

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	543 013	11 116	41 662 330	652 990

as of 05 September 2021

# of Countries introduced COVID-19 vaccine	Total number of doses administered	# of person received at least one dose	# of persons fully vaccinated	At least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine per 100 population (of countries vaccinating)
10 out of 11	910 183 496	668 481 767	241 701 729	32.88

as of 08 September 2021

Highlights

- The WHO South East Asia Region (SEAR) remains the third most affected WHO Region with 41.6 million cases, after the Americas (84.99 million cases) and European Region (66.09 million cases). There was an increase of 0.9% in new cases globally (n=4 462 799) compared to the previous week. During this period, Americas regions reported an increase in new cases, whereas, the African, Eastern Mediterranean, European, South East Asia, and Western Pacific Regions reported a decrease in new cases.
- In week 35, there was a 9% decrease in new cases (n=543 013) 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, Bangladesh, Nepal and Thailand. However, a significant increase in the new cases continue in Myanmar, Maldives and a few states in India (most notably Kerala and Mizoram) with high test positivity rate (TPR) in the last several weeks.
- More than 910 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been administered by ten countries in the SEA Region with more than 699 million doses in India alone.

Overview of situation (epidemiological week #35 for the period between 30 August – 05 September 2021)

- India reported an 8% increase in new cases (n=293 643) in week 35, compared to the previous week. Total of 14 states have shown an increase in cases while 19 states have shown a decline in cases. Higher decline has been reported from D&N Haveli (-50%), Bihar (-43%), Ladakh (-41%) and Delhi (-37%). The test positivity rate (TPR) increased slightly from 2.2% to 2.7% at the national level. However, TPR of more than 10% was reported in Kerala, Manipur and Mizoram.
- Thailand reported a 15% decline in new cases (n=106 443) in week 35, following an increasing trend for nine consecutive weeks. New deaths have decreased this week (-6%) compared to the previous week. Bangkok contributed 24.2% of new cases in the past week. The top five provinces reporting COVID-19 cases are Bangkok, Samut Prakan, Chonburi, Samut Sakhon, and Ayutthaya. The TPR has reduced compared to the previous week but is still high at 34.9% at the national level.
- Indonesia reported a decline in new cases for the seventh consecutive week; with a 42% decrease in new cases (n=55 189) in week 35 compared to the previous week. The number of new deaths (n=3 938) in week 35 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. The daily numbers of tests are slightly increased compared to previous week. The TPR has declined to 6.6% from 12.1% at the national level.
- Bangladesh continues to report a declining trend in new cases. In week 35, the decrease in new cases was 34% (n=20 919) compared to the previous week. All divisions in the country reported a decrease in new cases. Seventy-four percent of the new cases in week 35 were reported from only two divisions, namely, Dhaka (58.3%) and Chattogram (16.5%). The number of daily tests has continued to decline across all divisions; the TPR has also decreased to 10.7% nationally. While TPR has decreased in all divisions, the reported TPR in Barishal, Chattogram, Rangpur and Sylhet are more than 10%.

