharashtra that experience high numbers of COVID-19 cases. The states were asked to explore the possibility of imposing night curfew and increasing testing in areas of high-test positivity rates.
- India sets a record in administering over 13 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine on a single day on 31 August 2021.
- The government has extended suspension of scheduled international flights until 30 September 2021. However, international all-cargo operations and flights approved by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to continue on case-to-case basis.

#### Indonesia:

- As the government eased several mobility restrictions on public activities, a significant increase in mass rapid transit ridership was recorded in Jakarta.
- The government extended the implementation of the level 3 and 4 restrictions on public activities from 31 August until 6 September 2021 in 25 districts of Java and Bali (previously 51 districts) and 85 districts outside Java and Bali (previously 104 districts).
- The overall bed occupancy rate (BOR) continues to decline over the past two weeks at the national level, with a declining trend of daily new COVID-19 cases.
- From 23 to 25 August 2021, WHO supported the Ministry of Health to conduct a monitoring meeting to review the implementation of Intra-Action Review (IAR) recommendations.

#### Maldives:

- The Ministry of Health extended the state of public health emergency for the eighteenth time until 1 October 2021.
- The transport authority announced operations of public transport services only for completely vaccinated individuals from 1 September 2021.
- As of 1 September 2021, more than 70% of the total population has been vaccinated with one dose of COVID-19 vaccine while over 55% received the second dose. Over 30 000 students eligible for COVID-19 vaccination have been administered the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine under the new vaccination programme launched for children in the age group of 12-17 years.
- The Health Protection Agency (HPA) has identified new categories to the eligible group for Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine including immunocompromised, pregnant women and individuals who have suffered side-effects from other COVID-19 vaccines.

#### Myanmar:

- The government announced the extension of public holidays for additional ten days from 31 August to 10 September 2021. All educational facilities remain closed, but banks, companies and factories continue to operate.

- The COVID-19 prevention, control and response committee announced 49 special investigation townships with the high number of COVID-19 cases. All incoming travelers to these townships require to undergo COVID-19 testing unless they have a recent COVID-19 negative report.
- The Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) extended “stay-at-home” orders until 10 September 2021 across 119 townships in total and added 5 new townships to the list in past week.
- The effective period of operations of temporary measures to prevent importation of COVID-19 to Myanmar through international air travel was extended until 30 September 2021.
- The MoHS approved COVID-19 testing and treatment facilities in some private hospitals in Yangon.
- WHO together with UNICEF is developing communication materials on vaccines in local languages of Myanmar. WHO also supported the development of COVID-19 home-based case management guidelines for the treatment of mild and severe cases in collaboration with the Myanmar Medical Association.

#### Nepal:

- The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) released preliminary findings of the second nationwide sero-prevalence study on 29 August 2021. The findings of the study showed 68.6% of study participants with antibodies against SARS-CoV-2. The study also showed that 90% of participants who were completely vaccinated had anti bodies against SARS-CoV-2 while the same was 80% among study participants who were exposed to only the first dose of COVID-19 vaccines.
- The Government of India installed an oxygen plant with the capacity of 960 litres per minute (LPM) at B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences under India-Nepal bilateral ties to cater 200 oxygen dependent patients simultaneously.
- Prohibitory order imposed by the District Administration in Kathmandu valley since 29 April 2021 has been further extended to a week from 2 September 2021 until 9 September 2021.

#### Sri Lanka:

- The significant rise in new COVID-19 cases has imposed serious stress on the healthcare system. The bed occupancy rate (BOR) at level II and III COVID care centres has surpassed 87%, while the demand for medical oxygen surpassed the maximum local production capacity of 80 tons daily.
- The Ministry of Health issued the revised exit strategy for COVID-19 patients and their contacts. Health workers under home management will be released after 10-days of home isolation and other patients after 14-days without any exit COVID-19 confirmatory test.
- Sri Lanka received 3.3 million doses of Sinopharm and 224 020 doses of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine in last week totaling to 23.3 million doses of COVID 19 vaccines received as of 1 September 2021.
- More than 56% of total population has been vaccinated with one dose of COVID-19 vaccine and over 37% received second dose.

#### Thailand:

- The government plans to ease restrictions in Bangkok. Few domestic flights to and from Bangkok will be resumed from 1 September 2021
- The government decided to inoculate over 4 million Thai students , between the ages of 12 and 18 with the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine from September 2021.
- Over 43% of government’s target for vaccination (70% of the total population) have received the first dose, while 87% of Bangkok residents received the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine as of 27 August 2021.

