

COVID-19 Weekly Situation Report

# of Countries Reporting Cases	New Cases Reported in the Week	New Deaths Reported in the Week	Total Cases Reported	Total Deaths Reported
10 out of 11	120 704	3 574	44 529 941	706 336
as of 28 November 2021				
# of Countries introduced COVID-19 vaccine	Total number of doses administered	# of persons received at least one dose	# of persons fully vaccinated	Fully vaccinated persons per 100 population
10 out of 11	1 745 355 387	1 080 705 608	659 383 592	31.95
as of 1 December 2021				

Highlights

- WHO's South East Asia Region (SEAR) remains the third most affected WHO Region with 44.5 million cases, after the Region of Americas (96.7 million cases) and the European Region (86.1 million cases).
- Globally, the number of new cases (n=3 799 878) were similar to the previous week. In the week 47, the African Region reported a 93.0% increase in weekly new cases¹, the European Region reported a 7.0% increase, and the Western Pacific Region reported a 23.5% increase. For the same period, the Eastern Mediterranean Region reported a similar number of cases. The Americas and the South East Asia Regions reported a decline in weekly new cases.
- In the South-East Asia Region during the week 47, there was an 11% decrease in new cases (n=120 704) compared to the previous week. All countries in the Region reported a decline of COVID-19 cases in the past week, except Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
- The first two COVID-19 cases of Omicron (B.1.1.529) in SEAR was reported by India on 2 December 2021. The new COVID-19 variant (Omicron) was first reported from South Africa on 24 November 2021.
- More than 1.74 billion doses of COVID-19 vaccines have been administered by ten countries in the SEAR with more than 1.24 billion doses (more than 71%) being administered in India alone.

Overview of the situation (epidemiological week #47 for the period between 22 - 28 November 2021)

- India reported a 15% decline in new cases (n=62 110) in the week 47 compared to the previous week. The state of Kerala contributed around 54% of the new cases in the last week. The weekly case incidence at the national level is 4.4 cases per 100 000 population. The test positivity rate (TPR) has decreased and was at 0.9% at the national level.
- Thailand reported a decline in new cases for the fourteenth consecutive week, and in week 47, there was an 8.5% decline in new cases (n=42 232) as compared to the previous week. The weekly case incidence at the national level has been decreasing and was 55.5 cases per 100 000 population. Higher case incidence (>150 cases per 100 000 population) continues to be reported in the southern provinces, including Pattani, Yala, and Songkla, which are bordering Malaysia, but the number of new cases is declining in these provinces. The top five provinces reporting a high number of weekly cases were Bangkok, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Songkhla, Surat Thani, and Chiang Mai. The TPR was 8.9% at the national level and has decreased compared to the previous week.
- Sri Lanka reported a 15.9% increase in new cases (n=5 894) in the week 47, compared to the previous week. This increase has to be viewed with consideration that there was a backlog reporting of 759 cases from the period between 5-11 November 2021. In the week 47, four out of nine provinces reported an increased number of new cases, namely Western Province, Central Province, Southern province, and Eastern province.

¹ The increase in the African Region was largely due to batch reporting of antigen tests by South Africa last week, thus the trends should be interpreted with caution.

Fluctuation of new cases is observed with different provinces reporting an increased number of new cases every week. The weekly case incidence was 23.9 cases per 100 000 population at the national level. The TPR was at 11.3% and was at similar levels for the past 3 weeks.