- Sri Lanka reported a decline in the number of new cases. The decrease in week 35 was 25% (n=31 248) compared to the previous week. Last week, except western and North Western provinces all other provinces Central, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, Eastern, southern, north central and Northern Provinces showed an increase in cases compared with previous week. Sabaragamuwa province has reported the highest increase of cases of 102% followed by Eastern province of 89%. There was a slight increase in the TPR, which was at 29.3% at the national level.
- Myanmar has reported increased number of new cases last week. A 24% increase in new cases (n=23 116) has been reported in week 35, compared to the previous week. In the last week, higher number of new cases than in the previous week was reported in Kayah, Yangon, Ayeyarwady, Kayin, Rakhine. The top five states/regions reporting new cases in the last week were Bago, Magway, Shan South Mandalay and Kachin. The daily numbers of tests in week 35 have reduced compared to the numbers in the previous week. Though the TPR has decreased compared to the previous week, it is 10.64% at the national level.
- Nepal reported a 15% decline in the number of new cases (n=10 049) in week 35 compared to that in the previous week. Of the total new cases reported last week, 49.7% of cases were reported in Bagmati province followed by Gandaki province 24.6%. The TPR continues to decline but remains high at 18% at the national level.
- Timor-Leste has continued to report an increasing trend in new cases for five consecutive weeks. In the week 35, there was a 44% decline in new cases (n=1 216) compared to the previous week. Cases are reported from all the municipalities, but mostly from Dili. Currently Baucau, Covalima, Bobonaro, Lautem, Manufahi and Viqueque have high number of active cases, following Dili. Deaths continue to occur across the country, with most deaths in Dili. TPR declined last week from 21.5 to 18.4% at the national level.
- Maldives reported a 43% increase in new cases (n= 1 188) in week 35 compared to the previous week. The number of islands affected by COVID-19 cases has increased compared to the number in the previous week. Small numbers of sporadic cases have been reported. In this connection, currently 23 islands are being monitored. The highest number reported in the atolls is from the Northern atoll of Haa dhaalu island of Nolvhivaram with 203 active cases. The TPR has increased from 2.1% to 3.1% at the national level during the last week.
- Bhutan reported a 76% decline in new cases (n=2) in week 35 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 05 September 2021

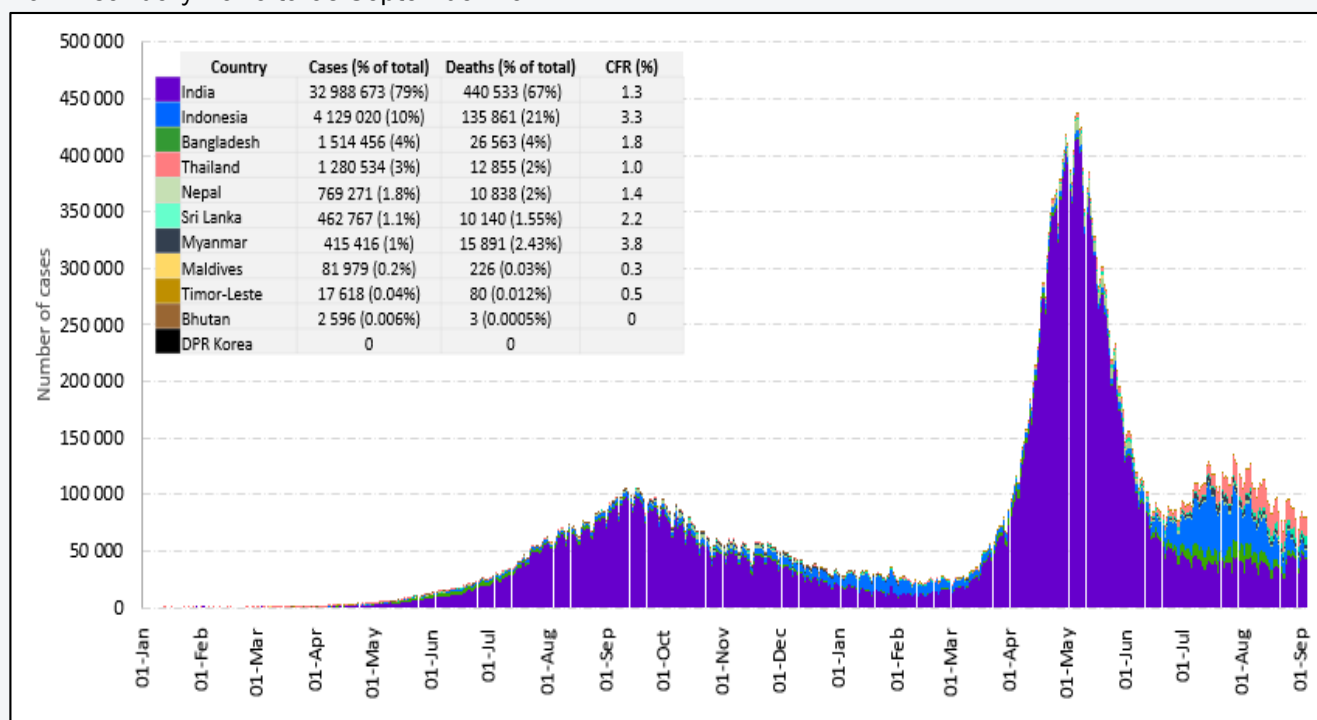







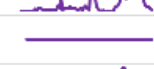

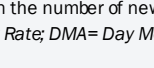
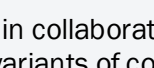
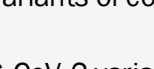


