

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	453 539	8 938	42 115 869	661 928
as of 12 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	989 431 800	718 717 734	270 714 066	34.82
as of 12 September 2021				

Highlights

- The WHO South East Asia Region (SEAR) remains the third most affected WHO Region with 42.11 million cases, after the Americas (86.46 million cases) and European Region (67.19 million cases) in week 36.
- Globally a decrease of 11.5% of new cases (n=3 984 370) was reported as compared to the previous week. During this period, all regions reported decline in number of new cases. The highest decline of 17.2% reported from Americas Region followed by SEAR.
- In SEAR during week 36, there was a 16.5% decrease in new cases (n=453 539) compared to the previous week. This is largely due to the continuing decline in new cases in India, Indonesia, Thailand, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. However, a significant increase in new cases continue in few states of India (most notably Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Mizoram) with high test positivity rate (TPR) in the last several weeks.
- More than 989 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been given by ten countries in the SEAR with more than 752 million doses in India alone.

Overview of the situation (epidemiological week #36 for the period between 6 - 12 September 2021)

- India reported an 15% decrease in new cases (n=2 48 248) in week 36, compared to the previous week. However, eight states have shown an increase in cases viz. Kerala, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Mizoram, Rajasthan. Though the test positivity rate (TPR) decreased slightly from 2.7% to 2.3% at the national level, Kerala reported TPR of more than 10%.
- Thailand reported a 5% decline in new cases (n=101 639) in week 36 compared to the previous week, along with a 13% decrease in deaths. Bangkok contributed 26% of new cases with the top five provinces reporting COVID-19 cases included Bangkok, Chonburi, Samut Prakhan, Samut Sakhon and Rayong. The TPR has reduced compared to the previous week but is still high at 30.3% nationally.
- Indonesia reported a decline in new cases for the eighth consecutive week; with a 30% decrease in new cases (n=38 491) in week 36 compared to the previous week. The number of new deaths (n=3 028) in week 36 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 TPR has declined to 4.3% from 6.6% at the national level.
- Bangladesh continues to report a declining trend in new cases. In week 36, all divisions in the country reported a decrease in new cases by 24% (n=15 957) compared to the previous week. Seventy seven percent of the new cases were reported from only two divisions, namely Dhaka (62.5%) and Chattogram (14.6%). The number of daily tests has continued to decline across all divisions; the TPR has also decreased to 9.1% from 10.7% nationally. While TPR has decreased in all divisions, the reported TPR in Barishal division is more than 10%.

- Sri Lanka reported a decline in the number of new cases. The decrease in week 36 was 26% (n=23 155) compared to the previous week across all provinces- The TPR remain high at 30.3% at the national level.
- Myanmar has reported a decline in number of new cases in week 36. A 29% decrease in new cases (n=16 417) has been reported in all provinces except Shan north in week 36, compared to the previous week. The top five states/regions reporting new cases week were Bago, Shan north, Kachin, Mandalay, and Shan South. The daily numbers of tests in week 36 have reduced compared to the numbers in the previous week. Though the TPR has decreased compared to the previous week, it is at 9.1% at the national level.
- Nepal reported a 21% decline in the number of new cases (n=77 892) in week 36 compared to that in the previous week. Of the total new cases reported last week, 77% of the cases have been reported from Province 1, Bagmati, and Lumbini province. The TPR continues to decline but remains high at 13.4% at the national level.
- Timor-Leste has reported a decline in new cases. In week 36, there was a 26% decline in new cases (n=897) compared to the previous week. Most cases were reported mostly from Dili followed by Baucau, Bononaro, Oecusse municipalities. Similarly, most deaths have been reported from Dili. The TPR declined in week 36 from 18.4% to 15.5% at the national level.
- Maldives reported a 29% decrease in new cases (n=1 843) in week 36 compared to the previous week. The number of islands affected has decreased since last week with sporadic cases of 1-2 cases in some islands reported. There are currently only 19 islands under monitoring. The highest number reported in the atolls is from the Northern atoll of Haa dhaalu island of Nolvivaram with 200 active cases. The TPR has slightly increased from 2.1% to 2.3% at the national level.
- Bhutan has not reported any new cases in week 36.