- Myanmar reported a 21.9% decrease in new cases (n=3 639) in the week 47 compared to the previous week. In the past week, all the states/regions have reported a decrease in new cases except Yangon and Kayin state/region. The top 5 states/regions reporting the highest number of new cases last week were Shan South, Shan East, Shan North, Nay Pyi Taw, and Kachin. The weekly case incidence was 5.69 cases per 100 000 population at the national level. The TPR continues to decline and was at 2.3% at the national level.
- Indonesia continues to report a decline in new cases. In the week 47, there was a 1.3% decline in new cases (n=2 524) compared to the previous week. The weekly case incidence is 0.82 cases per 100 000 population at the national level. The TPR is at 0.2% at the national level and was similar to the previous week. For the past ten weeks, TPR at the national level has remained less than 2%.
- Nepal reported a 9.4% decrease in the number of new cases (n=1 859) in the week 47 compared to the previous week. The weekly case incidence is 5.6 cases per 100 000 population at the national level. The TPR is at 3.6% at the national level and has reduced as compared to the previous week.
- Bangladesh reported a 6.9% increase in new cases (n=1 696) in the week 47 compared to the previous week. All divisions except Rajshahi and Sylhet has reported an increase in weekly new cases compared to the previous week. Dhaka division contributed to 59% of the new cases in the last week. The weekly case incidence was 1.0 case per 100 000 population at the national level. The TPR at the national level was 1.3% and was at similar levels compared to the previous week.
- Maldives reported a 16.5% decrease in new cases (n=739) in the week 47 compared to the previous week. The majority of the new cases continue to be reported in the Atolls outside the Greater Male' Region (GMR). The highest number of new cases outside of the GMR continues to be reported from Addu City (southernmost Region of the Maldives), with 263 active cases across six districts. The weekly case incidence was 130.2 cases per 100 000 population at the national level. The TPR has decreased from the previous week and was at 3.1% at the national level.
- Timor-Leste reported a 70% decrease in the number of new cases (n=3) in the week 47 compared to the previous week. The weekly case incidence is 0.4 at the national level. The TPR has decreased relative to the previous week and was at 0.2% at the national level.
- In Bhutan, three new cases were reported in the week 47; all of them were detected among incoming travelers. For the past fifteen consecutive weeks, no community case was reported in Bhutan. The weekly case incidence was 0.9 at the national level.

Figure 1: The COVID-19 epidemiological curve for the WHO South-East Asia Region from 1 January 2020 to 28 November 2021