#### Timor-Leste

- The government extended the state of emergency for 30 days from 31 August 2021 to 29 September 2021.
- The government decided to impose strict public health and social measures including ‘General home confinement’ in Dili from 27 August to 2 September 2021. The sanitary health fence in Dili and Ermera was extended until 13 September, while the same has been imposed in other municipalities of Covalima and Bacau until 8 September 2021.
- With high numbers of severe COVID-19 cases, the hospitalization rates for COVID-19 patients have increased dramatically. Ninety-six cases were hospitalized in the last week (23-29 August 2021) which was the highest recorded hospitalization since the beginning of the pandemic.
- Over 51% of eligible population (18 years and above) have been administered with the first dose whereas 25.9% of the same group has already received the second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine.

## The Regional Roundtable meeting on “Access to COVID-19 Tools-Accelerator (ACT-A) Diagnostics pillar” in WHO’s South-East Asia Region

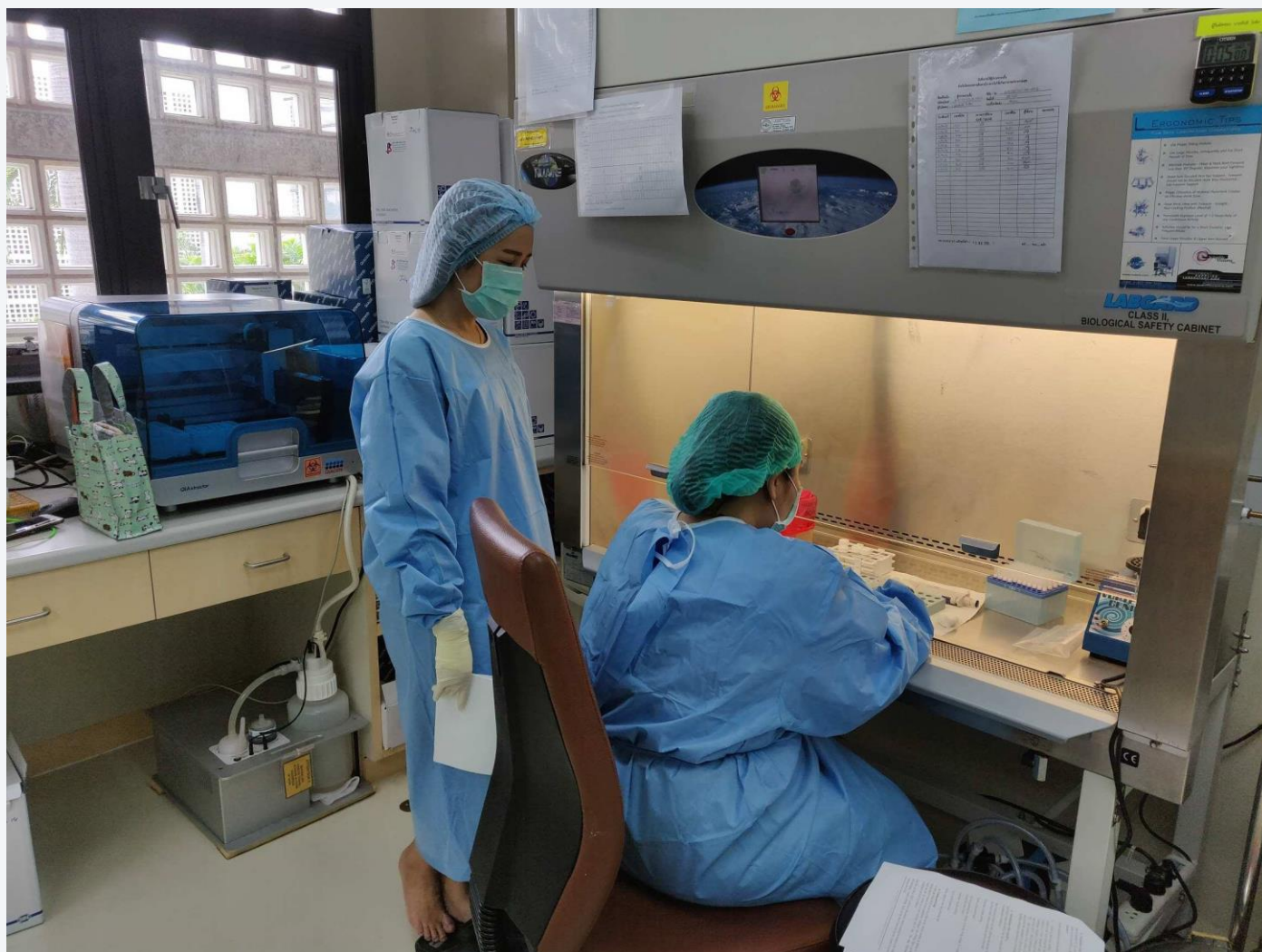


Photo credit: WHO/NIC Myanmar

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Member States (MS) in the WHO’s South East Asia region (SEAR) have rapidly adapted their national testing strategies for SARS CoV 2 detection to increase access to diagnostic testing within their respective countries. Prior to January 2020, the Region had limited molecular testing and genomic sequencing capacity. However, despite challenges, molecular testing capacity has increased from five laboratories capable of molecular testing for SARS-CoV2 to now more than 4 600. New diagnostic tools have rapidly been integrated into national COVID-19 testing strategies. Ten MS implement rapid antigen tests, seven MS have in-country capacity to carry out genomic sequencing, while an additional three MS have external access to regional referral laboratories for genome sequencing. The expanded SARS CoV-2 diagnostic capabilities have led to early identification, prompt isolation and effective treatment of COVID-19 cases contributing to reduction in the spread of COVID-19 during the first and second waves of COVID-19 transmission in the SEAR.

