

Contents

Brunei.....	1
Cambodia	13
Indonesia.....	37
Laos.....	67
Malaysia.....	80
Myanmar.....	107
The Philippines	120
Singapore	153
Thailand	181
Timor-Leste.....	214
Vietnam.....	220
International Assistance to Southeast Asia.....	252

February 23, 2022

National Responses to Covid-19 in Southeast Asia

Brunei

Public Health Response

February

- Brunei’s Ministry of Health on February 5 [shortened](#) the isolation period for close contacts of Covid-19 cases from 10 days to 5. Close contacts are no longer required to take a PCR test, and must instead take an antigen rapid test.
- Brunei on February 9 [announced](#) that it will maintain its 12 a.m.–4 a.m. curfew until at least March 14.
- Malaysia’s prime minister [announced](#) on February 15 that Brunei and Malaysia had agreed to open an air-based vaccinated travel lane (VTL) for vaccinated individuals to fly between the two countries without needing to quarantine. He did not specify a start date and said the two governments were engaged in talks to open a VTL for land-border crossings as well.
- Brunei on February 15 directly [purchased](#) an unspecified amount of Molnupiravir anti-viral Covid treatment pills, which will arrive in late February or early March.

- Brunei's Minister of Health [announced](#) on February 19 that anyone found committing a repeat offense of the stay-at-home order will be prosecuted beginning February 21.

January 2022

- On January 10, the prime minister's office [announced](#) that Brunei will extend its Early Endemic Phase under the Covid-19 National Recovery Plan Framework until February 14.
- Starting on January 10, Brunei's Mobile Covid-19 Vaccination Clinic Services will begin [performing](#) house-to-house vaccinations for patients who have limited movement or are bedridden.
- Starting on January 15, Brunei's night curfew will be [shortened](#) from 10 p.m.–4 a.m. to 12 a.m.–4 a.m.
- Children aged 3 and 4 can [return](#) to kindergartens beginning January 17 but will be required to wear face masks and undergo antigen rapid tests once a week. Additionally, fully vaccinated students in years 7–9 will return to the classroom on the 17th, joining students in years 10–13 who resumed in-person learning earlier in January.
- Brunei on January 13 [announced](#) an extension of a temporary ban on the entry of foreign nationals via land and seaports until January 31, with some exceptions for travel explicitly approved by the government.

December

- Brunei [announced](#) on December 1 that it would convene most of its 50 events for the annual Brunei December Festival online to limit the spread of Covid-19.
- Brunei began [administering](#) second Covid-19 vaccine doses to children aged 12 to 17 on December 6.
- The government on December 12 [announced](#) that Brunei will resume non-essential international flights for fully vaccinated travelers going to countries on its “green list” starting January 1. All travelers will need to purchase insurance with Covid-19 coverage and take two Covid-19 tests at least 48 hours before departure.
- On December 13, Brunei [shortened](#) the interval between Covid-19 vaccine shots and the booster shot from five months to three.
- Brunei on December 15 [transitioned](#) to the “endemic phase” under its National Covid-19 Recovery Framework, permitting public spaces and businesses to operate at 75 percent capacity while allowing entry for those who are not fully vaccinated, with specific

conditions.

- On December 17, Brunei [permitted](#) Pfizer booster shots for all individuals ages 18 and older.
- On December 21, the Ministry of Religious Affairs [announced](#) that individuals will be allowed to travel to Saudi Arabia for the Hajj pilgrimage in 2022.
- Brunei on December 22 [announced](#) that the public could book booster shot appointments through the BruHealth mobile app.
- Brunei on December 30 [removed](#) all countries from its Travel Green List. Under the new guidance, all travelers must take an RT-PCR test 48 hours before departure from their country and obtain approval for entry from Brunei's government before making the trip.
- Brunei on December 31 [extended](#) its border closure with Malaysia until January 15.

November

- On November 1, Brunei [eased](#) travel bans on passengers from India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Indonesia, allowing work permit, foreign worker license, and business and professional visit visa holders to apply to enter and exit Brunei.
- On November 2, Brunei [updated](#) its list of authorized Covid-19 rapid test kits to include 30 types of kits.
- Starting the second week of November, Brunei will begin [inoculating](#) teenagers aged 12 to 17 with the Pfizer vaccine. To prepare for this campaign, the Ministry of Health pushed forward 11,000 adults' second-dose appointments and [delayed](#) 9,000 second-dose appointments.
- On November 5, Brunei [received](#) its first shipment of purchased Pfizer vaccines. The first shipment contained 58,500 doses from Belgium while another 300,690 doses arrived in the country on November 7.
- Brunei's national vaccination program for children aged 12 through 17 on November 8.
- The government on November 9 [announced](#) that fully vaccinated individuals can return to workplaces and dine at restaurants starting November 19.
- On November 10, the Ministry of Health [announced](#) that Brunei will introduce digital vaccine passports, which will be required for entry to public spaces, workplaces, restaurants, and retail stores. The Ministry [also announced](#) that fully vaccinated employees returning to workplaces on November 19 will be required to take Covid-19 antigen rapid tests every two weeks.

- On November 11, the government [announced](#) that it will permit non-essential travel for fully vaccinated individuals to visit countries on Brunei's "green list," a database of locations considered low-risk for contracting Covid-19, once 80 percent of the population has been vaccinated.
- Brunei on November 12 [announced](#) that fully vaccinated residents can host up to 30 guests in their homes and a maximum of 200 people in an outside area under the new Covid-19 transitional phase guidelines.
- The government [announced](#) on November 12 that fully vaccinated individuals will not be allowed to attend more than two private social gatherings per week, starting on November 19.
- Brunei on November 17 [announced](#) that individuals can now book reservations for Friday prayers at mosques through the BruHealth app. Religious institutions will be allowed to open on November 19.
- Brunei [announced](#) on November 23 that it would delay plans to move to a transitional phase of living with endemic Covid-19. This reversed its announcement on [November 19](#) to reopen businesses and mosques to fully vaccinated individuals.
- On November 26, people aged 50 and older became eligible to [receive](#) a Covid-19 booster shot.
- On November 27, Brunei [suspended](#) travel from South Africa, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, and Zimbabwe in an effort to prevent the spread of the Omicron variant.
- Brunei [announced](#) on November 29 that it will begin administering the Pfizer vaccine to children aged 5 to 11 in early 2022.
- On November 29, the Ministry of Health [launched](#) a clinical study in collaboration with the University of Brunei Darussalam Institute of Health Sciences, Duke-NUS Medical School of Singapore, and BruHealth app developer EVYD Technology to test the immunity offered by the Pfizer, Moderna, and Sinopharm vaccines.
- On November 30, Brunei [designated](#) 12 certified Covid-19 rapid testing centers to sell rapid tests costing \$5 – 15.
- On November 30, Brunei [extended](#) its transition phase movement restrictions until December 14 but is allowing unvaccinated workers to return to their offices if they take Covid-19 rapid tests every two days.

October

- Brunei's Ministry of Health on October 2 [announced](#) it will boost vaccination capacity by 35 percent to reach a target of administering 10,000 doses per day.
- Brunei on October 4 [tightened](#) movement restrictions through October 17, banning residents from leaving their homes between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m. All non-essential businesses must also [close](#) by 8 p.m. due to the curfew. Residents who [violate](#) movement restrictions will face a \$73 dollar fine.
- Brunei on October 8 [announced](#) that individuals who test positive for Covid-19 with mild symptoms will be allowed to isolate at home instead of designated isolation facilities.
- Brunei on October 13 [extended](#) its nightly curfew until October 31 and enacted stricter penalties for those who violate lockdown orders.
- Brunei on October 15 [shortened](#) the quarantine period for fully vaccinated travelers entering Brunei from 14 days down to a period of 1–7 days, depending on several factors.
- Brunei's Ministry of Health on October 18 [authorized](#) the use of the Pfizer vaccine for teenagers aged 12 to 17.
- The government on October 25 [announced](#) a three-phase pandemic exit plan. The first phase will see Brunei loosen travel restrictions when 70 percent of the population is fully vaccinated, which it is expected to achieve by the end of November.
- On October 26, Brunei [extended](#) its "Operasi Pulih" movement restrictions until November 14.
- On October 27, Brunei [announced](#) that it will issue digital vaccine passports to fully vaccinated residents through the BruHealth mobile app and require people to present their vaccine passports or vaccine certificates to enter public venues.
- On October 29, Brunei [extended](#) cross-border movement restrictions until November 15.
- Brunei [announced](#) on October 30 that employers are responsible for ensuring that foreign migrant workers under their employment conduct Covid-19 self-tests at least once per week.

September

- Brunei on September 1 [suspended](#) first-dose vaccination bookings due to a shortage in vaccine supply.

- Health Minister Isham Jaafar on September 2 [announced](#) that Covid-19 restrictions in Brunei will be extended to October 3.
- Brunei on September 6 [approved](#) five additional rapid test kits for use in the country, bringing the total number of approved kits to nine.
- Brunei on September 8 [announced](#) that individuals who are positive for Covid-19 will no longer be allowed to isolate at home and that confirmed cases with mild symptoms will be transferred to designated isolation facilities.
- Brunei [announced](#) on September 11 that it will issue red wristbands to people who have tested positive for Covid-19 and blue wristbands to their close contacts to deter people from leaving their homes during their 14-day quarantine periods. People found not wearing their wristbands at the end of their quarantine will receive a \$5,000 fine.
- On September 12, China [delivered](#) a donation of 100,000 Sinopharm vaccine doses to Brunei.
- Brunei [announced](#) on September 14 that Japan will donate 100,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses, to be shipped immediately.
- Brunei on September 18 [announced](#) that AstraZeneca would replace Sinopharm as the country's default vaccine, reversing a previous decision to only administer the AstraZeneca vaccine to people over 60 due to concerns over rare blood clots.
- On September 18, the Ministry of Health [announced](#) that Brunei received 500,000 Covid-19 test kits, 200,000 of which will be made available for purchase at authorized stores and pharmacies.
- Singapore on September 29 [sent](#) 100,000 Moderna doses to Brunei as part of a vaccine-sharing agreement, which Brunei will reciprocate with a donation to Singapore of the same quantity of vaccines at a later date.
- Brunei on September 29 [announced](#) it will provide booster shots for eligible adults in stages, with frontline workers receiving first priority.

August

- All outbound travelers will be [required](#) to take the Covid-19 vaccine starting August 1.
- Following the emergence of the first local Covid-19 infections in 15 months, Brunei on August 6 [extended](#) hours at its national vaccination center until 8 p.m.
- On August 8 the government [imposed](#) new restrictions limiting gatherings to no more than 30 people; closing places of worship, sport facilities, and cinemas; moving schools online; and barring restaurants from serving dine-in meals.

- In a press conference on August 9, the Ministry of Health stated that citizens are required to wear face masks at all times when out in public regardless of vaccination status. The ministry warned that failure to comply could result in a fine of nearly \$75.
- Brunei on August 9 [entered](#) a partial lockdown amid a record number of new Covid-19 cases, ordering all non-essential employees to work from home and barring residents from going outside without a valid reason.
- Brunei on August 16 [expanded](#) its vaccination program to pregnant and breastfeeding women.
- On August 18, the government [announced](#) a collaboration with the Beijing Geonomics Institute to acquire an additional virology laboratory, known as the Brunei Covid-19 AirLab, to increase Covid-19 testing capacity.
- Brunei on August 21 [extended](#) its national lockdown for another two weeks.
- On August 21, Singapore [delivered](#) 100,000 Moderna vaccine doses to Brunei.
- On August 22, Singapore [announced](#) a travel bubble with Brunei set to begin on September 8, allowing fully vaccinated travelers to enter without having to serve a stay-at-home period.
- On August 24, Brunei [opened](#) its first drive-through swab testing facility in Jerudong in line with efforts to increase Covid-19 testing capacity.
- Brunei's Ministry of Health on August 27 [approved](#) four brands of Covid-19 rapid test kits for use in the country.
- Brunei on August 30 [announced](#) a 15-day extension of travel restrictions to and from India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

July

- Brunei [launched](#) Phase 3 of its Covid-19 vaccination drive on [July 5](#), providing free vaccinations for all citizens and residents over 18 years old.
- Brunei on July 12 [lifted](#) the suspension of its reciprocal green lane travel with Singapore.
- On July 19, Brunei suspended all entry from Indonesia due to rising imported Covid-19 cases.
- Brunei [announced](#) on [July 26](#) that all foreign transport workers would need to show a negative PCR test result, be fully vaccinated, and receive a government-issued permit before entering the country to deliver essential goods.

June

- The Ministry of Religious Affairs on June 19 [said](#) that Brunei will not send pilgrims for this year's hajj season, marking the second year that the country has deferred participation in the annual pilgrimage.
- A shipment of 50,400 Moderna vaccine doses [arrived](#) in Brunei from Spain on June 20. They are the first of a total of 200,000 Moderna doses the government has procured worldwide.
- Brunei [began](#) the second phase of its national vaccine campaign on June 21 with a focus on vaccinating teachers, childcare workers, and adults suffering from or at a high risk for chronic diseases.

May

- The minister of health [announced](#) on May 4 that Brunei will receive enough vaccines to cover 70 percent of its population by the end of the year. Brunei will receive 200,000 doses of the Moderna vaccine, 300,000 doses of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine, and over 100,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine.
- Brunei on May 6 [began](#) an "opt-in program" for the AstraZeneca vaccine, making it available for all adults under 60.
- On May 14, Royal Brunei Airlines [began trialing](#) the International Air Transport Association's Travel Pass app. Passengers can use the app to show proof of Covid-19 vaccination and other health requirements.
- Brunei on May 18 [extended](#) a travel suspension on all flights from India until June 13, while adding Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Bangladesh to its list of travel-restricted countries.
- Brunei on May 19 [halted](#) its reciprocal green lane arrangement with Singapore after a spike in Covid-19 cases prompted the latter to tighten social distancing measures.
- On May 22, the minister of health [announced](#) that Brunei is on track to vaccinate 70 percent of the population by the end of 2021.

April

- Brunei on April 3 [began](#) its vaccination program for Covid-19, with Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah receiving the first dose. Brunei has [approved](#) the Sinopharm, Pfizer, and AstraZeneca vaccines for initial use.

- The Prime Minister's Office on April 6 [announced](#) that the suspension of cross-border activities between Brunei and Malaysia will be extended to April 22.
- The Ministry of Health on April 6 temporarily [paused](#) use of the AstraZeneca vaccine as a precaution and will study the vaccine's effects on blood clotting.
- On April 20, Brunei announced that it would [resume](#) usage of the AstraZeneca vaccine, mostly for adults over the age of 60.
- Brunei on April 24 began [inoculating](#) senior citizens with the AstraZeneca vaccine.
- Brunei on April 27 [suspended](#) travel to and from India through May 27.

March

- Brunei on March 5 [announced](#) that the Covid-19 vaccine would be free for all residents regardless of citizenship status.
- Brunei on March 8 entered the [fifth phase](#) of its Covid-19 de-escalation plan. The new phase permits gatherings of up to 1,000 people, lifts the ban on organized sports, allows cinemas to return to full capacity, and allows schools to resume co-curricular activities.
- The government on March 12 [updated](#) its vaccination strategy, announcing Brunei will use vaccine candidates AstraZeneca, Pfizer, Moderna, Sinopharm, and Johnson & Johnson.

February

- On February 1, Brunei [issued](#) Covid-19 guidelines for Lunar New Year celebrations. Citizens may only celebrate with family members in private events at which hand sanitizer must be present and temperature checks conducted.
- Brunei has [extended](#) the temporary suspension on entry of foreign nationals from Malaysia via land and sea checkpoints until February 10.
- Brunei on February 10 announced that the Chinese government had donated an undisclosed number of doses of the Sinopharm vaccine. The Sinopharm Covid-19 vaccine has yet to receive emergency use authorization in Brunei.

January 2021

- The Minister of Health on January 7 [announced](#) plans to vaccinate a total of 70 percent of Brunei's population.
- Travelers from Malaysia were [banned](#) from entering Brunei via land and sea checkpoints for two weeks starting January 13.

- On January 26, Brunei [extended](#) until February 10 a temporary ban on foreign nationals entering the country from Malaysia by land and sea.
- On January 30, the Ministry of Health announced that it [will vaccinate](#) 20 percent of its population with the AstraZeneca vaccine, through a combination of orders directly from AstraZeneca and COVAX.

December

- Brunei's government announced on December 2 that the country's annual December Festival will go ahead this year but will be [scaled down](#) to accommodate social distancing measures.
- On December 9, Malaysia's Sabah state [announced](#) plans to reopen its border with Brunei.
- On December 15, the Sabah government [announced](#) that Sabahans in Brunei could return to Sabah if they receive a Covid-19 rapid test or screening beforehand, instead of needing to quarantine.
- On December 24, the Brunei government [announced](#) the formation of a technical committee to create and implement a Covid-19 vaccine dissemination strategy.

October

- The Monetary Authority of Brunei and the Bank Association of Brunei [announced](#) the extension of a waiver for online bank transfer fees and charges until March 31, 2021 because of the ongoing economic burden caused by Covid-19.
- On October 3, Brunei began [charging](#) land border travelers for entry and exit into the country.
- The government reminded the public on October 20 to [adhere](#) to health guidelines to curb the spread of Covid-19 when attending mosques and religious halls during Maulidur Rasul, celebrating the birth of the prophet Muhammad, on October 29.

September

- Brunei and Singapore established a "green lane" on September 1 for essential business and official travel between the two countries.
- Brunei on September 4 announced that foreigners would be allowed to enter the country for essential travel from September 15. It also reduced the isolation period for travelers from low-risk countries.

- Brunei [announced](#) it was increasing the limit for social and public gatherings from 200 to 350 people beginning September 7.

August

- Brunei [resumed](#) direct flights with Hangzhou, China, on August 4, its first direct flights with the Chinese mainland after the Covid-19 pandemic cut air connection between the two countries.
- As of August 17, the government is allowing mass gatherings of up to 200 people. Restrictions on public facilities, mosques, and schools have also been [eased](#).

July

- In-person classes for secondary students resumed on July 4.
- Phase 3 of the government's reopening plan started on July 6 with the reopening of additional public spaces. Public gatherings remained restricted to 50 people.
- Brunei began allowing gatherings of up to 100 people on July 27. Mosques and restaurants can now operate at full capacity.

June

- Schools partially [reopened](#) on June 2, and childcare and special needs centers resumed operations on June 8.
- Phase 2 of the Covid-19 de-escalation plan commenced on June 15. Many public spaces and business reopened, and restaurants were allowed to operate at 60 percent capacity.

May

- On May 14, Brunei launched a new contact-tracing app, BruHealth. Businesses and members of the public are required to download the app in an effort to track potential virus carriers. Roughly 88 percent of the country's population had registered with the app as of June 29.
- Phase 1 of the government's plan to ease Covid-19 measures started in certain areas on May 16, beginning with social distancing and the reopening of businesses like sports facilities and markets.

April

- Brunei on April 30 issued iMSafe [tracking bracelets](#) to all Covid-19 patients under home quarantine and those already recovered.

March

- On March 16, citizens, foreign residents, and green card holders in the country were barred from leaving without permission from the Prime Minister's office.
- Brunei banned all foreign visitors on March 24.

Economic Response

October

- Brunei on October 2 [announced](#) that it will provide financial assistance to private sector employees terminated or furloughed due to Covid-19. Eligible employees will receive approximately \$184 per month for three months, while workers who are married will receive an additional \$37 for each dependent.

September

- The Ministry of Finance and Economy [announced](#) on September 11 that the Central Bank approved 47 percent of the 164 loan deferment applications it received from businesses suffering from the effects of Covid-19 movement restrictions. The Central Bank will continue to review the remaining 81 applications.

August

- The government on August 1, 2021 implemented new fiscal measures extending through December 31 to help businesses cope with the economic impact of Covid-19, including wage, rental, utilities, and tax subsidies and social security contributions.

April

- On April 1, 2020, the Ministry of Finance and Economy [announced](#) additional steps to aid small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and individuals affected by the pandemic, amounting to about \$1.7 million in the form of deferment of principal or loan repayment and exemptions from fees and charges.
- On April 13, Brunei [announced](#) a special \$400 monthly allowance for health care workers, including doctors, nurses, volunteers, hospital cleaners, and security guards.

March

- On March 19, the Brunei Darussalam Monetary Authority [announced](#) measures to alleviate the financial burden on sectors hit hard by the pandemic, including a six-month deferment of principal repayments of financing and loans for tourism, hospitality, food, air transport, and medical supplies industries.

Economic Projections

- Brunei's economy is [projected](#) to grow by 4.1 percent in 2022, according to the ASEAN Plus Three Macroeconomic Research Office's quarterly report published on January 22.
- Brunei's economy is [projected](#) to grow by 3.5 percent in 2022 and 5 percent in 2023, according to the United Nations World Economic Situation and Prospects report published on January 13.
- With crude oil production plunging to record lows, Brunei's economy [posted](#) negative growth of 2.2 percent in Q3 of 2021.
- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its October 2021 World Economic Outlook [projected](#) Brunei's 2021 GDP growth to be 2 percent, up from its previous prediction of 1.6 percent. The economy is projected to grow by 2.6 percent in 2022.
- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) on September 22 [revised](#) Brunei's economic growth projection for 2021 to 1.8 percent, down from its previous prediction of 2.5 percent. The economy is expected to rebound to 3.5 percent in 2022.
- Brunei's economy [grew](#) 2.8 percent year-on-year in the second quarter of 2020, according to data released by the Centre for Strategic and Policy Studies (CSPS) in October.
- The Monetary Authority of Brunei Darussalam [reports](#) that Brunei's domestic economy grew by 2.6 percent year-on-year in the first half of 2020.
- The CSPS report also indicated that the unemployment rate [declined](#) to 7.9 percent in September, after peaking at a record high of 14.7 percent in April.
- Unemployment in Brunei [dropped](#) to 4.2 percent in 2020 from 6.8 percent in 2019, according to preliminary data from the Manpower Planning and Employment Council.

Cambodia

Public Health Response

February

- Prime Minister Hun Sen on February 7 [called](#) for a reduction in the size of social gatherings and the reinforcement of preventive measures in high-risk locations, such as nightclubs, to ensure social distancing.

- On February 9, Health Ministry spokesperson Or Vandine [announced](#) a campaign to arrange mobile medical teams to administer Covid-19 booster shots to Cambodians at their homes.
- Cambodia's Ministry of Health on February 13 [announced](#) that fully-vaccinated Covid-19 patients who have received at-home treatment and test negative will be allowed to return to regular activities, while unvaccinated patients will need to complete an additional seven days of quarantine.
- Cambodia on February 23 [began](#) vaccinating children aged 3–4 with a first dose of the Sinopharm or Sinovac Covid-19 vaccines.

January 2022

- On January 5, Prime Minister Hun Sen [recommended](#) the use of Pfizer as a fourth dose for frontline workers.
- On January 10, Prime Minister Hun Sen [announced](#) that frontline workers in Phnom Penh will be eligible to receive a fourth Covid-19 vaccine dose starting January 14.
- Cambodia on January 11 [issued](#) new Covid-19 safety measures mandating that businesses turn away customers without a vaccine card and customers who have not received the latest available vaccine dose after the required waiting period. The measures also require that individuals notify local authorities and get a PCR test if they have been exposed to someone with Covid-19.
- Cambodia on January 14 [began](#) to distribute fourth doses of Covid-19 vaccines to individuals in priority groups in Phnom Penh, including frontline healthcare workers and government officials.
- The Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports on January 19 [issued](#) guidelines for strengthening Covid-19 health safety measures in public and private educational institutions in Phnom Penh. These guidelines include instructions to wear protective masks, practice social distancing, and remain at home while experiencing Covid-19 symptoms.
- On January 20, Health Ministry Hok Kimcheng [announced](#) that those who test positive for Covid-19 via rapid test must take a PCR test to determine the variant of the infection.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen on January 21 [permitted](#) Covid-19 patients infected with the Omicron variant to receive treatment at home.
- Cambodia on January 22 [updated](#) a pair of Covid-19 travel guidelines. Those who test negative via rapid test will be allowed to travel unrestricted throughout the country, while inbound travelers who are not fully vaccinated will be subjected to a 14-day quarantine at

a designated hotel or residence before they can move throughout the country.

- The Ministry of Health on January 25 [announced](#) that those who received Covid-19 vaccines from the Ministry of Defense can now obtain their fourth dose at any available vaccination center. Previously, vaccine cards issued by the military were not valid at every center.
- The Ministry of Health on January 25 [posted](#) on Facebook urging pregnant women to get vaccinated.
- Cambodia on January 30 [received](#) 300,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine donated by Poland.

December

- The International Organization for Migration [announced](#) on December 1 that Cambodia has begun a vaccination campaign for migrant workers returning from abroad and those living in border areas.
- Cambodia on December 6 [lifted](#) a travel ban on travelers from 10 African countries, initially enacted to counter the spread of the Omicron variant.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen on December 6 [directed](#) the Ministry of Health and governors of the provinces bordering Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos to urgently administer booster shots to those who spend significant time at border checkpoint areas, including ordinary citizens, the armed forces, and other officials.
- The Ministry of Health [confirmed](#) on December 7 that Cambodia signed an agreement with China to begin producing Sinopharm vaccines in 2022.
- Cambodia on December 11 [received](#) 290,400 donated AstraZeneca doses from the Netherlands via COVAX.
- On December 14, Cambodia [received](#) 300,000 donated Sinovac doses through COVAX.
- The Cambodian Health Ministry on December 14 announced health measures for New Year's Eve and New Year's Day. The ministry urged tourism-related businesses such as restaurants, hotels, and transportation to reduce their capacity. Tourists and businesses are cautioned to continue implementation of the "three do's and don'ts" and to use the Stop Covid-19 QR code at each location they visit.
- Cambodia on December 20 [announced](#) that it will receive a donation of 2.3 million Pfizer doses from Australia on December 26.
- On December 20, the Ministry of Health [said](#) that booster shots will be available for adolescents aged 12 to 18 starting January 3, 2022.

- Cambodia [announced](#) that the drug Molnatisr will be sold in private hospitals and pharmacies for the treatment of mild to moderate Covid-19 cases starting December 23.
- Cambodia on December 29 [received](#) 1.6 million donated Pfizer doses from Australia through COVAX.

November

- On November 1, Prime Minister Hun Sen [declared](#) his country “fully reopened in all sectors, except crowded shops and roads,” and “high-risk businesses,” which include karaoke parlors, bars, and nightclubs.
- Cambodia on November 1 [began](#) administering vaccines to children as young as 5 years old.
- Kindergartens and elementary schools [reopened](#) on November 1.
- On November 2, Phnom Penh [resumed](#) city bus and taxi boat services.
- Hun Sen on November 3 [announced](#) that all Cambodians will receive a fourth vaccine dose, with the support of development partners.
- Cambodia’s Ministry of Health on November 3 [authorized](#) the emergency use of the antiviral drug Molnupiravir.
- Cambodia’s Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport on November 3 [announced](#) that the verification of students’ vaccination status should only be conducted once on the first day they attend classes.
- Cambodia on November 5 [approved](#) the temporary emergency use of Covaxin, a two-shot, non-mRNA Covid-19 vaccine produced by Bharat Biotech in India.
- Cambodia’s Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport on November 6 [postponed](#) high school diploma exams from December 6 to December 27.
- On November 8, Phnom Penh governor Khuong Sreng [approved](#) the resumption of weddings and religious functions in the capital.
- The Ministry of Education on November 8 [announced](#) the closure of kindergartens, pending plans to vaccinate children under 5 years old.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen on November 8 [announced](#) the lifting of restrictions on “high-risk” businesses effective December 1, including nightlife entertainment venues, nightclubs, and bars.

- Australia on November 8 [pledged](#) to donate 3,250,000 doses of unspecified Covid-19 vaccines to Cambodia, with 1 million doses expected to be delivered by the end of the year.
- On November 12, the Ministry of Health [issued a directive](#) with guidance for the restarting of public gatherings. The directive dictated that event organizers should ensure proper ventilation and social distancing, use “Stop Covid” QR tracing code posters, and ensure that participants are masked.
- On November 12, the Phnom Penh government [indefinitely extended](#) the provision of booster vaccine doses.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen on November 15 [lifted all quarantine requirements](#) for fully vaccinated travelers, who are now only required to take a free rapid antigen test upon arrival.
- On November 15, 324,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine provided to Cambodia through COVAX [arrived](#) in Phnom Penh.
- On November 17, Chinese ambassador to Cambodia Wang Wentian [presented](#) a donation of 2 million Sinovac doses to Prime Minister Hun Sen. Speaking at the handover ceremony, the prime minister [requested](#) that China construct a factory in Cambodia for the production of Covid-19 vaccines.
- On November 24, Cambodia [imposed](#) a travel ban on 10 countries in Africa in an effort to avert the spread of the Omicron Covid-19 variant. Included on the list are Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Angola, and Zambia.
- On November 28, Cambodia [received](#) over 188,000 Moderna doses from COVAX.
- The Cambodian government on November 30 [permitted](#) entertainment venues in Phnom Penh to reopen.

October

- On October 3, Prime Minister Hun Sen [ordered](#) authorities to halt proactive rapid tests of asymptomatic individuals and, instead, set up PCR testing centers only for those experiencing symptoms.
- On October 5, the Ministry of Health [permitted](#) Covid-19 patients to receive treatment at home or in private clinics.
- On October 11, Cambodia [initiated](#) a military-led booster shot campaign beginning with eight provinces nationwide as well as six districts in Phnom Penh.

- Interior Minister Sar Kheng on October 12 [announced](#) the cancellation of the water festival for the second consecutive year due to Covid-19 concerns.
- On October 14, Cambodia [received](#) 2 million donated Sinovac doses from China.
- The Phnom Penh Capital Administration on October 15 [announced](#) that public health restrictions will continue through October 28.
- The Cambodian government on October 16 [shortened](#) the quarantine requirement for Cambodian officials returning from abroad from two weeks down to three days.
- On October 20, Siem Reap and Kampong Speu Provinces [lifted](#) their remaining curfews and allowed several types of businesses to reopen.
- Cambodia on October 22 [received](#) 124,800 Sinovac doses from COVAX.
- On October 22, Prime Minister Hun Sen [announced](#) that all official events will resume in November and that schools, factories, markets, and other establishments will no longer be closed, even in the event of future outbreaks of Covid-19.
- Cambodia [announced](#) on October 26 that it will reopen the country in several stages to fully vaccinated foreign tourists beginning November 30. On arrival, visitors must show proof they have been vaccinated and take a rapid Covid-19 test.
- Phnom Penh on October 30 [reopened](#) museums, cinemas, and performing arts facilities.
- Cambodia on October 31 [approved](#) the Sputnik V and Sputnik Light Covid-19 vaccines for emergency use.

September

- On September 4, Cambodia [received](#) 2.5 million Sinovac vaccine doses, 2 million of which were directly purchased, with the remaining 500,000 being donated by the company.
- Following a recent spike in cases, the Siem Reap provincial government implemented lockdown measures in the city from September 12 until September 18 and a province-wide nighttime curfew lasting until September 22.
- On September 13, China inked a deal with Cambodia to donate 3 million additional doses of an unspecified Covid-19 vaccine and \$270 million in financial aid in the coming days.
- Secondary school students in Phnom Penh returned to classrooms on September 14.

- Cambodia on September 17 [began](#) vaccinating children aged 6 to 12.
- Siem Reap Province on September 22 [extended](#) its lockdown until October 5.
- Phnom Penh on September 23 [extended](#) its lockdown until October 7.
- On September 25, Hun Sen [cut](#) short a 15-day Buddhist festival, banning public gatherings after three days of celebrations due to an increase in Covid-19 infections.
- On September 28, Cambodia [received](#) a donation of 3 million Sinovac doses from China.
- Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey Provinces on September 30 [ended](#) lockdowns of red and orange zones following a recommendation by Prime Minister Hun Sen.

August

- Cambodia on August 1 [began](#) vaccinating children aged 12 to 17.
- Hun Sen on August 1 [announced](#) that Cambodia will use the AstraZeneca vaccine as a booster shot for individuals who had previously received the Sinopharm and Sinovac vaccines. The prime minister also announced that the Johnson & Johnson vaccine would be allocated to ethnic minority groups and migrant workers.
- Cambodia on August 2 [received](#) an additional 609,600 doses of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine donated by the United States through the COVAX facility.
- On August 5, the United Kingdom [delivered](#) to Cambodia a previously announced donation of 415,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses.
- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) [announced](#) on August 9 that it will donate \$4 million in Covid-19–related aid to Cambodia.
- The government [announced](#) on August 10 that it will import 2 million Covid-19 rapid test kits from China to sell to the public for as little as \$2.
- Cambodia on August 12 [offered](#) AstraZeneca vaccine booster shots to those who received the Sinovac vaccine.
- On August 12, Cambodia [received](#) 3 million Sinovac vaccine doses from China.
- On August 13, Cambodia [lifted](#) a lockdown in seven provinces bordering Thailand, allowing migrant workers to cross through border checkpoints again.

- On August 16, Cambodia [launched](#) a national campaign called “Responsible Together to Prevent Covid-19 Transmission” to encourage people to increase safety measures such as wearing masks and abiding by social distancing measures.
- On August 16, Ministry of Health spokeswoman Or Vandine [said](#) that migrant workers could get vaccinated after quarantining and showing proof of a negative Covid-19 test.
- Cambodia on August 17 [mandated](#) the nationwide use of face masks and instructed local authorities to enforce the requirement.
- Cambodia [announced](#) on August 19 that all businesses and institutions can order rapid test kits from the government. The Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training also issued a new requirement for factories to purchase large numbers of test kits.
- Hun Sen [ended](#) national movement restrictions on August 19, but allowed provincial governments to continue measures at their discretion. In response, Phnom Penh [announced](#) that it will continue to prohibit the opening of high-risk businesses and ban gatherings of 15 or more people.
- On August 20, Cambodia [lifted](#) its restrictions on the entry and exit of Vietnamese citizens after implementing the travel measure in July.
- On August 23, Cambodia [received](#) a donation of 100,000 Sinopharm vaccine doses from the Red Cross Society of China, Tencent Foundation, and Chinese Red Cross Foundation. Cambodia also [received](#) a donation of 500,000 Sinopharm vaccine doses, oxygen concentrators, respirators, and protective clothing from the Chinese Ministry of Defense.
- Phnom Penh [announced](#) on August 25 that it will extend movement restrictions until September 9.
- On August 25, Cambodia [announced](#) it would begin administering a booster vaccine dose to the general population in August 2021 and continue through mid-2022, depending on supply.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen [announced](#) on August 29 that citizens aged 12 and over may now receive a third booster shot.
- Cambodia on August 31 [received](#) 2 million doses of the Sinovac vaccine purchased from China.
- The Ministry of Education [announced](#) on August 31 that it will allow schools in low-risk areas to reopen with a maximum of 15 students per class.

July

- On July 1, the prime minister [ordered](#) the Health Ministry to distribute 10,000 rapid test kits to each province at all border crossings.
- Cambodia [shut](#) its borders with Thailand and Vietnam on July 5, responding to [an order](#) by Prime Minister Hun Sen on July 1 to close the border entry and exit points.
- Cambodia on July 6 [received](#) an unspecified number of Sinovac doses purchased from China.
- The Ministry of Health on July 12 [banned](#) autopsies on those who died due to Covid-19 to limit the risk of transmission.
- On July 13, Japan's ambassador to Cambodia [announced](#) that Japan will donate 1 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccines to Cambodia through COVAX.
- The Ministry of Health [announced](#) on July 14 that the gap between the first and second doses of all vaccines should last no more than 21 days.
- The Siem Reap Provincial Administration on July 15 [extended](#) its nighttime curfew through July 24.
- The Phnom Penh Municipal Department of Health on July 16 [mandated](#) that funerals for deceased Covid-19 patients be limited to no more than 10 individuals.
- Cambodia on July 18 suspended the entry and exit of skilled workers, technicians, and employees of Vietnamese companies along the border for one month.
- As of July 20, all foreigners [living](#) in Siem Reap Province are eligible to receive free vaccine doses.
- On July 23, Cambodia received the first 330,000 of an expected 1 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses donated by Japan through COVAX.
- On July 23, Cambodia [extended](#) ongoing business and gathering restrictions in Phnom Penh through at least August 6. Schools and high-risk businesses such as casinos, cinemas, nightclubs, and sports centers will remain closed. Gatherings continue to be limited to 15 people, except for family members living in the same residence and for funerals.
- On July 27, the Ministry of Health [announced](#) that the state-licensed Pharmaceutical Export-Import Institution can apply to import Covid-19 vaccines approved by the World Health Organization and distribute them to private healthcare providers.