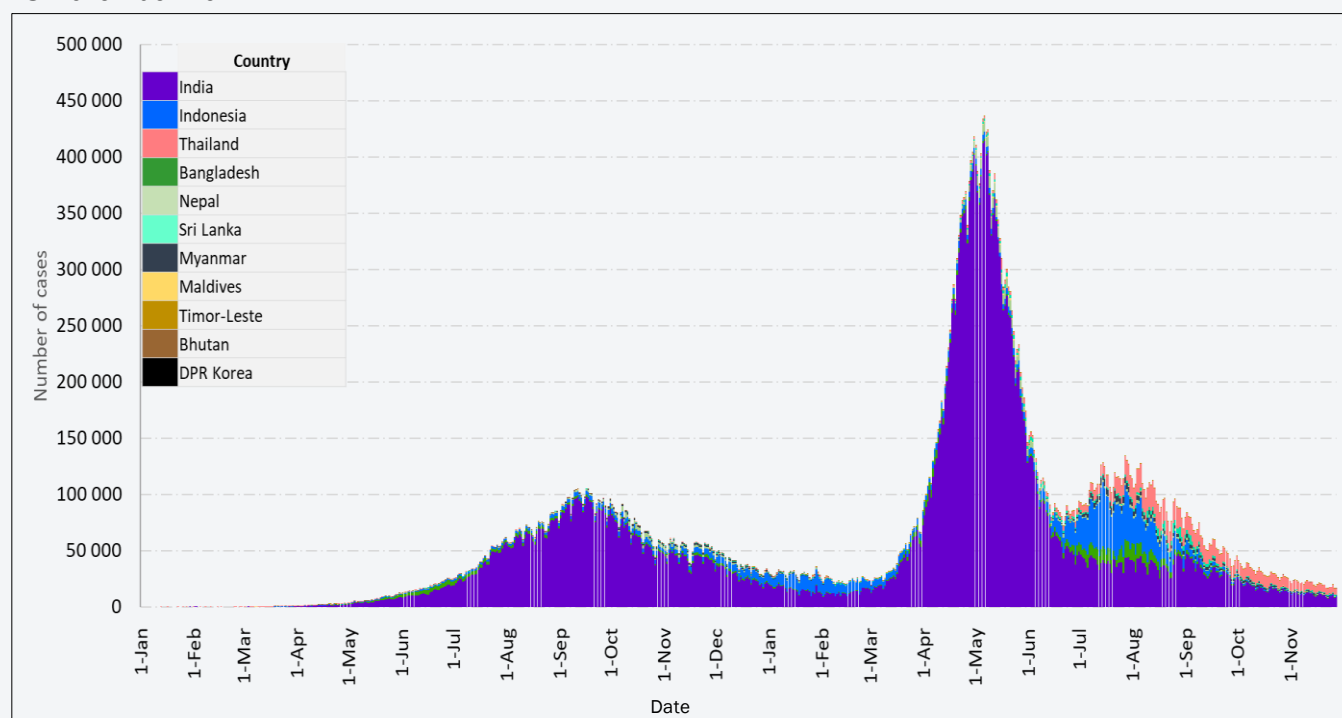


Table 1: Regional and country specific COVID-19 situation, as of 28 November 2021

Country		Total cases	Total cases per 1 million pop	Total deaths	CFR (%)	New cases (last 7 days)	% change in new cases* (last 7 days)	TPR (last 7 DMA)	Average test per 1000 population per week
India		34 572 523	25 052	468 554	1.4	62 110	-15.0	0.9	5.3
Indonesia		4 255 936	15 560	143 808	3.4	2 524	-1.3	0.2	4.7
Thailand		2 106 813	30 184	20 707	1.0	42 232	-8.5	8.9	4.4
Bangladesh		1 575 784	9 568	27 978	1.8	1 696	6.9	1.3	0.8
Nepal		820 878	28 173	11 523	1.4	1 859	-9.4	3.6	1.8
Sri Lanka		562 520	26 270	14 305	2.5	5 894	15.9	11.3	2.1
Myanmar		521 561	9 586	19 088	3.7	3 639	-21.9	2.3	3.1
Maldives		91 464	169 208	248	0.3	739	-16.5	3.1	52.0
Timor-Leste		19 822	15 034	122	0.6	3	-70.0	0.2	1.2
Bhutan		2 640	3 421	3	0.1	8		0.0	12.3
DPR Korea		0							
SEAR total		44 529 941	22 029	706 336	-	120 704	-11.3	-	-

*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

Note: CFR, TPR and average test per 1000 population are not calculated at SEAR level, due to a large variation in the size of denominator across the countries.

Variants of Concern

- On 26 November 2021, [WHO designated the variant B.1.1.529 a variant of concern \(VoC\), as Omicron](#) on the basis of advice from the WHO's Technical Advisory Group on Virus Evolution (TAG-VE). This variant has a large number of mutations, some of which are concerning – Based on initial limited data, Omicron may be associated with higher transmissibility and immune escape potential. However, there are still considerable uncertainties.
- On 27 November 2021, WHO SEARO published a [technical brief with priority actions for Member States](#), and on 28 November 2021, WHO headquarters provided [updates on Omicron](#).
- On 2 December 2021, the India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare made public announcement of the detection of two cases infected with Omicron variant of the SARS-CoV-2 in Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. These two cases are the first cases of the Omicron VoC to be reported from the SEA Region.

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 28 November 2021

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

Note: India has reported two cases of Omicron variant and Sri Lanka has reported one case of Omicron variant as of 3 December 2021. These will be updated in the table in next situation report.