Figure 1: The COVID-19 epidemiological curve for the WHO 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 12 September 2021

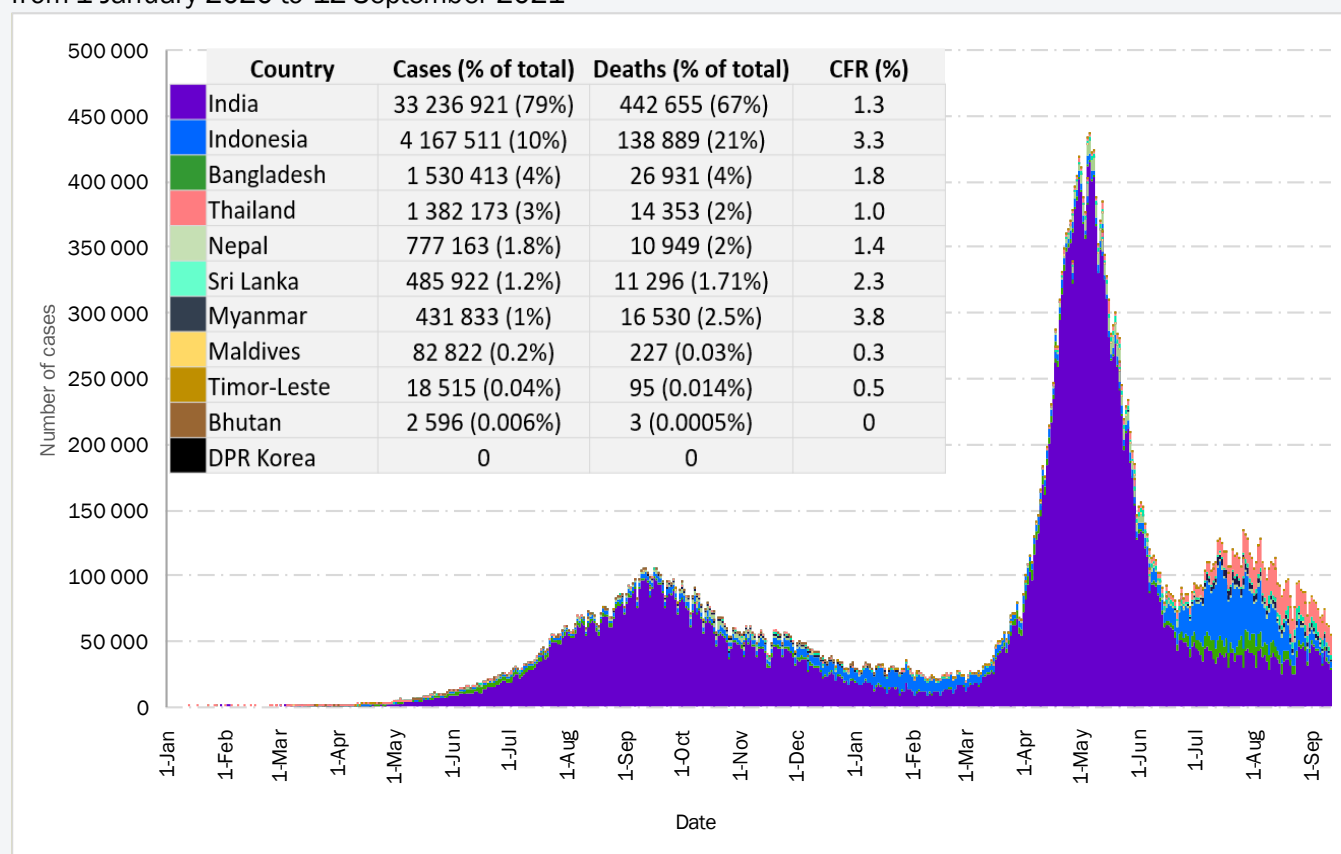










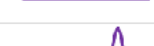



Table 1: Regional COVID-19 situation, as of 12 September 2021

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		33 236 921	24 085	442 655	1.3	248 248	-15.5	2.3
Indonesia		4 167 511	15 236	138 889	3.3	38 491	-30.3	4.3
Bangladesh		1 530 413	9 293	26 931	1.8	15 957	-23.7	9.1
Thailand		1 382 173	19 802	14 353	1.0	101 639	-4.5	30.3
Nepal		777 163	26 673	10 949	1.4	7 892	-21.5	13.4
Sri Lanka		485 922	22 693	11 296	2.3	23 155	-25.9	26.3
Myanmar		431 833	7 937	16 530	3.8	16 417	-29.0	10.0
Maldives		82 822	153 220	227	0.3	843	-29.0	2.4
Timor-Leste		18 515	14 043	95	0.5	897	-26.2	15.5
Bhutan		2 596	3 364	3	0.1		-100.0	0.0
DPR Korea		0						
SEAR total		42 115 869	20 835	661 928	-	453 539	-16.5	-

