

COVID-19, Mpox, and Travel Advisories

Situational Report in the ASEAN Region

— ASEAN BioDiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)



ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS



ASEAN BIODIASPORA VIRTUAL CENTER (ABVC)



MINISTRY OF HEALTH
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

GLOBAL PARTNERS





Table of Contents

COVID-19	1
Highlights and Situation Overview	1
Global Update	1
Regional Update	1
Research Update	2
ASEAN Travel Advisories	5
COVID-19 Cases and Deaths Table	7
COVID-19 Cases in ASEAN Region Table	7
COVID-19 Cases in Asia-Pacific Region Table	7
Epi curve Among ASEAN Countries	9
Vaccination Status in ASEAN	10
ASEAN Outlook Assessment	11
Mpox	12
Mpox Cases Global Map	12
Mpox Daily Trend Globally	13
Highlights and Situation Overview	14
Mpox Cases in ASEAN Region Table	14
Mpox Cases in Asia-Pacific Region Table	14
Top 5 Countries with Most Mpox Cases Globally	14
Mpox Cases per Region	15
References	16



COVID-19: Highlights and Situation Overview

Global Update

- **Worldwide**, there have been over 660 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- The **World Health Organization (WHO)** said in its weekly situation report that COVID-19 cases have declined 25% over the previous 4 weeks. However, deaths have increased by 13% over the same period. New weekly infections declined across all WHO regions except for the Eastern Mediterranean, where cases were up 54% compared to the previous week. While weekly deaths have declined or held steady in all regions, the Eastern Mediterranean saw a 24% increase. Of five countries reporting the most deaths—the United States, Japan, Brazil, China, and Spain—only Brazil and Spain reported increases. Brazil's weekly deaths were up 108%, and Spain's were up 21%. In the WHO's Eastern Mediterranean region, much of the increase in weekly deaths came from a sharp rise in Afghanistan, followed by a more modest rise in Lebanon. Meanwhile, in WHO's variant update, Omicron BA.5 and its subvariants are still dominant, accounting for 68.1% of sequenced samples. It said the prevalence of BA.2 and its descendant lineages are increasing, and the proportion of recombinants is holding steady. Currently, XBB.1.5, a recombinant of two BA.2 viruses, has been found in 54 countries, making up 75% of sequences in the United States, followed by the United Kingdom (nearly 10%), Canada (3%), and Denmark (2%). [\[Full report\]](#)
- The UK's Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunization (JCVI) developed interim recommendations to the government advising that plans should be made for those at higher risk of severe COVID-19 to be offered a booster vaccination this autumn.⁴ The JCVI also advised that for a smaller group of people, such as those who are older and those who are immunosuppressed, an extra booster vaccine dose in the spring should also be planned for.⁴ As the transition continues away from a pandemic emergency response towards pandemic recovery, the JCVI has advised that the 2021 booster offer (third dose) for persons aged 16 to 49 years who are not in a clinical risk group should close in alignment with the close of the autumn 2022 booster vaccination campaign, adding that the primary course COVID-19 vaccination should move towards a more targeted offer during vaccination campaigns to protect those persons at higher risk of severe COVID-19.⁴ [\[Full article\]](#)

Regional Update

- **Indonesia:** With the national COVID-19 situation improving, Health Minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin has stated that he will discuss with the World Health Organization about lowering Indonesia's public health emergency designation.⁷ Budi stated during a national COVID-19 coordination meeting on January 26 that he will meet with WHO leadership in March to examine the matter.⁷ The title of this story, "Indonesia to negotiate with WHO over ending epidemic status," appeared in the Jakarta Post.⁷ Budi stated that the government would proclaim the epidemic through several phases of consultation with the WHO.⁷ [\[Full article\]](#)
- **Philippines:** According to the Department of Health, the Philippines has discovered 44 new cases of omicron COVID-19 subvariants.⁸ According to the agency's most recent biosurveillance report, 19 cases were identified as BA.2.3.20, one as BN.1, four as BA.5, one as BQ.1, eight as XBB, and twelve as various omicron subvariants.⁸ The samples were processed on January 18 by the University of the Philippines-Philippine Genome Center, according to the DOH.⁸ According to the study, all new BA.2.3.20 cases were local cases from regions 1, 3, and 4A, while all XBB cases were from regions 1, 3, 9, and NCR.⁸



According to the DOH, the recently discovered BN.1 case was a returning overseas Filipino (ROF).⁸ Meanwhile, three of the four BA.5 cases discovered were local cases from Region 3 and CAR, with the fourth being a ROF, according to the agency.⁸ [\[Full article\]](#)

- **Singapore:** The number of daily COVID-19 cases in Singapore did not increase during the Chinese New Year holidays, according to Health Minister Ong Ye Kung on Friday (Jan 27).⁹ Mr Ong stated during his remarks at the ceremonial launch of the NTUC Health Jurong Spring nursing home that the number of cases was "very low, (in the) low three digits," something Singapore has not seen in a long time.⁹ Singapore recorded 78 new COVID-19 cases on January 23, the second day of Chinese New Year.⁹ The number increased to almost 500 on Thursday, which is typical with rises seen after long weekends.⁹ [\[Full article\]](#)
- **Thailand:** According to the Department of Disease Control, the COVID-19 situation in Thailand is progressively improving, with hospital admissions and death tolls reducing by 30%, to an average of 90 and six, respectively, between January 15th and 21st.¹⁰ According to DDC Director-General Dr. Tares Krassanairawiwong, 627 COVID-19 patients were admitted to hospitals last week, averaging 90 cases per day, with 277 of them suffering from lung infections and 179 requiring ventilators. The death toll in the previous week was 44, or an average of six cases per day, representing a 32.3% decrease from the previous week.¹⁰ This year's total hospital admissions are 2,593, including 167 deaths.¹⁰ Between January 8th and 21st, eight international tourists were found to be infected, although only one was admitted to the hospital.¹⁰ Three of the eight cases are Chinese, with one each from Myanmar, Cambodia, Japan, the United Kingdom, and South Korea.¹⁰ Between January 8th and 21st, eight international tourists were found to be infected, although only one was admitted to the hospital.¹⁰ Three of the eight cases are Chinese, with one each from Myanmar, Cambodia, Japan, the United Kingdom, and South Korea.¹⁰ [\[Full article\]](#)