** detection of VOCs only in incoming travelers under quarantine

* details awaited

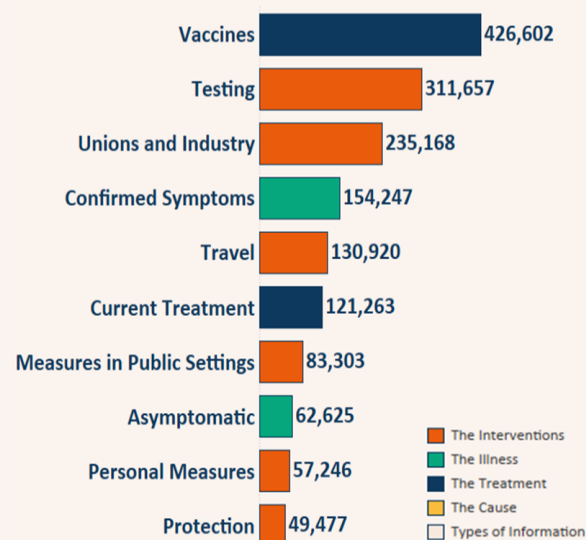
Key operational updates

Risk communication and community engagement

- The SEARO COVID-19 infodemic report revealed that testing and vaccines were featured in key findings. The imposition of travel bans on arrivals from certain southern African nations due to the emergence of the Omicron variant triggered significant discussion in the Region.
- Correspondingly the top rising topic is that of reduction of movement
- The SEARO RCCE second experience sharing session was conducted on 30 November 2021. Bhutan presented the importance of leadership role and communication during the pandemic.
- SEARO shared experience on dealing with misinformation to boost vaccine confidence during an ASEAN lead webinar on 2 December 2021.

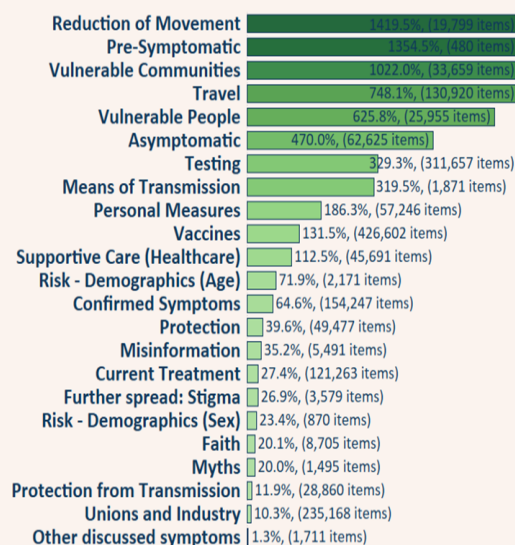
Top 10 topics by volume

Social media mentions of selected categories per taxonomy



Top rising topics

Based on % change of conversation volume from the previous week



22 - 28 NOV 2021

Operations Support and Logistics

- WHO SEARO coordinated the shipment of 40 units of triple packaging boxes to Maldives for shipping of COVID-19 samples for sequencing which was delivered on 25 November 2021.
- Supported WHO country office of Myanmar with WHO visibility items which were provided from the SEARO regional stockpile. The consignment was delivered on 27 November 2021.

Key country updates

Bangladesh:

- The Bangladesh Medical Research Council (BMRC) authorized Globe Biotech Limited (a national pharmaceutical company) to start human trials of Bangavax COVID-19 vaccine.
- The Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) has announced in view of the new variant Omicron, a set of guidelines where compulsory quarantine for travelers from 'at risk' countries have been imposed
- The government has initiated the 'no vaccine no service' campaign to increase COVID-19 vaccine coverage.
- The Republic of Korea donated 08 ambulances and 100 oxygen generation units to DGHS on 30 November 2021.
- Bangladesh received 2.06 million doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine as a donation from France on 30 November 2021.

Bhutan:

- The Prime Minister office along with Ministry of Health (MoH) has issued notification to public with regard to Omicron requesting strict adherence to COVID-19 protocol.
- WHO in collaboration with MoH has conducted one day workshop to discuss on COVID-19 situation and upcoming pandemic strategy document.