*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 12 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

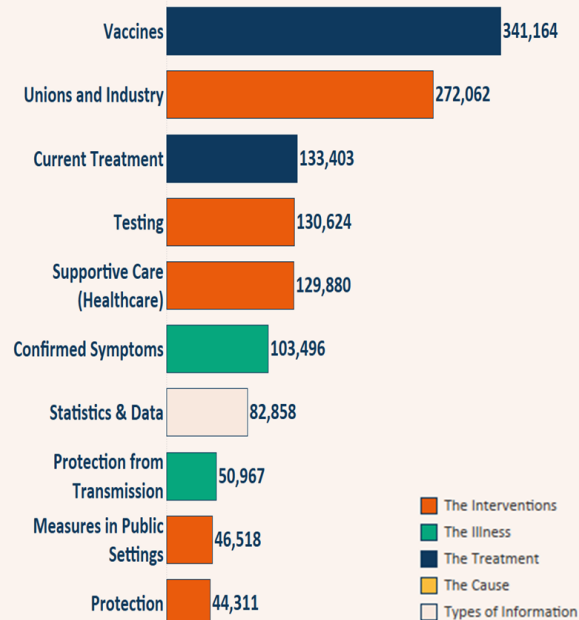
Key operational updates

Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

- The weekly SEARO COVID-19 Infodemic Intelligence reveals that vaccines remain the highest discussed topic of digital conversation in the Region. Most conversations are from Sri Lanka and India, celebrating vaccine rollout successes, and also concerns about re-infection after being fully vaccinated. A rising topic was about the risks of COVID-19 among those with diabetes or obese persons. There were also questions about COVID-19 disease and Nipah virus infection and the similarities between them.
- Analysis of rumours detected from 6-12 September 2021 revealed that 56% of all rumours in the region concerned vaccines. The highest category was about prevention of COVID-19.
- WHO SEARO is developing basic RCCE capacity building modules for non-RCCE public health emergency experts.