Research Update (Published and peer-reviewed studies)

- COVID-19 vaccines are effective against SARS-CoV-2 infection in nursing home residents; however, the impact of recently recommended vaccinations, including bivalent booster doses, in this population is unknown.¹ This study, **Laboratory-Confirmed COVID-19 Case Incidence Rates Among Residents in Nursing Homes by Up-to-Date Vaccination Status — United States, October 10, 2022–January 8, 2023**, showed that nursing home residents who were not up to date with recommended COVID-19 vaccines had a 30%–50% higher risk for acquiring SARS-CoV-2 infection compared with residents who were up to date with COVID-19 vaccines.¹ This study supports other recent findings that the bivalent booster dose offers additional protection in persons who previously received monovalent vaccines.¹ Nursing home residents can maximize protection against COVID-19 by receiving bivalent COVID-19 booster doses to stay up to date with recommended COVID-19 vaccinations.¹ [\[Full text\]](#)
- Introduction of monovalent COVID-19 mRNA vaccines in late 2020 helped to mitigate disproportionate COVID-19-related morbidity and mortality in U.S. nursing homes; but the reduced effectiveness of monovalent vaccines during the period of Omicron variant predominance led to recommendations for booster doses with bivalent COVID-19 mRNA vaccines that include an Omicron BA.4/BA.5 spike protein component to broaden immune response and improve vaccine effectiveness against circulating Omicron variants.² Studies suggest that bivalent booster doses provide substantial additional protection against SARS-CoV-2 infection and severe COVID-19-associated disease among immunocompetent adults who previously received only monovalent vaccines.² The immunologic response after receipt of bivalent boosters among nursing home residents, who often mount poor immunologic responses to vaccines, remains unknown.² This study, **SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Responses to the Ancestral SARS-CoV-2**



Strain and Omicron BA.1 and BA.4/BA.5 Variants in Nursing Home Residents After Receipt of Bivalent COVID-19 Vaccine — Ohio and Rhode Island, September–November 2022.²

followed 233 volunteer residents of 28 community nursing homes and veteran homes across two states.² Participants had received their primary mRNA vaccination series by February 2021 and the first booster dose within 9 months after completing the primary series; 78% of participants received a second monovalent booster dose within 9 months of the first booster dose.² All participants received the bivalent booster during September–November 2022 after its emergency use authorization.² Data showed that nursing home residents who received a bivalent COVID-19 mRNA booster vaccine dose mounted substantial antibody titers to the Wuhan and Omicron BA.1 and BA.4/BA.5 variants, irrespective of previous infection or previous receipt of 1 or 2 monovalent booster doses.² These findings provide immunologic evidence that the bivalent booster vaccine confers additional protection against SARS-CoV-2 infection among nursing home residents who have previously received only monovalent vaccine.² [\[Full text\]](#)

- This nation-wide population-based study, **Risk of reinfection, vaccine protection, and severity of infection with the BA.5 omicron subvariant: a nation-wide population-based study in Denmark**, included residents aged 18 years or older who had taken an RT-PCR test between 10 April and 30 June, 2022 and who the national COVID-19 surveillance system identified as having information since February 2020 on RT-PCR tests, whole-genome sequencing, vaccinations, and hospitalization.³ A case–control design was used in which cases were people infected with BA.5 or BA.2 during the outcome period and controls were people who tested negative for SARS-CoV-2 infection during the outcome period.³ A total of 210 (2.4%) of 8678 of BA.5 cases, 192 (0.7%) of 29292 of BA.2 cases, and 33972 (19.0%) of 178669 PCR-negative controls previously had an omicron infection, which was estimated in the adjusted analyses to offer 92.7% (95% CI 91.6–93.7) protection against BA.5 infection and 97.1% (96.6–97.5) protection against BA.2 infection.³ Similarly high amounts of protection against hospitalization owing to infection with BA.5 (96.4% [95% CI 74.2–99.5]) and BA.2 (91.2% [76.3–96.7]) were observed.³ Vaccine coverage (three mRNA doses vs none) was 9307 (94.2%) of 9878 among BA.5 cases and 30 581 (94.8%) of 32 272 among BA.2 cases.³ The rate of hospitalization due to COVID-19 was higher among the BA.5 cases (210 [1.9%] of 11314) than among the BA.2 cases (514 [1.4%] of 36 805), with an OR of 1.34 (95% CI 1.14–1.57) and an adjusted OR of 1.69 (95% CI 1.22–2.33), despite low and stable COVID-19 hospitalization numbers during the study period.³ This study provides evidence that a previous omicron infection in triple-vaccinated individuals provides high amounts of protection against BA.5 and BA.2 infections.³ Analysis also showed that vaccine protection against BA.5 infection was similar to, or slightly weaker than, protection against BA.2 infection.³ Finally, there was evidence that BA.5 infections were associated with an increased risk of hospitalization compared with BA.2 infections.³ [\[Full text\]](#)
- The study on **Unreported SARS-CoV-2 Home Testing and Test Positivity** analyzed the weekly patient-reported COVID-19 testing and results and, in March 2022, also began asking participants if they used a home rapid antigen test with a self-collected sample and self- or clinical lab-interpreted results or if a healthcare provider collected the sample and sent it for testing.⁵ Of 102,591 participants, 18% said they had been tested for COVID-19 at least once from March 16 to August 15, 2022.⁵ During this study period, the proportion of home COVID-19 testing has increased from roughly 60% to over 80%.⁵ The positivity rate of home tests was comparable to officially reported results through June 2022 but then started to diverge, with home tests producing lower positivity rates.⁵ According to the authors, the findings confirm common wisdom that official COVID-19 case counts increasingly underestimate the number of people who test positive and vastly underestimate the number of true infections.⁵ [\[Full text\]](#)
- The study on **Early Estimates of Bivalent mRNA Booster Dose Vaccine Effectiveness in Preventing Symptomatic SARS-CoV-2 Infection Attributable to Omicron BA.5– and**