- Prime Minister Hun Sen on July 28 [imposed](#) a nationwide curfew through August 12. That same day, Hun Sen also [placed](#) eight provinces bordering Thailand under lockdown for two weeks.
- The United Kingdom on July 28 [announced](#) a donation of 415,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Cambodia. The doses are [expected](#) to arrive on August 5.
- Cambodia on July 30 [received](#) its first delivery of 455,000 Johnson & Johnson Covid-19 vaccines donated by the United States through the COVAX facility.

June

- Kampot Provincial Administration on June 2 [imposed](#) a curfew and alcohol ban until June 9.
- Phnom Penh on June 2 [requested](#) all businesses provide information on employees who take sick leave in order to more effectively trace individuals infected with Covid-19.
- The Ministry of Health [announced](#) on June 4 the implementation of a project to improve medical infrastructure and medical waste management to curb the spread of Covid-19.
- On June 8, Cambodia [received](#) 500,000 Covid-19 vaccines from China for distribution in Phnom Penh and other high-risk provinces.
- On June 14, the Phnom Penh Municipal Authority [allowed](#) all state markets to reopen.
- The Khmer Times [reported](#) on June 16 that the government is prioritizing vaccination of prison inmates.
- On June 17, the government [announced](#) plans to administer vaccines to 1.2 million people in the provinces of Kampong Speu, Takeo, Kampong Cham, and Svay Rieng.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen on June 18 ordered authorities to separately quarantine travelers arriving in Cambodia from countries that have reported mutated strains of Covid-19..
- The Cambodian government on June 19 conducted a study on administering Covid-19 vaccinations to children after its initial drive to vaccinate people above 18 years old.
- China on June 20 [delivered](#) a batch of 1 million Sinovac vaccines to Phnom Penh to boost the country's inoculation drive.
- The Ministry of Health [declared](#) on July 20 that it expects to receive 5 million doses of the Covid-19 vaccine by July 2021.
- On June 21, the Ministry of Health [approved](#) Indicaid Covid-19 rapid antigen testing kits for commercialization. It also [banned](#) the sale and distribution of rapid testing kits

through unregulated Facebook accounts.

- Cambodia on June 19 and again on June 26 [received](#) an unspecified number of Sinovac doses purchased from China.
- Deputy Prime Minister Aun Pornmoniroth [announced](#) on June 26 that Cambodia will receive 11 million doses ordered directly from vaccine manufacturers by August.
- The Phnom Penh Capital Administration [announced](#) on June 26 that the deadline for residents to get vaccinated would be July 8.

May

- Cambodia's army on May 1 [mobilized](#) to vaccinate nearly half a million people in the parts of Phnom Penh that were worst hit by the recent Covid-19 outbreak.
- The government on May 6 [lifted](#) lockdowns in Phnom Penh and Takhmao city along with restrictions on inter-provincial travel, despite a continuing record surge in cases nationwide.
- The Phnom Penh Capital Administration on May 6 [announced](#) that all markets in the city, including irregular markets, will remain closed until May 14.
- Cambodia on May 7 [announced](#) it will spend \$20.6 million on its nine-month vaccination program from April to December 2021.
- The Siem Reap Provincial Administration on May 8 [extended](#) its curfew to May 21.
- The Phnom Penh Capital Administration on May 9 [suspended](#) the sale of all alcohol in the city until May 22.
- Health Minister Mam Bun Heng on May 9 [ordered](#) all public hospitals to test patients for Covid-19 before admitting them.
- Cambodia on May 11 [received](#) 500,000 doses of Sinovac purchased from China. That same day, officials from the Ministry of Health [announced](#) that Cambodia had ordered an additional 5 million doses of Sinovac.
- Phnom Penh on May 13 [extended](#) its capital-wide curfew until May 19.
- [Kandal Province](#) and [Siem Reap Province](#) on May 13 extended their bans on the sale of alcohol until May 20 and May 26, respectively. The next day, Preah Sihanouk Province [extended](#) its alcohol ban until May 27.
- The Phnom Penh City Hall on May 15 [extended](#) the closure of markets an additional seven days to May 21.

- Cambodia on May 16 [received](#) 500,000 doses of its order of Sinovac. This is the fourth batch of the Chinese-made vaccine to arrive in Cambodia thus far.
- Preah Sihanouk provincial authorities on May 18 [evacuated](#) more than 100 prisoners to Kampot Provincial Prison due to an outbreak of Covid-19 among inmates.
- Phnom Penh [extended](#) its capital-wide curfew on May 21 for the seventh consecutive week despite earlier plans to open large markets on May 24.
- On May 21, the Ministry of Health's Vaccination Committee chair Or Vandine [announced](#) that the government plans to vaccinate the eligible population of all 14 districts in Phnom Penh by June 2021.
- China [supplied](#) a fifth batch of 1 million Sinovac vaccines on May 23 for distribution in Phnom Penh and other priority areas in Cambodia.
- The Ministry of Health on May 24 [requested](#) a donation of 4 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine from the United States.
- The Ministry of Labor on May 24 [announced](#) that workers are allowed one day of paid leave for employees to receive their second vaccine shot.
- The National Bank of Cambodia on May 24 [urged](#) customers to use the e-wallet and phone application Bakong for financial transactions to prevent the spread of Covid-19.
- Siem Reap on May 26 [extended](#) its ban on alcohol until June 9. Preah Sihanouk on May 27 [extended](#) its ban on alcohol to June 10. The following day, Kandal extended its alcohol ban until June 2.
- Phnom Penh on May 27 [designated](#) two villages in Pur Senchey and Russei Keo districts as "orange zones." Residents in the two zones will be restricted from leaving their homes except for essential work and to purchase necessities.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen on May 29 [called](#) for a halt in vaccinating specific economic sector areas in provinces in favor of instead inoculating senior citizens and those within stipulated age groups.

April

- Authorities in Phnom Penh [imposed](#) a curfew from April 1 to 14, restricting non-essential travel within the city as it continues to record new Covid-19 cases.
- The Ministry of Health on April 2 [issued](#) public guidelines for the upcoming Khmer New Year, which runs from April 14 to 16, ordering authorities to enforce social distancing

and sanitation measures and restrict non-essential travel and gatherings.

- Kampong Chhnang provincial governor Chhour Chandoeun [issued](#) a new Covid-19 guideline on April 5, saying that anyone who enters the province will be required to undergo a 14-day quarantine and get tested for Covid-19.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen [ordered](#) health officials on April 6 to prepare to treat coronavirus patients at home, as the country's biggest Covid-19 outbreak so far tests the capacity of its hospitals and fragile healthcare system.
- Cambodia's Apsara Authority on April 7 [closed](#) the Angkor temple complex to visitors for two weeks to help curb the country's Covid-19 outbreak.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen on April 10 [ordered](#) Justice Minister Koeut Rith to prosecute quarantine violators.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen on April 11 [issued](#) a sub-decree requiring all government officials and armed forces to get vaccinated against Covid-19.
- Phnom Penh on April 12 [banned](#) indoor dining and alcohol sales until April 24. The ban on alcohol sales was later [extended](#) to May 8.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs on April 14 [announced](#) that staff of foreign NGOs are eligible to be vaccinated.
- Svay Rieng on April 14 [announced](#) that violators of Covid-19 measures could be fined up to \$250.
- Cambodia on April 14 [placed](#) Phnom Penh and Takhmao city under "[red zone](#)" lockdown until April 28.
- Svay Rieng province on April 14 [imposed](#) mandatory mask-wearing and social distancing requirements.
- Cambodia on April 17 [received](#) 500,000 doses of the Sinovac vaccine as part of the [second phase](#) of its order from the Chinese manufacturer.
- Phnom Penh on April 18 [suspended](#) its Covid-19 vaccination campaign for three days due to the inability of medical personnel to get to work.
- Cambodia on April 19 [extended](#) its travel ban and the closure of resorts until April 28.
- Phnom Penh governor Khoung Sreng on April 19 [ordered](#) district authorities to issue "shopping" cards to families that would allow one member per household to purchase food and other necessities during the lockdown.

- Cambodia on April 20 [launched](#) its campaign to deliver second doses of vaccines.
- The Ministry of Health on April 25 [announced](#) that private hospitals can apply to accept Covid-19 patients.
- The government on April 25 [lifted](#) the inter-provincial travel ban and reopened tourist attractions across the country.
- The Ministry of Health on April 27 [announced](#) Indian nationals would be barred from entering Cambodia until further notice due to the outbreak in India.

March

- On March 2, 324,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine licensed to the Serum Institute of India (SII) via COVAX [arrived](#) at Phnom Penh International Airport.
- The Preah Sihanouk Provincial Administration on March 2 [announced](#) that it would use 29 hotels, apartments, casinos, and shopping malls as quarantine centers.
- On March 4, Prime Minister Hun Sen [placed](#) travel restrictions on Preah Sihanouk province to contain the spread of a coronavirus cluster detected on February 20. Residents have been barred from leaving the province.
- The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports on March 4 [announced](#) that it would continue its shutdown of schools in Phnom Penh, Kandal province, and Sihanoukville and Stung Hav district in Preah Sihanouk province until a community outbreak detected on February 20 is under control.
- On March 4, Prime Minister Hun Sen was [inoculated](#) with a Covid-19 vaccine from the COVAX initiative.
- On March 5, the Cambodian parliament [passed](#) a strict Covid-19 prevention bill that would punish coronavirus rule-breakers with up to 20 years in jail.
- Cambodia on March 5 [announced plans](#) to purchase the U.S.-made Johnson & Johnson and Novavax vaccines.
- The Ministry of Health on March 5 [announced](#) that it would prioritize vaccination for airport personnel. The government also [announced](#) it would make vaccines available for members of the diplomatic corps, UN agencies, international financial institutions, and international nongovernmental organizations.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen on March 9 [called for](#) the immediate suspension of gatherings nationwide, and called on ministries and state institutions to [suspend on-site work](#) for one week.

- The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports on March 10 [expanded](#) its ban on sports to six provinces and the cities of Phnom Penh and Siem Reap.
- Authorities, beginning March 15, will [fine](#) individuals breaking mask-wearing and social distancing rules up to \$250. Businesses breaching health measures could face fines up to \$2,500.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen on March 16 [asked](#) provincial and capital governors to temporarily ban gatherings, especially weddings.
- The government on March 21 gave employers and workers the option of postponing leave for the Khmer New Year to lessen holiday travel.
- The Ministry of Health on March 22 [mandated](#) mask wearing and social distancing in Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk, Kandal, Prey Veng, and Siem Reap.
- Phnom Penh on March 23 [allowed](#) 132 shuttered venues to reopen as case numbers from a February 20 community transmission event decreased.
- The Ministry of Health on March 23 [began](#) vaccinating staff members of foreign embassies and consulates and representatives of international organizations. It also [began](#) its 15-day campaign to vaccinate 50,000 older adults with the AstraZeneca vaccine.
- The Ministry of Labor on March 26 [extended](#) the validity of work permits for foreigners working in Cambodia until the end of May due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Cambodia on March 26 [received](#) 1.5 million vaccine doses purchased from Sinovac, which it planned to begin distributing a week later. Health officials announced plans to purchase an additional 4 million doses of the Chinese-made vaccine.
- The Ministry of Tourism on March 26 [issued](#) eight regulations targeting tourism-related businesses aimed at preventing the spread of Covid-19 during the upcoming Khmer New Year holiday.
- Cambodia will experience vaccine delivery delays from the COVAX Facility in March and April following India's announcement of a temporary hold on exports of vaccines produced by the Serum Institute of India (SII), a major production hub for AstraZeneca vaccines. Cambodia was among 64 developing countries scheduled to receive vaccines from SII as part of the COVAX vaccine-sharing scheme. India imposed the restriction to prioritize domestic demand as the country battles a new wave of community transmission.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen on March 31 [issued](#) a decree imposing curfews in areas at high risk of Covid-19 transmission.

- The government [began](#) vaccinations on March 31 using the recently acquired Sinovac vaccine.
- Cambodia on March 31 [expanded](#) vaccination priority groups to include legislative staffers, garment workers, and public utility employees.
- Cambodia on March 31 [received](#) 700,000 doses of Sinopharm vaccines from China, 300,000 of which are reserved for the armed forces.

February

- Hun Sen on February 1 said Cambodia plans to [secure](#) enough doses to vaccinate 10 million citizens, about 60 percent of the population.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) on February 3 [forecast](#) that Cambodia will receive nearly 1.3 million doses of the AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine through the COVAX initiative in the first half of 2021.
- Cambodia's Health Ministry on February 4 [granted authorization](#) for the emergency use of China's Sinopharm Covid-19 vaccine.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen on February 4 [ordered](#) Cambodian authorities to strengthen Covid-19 prevention measures along the country's border with Vietnam.
- The Indian Embassy in Phnom Penh on February 6 [announced](#) that India would donate 100,000 doses of Covid-19 vaccines to Cambodia.
- Cambodia on February 10 [launched](#) its Covid-19 vaccination drive, with Hun Sen's sons among the first to receive the shot.
- Minister of Defense Tea Banh on February 10 [announced](#) that all military officers and soldiers in the country would be eligible to receive a Covid vaccine.
- Cambodia on February 12 [approved](#) for emergency use the Sinovac and AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccines.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen on February 17 [approved](#) \$375,000 in additional funds for quarantine centers in four provinces bordering Thailand to assist in managing an influx of returning migrant workers.
- Cambodia's Ministry of Health on February 18 [began](#) training healthcare workers from across the country on vaccination procedures as part of a planned vaccine rollout to at-risk frontline workers, especially in border areas.
- The Ministry of Health on February 21 [released](#) a QR code-based contact tracing system called "Stop Covid," which has seen rapid adoption by the public.

- Cambodia on February 23 [shut down](#) all schools, museums, cinemas, and theaters in Phnom Penh and Kandal province for two weeks as the country faces its largest wave of infections to date. Sihanoukville province followed soon after, [shutting down](#) all schools for two weeks.
- The government [announced](#) on February 24 that foreigners who do not comply with quarantine measures will face legal action and deportation. This comes after a major transmission event linked to foreign tourists.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation [announced](#) on February 24 that all foreign nationals residing and working in Cambodia can receive the Covid-19 vaccine at no charge when it becomes available.
- Authorities in Sihanoukville on February 24 [placed](#) four hotels under lockdown measures. Schools in Sihanoukville and Stung Hav district were [closed](#) that same day.
- The government on February 25 [suspended](#) all sports activities and closed all sports clubs in Phnom Penh, Kandal, and Preah Sihanouk provinces

January

- On January 4, schools and museums [reopened](#).
- Cambodia and Vietnam [tightened](#) their border on January 4 and began requiring individuals crossing the border to quarantine for 14 days.
- The Health Ministry on January 19 announced that China is slated to deliver 300,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine to Cambodia in early February.

December

- Prime Minister Hun Sen on December 1 [announced](#) the distribution of 2 million face masks to the poor in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap province.
- Cambodia on December 2 [announced](#) it was conducting mass contact tracing related to a community transmission case detected on November 28.
- Cambodia's Tourism Ministry on December 3 [banned](#) gatherings of more than 20 people at resorts.
- The Ministry of Health on December 5 announced that it will begin [disclosing](#) the identities of those testing positive for Covid-19 to aid in contact tracing.
- On December 7, Prime Minister Hun Sen said local authorities will [close](#) down any businesses found to have flouted the Ministry of Health's guidelines to prevent the spread

of Covid-19. He also called on all people to wear masks, use hand sanitizer, and maintain social distancing.

- Prime Minister Hun Sen on December 7 [instructed](#) the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Economy to prepare a budget to buy Covid-19 vaccines to be administered to up to 10 million Cambodians free of charge.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen said on December 15 that Cambodia will [acquire](#) 1 million doses of the coronavirus vaccine from the United Nations-backed COVAX facility.
- On December 15, Prime Minister Hun Sen [asked](#) the Ministry of Education to cancel grade 12 exams, previously intended to be administered in January, because of the impact Covid-19 has had on school attendance.
- On December 15, Prime Minister Hun Sen [announced](#) that Cambodia will begin building a warehouse to store Covid-19 vaccines.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen said on December 15 that Cambodia will [bar](#) its citizens from undergoing trials for any coronavirus vaccine produced by foreign companies and countries.
- On December 20, Cambodia [tightened](#) its border with Thailand.
- On December 21, Labor Minister Ith Samheng [announced](#) that all recruitment agencies must suspend sending migrant workers to Thailand until further notice due to Thailand's recent Covid-19 outbreak.

November

- Cambodia on November 2 reopened schools nationwide with limits on class size and operating hours.
- On November 9, the Health Ministry [closed](#) karaoke parlors, beer gardens, museums, cinemas, and other entertainment venues.
- The Education Ministry [re-closed](#) schools for two weeks starting on November 10 in Phnom Penh and Kandal.
- On November 11, the Interior Ministry [banned](#) all state-organized events in Phnom Penh and Kandal for two weeks.
- The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports on November 29 [directed](#) all public schools to close. Private schools were ordered to temporarily shut down for two weeks.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen on November 30 [issued](#) an order prohibiting gatherings of more than 20 people in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap province until December 15.

- Health Minister Mam Bun Heng on November 30 [announced](#) that passengers arriving in the country would no longer be permitted to self-quarantine at home and would be required to conduct their quarantine at designated government centers.
- The Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts on November 30 [closed](#) all cinemas, museums, and theaters for a period of two weeks.

October

- The Cambodian Ministry of Education on October 12 [announced](#) that public universities will be able to reopen so long as they follow the Standard Opening Procedures outlined by the government.

September

- The Ministry of Health on September 1 [announced](#) plans to build four quarantine facilities, which will be used as isolation centers for Cambodians returning from overseas.
- On September 1, the Cambodian government [approved](#) construction of a medical mask and glove factory to encourage the garment sector to produce face masks, medical equipment, and protective clothing for domestic consumption and export.
- Flights [resumed](#) between Cambodia and Beijing on September 3. Some airlines [resumed](#) flights between Phnom Penh and Singapore, Fuzhou, and Kunming a day later.
- On September 8, Cambodia [lifted](#) its ban on gatherings at mosques.
- Cambodia reopened [mosques](#) and [churches](#) on September 12.
- Angkor Air resumed regular flights starting on September 15.
- Flights between Vietnam and Cambodia are expected to [resume](#) the week of September 21.
- Minister of Education Hang Chuon Naron confirmed on September 22 that the ministry is ready to ask Prime Minister Hun Sen to [begin](#) the third and final phase of school reopenings.

August

- The Ministry of Education on August 4 [released](#) a set of standard operating procedures in advance of the first phase of school reopenings.

- Cambodia on August 5 [announced](#) that incoming foreign diplomats and NGO officials would be tested for Covid-19 upon arrival and would need to possess a health certificate from their host country certifying their Covid-19-free status within 72 hours of their departure.
- Cambodia on August 6 [allowed](#) cinemas and art facilities to reopen following their closure in March.
- The Ministry of Education on August 10 [announced](#) that high school exit exams will take place in December and that schools for Grade 12 students will reopen in September.
- The government on August 12 temporarily [suspended](#) all flights from the Philippines following a series of imported cases.
- Cambodia on August 14 [announced](#) that it was cancelling its three-day Water Festival scheduled for late October to prevent the spread of Covid-19.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen on August 15 [announced](#) that Cambodia was establishing Covid-19 test laboratories in Sihanoukville, Siem Reap, and Battambang.
- Cambodia and Japan on August 22 [announced](#) they would ease travel restrictions between the two countries as early as September.
- The Ministry of Education on August 26 announced that kindergartens and primary schools could reopen in September.

July

- All persons entering the country were placed under quarantine for 14 days.
- Cambodia's Ministry of Health on July 25 announced that it was [banning](#) all incoming flights from Indonesia and Malaysia effective August 1 after a spike in imported cases.

June

- The government lifted [cross-border travel restrictions](#) with Vietnam on June 22.
- Since June 11, visitors have been [required](#) to pay a \$3,000 [deposit](#) to cover any coronavirus-related services and must have \$50,000 in travel insurance. The deposits are returned only if all passengers on an inbound flight test negative for the virus.

May

- On May 20, Hun Sen [lifted](#) the ban on arrivals from Iran, Italy, Germany, Spain, France, and the United States until further notice.

April

- On April 10, the Cambodian National Assembly [passed](#) a law granting Prime Minister Hun Sen greater powers to combat the Covid-19 pandemic by monitoring communications and social media and restricting the distribution of information.
- Between January and late April, the government [arrested](#) at least 30 people on charges of spreading “fake news” related to the outbreak. Twelve of them were linked to the dissolved Cambodian National Rescue Party. This raised concerns about human rights violations and the martial power granted to Hun Sen without oversight.

March

- Cambodia on March 16 [announced](#) nationwide school closures.
- Borders with neighboring countries were [closed](#) off in late March, after Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam suspended cross-border activities with Cambodia.

Economic Response

February

- Cambodia on February 9 [extended](#) tax holidays for tourism-related businesses until June.
- Cambodia on February 14 [announced](#) \$100 million in funding for two state-owned banks to assist small and medium-sized enterprises and the agriculture industry in the post-pandemic era.

January 2022

- Cambodia’s Ministry of Tourism on January 27 [launched](#) “Cambodia: Safe and Green Tourism Destination,” a campaign aimed at reviving its tourism industry.

November

- On November 14, Prime Minister Hun Sen [confirmed](#) that the families of individuals who died of Covid-19 in hospitals will receive a payment of \$500 from the state.

October

- The Cambodian government on October 20 [announced](#) that it would continue providing cash assistance to 700,000 low-income families through the end of the year, with those in the Phnom Penh area to receive a cash handout of \$30 per month, and those in the countryside to receive \$20 dollars per month.

- The government [announced](#) on October 22 that it will budget approximately \$714 million to continue to support economic recovery through 2022.
- The Council of Ministers on October 28 [extended](#) economic relief measures including monthly wage subsidies and tax exemptions until the end of 2021 for the manufacturing, tourism, and aviation sectors.

July

- Cambodia on July 1 [announced](#) new efforts to support businesses and low-income households. The measures include exemptions on taxes and patent fees for the aviation, transport, and logistic sectors.
- Cambodia's Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training on July 29 [announced](#) cash assistance for suspended workers in the garment and tourist industries. Workers will receive between \$15 and \$40 depending on the duration of their suspension.

May

- Cambodia on May 12 [announced](#) it will subsidize food, clean water, and electricity for low-income families living in "red zones" in Phnom Penh, Takhmao city, and Sihanoukville.
- Cambodia's Labor Ministry on May 12 [announced](#) that it will issue payments to over 5,000 laid-off workers in the garment and tourism industries.
- Cambodia on May 13 [announced](#) that it has spent over \$300 million to support low-income households during the course of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Cambodia on May 13 [announced](#) that it would begin a cash assistance program for marginalized and adversely affected groups in areas impacted by lockdowns.

April

- Prime Minister Hun Sen on April 10 [asked](#) banks and financial institutions to provide more support to customers who have Covid-19.
- The Ministry of Economy and Finance on April 20 [announced](#) it would provide cash and in-kind aid to families affected by the Covid-19 community outbreak that began on February 20.

March

- Cambodia on March 25 [extended](#) tax holidays for airlines and other tourism-related businesses from April to June 2021.

- Cambodia's Ministry of Economy and Finance on March 29 [announced](#) the launch of a \$200 million Business Recovery Guarantee Scheme by the Credit Guarantee Corporation of Cambodia aimed at supporting economic recovery during the pandemic.

January

- On December 15, Prime Minister Hun Sen [announced](#) that the fourth round of the Cash Transfer Programme for Poor and Vulnerable Households during Covid-19 will take place from January to March 2021.
- As of December 24, the Cash Transfer Programme for Poor and Vulnerable Households during Covid-19 had [distributed](#) \$175 million in cash support to around 700,000 households across Cambodia since June.

November

- Prime Minister Hun Sen on November 30 [announced](#) that the government disbursed \$290,000 to support families placed under Cambodia's newly instated 14-day quarantine.

October

- Cambodia on October 26 [announced](#) it had allocated \$31 million in Covid-19 assistance for the third round of its IDPoor system, aimed at benefitting nearly 700,000 families through December.

August

- Cambodia on August 3 [announced](#) that it was extending out-of-work allowances for workers in the garment, footwear, and hospitality industries until October.
- Cambodia's National Committee for Counter Trafficking on August 12 [launched](#) a \$1 million initiative to support migrant workers who were forced to return to the country due to Covid-19 border closures.

July

- The Cambodian government on July 8 [allocated \\$1.2 billion](#) for Covid-19 recovery, with \$564 million earmarked for health and social assistance and \$600 million for economic support through lending to SMEs. Some \$100 million has been [set](#) aside for job training for suspended workers.
- As of July 21, the fund to [support](#) low-income families during Covid-19 through the IDPoor system has grown to \$28 million.
- Cambodia on July 31 [extended](#) its tax holiday for locally registered airlines and tourism-related businesses through September.

- As of July 31, the government had approved \$22 million in loans under its SME Co-Financing Scheme.

June

- As of June 3, the government had designated \$350 million in aid for vulnerable groups and modest wage subsidies.
- The government launched a cash relief program on June 24 for 600,000 families especially vulnerable to the pandemic.

March

- As of March 30, the Cambodian government was expected to approve around \$70 million in additional resources for the health sector.
- On March 9, Hun Sen announced the government had allocated between \$800 million and \$2 billion to address the economic impacts of Covid-19. Only “[legally registered and formally verified](#)” SMEs would receive benefits. This excluded the 95 percent of Cambodian SMEs that are informal businesses.

Economic Projections

- The Ministry of Economy and Finance on January 26 [projected](#) the economy to grow by 5.6 percent in 2022.
- The World Bank on January 12 [projected](#) that the Cambodian economy would grow by 4.5 percent in 2022, down 0.7 percent from its previous prediction. It forecasted economic growth to reach 5.5 percent in 2023 and estimated that the economy grew 2.2 percent in 2021.
- In November, Fitch Solutions [projected](#) Cambodia’s GDP to grow by 2.5 percent in 2021. Economic growth is expected to rebound to 4.7 percent in 2022.
- The ASEAN Plus Three Macroeconomic Research Office in November 2021 [projected](#) that Cambodia’s economy would grow by 2.8 percent in 2021 in its Annual Consultation Report.
- The IMF in its October 2021 World Economic Outlook [projected](#) Cambodia’s 2021 GDP growth at 1.9 percent, down from its previous prediction of 4.2 percent. Economic growth is expected to rebound to 5.7 percent in 2022.
- The ADB [projected](#) Cambodia’s GDP growth to rebound 4 percent in 2021, down from an earlier [projection](#) of 5.9 percent. This follows a 3.1 percent contraction in 2020.

- The IMF in its April 2021 World Economic Outlook report [measured](#) Cambodia's 2020 GDP growth at -3.5 percent and projected the economy to rebound by 4.2 percent in 2021.
- The National Bank of Cambodia on December 31 forecasted that the country's economic growth will return to 4 percent in 2021 if Covid-19 vaccines can be successfully deployed.

Indonesia

Public Health Response

February

- Indonesia's National Agency of Drug and Food Control on February 2 [issued](#) emergency authorization for the use of the Sinopharm vaccine as a booster dose.
- Indonesia on February 6 [banned](#) the entry of foreign tourists into Jakarta's Soekarno-Hatta International Airport. Tourists entering the country must instead arrive through airports in Bali, Batam, or Tanjung Pinang.
- Indonesia's National Agency of Drug and Food Control on February 7 [issued](#) a clinical trial permit for the domestically-developed Merah Putih vaccine.
- Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment Luhut Pandjaitan on February 7 [increased](#) the level of public mobility restrictions (PPKM) in the Greater Jakarta area, Yogyakarta, Bali, and Bandung to PPKM Level 3.
- Indonesia's Ministry of Health on February 9 [announced](#) that the country's domestically-developed Merah Putih vaccine, which is still undergoing clinical trials, will eventually be used as a booster vaccine and to vaccinate children aged 3–6.
- Indonesia on February 9 [received](#) 2.7 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses donated by Australia.
- Indonesia on February 10 [authorized](#) phase one and two trials for Merah Putih, its domestically produced Covid-19 vaccine.
- On February 14, the Indonesian government [announced](#) that it will cut the quarantine period for travelers from five days to three.
- The Indonesian government on February 15 [granted](#) approval for a travel bubble from Singapore to the islands of Batam, Bintan, and Karimun.

- The Indonesian government on February 16 [announced](#) that vaccinated children aged 6–12 could enter shopping and recreational centers if their parents accompany them.
- Indonesia on February 22 [increased](#) the level of public mobility restrictions in Cirebon, Magelang, Tegal, and Madiun to level 4.
- Indonesia on February 22 [shortened](#) the interval between the second and third dose of Covid-19 vaccines for individuals aged 60 and older from six months to three.
- Indonesia on February 23 [reduced](#) the number of PCR tests that individuals exposed to Covid-19 will need to take to exit self-isolation. Patients will now take only one test on the fifth day following exposure.

January 2022

- On January 2, Indonesia [lifted](#) Covid-19 restrictions by ending movement curbs for unvaccinated individuals and allowing people to travel without being fully vaccinated or taking a Covid-19 test.
- Health Minister Budi Sadikin on January 3 [announced](#) that Indonesia will begin administering Covid-19 booster shots to the general public starting January 12.
- On January 3, Indonesia [shortened](#) the quarantine period for travelers from countries reporting cases of the Omicron variant from 14 days to 10. Travelers from countries with no reported cases of Omicron will be required to quarantine for 7 days instead of 10.
- On January 3 and 4, Indonesia [received](#) over 3.5 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses through COVAX.
- On January 6, Indonesia [announced](#) the cancellation of quarantine exemption measures for state officials, who will now be required to quarantine in centralized facilities rather than self-quarantine upon returning from overseas travel.
- Indonesia on January 7 [announced](#) quarantine exemptions for individuals in specific urgent circumstances, including individuals with life-threatening medical conditions, delegates of G20 members, and holders of diplomatic visas from ministry-level institutions.
- On January 7, Indonesia [restricted](#) incoming travel from 14 countries impacted by the Omicron variant, including Botswana, Norway, France, the United Kingdom, and Denmark.
- Indonesia on January 7 [received](#) 1,252,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine donated through COVAX.

- Indonesia on January 8 [resumed](#) Umrah travel for Indonesian pilgrims.
- Indonesia on January 10 [granted](#) emergency authorization for the use of five different Covid-19 vaccines as booster shots, including those produced by Sinovac, Pfizer, AstraZeneca, Moderna, and Zifivax.
- Indonesian health minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin on January 10 [announced](#) that treatment for patients exposed to the Omicron variant will focus on telemedicine services.
- Indonesia on January 10 [received](#) 3,181,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine donated through COVAX.
- On January 11, Indonesia [received](#) 1,847,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine donated through COVAX.
- Indonesia's Health Ministry on January 12 [ordered](#) regional administrations to prioritize the use of Covid-19 vaccine batches nearing their expiration dates.
- Indonesia on January 12 [began](#) its vaccine booster program for the general public, prioritizing doses for the elderly and people with compromised immune systems. Booster shots [distributed](#) by the government will be free of charge.
- Indonesia on January 12 [lifted](#) a ban on all foreign arrivals and kept the required isolation period at 7 days.
- On January 13, Jakarta [announced](#) that it will administer booster shots to individuals regardless of whether or not they are official residents of the city.
- Indonesia on January 13 [approved](#) Merck's Covid-19 antiviral pill Molnupiravir for emergency use. On January 14, Health Minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin [announced](#) plans to develop Molnupiravir in partnership with pharmaceutical company PT. Amaro Pharma Global starting in April or May.
- Indonesia's Health Ministry on January 17 [announced](#) that both symptomatic and asymptomatic Covid-19 patients infected with the Omicron variant will be allowed to self-isolate at home.
- Indonesia on January 19 [received](#) the last installment of a four-batch donation of AstraZeneca vaccines from Japan totaling 2,722,930 doses.
- Indonesia on January 19 [received](#) 228,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine donated by the Netherlands through COVAX.

- Indonesia on January 22 [received](#) 1,257,750 doses of the Pfizer vaccine donated through COVAX.
- Indonesia on January 24 [extended](#) public mobility restrictions (PPKM) level 2 status in Java and Bali to January 31.
- Indonesia on January 24 [announced](#) that it will open a quarantine-free travel corridor between Singapore and the Indonesian islands of Batam and Bintan.
- Indonesia on January 28 [received](#) 2.97 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine donated by the governments of Germany and Sweden through COVAX.
- Indonesia on January 30 [announced](#) that it will prioritize the use of the AstraZeneca vaccine as a booster shot.
- Indonesia on January 31 [shortened](#) the quarantine period for fully vaccinated international travelers from seven days to five.
- Indonesia on January 31 [announced](#) that it will reopen the island of Bali to all foreign travelers starting February 4.
- Indonesia on January 31 [revised](#) the criteria for its public mobility restrictions (PPKM). PPKM Levels 1 and 2 will now be determined by the rate of fully vaccinated individuals rather than the rate of individuals who have received their first dose.

December

- On December 2, Indonesia [announced](#) new travel restrictions in an attempt to prevent the arrival of the Omicron variant. The changes include extending the mandatory quarantine upon arrival from 7 days to 10, banning non-Indonesian travelers from 11 African countries, and limiting traffic volume on toll roads. Indonesian citizens returning from the 11 designated countries must quarantine for 14 days.
- On December 7, Indonesia [canceled](#) its planned nationwide level 3 movement restrictions for the year-end period, citing improved vaccination and testing capacity. It will instead order varying restriction levels depending on local infection rates.
- On December 13, Indonesia [received](#) 3.5 million donated Pfizer doses from the United States through COVAX.
- Indonesia on December 14 [announced](#) that it will begin administering Covid-19 vaccinations to children ages 6 to 11.

- The Indonesian Health Ministry on December 14 [announced](#) that private pharmaceutical companies will be permitted to directly import Covid-19 vaccines.
- On December 14, the Indonesian government [announced](#) that it is prepared to start a national booster campaign as early as January 2022.
- On December 16, Indonesia [received](#) 1,095,000 donated AstraZeneca doses from Australia.
- On December 20, Indonesia [added](#) the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Norway to its list of countries from which travelers are banned from entering.
- Indonesia on December 20 [received](#) 482,000 donated AstraZeneca doses through COVAX.
- On December 20, Adimmune Corporation, a Taiwanese company, [announced](#) that it would launch clinical trials for its Covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia starting in January.
- On December 23, the Netherlands [donated](#) 1.5 million Moderna vaccine doses to Indonesia through COVAX.
- Indonesia on December 24 [implemented](#) new Covid-19 regulations for the public, allowing restaurants and malls to welcome more visitors and operate for longer hours while banning large public gatherings for events until January 2.
- On December 26, Indonesia received 9 million Covid-19 vaccine doses through COVAX. Greece [donated](#) 259,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses, France [donated](#) 1.4 million Moderna vaccine doses, the United States [donated](#) 3.3 million Pfizer vaccine doses, and Germany [donated](#) 3.9 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses.
- On December 29, the United States [donated](#) an additional 7 million Pfizer vaccine doses to Indonesia through COVAX and UNICEF.

November

- Indonesia on November 1 [gave](#) the world's first emergency use authorization to Novavax, a two-dose, U.S.-produced vaccine that does not require ultra-cold storage, making it much easier to transport and store across the vast Indonesian archipelago than mRNA vaccines like Pfizer or Moderna. For Indonesia, the shot will be manufactured by the world's largest vaccine manufacturer, Serum Institute, and sold under the Indian company's brand name, Covovax.
- Indonesia on November 1 [approved](#) the use of Sinovac for children aged 6 to 11.