Table 1: Regional COVID-19 situation, as of 05 September 2021

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		32 988 673	23 905	440 533	1.3	293 643	8.4	2.7
Indonesia		4 129 020	15 096	135 861	3.3	55 189	-41.5	6.6
Bangladesh		1 514 456	9 196	26 563	1.8	20 919	-33.7	11.3
Thailand		1 280 534	18 346	12 855	1.0	106 443	-14.7	34.9
Nepal		769 271	26 402	10 838	1.4	10 049	-14.8	15.9
Sri Lanka		462 767	21 611	10 140	2.2	31 248	-24.7	29.3
Myanmar		415 416	7 635	15 891	3.8	23 116	24.2	9.6
Maldives		81 979	151 661	226	0.3	1 188	42.8	3.1
Timor-Leste		17 618	13 363	80	0.5	1 216	-44.4	18.4
Bhutan		2 596	3 364	3	0.1	2	-77.8	0.0
DPR Korea		0						
SEAR total		41 662 330	20 611	652 990	-	543 013	-9.0	-

*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 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 05 September 2021

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

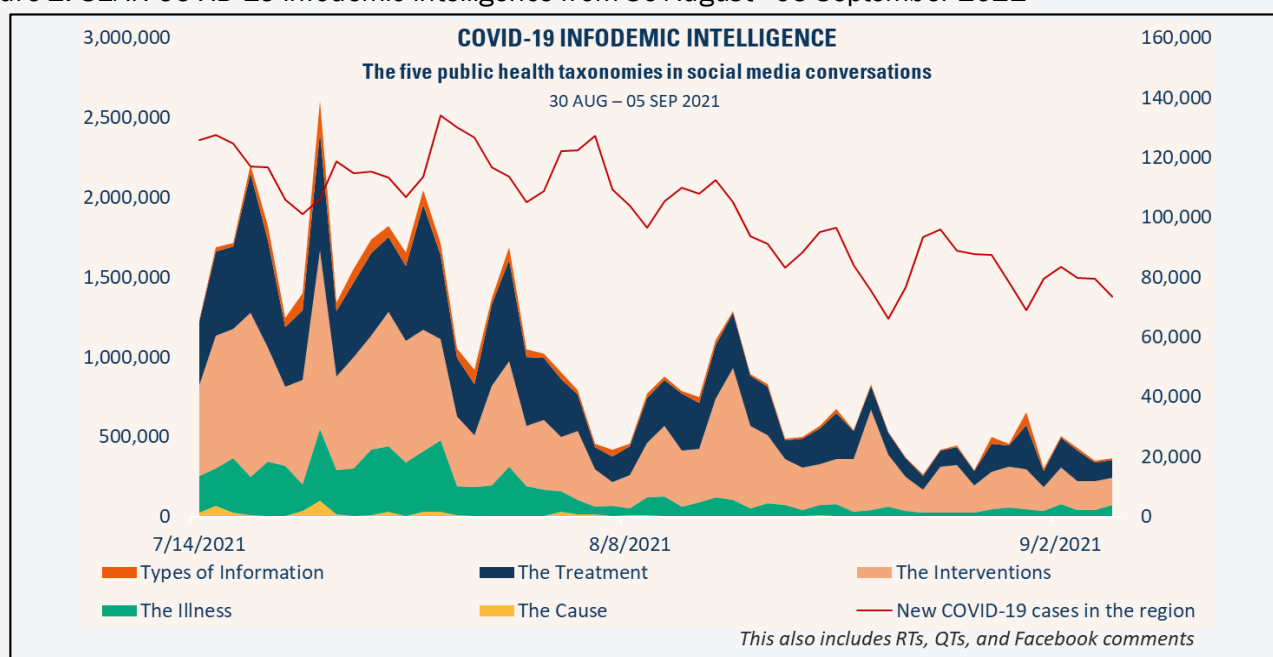
** detection of VOCs only in incoming travelers under quarantine