- MoH with support from WHO conducted a two-day refresher training for emergency aeromedical retrieval team from 22-23 November 2021. The team was also trained on latest COVID-19 updates and preventive protocols

DPR Korea:

- No case of COVID-19 has been reported as of 25 November 2021.
- Cumulatively 46 985 persons were tested with reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at an interval of 10 days (total samples: 93 696 and all were found negative for COVID-19). These include 707 persons who were tested during the period of 19-25 November 2021, of which 128 were people with influenza-like illness or severe acute respiratory infections and 579 were health care workers.

India:

- With the support of the Asian Development Bank, India will be implementing a programme to strengthen primary health care in urban areas across 13 States and to complement ongoing COVID-19 response.
- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) urged states to involve various stakeholders including non-government organizations, faith-based organisations, religious leaders, community influencers and other partners towards achieving full coverage of COVID-19 vaccination in the country.
- The MoHFW held high-level meeting with States/UTs to review COVID-19 public health response measures and preparedness in view of new variant of SARS-CoV (Omicron) on 30 November 2021. States and UTs were advised regarding testing, surveillance, monitoring of hotspots, augmentation of health infrastructure, genome sequencing, and enhancing public awareness

Indonesia

- The government extended implementation of restrictions on community activities in Java and Bali for additional two weeks on 29 November 2021.
- The Directorate General of Immigration has enforced a temporary entry permit ban for international travelers arriving from ten African countries and Hong Kong. In addition, government has suspended granting visit visas and limited stay visas for citizens of these countries.
- On 28 November 2021, Indonesia received 334 620 doses of Pfizer-BioNTech and 705 600 doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine on 28 November 2021.

Maldives:

- The government expanded the eligibility for the third/booster dose of Pfizer BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine to include persons above 50 years of age. As of 29 November 2021, more than 11 000 persons have received the third/booster dose.
- The Health Protection Agency (HPA) has imposed additional public health measures from 28 November 2021 until further notice. Additional measures include entry ban for travelers from listed 7 countries² and mandatory quarantine for Maldivians and visa holders with travel history or transit of more than 12 hours in the above listed countries.
- As of 29 November 2021, Maldives has vaccinated over 76% of the total population with the first dose and over 71% with the second dose.

Myanmar:

- The government as a pilot reopened two gates at China-Myanmar border for container traffic (Kyin San Kyawt border gate in Muse Township and Chin Shwe Haw Gate in Laukkaing Township) on 26 November 2021, which was closed due to the pandemic.
- The Department of Medical Research has established genomic sequencing capacity to diagnose new variants. The genomic sequencing support for SARS-CoV-2 samples also is being provided to the country by the National Institute of Health, Thailand.
- Myanmar received 3 million doses of Sinovac COVID-19 vaccine donated by China which included three consignments of one million doses each on 12, 20 and 21 November 2021.
- The Ministry of Health (MoH) has removed additional 28 townships from the 'Stay-at-Home' programme. A total 11 townships continue to be under stay-at-home orders as of 2 December 2021.

² South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Eswatini

- The MoH implemented precautionary measures for travellers from South Africa and Botswana or who had visited these countries in last 14-days. Those travellers will have to undergo 14-day institutional quarantine and periodic COVID-19 tests from 30 November 2021.

Nepal:

- The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) published report (link [here](#)) of second seroprevalence survey for SARS-CoV-2 jointly conducted by Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD) and National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) in collaboration with WHO on 19 November 2021.
- The MoHP held an interaction programme with district officers to discuss on the COVID-19 vaccination campaign and future strategy.

Sri Lanka:

- The government has relaxed travel restrictions and quarantine requirements to facilitate nationals and tourists to visit the country during the festive season. However, a travel ban was enforced specifically on persons travelling (including transit) from five countries^[1] from 28 November 2021.
- WHO conducted training workshop on genomic sequencing using the nanopore platform by German Epidemic Preparedness Team (SEEG) on 22 November 2021. The Medical Research Institute will commence the gene sequencing work from this week.