- Indonesia on November 8 [received](#) 4 million directly purchased Sinovac doses.
- On November 8, the government [announced](#) that it will cooperate with schools to provide Covid-19 vaccine shots to children aged 6 to 11.
- The Indonesian Health Ministry on November 8 [announced](#) that booster shots will be administered once 50 percent of the population is vaccinated.
- On November 9, Indonesia [extended](#) ongoing public activity restrictions at levels 1 through 4 outside Java and Bali until November 22.
- Indonesia and Malaysia on November 10 [announced](#) a quarantine-free travel lane for fully vaccinated travelers, set to open on November 29.
- Indonesia on November 10 [received](#) 680,400 donated Moderna doses from the Netherlands.
- The Indian government on November 10 [permitted](#) the export of 50 million Covovax doses sold to Indonesia.
- On November 11, Australia [delivered](#) 1.2 million donated AstraZeneca vaccines to Indonesia.
- The Indonesian government on November 16 [extended](#) lockdown measures on Java and Bali until November 29.
- Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture Muhadjir Effendy on November 18 [announced](#) that Indonesia will impose level 3 community activity restrictions (PPKM) for all regions of the country during the Christmas and New Year holidays.
- Between November 20 and 22, Indonesia [received](#) three shipments of Covid-19 vaccine doses, including 3.4 million Pfizer vaccine doses donated by the United States through COVAX and 2.2 million directly purchased Pfizer vaccine doses.
- Indonesia on November 23 [banned](#) civil servants and workers in state-owned and private companies from taking leave around the Christmas and New Year holidays to prevent an outbreak of Covid-19. The government also announced that arts, cultural, and sports events are banned between December 24 and January 2.
- Indonesia on November 24 [received](#) 4.3 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine [directly purchased](#) from Shenzhen Kangtai Biological Products, AstraZeneca's Covid-19 vaccine partner in China.

- Home Affairs Minister Tito Karnavian on November 24 [issued](#) a series of restrictions related to the Christmas and New Year holidays, including a ban on *mudik* (returning to one's hometown during the holiday) and the imposition of strict health protocols at churches, malls, and tourist sites.
- On November 26, India [donated](#) 137,500 doses of the Covovax vaccine, the name under which the Novavax vaccine is produced by Serum Institute of India, to Indonesia through COVAX.
- Indonesia on November 29 [banned](#) the entry of travelers who have been in South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Mozambique, Eswatini, or Nigeria in the past 14 days. The ban will be reevaluated every two weeks. The government also announced that Indonesian citizens returning from these countries will need to quarantine in designated facilities for 14 days, and extended the quarantine period for all travelers entering the country from three days to seven.
- Home Affairs Minister Tito Karnavian on November 29 [increased](#) Jakarta's PPKM from level 1 to level 2.
- On November 30, Indonesia's Ministry of Health [announced](#) it will begin vaccinating children aged 6 to 11 by early February 2022.

October

- Indonesia on October 4 [announced](#) that it will reopen Bali's Ngurah Rai International Airport to flights from South Korea, China, Japan, Abu Dhabi, and New Zealand starting October 14.
- Indonesia's Health Ministry on October 4 [announced](#) that it had begun clinical trials of Covid-19 therapeutics, including monoclonal antibodies and the antiviral drug Molnupiravir.
- Indonesia on October 5 [extended](#) community restrictions in Java and Bali to October 18.
- Indonesia on October 7 [granted](#) emergency-use approval for Zifivax, a new protein-recombinant Covid-19 vaccine developed by Chinese firm Chongqing Zhifei Biological Products.
- On October 8, the United Kingdom [announced](#) it would recognize Indonesia's proof of Covid-19 vaccination and remove Indonesia from its travel red list.
- On October 10, the governments of Indonesia and Serbia [reached an agreement](#) to recognize each other's Covid-19 vaccine certificates.

- On October 10, Indonesia [received](#) 2 million directly purchased doses of the Pfizer vaccine.
- The government on October 11 [reduced](#) the quarantine period for international visitors from eight to five days.
- Bali on October 14 [reopened](#) to international travelers. Tourists will be required to present a limited-visit visa, health insurance, and proof of payment for a hotel reservation to officials upon arrival.
- On October 14, Indonesia [received](#) 601,380 doses of directly purchased Pfizer doses and 672,600 directly purchased AstraZeneca doses.
- The Indonesian government on October 14 [modified](#) quarantine and testing regulations for international travelers, while reducing the quarantine requirement to five days.
- On October 15, the Indonesian government [announced](#) that it would continue implementing community restrictions (PPKM) during upcoming religious events and holidays.
- On October 18, the Indonesian and Malaysian governments [agreed](#) to recognize each other's certificates of vaccination.
- Indonesia on October 19 [received](#) 224,000 AstraZeneca doses through a dose-sharing bilateral cooperation agreement with Japan.
- On October 19, Jakarta and Tangerang [eased](#) PPKM restrictions to Level 2.
- President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo [said](#) on October 21 that he aims to get at least 70 percent of the country at least partially vaccinated by the end of 2021 through mass vaccination sites and a door-to-door campaign.
- The Ministry of Transportation [announced](#) on October 21 that all individuals traveling by air, land, or sea anywhere in Indonesia will be required to take a PCR test showing a negative result within 2 days prior to departure. Adults traveling to areas under Levels 3 and 4 community restrictions must also present proof of vaccination. Flights will also be restricted to 70 percent capacity.
- On October 25, Indonesia [received](#) a donation of 684,000 AstraZeneca doses from New Zealand.

- October 26, the Indonesian government [capped](#) the price of Covid-19 PCR swab tests at \$19.38 on Java and Bali.
- Indonesia on October 29 [received](#) three directly purchased batches of vaccines, totaling approximately 6.5 million doses, including 1,263,600 doses of Pfizer, 1,336,200 doses of AstraZeneca, and 4,000,000 doses of Sinovac.

September

- Indonesia on September 4 [received](#) a donation of 207,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses from the Netherlands.
- Indonesia on September 7 [received](#) a donation of 500,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses from Australia.
- Indonesia on September 7 [approved](#) both the single-shot Johnson & Johnson vaccine and the single-shot CanSino vaccine for emergency use.
- The government on September 7 [eased](#) Covid-19 restrictions for tourists across most of Java, reopening some tourist sites and allowing dine-in at restaurants for up to one hour.
- The State Institute of Public Administration and the Indonesian navy [dispatched](#) a joint team on September 8 to help accelerate the vaccination program in Papua Province ahead of the 2020 National Sports Week.
- Indonesia on September 11 [received](#) 2,075,000 doses of the Sinovac vaccine through COVAX and 500,000 doses of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine donated by the Netherlands.
- Indonesia on September 13 [lowered](#) Bali's public mobility restrictions (PPKM) from level 4 to level 3, while also [imposing](#) stricter protocols on the arrival of international tourists to the island.
- Indonesia on September 14 [received](#) 1,808,040 doses of the Sinovac vaccine through COVAX.
- Indonesia's Ministry of Health on September 14 [expanded](#) coverage of its vaccination-monitoring mobile application to citizens and foreigners who were vaccinated abroad.
- All movie theaters in Jakarta will [reopen](#) September 16.
- On September 16, the Jakarta Health Service [announced](#) that Pfizer and Moderna vaccines have been made available at all health facilities and vaccination centers in the city.

- On September 16, Indonesia [received](#) a donation of 877,500 doses of the Pfizer vaccine from the United States through COVAX.
- Covid-19 task force spokesperson Wiku Adisasmito on September 16 [said](#) that foreigners could visit Indonesia once 50 to 70 percent of the population is fully vaccinated.
- Indonesia on September 17 received 968,360 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine from France through COVAX.
- On September 17, Indonesia [received](#) a donation of 1,755,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine from the United States through COVAX.
- On September 17, Coordinating Minister for Maritime and Investment Affairs Luhut Pandjaitan [said](#) that Indonesia may allow foreign tourists to start returning to Bali and other parts of the country by October.
- On September 18, Indonesia [reinstated](#) tourist and limited-stay visas amid declining daily Covid-19 cases.
- Indonesia on September 20 [extended](#) public activity restrictions (PPKM) for the ninth time since July 21.
- Indonesia on September 20 [received](#) 5 million vaccine doses purchased from Sinovac.
- On September 20, Indonesia [received](#) 1.1 million Pfizer vaccine doses donated by the United States through COVAX.
- Indonesia on September 20 [extended](#) PPKM on Java and Bali until October 18.
- On September 20, Senior Minister Luhut [announced](#) that all districts and cities in Java and Bali have pulled back from Level 4 of PPKM.
- The head of the Jakarta health service on September 21 [confirmed](#) that the Jakarta city government will gradually reopen non-Covid-19 medical services at several regional general hospitals.
- The Ministry of Health on September 22 [launched](#) a program under which people who accompany children with disabilities or other persons with disabilities to the vaccination booth can get the vaccine too.
- On September 22, the Jakarta city government [announced](#) that it will gradually reopen tourist attractions in the capital on trial basis.

- On September 22, Indonesia [received](#) 684,900 Covid-19 vaccine doses purchased from AstraZeneca.
- Indonesia on September 23 [received](#) a donation of 1.23 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses from France through COVAX.
- Indonesia on September 23 [received](#) a donation of 871,650 Pfizer vaccine doses from the United States via COVAX.
- China and Sinovac Biotech Ltd. each [donated](#) 1 million Sinovac vaccine doses to Indonesia on September 24.
- New Zealand [announced](#) on September 24 that it will donate 680,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Indonesia through COVAX in October.
- Singapore on September 28 [donated](#) 120,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Batam and the Riau Islands in Indonesia.
- Indonesia on September 30 [received](#) 796,800 AstraZeneca vaccine doses donated by Italy through COVAX.

August

- Indonesia [issued an order](#) on August 3 declaring that citizens without a citizenship identification number—mostly members of indigenous tribes—were now authorized to receive vaccine injections.
- On August 9, Jakarta [opened](#) malls to individuals who have received at least one vaccine dose.
- On August 13 the government announced that Moderna vaccines would be [prioritized](#) for healthcare workers, pregnant women, and people whose work puts them at higher risk of contracting Covid-19.
- Indonesia on August 16 [relaxed](#) Covid-19 restrictions in eight areas in Java and Bali, allowing restaurant dine-in to reach 25 percent capacity and the number of shoppers permitted in malls to increase.
- On August 16, Indonesia [received](#) a shipment of 5 million Sinovac vaccines.
- Indonesia's Food and Drug Monitoring Agency on August 18 [provided](#) a manufacturing certificate to Biotis Pharmaceuticals Indonesia, allowing the company to make its own vaccine.

- On August 18 Indonesia [announced](#) that individuals who received a Covid-19 vaccine overseas will soon be able to verify their vaccine records at domestic clinics for use in Indonesia.
- The government on August 2 [extended](#) the emergency public activity movement restrictions (PPKM), which were supposed to end that day, until August 9.
- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) [announced](#) on August 2 that the United States would donate \$30 million in Covid-19 aid to support Indonesia's efforts to purchase oxygen, acquire medical supplies, improve cold chain storage facilities, and disseminate health information.
- On August 2, Indonesia [received](#) 3.5 million Moderna vaccine doses from the United States through COVAX.
- The Health Ministry [announced](#) on August 2 that it expects to receive 45 million vaccine doses in August. These will include 35 million doses of Sinovac, 6 million of AstraZeneca, and 3–5 million of Pfizer.
- Indonesia [announced](#) on August 2 that it would begin inoculating 1.5 million health workers with a third vaccine dose, this time using Moderna after several workers who were fully vaccinated with Sinovac died of Covid-19.
- Indonesia [issued an order](#) on August 3 declaring that citizens without a citizenship identification number known as NIK could be inoculated. The population of individuals inoculated without NIK numbers are mostly comprised of Indigenous tribespeople.
- Indonesia on August 4 [received](#) a donation of 130 oxygen concentrators from Chinese multinational Trip.com Group.
- On August 5, the government of Western Australia [announced](#) that \$1.5 million in Covid-19 relief aid would be sent to local community associations working in Indonesia.
- The Indonesian government on August 9 [extended](#) emergency public activity movement restrictions (PPKM) until August 16 in areas of Java and Bali with increasing infection rates and until August 23 elsewhere.
- On August 9 the government announced that shopping centers and places of worship in Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, and Semarang could reopen at no more than 25 percent capacity.
- On August 9, the Boeing Company [announced](#) a \$500,000 donation to CARE International in support of Covid-19 relief efforts in Indonesia.

- On August 9 Jakarta [opened](#) its malls to individuals who have received at least one vaccination.
- On August 11, the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore will [receive](#) a donation of 532 medical oxygen cylinders from Singapore-based UOB Group and its Indonesian subsidiary.
- On August 13 the government announced that Moderna vaccines would be [prioritized](#) for three groups, including healthcare workers and pregnant women.
- Indonesia on August 16 [relaxed](#) Covid restrictions in eight areas on Java and Bali, allowing restaurant dine-in to reach 25 percent capacity and the number of shoppers permitted in malls to increase.
- On August 16, Indonesia [received](#) a shipment of 5 million Sinovac vaccines.
- Indonesia's Food and Drug Monitoring Agency on August 18 [provided](#) a manufacturing certificate to Biotis Pharmaceuticals Indonesia, allowing the company to make its own vaccine.
- On August 18 Indonesia [announced](#) that individuals who received a Covid vaccine overseas will soon be able to verify their vaccine records at domestic clinics for use in Indonesia.
- President Joko Widodo [announced](#) on August 23 that public activity restrictions (PPKM) would be extended in Java and Bali until August 30, but that some areas could relax the toughest restrictions from Tier 4 down to Tier 3. Places of worship and restaurants will be [allowed](#) to operate at 25 percent capacity, while shopping centers may stay open until 8 p.m. at up to 50 percent capacity
- Health Minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin [said](#) on August 24 that Indonesia expects to receive 80.7 million doses of Covid-19 vaccines through government purchase and multilateral donations in September, the vast majority of which will be Sinovac.
- Indonesia on August 25 [approved](#) Russia's Sputnik V vaccine for emergency use.
- Budi [said](#) on August 25 that Indonesia will offer booster shots of vaccines by January 2022 after all of its target population has been vaccinated.
- On August 30, President Jokowi [announced](#) that the government would relax Covid-19 restrictions from August 31 to September 6 in response to lower infection rates across the country.
- On August 30, schools in Jakarta [reopened](#) their doors for in-person learning at 50 percent capacity.

- Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture Muhadjir Effendy on August 30 [announced](#) that Indonesia would receive over 1 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses and over 5 million Sinovac vaccine doses later that day.

July

- Indonesia [kicked off](#) its vaccination program for people ages 12 to 18 on July 1, starting in Jakarta.
- Indonesia [received](#) 1 million doses of ready-to-use AstraZeneca vaccines from the government of Japan on July 1 and is expecting 1 million more before the end of the month.
- The government [implemented](#) emergency public activity restrictions (PPKM) across Java and Bali from July 2 to 20, which include mandating all non-essential workers to work from home; requiring proof of vaccination and a recent negative Covid-19 test for inter-city and inter-provincial travel; limiting dine-in operating hours and capacity; closing parks, malls, and other public spaces; and suspending religious activities in red and orange zones.
- Indonesia on July 4 [banned](#) entry for unvaccinated foreign travelers to the country.
- Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment Luhut Pandjaitan [told](#) reporters on July 6 that Indonesia had ordered 10,000 units of oxygen concentrator from Singapore and is currently in talks with China and other parties to acquire more. Health Minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin added that the government was adding nearly 8,000 new beds within the greater Jakarta area.
- Indonesia on July 7 [expanded](#) the PPKM lockdown to cover the entire country.
- Indonesia's Ministry of Health on July 9 [announced](#) plans to inoculate health workers with a third dose "booster" in the form of the Moderna vaccine.
- Indonesia's Transportation Ministry on July 9 [introduced](#) revised requirements for international travelers arriving in Indonesia, including negative Covid-19 tests before and after arrival as well as proof of vaccination.
- Indonesia on July 10 [expanded](#) PPKM measures to 15 cities and regencies outside of Java and Bali.
- Jakarta's mass rapid transit system on July 12 [banned](#) the use of trains for individuals other than essential and critical sector employees until July 20.
- State-owned PT Kimia Farma on July 12 [delayed](#) the rollout of its Covid-19 vaccine program after public backlash against the privately paid scheme.

- Indonesia on July 13 [received](#) 3.4 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine from the COVAX facility.
- The government on July 14 [began](#) a door-to-door vaccination campaign across 14 provinces.
- On July 15, the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency [granted](#) emergency use authorization for the Pfizer vaccine, one day after Indonesia and Pfizer announced a deal for Indonesia to receive 50 million vaccine doses in 2021.
- Local governments, with the help of the Indonesian military, began [distributing](#) 600,000 packages of free medicine and oxygen to people self-isolating after becoming infected with Covid-19.
- President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo [announced](#) on July 16 that the government would scrap its Kimia Farma self-paid vaccination program due to public backlash.
- The government on July 17 extended Indonesia’s emergency public activity restrictions (PPKM) until July 31. Three days later, the government said the restrictions could be lifted earlier if a downward trend in new cases continues.
- Singapore [announced](#) on July 19 that it will provide over 500 tons of oxygen to Indonesia through regularly scheduled donations lasting until August.
- On July 23, the Indonesian government [tightened](#) restrictions on foreign workers arriving in the country.
- The Indonesian government on July 25 [extended](#) the emergency public activity movement restrictions (PPKM) until August 2.
- The government on July 25 [announced](#) that small businesses and select shopping malls would reopen despite the extension of Covid-19 restrictions.
- On July 26, Health Minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin [announced](#) that Indonesia expects to receive 45 million doses of the Pfizer, Moderna, and Sinovac vaccines in August. That Indonesia expects to receive 45 million doses of the Pfizer, Moderna, and Sinovac vaccines in August.
- The government on July 26 [delayed](#) plans to establish a travel corridor with Singapore.
- Pharmaceutical company PT Kimia Farma on July 27 [postponed](#) a planned program for individuals to purchase their own vaccines over concerns that it would halt the distribution of vaccines to underprivileged populations.

- On July 27, the family of the late billionaire Akidi Tio [donated](#) \$134 million to South Sumatra Province to combat the Covid-19 emergency.
- The United Kingdom [announced](#) on July 29 that it would donate 600,000 AstraZeneca vaccines to Indonesia through COVAX.

June

- From June 1 to June 14, all provinces in Indonesia will [implement](#) Micro Community Activity Restrictions (dubbed “micro PPKM”), which include guidance on travel, work from home policies, online teaching, the restaurant industry, and gatherings.
- Indonesia on June 3 [barred](#) citizens from participating in the hajj pilgrimage for a second year in a row due to concerns over the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Indonesia [received](#) another 313,000 doses of the AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine via COVAX on June 5.
- In a June 5 meeting with Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment Luhut Pandjaitan, Chinese foreign minister Wang Yi [announced](#) that Beijing plans to jointly produce Covid-19 vaccines with Jakarta and encourage more Chinese vaccine trials to be carried out in Indonesia.
- Indonesia on June 9 [expanded](#) vaccine eligibility to anyone over 18 years old.
- Indonesia [received](#) an additional 1.5 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine through COVAX on June 10.
- Indonesia on June 11 [received](#) 1 million doses of the Sinopharm vaccine.
- Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto on June 14 [announced](#) the extension of Indonesia’s “micro PPKM” restrictions until June 28.
- On June 14, President Jokowi [ordered](#) the Jakarta government to vaccinate 100,000 residents daily, beginning on June 22, so that the capital reaches herd immunity by August.
- Religious Affairs Minister Yaquut Cholil Qoumas on June 16 [banned](#) religious activities in Covid-19 red zones.
- A senior Health Ministry official [reported](#) on June 19 that the Indonesian government’s order of 50 million Pfizer vaccines will begin arriving in August.
- In response to the surge in Covid-19 Delta variant infections, Indonesian ministers [announced](#) that, from June 22 to July 5, businesses within Covid-19 red zones must close at 8 p.m. and three-quarters of the workforce must work from home.

- President Jokowi [announced](#) on June 28 that vaccination for children aged 12 to 17 can begin immediately.
- Indonesia's tourism minister [announced](#) on June 29 that Bali's reopening to foreign tourists will be delayed to late July or early August.
- Indonesia is [expected](#) to impose stricter restrictions by July 3 to combat a resurgence of cases driven by the Delta variant.
- Indonesia is [expecting](#) at least 50 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to be delivered beginning in August.

May

- Jakarta on May 2 [set](#) a target to begin the second phase of school reopening trials in June after an initial three-week trial in April was deemed successful. President Joko Widodo [announced](#) a goal to get all teachers vaccinated before schools reopen in July.
- Yogyakarta on May 4 [closed](#) tourist destinations in regions classified as Covid-19 red and orange zones through the Eid al-Fitr holidays.
- On May 5, Jakarta [began](#) administering the AstraZeneca vaccine to the general public.
- On May 8, 1.4 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccines procured through COVAX [arrived](#) in Jakarta.
- On May 16, Indonesia [suspended](#) distribution of a batch of 450,000 AstraZeneca vaccines following the death of a man in Jakarta who had received the shot. The batch was [declared](#) safe to use on May 27.
- Indonesia [imposed](#) a ban on domestic travel from May 6 to 17 ahead of the Eid-al-Fitr holidays. Health Minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin [said](#) on May 17 that the government is preparing for a spike in Covid-19 cases after the holidays and has taken appropriate measures to ensure there are enough ICU beds and health workers.
- Jakarta's [Transjakarta](#) and [MRT Jakarta](#) transit systems on May 17 returned to their pre-Eid-al-Fitr operating hours.
- On May 18, Indonesia [kicked off](#) the Gotong Royong mutual cooperation private vaccination scheme using the Sinopharm vaccine at 19 private manufacturing companies in West Java.
- Indonesia's Health Ministry on May 20 [announced](#) that it would kick off the third stage of its vaccination campaign in June. This third stage will target vulnerable populations, including individuals with disabilities.

- Bandung on May 23 [closed](#) six tourist destinations until June 1.
- Jakarta police on May 24 [extended](#) Eid-related roadblocks until May 31.
- State-owned pharmaceutical company Bio Farma on May 25 [announced](#) that the Novavax vaccine's arrival in Indonesia will be delayed from July until August or September due to the ongoing Covid-19 surge in India.

April

- Jakarta on April 6 [extended](#) the “micro PPKM” restrictions.
- Jakarta on April 7 [started](#) a trial period of in-person learning across 85 primary, junior high, and high schools.
- Indonesia's health minister [said](#) on April 8 that 100 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine face arrival delays largely due to India's export restrictions. The Indonesian government is [looking](#) to ask China and the United States for additional vaccines.
- Indonesia on April 8 [announced](#) a ban on domestic sea, air, land, and rail travel from May 6 to May 17 during Eid al-Fitr celebrations.
- The Jakarta Provincial Government has [asked](#) each mosque and place of worship to set up an internal Covid-19 task force to oversee the implementation of health protocols during Ramadan, which will run from April 12 to May 12.
- On April 13, a senior Indonesian tourism official [announced](#) that the government of Riau Islands province has proposed a safe travel corridor with Singapore starting either May 1 or June 1.
- Indonesia on April 16 [announced](#) that it aims to reopen the islands of Bali, Bintan, and Batam to foreign tourists by the end of July.
- Indonesia on April 18 [received](#) 6 million doses of the Sinovac vaccine.
- Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture Muhadjir Effendy on April 20 [announced](#) that the government would allow local tourism sites to remain open during the Eid al-Fitr holidays.
- The Jakarta government on April 20 [extended](#) its “micro PPKM” lockdown measures until May 3.
- Indonesia on April 23 [stopped issuing](#) visas for foreigners who have been in India in the past 14 days.

- Indonesia on April 26 [received](#) its second shipment of 3.8 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine via COVAX, bringing the country's total supply of the AstraZeneca vaccine to 4.9 million doses.
- Indonesia's drug regulator on April 30 [approved](#) the Sinopharm Covid-19 vaccine, which will be used in a private vaccination plan that allows companies to buy government-procured vaccines.

March

- On March 8, Indonesia [received](#) 1.1 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine through the COVAX initiative. Indonesia will receive approximately 11.7 million doses of AstraZeneca's vaccine through COVAX, which will come in batches through May.
- Indonesia on March 15 [announced](#) that it will delay the rollout of the AstraZeneca vaccine pending a review by the WHO into concerns about blood clots.
- State-owned pharmaceutical company Bio Farma [announced](#) on March 15 that it expects to receive 15 million Sinopharm vaccine doses and 5.2 million Moderna doses starting in the second quarter of the year for the country's private vaccination scheme.
- Indonesia's government on March 19 announced it would [extend](#) until April 5 its narrowly-focused restrictions on public activities, "micro PPKM," in 15 provinces.
- Indonesia's Food and Drug Monitoring Agency on March 19 [authorized](#) the emergency use of the AstraZeneca vaccine.
- On March 20, Tourism and Creative Economy Minister Sandiaga Uno [said](#) preparations can begin for a "safe travel corridor" between Singapore and the resort areas of Batam Nongsa and Bintan Lagoi, with a proposed start date of April 21.
- On March 22, Indonesia [began](#) inoculating citizens in Bali and East Java with the AstraZeneca vaccine. The Indonesian Ulema Council, the country's most influential Islamic organization, had previously [declared](#) the vaccine *haram* but temporarily permissible due to urgent circumstances. AstraZeneca on March 28 refuted the claim, asserting that its Covid-19 vaccine contains no pork-derived ingredients.
- Kalbe Farma, Indonesia's largest pharmaceutical company, on March 25 [announced](#) the launch of InnoLAMP, a saliva-based Covid-19 test kit.
- Health Minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin [said](#) on March 26 that young people could receive a vaccine ahead of schedule if they bring two senior citizens to get vaccinated along with them.

- For the second year in a row, Indonesia on March 26 [banned](#) an annual exodus that sees millions travel across the country to mark the end of Ramadan.
- Health Minister Budi said on March 28 that the government would need to [ration](#) vaccines after India announced a temporary hold on exports of vaccines produced by the Serum Institute of India (SII), a major production hub for AstraZeneca vaccines. The 10 million doses Indonesia was scheduled to receive in March and April through the COVAX vaccine-sharing scheme via SII will now be delayed.
- The Indonesian government [announced](#) on March 30 that it will allow the use of the Indonesian-produced, artificial intelligence-powered GeNose Covid-19 test for foreign visitors to the island of Bali. This will replace the previous requirement for a negative PCR test or antigen rapid test obtained within two days of arrival. Visitors will need to obtain a negative result before they can continue their journey in the country.
- The Indonesian government on March 30 [announced](#) it is aiming for schools to partially reopen by the time the new academic year commences in July.
- The ADB on March 31 [approved](#) a \$450 million loan to Indonesia to help the country's state firm Bio Farma procure and distribute at least 65 million doses of Covid-19 vaccines as part of ADB's Asia Pacific Vaccine Access Facility (APVAX) program.

February

- Indonesia on February 6 [approved](#) Sinovac Biotech's Covid-19 vaccine for use by the elderly.
- Indonesia started [vaccinating](#) elderly medical workers against the coronavirus on February 8.
- Indonesia on February 8 [extended](#) the closure of its borders to foreigners until February 22.
- Indonesia on February 15 [announced](#) that those who reject vaccination may be subject to fines or administrative sanctions in the form of delays or termination of social aid and access to public services.
- As of February 17, nearly 4,000 Indonesian firms, many of them textile companies, have [signed up](#) to take part in a proposed scheme that would allow the private sector to purchase Covid-19 vaccines procured by the government and inoculate their staff.
- Indonesia [began](#) its second phase of Covid-19 vaccinations on February 17, targeting workers in close contact with the public and people aged 60 and above.

- Indonesia [started](#) Covid-19 vaccinations for teachers and education sector workers on February 24.
- On February 25, Bio Farma, a state-owned pharmaceutical company, [procured](#) at least 2 million doses of China's Sinopharm vaccine for use in a private vaccination scheme aimed at getting employees back to work. So far, over 6,600 private Indonesian companies have signed up.
- Southeast Asia's ride-hailing giant Grab on February 28 [began](#) a drive-through vaccination service for drivers in Bali in collaboration with the government. The service is set to expand across Indonesia in the coming months.

January

- Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi announced that Indonesia would [close](#) its borders to all incoming travelers for the first two weeks of 2021.
- Nationwide [distribution](#) of the Covid-19 vaccine developed by Chinese firm Sinovac Biotech started on January 3. Indonesian state vaccine producer Bio Farma received 1.2 million doses of Sinovac's vaccine on Dec 6 and another 1.8 million doses on Dec 31.
- Travelers arriving from England and Scotland will be [required](#) to show negative coronavirus tests, officials said on January 8.
- The Indonesian Ulema Council on January 8 [declared](#) the Sinovac Covid-19 vaccine halal.
- Indonesia's food and drugs agency on January 11 [approved](#) the Covid-19 vaccine developed by China's Sinovac Biotech for emergency use. Indonesia is the first country outside of China to greenlight the Sinovac vaccine.
- On January 11, the Jakarta administration placed new [limits](#) on operating hours for public transportation and businesses across the capital.
- On January 13, President Jokowi [received](#) the first dose of the Sinovac vaccine, beginning Indonesia's coronavirus vaccination drive.
- On January 21, President Jokowi [extended](#) restrictions on public activities in areas of Java and Bali until February 8.
- Indonesia on January 21 [extended](#) entry restrictions for incoming travelers until February 8.

- The Health Ministry on January 31 [announced](#) that Indonesia will receive up to 23.1 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine through the COVAX alliance. About 35 percent of those doses are expected to arrive in the first quarter of 2021 and the rest in the second quarter.
- On February 2, the country [received](#) raw ingredients to produce 11 million doses of Sinovac's vaccine. Indonesia has now received 3 million ready-to-use doses of Sinovac and ingredients to produce 26 million more.

December

- Indonesia on December 2 [announced](#) it would cut short its year-end holidays to curb Covid-19 transmission.
- Jakarta on December 7 [extended](#) its “transitional” phase of large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) until December 21.
- On December 7, Indonesia [submitted](#) a vaccine request form to the COVAX Facility vaccine allocation plan led by the WHO.
- Indonesia held regional elections held on December 9, during which regional election officials [received](#) Covid-19 rapid tests. Local poll administrators were [sent](#) to hospitals and isolation facilities to collect ballots from individuals infected with the virus.
- On December 14, the governor of West Java [announced](#) that the province will ban New Year's Eve celebrations in public spaces.
- Indonesia announced on December 15 that it would [vaccinate](#) its young working-age population against the coronavirus before the elderly
- President Jokowi on December 16 [announced](#) that all Covid-19 vaccines will be free for Indonesians.
- On December 21, Jakarta [extended](#) the transitional period of large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) until January 3.
- The government on December 22 restricted civil servants from traveling out of town and taking leave as part of its efforts to avoid a Covid-19 case surge following the Christmas and New Year celebrations.
- Central Java on December 24 [closed](#) 84 tourist sites in the province until early January.
- Indonesia on December 24 banned travelers from the United Kingdom and tightened the rules for those arriving from Europe and Australia to try to limit the spread of a new coronavirus variant.

- The Health Ministry on December 24 approved a locally made Covid-19 detector called GeNose. Officials claim the device can detect a Covid-19 infection within minutes of administering the test.
- In anticipation of a rising coronavirus case tally, the Jakarta Health Agency announced plans on December 26 to add more Covid-19 referral hospitals in the capital city.
- Newly appointed health minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin said on December 29 that the government is finalizing deals with U.S. vaccine producer Pfizer and United Kingdom-based AstraZeneca to secure enough stockpile for its 2021 vaccination drive.

November

- Jakarta announced on November 13 that it has sought emergency authorization to start a mass vaccination campaign by the end of 2020.
- Minister of Health Terawan Agus Putranto on November 17 announced that Indonesia had made a down payment of approximately \$36 million for Sinovac's Covid-19 vaccine.
- On November 18, the Electronics and Telecommunications Research Center of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences released Si-Monic, an individual monitoring system for Covid-19 patients, those with suspected cases, and their close contacts.
- Gadjah Mada University and the Research and Technology Ministry on November 26 announced they would distribute 11,000 locally developed rapid test kits for free across the country.
- The Indonesian military on November 27 confirmed the cancellation of a "212 Reunion Rally" hosted by the Islamic Defenders Front, which was set to take place on December 2.

October

- Jakarta on October 2 announced it would impose controlled isolation for asymptomatic Covid-19 patients.
- Minister of Law and Human Rights Yasonna Laoly announced on October 2 that Indonesia was preparing an electronic visa system and special counters at airports in Jakarta and ferry terminals in Batam to facilitate a proposed travel corridor, or green lane, with Singapore.

- Indonesia's parliament [passed](#) a controversial omnibus bill on job creation on October 5, sparking nationwide protests which experts [warn](#) could cause new hotspots to emerge.
- Indonesia's Food and Drug Monitoring Agency on October 6 [approved](#) the emergency use of antiviral drugs to treat Covid-19 patients.
- Jakarta governor Anies Baswedan on October 11 once again [relaxed](#) PSBB in the capital, starting another transitional phase despite there being no significant decrease in new Covid-19 cases.
- On October 21, two major cinema chains [reopened](#) for the public in Jakarta.
- On October 26, a reciprocal green lane between Singapore and Indonesia [opened](#) at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport for diplomatic missions and essential business trips.
- The Law and Human Rights Ministry on October 27 [launched](#) an online visa application for foreign citizens who wish to enter Indonesia.
- Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto [confirmed](#) on October 28 that Indonesia had secured a commitment of 100 million vaccine doses from AstraZeneca, 3 million doses from Sinovac Biotech, 15 million from China National Pharmaceutical Group (Sinopharm), and 100,000 from CanSino Biotech.

September

- Governor Anies [announced](#) on September 2 that the city will require Covid-19 patients in the capital to quarantine at coronavirus referral center hospitals rather than requesting individuals to self-quarantine.
- On September 3, President Jokowi [established](#) a national team to assist with vaccine development. The government plans to set aside \$2.5 billion for vaccine procurement next year.
- On September 8, the Ministry of Health [began](#) large-scale trials of Covid-19 plasma therapy.
- Jakarta on September 9 announced it would [reimpose](#) large-scale social restrictions effective September 14 amid rising case numbers in the capital. The restrictions are [less stringent](#) than the first lockdown in April and allow for some non-essential workplaces to operate if they meet specific conditions.
- The Indonesian government on September 10 [announced](#) it would deploy personnel from the military, national police, and public order agencies to enforce mask-wearing protocols.

- Governor Ridwan Kamil on September 14 [announced](#) that West Java would implement “micro-scale” social restrictions in Covid-19 red zones in Jakarta’s satellite cities of Bogor, Depok, and Bekasi.
- The Indonesian Mosque Council on September 16 [called](#) on mosques in Jakarta to halt Friday prayer services. This followed a September 10 statement from the Indonesian Ulema Council [advising](#) Muslims in Covid-19 hotspots to pray at home.
- Indonesia on September 16 [signed](#) an agreement with United Nations International Children’s Fund (UNICEF) on the procurement of Covid-19 vaccine under the COVAX Facility.
- As of September 19, 30 hotels in Jakarta are [prepared](#) to quarantine asymptomatic coronavirus cases.
- Beginning on September 26, stricter regulations will be [enforced](#) to ensure Covid-19 health protocols are followed during campaigning events for the December regional elections.
- On September 21, the government [increased](#) the number of deployed police and military personnel to enforce Covid-19 protocols.
- In late September, Governor Anies [set up](#) three new isolation centers in Jakarta.
- The national Covid-19 task force on September 28 [added](#) Aceh and Bali to its list of prioritized provinces as they both see rising daily case tallies.
- The West Java administration on September 30 [extended](#) large-scale social restrictions in Bogor, Depok, and Bekasi until October 27.

August

- President Jokowi [issued](#) new presidential instructions on August 4 subjecting individuals and businesses that violate Covid-19 protocols to legal sanctions.
- China’s Sinovac Biotech on August 11 [launched](#) a trial involving as many as 1,620 patients in Indonesia for a Covid-19 vaccine candidate developed with Indonesia’s state-owned Bio Farma.
- Indonesia agreed to create a travel corridor arrangement with South Korea for essential business trips between the two countries starting on August 17.
- Indonesia on August 22 [signed](#) an agreement with China’s Sinovac Biotech for 50 million doses of Covid-19 vaccine concentrate.

- On August 24, Bali [announced](#) that it will ban foreign tourists for the rest of 2020, scrapping an earlier plan to reopen the island to foreigners.