Key operational updates

Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE):

- Infodemic Intelligence: Vaccines remain the topic with the highest volume of conversation on open digital media in the Region, according to this week's SEARO COVID-19 Infodemic report. However, the volume of conversations has decreased from over a million conversations in the second week of August to 637 000 conversations this week. Most conversations are positive, and are around success's in India, Bhutan and Nepal's vaccine rollout. The fastest rising topic compared to the previous week was on a mysterious virus affecting children in India, at the time of the pandemic.
- Rumours and Misinformation: The SEARO Rumour and Misinformation Surveillance and Response System (RMSRS) detected 25 rumours last week. Most rumours were from India, Maldives and Thailand. More than half the rumours were around vaccines.
- Public Communication: Four social media gifs providing facts to address rumours have been developed, on COVID-19 re-infection, the need to wear masks after vaccination, on getting COVID-19 after vaccination and on evidence about ivermectin. These can be accessed [here](#).
- Partnerships: The Asia Pacific RCCE Working Group meeting was held on 7 September 2021. The focus was on gender, and UNWOMEN presented their recent findings on emerging gendered barriers to COVID-19 vaccine uptake and supply, based on surveys and virtual listening sessions with women-focused organizations on the COVID-19 vaccine roll out in the Asia-Pacific. It included elements needed for a tailored gender-responsive and intersectional approach to ensure those who are most vulnerable are not left behind. The session was attended by 40 participants.

Figure 2: SEAR COVID-19 infodemic intelligence from 30 August - 05 September 2021



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/SEARO supported and facilitated procurement and shipment of 100 000 antigen based rapid diagnostics tests that was delivered to Sri Lanka on 9 September 2021
- Supported laboratory diagnostics items and reagents like Microamp Optical 96-Well reaction plate etc was delivered to Timor Leste on 6 September 2021.
- Ongoing discussions with WHO country office in Myanmar to assess the need of field deployment kits.

Key country updates

Bangladesh:

- A randomized control trial of mask-wearing conducted across 600 villages involving 340 000 people in Bangladesh demonstrated the effectiveness of masks in slowing the spread of COVID-19.
- Bangladesh received 5.5 million doses of Sinopharm and 1 million doses of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccines under the Covax facility on 31 August 2021.

Bhutan:

- Bhutan has not reported any community COVID-19 case for the past three weeks as of 8 September 2021.
- The government has procured 198 900 doses of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccines to vaccinate children aged 12-17 years of age. The vaccination campaign for children will be rolled-out soon.
- The government is conducting random COVID-19 testing for school children every two weeks.
- Ministry of Health along with WHO is advocating to strictly adhere to all COVID-19 preventive protocols through different media channels.

DPR Korea:

- No case of COVID-19 has been reported as of 2 September 2021.
- Cumulatively 38 665 persons have been tested with reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at an interval of 10 days (total samples: 77 056) and all were found negative for COVID-19. These include 691 persons who were tested during the period of 27 August – 2 September 2021, of which 115 were people with influenza-like illness and/or severe acute respiratory infections and rest 576 were health care workers.

India:

- The Drugs Controller General of India approved Biological E. Limited vaccine candidate CORBEVAX for two clinical trials in children and adolescents.
- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) conducted a review meeting with 11 North Eastern Hill States/Union Territories on COVID-19 vaccine coverage and requested to focus on second dose of vaccination and people above 60 years of age.
- The Vice President urged public representatives, film and sports personalities to take lead in encouraging people to get vaccinated
- The MoHFW issued a list of parameters to identify the authentic version of the vaccines that are currently being administered in India.
- As of 9 September 2021, cumulative COVID-19 vaccination coverage has exceeded 716 597 428 doses.