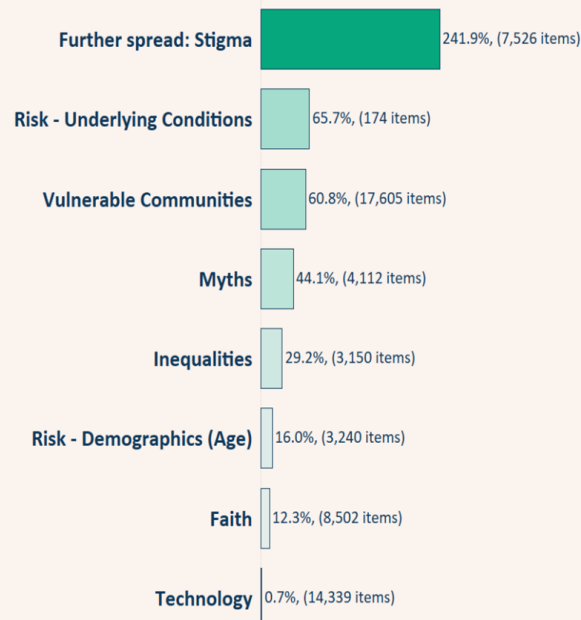
Top 10 topics by volume

Social media mentions of selected categories per taxonomy



Top rising topics

Based on % change of conversation volume from the previous week



06 - 12 SEP 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.
- Supported shipment of laboratory consumables containing 680 swab kits to Bhutan, delivered on 13 September 2021.

Key country updates

Bangladesh:

- Schools in Bangladesh reopened on 12 September 2021 for in-person classes after 18 months and universities to resume classes from 27 September 2021. Students belonging to grades 5, 10 and 12 to attend classes scheduled for all 6 days a week while grades 1-4 and 6-9 to attend classes once a week.
- Bangladesh launched the second round of mass vaccination campaign for COVID-19 vaccination from 7-12 September 2021 with over 9.5 million doses administered - 4.6 million first dose and 4.8 million second dose.
- Bangladesh received 5 406 350 doses of Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccine through bilateral agreement with China on 11 Sep 2021 and received 270 000 doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine as a donation from Bulgaria on 15 Sep 2021.

Bhutan:

- Bhutan has not reported any community COVID-19 case for the past four weeks as of 15 September 2021.
- The Ministry of Health (MoH) has procured 198 900 doses of Pfizer-BioNtech COVID-19 vaccines for children aged 12-17 years of age. The vaccination campaign for children will be rolled-out soon.
- MoH 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 9 September 2021.
- Cumulatively 39 342 persons were tested with reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at an interval of 10 days (total samples: 78 410) and all were found negative for COVID-19. These include 677 persons who were tested during the period of 3-9 September 2021, of which 109 were people with influenza-like illness and/or severe acute respiratory infections and rest 568 were health care workers.

India:

- The Prime Minister chaired a high-level meeting to review COVID-19 situation, preparedness and vaccination. States and Union Territories (UTs) were advised to maintain buffer stock of medicines at district level and to strengthen healthcare infrastructure under COVID-19 Emergency Response Package II.
- Six states and UTs achieved administration of first dose of COVID-19 vaccine to 100% of the eligible population.
- The Drugs Controller General of India granted a go-ahead for conducting phase III bridging trials of single-dose Sputnik light COVID-19 vaccine.
- The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has transferred the know-how of indigenously developed saline gargle RT-PCR technique, used for testing COVID-19 samples, to Union Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) for further licensing and commercial production.

Indonesia:

- The Ministry of Health (MoH) announced verification process for Indonesian citizens and foreign nationals who have received vaccination outside of Indonesia. Once verified, individuals will be able to register on the PeduliLindungi application, which will enable them to access public facilities, such as shopping malls and public transportation.
- The government has lowered the level of restrictions on public activities in all provinces to level 3. This will allow further relaxation of community restrictions.
- The government extended the implementation of the level 2, 3, and 4 restrictions on public activities until 20 September in Java and Bali. According to new regulations, level 4 implementation was extended to 3 more districts in West and Central Java provinces in addition to existing 23 districts until 20 September 2021.

Maldives:

- The Ministry of Tourism announced vaccination coverage of all the resort employees. As of 15 September 2021, more than 96% have received the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine and 80% are completely vaccinated.
- The Health Protection Agency (HPA) and Health Emergency Operations Centre (HEOC) notified that all the expenses towards obtaining PCR test for COVID-19 prior to travel and at the end of mandatory quarantine shall be borne by eligible people who have not completed recommended COVID-19 vaccine.
- The Ministry of Education has issued vaccine 'green cards' to completely vaccinated parents who come to schools to fetch their children, in an attempt to further safeguard school grounds while encouraging more people to get vaccinated.