July

- Government ministries on July 8 announced guidelines for cultural events as museums, theaters, and galleries prepare to resume normal operations by month's end.
- The WHO [warned](#) in a July 15 report that Jakarta is the only part of the country to meet its benchmark of 1 test per 1,000 people per week. Indonesia has one of the lowest testing rates in the world.
- Jakarta governor Anies Baswedan on July 30 extended PSBB by another two weeks, until August 13.
- Despite hitting a record daily increase in deaths on July 22, the government [announced](#) it would no longer be holding daily official briefings.
- Polls show that public trust in the government's handling of the pandemic [decreased](#) from June to July. Most Indonesians [disapprove](#) of PSBB.
- Indonesia's Covid-19 task force on July 29 called for workplaces to [implement](#) work-from-home policies, following a spike in coronavirus clusters in offices

June

- On June 2, the government canceled the *hajj* pilgrimage, which over 200,000 Indonesians were preparing to make.
- Airlines [resumed domestic flights](#) for all passengers on June 10.

May

- Jokowi announced on May 26 that 350,000 army and police personnel had been deployed across four provinces and 25 cities, including Jakarta, to “discipline citizens and make the society abide” by PSBB.
- On May 4, Jokowi announced a five-point plan to anticipate the second wave of the outbreak: (1) an evaluation of PSBB; (2) testing, contact tracing, and isolation goals for provinces under PSBB; (3) stricter monitoring of migrant workers; (4) a stronger social safety net for low-income families; and (5) a hotline for feedback on the government's handling of the pandemic.

March

- On March 31, the government declared a “[public health emergency](#),” allowing regional administrations to impose social restrictions like closing schools and workplaces and limiting religious and public gatherings. Indonesia declared the Covid-19 outbreak a “[non-natural national disaster](#),” but the implementation of quarantines and lockdowns have varied significantly by location.
- On March 31, the Indonesian government announced a temporary ban on all foreign visitors.

Economic Response

August

- On August 14 the Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Ministry [announced](#) that the government will distribute internet quota assistance worth \$159.7 million to 26.8 million students and teachers across the country.

July

- Indonesia’s finance minister on July 2 [announced](#) that the government would increase spending by \$8.7 billion on social assistance and \$12.8 billion on healthcare in response to a spike in Covid-19 cases, as well as to soften the blow on the economy with tougher restrictions set to take effect this week.
- On July 21, state-owned power distributor PLN [extended](#) its electricity relief program benefiting consumers and businesses negatively impacted by PPKM restrictions until the end of the year.

June

- Reports emerged on June 15 that the Indonesian government is planning to implement a 35 percent personal income tax on individuals earning more than about \$350,000 per year to boost state revenue and more effectively respond to the Covid-19 pandemic. The highest tax bracket currently maxes out at 30 percent for individuals earning over \$350,000 per year. per year.
- The government announced on June 20 that it will [extend](#) tax deferrals, reduced monthly corporate tax installments, and accelerated value-added tax refunds through 2021. They were previously set to expire at the end of June.

April

- Indonesia on April 18 [announced](#) that it had disbursed \$448 million in cash aid to 9 million lower-income households during Ramadan.

December

- National flag carrier Garuda Indonesia and state-owned steelmaker PT Krakatau Steel on December 28 [issued](#) mandatory convertible bonds worth trillions of rupiah as a means to receive a state capital injection to weather the economic downturn.

November

- President Jokowi [signed](#) the controversial omnibus bill on job creation into law on November 2. His administration has [argued](#) that the law will help Indonesia recover from the economic devastation of Covid-19. The law has been met with nationwide [protests](#) since its introduction last month.
- On November 5, the government [adjusted](#) its stimulus budget to include the establishment of a \$1 billion sovereign wealth fund which will be used to fund vaccine procurement and the establishment of agricultural plantations.
- Indonesia [accepted](#) a \$1 billion loan from Australia on November 12 to fund pandemic response efforts.
- On November 19, Bank Indonesia [cut](#) its benchmark interest rate for the fifth time this year to 3.75 percent.

October

- The Indonesian government on October 2 [announced](#) it had spent \$20.5 billion of the funds allocated for Covid-19 stimulus, or about 44 percent of the total recovery budget.
- The Indonesian House of Representatives on October 5 [passed](#) its controversial omnibus bill on job creation, with cabinet officials arguing the bill is necessary for post-pandemic economic recovery.
- On October 16, the Tourism Ministry [announced](#) plans to set aside \$8 million to provide free cleanliness, health, safety, and environment certification for businesses across Indonesia to increase tourism.
- On October 21, the Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises Ministry [gave](#) small grants of about \$160 each to more than 50,000 businesses in Garut regency, West Java.
- The Tourism and Creative Economy Ministry announced plans to start disbursing \$224 million in grants on October 26 to help the tourism industry recover from the pandemic.

September

- Indonesia in early September launched micro-loans for female entrepreneurs from low-income families in order to assist with Covid-19 recovery, with approximately \$67.5 million [disbursed](#) by October 3.
- The National Disaster Mitigation Agency on September 8 [announced](#) it will assist the Health Ministry in setting a price ceiling for Covid-19 swab tests following numerous complaints over the high price for tests in many private testing facilities.
- Coordinating Economic Affairs Minister Airlangga Hartarto on September 14 [said](#) that the government has only spent \$15.9 billion of funds earmarked for Covid-19 economic stimulus, or 34 percent of the allocated budget.

August

- On August 6, the National Economic and Covid-19 Recovery Committee [announced](#) the government will send workers earning less than \$340 per month payments of \$40 each month from September through December.
- On August 17, the public works and housing ministry [announced](#) it will speed up employment schemes to spur economic recovery. It will disburse about \$776 million through a regular cash-for-work program and \$44 million for a public employment scheme.
- President Jokowi on August 25 [launched](#) an economic assistance program for micro businesses, disbursing about \$160 million to 1 million small businesses.

July

- A new National Covid-19 Mitigation and Economic Recovery Committee was [established](#) on July 21 to resuscitate the economy.

May

- Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani Indrawati on May 18 [announced](#) \$43 billion in economic stimulus. The funds will be used to support state-owned enterprises, subsidize loan repayments for approximately 60 million borrowers, and strengthen social safety net programs, among other things.

March

- On March 13, the Indonesian government [issued](#) its second emergency stimulus package worth \$8.1 billion. This included exempting some workers in manufacturing from income taxes and giving manufacturing companies a discount on corporate tax payments.
- On March 31, President Jokowi [introduced](#) Indonesia's third stimulus package worth nearly \$25 billion for health care spending, social protection, and tax incentives.

February

- The government announced a [stimulus package](#) worth \$725 million on February 25, 2020, which provides fiscal incentives to support the country's tourism, aviation, and property industries. The package also allocated \$324 million for low-income households.

Economic projections

- The Indonesian government in February 2022 [projected](#) the country's GDP to grow between 5.3 to 5.9 percent in 2022.
- Bank Indonesia on January 20, 2022, [estimated](#) that Indonesia's economy will grow by 4.7–5.5 percent in 2022.
- The World Bank in January [estimated](#) that Indonesia's GDP growth in 2021 reached 3.7 percent, and projected that it will increase to 5.2 percent in 2022 and 5.1 percent in 2023.
- The ADB [retained](#) its 2021 economic growth projection for Indonesia at 3.5 percent. For 2022, the ADB projected 5 percent growth, up from its previous prediction of 4.8 percent.
- The IMF in its October 2021 World Economic Outlook [projected](#) that Indonesia's economy will grow 3.2 percent in 2021, down from its June 2021 projection of 3.9 percent. The IMF projects that Indonesia's economy will grow by 5.9 percent in 2022.
- On August 5, Statistics Indonesia [announced](#) that the country had exited a recession in the second quarter with a year-on-year growth of over 7 percent.
- Indonesia's central bank on July 12 [slashed](#) its 2021 GDP forecast from 4.6 percent to 3.8 percent.
- The ADB on May 5, 2021, found that Indonesia's GDP contracted by 2.1 percent in 2020 and projected that GDP would grow by 4.5 percent in 2021, down from an earlier projection of 5.3 percent growth this year.
- The IMF in its April 2021 World Economic Outlook report [measured](#) Indonesia's 2020 GDP growth at -2.1 percent and projected the economy to rebound by 4.3 percent in 2021.
- Indonesia's Central Agency on Statistics said on February 1, 2021, that the economy [contracted](#) 2 percent in 2020.
- As of February 2021, Bank Indonesia [reports](#) that the unemployment rate in Indonesia could remain as high as 7.0 percent.

- In August 2020, Indonesia’s statistics agency [estimated](#) unemployment to be 7.1 percent.
- S&P on April 17, 2020, [revised](#) Indonesia’s credit rating outlook from “stable” to “negative.”
- Between March and November 2020, 78.5 percent of the total registered workers in the tourism industry were [furloughed or laid off](#).

Laos

Public Health Response

February

- On February 4, the Lao government [shortened](#) the quarantine period from 14 days to 7 for international visitors, except for business people who are allowed to travel with a wrist monitor if they test negative for Covid-19 after quarantining for 2 days.
- The Lao government on February 4 [announced](#) that all foreign nationals would be required to download the Lao KYC mobile application so they can digitally confirm their vaccination status.
- On February 4, the Lao government [authorized](#) indoor and outdoor sports facilities to reopen as long as they adhere to Covid-19 guidelines.
- Thailand on February 11 approved a proposal to donate 300,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Laos.
- The Lao government [announced](#) that it will begin vaccinating children aged six and older beginning February 21.
- On February 21, the Lao government [told](#) ministries, organizations, factories, and local authorities to conduct checks among their staff to identify those who are fully vaccinated and encourage those who are not to get vaccinated.

January 2022

- On January 1, Laos [reopened](#) its borders to foreign tourists. The reopening will take place over three phases throughout 2022 with more countries of origin and destinations added at each phase.
- Laos on January 2 [received](#) a donation of 799,110 Pfizer doses from the United States through COVAX.

- On January 2, Laos [received](#) over 900,000 donated Pfizer doses from Australia through COVAX.
- On January 6, Laos [announced](#) that it received 321,760 doses of the AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine from the United Kingdom in December.
- Vietnam on January 8 [pledged](#) to donate an additional 1 million Covid-19 vaccine doses to Laos.
- On January 13, Dr. Lahounh Chanthabout, Managing Director of State Enterprise Pharmaceutical Factory No. 3, [announced](#) that Laos will triple production of Molacovir, Laos's domestically produced version of Molnupiravir, in 2022.
- On January 15, Dr. Lahounh Chanthabout, Managing Director of State Enterprise Pharmaceutical Factory No.3, [stated](#) that Laos plans to increase the production of Molacovir, an antiviral pill used to treat Covid-19.
- Laos on January 19 [announced](#) that Covid patients discharged from the hospital will no longer have to undergo further testing or quarantine.
- On January 21, Dr. Sisavath Southanilaxay, Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Health's Department of Communicable Diseases Control, [announced](#) that students from grades 4–7 could resume in-person classes on January 31 if they comply with the Ministry of Health's safety protocols.
- The United States on January 24 [donated](#) over 899,000 Pfizer vaccine doses to Laos through COVAX.
- On January 26, China [donated](#) 1.5 million Sinovac vaccine doses to Laos.
- The United States on January 26 [donated](#) 1.6 million Pfizer vaccine doses to Laos through COVAX.
- Vietnam Airlines on January 27 [announced](#) that it will resume regular flights between Vietnam and Laos.

December

- On December 6, Malaysia [announced](#) that it would donate 283,400 AstraZeneca doses to Laos on December 8.
- On December 7, the Lao Tourism Ministry [announced](#) plans to reopen the country to vaccinated international tourists in 2022.

- The Lao government on December 8 [ordered](#) stricter control at borders with neighboring countries due to the spread of the Omicron Covid-19 variant. Everyone entering Laos must now be tested for Omicron.
- The Lao Ministry of Health on December 9 [announced](#) that 1.7 million Pfizer vaccine doses donated by the United States through COVAX will arrive by the end of the month.
- The Lao Ministry of Health on December 13 [announced](#) it will roll out vaccine booster shots to individuals in five provinces that are frequent tourist destinations: Vientiane Capital, Vientiane Province, Luang Prabang, Oudomxay, and Luang Namtha.
- Poland on December 18 [donated](#) 138,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Laos.
- Laos on December 18 [announced](#) that fully vaccinated visitors can start booking tours to visit Vientiane, Vang Vieng, and Luang Prabang starting January 1.
- Australia on December 19 [donated](#) 100,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Laos.
- Poland on December 21 [donated](#) 500,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Laos.
- On December 23, the Lao Ministry of Education and Sports [announced](#) that it will allow some schools to reopen on a pilot basis. In-person learning for schools meeting 70 percent of the Health Ministry's assessment indicators will begin on January 10.
- On December 26, Major Cineplex Group Laos [announced](#) that movie theaters across the country would reopen for the Christmas season.
- On December 28, the Vientiane Covid-19 prevention and control agency [banned](#) large gatherings for the New Year holiday.

November

- On November 2, the deputy prime minister [confirmed that](#) Laos will allow tourists who have had two doses of a vaccine to enter the country in 2022.
- On November 2, Prime Minister Phankham Viphavanh [instructed](#) the National Assembly to set out a strategic plan on preparations to open up Laos. The plan would include measures to vaccinate 70 percent of the adult population by the end of 2021.
- On November 9, the Lao Health Ministry [announced](#) that medical staff will be allowed to receive booster shots starting in January of next year.

- Prime Minister Phankham Viphavanh [issued](#) an executive order on November 10 ordering health authorities to begin vaccinating children aged 12 to 17 years old.
- Laos [announced](#) on November 12 that Covid-19 patients exhibiting mild symptoms may recover in their homes if they meet certain conditions, including fully vaccinated individuals and those under 60 years old with no underlying medical conditions.
- On November 15, Laos [extended](#) its community movement restrictions until further notice, but announced that in-person classes may resume at schools across the country and that inter-provincial travelers will not need to quarantine if they are fully vaccinated.
- Laos [announced](#) that the Pha That Luang festival, which runs from November 17 to November 19, will include the religious ceremony but not the typical performances, processions, and merchant stalls.
- China [delivered](#) a donation of 1.9 million Sinopharm vaccines to Laos on November 17.
- On November 21, China [delivered](#) over 1 million donated Sinopharm doses to Laos.
- Laos on November 21 [authorized](#) the State Enterprise Pharmaceutical Factory No. 3 to manufacture the Covid-19 antiviral pill Molnupiravir starting in December.
- Laos on November 22 [permitted](#) vaccinations for children aged 12 to 17.
- On November 23, Laos [authorized](#) the use of the one-shot Russian Sputnik Light vaccine.
- China on November 25 [dispatched](#) 700,000 donated Sinopharm doses to Laos.
- Laos on November 26 [approved](#) booster shots for frontline medical workers.
- Cambodia on November 30 [donated](#) 500,000 Sinovac doses to Laos.

October

- The Lao Ministry of Health on October 6 [received](#) a donation of 30,000 doses of the Sputnik Light vaccine from the Russian Embassy.
- On October 14, China [delivered](#) its sixth batch of donated vaccines to Laos consisting of 1 million Sinopharm doses.
- The Lao government [extended](#) the national lockdown to October 30.
- The Vientiane government on October 23 [canceled](#) the annual boat racing festival and all associated events, which had been planned to last until October 30.

- On October 25, the Lao Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism [launched](#) the *Lao Tourism Recovery Roadmap for 2021–2025*, which includes plans to promote domestic tourism, establish travel bubbles with low-risk countries, and increase “green” tourism opportunities.
- On October 31, the Lao government [extended](#) the lockdown in Vientiane—originally enacted on September 20—for 15 more days.

September

- The government on September 2 [extended](#) Covid-19 restrictions until September 15. Restrictions were also expanded, temporarily shuttering entertainment venues, massage and beauty parlors, night markets, and tourist sites.
- The government on September 7 [increased](#) screening and quarantine measures for Lao nationals returning from Thailand.
- Laos on September 20 [locked down](#) the capital Vientiane for two weeks and barred travel between provinces reporting a high number of Covid-19 cases. The lockdown [included](#) the closure of retail businesses and malls, although markets selling agricultural and industrial goods may stay open. The travel ban included an indefinite suspension of all flights from Vientiane to the affected provinces.
- Russia on September 22 [delivered](#) a donation of 30,000 Sputnik Light doses to Laos.
- Laos on September 28 [received](#) a donation of 200,000 Sinovac doses from Cambodia.
- On September 30, the Lao government [announced](#) an extension of Covid-19 restrictive measures until October 15.

August

- On August 2, Laos [received](#) a shipment of 415,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine donated by the United Kingdom.
- The government on August 3 [extended](#) national movement restriction measures until August 18.
- Japan [announced](#) on August 3 that it would immediately donate 600,000 vaccine doses produced by an unspecified manufacturer through COVAX. Japan [announced](#) separately that it will also donate 100 oxygen concentrators, 100 suction pumps, and 100 patient monitors to Laos.
- On August 7, Laos [received](#) 1 million doses of the Sinopharm vaccine donated by China.

- On August 8, China [delivered](#) its fifth batch of Sinopharm vaccine doses to Laos.
- On August 10, the Ministry of Health [announced](#) plans to enhance quarantine capacity by preparing over 4,000 beds and committing an additional 3,000 medical staff in response to an increased number of people entering the country with Covid-19.
- The Lao government on August 14 [placed](#) Champassak and Attapeu Provinces under lockdown after they reported locally transmitted Covid-19 cases.
- On August 16, the Lao Ministry of Education and Sports [extended](#) the closure of all public and private educational facilities across Vientiane.
- On August 19, Laos [announced](#) that the ongoing lockdown would be extended by 15 days until September 2.
- The Centre of Information and Education for Health said on August 22 that the Lao government [is in talks](#) with China's Stemirna Therapeutics about the possibility of producing a vaccine in Laos.
- Laos on August 24 [received](#) a donation of 400,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine from China's People's Liberation Army.
- Vientiane authorities on August 30 [imposed](#) a curfew on the capital and introduced additional gathering and movement restrictions.
- Laos on August 31 [extended](#) Covid-19 prevention and control measures to September 15.

July

- The Lao government on July 4 [extended](#) nationwide lockdown measures from July 5 to July 19.
- The United States on July 12 [shipped](#) just over 1 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine to Laos via COVAX. This allotment is part of a previous pledge by President Biden to deliver 80 million doses of the vaccine globally.
- On July 15, the Lao government [commenced](#) the provision of second doses of Pfizer-BioNTech and Sinopharm Covid-19 vaccines.
- The Lao government on July 19 [extended](#) a nationwide lockdown until August 3.
- Laos on July 19 received a delivery of over 1 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine sent by the United States via COVAX. This allotment is part of a previous pledge by President Joseph Biden to deliver 80 million doses of the vaccine globally.

- On July 19, the United States [delivered](#) over 1 million Johnson & Johnson vaccines to Laos through COVAX.
- On July 25, the National Taskforce for Covid-19 Prevention and Control [ordered](#) the deployment of medical staff, medicines, and equipment to provinces that are overwhelmed with Covid-19 patients.
- On July 26, the Ministry of Health [announced](#) it would increase the duration of quarantine and medical supervision for workers returning to Laos from international countries.
- On July 26, Lao authorities in Champasack Province [began](#) administering Johnson & Johnson vaccines to the elderly and those with underlying conditions.
- On July 26, China [announced](#) that it would deliver 1 million doses of the Sinopharm vaccine to Laos.
-
- On July 28, the Lao government [instructed](#) the Ministry of Information, Culture, and Tourism to coordinate with localities nationwide to prepare to reopen the tourism industry with Covid-19 restrictions in place.

June

- On June 2, Laos received over 100,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine from the COVAX facility.
- The Chinese government [confirmed](#) on June 2 that it would provide 500,000 additional doses of the Sinopharm vaccine to Laos.
- The Prime Minister's Office on June 4 [issued](#) a notice extending Laos's lockdown period to June 19 while gradually easing some restrictions on public gatherings.
- On June 4, the government [banned](#) privately owned entities from purchasing Covid-19 vaccines with the intent to sell them.
- The Lao government [announced](#) on June 5 that it would begin administering the Pfizer vaccine to those over the age of 60 with underlying health conditions by mid-June.
- Laos on June 14 [received](#) a shipment of 500,000 Sinopharm vaccines provided under a grant from China.
- On June 15, the Lao government [announced](#) that it will require any individual who comes into direct contact with an infected person to quarantine in a state-run facility or authorized hotel.
- Laos on June 16 [began](#) the second phase of its vaccination campaign.

- On June 19, the government [extended](#) lockdown measures to July 4 in response to continued community spread of infections in the capital. Some establishments, such as supermarkets and schools outside of red zones, may remain open.
- Laos confirmed on June 21 that it has begun inoculating individuals over the age of 60 with the Sinopharm vaccine.
- Laos on June 22 [loosened](#) nationwide social distancing measures and allowed Covid-19–free localities to reopen tourist sites.
- The Lao government on June 24 [instructed](#) authorities to strictly monitor the border and record information about travelers entering Laos in an effort to stop the spread of Covid-19.
- The Lao National Taskforce for Covid-19 Prevention and Control on June 26 [announced](#) that people living in Laos will be required to use the LaoKYC contact tracing app.

May

- Laos on May 4 [extended](#) its lockdown period until May 20 amid a second wave of Covid-19.
- Vientiane on May 4 [converted](#) Lanexang Indoor Stadium into a makeshift hospital to accommodate a rise in Covid-19 patients.
- Australia [announced](#) on May 12 that it would donate 1 million unspecified vaccine doses to Laos, as well as provide training and access to Australia’s health regulatory institutions.
- The Lao government on May 18 [announced](#) that it is accelerating the country’s vaccination program to ensure 50 percent of the population is inoculated by the end of 2021. Prime Minister Phankham Viphavan has [asked](#) relevant ministries and agencies to seek more vaccine sources for the rollout.
- Laos on May 20 [extended](#) its lockdown across the country for an additional 15 days.
- The Ministry of Health [issued a notice](#) on May 20 stating that supplies of first-dose vaccinations had run out.
- The government expanded the number of red zones in the Vientiane capital region to 34 villages.
- Authorities [warned](#) on May 23 that anyone caught breaking Covid-19 regulations will face penalties including fines.

April

- Laos on April 1 [announced](#) it was expanding its Covid-19 vaccination program to cover civil servants, members of the diplomatic corps, and certain “at-risk” businesses.
- Laos on April 1 [launched](#) an online registration program for Covid-19 vaccinations.
- Laos on April 12 [ordered](#) the closure of bars and nightclubs until April 30 after the detection of a locally transmitted Covid-19 case.
- Vientiane on April 12 [issued](#) restrictions on water splashing and public gatherings for Lao New Year.
- The National Task Force Committee for Covid-19 Prevention and Control on April 14 [urged](#) Vientiane residents to stay home and reiterated that large gatherings are prohibited, but clarified that the city will not go into full lockdown.
- On April 21, Laos [expanded](#) its vaccination program to include all citizens.
- On April 22, Vientiane [entered](#) lockdown after identifying a Covid-19 cluster connected to Thailand.
- Health authorities on April 24 [announced](#) an online registration program for Covid-19 vaccinations aimed at priority groups.
- On April 25, Luang Prabang and nine other provinces [entered](#) lockdown until May 5 as Laos experiences a second wave of Covid-19 infections. China [announced](#) that it would donate a second batch of Sinopharm vaccines to help with the outbreak.

March

- Laos’s National Taskforce Committee for Covid-19 Prevention and Control [announced](#) March 3 that it would require all foreign citizens entering the country to purchase Covid-19 insurance through the Ministry of Health as well as [wear](#) a health tracking device.
- Laos on March 20 received its first shipment of 132,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses through the COVAX facility. Shipments planned for April will be delayed after India temporarily halted vaccine exports to combat a new wave of community transmission at home.
- On March 25, authorities in Laos [gave the green light](#) to Lao New Year celebrations, although strict Covid-19 prevention and control measures will apply.

February

- Laos on February 8 received 300,000 doses of the Sinopharm Covid-19 vaccine.

- On February 10, the Lao government [instructed](#) local authorities to carefully monitor people entering the country and quarantine returning workers to prevent the spread of Covid-19.
- Laos expects to receive 564,000 doses of the AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine through the COVAX initiative.

January

- Laos is set to vaccinate a third group of frontline medical staff in the second week of January after more than 100 people vaccinated earlier showed no side effects.
- Deputy Minister of Health Phouthone Muongpak on January 5 [announced](#) that tests for Covid-19 and treatment for individuals who contracted the virus will be free for the general public, but that charges will be imposed on businesspeople and foreign nationals working in Laos.
- Laos on January 12 [placed](#) the Ton Pheung district under lockdown for the second time.
- Laos on January 25 [tightened](#) controls against illegal entry after discovering two imported cases of coronavirus from Thailand.
- Lao authorities on January 25 [placed](#) the northwestern Bokeo province's Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone, a casino entertainment district that caters mainly to Chinese tourists, under a two-week lockdown after a Chinese worker tested positive for the coronavirus.
- Deputy Director General of the Department of Communicable Diseases Control under the Lao Ministry of Health Sisavath Southaniraxay announced on January 27 that people entering Laos will be [required](#) to stay in quarantine centers for 14 days.

December

- Laos released an update of its Covid-19 prevention measures on December 2, noting that international charter flights from countries that are experiencing an outbreak would be [suspended](#).
- Laos on December 4 placed Ton Pheung district under [lockdown](#) following the detection of two imported cases.
- Laos on December 7 placed the Boten special economic zone under [lockdown](#) following reports that individuals infected with Covid-19 travelled through the area.

- Lao authorities on December 14 [strengthened](#) lockdown measures in Bokeo province, prohibiting festivals, marriage ceremonies, and other events.
- Laos announced on December 17 that it is set to [receive](#) a British vaccine in 2021.
- The second batch of frontline medical officials, including medical workers, were [vaccinated](#) on December 22.
- On December 23, Laos [extended](#) its Covid-19 control order until the end of the year, which included a continued ban on chartered flights from foreign countries and zones with local transmission; suspension of tourist visas for foreign nationals; closure of all border checkpoints except for certain Lao citizens; extra monitoring of those entering Laos; and a requirement that those who enter Laos wear a medical device for tracking purposes.
- Authorities on December 28 ordered [inspections](#) of imported seafood amid fears that food imported from Thailand could be contaminated with the coronavirus following a fresh outbreak in that country.

November

- The first batch of frontline officials, including medical workers, were [vaccinated](#) in late November.

October

- Laos on October 2 announced that it has [extended](#) its Covid-19 prevention measures until the end of the month. However, the country will also [allow](#) tourist charter flights from countries where there is no community transmission of the virus.
- As of October 18, those entering Laos are [required](#) to obtain a certificate indicating they have tested negative for Covid-19 within 72 hours of arrival.
- On October 26, Laos [announced](#) the temporary reopening of some local border crossings to facilitate cross-border trade.
- On October 26, Laos [announced](#) it would launch a fast-track immigration service for Chinese nationals effective the following week.

September

- The Lao government on September 1 [announced](#) that it would continue to suspend the issuance of tourist visas for incoming visitors from or transiting via countries with ongoing Covid-19 outbreaks.

- Laos [kicked off](#) its new in-person school year on September 2. Prime Minister Thongloun Sisoulith mandated that students sit at least three feet from each other and that schools install handwashing basins, provide soap and face masks, and take temperature checks.
- The Lao Thiao Lao marketing campaign was [launched](#) on September 11 to boost domestic tourism.
- The Lao Ministry of Health on September 16 began [requiring](#) all individuals entering Laos to be checked and sent to a quarantine center for 14 days.
- Flights between Vietnam and Laos resumed the week of September 21.

August

- The Lao government on August 1 [announced](#) it would continue to implement Covid-19 prevention measures through August, including the closure of entertainment venues and border crossings and the suspension of the issuance of tourist and visitor visas. Shuttle flights have also been suspended.
- Japan and Laos on August 23 [agreed](#) to ease travel restrictions between the two countries as early as September.

June

- Laos continued its easing of Covid-19 restrictions on June 1 with the reopening of night markets and some restaurants.
- On June 11, Laos declared victory over Covid-19 with just 19 total cases since March.

May

- On May 4, the government permitted restaurants and malls to reopen. Offices were allowed to reopen if they adopted rotating shifts.
- On May 18, authorities announced more businesses could operate, including some schools and sport activities.
- The government lifted restrictions on inter-provincial travel on May 18.

March

- On March 30, Laos issued a [national stay-at-home order](#) except for essential outings.
- Laos [banned](#) international travel beginning March 30, with exceptions for diplomats and other key personnel.

Economic Response

October

- On October 16, the Lao government [approved](#) a resolution to stimulate economic growth by ramping up manufacturing.

April

- The government approved [relief measures on April 10](#) exempting micro- and small businesses from paying income tax for three months.

March

- On March 20, the Lao cabinet approved a preliminary 13-part stimulus package during its monthly meeting. Only about \$11 million was allocated to Covid-19 prevention and control.

Economic Projections

- The World Bank on January 12 [projected](#) that the Lao economy would grow by 4.5 percent in 2022, increasing to 4.8 percent in 2023. It also estimated that the economy grew 2.2 percent in 2021.
- The Lao National Economic Research Institute in December 2021 [projected](#) that the economy will grow by 3 percent in 2021 and by 4.2 percent in 2022.
- The IMF in its October 2021 World Economic Outlook [projected](#) Laos's 2021 GDP growth to be 2.1 percent, down from 4.6 percent previously reported in April. The IMF projected that Laos's economy will grow by 4.2 percent in 2022.
- The ADB on September 22 [projected](#) that the Lao economy will grow 2.3 percent in 2021, down from an earlier projection of 4.0 percent.
- The World Bank on September 28, 2020, predicted that Laos will register its slowest growth rate in three decades: between -0.6 percent and -2.4 percent.
- On September 23, 2020, Fitch Ratings downgraded Laos's Long-Term Foreign-Currency Issuer Default Rating to CCC from B- and affirmed its overall outlook as "negative."
- In August 2020, Moody's [downgraded](#) Laos's issuer rating from B3 to Caa2 and changed its outlook to "negative."
- The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare reported at the end of May 2020 that unemployment had surged from 2 percent to 25 percent due to the virus.

Malaysia

Public Health Response

February

- Education Minister Radzi Jidin [announced](#) on February 5 that students not in an exam year who returned home for the Lunar New Year holidays will continue virtual learning instead of returning to their boarding schools.
- The National Recovery Council on February 8 [recommended](#) a full reopening of borders as early as March 1 without mandatory quarantine for vaccinated travelers.
- Senior Minister for Defense Hishammuddin Hussein on February 8 [issued](#) new standard operating procedures for Malaysians traveling to perform the Umrah pilgrimage, which will take effect on February 14. These procedures require those traveling for Umrah to have received Covid-19 booster shots and to be accompanied and monitored by a "person-in-charge" designated by an official travel agency to ensure compliance with Covid-19 health measures during their pilgrimage.
- Malaysia's Ministry of Health on February 11 [announced](#) that schools are no longer required to conduct temperature checks.
- Malaysia's Ministry of Health on February 12 [announced](#) that children aged 5–11 will receive their second dose of the Covid-19 vaccine after an eight-week interval.
- Malaysia and the Philippines on February 14 [agreed](#) to mutually recognize each other's Covid-19 vaccination certificates.
- Malaysia's offsite vaccination centers on February 14 began [offering](#) the Sinovac vaccine as a booster dose.
- Prime Minister Ismail [announced](#) on February 15 that Brunei and Malaysia had agreed to open an air-based VTL for vaccinated individuals to fly between the two countries without quarantine. He did not specify a start date and said the two governments were engaged in talks to open a VTL for land-border crossings as well.
- Malaysia on February 15 [announced](#) that students at public universities, polytechnics, community colleges, and private education institutes will be allowed to return to campus in phases beginning March 1.
- Moderna on February 15 [announced](#) that it would open a subsidiary branch in Malaysia.
- On February 16, AstraZeneca [delivered](#) over 1.3 million directly purchased vaccine doses to Malaysia.

January 2022

- Health Minister Khairy Jamaluddin on January 1 [announced](#) that umrah pilgrimages will be suspended beginning January 8. Individuals who return from umrah travel prior to the suspension will be required to undergo quarantine at designated [private or government-run](#) facilities.
- Malaysia on January 3 [placed](#) Sarawak and Kelantan states under Phase Four of the country's National Recovery Plan.
- Sarawak on January 3 [announced](#) that it expects to begin vaccinating children aged 3–11 starting February 1.
- On January 13, the Malaysian government [updated](#) its arrival requirements for foreign travelers by allowing fully vaccinated individuals who have recovered from Covid-19 in the last 60 days to take a rapid test and skip quarantine upon arrival to the country. Unvaccinated travelers must undergo a seven-day quarantine.
- The Malaysian government on January 13 [established](#) a ceiling price of \$18 for private sales of the Sinovac vaccine and \$14 for Sinopharm.
- On January 19, the Health Ministry [announced](#) that senior citizens will be allowed to receive their Covid-19 booster shot via walk-in at four health clinics in Klang Valley.
- Malaysia on January 21 [lifted](#) its suspension on the sale of Vaccinated Travel Lane (VTL) tickets to Singapore.
- Malaysia on January 21 [announced](#) that vaccinations for children aged 5–12 will begin on February 3.
- Prime Minister Ismail Sabri Yaakob on January 24 [announced](#) that Malaysia will not impose further blanket movement control orders (MCOs), instead focusing on enhanced targeted MCOs for areas experiencing Covid-19 outbreaks.
- Malaysia on January 24 [shortened](#) the quarantine period for incoming travelers who have received booster shots to five days.
- Health Minister Khairy Jamaluddin on January 25 [announced](#) that children will not be subject to Covid-19 restrictions even if they are unvaccinated.
- Malaysia on January 25 [received](#) 500,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine donated by the United Arab Emirates. A second shipment of an additional 500,000 doses will [arrive](#) within the next two weeks.

- Malaysia's Cabinet on January 26 [approved](#) the resumption of travel for Umrah pilgrimages effective February 8.
- On January 28, Malaysia [received](#) 624,000 Pfizer vaccine doses for children aged 5–11.
- Effective January 29, Malaysia will [allow](#) walk-ins for adults aged 18 and older to receive Covid-19 booster shots.
- Malaysia's director of Internal Security and Public Order Department, Hazani Ghazali, [disclosed](#) on January 30 that 2,532 Covid-19 compliance teams will be deployed nationwide to keep watch on activities during the Chinese New Year.
- On January 31, ProtectHealth for the National Covid-19 Immunization Programme for Children [announced](#) that vaccination centers in Kuala Lumpur and Selangor will begin vaccination appointments for children aged 5–12 starting on February 3.

December

- On December 1, Malaysia temporarily [banned](#) the entry of travelers from countries that have reported the Omicron Covid-19 variant or are considered high-risk.
- Malaysia's government on December 1 [designated](#) the Covid-19 antigen rapid test kit as a controlled item to ensure sufficient supply in the market.
- Singapore [delivered](#) a donation of 100,620 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Johor on December 2.
- The Ministry of Health on December 8 [announced](#) that travelers using land and air Vaccinated Travel Lanes between Singapore and Malaysia are required to complete a Covid-19 self-test upon arriving in Malaysia.
- On December 8, Foreign Minister Saifuddin Abdullah [announced](#) that Malaysia will collaborate with China to develop a Covid-19 vaccine.
- On December 13, Malaysia's Health Ministry [granted](#) conditional approval for Ronapreve, a single-dose antibody medicine used to treat Covid-19 patients.
- Malaysia's Health Ministry on December 13 [authorized](#) an import license for the antiviral treatment Molnupiravir for use in clinical trials.
- Singapore's Ministry of Trade and Industry [announced](#) on December 14 that the daily maximum number of travelers allowed to use the land-based portion of the Vaccinated Travel Lane with Malaysia will increase starting December 20.

- On December 17, the Health Ministry [announced](#) that large New Year's Eve celebrations will be prohibited.
- On December 26, Malaysia's MySejahtera Trace Covid-19 application [introduced](#) a new feature enabling Bluetooth contact tracing.
- Malaysia on December 28 [shortened](#) the interval for Covid-19 vaccine booster shots from six months to three.
- Malaysia on December 28 [lifted](#) its travel ban on African countries, including South Africa, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Malawi.