Indonesia:

- The government extended the implementation of the level 3 and 4 restrictions on public activities until 13 September in Java and Bali, and until 20 September 2021 in provinces outside Java and Bali.
- The Ministry of Health stated that the government is monitoring public mobility through PeduliLindungi application during implementation of restrictions.
- The overall bed occupancy rate (BOR) continues to decline over the past three weeks. As of 5 September 2021, BOR at the national level was 20% compared to 41% recorded on 16 August 2021.
- The coverage of second-dose vaccination among the older population continues to be low in most provinces. As of 5 September 2021, only DKI Jakarta recorded above 70% coverage among this target group; 16 provinces still reported second-dose coverage below 10%.

Maldives:

- The Ministry of Education in partnership with Health Protection Agency (HPA) started administering second dose of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine to children aged between 12-17 years from 6 September 2021.
- The government extended the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine to persons above 60 years of age who have not received any other COVID-19 vaccine.
- The government is conducting mass inspections of tourist establishments for compliance of COVID-19 guidelines, penalty and fines are imposed on businesses for non-compliance following opening of guest house tourism in inhabited islands.
- HPA has started random sampling in Maafusi prisons after a positive case was reported last week.

Myanmar:

- The government announced the extension of public holidays for an additional ten days from 31 August to 10 September 2021. All educational facilities remain closed, but banks, companies and factories can continue to operate.
- The import and export of COVID-19 medical equipment and supplies are allowed through border trade posts during ongoing public holidays until 10 September 2021.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the extension of the precautionary restriction measures relating to control of the COVID-19 pandemic until 30 September 2021.

Nepal:

- The government started administering the second dose of Astrazeneca COVID-19 vaccines from 9 August 2021. Nepal is currently administering three types of COVID-19 vaccines - COVISHIELD (from Serum Institute of India, Japan and Sweden), Vero Cell and Johnson and Johnson.
- Prohibitory order imposed by the District Administration in Kathmandu valley since 29 April 2021 has been further extended for two weeks from 2 September 2021 until 16 September 2021.
- WHO conducted first batch of the five-day training of trainers on paediatric essential critical care from 2-6 September 2021 for 19 paediatric doctors and nurses.

Sri Lanka:

- Sri Lanka has already received 27.4 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine in total. During the past seven days 76 000 doses of Pfizer-BioNTech and 4 million doses of Sinopharm were received.
- As of 8 September 2021, more than 59% of the total population was vaccinated with one dose and over 44% received second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine.
- WHO in collaboration with the Directorate of Youth, Elderly and Disabled (YED) of the Ministry of Health prepared a programme to reduce COVID transmission among the elderly people living in long term care facilities.

Thailand:

- The government further relaxed some public health and social measures as, restaurants and other business were allowed to reopen. However, proof of vaccination or negative antigen test would be required to dine in restaurants in 'dark red' (maximum control) zones from 1 October 2021.
- The government revised entry/exit rules in Phuket, allowing fully vaccinated and COVID-19 people who live or work in Phuket to exit and re-enter the island without special permission letter.
- Thailand vaccination roll out will focus on elderly, comorbid and pregnant women.

Timor-Leste

- The President endorsed a decree for financial compensation to those suffering from adverse reactions leading to disability and death because of COVID-19 vaccination.
- The Government has decided to lift the imposition of 'General Mandatory Confinement' for Dili municipality from 10 September 2021.
- The Government of Portugal handed over additional 130 000 doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine to Ministry of Health on 7 September 2021.
- Following the request from the government, WHO issued a global call for Expression of Interest for the deployment of Emergency Medical Teams to Timor Leste. Australian Medical Assistance Teams (AUSMAT) is expected to provide the support in Dilli in the coming weeks.

Achieving high coverage of COVID-19 vaccination: The Bhutan experience.



©WHO Country Office, Bhutan

Bhutan has yet again reached another milestone in its response to the COVID-19 pandemic by achieving one of the highest rates of COVID-19 vaccination coverage in the world, with nearly 63 % of the population fully vaccinated and over 74% having received at least a single dose.