Myanmar:

- All government staff were directed to go back to work from 13 September 2021 in a staggered manner - two weeks in office and two weeks from home.
- All schools to remain closed until 24 September 2021.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced extension of the precautionary restriction measures relating to control of the COVID-19 pandemic. This will suspend entry of all travelers, issuance of all types of visas, and visa exemption services will be suspended till 30 September 2021.
- Myanmar has received 4 million doses of Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccines from China under bilateral agreement on 12 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.
- The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) started necessary preparations for storing and administering Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine. MoHP has received four ultra-low temperature freezers under COVAX facility.
- WHO conducted second batch of five-day training of trainers (ToT) on paediatric essential critical care from 8-12 September 2021 for 19 paediatric doctors and nurses.

Sri Lanka:

- The Ministry of Health (MoH) published simplified algorithms for the exit strategy for COVID-19 patients and close contacts with information on testing requirements.
- In the previous week, 73 710 doses of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine were received totaling to 27.5 million doses. Sri Lanka has vaccinated 62.05% of its population with one dose of COVID-19 vaccine and 49.03% of the population are fully vaccinated.
- WHO supported the Ministry of Health to ensure continuous availability of PPEs for health care workers by procuring PPEs sets for sub-national level facilities.
- To ensure the continuous implementation of expanded program on immunization in the current situation, WHO is working with MOH to develop e-learning modules for health staff.

Thailand:

- The Center for COVID-19 Situation Administration has extended existing measures for another two weeks until 30 September 2021.
- The government is planning to roll out COVID-Free Setting measures by 1 October 2021 in an effort to safely re-open businesses.
- The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and Ministry of Education has compiled a set of guidelines – “Sandbox Safety Zone in School”. As per the guidelines, 85% of all students, teachers, and staff in the school must be fully vaccinated before re-opening of schools.
- The MoPH has launched the digital health pass through the Mor Prom application. The pass includes a proof of vaccination and details of the recent COVID-19 test.

Timor-Leste

- The government of Timor-Leste has approved the first alteration allowing resumption of large events and gatherings.
- To support clinical management at Medical Isolation centers, the AUSMAT emergency medical team with support of DFAT arrived on 8 September 2021.
- WHO and UNICEF are supporting Ministry of Health on planning, storage, and rollout of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccines in Timor-Leste.

Ways to empower people to fight the pandemic: The First WHO SEARO RCCE Regional conference 3-5 August 2021

Public health experts agree that vaccinations, testing, treating, adherence to public health and social measures (PHSM) as significant ways to manage the Covid-19 pandemic. Making these measures work successfully depends on ensuring that an increasing number of public follow them. Never in recent history has a pandemic of this scale continued for such a long time, with so many uncertainties. So how can the public be convinced in the face of an evolving and uncertain situation? What can Member States do in this regard, and what have they done so far? In this unprecedented situation, what works and what does not? These are some of the issues discussed in the SEARO Regional Risk Communication Meeting.

The first WHO SEARO Virtual Technical Regional Meeting on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) for Public Health Emergencies, held on 3-5 August 2021, revealed the critical role RCCE has played and continues to play in all areas of the COVID-19 response. It highlighted challenges faced in a dynamic, inter-connected society, as well as innovative ways in which different Member States are addressing these challenges. With three days of lively discussions, the meeting provided a forum to over 80 specialists involved in risk communication, community-based organizations, as well as other public health areas. Representatives from Member States, WHO, and partners, including civil society partners, exchanged experiences and learnt from each other.

Even before the pandemic, WHO SEARO developed the “Risk Communication Strategy for Public Health Emergencies in the WHO South-East Asia Region”: 2019-2023”, which was launched at the Regional Committee Meeting in 2019. The pandemic itself made apparent the important role of RCCE. Therefore, the Regional Meeting to strengthen implementation of “the Risk Communication Strategy for Public Health Emergencies in the WHO South-East Asia Region”: Learning from best practices and lessons from COVID-19 response” was held to capture experiences from the pandemic, assess achievements, and address gaps in the RCCE response, and use learnings for a road map to strengthen the RCCE in the Region.