November

- On November 3, the king [consented](#) to lift the state of emergency in Sarawak.
- Health Minister Khairy Jamaluddin [said](#) on November 6 that Malaysia will accept travelers who have been inoculated with Covaxin.
- Malaysia and Indonesia on November 10 [announced](#) a quarantine-free travel lane for fully vaccinated travelers, set to open on November 29.
- Starting November 15, fully vaccinated travelers [arriving](#) in Langkawi will not need to [undergo](#) quarantine.
- A government advisory council on November 11 said that Malaysia will [fully reopen](#) its borders to international visitors starting January 1, 2022.
- On November 11, Malaysian Deputy Health Minister Noor Azmi Ghazali told Parliament that the government would [purchase](#) 150,000 packages of the Molnupiravir antiviral pill.
- On November 15, Malaysia [partially reopened](#) its borders to foreign tourists, allowing vaccinated visitors to travel to the islands of Langkawi without quarantine.
- On November 17, Malaysia's Drug Control Authority [gave conditional approval](#) for the use of Sinovac and AstraZeneca as booster shots.
- On November 17, the government [announced](#) that individuals will be able to receive booster shots at walk-in clinic appointments starting on November 22.
- Malaysia on November 19 [issued](#) conditional approval to use the Sinovac vaccine as booster shots.

- On November 23, Foreign Minister Saifuddin Abdullah [announced](#) that China would donate 1 million Sinovac doses to Malaysia.
- On November 23, the Malaysia Healthcare Travel Council [launched](#) a Covid-19 travel protection plan for foreign tourists that provides coverage for Covid-19.
- Health Minister Khairy on November 23 [announced](#) plans to vaccinate children under the age of 12 during or near the second quarter of 2022.
- The Ministry of Health on November 24 [announced](#) that all individuals over the age of 18 are eligible to receive Covid-19 booster shots and that the government will prioritize frontline workers, individuals with comorbidities, pregnant women, and those traveling abroad.
- Malaysia and Singapore on November 29 [opened](#) reciprocal land and air travel lanes for fully vaccinated individuals.
- The government on November 30 [approved](#) the use of Sinovac and AstraZeneca as booster doses.
- On November 30, the Ministry of Health [announced](#) that travelers and aircrew with recent travel histories to countries affected by the Omicron variant over the past 10 days must be tested.
- On November 30, Defense Minister Hishammuddin Hussein [announced](#) that Malaysia will pause its transition into the “endemic phase” of Covid-19 regulations and keep certain business and movement restrictions in place until more information on the Omicron variant becomes available.

October

- On October 1, Malaysia conditionally [approved](#) the Sinovac vaccine for use on people aged 12 to 17.
- Health Minister Khairy Jamaluddin on October 4 [announced](#) that Malaysia would proceed with a mixed-vaccine plan for Covid-19 booster shots.
- On October 3, Prime Minister Ismail Sabri Yaakob [said](#) that interstate travel will resume when 90 percent of the adult population has been vaccinated.
- On October 6, the State Disaster Management Committee [announced](#) that travelers entering Sarawak who are unvaccinated or not fully vaccinated will be required to quarantine for 10 days.

- Malaysia on October 7 [purchased](#) 150,000 courses of molnupiravir, the antiviral Covid-19 treatment pill produced by U.S. drugmaker Merck.
- Health Minister Khairy on October 7 [said](#) that although booster shots are not mandatory, they are recommended for senior citizens, people with comorbidities, frontline healthcare workers, and the immunocompromised.
- Malaysia on October 8 conditionally [approved](#) the Pfizer vaccine to be used as a booster dose.
- Prime Minister Ismail on October 10 [announced](#) that fully vaccinated Malaysians may freely travel across state borders. Those traveling overseas no longer need to secure a special exemption pass, although returnees are still required to undergo a two-week quarantine.
- After receiving authorization from the government, Duopharma Biotech Bhd [announced](#) on October 15 that its nationwide network of private hospitals and clinics will begin administering Sinopharm vaccines.
- The Public Service Department [announced](#) on October 18 that Malaysian civil servants must be fully vaccinated on or before November 1 or face disciplinary action, which may include termination of service.
- On October 18, Malaysia [shortened](#) the quarantine period for fully vaccinated travelers from 14 days to 7 days and began permitting travelers to quarantine in their homes. Unvaccinated or partially vaccinated travelers must quarantine for 10 days.
- AstraZeneca [delivered](#) 600,000 vaccine doses to Malaysia on October 20 as part of a larger deal with the government to deliver 6.4 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Malaysia by early 2022.
- On October 22, Malaysia [approved](#) a set of standard operating procedures to facilitate the arrival of foreign migrant workers, including requiring workers to be fully vaccinated prior to arrival and to undergo quarantine in government-approved facilities.
- The Selangor government began [administering](#) the Sinovac vaccine to those aged 12 to 17 through its SelVAX program on October 24.
- On October 25, Johor and Terengganu [moved](#) from phase 3 to phase 4 of the national recovery plan, allowing public and private sector workplaces to operate at full capacity and social gatherings to resume at 50 percent capacity.
- Malaysia's Ministry of Health [announced](#) that it will ban political gatherings in the state of Melaka from October 25 until November 27 to limit the spread of Covid-19 ahead of the Melaka state legislative elections. This move was decried by opposition politicians as a way to deprive them of campaigning effectively.

- On October 29, Malaysia [announced](#) that it would begin purchasing Pfizer vaccines for children aged 5 to 11.

September

- Chief minister of Johor Hasni Mohammad on September 6 [said](#) that the state will soon receive 100,640 doses of the Pfizer vaccine donated by Singapore and 300,000 doses of the Sinovac vaccine donated by the United Arab Emirates.
- Sabah Covid-19 spokesperson Masidi Majun on September 6 [announced](#) that all drivers and passengers of the state's public transportation system will need to be fully vaccinated starting September 16.
- Prime Minister Ismail on September 8 [announced](#) that Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, and Putrajaya will transition to Phase 2 of the country's National Recovery Plan on September 10, relaxing travel, dining, and tourism restrictions.
- Health Minister Khairy on September 8 [announced](#) that Sarawak had begun vaccinating teenagers aged 16 and 17 years old.
- Malaysia on September 9 [reopened](#) its creative industry, allowing indoor busking, hotel lounge performances, the reopening of cinemas, and both recorded broadcasts and studio live broadcasts.
- On September 14, AstraZeneca [delivered](#) 555,100 vaccine doses to Malaysia.
- Malaysia on September 14 [eased](#) Covid-19 lockdown restrictions by reopening additional economic sectors to fully vaccinated customers and employees.
- On September 15, the newly formed Covid-19 Immunisation Task Force-Adolescent (CITF-A) [announced](#) plans to fully vaccinate 80 percent of teenagers aged 12 to 17 before schools reopen in 2022.
- On September 16, Langkawi [reopened](#) to fully vaccinated domestic travelers.
- On September 19, Malaysia [announced](#) it will distribute \$112 million in Covid-19 medical supplies to over 3.6 million families belonging to Malaysia's lowest income bracket.
- Malaysia [announced](#) on September 19 that it will administer third vaccine doses to healthcare workers, immunocompromised people, people living or working in long-term care facilities, and elderly people with comorbidities starting in early October.

- The Ministry of Education on September 22 [announced](#) that all children will be allowed to attend school in person, regardless of their vaccination status.
- On September 22, Malaysia [announced](#) that it will relax movement restrictions, allowing food businesses to extend their operating hours, tourism attractions to reopen to fully vaccinated visitors after October 1, and businesses to operate in person if their employees are fully vaccinated.
- Malaysia on September 22 [announced](#) that interstate travel and tourism may resume once 90 percent of Malaysian adults are fully vaccinated.
- On September 24, the Health Ministry [announced](#) that starting in October, the government will prioritize giving a third Covid-19 booster shot to medical frontline workers, immunocompromised people, seniors with comorbidities, and individuals in long-term healthcare facilities.
- On September 24, the Health Ministry [announced](#) that Malaysia will reduce the interval between AstraZeneca vaccine doses from nine to six weeks starting October 1.
- On September 24, Malaysia and Singapore [announced](#) that they will recognize each other's vaccination certificates to allow travel between the two countries.
- On September 29, Malaysia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs [announced](#) that China will donate an additional 1 million Sinovac vaccine doses.
- On September 30, Malaysia [announced](#) that vaccination for all federal government employees would be mandatory.

August

- Prime Minister Muhyiddin Yassin on August 2 [announced](#) that Perlis, Sarawak, and Labuan will enter Phase 3 of Malaysia's National Recovery Plan, allowing for looser restrictions in the three states.
- Prime Minister Muhyiddin on August 3 [said](#) that Parliament will debate the revocation of emergency ordinances in September. His government previously claimed that the ordinances had been lifted on July 21 without any public announcement.
- Malaysia's Transportation Ministry on August 3 [announced](#) that it will open additional vaccination centers throughout the country to cater to personnel in the transport sector.
- Malaysia on August 3 [received](#) a donation of 415,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine from the United Kingdom.

- Malaysia's Health Ministry on August 5 conditionally [approved](#) the Moderna Covid-19 vaccine for emergency use.
- Malaysia [announced](#) on August 7 that it will begin using symptomatic Covid-19 hospital admissions rather than new daily cases to gauge whether to ease movement restrictions during the first phase of its National Recovery Plan.
- Prime Minister Muhyiddin Yassin [announced](#) on August 8 that Malaysia will relax some Covid-19 restrictions for fully vaccinated people in eight states that have met certain case and vaccination rate benchmarks.
- Sabah State on August 12 [restricted](#) dine-in operations at restaurants to allow only individuals who are fully vaccinated.
- Malaysia's Ministry of Health on August 13 [approved](#) the use of Covid-19 vaccines for individuals aged 12 to 17. Distribution of vaccines to these individuals is expected to begin by September 15.
- Women, Family, and Community Development Minister Rina Harun on August 14 [announced](#) that students between the ages of 12 and 17 must be vaccinated before schools reopen.
- Caretaker Prime Minister Muhyiddin Yassin on August 15 [announced](#) that 11 types of businesses, including barbers and hair salons, would be allowed to reopen in states undergoing Phase 1 of Malaysia's National Recovery Plan.
- Malaysia on August 15 [postponed](#) the reopening of schools to October 3. The reopening was previously scheduled for September 1.
- On August 20, China [delivered](#) 200,000 CanSino single-dose vaccines to Malaysia, the first shipment of an order of 3.5 million doses.
- Malaysia on August 21 [loosened](#) social distancing measures for outdoor sports and in-person dining for fully vaccinated people.
- On August 23, Prime Minister Ismail Sabri Yaakob [announced](#) that the government purchased an additional 6 million Covid-19 vaccine doses expected to arrive in September.
- On August 24, the Malaysian government [launched](#) a new mobile app called Vaccine Certificate Verifier that can validate the authenticity of Covid-19 vaccination certificates.
- Malaysia [announced](#) on August 28 that all travelers planning to enter Malaysia through Johor must submit an application at least seven days before arrival to quarantine at their home or another residence. Travelers must also test negative for Covid-19 no later than three days before departure.

July

- Prime Minister Muhyiddin on July 3 [stated](#) that the country would relax lockdowns in Kelantan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, and Terengganu.
- On July 4, Institute for Medical Research director Tahir Aris [announced](#) that Malaysia is developing a Covid-19 vaccine that it plans to use as a booster shot by 2024.
- The Malaysian government [reported](#) on July 5 that it would begin administering Pfizer shots to adolescents with underlying medical conditions.
- Senior Minister Ismail Sabri Yaakob on July 5 [announced](#) that Penang would become Malaysia's sixth state to transition to Phase 2 of the national Covid-19 exit plan.
- On July 5, the United States [delivered](#) 1 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine.
- On July 6, the Sabah Ministry of Community Development and People's Well-being [announced](#) that it would receive 140,000 Pfizer and Sinovac vaccines from the federal government every week as part of the state's immunization program.
- The Malaysian firm Yong Tai Bhd on July 7 [declared](#) a partnership with Shenzhen Biological Products to supply Sinovac and CanSino vaccines to the private sector by September or October. The group aims to supply 10 million doses per year.
- The government on July 13 [approved](#) \$24 million to increase the number of dedicated Covid-19 hospitals, outsource non-Covid-19 patients from stretched public hospitals to private facilities, and purchase more oxygen tanks and beds.
- Malaysia's Health Ministry on July 15 said the government will [stop administering](#) the Sinovac vaccine once its current supply runs out. Science Minister [Khairy Jamaluddin](#) announced the Sinopharm and Sinovac vaccines would remain [open](#) for private purchase.
- On July 17, the Ministry of Education said all schools in Malaysia will [follow](#) home-based learning until the end of August.
- The Malaysian government on July 26 [announced](#) that it would not extend the country's state of emergency, which was set to expire on August 1. Law Minister Takiyuddin Hassan surprised and confused opposition lawmakers by announcing that the government had actually lifted all emergency ordinances five days earlier without informing the public.
- The Malaysian Parliament on July 29 went into [lockdown](#) after the detection of two Covid-19 cases on its premises.

- The Sabah state government on July 30 [approved](#) the direct purchase of Covid-19 vaccines by private companies for use among their employees.

June

- Malaysia [implemented](#) a nationwide lockdown until June 14 following its worst surge in new cases since the pandemic began.
- Duopharma Biotech, a Malaysian biopharma company, [signed](#) a deal on June 1 with the Russian Direct Investment Fund and the government of Malaysia to supply 6.4 million doses of the Sputnik V vaccine.
- On June 3, Science Minister Khairy Jamaluddin [announced](#) that state governments and private hospitals could purchase vaccines, including those not used in the National Covid-19 Immunization Program.
- Health Minister Adham Baba on June 4 [proclaimed](#) that Malaysia had ordered enough vaccines to achieve herd immunity against Covid-19 by December 2021.
- Health Director-General Noor Hisham Abdullah [declared](#) on June 5 that Malaysia would participate in Phase 3 clinical trials for a new Covid-19 vaccine manufactured by China's Shenzhen Kangtai Biological Products.
- The Japanese government on June 5 [announced](#) plans to provide AstraZeneca vaccines to Vietnam and Malaysia as early as June 2021.
- On June 7, the Penang state government [publicized](#) that it will no longer try to purchase its own Covid-19 vaccines and will instead use the vaccine supply offered by the National Covid-19 Immunization Program.
- Malaysia on June 7 [launched](#) a mass immunization drive, sending out 40 trucks loaded with vaccines to increase accessibility to the public.
- Malaysia on June 7 [announced](#) that it aims to speed up vaccination rates to over 200,000 per day by the end of July amid a new wave of infections in the wake of Eid al-Fitr celebrations.
- On June 9, Health Minister Adham [outlined](#) a plan for children aged 12 through 17 to be included in the National Covid-19 Immunization Program starting in August 2021.
- Malaysia's government on June 11 [extended](#) the country's national lockdown until June 28.
- The Malaysian government on June 12 [introduced](#) its Public-Private Partnership Industrial Covid-19 Immunisation Programme to coordinate free vaccinations for workers in the manufacturing industry.

- Health Minister Adham on June 13 announced that Malaysia plans to develop its own domestic Covid-19 vaccines to accelerate the country's national vaccination program..
- On June 15, Malaysia [granted](#) conditional approval for the use of single-dose vaccines made by CanSino Biologics and Johnson & Johnson.
- Prime Minister Muhyiddin Yassin [announced](#) a plan on June 15 for a phased recovery and exit strategy from the country's Covid-19 crisis.
- Foreign Minister Hishammuddin Hussein [stated](#) on June 16 that China agreed to contribute 500,000 doses of the Sinovac Covid-19 vaccines to Malaysia.
- Malaysia's king on June 16 [called on](#) Muhyiddin to immediately reconvene the country's Parliament, which has been suspended since January 12, 2021, due to the Covid-19 emergency.
- The Public-Private Partnership Industrial Covid-19 Immunisation Programme (Pikas) [kicked off](#) on June 16, starting with onsite vaccination drives at designated factories and industrial locations.
- Science Minister Khairy [said](#) on June 17 that his ministry would no longer attempt to achieve herd immunity in Malaysia and expects Covid-19 to become endemic in the country.
- Malaysia's government [said](#) on June 17 that by September it aims to vaccinate half of the eligible population in the country's four main economic hubs of Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Johor, and Selangor.
- Private company MY EG Services on June 25 agreed to [purchase](#) 10 million Covid-19 vaccine doses produced by China's Anhui Zhifei Biopharmaceutical. The doses will arrive as early as August and be offered on Malaysia's planned private vaccine marketplace.
- Home Minister Hamzah Zainudin [announced](#) on June 25 that the government will mobilize enforcement personnel to crack down on businesses and factories violating Covid-19 restrictions.
- The government [announced](#) on June 27 that national Covid-19 lockdown measures, which were set to expire the next day, will continue indefinitely until total weekly cases fall below 4,000.
- Prime Minister Muhyiddin [announced](#) on June 28 that the government will allocate an additional \$96.3 million to the National Covid-19 Immunisation Programme to increase vaccine supply.

- On June 30, the state of Selangor [initiated](#) Malaysia's first and only independent, state-run vaccination program. The announcement of the Selangor Vaccine Programme (Selvax) follows a week of tension between Selangor—the state hit hardest by the pandemic—and the federal government.
- Japan [donated](#) 1 million AstraZeneca vaccines to Malaysia, which will arrive on July 1.
- The United States donated 1 million Pfizer doses, which will arrive in Malaysia on July 2. 1 million Pfizer doses, which will arrive in Malaysia on July 2.

May

- Foreign Minister Hishammuddin Hussein on May 2 [announced](#) a cross-border travel agreement between Malaysia and Singapore starting May 17 to allow emergency travel for funerals and visits to critically ill family members.
- Senior Minister for Security Ismail Sabri Yaakob on May 4 [announced](#) that six districts in Selangor will be under a movement control order (MCO) from May 6 to May 17. On May 5, Kuala Lumpur and Johor Bahru were also [placed](#) under MCO.
- Ismail Sabri on May 4 [suspended](#) tourist travel between states under a less restrictive recovery movement control order (RMCO).
- Malaysia on May 9 [banned](#) all interstate and inter-district travel from May 10 to June 6.
- Prime Minister Muhyiddin on May 10 [placed](#) Malaysia under a nationwide movement control order (MCO) effective May 12.
- Malaysia on May 10 [announced](#) that reciprocal green lane travel with Singapore will be suspended effective May 13. Travelers entering Malaysia from Singapore under the Periodic Commuting Arrangement system must [undergo](#) a mandatory 14-day quarantine.
- The Selangor state government on May 19 [ordered](#) 2.5 million Covid-19 vaccine doses directly from suppliers to be sold to employers looking to hasten vaccinations for their workers.
- Health Minister Adham [said](#) on May 19 that low-risk and asymptomatic Covid-19 patients can elect to stay in designated hotels, with the permission of medical officers.
- The Penang state government [announced](#) on May 21 that it will be using its own funds to purchase additional Covid-19 vaccines after it had allegedly accepted a controversial donation offer from Yong Chee Kong, a relatively unknown Sabahan businessman.
- Malaysia [received](#) over 1 million doses of the AstraZeneca and Sinovac vaccines combined on May 21, which will speed up the country's vaccination program. Another

shipment of over 550,000 AstraZeneca vaccines from COVAX is expected at the end of May.

- On May 22, Malaysia [announced](#) additional MCO restrictions: 80 percent of public sector workers and 40 percent of private sector workers will be required to work from home and operating hours for businesses will be limited to between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.
- On May 26, Sarawak [expanded](#) its entry ban on travelers from South Asia to include Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan.
- Khairy [said](#) on May 27 that Malaysia will procure an additional 12.8 million doses of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine, bringing the total doses secured from the manufacturer to 44.8 million, enough to cover 70 percent of Malaysia's population.
- Khairy [said](#) on May 27 that the AstraZeneca vaccine will no longer be opt-in as it becomes fully integrated into the national immunization program.
- Muhyiddin on May 28 announced a nationwide “total lockdown” from June 1 to June 15 as coronavirus infections in the country surged to record levels. The Malaysia government [clarified](#) on May 30 that all malls will close, while 17 essential service sectors—including healthcare, telecommunications, restaurants and markets, utilities, and banking—will be allowed to operate during the lockdown.

April

- Prime Minister Muhyiddin [said](#) on April 1 that Malaysians who had received two doses of the Covid-19 vaccine would be allowed to travel freely between states and districts.
- On April 2, Malaysia and China [agreed](#) in principle to recognize each other’s digital vaccine certificates.
- The Johor state government [announced](#) on April 4 that it would launch a special vaccination app, named ImmuPlan Johor, for Malaysians who commute to Singapore.
- As of April 5, all primary and secondary school students in Malaysia have [returned](#) to in-person classes.
- The Malaysian government [announced](#) on April 5 that it is accelerating its vaccine rollout due to low registration. The third phase of vaccination, meant for the general public, will be moved up to the end of April.
- Science Minister Khairy Jamaluddin [announced](#) on April 7 that Malaysia will join COVAX to push for vaccine equity for developing countries.

- Adham [said](#) on April 7 that Malaysia is still on track to have its first doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine delivered in June from factories in Thailand and South Korea.
- Khairy [announced](#) on April 7 that Malaysia will decide whether to proceed with AstraZeneca vaccinations after receiving the findings of the European Medicines Agency. China's ambassador to Malaysia Ouyang Yujing [announced](#) on April 8 that the second batch of China-made Sinovac Covid-19 vaccines, consisting of 2.5 million doses, is scheduled to arrive in Malaysia this month.
- Senior Minister Ismail Sabri [announced](#) on April 12 that MCOs would be extended across the country.
- Home Affairs Minister Hamzah Zainudin on April 12 [said](#) the government will consider requests by stranded foreigners holding expired social visit passes to remain in the country on a "case-to-case basis."
- Senior Minister Khairy [said](#) on April 12 that people aged 60 and above will be given the Sinovac vaccine starting on April 19 under Phase 2 of Malaysia's national Covid-immunization program.
- Khairy on April 13 [posted](#) to Twitter that the country will have enough Covid-19 vaccines to inoculate 80 percent of the population by October.
- Malaysia's health ministry on April 15 [proposed](#) retaining a ban on interstate travel through May 13, as the number of cases in the country has jumped during the Eid festive season.
- On April 16, Singapore's Ministry of Trade and Industry [announced](#) that vaccinated Malaysian cargo drivers may use vaccination cards or the TraceTogether app as verification for their vaccination status when entering Singapore, in lieu of on-arrival testing.
- On April 19, Malaysia [began](#) the second phase of its Covid-19 vaccination program amid concerns over the pace of inoculations. Officials are [considering](#) making vaccination mandatory if participation does not pick up.
- On April 19, Malaysia [proposed](#) to Australia that both sides work together to mutually recognize each other's vaccine certificates to facilitate cross-border travel.
- On April 20, Malaysian lawmakers [submitted](#) a petition to the king requesting an end to the coronavirus emergency so that Parliament, which is currently suspended until August 1, could resume.
- In a statement on April 21, Senior Minister Khairy [denied](#) accusations that the federal government was stonewalling attempts by state governments and private companies to procure vaccines.

- Senior Minister Ismail Sabri on April 21 [announced](#) that all districts in Kelantan will be under MCO until April 29.
- The minister of finance on April 22 [announced](#) that Malaysia's vaccine procurement will be bankrolled entirely by a national trust fund that was built primarily on contributions from state energy firm Petronas.
- Health authorities on April 26 [said](#) the AstraZeneca vaccine is safe for use, three days after the country received its first batch of the shots bought through the COVAX facility. This first batch [contained](#) 268,800 doses. Due to concerns raised by the public, Senior Minister Khairy [said](#) the vaccine will be offered on a voluntary first come, first served basis.
- Malaysia temporarily [suspended](#) all flights to and from India on April 28.

March

- As of March 1, Malaysians are able to register for vaccination appointments through the MySejahtera Covid-19 tracking mobile app.
- Malaysia on March 2 [granted](#) conditional approval for the use of the AstraZeneca and Sinovac vaccines.
- Malaysia will ease the MCO in the states of Selangor, Johor, and Penang, along with the Kuala Lumpur federal territory, starting March 5.
- On March 8, Malaysia fully [reopened](#) primary schools.
- Khairy said on March 8 that Malaysia will buy additional doses of the Pfizer vaccine, bringing the total number of doses secured overall to 32 million, enough to cover half the population.
- Khairy on March 8 [said](#) that he was considering dropping negotiations with [Johnson & Johnson](#) in favor of a deal with Chinese company CanSino Biologics, whose vaccine also requires only one dose.
- Senior Minister Ismail [announced](#) that starting March 10, domestic tourism will be permitted between states under the government's RMCO. Ismail also announced that live events will be permitted in areas under the less-restrictive conditional movement control order (CMCO) and MCO.
- Malaysia on March 10 [returned](#) 585 vials of the Pfizer-BioNTech Covid-19 vaccine to the manufacturer after officials discovered they were not transported at the proper temperature. Pfizer will replace the damaged vials.

- Beginning March 11, those who breach MCO regulations may be fined up to \$2,500.
- The Ministry of Health has mandated that as of March 11, those who test positive for Covid-19, are under investigation or have close contact with Covid-19 patients, or are under surveillance must [wear](#) a movement tracking wristband for 10 days.
- Malaysia on March 12 [passed](#) a strict “fake news” ordinance, threatening those who spread false information online related to Covid-19 with up to three years in prison and a \$25,000 fine.
- Adham on March 14 [said](#) the country still plans to use the AstraZeneca vaccine despite others pausing the vaccine’s rollout in response to worries about blood clots related to the vaccine.
- The government on March 14 [announced](#) that it will vaccinate approximately 100,000 citizens working in Singapore during the second phase of Malaysia’s planned immunization program.
- Science Minister Khairy on March 16 [clarified](#) that as an upper-middle-income nation, Malaysia does not qualify for free or discounted vaccines through the COVAX facility.
- On March 17, the Malaysian government [clarified](#) its fines for non-compliance with Covid-19 safety protocols, saying they would be tiered for normal, moderate, and severe offenses.
- On March 18, Malaysia [began](#) its vaccination drive with Sinovac’s Covid-19 vaccine. Science Minister Khairy was the first recipient. About 20 percent of the population is expected to receive the Sinovac vaccine.
- On March 22, Malaysia [announced](#) that it had established a \$2.4 million compensation fund to provide cash assistance for any Covid-19 vaccine recipients who suffer severe reactions.
- On March 23, the foreign ministers of Singapore and Malaysia [reaffirmed](#) their countries’ commitment to recognize each other’s coronavirus vaccination certificates in an effort to revive cross-border travel. The digital certificates will [use](#) blockchain technology and include a traceability feature that tells the exact batch of the vaccine vial used for inoculation.
- Science Minister Khairy on March 29 [announced](#) that private hospitals will be given permission to negotiate with suppliers to purchase Covid-19 vaccines.
- Khairy on March 29 also [announced](#) that the second phase of Malaysia’s national vaccination exercise—which will prioritize the elderly, those with morbidity problems, and people with disabilities—will start on April 19.

- Khairy on March 31 [announced](#) that Malaysia will receive its first 600,000 doses of Covid-19 vaccines from AstraZeneca in June.

February

- On February 1, a senior health official [announced](#) that Malaysia expects to receive its first batch of Pfizer's Covid-19 vaccine on February 26.
- On February 2, Malaysia [extended](#) the MCO for all states and federal territories, except Sarawak, until February 18.
- The government on February 7 [loosened](#) its policy regarding reunion dinners, which are held on Lunar New Year's Eve, saying that as many as 15 people could attend a gathering.
- On February 10, Malaysia began to [allow](#) diners to eat in restaurants, limited to two customers per table.
- Malaysia on February 10 [exempted](#) Cabinet ministers who travel abroad on official visits from having to undergo the mandatory 10-day quarantine upon returning to the country. This exemption has stirred controversy over the “double standard” for ministers and ordinary citizens.
- The Malaysian government [announced](#) on February 12 that foreigners and migrant workers living in Malaysia can get the Covid-19 vaccine for free.
- On February 16, the MCO for Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Johor, and Penang was [extended](#) to March 4.
- Malaysia on February 16 launched its Covid-19 vaccination handbook with guidelines on the nation's vaccine procurement strategy and the implementation and observation of the vaccination program.
- The government [announced](#) on February 16 that it has secured access to enough coronavirus vaccines for its entire population. Malaysia's acquisition comes from a mix of direct deals with AstraZeneca, Pfizer, Sinovac, CanSinoBio, and Gamaleya, and an expected 67 million doses from the COVAX vaccine initiative.
- Prime Minister Muhyiddin [announced](#) that he will receive the Covid-19 vaccine alongside “frontliners” on February 26, kicking off Malaysia's immunization program.
- Health Director-General Noor Hisham [announced](#) on February 16 that Phase 2 of Malaysia's vaccination process will include the elderly and cancer patients.
- The minister of education on February 19 [announced](#) that students in Malaysia will return to school beginning March 1.

- As of February 19, businesses in the tourism and cultural sectors can [resume](#) operations in states under a CMCO. Theme parks and zoos can only operate at half capacity and must comply with CMCO operating procedures.
- On February 24, Malaysia [began](#) its nationwide Covid-19 immunization program, with Prime Minister Muhyiddin receiving his first dose of the vaccine.

January

- As of January 1, international students are [allowed](#) entry into Malaysia, except for those from the United Kingdom.
- Vaccination against Covid-19 will be voluntary in Malaysia, [said](#) Science, Technology and Innovation Minister Khairy Jamaluddin on January 5.
- Prime Minister Muhyiddin on January 11 [announced](#) a nationwide MCO, with measures set to run from January 13 to January 26.
- Malaysia's Ministry of Health and Pfizer on January 11 [signed](#) a manufacturing and supply agreement for the first phase delivery of the firm's Covid-19 vaccines. The agreement involves the procurement of 25 million doses through the end of the year.
- Malaysia's king Al-Sultan Abdullah on January 12 [declared](#) a state of emergency across the country. The emergency will last until August 1, during which there will be no [parliamentary sitting](#) or elections.
- Senior Minister Ismail on January 12 [announced](#) that the Reciprocal Green Lane and Periodic Commuting Arrangement with Singapore will continue despite the newly-announced MCO.
- Malaysia's Pharmaniaga on January 12 [signed](#) an agreement with Sinovac to purchase and eventually manufacture the Chinese firm's Covid-19 vaccine.
- Health Minister Adham on January 13 [announced](#) that Covid-19 patients who have mild or no symptoms may undergo treatment and quarantine at home.
- Sarawak on January 16 reduced the number of flights entering the state.
- On January 21, Senior Minister Ismail [extended](#) the MCO in all Malaysian states and federal territories except Sarawak until February 4.
- Senior Minister Ismail announced on January 21 that the government may use emergency powers to [increase](#) fines for Covid-19 breaches above the current maximum of \$250 and

increase jail terms.

- Malaysia's health minister on January 23 announced that the country's coronavirus vaccination program will [start](#) on February 26.
- The Health Ministry on January 26 [signed](#) an agreement with local pharmaceutical companies Pharmaniaga Berhad and Duopharma (M) Sdn Bhd to jointly supply 18.4 million doses of Covid-19 vaccines from China and Russia starting next month.
- Malaysia on January 27 [began](#) a phase 3 clinical trial of a Covid-19 vaccine candidate developed by the Institute of Medical Biology of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.
- On January 29, the government began [permitting](#) night markets to operate during the MCO.

December

- On December 7, the government [removed](#) the limit on the number of people allowed to share the same table in restaurants, allowed businesses serving food and beverages to extend their hours, and began permitting social gatherings like reunions and weddings.
- Malaysia began [allowing](#) movement across states and districts nationwide on December 7 without the need for a police permit, except in areas under an enhanced movement control order.
- The conditional movement control order [ended](#) on December 6 for most states, but was extended until December 20 for Kuala Lumpur, Sabah, most of Selangor, and some parts of Johor, Negeri Sembilan, Kelantan, and Perak.
- The Health Ministry on December 13 [announced](#) that the quarantine period for overseas travelers would be shortened from 14 days to 10.
- Malaysia on December 14 [lifted](#) its month-long lockdown on facilities associated with the manufacturer Top Glove, which had been the sites of recent outbreaks.
- Malaysia's government on December 16 [declared](#) a state of emergency in two constituencies to prevent them from holding by-elections in January amid a sharp increase in Covid-19 cases.

November

- Senior Minister Ismail on November 7 [announced](#) the reinstatement of conditional movement control orders in all but three states in peninsular Malaysia.

- Malaysia's education ministry on November 8 [announced](#) that all schools would close for the remainder of the year beginning November 9.
- The Sarawak state assembly on November 9 unanimously [passed](#) a bill providing temporary relief from obligations under various state ordinances not covered by the Covid-19 Act.
- Senior Minister Ismail on November 10 [announced](#) that work from home policies for the public and industry sectors had been extended to all states.
- Sabah on November 11 [relaxed](#) the state's conditional movement control order.
- Senior Minister Ismail on November 12 [announced](#) that foreign domestic workers stranded abroad would be allowed to return to Malaysia for work.
- The Women, Family and Community Development Ministry on November 12 [announced](#) that public and private childcare centers and nurseries would be allowed to operate under the conditional movement control orders.
- Malaysia [tightened](#) movement restrictions in Klang Township near Kuala Lumpur on November 16 after a Covid-19 outbreak in worker dormitories.
- On November 18, Malaysia's king [declared](#) a state of emergency in a parliamentary constituency in Sabah to prevent the holding of a by-election because of fears that it would contribute to community spread of the virus.
- Malaysia announced the [closure](#) of some Top Glove factories on November 23 following a jump in infections. The world's largest maker of latex gloves has racked up record profits this year on skyrocketing demand for its products and protective gear. The closure will affect over 5,000 workers.
- The Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture [said](#) on November 23 that all vehicles traveling within the country's domestic "green travel bubble" can operate at full occupancy.
- Malaysia expects to receive its first Covid-19 vaccines from Pfizer in the first quarter of 2021 after [signing](#) a deal for 12.8 million doses from the U.S. manufacturer on November 27.

October

- Malaysia [imposed](#) a travel ban between Sabah, which has seen a spike in cases, and the rest of the country from October 7 to October 20.
- Over 100 schools in the Kota Kinabalu, Penampang, and Putatan areas of Sabah were [closed](#) on October 7.

- As of October 14, those returning from Sabah to other states before September 27 will not have to undergo mandatory Covid-19 tests but are encouraged to do so. Those returning after October 11 must undergo mandatory Covid-19 tests.
- Sarawak's deputy chief minister Douglas Uggah on October 14 [announced](#) that the state was extending its strict entry procedures through November 15.
- Local authorities in Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya on October 19 [reopened](#) parks, subject to health protocols like physical distancing.
- Senior Minister Ismail on October 21 [announced](#) that work from home orders issued the previous day in Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya, Labuan, and the states of Selangor and Sabah would only apply to the industrial and public sectors. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry also announced that it would exempt workers in accounting, finance, administration, law, and planning.
- On October 26, Malaysia [extended](#) movement restrictions in Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya, and the surrounding state of Selangor for another two weeks amid a record spike in cases.
- On October 29, the city of Johor Bahru was [declared](#) a Covid-19 "red zone" but authorities did not impose new movement restrictions.
- On October 30, the Malaysian Association of Film Exhibitors [announced](#) that it was closing all cinema operations nationwide until further notice.

September

- Malaysia [barred](#) long-term pass holders who are citizens of India, Indonesia, and the Philippines from entering the country effective September 7.
- On September 10, Malaysia [reversed](#) its decision on September 7 to [bar](#) entry for citizens from 28 countries with more than 150,000 coronavirus cases after heavy criticism from the business community.
- Muhyiddin announced on September 16 that border controls would be [tightened](#) and that the government would step up enforcement against illegal immigration.
- Sarawak deputy chief minister Douglas Uggah on September 19 [announced](#) that all visitors entering the state from neighboring Sabah would be required to take a Covid-19 PCR test prior to departure.
- Malaysia on September 19 [announced](#) it was planning to join the COVAX vaccine plan.
- Senior Minister Ismail on September 22 [announced](#) that voters who have tested positive for Covid-19 would be barred from voting in the Sabah state elections.

- Malaysia on September 28 [announced](#) it would implement movement restrictions in four districts in Sabah after a spike in Covid-19 cases
- Sarawak on September 30 [announced](#) it would tighten entry restrictions into the state from areas with large numbers of Covid-19 cases.

August

- The wearing of face masks is [compulsory](#) in crowded public areas and on public transport, not in areas where physical distancing is possible, said Senior Minister Ismail on August 3.
- The uptick in cases reported at the end of July turned into a small surge, with Malaysia [confirming](#) double digits of new cases on August 5. The government is quarantining all those infected.
- Prime Minister Muhyiddin [launched](#) a new pandemic public awareness campaign on August 7.
- Malaysia and Singapore on August 17 [reopened](#) their border for the first time in five months to long-term pass holders, essential business, and official travelers.
- Muhyiddin said on August 28 that the recovery movement control order, originally set to expire at the end of the month, would be [extended](#) to December 31.