The steep increase in new cases in recent weeks, coupled with the emergence of the SARS-CoV-2 Delta variant has severely challenged health systems, causing a setback to COVID -19 disease control strategies implemented across several MS in the region, with direct impact on diagnostic demands leading to overburdened laboratories. The recent surges of COVID 19 in MS in SEAR have highlighted the need for innovative solutions to sustain and scale up strategic testing for COVID-19 to address diagnostic implications as a result of the changing epidemiological situations.

In this context, new global initiatives have been useful to address these emerging challenges. The global collaboration platform, *The ACT-Accelerator (ACT-A)* is such an initiative. ACT-A was established in 2020 to accelerate the development, production, and equitable access to COVID-19 diagnostics, treatments, and vaccines<sup>1</sup>. The diagnostics pillar of ACT-A has enabled WHO and its ACT-Accelerator partners to deliver more than 92.9 million affordable, high-quality diagnostic tests to low and low-middle income countries globally, including those in the South East Asia Region. This platform has been valuable in enabling access to a new suite of tools needed by the diagnostic community at the country level to detect emerging variants and interrupt the rapid transmission of COVID-19.

With the massive surges in MS such as India, Indonesia, there have been increasing demands for SARS CoV-2 diagnostic testing in SEAR MS. The Diagnostic Pillar of ACT-A in collaboration with the WHO Regional Office for the South-East Asia (SEARO) held a virtual regional roundtable meeting for all SEAR MS on the 24th of August 2021. The objectives of the roundtable were to identify diagnostic barriers and challenges faced in scaling up and sustaining the COVID-19 diagnostics and laboratory capacity in SEAR MS during the response to COVID-19 pandemic.