The need for new risk communication tools to combat pandemic fatigue, the growing menace of disinformation and rumours, as well as the need to engage more effectively with local communities and empower them to protect themselves against the pandemic were some of the themes that ran through the discussions.

There were many achievements identified. Most countries had in place what was expected: designated spokespersons addressing the media regularly; RCCE plans, coordination mechanisms at various levels; some level of social listening mechanism; engagement with communities, especially through community health workers.

However, the pandemic put forth some unprecedented challenges:

- Infodemic of a scale and ferocity that was not anticipated
- Severe limitations in RCCE capacity (human, financial, systems)
- Pandemic fatigue and lack of adherence to PHSM as the pandemic continues
- Maintaining trust amid uncertainty, as the evidence continues to evolve and change
- Vaccine demand in some groups but not enough vaccines vs hesitancy in the most vulnerable groups like the elderly
- Coordination among different RCCE stakeholders (within and outside governments)
- Coordination with other technical areas for policy making and implementation
- Lack of systemic listening and behavioural/perception surveillance to inform strategy and communication

Never in recent history have such challenges been faced. Therefore, learning from experiences of others is essential to move forward. WHO SEARO set the context of the epidemiological situation and how RCCE fits into the response. Experiences from the European region on effective RCCE for contact tracing and managing pandemic fatigue provided insights into how similar issues may be tackled in the SEA Region. Insights for managing pandemic fatigue included making people part of the solution by involving them and their views, and shifting focus to more empathetic and positive communication to allow people to live their lives, but do everyday things differently, to reduce risk – that is, from “do this” to “do everything you would like, but do it differently”.

This pandemic also saw the rise of an Infodemic, including rumours and misinformation. An innovative strategy of “debunking and pre-bunking” rumours developed by Mafindo in Indonesia drew interest as a new initiative to proactively counter hoaxes before they start circulating widely. A presentation on the Africa Infodemic Alliance (AIRA), a WHO-coordinated network of partners, led to discussion on creating similar initiatives in the WHO South-East Asia Region.

The danger of vaccine hesitancy was an underlying theme of the meeting. UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA) shared insights on tailoring programmes to ensure high vaccine uptake. Data-driven, people-centric methods were suggested to overcome vaccine hesitancy.

Given the scale of this pandemic, no single organization has the capacity to respond on its own. The key role of partnerships and good coordination between partners in meeting this challenge has been a feature of the pandemic response. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) outlined some of the initiatives of the Asia Pacific RCCE network, co-chaired by WHO, UNICEF and IFRC. It has brought together 22 countries and 30 representatives of different organizations working in the Region. The network provides an opportunity for different groups to harmonize tools and approaches.

Among steps taken following the conference are the establishment of a knowledge sharing network and online repository hosted by WHO SEARO to share best practices; initial exploration of a regional network for rumour and misinformation management on the lines of a network established in the AFRO region; and tools to counter pandemic fatigue.

Table 3. The summary of Severity of Public Health and Social Measures (PHSM) implemented by countries in WHO's South-East Asia Region (as of 14 September 2021)

Countries	PHSM severity index						Key updates
	Mask wearing	School measures	Business workplace measures	Gathering restrictions	Stay at home	Public transport	
	0 50 100	0 50 100	0 50 100	0 50 100	0 50 100	0 50 100	
Bangladesh							Bangladesh: Educational institutions reopened on 12 September 2021.
Bhutan							Bhutan: Non-essential business activities continue with eased workplace measures. Education institutions continue with ongoing measures.
India							India: Non-essential activities allowed across almost all States with appropriate measures.
Indonesia							Indonesia: Restrictions on public activities (PPKM) eased for business and workplace measures.
Maldives							Maldives: All non-essential activities and public transport operate with safety measures.
Myanmar							Myanmar: Stay-at-home orders in 119 townships.
Nepal							Nepal: All business and industries allowed to operate with safety protocols.
Sri Lanka							Sri Lanka: Nationwide curfew imposed since 16 August 2021 extended until 21 September 2021.
Thailand							Thailand: Educational institutions reopened in dark zones and restrictions on non-essential activities eased in different zones.
Timor-Leste							Timor-Leste: Entry and exit restrictions in Baucau, Covalima, Dili and Ermera municipalities in place until 22 September 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).