Thailand:

- The cabinet has approved 'test and go scheme' for all travelers with mandatory RT-PCR tests upon arrival on 1 December 2021. The quarantine period of sandbox scheme was further reduced from 7 days to 5 days, where it is mandatory for travelers to stay within the sandbox zone for 5 days.
- The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has designated 27 November to 5 December 2021 as the 'Vaccination Week' with an aim to administer 100 million doses during the vaccination campaign.
- The Center for COVID-19 Situation Administration (CCSA) approved the extension period of the enforcement of the Declaration of an Emergency Situation in all areas of the Kingdom for another two months, effective from 1 December 2021 to 31 January 2022.
- The Department of Disease Control has advised a booster dose 3-4 months after administration of their second dose for those who have been fully vaccinated with Sinovac or Sinopharm or those who received vaccines.

Timor-Leste

- The Ministry of Health (MoH) with the support from WHO conducted refresher training on integrated influenza/COVID-19 surveillance at Maliana Referral Hospital to strengthen surveillance at the municipality level.
- WHO deployed consultants in 10 municipalities to extend the support on the ground to the health workers to accelerate the COVID-19 vaccination programme.

Key challenges in the Region

- The detection of new variant of concern (Omicron) and substantial uncertainty regarding its transmissibility, immune escape potential, severity of disease, and response to available countermeasures (example: diagnostics, vaccines, therapeutics).
- Ensuring precautionary measures such as use of masks, physical distancing, hand hygiene, and improving ventilation of indoor spaces remained key challenges of the Region. In the context of emerging variants and upcoming mass gathering events including religious festivals, Christmas and New-Year holidays.
- Insufficient supply of COVID-19 vaccines to meet the needs of some Member States continue to be a challenge.
- Monitoring delivery of multiple COVID-19 vaccines to different target groups and managing vaccine preference by beneficiaries have been cited as challenges specific to COVID-19 vaccine deployment in the region.

^[1] South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Eswatini

Amidst challenges, WHO launches the 'COVID-19 Information Viber Community Group' to provide reliable information to Myanmar people to fight COVID-19



Since 1 February 2021, the Myanmar public health system, including the system of COVID-19 response across all strategic response pillars was severely impacted due to the on-going political situation. The risk communication and community engagement component of the strategic response was also impacted, particularly the dissemination of information on Public Health and Social Measures (PHSM) among the public. The Viber community for COVID-19 operated by the Ministry of Health (MoH) ceased to function from February 2021 and reactivation of access to information was crucial during the third wave of transmission of COVID-19 which started in July 2021. To meet this need, WHO Myanmar assembled a Viber Community of COVID-19 information on 6 July 2021 with the aim of reaching as many targeted people as possible with dissemination of reliable and accurate COVID-19 related information in a timely manner. This free access digital technology was intended to help counter misinformation and debunk myths, concerns, and rumors.

Once subscribed to the WHO Viber platform for information sharing, subscribers receive standard, and very latest WHO infographics and video messages on COVID-19 PHSM, symptoms, COVID care pathways, aspects of clinical care, COVID-19 related facts, variants of SARSCoV-2, COVID -19 vaccines etc. They also receive the latest epidemiological and laboratory information such as daily tests, number of positive COVID-19 cases and COVID-19 specific deaths from the MoH. The messages are simple, easy to understand and developed in local and ethnic languages to reach out to a wide range of the Myanmarese population.














