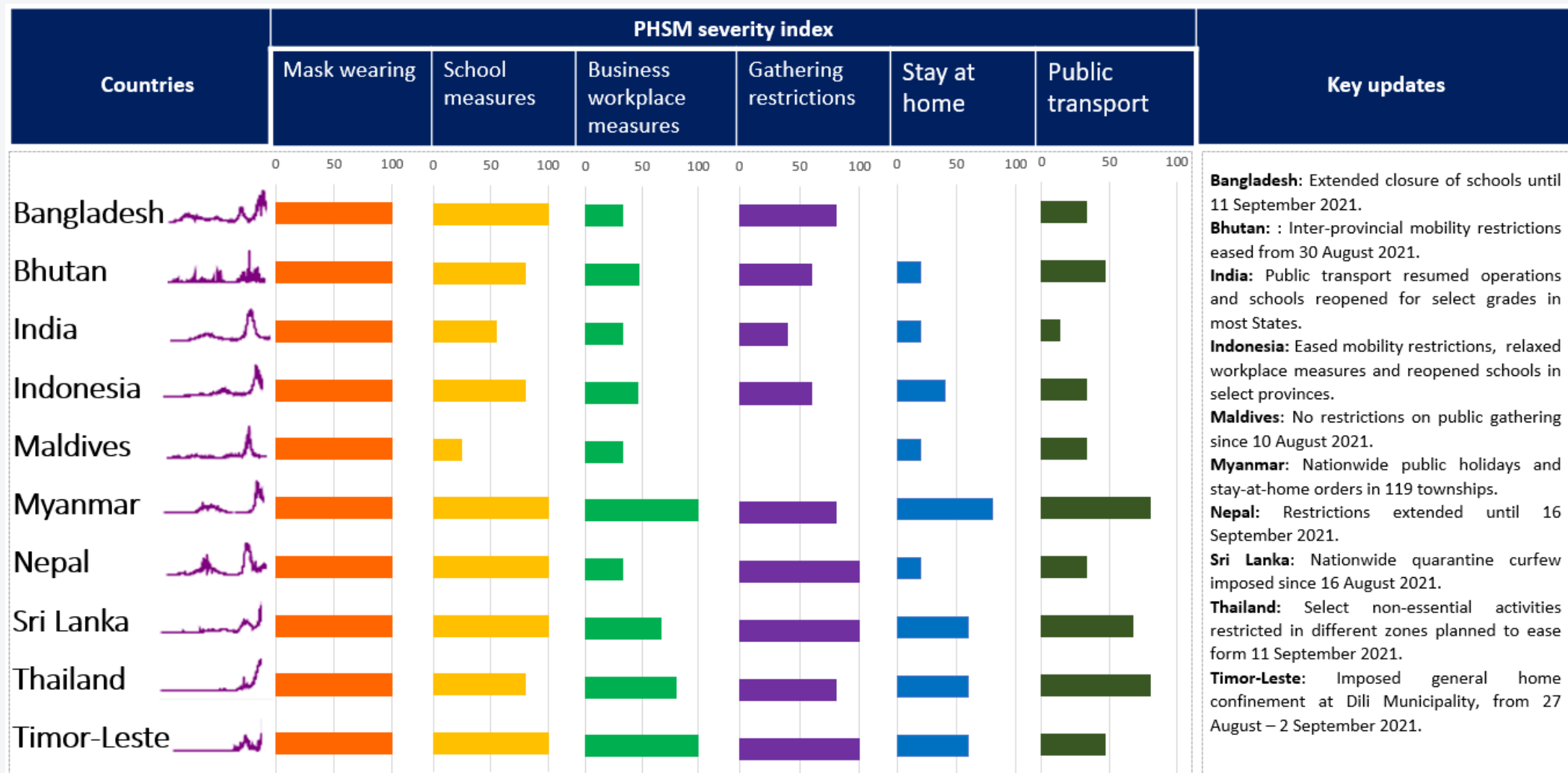
Given the importance of diagnostics as a key control strategy to the COVID-19 pandemic, the meeting was inaugurated by Dr Poonam Khetrpal Singh, the Regional Director of WHO SEARO. She reiterated the need for strengthening laboratory capacity as a core priority within the overall COVID-19 response in the midst of ongoing waves of COVID-19 transmission, and the emergence and spread of new variants of concern. The policy decision makers, experts from the national public health laboratories and regulatory agencies of SEAR MS described the challenges they encountered, shared key innovations used in implementing national diagnostic strategies and deployment of novel technologies. It also included lessons learned while strengthening their overall national laboratory responses.

The discussions highlighted several key areas of laboratory diagnosis where additional support was required from the international community. These areas included improving training methodology to strengthen laboratory workforce, supporting local production and validation of diagnostic tools, strengthening supply chain systems within the national setting, improving data management systems and support to implement genomic sequencing for SARS CoV2 variants. In addition, Member States also highlighted the need to sustain the expanded diagnostic capacities as well as the need to address requirements for laboratory diagnostics and other aspects of laboratory response emerging from the dynamics of the current wave of COVID-19 transmission and potential future pandemics. Recognizing the critical gaps highlighted by MS as an outcome of the meeting, the information gathered during the roundtable will be used to (1) raise awareness of ACT-A stakeholders about the gaps in and needs in laboratory diagnostics in MS in SEAR, (2) support resource mobilization efforts, and (3) maximize opportunities for WHO and partners to rapidly respond to country needs in an agile way in particular in Situations of Concerns (SoC). ACT-A diagnostic pillar will continue to work with partners and WHO regional and country offices to engage with MS towards tailoring country specific approaches to mobilize required resources and support to sustain and scale up the testing for SARS CoV-2 based on evolving needs of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.who.int/initiatives/act-accelerator>

Table 3. The summary of Severity of Public Health and Social Measures (PHSM) implemented by countries in WHO's South-East Asia Region (24-31 August 2021)



Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea- No specific updates available for 24-31 August 2021

For more information on PHSM implementation in South-East Asia region, including the methods of calculating severity of PHSM, please visit SEARO COVID-19 dashboard at [LINK to SEARO PHSM Dashboard](#) (please select PHSM tab).