Bhutan is still in the process of graduating from the list of least developed countries, and with its small economy, does not have the resources nor the highly sophisticated health facilities in place to deal with massive hospitalization demand due to COVID-19. Therefore, Bhutan took a proactive and comprehensive preventive approach from the very beginning of the pandemic, by putting in place a very efficient and widely accessible COVID-19 testing system, and strongly advocated and facilitated public health measures such as promotion of mask use, handwashing etiquette and physical distancing. As a result of these initiatives, outbreaks of COVID-19 were detected early and controlled efficiently. As of 22 August 2021, Bhutan has only reported 2585 COVID-19 cases and 3 deaths.

As vaccines for COVID-19 became available, Bhutan proactively started preparing its vaccination plan at the end of 2020, and when Bhutan received a generous donation of 550,000 doses of COVISHIELDTM from India, the country initiated the nation-wide campaign to vaccinate all everyone above the age of 18 years. The first dose campaign was successful with more than 60% of the country's population vaccinated within 8-days.

However, as the time for the second dose approached, Bhutan faced difficulties accessing vaccines especially with the second wave of COVID-19 in India and the limited vaccine supply. The government therefore reached out to COVID-19 vaccine providers and received a generous donation of 500 000 doses of Moderna vaccine from USA followed by donations of AstraZeneca from Denmark, Bulgaria and Croatia totaling 432 000 doses. In addition, Bhutan also received 50 000 doses of Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccine from China and 5 850 doses of Pfizer (full name) vaccine from the COVAX facility. By mid-July, Bhutan had secured more than the doses needed to initiate its second dose campaign.

Bhutan started its second dose campaign with Moderna vaccine as the main choice while other vaccines were also made available depending on the preference of the recipients. Pfizer vaccine was administered to children between the age of 12 -17 in high risk areas. Three days before the campaign's launch, the Prime Minister and some of the cabinet ministers along with 613 volunteers including those from the Ministry of Health took the first dose of Moderna vaccine to reassure the public. This trial run and the well curated communication efforts through national television and social media resulted in a very good uptake of the vaccines. By the end of the 1-week nationwide campaign, over 60% of the population had received their second dose. Bhutan also started administering Moderna vaccine to children between the ages of 12-17 years following the approval for its use by the regulatory office on 28 July 2021. Children in high risk areas in the southern region and those in more vulnerable areas such as urban and crowded towns in the north were prioritized to receive their first dose of Moderna vaccine.

The second dose vaccination campaign was implemented very smoothly thanks to the experience and lessons learned from the first campaign. At the end of the first campaign, Bhutan conducted an Inter-action review, becoming the first country to conduct a COVID-19 vaccination inter-action review in the region. The review led to better planning and execution of the second campaign.

The Royal Government of Bhutan's determination to have equitable distribution of vaccines resulted in them being made accessible to all parts of the country and to all sections of the eligible population at the same time. Vaccines were transported using helicopters to remote places that were not accessible by roads. Vaccination teams also moved on foot carrying vaccines and AEFI kits including oxygen tanks to some of the remotest villages only accessible by foot. Following the nationwide vaccination campaign, those with mobility issues and bed bound individuals were immunized by vaccinators who travelled from door to door to ensure that no one was left out. Given that COVID-19 vaccines were new and approved under emergency use authorization, the utmost effort was made to ensure that safety of the vaccines was monitored. The National Immunization Technical Advisory Group (NITAG) monitored the roll out of the vaccines on a day to day basis. Regional NITAGs were also established to monitor, investigate and report any serious adverse event following immunization (AEFIs). Given that Bhutan is one of the few countries where a mix-and-match vaccine approach was used, a study was designed to direct robust data collection and follow up to assess the effectiveness of heterologous dosing in preventing disease and also to compare it with the homologous vaccination regime. The study is ongoing.

Bhutan's successful vaccination roll out has largely been the result of strong leadership that made proactive and science-based decisions. A well-established routine vaccination programme which provided a good foundation and the solidarity and positive participation of the public were also instrumental in the high COVID-19 vaccination coverage. Of course, timely donation of the vaccines made it all possible. Bhutan is passing on the good will it enjoyed by sharing the excess vaccines that it has with countries that are in need. Bhutan has shipped 230,000 and 150,000 doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccines on loan/returnable basis to Nepal and Thailand, respectively.