This initiative was launched at a time when Myanmar faced a severe third wave of COVID-19 transmission starting in July 2021. The epidemiological situation was further exacerbated by limited access to vaccines, reduced laboratory testing capacity and also the diminished public health system's response capacity. Given the limited availability of health care providers and hospital beds, many patients of COVID-19 remained in their homes despite illness. Targeting this particular population, the Viber platform continuously disseminated 164 COVID-19 products including 'self-care at home for mild to moderate cases', advise on warning signs and when to seek specialized or hospital care for patients receiving home care, 'what medicines to take and what not?', 'guidance on use of pulse oximeters and oxygen concentrators' as per WHO guidance and PHSMs. This was crucial to reduce public fear and anxiety which were heightened during this time. With increasing quantities of vaccines now arriving in the country, this platform is also actively being used to raise the demand for COVID-19 vaccination and counter vaccine hesitancy and the fear of vaccination. It is also regularly used to bust myths counter stigma, rumor and mis/dis-information having identified above issues in weekly social media monitoring activities. Furthermore, this platform has been proven to be a trusted and reliable source of information to the public. Reflecting overall impact of several interventions including that of the "Viber" communication platform. Public Health and Social Measures monitoring has shown higher compliance such as wearing masks, and hand hygiene.

Another innovation generated through this Viber platform was the dedicated sticker pack created with the name "Stronger Together". This pack that suited well with the recent COVID-19 transmission situation in Myanmar, recognized the need for protecting healthcare workers, public individually and their beloved ones to fight against the pandemic despite the manifold challenges.

Thus, information being provided through this platform is powerful and has the potential to help save lives during this pandemic. The partnership between WHO and 'Rakuten Viber' now has given the potential to make benefits of this project a reality in the country by reaching Myanmar people in their local language directly through their mobile phones. The rapid growth of the Viber Community of COVID-19 information launched in July to well over 1.4 million members to date is an apt testimony to its usefulness to the general public in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Join the WHO Myanmar COVID-19 Info Viber Community: <https://vb.me/WHOMyanmar>

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 30 November 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: All workplaces and schools continue to function with safety protocols. Bhutan: Schools and work-place functional with appropriate safety measures. Non-essential gatherings restricted in view of new variant. India: Resumed public transport operations and eased restrictions at workplace and schools. Indonesia: Events to be organized with participants up to 75 percent of venue capacity. Public transportation operates at 100% in areas under level 1 PPKM. Maldives: No restriction on gatherings and stay at home orders lifted nationwide. Myanmar: Stay-at-home orders lifted nationwide other than in 28 townships. Nepal: Local administration to impose stay at home orders based on COVID-19 situation. Sri Lanka: Schools reopened, and all non-essential business allowed to operate. Thailand: Night-time curfew hours relaxed, and workplace restrictions vary across different zones. Timor-Leste: Lifted nationwide state of emergency as of 30 November 2021.
Bhutan							
India							
Indonesia							
Maldives							
Myanmar							
Nepal							
Sri Lanka							
Thailand							
Timor-Leste							

Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea- No specific updates available for 3-9 November 2021

For more information on PHSM implementation in WHO's 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 organized the second regional workshop on safety surveillance for COVID-19 vaccines from 29-30 November 2021. Follow-up actions were identified and WHO will work closely with Member States to establish more streamlined processes for adverse events following immunization (AEFI) related data management, build capacity in AEFI investigations, -causality assessment and support for sharing data with Regional and Global levels.
- Support is on-going for development of proposals for COVID-19 Vaccine delivery (CDS) needs-based financing in COVAX Advance Market Commitment (AMC) countries and support is continued for COVID-19 vaccine delivery, vaccine safety surveillance and reporting, conducting vaccine effectiveness studies and 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 4. Summary of vaccination status and vaccine utilization in the 11 countries of the WHO SEAR (as of 1 December 2021)