July

- Muhyiddin on July 13 reversed a plan to send detained Rohingya refugees back to sea after international outcry. He declared that Malaysia would “look for an appropriate solution for their situation” and called on Vietnam, as this year’s ASEAN chair, “to play a bigger role in addressing the Rohingya refugee crisis.”
- Schools reopened on July 22 for pupils from years one through four.
- On July 23, Senior Minister Ismail [ordered](#) mandatory mask-wearing in crowded areas and on public transportation, effective August 1.
- Ismail [announced](#) on July 21 that all individuals returning to Malaysia from overseas will conduct their mandatory quarantine at hotels or quarantine centers beginning July 24.
- Several new local transmissions of the coronavirus [appeared](#) at the end of July, ending a streak of nearly a month without such cases.

June

- Muhyiddin announced that the conditional movement control order would [end](#) on June 9 and the country would remain under a more relaxed recovery movement control order until August 31.
- Malaysia on June 19 reopened its borders to select groups of foreigners, including medical tourists and international students.
- Ismail announced on June 24 that Malaysians would be permitted to host and attend social gatherings beginning July 1.
- Restaurants and eateries resumed full operations on June 30

May

- On May 4, Malaysia [implemented](#) a conditional movement control order, which relaxed regulations in the original movement control order. This allowed private tertiary institutions (but not entertainment businesses, hospitality venues, schools, or religious gatherings) to operate under strict conditions.
- All university-level lectures are to be held online with no face-to-face contact allowed until the end of 2020.

April

- On April 16, Malaysia [denied](#) entry to a boat carrying 200 Rohingya refugees, saying it feared they might spread the virus. [Human Rights Watch](#) called on Malaysia to better fulfill its human rights obligations while adopting public health measures.

March

- Prime Minister Muhyiddin [enacted](#) a movement control order on March 18. The government mobilized the Malaysian Armed Forces to enforce the order, including through the use of drones, resulting in the [arrest](#) of hundreds of violators.

Economic Response

December

- On December 20, Malaysia [disbursed](#) \$250 million in direct payments as part of Phase 3 of Covid-19 Special Assistance for 3.8 million households in the poor and B40 categories.
- Malaysia on December 31 [extended](#) the license fee exemption period for tourism operators and tour guides from January 1 to June 30.

October

- Malaysia's finance minister [announced](#) on October 29 that the government would expand the 2022 budget to \$80 billion—up from \$77 billion in 2021—in an effort to provide continued support for Malaysia's economic recovery.

September

- On September 14, Prime Minister Ismail [announced](#) that his government would seek an additional \$10 billion from Parliament for the national Covid-19 fund supporting businesses and households impacted by the pandemic.
- Malaysia [announced](#) on September 17 that it will distribute an additional \$119 million in economic relief to small businesses as part of its Geran Khas Prihatin program.
- Prime Minister Ismail on September 24 [announced](#) the implementation of several new initiatives under the Malaysia Family Housing Initiative to assist groups whose income was lost or negatively affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The reforms include a rent waiver and an extension of the moratorium on rental payments for the People's Housing Project until 2022.

August

- Communications and Multimedia Minister Saifuddin Abdullah [announced](#) on August 9 that Malaysia would provide \$1.9 million to support arts and culture practitioners affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

June

- Prime Minister Muhyiddin on June 28 [announced](#) a \$36.2 billion aid package for cash aid, loan moratoriums, tax breaks, grants, and wage subsidies.

May

- The Penang state government on May 13 [introduced](#) a \$242 million electricity bill subsidy for the tourism industry to help it stay afloat during the country's third MCO.
- Chief Minister Abang Johari Openg [announced](#) on May 28 a \$340 million financial assistance package under the Bantuan Khas Sarawakku Sayang (BKSS) program to help vulnerable groups weather the upcoming two-week MCO. Previous BKSS packages have totaled \$751 million.
- Muhyiddin unveiled a new \$9.7 billion economic stimulus package on May 31 meant to mitigate the impacts of the upcoming MCO.

March

- As of March 3, Selangor state had [spent](#) approximately one-third of an \$18.2 million economic assistance package it passed in January to help those adversely affected by the MCO.
- On March 17, Prime Minister Muhyiddin [announced](#) a new \$4.8 billion economic stimulus package, the sixth since the beginning of the pandemic.

February

- On February 3, the Sarawak government [introduced](#) initiatives to provide an additional \$35 million worth of assistance to small and medium sized enterprises.

November

- State-owned oil company Petronas on November 3 [approved](#) a \$2.4 billion dividend to the government to help fight the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Malaysia on November 6 [announced](#) that citizens enrolled in the government's mandatory pension fund who lost their jobs would be allowed to make withdrawals of up to \$120 per month.
- Finance Minister Tengku Zafrul Abdul Aziz on November 6 [announced](#) that the government plans to add \$4.8 billion to a special Covid-19 fund as part of the 2021 budget.
- Malaysia announced on November 30 that employees' mandatory contributions to the Employee Provident Fund (Malaysia's retirement fund) would remain reduced until the end of 2021 to help participants cope with the economic fallout from coronavirus.

October

- On October 13, Prime Minister Muhyiddin [announced](#) that the 2021 budget will include targeted support for economically vulnerable groups during the pandemic.
- Malaysia's king on October 25 [rejected](#) Muhyiddin's bid to declare a state of emergency in order to pass the 2021 budget without the need for parliamentary approval. The budget is due November 6.
- On October 29, the Sabah state government [announced](#) that it would distribute \$72 to workers in the tourism industry.
- As of October 30, the Malaysian government had [spent](#) approximately \$480 million on Covid-19 economic recovery assistance in Sabah. Nearly \$100 million has been spent on delivery of food aid and medical supplies in recent weeks.

September

- Malaysia on September 23 [unveiled](#) an additional \$2.4 billion in economic stimulus targeted at industries and citizens affected by the pandemic.
- Finance Minister Zafrul Abdul Aziz on September 29 [stated](#) that wage subsidies amounted to approximately \$2.9 billion, benefiting more than 2.6 million employees and 300,000 employers during the pandemic.

August

- On August 13, Malaysia [lifted](#) an earlier limit on hiring foreign workers, citing demands from local employers.

July

- The Malaysian government on July 29 [announced](#) a three-month extension to the loan repayment moratorium for those who lost their jobs this year due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

June

- Malaysia on June 5 [launched](#) its fourth stimulus package, valued at \$8.2 billion.

April

- The government announced a [third stimulus package](#), worth \$2.2 billion, on April 6. It included wage subsidies, grants and loans for SMEs, and tax deductions.

March

- Muhyiddin unveiled the country's second stimulus package, estimated at \$53 billion, on March 26. It included \$23.1 billion for businesses and \$2.3 billion in direct cash payments for 4 million low-income households. The combined value of the first two packages equaled 15.5 percent of Malaysia's GDP and 84.2 percent of the federal government's original 2020 budget.

February

- Interim prime minister Mahathir Mohamad launched Malaysia's first stimulus package, worth \$4.6 billion, on Feb 27 to cushion the blow of Covid-19 for the tourism sector and other industries. This included nationwide electricity discounts of 2 percent for industrial, commercial, and domestic users, as well as a monetary assistance scheme for employees.

Economic Projections

- In January 2022, the World Bank projected that the Malaysian economy would rebound to 5.8 percent in 2022, up 1.6 percent from its previous prediction. It forecasted economic growth to reach 4.5 percent in 2023.
- In December, the ADB [revised](#) its 2021 economic growth projection for Malaysia to 3.8 percent, down from its previous forecast of 4.7 percent in September 2021. It also projected an economic growth rate of 5.9 percent in 2022, down from its earlier prediction of 6.1 percent.
- In October 2021, Fitch Solutions [revised](#) its economic growth projection for Malaysia to 1.5 percent, up from its previous forecast of 0 percent in August 2021. Its economic growth rate projection for 2022 remains at 5.5 percent.
- The IMF in its October 2021 World Economic Outlook [projected](#) Malaysia's 2021 GDP growth to be 3.5 percent, down from 6.5 percent previously reported in April. The IMF projected that Malaysia's economy will grow by 4.2 percent in 2022.
- In September, the World Bank [revised](#) Malaysia's economic growth projection to 3.3 percent in 2021, down from its previous forecast of 4.5 percent in June.
- Prime Minister Ismail in September [announced](#) that Malaysia's economy is targeted to grow from 4.5 to 5.5 percent in the next five years, as stated in the recently released 12th Malaysia Plan.
- In August, Bank Negara Malaysia [revised](#) its 2021 forecast, expecting the economy to rebound to 3 to 5 percent growth in 2021, down from its previous prediction of 6 to 7.5 percent.
- In August, S&P Global Ratings [lowered](#) its 2021 growth forecast for Malaysia to 3.2 percent, down from 4.1 percent.
- The Department of Statistics Malaysia in August 2021 [reported](#) an unemployment rate of 4.8 percent, down 0.3 percent from the previous year.
- The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development on August 12 [projected](#) that Malaysia's economy will grow by 4.3 percent in 2021 and 6.1 percent in 2022.
- The unemployment rate [rose](#) from 4.5 percent in May to 4.8 percent in June.
- Fitch [downgraded](#) Malaysia's credit rating from A- to BBB on December 4. Fitch had last affirmed the A- rating in April while [revising](#) the country's outlook to negative.

Myanmar

Public Health Response

February

- On February 3, Myanmar's junta [extended](#) international travel restrictions to February 28.
- Thailand on February 11 [approved](#) a proposal to donate 500,000 to 1 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Myanmar.
- An order from the Ministry of Health effective February 15 [directed](#) all passengers traveling on domestic flights to take a Covid-19 test 48 hours before boarding and to show Covid-19 vaccination certificates.

January 2022

- China on January 11 [donated](#) 1 million doses of the Sinovac vaccine to Myanmar. The doses will be deployed to five cities along the Myanmar-China border.
- Myanmar on January 13 [received](#) 400,000 doses of the Sputnik Light vaccine donated by Russia.
- Myanmar's State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee on January 13 [received](#) 5,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine donated by the Shenzhen Buddhist Association.
- Myanmar on January 16 [received](#) 512,200 doses of the Sputnik Light vaccine purchased from Russia.
- Myanmar's junta on January 26 [imposed](#) a lockdown on the town of Tamu along the country's border with India following an outbreak of Covid-19.
- Myanmar's junta-controlled Ministry of Health on January 28 [announced](#) that 1 million doses of the Sputnik Light vaccine will be distributed to regions with low immunization rates, including Yangon.

December

- Myanmar's junta-controlled Health Ministry [announced](#) that it would lift stay-at-home orders in eight townships in Kachin, Chin, Mon, and Shan States, starting December 11.
- Senior General Min Aung Hlaing on December 13 [announced](#) that Myanmar will work with China to produce Covid-19 vaccine doses domestically beginning January 2022.
- India on December 22 [donated](#) 1 million doses of its domestically produced Covaxin vaccine to the Myanmar Red Cross Society.

November

- Myanmar on November 1 [reopened](#) all elementary schools.
- Myanmar's junta-controlled Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 1 [extended](#) entry restrictions for travelers until November 30.
- The Myanmar junta on November 6 [received](#) 4 million doses of the Sinopharm vaccine purchased from China.
- The Chinese Embassy in Myanmar [handed](#) over a total of 2 million doses of Sinovac vaccines on November 12, half of which were donated by Beijing and the other half purchased directly from the manufacturer.
- Pharmaniaga Bhd, a Malaysian pharmaceutical company contracted to manufacture the Sinovac vaccine, [sent](#) its first shipment of a total order of 200,000 doses to two private hospitals in Yangon on November 13.
- On November 16, Myanmar's State Administrative Council (SAC) [announced](#) that the country would reopen land borders with China and Thailand by December and that it would resume international air travel by the end of the first quarter of 2022.
- On November 17, two individuals with knowledge of the matter [revealed](#) that the Biden administration plans to send millions of Johnson & Johnson Covid-19 vaccine doses to the border of Thailand and Myanmar in December through a special division of COVAX set up to provide vaccines to vulnerable communities in conflict-affected areas.
- On November 20, the junta-controlled Ministry of Health [lifted](#) a stay-at-home order in 13 towns.
- China [delivered](#) 2 million [donated](#) doses of Sinovac vaccines to the junta-controlled Ministry of Health on November 20 and [21](#).
- On November 25, the junta-controlled Ministry of Health [lifted](#) a stay-at-home order in 28 townships.
- On November 27, two Myanmar-China border crossings [reopened](#) for trade after a seven-month closure.
- On November 30, the junta-controlled Ministry of Foreign Affairs [announced](#) an extension of entry restrictions for travelers until the end of December. The issuance of all visas and visa exemptions services will also be suspended until December 31.
- State media [reported](#) on November 30 that SAC Health Minister Thet Khaing Win announced plans to vaccinate 50 percent of individuals over the age of 18 by the end of December.

October

- COVAX on October 1 [stated](#) that it has set aside 6.2 million unspecified Covid-19 vaccine doses for Myanmar, with full distribution “contingent on whether they can be delivered at the required speed and scale to all Myanmar people, in a neutral and impartial manner, irrespective of their ethnicity, gender, socio-economic status or political affiliation.”
- On October 2, the Myanmar junta [received](#) 4 million purchased Sinopharm vaccine doses from China.
- Myanmar’s junta-controlled Ministry of Health on October 9 [received](#) 1 million doses of the Covishield vaccine donated by India.
- Myanmar on October 10 [announced](#) that it will begin a nationwide vaccination campaign using the Sinovac vaccine for students as young as 12 years old.
- China [delivered](#) a donation of 4 million Sinopharm doses to Myanmar on October 15.
- Myanmar’s junta-controlled Ministry of Health on October 27 [lifted](#) stay-at-home orders in 44 townships.

September

- On September 3, China [donated](#) over 1 million Sinopharm vaccine doses and \$3.1 million worth of medical supplies to the Myanmar junta.
- Myanmar’s Central Committee on Prevention, Control and Treatment for Covid-19 on September 10 [announced](#) that it would extend the closure of schools for two weeks until September 24.
- Myanmar on September 13 [received](#) 4 million doses of the Sinopharm vaccine purchased from China. Myanmar’s Ministry of Health [announced](#) that the doses would be distributed to target groups, ethnic armed organizations, and refugees.
- The junta-controlled Rakhine State Administration Council [announced](#) on September 22 that it will deliver 220,000 Sinopharm vaccine doses to Rakhine State and would leverage local ethnic armed organizations as intermediaries, including by giving 40,000 of those doses to the Arakan Army.
- Shan State Progress Party [reported](#) on September 22 that it has vaccinated nearly 2,000 people near its headquarters with vaccines received from China and plans to vaccinate 500,000 more.

- On September 27, the Myanmar junta [received](#) 4 million purchased Sinopharm vaccine doses from China.

August

- The government on July 30 [extended](#) restrictions on international commercial flights and entry into Myanmar until August 31. It may consider exceptions for diplomats and UN officials carrying out relief missions.
- Singapore [announced](#) on August 2 that it would donate \$100,000 to Myanmar for pandemic response.
- The United States [announced](#) on August 10 that it would donate \$50 million in Covid-19–related humanitarian aid to international and nongovernmental organizations in Myanmar.
- Health authorities on August 11 [announced](#) that they have no plans to include Rohingya in their vaccine rollout for priority groups in Rakhine State.
- Junta spokesperson Zaw Min Tun [announced](#) on August 16 that China will donate 400,000 vaccine doses to the country in the third week of August.
- Cambodia [announced](#) on August 17 that it would donate \$200,000 in cash and medical equipment to Myanmar.
- On August 20, Myanmar’s State Administration Council [extended](#) the public holiday period to the end of August to discourage people from leaving their homes.
- The Myanmar Chinese Chamber of Commerce [launched](#) its vaccination program in Myanmar on August 24 with a goal of administering 700,000 doses of Sinopharm.
- Myanmar’s National Unity Government, comprised mostly of politicians ousted in the February 2 coup, [announced](#) on August 24 that it was planning its own Covid-19 vaccine rollout, pending the arrival of 4 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine and 2.2 million doses of the Sinovac vaccine through COVAX.
- A military government spokesperson on August 27 [said](#) that Myanmar will provide vaccines to the Rohingya people, whom the military have persecuted for years.
- Myanmar’s State Administration Council on August 28 [received](#) 2 million doses of the Sinopharm vaccine purchased from China.
- Myanmar’s Central Committee on Prevention, Control, and Treatment for Covid-19 on August 29 [extended](#) the period for preventive measures to September 30.

July

- On July 2, the military junta [imposed](#) an indefinite stay-at-home order on Mandalay and two townships in the Bago region.
- On July 6, the military junta [suspended](#) trials of political prisoners held within Insein Prison due to rising Covid-19 infections in the surrounding city of Yangon. The regime is detaining approximately 13,000 people at Insein.
- The Health and Sports Ministry [reported](#) on July 9 that Myanmar would temporarily close schools.
- General Min Aung Hlaing on July 10 [announced](#) that Russia would send 2 million Sputnik V vaccines to Myanmar this month.
- The Health and Sports Ministry on July 12 [issued](#) a stay-at-home order in 18 towns across the country. So far, the government has placed 63 towns under lockdown.
- On July 12, the military junta [pledged](#) to ramp up oxygen supplies to help treat Covid-19 patients.
- The *New York Times* on July 15 reported that the Myanmar army has been [seizing](#) oxygen supplies from private clinics and citizens for use in military-run hospitals, which cater to soldiers and their families.
- The junta's State Administration Council on July 17 [imposed](#) a nationwide lockdown until July 25, including a stay-at-home order with exceptions for basic essentials, medical needs, and funeral services.
- On July 19, military officials [arrested](#) three doctors from a community-based Covid-19 response group in Yangon after luring them to a home by pretending to need emergency treatment. Soldiers subsequently raided the group's office, arrested two more doctors, and seized their oxygen supplies.
- The Arakan Army, an ethnic armed organization, on July 20 [announced](#) a state-wide lockdown in Rakhine State, part of which it controls, until August 4.
- The Myanmar government on July 21 said it will receive 6 million Covid-19 vaccines from China by August, with the first million to arrive the last week of July.
- The government on July 21 locked down a camp holding 3,000 internally displaced persons in Kachin State due to Covid-19 spread.
- On July 22, the junta reported that 736,000 Sinopharm vaccines [arrived](#) in Myanmar from China.

- On July 24, the Kachin Independence Army [said](#) it had received 10,000 vaccines from Chinese authorities in Yunnan Province.
- Singapore's Ministry of Foreign Affairs [announced](#) on July 28 that the Singapore Red Cross will send 200 oxygen concentrators to the Myanmar Red Cross Society.
- On July 28, the Kachin Independence Army [announced](#) it will carry out Covid-19 testing in areas under its control in northern Myanmar.

June

- Myanmar's Ministry of Health and Sports on June 3 [imposed](#) a stay-at-home order on Kalaymyo Township in Sagaing Region.
- The Ministry of Health and Sports on June 4 [imposed](#) stay-at-home orders on the Hakha, Tedim, Falam, and Thantlang Townships in Chin State.
- The Ministry of Health and Sports on June 8 [placed](#) schools in seven townships under lockdown due to a spike in Covid-19.
- The Myanmar Red Cross [said](#) on June 8 that it would step up emergency food and cash assistance to hundreds of thousands of people in Myanmar affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and the upheaval resulting from the military coup on February 1.
- Myanmar authorities on June 21 [placed](#) the Shwe Kokko New City project in Karen State under lockdown due to a spike in Covid-19 cases.
- Myanmar's military junta on June 28 [placed](#) Laukkai Township in Shan State's Kokang Self-Administrative Zone under lockdown.
- Senior General Min Aung Hlaing on June 30 [announced](#) that the regime had entered negotiations to purchase 7 million doses of the Sputnik V Covid-19 vaccine.
- Authorities [announced](#) on June 30 that Myanmar will maintain its national curfew and ban on international commercial flights until at least July 31.

May

- The Kachin Independence Organization, a political-ethnic organization seeking self-determination from Myanmar, has [quietly vaccinated](#) 20,000 people with the Sinovac vaccine as of May 13 in areas it governs, with assistance from the Red Cross Society of China.

April

- China on April 30 [donated](#) 500,000 unspecified vaccine doses to Myanmar.

March

- Myanmar will experience vaccine delivery delays from the COVAX Facility in March and April following India's temporary vaccine export restrictions meant to prioritize the fight against a new wave of community transmission domestically.

February

- On February 6, Myanmar [approved](#) Sputnik V, Russia's coronavirus vaccine, for emergency use.
- Senior General Min Aung Hlaing on February 11 [announced](#) that private companies can import vaccines approved by the Food and Drug Administration.
- The Yangon Region and Naypyidaw Union Territory Departments of Public Health on February 18 began [vaccinating](#) civil servants and ministry officials.

January

- The United Wa State Army on January 6 [imposed](#) a lockdown in its de facto capital of Panghsang in Shan state to carry out citywide testing for Covid-19.
- On January 8, the President's Office [announced](#) that Myanmar had ordered 30 million doses of a Covid-19 vaccine from India that are expected to arrive by February.
- Yangon on January 19 [closed](#) 8 of the city's 15 temporary hospitals set up late last year to address surging cases. The city has seen new daily cases drop to below 200.
- On January 22, Myanmar is expected to receive 1.5 million doses of the Covishield vaccine produced by the Serum Institute of India.
- Myanmar on January 27 began [vaccinating](#) healthcare personnel as part of its nationwide vaccination drive.
- Myanmar on January 29 [postponed](#) the first session of the new upper house of parliament by one day due to ongoing vaccination of lawmakers. The session was subsequently canceled due to the February 1 coup.

December

- Myanmar's Central Committee on Prevention, Control and Treatment of Covid-19 [extended](#) restrictions, including a ban on travel and gatherings, until December 31.
- Domestic flights [resumed](#) on December 16.

- The Rakhine state government on December 16 [imposed](#) restrictions requiring residents to seek approval from ward and village administrators prior to any travel.
- The Yangon city government on December 21 [closed](#) off public gardens and parks to prevent a spike in cases during the New Year holiday.

November

- Myanmar [conducted](#) its general election on November 8 as coronavirus cases soared amid a second wave of infections.

October

- On October 8, Yangon's stay-at-home order was [extended](#) for two weeks. Construction sites will still be [allowed](#) to operate.
- On October 13, officials began [conducting](#) health checks of private cars and trucks on the Yangon-Mandalay highway and requiring Covid-19-free certificates.
- On October 14, Yangon garment factories were [permitted](#) to reopen after instituting Covid-19 safety measures.
- On October 27, the government [announced](#) that Myanmar's private hospitals and clinics would begin treating Covid-19 patients.
- On October 27, Myanmar's Foreign Affairs Ministry extended Covid-19 travel restrictions until November 30.

September

- On September 3, Myanmar [imposed](#) a mandatory quarantine and coronavirus test for individuals entering Yangon.
- The Union Election Commission on September 8 [issued](#) restrictions for campaigning ahead of the November elections. Political parties are [barred](#) from campaigning in areas with stay-at-home orders.
- Myanmar tightened lockdown measures in Yangon and Naypyidaw on September 10 to curb the rapid spread of Covid-19. New measures include expanding the stay-at-home order and closing schools. Businesses, however, remain open.
- Myanmar's Committee for Prevention, Control and Treatment of Covid-19 [banned](#) domestic travel [effective September 11](#).

- The government announced on September 15 that it is rushing to [build](#) a new field hospital in Yangon to cope with Covid-19.
- On September 17, Myanmar's military [announced](#) plans to offer more quarantine beds to civilians and have since set up several transit centers.
- On September 21, Myanmar's Ministry of Health and Sports [instructed](#) garment factories in Yangon to close for two weeks and ordered other businesses to work from home.
- On September 21, a stay-at-home order was [instituted](#) in Yangon.
- On September 24, it was reported that the government is [housing](#) more than 45,000 people in schools, monasteries, government offices, and tower blocks, mostly run by volunteers. Those being housed include confirmed and suspected Covid-19 patients, their close contacts, and returning migrant workers.
- On September 25, Myanmar [extended](#) a ban on international flights until October 31.

August

- Myanmar [relaxed](#) social restrictions on August 16, allowing outdoor gatherings of fewer than 30 people.
- Myanmar in mid-August [detected](#) a small crop of new locally transmitted cases for the first time in over a month.
- The government of Rakhine state on August 21 [imposed](#) a curfew in the capital Sittwe after a spike in cases.
- Japan and Myanmar on August 24 [agreed](#) to ease travel restrictions between the two countries as early as September.
- The Myanmar Army on August 25 [extended](#) a unilateral nationwide ceasefire, excluding Rakhine state, until the end of September due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Myanmar on August 26 [expanded](#) the lockdown of Sittwe to all of Rakhine state.
- Myanmar on August 27 [closed](#) government and private high schools due to a surge in Covid-19 cases.
- Myanmar on August 29 [extended](#) its entry restrictions on all incoming visitors until September 30.

July

- Myanmar on July 14 [extended](#) its Covid-19 restrictions. A curfew remains in place. All citizens are still required to wear masks in public. Gatherings of more than five people remain prohibited.
- Borders with China, India, and Thailand remain closed while those with Bangladesh are restricted to trade flows. Second Vice President Henry Van Thio [announced](#) on July 10 that the country was unlikely to reopen to international commercial flights until October.
- Myanmar on July 21 [reopened](#) over half of its high schools, with the remainder [expected](#) to reopen in the next month.
- Myanmar on July 29 announced that it would [allow](#) outbound air travel for citizens with urgent business abroad.
- Myanmar on July 30 again [extended](#) various Covid-19 measures, including [extending](#) entry restrictions for foreigners through August 31.

June

- Long-distance travel within the country resumed in early June, although buses must limit the number of passengers.
- Also in early June, restaurants, cafes, tea shops, and markets reopened with social distancing guidelines and limited customer capacity.
- On June 29, the government extended restrictions on visas and international flights until the end of July.
- With stay-at-home orders lifted for the last remaining township in Yangon on June 30, partial lockdown measures were relaxed countrywide.

May

- On May 15, Myanmar extended Covid-19 measures a second time, including the ban on public gatherings, school and cinema closures, and visa and international flight suspensions.
- The first Covid-19 case was reported on May 15 in the Kutupalong Rohingya refugee settlement in Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh. As of July 22, 62 cases of Covid-19 have been [confirmed](#) among Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazaar.
- The health and sports minister on May 18 submitted a new draft Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law to Parliament. The country's current law on communicable diseases was drafted in 1995 and has only been amended once, in 2011.

April

- Starting April 19, Yangon imposed a 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. curfew and a supplementary stay-at-home order [on seven Yangon townships until June 18](#), excluding essential workers. Shan, Karen, and Kachin states and Mandalay, Sagaing, Ayeyarwaddy, and Bago regions also adopted curfews.
- On April 21, after an [attack](#) on a WHO team, the United Nations called for an urgent ceasefire.
- On April 28, the government and ethnic armed organizations established a coordinating committee to jointly fight Covid-19.
- On April 30, UN Special Rapporteur Yanghee Lee [said](#) the military was conducting “war crimes” against minorities, emboldened by the significant political role it was granted to fight the pandemic.

March

- In mid-March, the government formed a Covid-19 committee led by State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi to oversee the crisis response. On March 31, however, Myanmar’s military set up a [separate task force](#) led by the military-appointed vice president U Myint Swe. The task force includes other military-appointed members of the cabinet as well as the joint chief of staff of the defense forces and five civilian cabinet members. This military-led task force [does not report to](#) Aung San Suu Kyi and has taken upon itself broad powers to investigate Covid-19 cases, conduct contact tracing, and clamp down on the press and social media.

Economic Response

November

- Myanmar announced on November 5 that it would [provide](#) a \$31 cash handout to households facing hardship due to Covid-19.
- On November 18, the government [announced](#) that it had disbursed over \$17 million to about 700 businesses in the latest round of its Covid-19 loan program.

October

- The Yangon regional government began [distributing](#) cash payments to workers not registered with the government’s social safety net on October 30.

September

- Myanmar on September 2 [announced](#) it would provide civil servants with two months' salaries as interest-free loans to mitigate the economic impact of Covid-19.
- On September 7, the Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry [extended](#) the deadlines for paying income and commercial taxes for small and medium-sized enterprises and the garment, textile, and tourism industries until December 31.
- As of September 22, the government [pledged](#) more than \$758 million to fight Covid-19.

August

- The application period for the government's second tranche of loans aimed primarily at agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and food industries [closed](#) on August 10. More than 700 businesses applied.

July

- Parliament on July 17 approved Covid-19 [tax relief measures](#), including a 10 percent non-refundable tax credit on incremental wage increases and investments in capital equipment and a 125 percent tax deduction for incremental wage increases paid during the previous fiscal year.

June

- On June 24, the Ministry of Planning, Finance, and Industry announced a \$1 billion stimulus programs using funds from the IMF and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

April

- On April 27, the government released a comprehensive economic [relief plan](#) outlining, among other things, new monetary policy, measures to boost private businesses and trade, and efforts to mitigate the economic impacts for workers and households.
- A fund of nearly \$70 million was established at the Myanmar Economic Bank to provide soft loans to affected business, particularly the garment and tourism sectors and SMEs.

Economic Projections

- The IMF in its October 2021 World Economic Outlook [projected](#) Myanmar's 2021 GDP growth at -17.9 percent, down from -8.9 percent previously projected in April. The IMF projected that Myanmar's economy will contract by 0.1 percent in 2022.
- On September 22, the ADB [downgraded](#) its 2021 GDP growth projection for Myanmar from -9.8 percent to -18.4 percent.

- The World Bank in its June 23 *Myanmar Economic Monitor* [projected](#) the country's GDP to contract by 18 percent during the 2021 fiscal year ending in September.
- Myanmar [lost](#) an estimated 1.2 million jobs in the second quarter of 2021 following the military coup that paralyzed an economy already weakened by the coronavirus pandemic, according to the International Labor Organization.
- The World Bank on March 26 [projected](#) Myanmar's economy will contract by 10 percent in 2021 amid nationwide turmoil following the February 1 military coup. Prior to the coup, the bank expected the economy to grow by 5.9 percent.

The Philippines

Public Health Response

February

- The Philippines on February 1 [eased](#) Covid-19 restrictions in Metro Manila, Batanes, Bulacan, Cavite, Rizal, Bilirana, Southern Leyte, and Basilan from Level 3 to Level 2. On February 2, the Philippines [received](#) 455,130 directly purchased Pfizer vaccine doses.
- The Philippines on February 2 [suspended](#) the policy that banned unvaccinated people from using public transportation in Manila.
- The Philippines on February 3 [announced](#) that it would accept vaccination certifications from Bahrain, Qatar, Switzerland, and Hong Kong.
- The government on February 7 [began](#) vaccinating children aged 5–11 nationwide.
- On February 8, the government [lowered](#) the price cap for Covid-19 antigen rapid tests from \$18 to \$12.
- The United States, in partnership with COVAX, [donated](#) 3.4 million doses of the Pfizer Covid-19 vaccine to the Philippines, which arrived in Manila on February 10.
- On February 10, the Philippines [lifted](#) a ban on foreign travelers from 157 countries with visa-free arrangements with the Philippines who have been fully vaccinated and tested negative for Covid-19.
- On February 14, the Department of Health announced that the risk level of Covid-19 spread in the Philippines is low-risk.

- The Malaysian and Philippine governments [reached](#) an agreement to mutually recognize each other's Covid-19 vaccination certificates on February 14.
- Australia [donated](#) 1,725,750 doses of the Pfizer Covid-19 vaccine to the Philippines, which arrived in two shipments on February 18 and February 21.
- Cabinet Secretary Karlo Nograles on February 21 [announced](#) that the Inter-Agency Task Force on Emerging Infectious Diseases will recognize the national vaccination certificates of eight additional countries: Egypt, Maldives, Palau, Albania, Estonia, Greece, Malta, and Uruguay.
- On February 21, Philippine Airlines [issued](#) an advisory stating that fully-vaccinated Filipino tourists and short-term visitors will be able to travel quarantine-free to Singapore through a new Vaccinated Travel Lane (VTL) beginning March 4.
- Department of Health Undersecretary Myrna Cabotaje on February 21 [announced](#) that the government will adjust its Covid-19 vaccination drive to accelerate the administration of booster shots and the inoculation of senior citizens. Adjustments include improving the accessibility of inoculation sites, simplifying the vaccination process, and increasing engagement with local leadership to improve vaccination rates in Muslim-majority communities.
- The Metro Manila Council on February 23 [announced](#) that the Metro Manila mayors have unanimously agreed to ease the pandemic alert level in the capital region to level 1 starting March 1.

January 2022

- The government on January 3 [elevated](#) Metro Manila to Alert Level 3 Covid-19 restrictions for two weeks.
- The Philippines on January 4 [barred](#) unvaccinated individuals living in the National Capital Region from leaving their homes except for essential purposes until January 15.
- The government's coronavirus task force [placed](#) Bulacan, Cavite, and Rizal under Alert Level 3 from January 5 to 15.
- President Rodrigo Duterte on January 6 [ordered](#) authorities to arrest unvaccinated individuals who disobey stay-at-home orders.
- On January 10, the United States [donated](#) 2.7 million Pfizer vaccine doses to the Philippines through COVAX.
- Manila mayor Isko Moreno on January 10 [announced](#) that only individuals with severe cases of Covid-19 would be treated in hospitals.

- The United States on January 11 [donated](#) 168,000 Johnson & Johnson vaccines to the Philippines through COVAX.
- Vaccine czar Carlito Galvez Jr. on January 11 [announced](#) that the government is planning to launch a pilot vaccination program for children aged 5 to 11 starting February 1.
- On January 13, the Department of Health [recommended](#) that symptomatic patients, healthcare workers, senior citizens, and individuals with comorbidities be prioritized for Covid-19 testing.
- The Department of Transportation on January 13 [announced](#) that unvaccinated individuals will not be able to use public transportation in the National Capital Region while the Covid-19 Alert Level 3 remains in place.
- On January 14, the Education Department [announced](#) that primary schools in Metro Manila will be closed until the end of January.
- The Philippines [applied](#) new PCR test requirements and Covid-19 protocols for arriving passengers from its Red, Yellow, and Green Lists, according to the Inter-Agency Task Force's Resolution 157-B. The Philippines also removed the United Arab Emirates from its Green List, impacting Filipino migrant workers attempting to return home. The new regulation came into effect on January 16 and will remain in place until January 31.
- On January 17, the Davao region's top Covid-19 hospital, Southern Philippines Medical Center, [suspended](#) its inpatient and outpatient services and admission of Covid-19 cases with non-life-threatening ailments in the wake of increasing Covid-19 infections throughout southern Mindanao.
- Vaccine czar Carlito Galvez Jr. said the government [planned](#) to begin rolling out vaccine booster shots via pilot pharmacies in the National Capital Region beginning January 21 during a meeting with President Rodrigo Duterte on January 17.
- On January 18, the Department of Health said it will [provide](#) Covid-19 care kits to vulnerable individuals who are isolating or quarantining at home. The care kits contain different medicines, vitamin supplements, a digital thermometer, a pulse oximeter, face masks, alcohol, disinfectant, and a waste disposal bag.
- On January 20, select pharmacies and private health clinics in Metro Manila [began](#) administering Covid-19 booster shots in a week-long pilot project.
- On January 20, the government [introduced](#) new travel measures for Filipino travelers who recently recovered from Covid-19 but continue to test positive on the required pre-departure RT-PCR test. These travelers will be allowed to enter the Philippines if they

agree to quarantine in an official facility and can present documentation from a licensed physician that they are safe to travel.

- On January 21, the Bureau of Customs [raided](#) a warehouse in San Miguel to seize N95 masks, medication, and 74 boxes of fake rapid antigen test kits totaling roughly \$2 million in value.
- The Food and Drug Administration on January 24 [approved](#) the use of the Abbott Panbio and Labnovation Technologies self-administered Covid-19 test kits.
- Taguig on January 25 [distributed](#) 10,000 capsules of Molnupiravir to the city health office for free delivery to Covid-19 patients with severe symptoms.
- Qatar on January 25 [announced](#) that it provided the Philippines with \$450,000 to purchase 50,000 doses of the Sinovac Covid-19 vaccine.
- The National Task Force Against Covid-19 [announced](#) that 1,023,750 Pfizer vaccine doses bought through a loan from the World Bank arrived in the country on January 26.
- The Philippines on January 28 [approved](#) the Sinopharm and Sputnik Light vaccines as booster shots.
- Government officials [announced](#) on January 28 that the Philippines will reopen to fully vaccinated tourists from most countries on February 10 and lift quarantine requirements.