XBB/XBB.1.5-Related Sublineages Among Immunocompetent Adults — Increasing Community Access to Testing Program, United States, December 2022–January 2023 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) suggests that the bivalent mRNA booster dose provided additional protection against symptomatic XBB/XBB.1.5 infection for at least the first 3 months after vaccination in persons who had previously received 2–4 monovalent vaccine doses.⁶ Across age groups, vaccine effectiveness (VE) was generally similar against BA.5-related infections and XBB/XBB.1.5-related infections.⁶ VE against symptomatic BA.5-related infection was 52% among persons aged 18–49 years, 43% among persons aged 50–64, and 37% among those aged ≥65 years.⁶ VE against symptomatic XBB/XBB.1.5-related infection was 49% among persons aged 18–49, 40% among persons aged 50–64 years, and 43% among those aged ≥65 years.⁶ Evidence of waning VE by 2–3 months after receiving a bivalent dose based on point estimates was minimal.⁶ According to the authors, the findings suggest that bivalent booster doses are continuing to provide additional protection against symptomatic infection for at least the first 3 months after vaccination in persons who had previously received 2, 3, or 4 monovalent vaccine doses, which supports recommendations to continue to increase bivalent booster coverage.⁶ [\[Full text\]](#)



ASEAN Travel Advisories (new update/s)

as of 27 January 2023

ASEAN Country	Published	Foreign travelers allowed	COVID-19 vaccination requirement	Required COVID-19 testing for fully vaccinated	Required COVID-19 testing for NOT fully vaccinated	Quarantine upon arrival	Health insurance requirement	Arrival health declaration/ registration/ documents
Brunei Darussalam	December 1, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Cambodia	October 6, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Indonesia	December 7, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 18 years old and above.	No, but may be subject to RT-PCR upon arrival	Foreign travelers who are not fully vaccinated may not be allowed to enter Indonesia or may be subjected to RT-PCR test upon arrival	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at PeduliLindungi app before departure.
Laos	December 29, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Malaysia	August 2, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Myanmar	December 1, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – printed negative COVID-19 antigen test result for 12 years old and above taken within 48 hours before arrival.	Foreign travelers who are not fully vaccinated are not allowed to enter or transit Myanmar.	No	Required to obtain Myanmar Insurance	No
Philippines	December 1, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* with booster dose certificate for 15 years old and above.	No	Yes – COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 24 hours before departure or subject to a rapid test upon arrival.	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at E-arrival card at most 3 days before departure for those without visa.
Singapore	January 18, 2023	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate vaccination status on the HealthHub app	No	Yes – Negative COVID-19 test within 48 hours before departure for travelers born on or	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at SG Arrival Card app before departure.



			or TraceTogether app or acceptance letter issued by the Safe Travel Office (STO) or SGAC acknowledgm ent email.		before January 1, 2010.				
Thailand	January 1, 2023	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Foreign passengers arriving from China or India must have insurance to cover COVID- 19 expenses at least US\$10,000.	No
Vietnam	May 16, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

- Reference: [IATA Travel Centre](#)
- *Fully vaccinated – at least 14 or 15 days from 2nd dose for two-dose vaccine or 14 or 15 days from a single dose vaccine upon arrival.



COVID-19 Cases and Deaths as of 27 January 2023

- As of 27 January 2023 (1PM, GMT+7), worldwide, there were **660,454,824** confirmed cases, including **6,740,130** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.2%**.
- 35,566,625 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN Region**.
- The Case Fatality Rate in the **ASEAN Region** is range between **0.1 to 3.1%**.

COVID-19 cases in ASEAN region

REGION	COUNTRY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED/ 100
ASEAN REGION	Brunei Darussalam	10 Mar 20	26-Jan-23	275,220	1,003	225	-	63,519	450,404	445,929	338,987	99.3
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	26-Jan-23	138,681	2	3,056	-	841	15,244,858	14,609,937	10,433,215	87.1
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	26-Jan-23	6,728,998	322	160,799	4	2,486	203,657,535	172,693,321	67,952,274	62.7
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	26-Jan-23	217,951	-	758	-	3,040	5,888,649	5,222,417		69.4
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	26-Jan-23	5,035,377	172	36,936	3	15,760	28,125,245	27,536,657	17,056,957	81.1
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	26-Jan-23	633,815	1	19,490	-	1,173	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	50.8
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	26-Jan-23	4,072,488	227	65,735	5	3,767	78,369,243	73,937,435	21,341,197	64.0
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	26-Jan-23	2,211,218	164	1,720	-	38,769	5,161,990	5,120,768	4,440,289	90.8
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	26-Jan-23	4,726,512	-	33,836	-	6,788	57,005,497	53,486,086	32,143,431	74.6
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	26-Jan-23	11,526,365	17	43,186	-	11,949	90,450,881	85,848,363	57,452,750	87.4
ASEAN COUNTRIES				35,566,625	1,908	365,741	12	148,093	519,131,616	466,446,242	213,386,451	

*There have been no tests reported in the last 14 days in the ASEAN Region.