Country	Vaccine name	Start date	Total doses administered	Persons vaccinated with one dose	Persons fully vaccinated	Additional dose	At least one dose per 100 total population	Fully vaccinated per 100 total population	Utilization rate	Last update
Bangladesh	AstraZeneca	27 Jan 21	18 145 062	11 402 772	6 742 290		35.75	21.39	88%	30-Nov-21
	Sinopharm	25 May 21	72 215 560	45 186 789	27 028 771				84%	
	Pfizer	21 Jun 21	2 994 480	2 427 264	567 216				26%	
	Moderna	13 Jul 21	5 340 457	2 715 612	2 624 845				73%	
Bhutan	AstraZeneca	27 Mar 21	1 153 555	589 215	564 340		77.93	74.64	68%	28-Nov-21
	Pfizer	22 Jul 21								
	Moderna	20 Jul 21								
	Sinopharm	20 Jul 21								
India	AstraZeneca*	16 Jan 21	1 240 157 719	788 635 410	451 522 309		55.50	31.78	100%	30-Nov-21
	Covaxin*	16 Jan 21								
	Sputnik V	14 May 21								
Indonesia	AstraZeneca	13 Jan 21	28 517 544	19 114 816	9 402 053	675	51.19	35.07	94%	28-Nov-21
	Sinopharm	23 Mar 21	3 092 507	1 698 339	1 394 102	66			38%	
	Sinovac	18 May 21	178 308 142	102 065 517	76 226 732	15 893			91%	
	Moderna	25 Jul 21	6 611 778	3 255 483	2 155 629	1 200 666			75%	
	Pfizer	23 Aug 21	15 202 688	11 053 819	4 141 917	8 051			84%	
	Janssen	28 Oct 21	107 545		107 545				22%	
									99%	
Maldives	AstraZeneca	01 Feb 21	490 910	257 453	233 457		72.41	66.54	83%	28-Nov-21
	Sinopharm	22 Mar 21	189 578	97 524	92 054				66%	
	Pfizer	13 Apr 21	89 095	40 695	38 069	10 331			74%	
Myanmar	AstraZeneca	27 Jan 21	3 337 710	1 810 426	1 527 284		29.97	21.12	81%	27-Nov-21
	Sinopharm	June 21	24 762 701	14 674 889	10 087 812				80%	
Nepal	AstraZeneca	27 Jan 21	5 209 350	3 294 906	1 914 444		32.71	27.94	65%	29-Nov-21
	Sinopharm	07 Apr 21	11 284 138	6 377 083	4 907 055				100%	
	Janssen	19 July 21	1 538 766		1 538 766				51%	
	Pfizer	14 Nov 21	50 972	50 972					107%	
									89%	
Sri Lanka	AstraZeneca	29 Jan 21	2 898 224	1 479 631	1 418 593		72.30	62.40	95%	30-Nov-21
	Sinopharm	05 Apr 21	22 877 931	11 946 127	10 931 804				53%	
	Sputnik V	06 May 21	314 922	159 110	155 812				106%	
	Pfizer	07 Jul 21	2 660 356	1 542 525	460 889	656 942			102%	
	Moderna	18 Jul 21	1 587 594	804 801	782 793				94%	
Thailand	AstraZeneca	16 Mar 21	41 599 293	12 702 788	26 439 285	2 457 220	72.63	62.26	93%	29-Nov-21
	Sinovac	28 Feb 21	26 149 698	22 596 654	3 553 044				93%	
	Sinopharm	25 Jun 21	13 988 065	7 270 185	6 717 880				15%	
	Pfizer	6 Aug 21	10 483 755	5 288 812	4 443 951	750 992			96%	
	Moderna	8 Nov 21	437 579	215 611	56 617	165 351			92%	
Timor-Leste	AstraZeneca	07 Apr 21	975 021	565 890	409 131		49.09	35.31	45%	30-Nov-21
	Sinovac	8 Jun 21	91 614	47 188	44 426					
	Pfizer	27 Oct 21	45 588	33 773	11 815					
TOTAL		-	1 745 355 387	1 080 705 608	659 383 592	5 266 187	52.34	31.95	95%	1 Dec 2021

Source: Bangladesh: MIS unit, 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. Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea: No information
 *doses received is considered equivalent to total doses administered; ** AZ/Moderna given as second dose