December

- On December 1, the Food and Drug Administration [approved](#) Covid-19 booster shots for those aged 18 and older.
- The Philippines on December 1 [received](#) 1.6 million AstraZeneca doses donated by France.
- On December 2, the Philippines [authorized](#) the rollout of Covid-19 booster shots for everyone 18 and older.
- The Philippines on December 6 [received](#) more than 1 million directly purchased Pfizer doses.
- On December 6, the Philippines [reopened](#) 28 more schools in Manila as part of a reopening trial run. It aims to open all schools by January.
- On December 8, the Philippines [received](#) 1 million directly purchased Pfizer doses.

- The Philippines on December 8 [banned](#) travelers from France to prevent the spread of the Omicron Covid-19 variant.
- On December 12, Science and Technology Secretary Fortunado de la Peña [announced](#) that the Virology and Vaccine Institute is developing a Covid-19 vaccine.
- On December 13, the ADB [approved](#) a \$250 million loan for the Philippines to purchase Covid-19 vaccines.
- On December 14, the Philippines [received](#) over 6 million Covid-19 vaccines through COVAX. Sweden, Austria, and the Netherlands [donated](#) 4.7 million Johnson & Johnson doses while France and Spain donated 1.5 million Moderna doses.
- China on December 14 [delivered](#) 2 million donated Sinovac doses to the Philippines.
- On December 14, Australia [pledged](#) to donate 3.6 million Covid-19 vaccine doses to the Philippines.
- On December 14, Pfizer [delivered](#) over 1 million directly purchased vaccine doses to the Philippines.
- The United States [donated](#) 3,400,020 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to the Philippines through COVAX in two separate shipments on December 20 and 21.
- The Philippines on December 21 [secured](#) a \$300 million loan from the World Bank which will help scale up national vaccination, strengthen health systems, and lessen the impact of the pandemic vulnerable populations.
- The government on December 22 [halved](#) the minimum waiting period to receive a booster shot from six months down to three months after receiving a second vaccination dose.
- The Philippines on December 23 [approved](#) Molnupiravir for emergency use to treat adult patients at risk of developing severe illness from Covid-19. The government also approved a lower dosage of the Pfizer vaccine for children aged 5–11.
- As part of its \$98 billion budget for 2022 which President Duterte [signed](#) into law on December 30, the government will spend \$944 million on vaccine purchases; \$450 million to construct new health facilities, expand and upgrade existing ones, and procure equipment for hospitals; and \$19 million to establish a virology institute, which will help the government study and address novel, emerging, and reemerging viruses.

November

- On November 1, the Philippines [received](#) 2 million donated Pfizer doses from the United States through COVAX.
- Iloilo City on November 1 [announced](#) that fully vaccinated travelers will only need to present their vaccination cards, as the local government announced it was lifting the requirement to submit documents for S-PASS approval.
- The Philippines on November 2 [received](#) 2.7 million directly purchased Sputnik V doses from Russia.
- On November 3, President Rodrigo Duterte [threatened](#) that local government officials would be sanctioned and made accountable for falling behind targets for Covid-19 vaccinations.
- On November 7, vaccine czar Carlito Galvez Jr. [announced](#) that 6 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine will be delivered to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region.
- Over 2.8 million directly purchased doses of the Sputnik V vaccine were [delivered](#) to the Philippines on November 9.
- On November 10, 3 million purchased doses of the Sinovac vaccine [arrived](#) in the Philippines.
- The government on November 12 [announced](#) that people working on-site must get vaccinated for Covid-19 or get tested frequently.
- On November 15, children [returned](#) to schools to resume in-person learning for a two-month pilot run.
- On November 15, the government [announced](#) that face shields will no longer be required in areas under Alert Levels 1 through 3.
- The Philippines on November 16 [received](#) 1.3 million directly purchased Moderna doses.
- On November 16, the Philippines [received](#) 300,000 Pfizer doses donated by the United States through COVAX.
- On November 16, the Food and Drug Administration [approved](#) the use of Sinovac, Pfizer, AstraZeneca, and Sputnik Light doses as booster shots.
- The Philippines on November 16 [approved](#) the emergency use of the Novavax Covid-19 vaccine.
- The Department of Health [announced](#) that health workers fully vaccinated for Covid-19 can receive booster shots starting on November 17.

- On November 17, the Philippines [received](#) 3.5 million directly purchased Sinovac doses from China.
- The Philippines [received](#) 600,000 directly purchased Moderna vaccine doses on November 23.
- Manila City [received](#) 40,000 directly purchased Molnupiravir pills on November 23.
- Quezon City [announced](#) on November 24 that 5,000 healthcare workers would receive booster shots by the end of the week.
- On November 26, the Philippines [suspended](#) travel from South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Eswatini, and Mozambique until December 15.
- The Philippines on November 28 [suspended](#) travel from Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, and Italy until December 15.
- The Philippines [announced](#) on November 28 that it signed a deal with Pfizer to purchase an additional 20 million Covid-19 vaccine shots, bringing the country's total number of purchased Pfizer shots for 2021 and 2022 up to 60 million.
- On November 29, the Philippines [announced](#) its plans to begin vaccinating children aged 5 to 11 in January 2022.
- Vaccine czar Carlito Galvez Jr. on November 29 [announced](#) that the Philippines plans to expand vaccine booster shot access to all essential workers before December 10.
- On November 29, the Philippines [initiated](#) a three-day Covid-19 vaccination drive aiming to vaccinate 9 million people, a reduction from its [November 23 goal](#) of 15 million due to syringe shortages and logistical challenges. On December 1, the Philippines [announced](#) it had administered over 5 million vaccine doses and would extend the campaign until December 13.
- The Philippines announced on November 26 that fully vaccinated travelers [arriving](#) from “green” risk-level countries would not need to undergo Covid-19 testing and quarantine protocols starting November 28. However, it [reversed](#) its decision on November 29, announcing a temporary ban on all foreign travelers due to the Omicron variant.
- On November 30, the Philippines [received](#) a donation of 500,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses from South Korea.

October

- The Philippines on October 1 [received](#) 2.5 million directly purchased Sinovac vaccine doses along with 880,000 Pfizer vaccine doses donated by the United States through COVAX.

- On October 1, the Philippines [eased](#) movement restrictions in the Manila capital region, allowing fitness centers to reopen and restaurants to increase their capacity to 20 percent.
- The Philippines on October 2 [received](#) a donation of 890,000 Pfizer vaccine doses from the United States through COVAX.
- On October 3, the Philippines [received](#) an additional 1.81 million Pfizer vaccine doses from the United States through COVAX.
- The Philippines on October 6 [received](#) a donation of 1 million Pfizer vaccine doses from the United States through COVAX.
- The Food and Drug Authority [announced](#) on October 6 that it has established a “special lane” to expedite the emergency-use approval of Covid-19 treatment drugs.
- On October 7, the Philippines received 797,940 directly purchased Pfizer vaccine doses.
- The Philippines on October 8 [updated](#) the testing and quarantine protocols for international travelers coming from “green” and “yellow” list countries, territories, and jurisdictions.
- On October 8, the Food and Drug Administration [issued](#) an emergency-use authorization to Ronapreve, a treatment for acute Covid-19. The Department of Health on October 8 [announced](#) that hospitals can procure Ronapreve through a special permit.
- On October 8, the Philippines [received](#) 2.1 million directly purchased Moderna vaccine doses as well as 661,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses purchased by private firms.
- The Philippines on October 10 [received](#) 918,450 Pfizer vaccine doses donated by the United States through COVAX.
- The Philippines on October 11 [received](#) 924,000 Pfizer vaccine doses donated by the United States through COVAX.
- On October 12, the Philippines received 272,610 directly purchased Pfizer vaccine doses.
- Metro Manila [shortened](#) curfew hours to last from 12 a.m. to 4 a.m. starting October 13.
- The government [announced](#) that starting October 14, fully vaccinated foreigners from “green” countries will no longer be required to quarantine in facilities.
- China on October 14 [announced](#) that it will donate 1 million Sinovac doses to the Philippines next week.

- On October 15, select hospitals in the Philippines [began](#) a pilot program to vaccinate minors aged 12 to 17 with underlying medical conditions.
- On October 15, Japan [pledged](#) to donate 1.96 million AstraZeneca doses to the Philippines in October.
- Germany on October 15 [donated](#) 844,800 AstraZeneca vaccines doses to the Philippines through COVAX.
- The government [lowered](#) the alert level in the National Capital Region from level 4 to level 3 from October 16 to October 31.
- On October 15, the Philippines will begin [vaccinating](#) minors in Manila, starting with 15- to 17-year-olds with comorbidities, followed by 12- to 14-year-olds.
- The Philippines on October 18 [announced](#) plans to administer a third dose of the Covid-19 vaccine to immunocompromised individuals once approved by the Food and Drug Administration.
- Brunei on October 20 [delivered](#) 2,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to the Philippines, the first shipment of 20,000 total donated vaccines.
- On October 20, Interior Secretary Eduardo Año [announced](#) that All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day festivities will be canceled as cemeteries and memorial parks will be closed from October 29 to November 2 to prevent Covid-19 infection.
- On October 24, the Philippines [received](#) 3 million doses of Sinovac's Covid-19 vaccine. The shipment contained 2 million doses purchased by the Philippines and 1 million doses donated by Beijing.
- The Philippines' health secretary on October 25 [approved](#) plans to give booster shots to priority groups, including health workers and seniors.
- Science and Technology Undersecretary Rowena Guevara on October 25 [said](#) that the country will begin mixed vaccine trials in early November. The trials will involve mixing Sinovac shots with other brands.
- Merck & Co.'s Covid-19 anti-viral pill will [arrive](#) in Philippine hospitals for treatment as early as November, distributor JackPharma Inc. said on October 27.
- The Philippines will [begin](#) its nationwide rollout of Covid-19 vaccines to those aged 12 to 17 as early as November 3, vaccine czar Carlito Galvez Jr. said on October 27. In Manila, minors with comorbidities [began](#) receiving vaccines on October 22.

- The Philippines on October 28 [received](#) 896,000 donated AstraZeneca doses from Japan.
- On October 29, the Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases [expanded](#) its pilot alert level system to three more regions: Central Luzon, Western Visayas, and Northern Mindanao.
- On October 29, the government [announced](#) that Metro Manila would remain under Alert Level 3 until November 14.
- The Philippines on October 30 [received](#) 1 million donated AstraZeneca doses from Japan.
- On October 30, the Philippines [received](#) 1.5 million donated AstraZeneca doses from the United States and UNICEF through COVAX.

September

- On September 2, the Philippines [received](#) a donation of 200,000 Pfizer vaccine doses from the United States through COVAX.
- On September 6, the Philippines [lifted](#) travel bans on passengers from 10 countries, including India, the United Arab Emirates, and Indonesia. Travelers from those 10 countries will be required to quarantine for 14 days upon arrival.
- On September 7, the Philippines [extended](#) movement restrictions in Manila until September 15, forestalling a previous decision that have would have begun [easing](#) restrictions through a new “granular lockdown” system starting September 8.
- Vaccine czar Carlito Galvez Jr. on September 9 raised the Covid-19 vaccination target to 90 percent of the population.
- On September 10, the Philippines received 575,000 doses of the AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine as part of a tripartite agreement between the private sector, the national government, and AstraZeneca.
- On September 12, Galvez announced that the Philippines will soon allow local governments and the private sector to purchase Covid-19 vaccines directly from vaccine manufacturers rather than through tripartite agreements with the national government. However, he did not specify when the policy will go into effect.
- The Philippines on September 13 received an order of 2 million Sinovac vaccine doses.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) announced on September 14 that it would send an additional 10 million doses of Covid-19 vaccines to the Philippines in the coming weeks.

- The Philippines on September 14 allowed restaurants, churches, and beauty salons to operate at limited capacity in Manila, despite direct warnings from the WHO against reopening such businesses.
- Manila will exit wide-scale coronavirus restrictions beginning September 16, as the government launches a pilot test of localized lockdowns.
- The Philippines on September 17 [received](#) 661,200 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine purchased by the private sector.
- The Philippines on September 18 [received](#) 961,000 doses of the Moderna vaccine. 712,800 doses were purchased directly from the manufacturer by the Philippine government, while 248,200 doses were purchased from the United States by a private Philippine company.
- The Philippines on September 19 [received](#) 3 million vaccine doses purchased from Sinovac.
- The Philippines on September 19 and September 20 [received](#) a total of 2,582,190 doses of the Pfizer vaccine donated by the United States through COVAX.
- Presidential spokesperson Harry Roque on September 20 [announced](#) the reopening of up to 120 schools for limited in-person classes.
- The Philippines on September 22 [received](#) 940,680 vaccine doses purchased from Pfizer.
- President Rodrigo Duterte on September 22 [announced](#) that wearing face shields outdoors is no longer required, except in closed or crowded places.
- Education Secretary Leonor Briones [announced](#) on September 27 that the Philippines would pilot limited, in-person classes at 120 schools across the country.
- The Philippines on September 28 [approved](#) vaccinations for children as young as 12 once 50 percent of the adult population has received at least one dose, a milestone projected to be reached in mid-October.
- President Duterte on September 28 [approved](#) the vaccination of the general population beginning in October. The Philippines had been vaccinating select sectors of the population, including healthcare workers, senior citizens, people with comorbidities, and frontline workers, but had not yet expanded coverage for all people due to supply constraints.
- The Philippines on September 29 [received](#) 391,950 directly purchased doses of the Pfizer vaccine.

August

- On July 28, President Rodrigo Duterte [ordered](#) his government to open vaccinations to anyone who wants a shot. On August 2, the Department of Health [announced](#) that local governments in Metro Manila are permitted to vaccinate persons outside priority groups if supplies permit. It is unclear whether and how Duterte's order is being implemented outside of the capital region.
- On August 2, the Philippines [received](#) 415,000 doses of the AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine donated by the United Kingdom.
- On August 2, the government [extended](#) the nightly curfew in Manila to from six to eight hours, beginning at 8 p.m.
- On August 3, the Philippines [received](#) 3 million Moderna vaccine doses donated by the United States through COVAX.
- A presidential spokesperson [announced](#) on July 30 that Metro Manila will revert to the strictest level of lockdown from August 6 to 20. This follows a "heightened" lockdown from July 30 to August 5. To enforce the new measures, the government on July 31 established quarantine control points staffed by security officers.
- The Philippines on August 8 [received](#) 326,400 doses of the Moderna vaccine purchased in a public-private agreement with International Container Terminal Services Inc. Foundation.
- The Philippine National Police on August 10 [began](#) implementing random border checkpoints in Metro Manila to prevent violations of movement control orders.
- The Philippines on August 11 [suspended](#) a policy of allowing fully vaccinated individuals who come into contact with Covid-19 cases to quarantine for just seven days; they must now undergo the standard 14-day quarantine.
- The Philippines on August 11 [received](#) 813,150 vaccine doses purchased from Pfizer.
- The United Arab Emirates (UAE) on August 11 delivered to the Philippines 100,000 donated doses of Hayat-Vax, its locally produced version of China's Sinopharm vaccine.
- The Philippines on August 12 [received](#) 2 million purchased doses of the Sinovac vaccine from China.
- The Philippines on August 13 [received](#) 575,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine purchased by private firms.

- The Philippines on August 13 [extended](#) a ban on travelers from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, the UAE, Oman, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia until the end of August.
- The Philippines on August 15 [received](#) 469,200 doses of the Moderna vaccine. Over 300,000 of the doses were purchased by the national government, while 150,000 doses were bought by the private sector.
- Vaccine czar Carlito Galvez Jr. on August 16 [announced](#) that the Philippines expects to receive 4 million doses of Sinovac and 1 million of Sinopharm this week.
- President Rodrigo Duterte on August 19 [approved](#) the easing of Covid-19 restrictions in the Manila capital region from August 21 to 31.
- Presidential spokesperson Harry Roque on August 19 [announced](#) that the Philippines would allot \$900 million in funding for vaccine booster shots in its 2022 budget.
- The Philippines on August 20 [received](#) a donation of 739,200 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine.
- The Philippines on August 23 [approved](#) the emergency use of Russia's new Sputnik Light single-dose Covid-19 vaccine.
- The Metropolitan Manila Development Authority on August 24 [announced](#) that the rollout of standardized vaccination cards in the capital area will begin on September 1.
- On August 25, Galvez [said](#) that the government would allocate a larger share of vaccines to regions outside the capital region in response to criticisms that the rollout has been overly Manila-focused.
- On August 27, President Duterte [extended](#) the second-highest tier of coronavirus restrictions in the capital region and other highly infected provinces until September 7.
- On August 30, a recombinant Covid-19 fusion protein vaccine developed and manufactured in China, called V-01, was [approved](#) for Phase 3 clinical trials in the Philippines.

July

- The Philippines [announced](#) on July 2 that fully vaccinated domestic travelers may bypass Covid-19 testing requirements if they show authorities their vaccination cards.
- The Bureau of Immigration [announced](#) on July 2 that foreign inbound travelers must carry proof of their quarantine facility booking or risk deportation.

- On July 5 and 6, cities throughout Metro Manila [canceled](#) first-dose vaccination appointments and [closed](#) vaccination sites due to a national shortage of vaccines. Only five sites in Metro Manila will continue to offer both first and second doses until vaccine supply increases.
- Galvez [said](#) on July 6 that the Philippines expects to receive more than 3 million Johnson & Johnson vaccines from the United States through the COVAX vaccine-sharing scheme before the end of July.
- The Japanese ambassador to the Philippines [announced](#) on July 6 that Japan will donate \$106 million in grant aid to the Philippines to improve the country's cold chain storage system for Covid-19 vaccines.
- The Food and Drug Administration [announced](#) on July 7 that it had approved a 42-day interval between doses of the Sputnik V vaccine rather than the previous 21-day guideline. The revised timing is still below the 90 days recommended by the vaccine manufacturer.
- On July 8, a donation from Japan of 1.1 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine [arrived](#) in the Philippines.
- The National Task Force on July 9 [announced](#) that over 2 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccines arrived in the Philippines from the COVAX initiative.
- On July 9, the Philippines [loosened](#) Covid-19 restrictions to allow children older than 5 to play outside in Metro Manila and other provinces, so long as they adhere to social distancing guidelines and wear masks.
- National Task Force Advisor Ted Herbosa on July 9 announced that face masks and shields would be required until at least 49 million people are vaccinated. 49 million people are vaccinated.
- Russia on July 10 [transported](#) 132,200 doses of the Sputnik V vaccine to the Philippines.
- Health Undersecretary Maria Rosario Vergeire on July 12 [stated](#) that the Philippines would not recommend booster shots due to insufficient evidence of their efficacy.
- On July 12, the Department of Health [reported](#) that the country's first batch of Johnson & Johnson vaccines will be used to inoculate senior citizens and persons with comorbidities.

- On July 13, the Philippines and World Health Organization [signed](#) an agreement to conduct a trial on Covid-19 vaccines to determine the effectiveness of mixing vaccine brands.
- On July 14, China [delivered](#) 1 million doses of the Sinovac vaccine.
- The Philippines received 250,000 Moderna vaccine doses on July 15 as part of a deal with the company for 20 million doses in total.
- The Philippines on July 16 received 1.5 million AstraZeneca doses through a tripartite agreement between the government, AstraZeneca, and over 500 private companies.
- The Philippine government on July 16 instituted a travel ban on passengers from Indonesia or with recent travel history to Indonesia until the end of the month.
- On July 16 and 17, the United States delivered 3.2 million Johnson & Johnson vaccines to the Philippines through COVAX.
- The Philippines received 1.5 million Sinovac vaccines on July 17.
- The U.S. Indo-Pacific Command donated 420 intensive care unit beds to the Philippines on July 20.
- The Philippines received over 550,000 Pfizer vaccine doses on July 21 as part of a deal with the company for 40 million doses in total.
- The government on July 23 [ordered](#) children ages 5 to 17 to stay at home.
- On July 29, the Philippines [received](#) 1.5 million doses of the Sinovac vaccine. An additional 1 million [arrived](#) on July 30.
- The Philippines [suspended](#) travel from Malaysia and Thailand and tightened restrictions in the Manila area until the end of the month.

June

- President Duterte on June 1 [extended](#) a ban on inbound travel from India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates until June 15.
- On June 1, Thailand's first AstraZeneca vaccine shipment to the Philippines was [reduced](#) in size and delayed by several weeks.
- The Philippines' Covid-19 task force on June 4 announced that Filipinos repatriating from India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates would be exempted from the government's ban on arrivals from those countries. They must still present a negative PCR test and undergo a 14-day quarantine.

- The Philippines on June 6 [received](#) 1 million Sinovac doses—part of the 25 million in total it has agreed to purchase from the Chinese manufacturer.
- The Philippines on June 6 [approved](#) the Sinopharm vaccine for emergency use.
- The Food and Drug Administration on June 8 [approved](#) the use of the Pfizer-BioNTech Covid-19 vaccine in people aged 12 to 15 years old.
- The Philippines on June 8 [announced](#) that vaccinations led by the private sector will begin in July after the expected arrival of vaccine orders made by private companies.
- Vaccine czar Carlito Galvez Jr. on June 9 [announced](#) that 3.2 million Covid-19 vaccine doses would arrive the next day, including 2.2 million Pfizer doses provided through COVAX and another 1 million Sinovac doses.
- The Philippines on June 9 [opened](#) its vaccination campaign to workers in the informal sector and others working outside their homes, including public transport staff.
- Officials on June 11 [announced](#) that the government will exempt elderly people who have been fully vaccinated from stay-at-home orders to encourage more to get inoculated.
- Trade Minister Ramon Lopez [announced](#) on June 11 that gyms, skating rinks, racket courts, and museums in Metro Manila and adjacent provinces could reopen at 30 percent capacity.
- The Philippines on June 14 [extended](#) travel restrictions on inbound travelers coming from India and six other countries until June 30.
- Japan's ambassador to Manila announced on June 15 that his country will be [donating](#) an unspecified number of AstraZeneca's vaccines to the Philippines.
- The Philippines [received](#) 1 million additional doses of government-purchased Sinovac vaccines on June 10. The Ministry of Health [began nationwide distribution](#) of the vaccines on June 16 after all necessary forms were submitted.
- Metro Manila and the surrounding provinces of Rizal, Bulacan, Cavite, and Laguna will remain under general community quarantine (GCQ) until June 30.
- Philippine officials expect the first batch of approximately 500,000 unspecified Covid-19 vaccines ordered by the private sector to [arrive](#) on June 17.
- Approximately 1.5 million additional doses of the Sinovac vaccine will [arrive](#) in the Philippines on June 17.

- The Philippine government on June 20 [signed](#) a supply agreement with Pfizer for 40 million vaccine doses, the country's biggest vaccine deal to date.
- On June 21, President Duterte [upheld](#) a policy mandating the public wear face shields in indoor and outdoor areas.
- On June 23, vaccine czar Carlito Galvez Jr. [reported](#) a delay in the shipment of 50,000 Sputnik V vaccines from Russia.
- The Food and Drug Administration on June 25 [authorized](#) full emergency use of Covaxin, the Covid-19 vaccine developed by Indian biotechnology company Bharat Biotech.
- The Philippines [received](#) its first shipment of almost 250,000 Moderna vaccines on June 25. Two-thirds of those were purchased by the private sector.
- The Philippines [received](#) 2.5 million Sinovac doses on June 24 and an additional 1 million doses on June 28, bringing the total Sinovac doses received in June up to 6.5 million.
- On June 29, President Duterte [extended](#) movement restrictions in the capital and surrounding provinces until mid-July. The government also extended the ban on inbound travel from Oman, the United Arab Emirates, and most countries in South Asia.
- The San Juan city government began [administering](#) the first Moderna vaccines in the country on June 30, prioritizing health workers, senior citizens, and economic frontline workers.
- Starting July 1, fully vaccinated Filipinos [entering](#) the country from overseas will only need to quarantine for 7 days. Unvaccinated travelers will need to quarantine for 14 days.
- The Japanese ambassador [announced](#) on June 29 that Tokyo is donating 1 million AstraZeneca doses, which will tentatively arrive on July 8.

May

- The Philippines on May 1 [received](#) its first batch of the Sputnik V vaccine from Russia. The 15,000 doses will be used to inoculate frontline medical workers in Manila. The Philippines is negotiating a purchase of 20 million doses of Sputnik V as part of its goal to inoculate up to 70 million adults this year.
- The Philippines on May 1 [lifted](#) its ban on the entry of foreign nationals, except for those coming from India or with a history of travel to India.

- The Philippines on May 5 [granted](#) an emergency use authorization for the Moderna vaccine.
- President Rodrigo Duterte on May 5 [ordered](#) police to arrest anyone not wearing a mask properly, including below the nose.
- Duterte on May 5 [ordered](#) the Chinese ambassador to the Philippines to take back Beijing's donation of 1,000 Sinopharm vaccines after the president was criticized for taking the yet-to-be-approved drug.
- The Philippines on May 7 [received](#) 1.5 million more doses of the Sinovac vaccine.
- The Department of Health on May 7 [approved](#) the resumption of AstraZeneca inoculations for anybody over 18 years of age.
- Over 2 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine [arrived](#) on May 8 via COVAX.
- The Department of Health [announced](#) on May 10 that the first batch of nearly 200,000 Pfizer vaccines arriving the next day via COVAX would be distributed in Metro Manila, Cebu, and Davao.
- The Department of Health on May 10 [filed](#) an application for emergency use of the Sinopharm vaccine.
- The Makati city government on May 12 started administering Pfizer shots to qualified recipients.
- The Philippines on May 12 [received](#) 15,000 more doses of Russia's Sputnik V vaccine.
- The Philippine private sector [launched](#) an initiative on May 14 targeting 150,000 vaccinations in 30 days through a partnership between local governments and five private hospitals.
- On May 14, the Philippines [signed](#) a deal to procure 40 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine. The Philippines is also set to [receive](#) 2.2 million doses of Pfizer via COVAX by the end of May.
- President Duterte on May 14 [eased](#) Covid-19 restrictions in Metro Manila and the neighboring provinces of Bulacan, Rizal Laguna, and Cavite. Religious gatherings and restaurant dining will be allowed, but non-essential travel remains prohibited.
- The Philippines on May 14 [expanded](#) its travel ban to include Oman and the United Arab Emirates and extended travel restrictions on arrivals from South Asian countries until the end of May.

- The Philippine Red Cross [announced](#) on May 17 that it would be offering the Moderna vaccine at PHP 3,500 (\$73) for two doses.
- President Duterte on May 18 [approved](#) a proposal to expand the country's vaccination program to essential workers and those living in extreme poverty.
- The Department of Health on May 19 instructed local governments not to announce in advance which brand of Covid-19 vaccines would be available at inoculation sites to prevent crowds from swarming those distributing Pfizer rather than Sinovac, as had occurred a day earlier.
- The Philippines on May 20 [received](#) 500,000 additional doses of China's Sinovac vaccine.
- Finance Secretary Carlos Dominguez III on May 20 [announced](#) that Covid-19 vaccines ordered by the private sector will arrive in June.
- Iloilo City on May 23 [reimposed](#) a modified enhanced community quarantine (MECQ) until May 31.
- Senator Bong Go on May 25 [announced](#) that approximately 10 million vaccine doses will arrive in the Philippines in June.
- Davao City on May 26 [banned](#) all face-to-face non-essential activities in local and national government offices until August 31.
- On May 27, the head of the Food and Drug Administration, Rolando Enrique Domingo, [declared](#) authorization for the use of the Pfizer vaccines for emergency use in children aged 12–15.
- The delivery of 2.2 million doses of Pfizer vaccines through the COVAX program was [delayed](#) on May 27 and rescheduled for June 2021.
- Australia on May 28 [delivered](#) over \$1.4 million worth of medical supplies and equipment to the Armed Forces of the Philippines to boost its Covid-19 response.
- The Philippines on May 30 [received](#) more than 50,000 doses of the Russian-manufactured Sputnik V vaccine.
- On May 31, the Philippines slightly [eased](#) quarantine restrictions around Metro Manila while tightening restrictions in six other regions across the country experiencing a surge of infections.
- President Duterte [directed](#) the country's vaccine manager on May 31 to implement a "pro-rata" or proportional distribution of vaccines outside Metro Manila due to low vaccination rates outside the capital region.

April

- On April 5, Johnson & Johnson [applied](#) for emergency authorization of its single-dose vaccine in the Philippines.
- On April 7, amid a worsening outbreak, Philippines health authorities [greenlit](#) the use of the Sinovac vaccine for senior citizens after initially limiting coverage to people aged 18–59 years.
- Metro Manila and four surrounding provinces ended their strict lockdown on April 12 and have been placed under a less restrictive community quarantine until April 30.
- On April 8, the Philippines [suspended](#) use of the AstraZeneca vaccine for people under 60 after reports of blood clots overseas. Health officials [lifted](#) the suspension on April 19.
- Philippine ambassador to the United States Jose Manuel Romualdez on April 11 said he was confident Pfizer and Moderna would deliver vaccines to the Philippines “not too far away from now” once domestic supply stabilizes.
- On April 13, vaccine czar Carlito Galvez Jr. [said](#) the Philippines has ordered 20 million doses of Russia’s Sputnik V vaccine and expects to receive them within the next four months. The government is also expected to [sign](#) a supply agreement with Johnson & Johnson for 6 million doses.
- The Philippines is set to [receive](#) its allocation of Pfizer vaccines through the COVAX facility in the second quarter of 2021.
- The Department of Science and Technology on April 15 [announced](#) it was in “advanced talks” with six potential local vaccine manufacturers to sustain the country’s supply needs.
- Philippine ambassador to the United States Jose Manuel Romualdez on April 20 [announced](#) that 200,000 doses purchased from Moderna will arrive in the Philippines by June 15.
- The Food and Drug Administration on April 21 [allowed](#) emergency use of Covid-19 vaccines made by Johnson & Johnson and Indian manufacturer Bharat Biotech.
- The government on April 21 [announced](#) it is preparing larger vaccination sites to ramp up inoculations.
- The Philippines on April 22 [received](#) 500,000 doses of the Sinovac vaccine.
- Moderna on April 26 [applied](#) for emergency use authorization of its Covid-19 vaccine in the Philippines.

- The Philippines on April 27 [announced](#) that it would ban incoming travelers from India from April 29 to May 14.
- Presidential spokesperson Harry Roque on April 27 [announced](#) that Sputnik V vaccines expected to arrive the next day would be deployed in Metro Manila. That shipment was subsequently delayed until May.
- President Duterte on April 28 [announced](#) that Metro Manila and its four nearby provinces will remain under MECQ until May 14.

March

- The Philippines on March 1 [began](#) its immunization program against Covid-19, with health workers getting the first doses of China's Sinovac vaccine.
- The government [announced](#) that Metro Manila and eight other areas will remain under GCQ but will ease restrictions on March 5 for some recreational facilities and tourist attractions.
- On March 6, Moderna [announced](#) that it will supply 13 million doses of its Covid-19 vaccine to the Philippines, with delivery slated for mid-2021.
- On March 7, vaccine czar Carlito Galvez Jr. [announced](#) that 1 million doses of the Sinovac vaccine are set to arrive on March 21.
- On March 9, the government [expanded](#) targeted lockdowns in Manila and reintroduced nighttime curfews for hotspots in response to a surge in cases over the past week.
- Philippine health authorities on March 12 [announced](#) they would continue using the AstraZeneca vaccine despite suspensions in Europe and elsewhere.
- Vaccine czar Carlito Galvez Jr. on March 15 [announced](#) that nearly 1 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine would arrive through the COVAX facility in late March or early April.
- The Philippines on March 16 announced it would [suspend](#) incoming travel from overseas effective March 20.
- The Philippines on March 16 [signed](#) a supply agreement with Novavax for 30 million doses of its Covid-19 vaccine.
- Manila on March 16 [banned](#) individuals below the age of 18 from leaving their residences for two weeks as part of the city's new lockdown measures.

- The Philippine Senate on March 17 announced it would undergo a six-day [lockdown](#) after several employees tested positive for Covid-19.
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA) director general Eric Domingo [announced](#) on March 19 that the FDA is granting an emergency use authorization to the Sputnik V Covid-19 vaccine.
- Kirill Dmitriev, head of the Russian Direct Investment Fund, [announced](#) on March 19 that Russia will supply the first batch of its Sputnik V coronavirus vaccine to the Philippines in the first half of April.
- The Philippines [revised](#) travel restrictions on March 19, allowing all Filipino citizens to re-enter the country.
- New Covid-19 rules in Manila and the surrounding provinces [ordered](#) that churches be closed, restaurants ban indoor eating, and leisure travel outside the Philippine capital be prohibited as of March 21.
- The Department of Health and the National Task Force against Covid-19 [clarified](#) on March 22 that the private sector is allowed to enter tripartite Covid-19 vaccine procurement agreements with vaccine manufactures and the Philippine government.
- Vaccine czar Carlito Galvez Jr. on March 22 clarified that AstraZeneca had required the private sector in the Philippines to donate half of the vaccines it had procured from the company to the national government.
- Moderna on March 22 [announced](#) that the Philippines has secured 7 million additional doses of its Covid-19 Vaccine.
- Chinese ambassador to the Philippines Huang Xiliang [said](#) on March 24 that 400,000 more doses of Sinovac are due to arrive in the country this week, on top of the 600,000 that arrived on February 28.
- The government [announced](#) that [from March 29 to April 4](#), Metro Manila and the surrounding provinces of Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, and Rizal will be under Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ), the strictest level of quarantine, as new cases surge.
- President Rodrigo Duterte on March 29 [ordered](#) vaccine czar Galvez to fast-track approval of private vaccine procurement.
- Vaccine czar Galvez [said](#) on March 30 that delivery of vaccines provided by the COVAX facility will be delayed following India's temporary vaccine export restriction, which includes AstraZeneca vaccines intended for the facility.
- The government on March 31 [announced](#) it is aiming to conduct 90,000 tests per day by augmenting PCR tests with 30,000 antigen tests in areas under ECQ.

- The Department of Health on March 31 [announced](#) it will reopen three mega quarantine facilities in Metro Manila to help decongest hospitals.

February

- Beginning on February 1, all passengers arriving in the Philippines are [required](#) to undergo an institutional quarantine.
- Finance Secretary Carlos Dominguez on February 3 [announced](#) that the Philippines had ordered enough vaccine doses for 92 million individuals, about 85 percent of the population.
- The Philippines announced on February 3 that it had [signed](#) a preliminary deal with Moderna to supply up to 20 million doses of its coronavirus vaccine.
- An initial batch of 117,000 doses of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine from the COVAX facility is expected to arrive in the country by mid-February, the government [announced](#) on February 9. The Philippines' vaccination program will kick off in four public hospitals in Manila where frontline medical workers and hospital staff will [receive](#) the first doses.
- On February 11, Manila [announced](#) that 600,000 Sinovac vaccines will arrive on February 23. However, they will not be distributed until regulators grant Sinovac emergency use authorization.
- On February 12, Manila [announced](#) plans to reopen more businesses, including cinemas and public attractions.
- The Armed Forces of the Philippines [announced](#) on February 14 that at least 30 military camps had been approved for use as Covid-19 vaccination sites.
- The Philippine National Police [said](#) on February 15 that 70 percent of its personnel will be deployed to help transport vaccines and medical personnel around the country as needed.
- On February 16, the government [announced](#) the opening of the Manila Covid-19 Vaccine Action Center, which will answer questions regarding vaccines.
- President Rodrigo Duterte on February 18 [authorized](#) local governments to make advance payments for the purchase of Covid-19 vaccines above the government's previous 15 percent-of-cost limit.
- The Philippines on February 21 [approved](#) Sinovac vaccines for emergency use, paving the way for the nation to get its first vaccine shipment of 600,000 doses.

- To fast-track vaccine procurement and delivery, President Duterte on February 26 [signed](#) a law indemnifying vaccine manufacturers if their Covid-19 shots cause adverse side effects. The law creates a \$10.26 million fund to compensate those experiencing serious adverse effects from vaccines.