COVID-19 cases in Asia-Pacific region

REGION	COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED/ 100
ASIA-PACIFIC REGION	Afghanistan	24-Feb-20	26-Jan-23	208,324	35	7,872	1	548	11,606,705	10,894,509		26.5
	Australia	25-Jan-20	25-Jan-23	11,281,837	-	18,092	-	43,984	22,236,871	21,655,312	19,762,423	82.7
	Bangladesh	08-Mar-20	26-Jan-23	2,037,478	9	29,441	-	1,250	150,629,515	131,182,263	65,897,152	76.6
	Bhutan	05-Mar-20	24-Jan-23	62,598	-	21	-	8,203	699,116	677,669	634,641	86.6
	People's Republic of China*		26-Jan-23	12,777,927	21,546	34,839	0	78,868	1,339,608,531	1,304,575,996	214,031,616	89.7
	Cook Islands	17-Feb-22	23-Jan-23	6,995	-	2	-	32,705	15,084	14,715	10,209	86.4
	Fiji	18-Mar-20	20-Jan-23	68,808	-	883	-	7,732	711,686	640,712	170,632	68.9
	French Polynesia	12-Mar-20	04-Jan-23	77,957	-	649	-	27,913	190,765	186,059	112,237	60.8
	Guam	15-Mar-20	25-Jan-23	60,672	-	415	-	36,267	158,611	144,042		85.5
	India	30-Jan-20	26-Jan-23	44,682,338	132	530,738	1	3,270	1,027,279,394	951,464,506	224,093,416	67.1



Japan	16-Jan-20	19-Oct-22	21,858,528	-	46,014	-	17,312	104,612,252	103,222,040	169,610,887	83.3
Kiribati	25-Jan-22	21-Jan-23	4,991	-	18	-	4,244	96,184	73,888	23,419	56.3
Maldives	07-Mar-20	24-Jan-23	185,713	-	311	-	34,977	399,151	385,081	167,187	73.5
Marshall Islands	26-Oct-20	02-Jan-23	15,554	-	17	-	26,456	43,310	34,694		44.6
Micronesia	11-Jan-21	21-Jan-23	22,676	-	58	-	19,924	84,729	71,253		69.6
Mongolia	10-Mar-20	26-Jan-23	1,007,862	5	2,179	-	31,250	2,272,965	2,175,617	1,044,337	64.0
Nepal	24-Jan-20	26-Jan-23	1,001,086	5	12,020	-	3,499	27,678,479	24,159,118	8,951,403	79.1
New Caledonia	17-Mar-20	24-Jan-23	79,820	-	314	-	27,735	192,229	184,660	101,849	63.7
New Zealand	28-Feb-20	24-Jan-23	2,171,788	-	3,754	-	44,169	4,300,097	4,138,926	3,523,903	79.8
Niue	03-Sep-21	24-Jan-23	741	-	-	-	34,211	1,636	1,634	1,224	83.7
Northern Mariana Islands	28-Mar-20	20-Jan-23	13,485	-	41	-	23,569	46,567	43,873		84.6
Pakistan	26-Feb-20	26-Jan-23	1,576,222	21	30,640	-	728	154,665,740	131,368,973	49,551,181	55.7
Palau	31-May-21	21-Jan-23	5,986	-	9	-	33,241	20,750	18,497		85.9
Papua New Guinea	21-Mar-20	21-Dec-22	46,663	-	669	-	532	369,998	310,717	32,384	3.1
Samoa	18-Nov-20	20-Jan-23	16,022	-	29	-	8,129	191,171	177,741	79,360	79.9
Solomon Islands	03-Oct-20	24-Nov-22	24,575	-	153	-	3,669	343,821	254,352	27,783	35.1
Republic of Korea**	20-Jan-20	26-Jan-23	30,090,076	31,704	33,316	36	58,191	44,867,046	44,448,105	41,325,954	85.8
Sri Lanka	27-Jan-20	26-Jan-23	671,986	2	16,826	-	3,082	17,143,761	14,752,827	8,220,002	67.6
Timor Leste	21-Mar-20	26-Jan-23	23,412	2	138	-	1,811	878,845	790,466	315,249	58.9
Tonga	05-Nov-21	26-Jan-23	16,672	82	13	-	15,955	91,949	77,464	38,331	72.5
Türkiye	10-Mar-20	12-Dec-22	17,041,315	-	101,487	-	20,426	57,941,051	53,176,961	41,425,329	62.3
Vanuatu	11-Nov-20	06-Jan-23	12,014	-	14	-	4,006	144,824	131,697	16,996	40.3
Wallis et Futuna	17-Oct-20	31-Dec-22	3,427	-	7	-	21,385	7,150	6,803	3,766	58.7
ASIA PACIFIC			147,155,548	53,543	870,979	38	679,238	2,969,529,983	2,801,441,170	849,172,870	

*includes cases from Hong Kong (SAR), Macau (SAR), and Taiwan (Province of China)