- WHO SEARO is providing 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 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 vaccine utilization in the 11 countries of the WHO SEAR (as of 15 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	12 381 138	6 986 218	5 394 920	12.34	8.18	91%	14-Sep-21
	Sinopharm	25 May 21	18 092 665	11 718 599	6 374 066			74%	
	Pfizer	21 Jun 21	100 311	55 692	44 619			9%	
	Moderna	13 Jul 21	4 881 791	2 563 509	2 318 282			89%	
Bhutan	AZ-SII	27 Mar 21	1 046 117	567 220	1 046 117	75.02	63.34	55%	12-Sep-21
	Pfizer	22-Jul-21							
	Moderna	20 Jul 21							
	Sinopharm	20-Jul-21							
India	AZ-SII*	16 Jan 21	752 238 324	570 511 241	181 727 083	40.15	12.79	100%	14-Sep-21
	Covaxin*	16 Jan 21							
	Sputnik V	14 May 21							
Indonesia	AZ-SKBio	13 Jan 21	15 843 752	11 653 806	4 189 946	27.48	15.71	77%	13-Sep-21
	Sinopharm	23 Mar 21	1 814 714	1 138 119	676 595			23%	
	Sinovac	18 May 21	95 489 887	58 030 518	37 459 369			66%	
	Moderna	25 Jul 21	1 822 571	1 807 596	14 975			23%	
	Pfizer	23 Aug 21	1 262 349	1 258 036	4 313			57%	
Maldives	AZ-SII	01 Feb 21	466 518	254 471	212 047	71.24	58.85	96%	11-Sep-21
	Sinopharm	22 Mar 21	186 623	96 899	89 724			82%	
	Pfizer	13 Apr 21	54 725	37 414	17 311			41%	
Myanmar	AZ-SII	27Jan21	3 337 710	1 810 426	1 527 284	8.99	5.89	95%	11-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	June 21	4 846 708	3 134 228	1 712 480			75%	
Nepal	AZ-SII	27 Jan21	3 805 092	2 396 084	1 409 008	19.32	17.21	86%	13-Sep-21
	Sinopharm	07 Apr 21	5 847 815	3 431 506	2 416 309			79%	
	Janssen	19 July 21	1 382 224	1 382 224	1 382 224			90%	
Sri Lanka	AZ-SII/Japan	29 Jan 21	2 334 283	1 441 259	893 024	61.50	48.43	86%	13-Sep-21
	Sinopharm	05 Apr 21	19 468 859	10 731 466	8 737 393			86%	
	Sputnik V	06 May 21	202 539	159 089	43 450			96%	
	Pfizer	7 Jul 21	689 689	448 735	240 954			90%	
	Moderna	18 Jul 21	1 530 791	772 985	757 806			102%	
Thailand	AZ-SKBio - SianBio/Japan	16 Mar 21	17 134 375	10 119 834	7 014 541	41.25	18.67	55%	12-Sep-21
	Sinovac	28 Feb 21	16 657 086	13 161 316	3 495 770			50%	
	Sinopharm	25 Jun 21	5 239 784	3 624 612	1 615 172			15%	
	Pfizer	6 Aug 21	630 036	397 938	232 098			21%	
Timor-Leste	AZ SKBio, SII, AUS, ITA	07 Apr21	558 949	362 039	196 910	31.03	17.79	55%	14-Sep-21
	Sinovac	14 Jun 21	84 375	46 879	37 496			8184%	
TOTAL			989 431 800	718 717 734	270 714 066	34.82	13.12	87%	

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)