- Eight of nine advanced market commitment (AMC) countries giving COVID-19 vaccination have submitted proposals for COVID-19 vaccine delivery support (CDS) funding and five countries have submitted the Pfizer readiness checklist to receive Pfizer-BioNTech vaccines.
- The support for COVID-19 vaccine delivery, strengthening vaccine safety surveillance and reporting, conducting vaccine effectiveness studies and planning for mini COVID-19 vaccine post introduction evaluations (mini-cPIE) is on going
- Real time information on COVID-19 vaccination in WHO's SEA Region is available at <https://www.who.int/southeastasia/health-topics/immunization/covid-19-vaccination>.

Table 5. Summary of vaccination status and the vaccine utilization in SEAR MS (as of 1 September 2021)

Country	Vaccine name	Start date	Total doses administered	Persons vaccinated with one dose	Persons fully vaccinated	At least one dose per 100 total population	Fully vaccinated per 100 total population	Utilization rate	Last update
Bangladesh	AZ-SII/Japan	27 Jan 21	11 190 030	5 866 301	5 323 729	10.70	4.66	84%	2431Aug-21
	Sinopharm	25 May 21	10 954 118	10 007 331	1 946 787			88%	
	Pfizer	21 Jun 21	97 164	52 694	44 470			97%	
	Moderna	13 Jul 21	3 293 899	2 563 416	730 483			60%	
Bhutan	AZ-SII	27 Mar 21	1 045 074	567 143	477 931	75.01	63.21	61%	30-Aug-21
	Pfizer	22-Jul-21							
	Moderna	20 Jul 21							
	Sinopharm	20-Jul-21							
India	AZ-SII*	16 Jan 21	651 214 767	500 903 929	150 310 838	35.25	10.58	100%	31-Aug-21
	Covaxin*	16 Jan 21							
	Sputnik V	14 May 21							
Indonesia	AZ-SKBio	13 Jan 21	12 737,213	10 415 477	2 321 736	23.31	13.24	70%	31-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	23 Mar 21	1 335 196	871 576	463 620			17%	
	Sinovac	18 May 21	81 284 006	49 219 251	32 064 755			64%	
	Moderna	25 Jul 21	921 411	921 274	137			12%	
	Pfizer	23 Aug 21	220 751	220 751				14%	
Maldives	AZ-SII	01 Feb 21	461 709	251 549	210 160	70.21	55.30	95%	30-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	22 Mar 21	184 923	96 731	88 192			81%	
	Pfizer	13 Apr 21	37 573	34 402	3 171			28%	
Myanmar	AZ-SII	27Jan21	3 337 710	1 810 426	1 527 284	5.16	3.36	95%	21-Aug 21
	Sinopharm	June 21	30 332	30 332				6%	
Nepal	AZ-SII	27 Jan21	3 163 841	2 064 288	1 099 553	17.61	14.56	75%	30-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	07 Apr 21	5 199 179	3 253 195	1 945 984			200%	
	Janssen	19 July 21	1 350 965	1 350 965	1 350 965			88%	
Sri Lanka	AZ-SII/Japan	29 Jan 21	2 271 785	1 386 168	885 617	56.58	37.07	83%	31-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	05 Apr 21	16 242 539	9 845 634	6 396 905			87%	
	Sputnik V	06 May 21	184,577	159,088	25,489			103%	
	Pfizer	7 Jul 21	493 242	306 403	186 839			83%	
	Moderna	18 Jul 21	1 446 038	771 656	674 382			96%	
Thailand	AZ-SKBio,- SianBio/Japan	16 Mar 21	13 025 599	9 778 844	3 246 755	35.36	11.76	89%	30-Aug-21
	Sinovac	28 Feb 21	14 228 309	10 758 603	3 469 706			81%	
	Sinopharm	25 Jun 21	3 551,453	2 538,731	1 012 722			71%	
	Pfizer	6 Aug 21	377 077	325 287	51 790			25%	
Timor-Leste	AZ SKBIO, SII, AUS, ITA	07 Apr21	511 698	344 720	166 978	29.59	15.05	58%	31-Aug-21
	Sinovac	14 Jun 21	76 601	45 269	31 332			77%	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>841 468 779</b>	<b>625 410 469</b>	<b>216 058 310</b>	<b>30.76</b>	<b>10.65</b>	<b>91%</b>	

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: Epidemiologyunit, MoH; Thailand: DDC, MOPH; Timor-Leste: MoH

\* Persons fully vaccinated: Persons who have received 2 doses of a vaccine that has 2-dose schedule (e.g. AZ vaccines) or 1 dose, if vaccine is 1-dose schedule (e.g. Jansen vaccine)