** Republic of Korea – South Korea

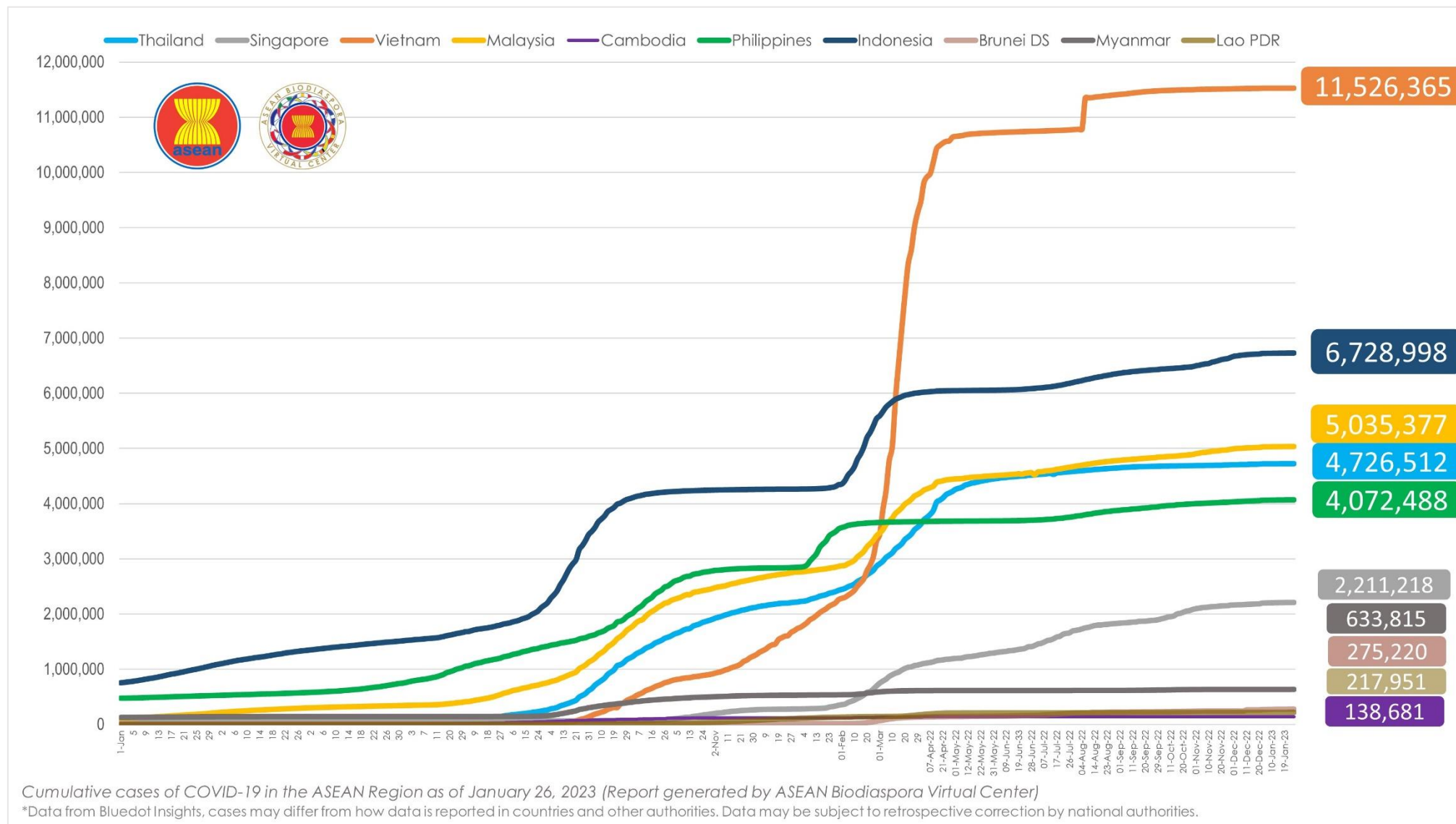
- **477,732,651 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in other **4 regions** (other than ASEAN and Asia-Pacific countries):

REGION	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTED
AFRICA	13,031,735	2,209	259,431	16	248,260	484,058,451	398,811,838	66,003,692
AMERICAS	191,673,073	13,316	2,944,418	146	1,238,019	835,447,892	731,893,384	495,237,137
EUROPE	250,337,188	97,292	2,060,378	1,405	2,103,592	569,620,774	541,040,894	383,756,585
MIDDLE EAST	22,690,655	1,413	239,183	14	215,784	144,725,560	130,012,483	60,203,464
TOTAL	477,732,651	114,230	5,503,410	1,581	3,805,655	2,033,852,677	1,801,758,599	1,005,200,878



COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries

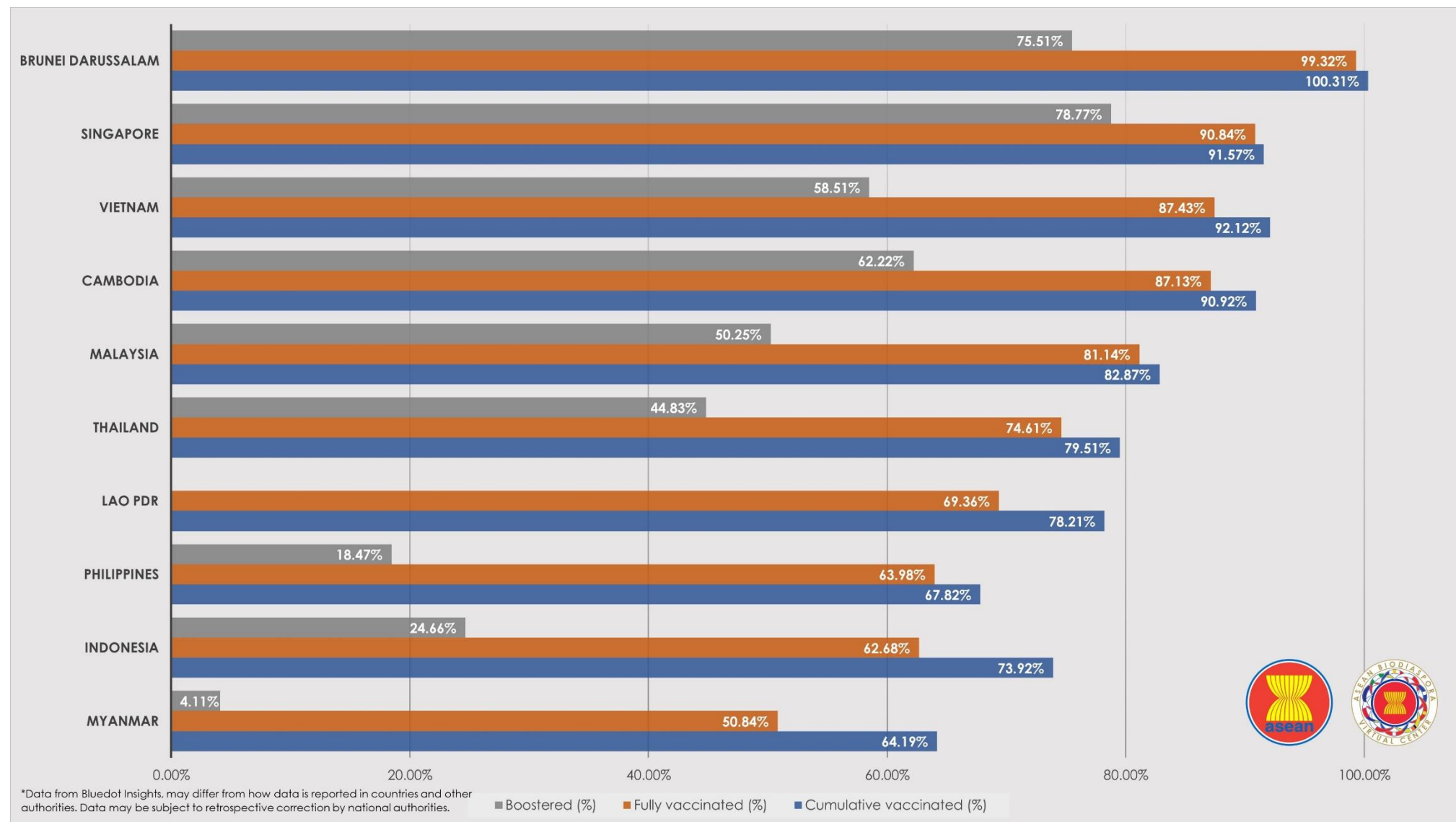
From January 1, 2022 to January 26, 2023





COVID-19 Vaccination Status in ASEAN


as of 26 January 2023





ASEAN COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

as of 24 January 2023

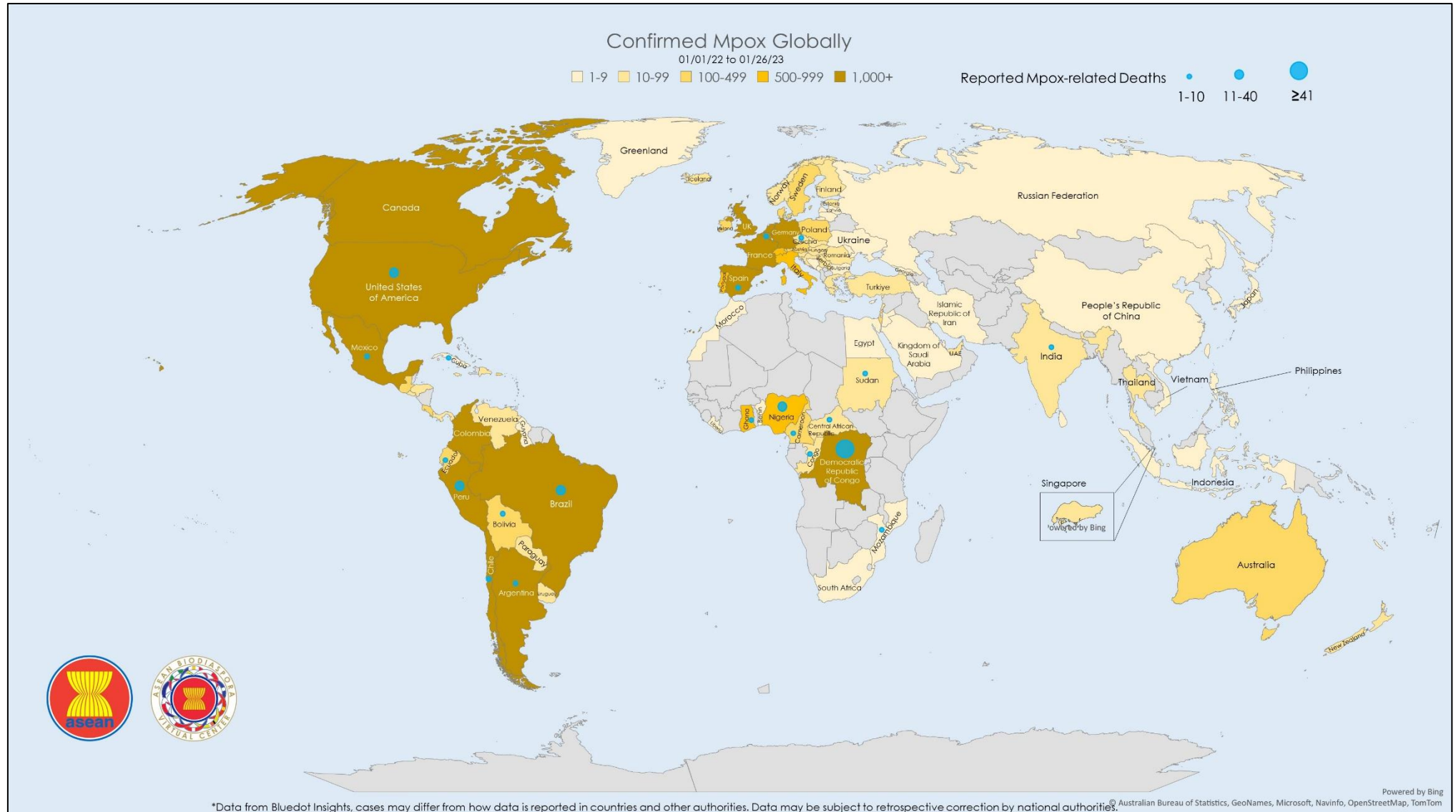
 ASEAN MEMBER STATE	<p>At least 65% of the total population has a level of immunity to COVID-19; either recovered from COVID-19 or have been vaccinated with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.</p> <p>Case levels are generally low (a 7-day rolling average number of daily new cases that is <10 cases per 100,000, with each day's past-14-day test positivity is consistently <5%).</p> <p>Government Policy on containment and health (strictness and comprehensiveness in COVID-19 related government policies)</p>			
	% of Total population fully vaccinated / boosted	Population vaccinated/ day (7-day average)	Daily cases/ 100,000	Containment and health index score - Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT)
Brunei Darussalam	≥90.0/75.5	Unknown	51.79	31.0/100
Cambodia	≥90.0/62.2	Unknown	0.01	31.5/100
Indonesia	66.1/24.7	Unknown	0.09	54.2/100
Lao PDR	77.3/ND	Unknown	0.03	61.6/100
Malaysia	84.5/50.3	0%/day	0.71	51.8/100
Myanmar	52.1/4.1	Unknown	0.01	69.1/100
Philippines	71.6/18.5	Unknown	0.17	55.4/100
Singapore	≥90.0/78.8	0%/day	4.39	58.9/100
Thailand	77.7/44.8	Unknown	0.13	31.5/100
Vietnam	≥90.0/58.5	Unknown	0.03	43.5/100