Table 3: Summary of International Travel Measures Implemented by Countries in SEAR (as of 7 September 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	Some restriction on entry and/or visa	21-day facility quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Mandatory 14-day facility quarantine for fully vaccinated travellers
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	Mandatory 7-day facility quarantine for fully vaccinated travellers

- Ongoing support for COVID-19 vaccine delivery, strengthening vaccine safety surveillance and reporting, conducting vaccine effectiveness studies and planning for COVID-19 vaccine post-introduction evaluations (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>.

Table 4. Summary of vaccination status in the countries of the SEA Region and the vaccine utilization (as of 8 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	11 953 189	6 588 026	5 365 163	11.48	6.80	89%	07-Sep-21
	Sinopharm	25 May 21	15 522 284	10 633 532	4 888 752			85%	
	Pfizer	21 Jun 21	100 851	56 233	44 618			9%	
	Moderna	13 Jul 21	4 020 996	2 563 501	1 457 495			73%	
Bhutan	AZ-SII	27 Mar 21	1 045 228	567 175	478 053	75.01	63.22	55%	05-Sep-21
	Pfizer	22-Jul-21							
	Moderna	20 Jul 21							
	Sinopharm	20-Jul-21							
India	AZ-SII*	16 Jan 21	699 062 776	534 715 823	164 346 953	37.63	11.57	100%	07-Sep-21
	Covaxin*	16 Jan 21							
	Sputnik V	14 May 21							
Indonesia	AZ-SKBio	13 Jan 21	14 214,752	11 128 520	3 086 232	25.28	14.49	75%	05-Sep-21
	Sinopharm	23 Mar 21	1 558 622	1 001 017	557 605			19%	
	Sinovac	18 May 21	87 136 199	52 558 660	34 577 539			64%	
	Moderna	25 Jul 21	1 459 080	1 458 895	185			18%	
	Pfizer	23 Aug 21	633 531	633 531				41%	
Maldives	AZ-SII	01 Feb 21	463 951	253 691	210 260	70.74	55.92	96%	04-Sep-21
	Sinopharm	22 Mar 21	184 981	96 818	89 163			81%	
	Pfizer	13 Apr 21	38 595	35 351	3 244			29%	
Myanmar	AZ-SII	27Jan21	3 337 710	1 810 426	1 527 284	5.16	3.98	95%	21-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	June 21	30 332	30 332				6%	
Nepal	AZ-SII	27 Jan21	3 525 344	2 228 350	1 296 874	18.45	16.43	80%	06-Sep-21
	Sinopharm	07 Apr 21	5 634 148	3 345 065	2 289 079			76%	
	Janssen	19 July 21	1 376 806	1 376 806	1 376 806			90%	
Sri Lanka	AZ-SII/Japan	29 Jan 21	2 292 873	1 405 149	887 724	58.19	42.72	84%	06-Sep-21
	Sinopharm	05 Apr 21	17 672 265	10 110 131	7 562 134			78%	
	Sputnik V	06 May 21	202 163	159 088	43 075			96%	
	Pfizer	7 Jul 21	592 691	376 383	261 308			86%	
	Moderna	18 Jul 21	1 478 006	772 396	705 610			99%	
Thailand	AZ-SKBio, SianBio/Japan	16 Mar 21	15 563 750	9 999 855	5 563 895	38.16	15.83	50%	06-Sep-21
	Sinovac	28 Feb 21	15 502 824	12 017 050	3 485 774			47%	
	Sinopharm	25 Jun 21	4 462,303	3 152,636	1 309 667			45%	
	Pfizer	6 Aug 21	500 904	384 915	115 989			17%	
Timor-Leste	AZ SKBIO, SII, AUS, ITA	07 Apr21	534 905	353 238	181 667	30.29	16.41	53%	06-Sep-21
	Sinovac	14 Jun 21	80 557	45 796	34 581			81%	
TOTAL			910 183 496	668 481 767	241 701 729	32.88	11.93	88%	

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