All of the countries have achieved the Population vaccinated/ day (7-day average) except Vietnam.



Mpox (Monkeypox) Cases Reported Globally

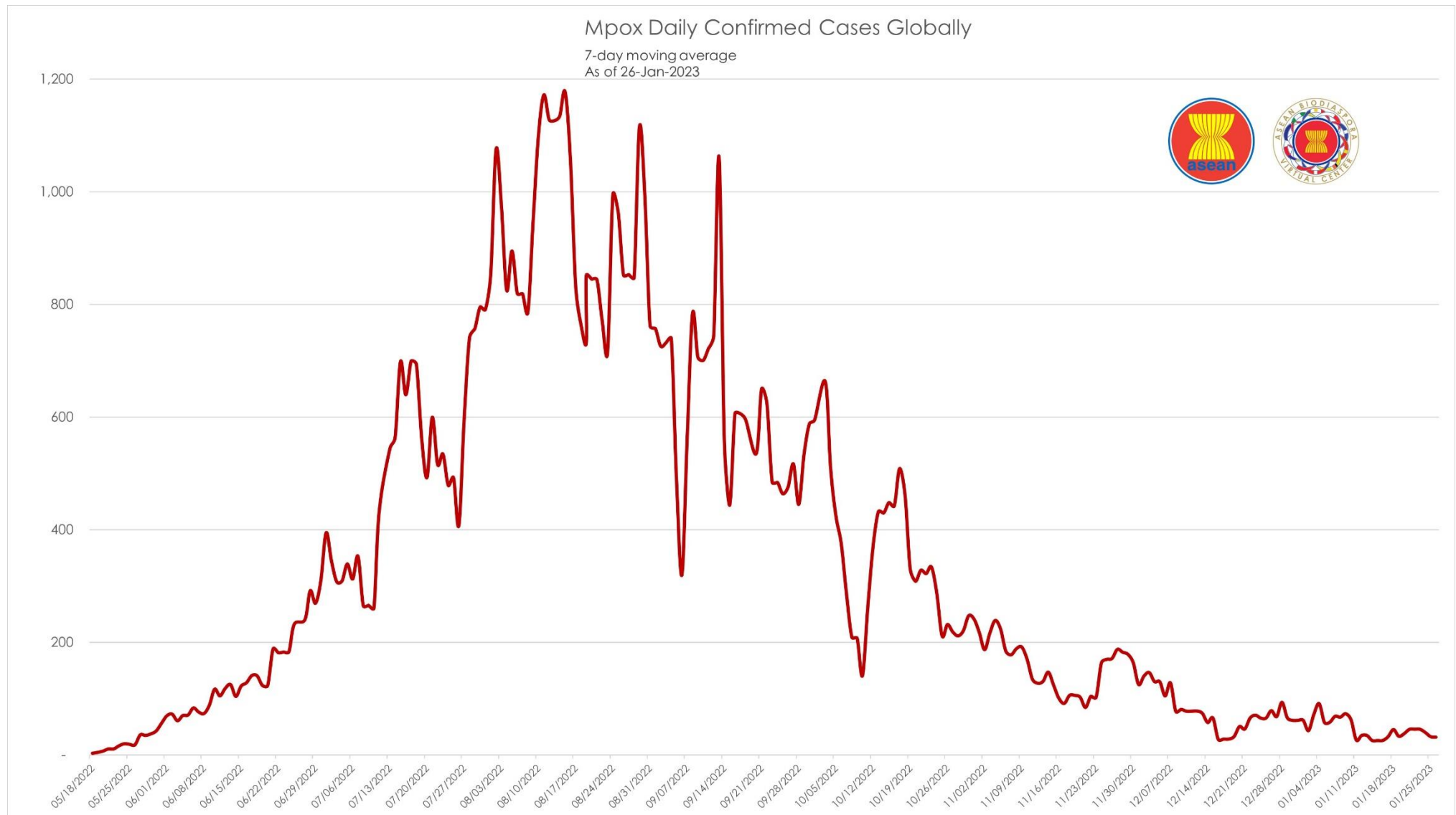
as of January 26, 2023





Mpox Daily Trend Globally

as of January 26, 2023





Mpox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 27 January 2023 (1PM, GMT+7), worldwide, there were **91,588** confirmed cases, including **236** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.26%**.
- 42 confirmed cases** in the ASEAN region, with CFR of **0%**.
- 91,546 confirmed cases** of Mpox have been reported in other **5 regions** (other than ASEAN region):

Mpox cases in ASEAN region

Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Indonesia	1	-	-	0.00%
Philippines	4	-	-	0.00%
Singapore	21	-	-	0.00%
Thailand	12	-	-	0.00%
Vietnam	4	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN Total	42	-	-	0.00%

Mpox cases in Asia-Pacific region

Country/Territory	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Australia	144	-	-	0.00%
Hong Kong (SAR)	1	-	-	0.00%
India	22	-	1	5.00%
Japan	9	-	-	0.00%
New Caledonia	1	-	-	0.00%
New Zealand	40	-	-	0.00%
People's Republic of China*	9	-	-	0.00%
Republic of Korea	4	-	-	0.00%
Sri Lanka	2	-	-	0.00%
Asia-Pacific Total	232	-	1	0.43%

*People's Republic of China – including Hongkong (SAR), Macao (SAR), and Taiwan (Province of China)

Top 5 countries with most mpox cases globally

Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
United States of America	30,093	32	26	0.09%
Brazil	10,689	25	15	0.14%
Spain	7,517	4	3	0.04%
Democratic Republic of Congo	5,114	-	120	2.35%
France	4,114	-	-	0.00%



Mpox cases per region

REGION	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES SINCE JANUARY 1, 2022	NEW CASES SINCE THE PREVIOUS REPORT	TOTAL DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE
AFRICA	6,783	-	161	2.37%
AMERICAS	58,033	114	69	0.12%
ASEAN	42	-	-	0.00%
ASIA PACIFIC	232	-	1	0.43%
EUROPE	26,177	8	5	0.02%
MIDDLE EAST	321	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL	91,588	122	236	0.26%



References

1. Dubendris, Heather, et al. "Laboratory-Confirmed Covid-19 Case Incidence Rates among Residents in Nursing Homes by up-to-Date Vaccination Status — United States, October 10, 2022–January 8, 2023." *MMWR. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 72, no. 4, 27 Jan. 2023, pp. 95–99., <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7204a3>.
2. Canaday, David H., et al. "SARS-COV-2 Antibody Responses to the Ancestral SARS-COV-2 Strain and Omicron Ba.1 and BA.4/BA.5 Variants in Nursing Home Residents after Receipt of Bivalent COVID-19 Vaccine — Ohio and Rhode Island, September–November 2022." *MMWR. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 72, no. 4, 27 Jan. 2023, pp. 100–106., <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7204a4>.
3. Hansen, Christian Holm, et al. "Risk of Reinfection, Vaccine Protection, and Severity of Infection with the BA.5 Omicron Subvariant: A Nation-Wide Population-Based Study in Denmark." *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, vol. 23, no. 2, 18 Oct. 2022, pp. 167–176., [https://doi.org/10.1016/s1473-3099\(22\)00595-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/s1473-3099(22)00595-3).
4. "JCVI Advises an Autumn COVID-19 Vaccine Booster." *GOV.UK*, GOV.UK, 25 Jan. 2023, <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/jcvi-advises-an-autumn-covid-19-vaccine-booster>.
5. Park, Soo, et al. "Unreported Sars-COV-2 Home Testing and Test Positivity." *JAMA Network Open*, vol. 6, no. 1, 25 Jan. 2023, <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.52684>.
6. Link-Gelles, Ruth, et al. "Early Estimates of Bivalent Mrna Booster Dose Vaccine Effectiveness in Preventing Symptomatic SARS-COV-2 Infection Attributable to Omicron Ba.5– and XBB/XBB.1.5–Related Sublineages among Immunocompetent Adults — Increasing Community Access to Testing Program, United States, December 2022–January 2023." *MMWR. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 72, no. 5, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7205e1>.
7. "Indonesia to Talk with Who about Ending Pandemic Status." *The Jakarta Post*, 27 Jan. 2023, <https://www.thejakartapost.com/indonesia/2023/01/27/indonesia-to-talk-with-who-about-ending-pandemic-status.html>.
8. "DOH: 44 New Cases of Omicron Subvariants Detected." *ABS-CBN News*, ABS-CBN News, 27 Jan. 2023, <https://news.abs-cbn.com/news/01/27/23/doh-44-new-cases-of-omicron-subvariants-detected>.
9. "No Spike in Covid-19 Cases over Chinese New Year, Number Was 'Quite Low': Ong Ye Kung." *Channel News Asia*, 27 Jan. 2023, <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/singapore/chinese-new-year-no-spike-covid-19-cases-low-number-ong-ye-kung-moh-3236101>.
10. "Thailand Reports 30% Drop in COVID Admissions and Deaths Last Week." *Thai PBS World*, 26 Jan. 2023, <https://www.thaipbsworld.com/thailand-reports-30-drop-in-covid-admissions-and-deaths-last-week/>.



Report generated by
ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)
in collaboration with **Bluedot Inc.**
Email: support@biodiaspora.org
Facebook: <https://facebook.com/ASEANBiodiaspora>
Instagram: <https://instagram.com/ASEANBiodiaspora>



In partnership with
Canada