January

- The Philippine government [banned](#) travelers from the United States from January 3 to January 15 after it detected cases of a new coronavirus strain believed to be more infectious.
- Thousands of Catholic pilgrims [gathered](#) in Manila on January 9 for the Festival of the Black Nazarene. Despite government attempts to maintain social distancing and reduce crowd sizes, pilgrims reportedly violated many of these restrictions.
- The Philippines has [secured](#) 30 million doses of a Covid-19 vaccine developed by U.S. drug maker Novavax and produced in India, officials said on January 10.
- Vaccine czar Carlito Galvez Jr. on January 11 told the Senate that the first 50,000 vaccine doses from the Chinese firm Sinovac are expected to [arrive](#) in February. The Philippine government has secured 25 million doses from Sinovac in total.
- The government on January 13 announced a two-day [ban](#) on the entry of all non-Filipino travelers from China.
- The Philippine government is expected to [sign](#) a deal with AstraZeneca on January 14 for up to 20 million doses of its Covid-19 vaccine. The Philippines is also in the final stages of talks with Moderna for at least 10 million doses to be delivered by mid-year.
- The Philippines on January 14 [approved](#) Pfizer's Covid-19 vaccine, the first to be allowed for emergency use in the country.
- The government on January 15 [extended](#) until the end of the month a travel ban on foreigners from Japan and other countries where a new, more transmissible variant of the coronavirus has been confirmed.
- On January 25, President Duterte [announced](#) that individuals aged 10 to 65 are no longer allowed to leave their homes in modified general community quarantine areas.
- The Philippines [announced](#) on January 27 that about 1 million Covid-19 vaccine shots from AstraZeneca, Sinovac, and Pfizer will arrive in early February.
- The Philippine Food and Drug Administration on January 28 [approved](#) AstraZeneca's Covid-19 vaccine for emergency use.

- The Philippines on January 29 [announced](#) that it would relax curbs on foreigners traveling from more than 30 countries that have detected cases of the UK variant of Covid-19.
- The Manila city government on January 29 [canceled](#) all activities in celebration of the Lunar New Year holiday due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

December

- The government [extended](#) the general community quarantine for Metro Manila and six other areas for the entire month of December.
- Philippine president Rodrigo Duterte [issued](#) an executive order on December 2 granting the Food and Drug Administration the power to clear Covid-19 drugs and vaccines for emergency use.
- The Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF) on December 4 [allowed](#) workshops, consumer trade shows, and board meetings to be conducted at 30 percent capacity of venues in areas under GCQ.
- Philippine trade secretary Ramon Lopez said on December 9 that the government would now [require](#) all commercial and government establishments to use the locally made StaySafe App to help in contact tracing efforts and that compliant establishments would be allowed to operate after being given “safety seals.”
- The government on December 14 [approved](#) the resumption of provincial bus routes.
- Philippine vaccine czar and National Task Force chief implementer Carlito Galvez Jr. said on December 14 that pandemic officials have [asked](#) Chinese pharmaceutical company Sinovac to deliver its Covid-19 vaccine to the country by March 2021.
- The IATF on December 15 announced new rules [requiring](#) citizens to wear both face shields and face masks at all times outside of their residences.
- The Department of Education announced on December 15 that it [will not force](#) students to attend in-person classes, even in low-risk areas.
- The Philippines [suspended](#) all flights to and from the United Kingdom from December 24 until December 31 because of the new strain of the coronavirus. It also restricted all passengers who had visited or traveled through the United Kingdom in the two weeks prior from entering the country.
- On December 26, President Duterte [canceled](#) the Department of Education’s plans to resume in-person classes at the end of January.

- On December 28, President Duterte [extended](#) partial coronavirus restrictions in Manila until January 31.
- The Department of Transportation [barred](#) foreign travelers and Filipino citizens from traveling to the Philippines from 20 countries from December 30 until January 15.

November

- On November 2, the Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board [reopened](#) 35 additional jeepney routes and six provincial bus routes to provide more transportation to the public.
- The Philippine House of Representatives on November 15 [imposed](#) a “No Covid Test, No Entry” policy for all visitors to the House complex in anticipation of the resumption of legislative sessions on November 16.
- The Bureau of Immigration on November 16 [clarified](#) its guidelines regarding the entry of foreign investors, who must now secure a specific type of visa before they can enter the Philippines.
- On November 19, Duterte [announced](#) plans to cut the approval time for coronavirus vaccines already greenlit by other nations to three weeks, down from the normal six months, and to make advance payments to acquire those vaccines.
- President Duterte on November 19 allowed the government to enter advance market commitments with vaccine makers.
- On November 20, Duterte [lifted](#) a suspension on nurses and other medical workers deploying overseas, allowing a maximum of 5,000 to travel abroad for employment.
- On November 23, Duterte [approved](#) pre-payment for the Pfizer vaccine, although details regarding numbers of doses and prices remain confidential.

October

- As of October 1, Philippine tourist sites, including Boracay and Baguio, have partially [reopened](#) to the public.
- The government on October 19 [shortened](#) curfew hours in Manila to midnight to 4 a.m.
- On October 21, non-essential overseas travel [resumed](#), ending a restriction in effect since July.
- The Philippines on October 23 [announced](#) it would welcome back foreign nationals arriving on investment visas beginning November 1.

- President Duterte on October 27 [announced](#) that Metro Manila and areas of the Visayas and Mindanao would remain under GCQ until November 30.

September

- Several businesses in Metro Manila [resumed](#) operations on September 1 under GCQ rules, prompting additional police deployments in business districts.
- On September 5, Joint Task Force Covid Shield commander Guillermo Eleazar [directed](#) police officers to monitor social media for individuals violating health protocols during quarantine.
- The Philippine government on September 8 [expanded](#) its face shield requirements, making them mandatory in supermarkets, public markets, shopping malls, and government venues.
- The government on September 8 approved the use of antigen tests as a pre-boarding requirement for asymptomatic domestic travelers.
- Interior Secretary Eduardo Año on September 8 [stated](#) that the government was planning to prohibit home quarantine measures in favor of moving patients to isolation centers.
- The Philippines on September 11 [eased](#) social distancing rules for public transport, allowing for the gradual reduction of physical distancing rules.
- President Duterte on September 16 [ordered](#) six government agencies to pool their resources into the production of face masks and their distribution to the public free of charge.
- On September 13, Duterte [extended](#) the nationwide state of calamity over the entire country for a full year.
- On September 21, the government lifted an overseas travel ban on Filipino nurses and other medical workers.
- President Duterte on September 28 [announced](#) that Metro Manila would remain under GCQ through October. Meanwhile, the Lanao del Sur province, including its capital of Marawi, was placed under the more restrictive modified enhanced community quarantine.

August

- President Rodrigo Duterte granted the medical community's appeal to [reimpose](#) the stricter modified enhanced community quarantine in Metro Manila on August 4.
- Police have [deployed](#) roadblocks and checkpoints in and around the capital to check for travel passes and negative test results. Public transport has been [suspended](#).

- In addition to face masks, face shields are [required](#) in Metro Manila and Calabarzon.
- Local government units and the Department of Health will go door to door in select barangays to [identify](#) symptomatic individuals.
- The government on August 15 announced the extension of GCQ in multiple provinces on Luzon, Panay, and Cebu islands until August 31.
- Despite rising infection rates, lockdown restrictions in Metro Manila and four nearby provinces were relaxed to GCQ on August 19. Public transportation [resumed](#). The government has [said](#) that police checkpoints are “here to stay.”
- On August 31, Duterte [named](#) a former chief of the National Bureau of Investigation as the new head of the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation, sparking criticism over his lack of [experience](#) in public health.

July

- Presidential spokesperson Harry Roque on July 7 announced that the Philippines was lifting its [ban on non-essential outbound travel](#) for Filipinos. Foreigners are banned from entry, with exceptions for foreign spouses and children of repatriating overseas Filipino workers.
- Religious venues in areas under GCQ [reopened](#) on July 10.
- Interior Minister Eduardo Año on July 14 announced that police will conduct house-to-house searches for individuals with Covid-19 and transfer them to isolation facilities.
- The city of Navotas in Metro Manila reinstated lockdown measures on July 16 following a rise in cases.
- On July 21, Duterte ordered police to arrest anyone found not wearing a mask to teach “a lesson for all time.”
- The ban on nonessential outbound travel was [reimposed](#) on July 24.
- The Department of Education announced on July 29 that it will allow limited in-person schooling in “low-risk” areas when the school year begins on August 24.
- On July 16, Duterte [eased](#) restrictions in Cebu City to a modified enhanced community quarantine until July 31, at which point he [further](#) downgraded restrictions to GCQ until August 15.

June

- The government [eased](#) the lockdown in Manila on June 1 after 76 days. Most businesses were allowed to reopen and domestic flights resumed.
- President Duterte on June 15 [ECQ on Cebu City](#) following a rise in Covid-19 cases, which was later extended through July 15.

May

- Stay-at-home orders were lifted on May 15 in central and southern Luzon and several provinces in the Visayas and Mindanao.
- On May 16, the ECQ [was eased](#) in Manila. Businesses have since been allowed to operate with 50 percent of their employees on site.
- On May 25, President Duterte [announced](#) he would not allow students to return to school until a coronavirus vaccine is available.

April

- On April 1, Duterte [ordered](#) the police and the military to shoot protesters violating quarantine measures. [The first police shooting](#)—of a civilian for refusing to follow quarantine restrictions—was reported on April 4. Since then, Human Rights Watch [has reported](#) other instances of law enforcement abuse during the implementation of these public health measures. The UN high commissioner for human rights [called out](#) the Philippines’ “highly militarized response” during the lockdown, which has led to the arrest of 120,000 people for violating curfew.

March

- On March 16, President Duterte [imposed](#) an ECQ in Metro Manila and broader Luzon.

Economic Response

January 2022

- The Central Bank of the Philippines [announced](#) on January 17 the suspension of certain online banking charges and temporarily waived fees for applications for electronic payments and PhilPASS fund transfer transactions. In addition, under Circular 1098, the Central Bank maintained the maximum interest rate on unpaid outstanding credit card balances at 2 percent per month, and the monthly add-on rates charged to installment loans were retained at a maximum rate of 1 percent.
- On January 22, the Employees’ Compensation Commission temporarily [halted](#) online applications for its Covid-19 assistance program due to a backlog in processing requests from 2021.

- The Senate on January 31 [passed](#) the Covid-19 Benefits and Allowances For Health Workers Act of 2022, which will provide \$59 for health workers in “low-risk areas,” \$118 for workers deployed in “medium risk areas,” and \$176 for those in “high-risk areas.”

December

- President Duterte on December 30 [signed](#) a \$98 billion budget for 2022, an increase of 11.5 percent over the previous year, aimed at supporting economic recovery from Covid-19.

September

- On September 3, the Philippines [granted](#) an additional \$17 million to the Department of Health to pay for the special risk allowance program, a government-funded pay bonus for those directly treating and interfacing with Covid-19 patients during the national state of emergency.

August

- President Duterte on August 21 [ordered](#) the health and budget ministries to arrange payment for healthcare workers amid strike warnings by unions.

June

- The Department of Labor and Employment [announced](#) on June 1 that all qualified pensioners of the Employees’ Compensation Commission will receive \$419 in financial assistance beginning this month.
- The Quezon City Council on June 29 [approved](#) an ordinance to distribute over \$5 million in hazard pay to all those who physically reported for work during the enhanced community quarantine period.

April 2021

- The Department of the Interior and Local Government [announced](#) that the national government on April 7 will begin distributing assistance to citizens affected by the ECQ.
- The Department of Social Welfare and Development [said](#) on April 12 that authorities had disbursed only 8 percent of the \$472 million in financial assistance allocated for citizens in Metro Manila and surrounding provinces affected by the recent ECQ. The Department of the Interior and Local Government [assured](#) families that distribution would continue under the more relaxed MECQ.

- On April 12, President Duterte [urged](#) Congress to fast-track the pending Public Service Act, Foreign Investments Act, and Retail Trade Liberalization Act to further open the economy to foreign investors and aid the country's economic recovery.

December

- The House of Representatives' labor and employment committee on December 14 [approved](#) a measure providing 14-day paid pandemic leave to workers who are confirmed, probable, or suspected to be Covid-19 positive.

November

- The Manila city government on November 9 [provided](#) approximately \$2,000 in cash rewards to 73 barangays that have been free of Covid-19 for two months.
- President Duterte on November 16 [issued](#) two directives allocating additional benefits to healthcare workers who work directly with Covid-19 patients.

October

- On October 7, the government [announced](#) plans to distribute aid to the airline industry through loans and regulatory fee waivers.
- The Philippine Congress has [suspended](#) budget hearings until November 16, effectively blocking any new pandemic recovery legislation.
- The Philippine Department of Budget and Management on October 20 [announced](#) that just \$91 million out of \$2.8 billion allocated for the Bayanihan 2 recovery scheme had been released.

September

- The Bureau of Internal Revenue on September 1 extended a deadline for the registration of online merchants until September 30.
- At least three companies blacklisted by the Department of Budget and Management [secured](#) \$15 million in deals to supply personal protective equipment as the government eased procurement rules in response to the health crisis.
- The Department of Labor and Employment on September 9 [announced](#) that only a small portion of unemployed Filipinos had received their coronavirus-related financial assistance.
- President Duterte on September 11 [signed](#) into law a \$3.4 billion pandemic relief measure to expand healthcare and assist small businesses.

August

- The House of Representatives on August 9 [earmarked](#) about \$6 million in financial assistance for private school teachers and personnel affected by the coronavirus pandemic.
- The Senate on August 20 ratified a nearly \$3 billion national recovery bill, called Bayanihan 2, which would provide targeted assistance to the country's most affected workers and sectors.
- The City of Manila [allocated](#) \$3.1 million for hazard pay for city government employees who worked through the ECQ.

July

- The Department of Social Welfare and Development on July 7 revealed that only 1.3 million of an eligible 17 million citizens had actually received emergency cash aid.
- The Department of Trade and Industry on July 21 [approved](#) over \$5 million in loans for micro and small enterprises. Meanwhile, the state-run pension fund [extended](#) the deadline for Covid-19 Emergency Loan program applications.

June

- On June 4, the House of Representatives passed the Accelerated Recovery and Investments Stimulus for the Economy, or [ARISE](#), act. If approved by the Senate, the bill would seek to help more than 15.7 million workers, create 4.5 million jobs, and provide assistance to more than 5.5 million small and medium enterprises.
- The Duterte administration on June 24 announced that it was [seeking a record-breaking \\$85.9 billion budget](#) for 2021 to support the economic recovery from the pandemic.

May

- On May 12, House of Representatives Speaker Alan Peter Cayetano and eight other lawmakers [filed](#) the Covid-19 Unemployment Reduction Economic Stimulus Act of 2020 aimed at creating jobs in rural areas through infrastructure projects worth \$29 billion. More than 20 million families will receive government aid.

April

- On April 7, the Duterte administration announced a \$610 million "[Bayanihan Grant to Cities and Municipalities](#)" to assist local governments.

- On April 13, the government approved a \$1 billion wage subsidy package intended to support about 3.4 million small business workers. Workers qualifying for the financial assistance will receive about \$340 for two months.

March 2020

- On March 17, the Philippine government announced the entire country would be placed under a “state of calamity” for six months, enabling national and local governments to quickly access relief funds.
- On March 24, President Duterte signed into law [Republic Act No. 11469](#), granting him “special temporary power” for three months until June 24. The law allowed Duterte to direct the operations of private hospital and ships, reappropriation the Executive Department’s budget, and access \$5.36 billion from various government agencies to mitigate the potential economic fallout of the pandemic.
- On March 30, the government [approved](#) a \$3.9 billion social protection program for low-income families and health workers.

Economic Projections

- Socioeconomic Planning Secretary Karl Kendrick Chua [said](#) on January 27 that the economy grew 7.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2021, beating expectations.
- The World Bank on January 12 [projected](#) that the Philippine economy would rebound to 5.9 percent in 2022, showing no change from its previous prediction. It forecasted economic growth to reach 5.7 percent in 2023.
- First Metro Investment Corporation in January [projected](#) the Philippine economy will grow between 6–7 percent in 2022.
- HSBC in January 2022 [reduced](#) its 2022 growth projections for the Philippines from 6.5 percent to 6.2 percent.
- In December, the ADB [revised](#) its 2021 economic growth projection for the Philippines to 5.1 percent in 2021, up from its previous forecast of 4.5 percent in September 2021. It also projected the Philippine economy to grow by 6 percent in 2022, up from its earlier prediction of 5.5 percent.
- The IMF in its October 2021 World Economic Outlook [projected](#) the Philippines’ 2021 GDP growth to be 3.2 percent, down from 6.9 percent previously reported in April. The IMF projects 6.3 percent growth in 2022.
- The Philippine Statistics Authority on June 8 [announced](#) that unemployment rose to 8.7 percent in April 2021.

- Governor of the central bank Benjamin Diokno [said](#) in May 2021 that the Philippine economy could grow by 6 percent in 2021 as a Covid-19 vaccination drive allows businesses to reopen.
- The Philippines' Development Budget Coordination Committee [revised](#) its 2021 GDP growth projection to between 6 and 7 percent, down from an earlier estimate of 6.5 to 7.5 percent.
- Unemployment [fell](#) to 7.1 percent in March 2021.
- The ADB in April [found](#) that the Philippines contracted 9.6 percent in 2020.
- The Philippines' unemployment rate [rose](#) to 8.8 percent in February, according to the Philippine Statistics Authority.

Singapore

Public Health Response

February

- The Ministry of Manpower on February 1 [announced](#) that individuals with a work pass must be fully vaccinated to apply for a new pass, renew an existing pass, or change employers.
- The Health Sciences Authority on February 3 [approved](#) Paxlovid, Pfizer's Covid-19 antiviral pill, for use in Singapore.
- The Ministry of Health on February 5 [issued](#) new guidelines declaring that individuals who have tested positive for Covid-19 via antigen rapid test are no longer required to obtain a doctor's letter certifying that they have recovered in order to return to work or school.
- On February 12, Singapore [received](#) its first batch of Pfizer's Paxlovid pill, an antiviral treatment for Covid-19 patients.
- Singapore on February 14 [granted](#) interim authorization for Novavax's Covid-19 vaccine for individuals 18 and older.
- On February 15, Health Minister Ong Ye Kung [announced](#) that Covid-19 patients with mild symptoms can take a supervised rapid Covid-19 test at Quick Test Centres that will post their results on their HealthHub record.

- Moderna on February 15 [announced](#) that it would open a subsidiary branch in Singapore.
- The Indonesian government on February 15 [granted](#) approval for a travel bubble from Singapore to the islands of Batam, Bintan, and Karimun.
- On February 16, the government [announced](#) that households and workplaces could hold social gatherings in groups consisting of up to five people starting February 25.
- On February 16, the government [announced](#) that routine testing for Covid-19 will no longer be mandatory for workers unless they are in close contact with people who are at risk of contracting life-threatening Covid-19 symptoms starting February 18.
- On February 16, the government [announced](#) that entry approval requirements for fully vaccinated long-term pass holders will be removed starting February 21.
- On February 16, Singapore [announced](#) that it would expand quarantine-free travel to individuals from Hong Kong, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates later in the same month.
- The Philippine government on February 22 [announced](#) that fully vaccinated tourists can undergo quarantine-free travel to Singapore starting March 4.
- On February 22, Singapore [announced](#) that long-term pass holders who travel through its VTL scheme will no longer have to apply for a travel pass or take a Covid-19 PCR test once they arrive at the airport. They will be required to take a rapid test at any testing center within 24 hours of their arrival instead.

January 2022

- On January 4, Singapore [announced](#) that starting January 10, multiple siblings aged 5–11 may receive vaccines at the same time as long as one of them has an appointment.
- On January 4, Singapore [announced](#) that individuals holding a work pass, long-term pass, or renewing their permanent residency must be fully vaccinated starting February 1.
- On January 5, Singapore [announced](#) that students enrolled in the Ministry of Education's schools and madrasas from first to third grade could register to be vaccinated. All other students will be allowed to register starting January 6.
- On January 6, the government [announced](#) that individuals would need to receive a booster shot to be considered fully vaccinated starting February 14.
- Pharmaceutical company Hyphens Pharma [launched](#) the first e-pharmacy in Singapore to be registered under the Health Sciences Authority on January 13. The e-pharmacy,

WellAway, acts as a digital platform where registered doctors can give e-prescriptions to patients and have the prescribed medicine delivered to patients within three hours to their homes. The service is aimed at Covid-19 patients and others who are self-isolating or otherwise limiting contact with people outside the home.

- Unvaccinated workers will be unable to [access](#) company offices starting on January 15. A prior concession that allowed unvaccinated employees who test negative to enter their workplaces will be repealed, according to a government advisory.
- The Ministry of Health disclosed on January 18 that it is [collaborating](#) with the local telehealth startup Doctor Anywhere to pilot a virtually supervised Covid-19 antigen rapid test known as “tele-ART.”
- On January 18, the Life Insurance Association of Singapore [announced](#) that it has extended hospitalization coverage for Covid-19 vaccination complications under its Integrated Shield Plans until the end of 2022.
- Singapore on January 21 [reduced](#) the required isolation period from 10 to 7 days for fully vaccinated adults and children under 12 who were previously infected with Covid-19 and showed symptoms.
- Singapore on January 21 [announced](#) that inbound travelers using Vaccinated Travel Lanes (VTLs) are no longer required to undergo supervised Covid-19 tests upon entry.
- Singapore on January 21 [extended](#) eligibility for Covid-19 booster doses to teens aged 12–17, beginning March 14.
- Starting January 25, children aged 5–11 can [walk into](#) any pediatric vaccination center with their parents to receive a vaccine without an appointment.
- On January 29, Singapore and Taiwan agreed to recognize each other’s vaccination certificates.

December

- On December 2, Singapore’s Health Sciences Authority [permitted](#) the use of Cue Health’s self-administered Covid-19 test.
- On December 3, Singapore [announced](#) that visitors with travel history to Ghana, Malawi, and Nigeria within the last 14 days will not be allowed to enter the country starting December 5.
- On December 6, Merck and Hilleman Laboratories [announced](#) an investment of \$58 million to create a pilot manufacturing facility designed to develop Covid-19 vaccines in Singapore.

- The Ministry of Health [announced](#) that it will stop issuing daily press releases on Covid-19 infection statistics starting December 7.
- On December 7, the government [required](#) that individuals arriving in Singapore through its Vaccinated Travel Lanes take a PCR test upon arrival and multiple rapid antigen tests throughout their first week in the country.
- Singapore on December 7 [delayed](#) opening VTLs with Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates until further notice.
- Singapore on December 8 [canceled](#) Covid-19 medical coverage for unvaccinated patients.
- Singapore on December 10 [approved](#) the Pfizer vaccine for children ages 5 to 11, with vaccinations set to begin before the end of 2021.
- AstraZeneca [announced](#) on December 10 that it has signed a purchase agreement with Singapore for Evusheld, an antibody drug to treat Covid-19. The first shipments are set to arrive before 2022.
- The Ministry of Health [approved](#) booster shots for those aged 18 to 29 years old beginning December 14.
- The Ministry of Health [announced](#) on December 14 that it is ramping up capacity in public hospitals and intensive care units to prepare for a potential surge of Omicron cases.
- The Ministry of Health [announced](#) on December 14 that half of work-from-home employees will be allowed to return to the office starting in the new year.
- The Ministry of Health on December 14 [announced](#) that unvaccinated individuals will no longer be allowed to perform a pre-event test in lieu of being fully vaccinated, starting January 1, 2022.
- The Ministry of Trade and Industry [announced](#) on December 14 that the daily maximum number of travelers allowed to use the land-based portion of the Vaccinated Travel Lane with Malaysia will increase starting December 20.
- Singapore's Land Transport Authority on December 14 [announced](#) that carpool drivers must undergo weekly supervised Covid-19 tests.

- Singapore on December 16 [announced](#) that travelers staying in hotels who have tested positive for Covid-19 or are close contacts of Covid-19 cases will be required to recover or self-isolate in their hotel rooms.
- Singapore on December 21 [announced](#) that Covid-19 vaccination for children aged 5 to 11 will begin December 27.
- Singapore on December 22 [suspended](#) the sale of VTL flight tickets for travel into Singapore from December 23 to January 20. Travelers who had previously purchased tickets will still be allowed to travel via the VTL scheme. The freeze on ticket sales also applies to the [Singapore-Malaysia land VTL](#), although the number of travelers allowed through the land VTL will be halved to the equivalent of 48 buses each day beginning January 21. Travelers entering Singapore through the VTL will face stricter [enforcement](#) of testing requirements.
- The Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore on December 22 [announced](#) it will enhance safety procedures for all airport workers, including stricter Covid-19 testing requirements.
- On December 24, Singapore [announced](#) that people with two doses of the Sinovac vaccine can walk into select vaccination centers to receive a third dose without an appointment.
- Singapore on December 27 [lifted](#) the travel ban imposed on Botswana, Eswatini, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.
- On December 27, Singapore [began](#) vaccinating children between the ages of 5–11 using the Pfizer vaccine.

November

- On November 1, the People's Association [resumed](#) offering community classes for fully vaccinated seniors aged 60 and older after suspending the activities amid the pandemic.
- Beginning November 1, Singaporeans, permanent residents, and long-term pass holders aged 30 and older who [received](#) their second vaccine dose six months prior may receive their Moderna booster shots at any of the nine Moderna vaccination centers without scheduling appointments.
- Starting November 8, Singapore will [open](#) reciprocal quarantine-free travel lanes with Switzerland and Australia.
- On November 9, Singapore [announced](#) that starting December 8, the government will stop covering the medical bills of unvaccinated Covid-19 patients.

- Singapore on November 10 [lifted](#) its ban on music in restaurants and bars, saying it would now allow these establishments to play “soft recorded music.” The ban was originally enacted based on the rationale that loud or heavy background noise encourages people to speak louder, increasing the risk of spreading Covid-19.
- Singapore [announced](#) on November 15 that beginning on December 3, it will permit up to 3,000 fully vaccinated migrant workers living in dormitories to visit public places each day, up from 3,000 visitors per week.
- The Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore and the Singapore Shipping Association [announced](#) on November 15 that they have inoculated over 8,000 foreign crewmembers with at least one Moderna vaccine dose since April 2021 and expect to distribute 12,000 additional doses through June 2022.
- On November 15, the Ministry of Health [announced](#) that, by the end of November, fully vaccinated individuals may dine at hawker centers in groups of up to five people, but will be required to log their visit via the SafeEntry app.
- The Ministry of Health began [piloting](#) its new Vaccination-Differentiated Safe Management Measures and Test protocol, which will apply to large events, on November 15 at the [Milken Institute Asia Summit](#) and on November 16 at the Bloomberg New Economy [Forum](#).
- Singapore and South Korea [opened](#) a reciprocal quarantine-free travel lane for fully vaccinated passengers on November 15.
- Singapore [announced](#) on November 15 that it signed an agreement with Pfizer to purchase an unspecified number of Covid-19 vaccines for children aged 5 to 11 years old.
- Australia on November 18 [returned](#) 500,000 Pfizer doses to Singapore as part of a reciprocal vaccine sharing agreement made in August.
- On November 20, Singapore [expanded](#) the maximum size of groups allowed to engage in social interactions from two to five individuals.
- On November 26, Singapore [announced](#) that it would extend its vaccinated travel lanes to Thailand, Cambodia, Fiji, Maldives, Sri Lanka, and Turkey.
- Singapore on November 26 [announced](#) that it would restrict entry to travelers with recent travel history to Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.

- On November 26, Singapore announced that it will [issue](#) Covid-19 health certificates compatible with the European Union's Digital Covid Certificate system beginning on December 7.
- On November 29, Singapore will [open](#) reciprocal quarantine-free travel for fully vaccinated individuals from Indonesia, India, Finland, Sweden, and Malaysia.
- Malaysia and Singapore on November 29 [opened](#) reciprocal land and air travel lanes for fully vaccinated individuals.
- Singapore on November 30 [announced](#) that it would pause the relaxation of social measures and implement stricter rules for travelers entering Singapore.

October

- Singapore [announced](#) on October 5 that it will allow fully vaccinated foreign domestic workers to enter the country beginning on November 1.
- On October 5, the Ministry of Health [extended](#) its ban on in-person visits to residential care homes to October 24.
- U.S. pharmaceutical company Merck & Co. [announced](#) on October 6 that it signed an agreement with Singapore to provide access to molnupiravir, an experimental oral Covid-19 treatment drug, once the drug receives regulatory approval in Singapore.
- Singapore on October 9 [announced](#) the expansion of its vaccinated travel lane scheme to eight additional countries. Effective October 19, fully vaccinated travelers from Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States, as well as unvaccinated children under 12, will be able to enter Singapore without undergoing quarantine measures.
- Singapore's Ministry of Health on October 9 [announced](#) that individuals 30 and older as well as all healthcare and frontline workers who were fully vaccinated at least six months ago will be eligible for booster mRNA vaccination shots.
- Singapore on October 9 [announced](#) that PCR tests will be reserved for individuals who are unwell and have Covid-19 symptoms, while rapid antigen tests will be used for community testing and contact tracing.
- The Ministry of Education on October 10 [announced](#) that students who are in close contact with Covid-19 cases will be able to return to school if they demonstrate no signs of illness and have a negative rapid antigen test result.
- Singapore [announced](#) that effective October 10, home recovery will be expanded to become the default care arrangement for all Covid-19 patients other than partially or unvaccinated individuals 50 and older and vaccinated individuals aged 80 and older.

- Singapore [announced](#) that travelers from 18 countries that are not covered by the vaccinated travel lane scheme will be eligible to serve a shortened seven-day stay-home period effective October 12.
- Singapore's Covid-19 multi-ministry task force [announced](#) the expansion of vaccination-differentiated safe management measures, effective October 13. According to the new measures, only fully vaccinated individuals, children 12 and younger, individuals who have recovered from Covid-19, and unvaccinated people with a valid negative test result will be allowed to enter shopping malls. Unvaccinated individuals will not be allowed to dine in at hawker centers and coffee shops.
- On October 19, Singapore's Immigration and Checkpoints Authority [announced](#) that they had seized 23,100 tablets of ivermectin at Singapore's border between September 10 and October 6, as the drug's popularity has surged due to the false perception it can cure Covid-19.
- Singapore's Land Transport Authority on October 19 [closed](#) eight bus interchanges associated with the spread of Covid-19 clusters.
- On October 20, Singapore [welcomed](#) the first travelers under its expanded quarantine-free visitor program. Singapore will now extend quarantine-free lanes of travel to arrivals from Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These lanes have already been open to arrivals from Germany and Brunei. Quarantine-free travel will open to arrivals from South Korea starting in mid-November.
- On October 20, Singapore [extended](#) Covid-19 health measures until November 21. The measures include limiting group sizes for social gatherings and encouraging businesses to have employees work from home.
- In a press conference on October 20, Finance Minister Lawrence Wong [said](#) the rules forbidding unvaccinated people from dining at hawker centers and coffee shops, which were implemented October 14, will be fine-tuned due to negative feedback from stallholders. Stallholders will not need to check patrons' vaccination status. Instead, safe distancing enforcement officers will enforce the rules.
- Singapore's health minister Ong Ye Kung [said](#) on October 20 that the government may use the Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act to prosecute individuals who spread falsehoods about Covid-19 treatment. This will include those who claim that ivermectin is an effective treatment for the disease.
- On October 21, the Ministry of Health [extended](#) its ban on in-person visits to residential care homes and hospital wards until November 21.

- On October 22, the Ministry of Health [launched](#) a campaign to distribute 1.54 million Covid-19 antigen rapid tests to households via the delivery service SingPost through December 7.
- The Ministry of Health [announced](#) on October 23 that it will include Sinovac in its national vaccination program, encouraging people who have received at least one dose of Sinovac to complete a three-dose inoculation regimen. However, Singapore will not offer Sinovac as a booster shot for individuals who have already received mRNA vaccines.
- The Ministry of Health [announced](#) on October 23 that beginning January 1, 2022, employees must be fully vaccinated, have recovered from Covid-19 within the last 270 days, or provide proof of a negative Covid-19 test to return to their workplaces.
- On October 25, the Ministry of Education began [requiring](#) primary school students to take a rapid antigen test every two weeks until schools close for holidays in November.
- The Immigration and Checkpoints Authority [announced](#) on October 26 that foreign maids returning to Singapore may fulfill their quarantine periods in their employers' homes.
- The Ministry of Manpower [announced](#) that starting on October 30, it will expand its community visitation program to allow 3,000 fully vaccinated migrant workers to visit Little India and Geylang Serai for up to 8 hours per visit.
- On October 30, the Ministry of Health [began](#) offering the Sinovac vaccine by appointment. On October 31, the Ministry of Health began offering the Sinovac vaccine to seniors without appointments.

September

- Singapore [announced](#) on September 6 that it would expand its mandatory Covid-19 testing program to include more workers in the service sector and increase the frequency of testing from once every two weeks to once a week.
- The Ministry of Manpower [announced](#) on September 7 that employers must require all staff to work from home for 14 days if a single employee tests positive for Covid-19 within a week of coming onsite to work.
- On September 8, Singapore [launched](#) reciprocal quarantine-free air travel with Germany and Brunei for fully vaccinated individuals.
- Starting September 9, all travelers [entering](#) Singapore from countries in Singapore's three highest risk categories must show border officials a negative Covid-19 test result taken within 48 hours before departure.

- Starting September 13, the Ministry of Manpower will [ease](#) movement restrictions for vaccinated migrant workers living in dormitories while maintaining frequent testing and strict movement protocols for unvaccinated workers.
- The government on September 13 [reduced](#) the quarantine period for those infected with Covid-19 from 14 days to 10 days, due to the shorter incubation period of the Delta variant.
- Singapore on September 14 [launched](#) its nationwide booster shot campaign, beginning with those over 60 and immunocompromised individuals who received their second dose over six months ago.
- Seniors in nursing homes began [receiving](#) Covid-19 booster shots on September 15.
- Singapore on September 17 [announced](#) that effective September 23, individuals with a 21-day travel history to Poland and Saudi Arabia who wish to enter Singapore will be allowed to serve a shortened seven-day stay-home notice. The Ministry of Health that same day also [announced](#) that individuals with a travel history to Indonesia within the last 21 days will be allowed to transit in Singapore, reversing earlier restrictions imposed in July.
- Singapore's Ministry of Health on September 18 [allowed](#) fully vaccinated individuals up to 69 years old to recover at home.
- Singapore's Ministry of Manpower on September 20 [issued](#) revised guidelines on implementing "snap" work-from-home measures in the event that Covid-19 cases are detected at a workplace.
- Singapore on September 20 [received](#) 101,000 doses of the Sinovac vaccine purchased by private healthcare institutions under the Special Access Route scheme.
- The Ministry of Health on September 22 [announced](#) that no visitors will be allowed in hospital wards effective September 24 until October 23.
- On September 24, Malaysia and Singapore [announced](#) that they would recognize each other's vaccination certificates to allow travel between the two countries.
- Health Minister Ong Ye Kung on September 24 [announced](#) plans to improve Covid-19 home recovery services by increasing volunteer community support, expanding the number of hotline operations, increasing telemedicine resources, and securing assistance from the Singapore Armed Forces.
- On September 24, Singapore [announced](#) it would expand its Covid-19 booster shot program in early October.

- On September 27, Singapore [tightened](#) Covid-19 public health measures by limiting in-person gatherings from five to two people and encouraging people to work from home.
- On September 29, the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore, in collaboration with the Singapore Shipping Association and Fullerton Health Group, [launched](#) a program to offer same-day vaccination appointments to international seafarers undergoing crew changes in Singapore.

August

- The government [suspended](#) visits to all hospital wards for two weeks beginning August 5.
- On August 6, Singapore's government [announced](#) that it would start relaxing Covid-19 restrictions in the weeks ahead as the proportion of the vaccinated population increases.
- Singapore's Health Sciences Authority on August 8 [approved](#) the commencement of local clinical trials for two vaccines developed by SingHealth and a U.S. company, Arcturus Therapeutics, to target Covid-19 variants.
- National Development Minister Desmond Lee on August 8 [announced](#) that rapid antigen tests would soon be made mandatory for construction workers.
- On August 8, the government [raised](#) the cap on group dining from two to five people if they are fully vaccinated.
- On August 10, the government [announced](#) that it would ease border restrictions on August 20, allowing fully vaccinated travelers from Australia, Austria, Canada, Germany, Italy, Norway, South Korea, and Switzerland to quarantine at home rather than in government-run facilities
- The Ministry of Health on August 10 [announced](#) that a new stock of the Sinovac vaccine was expected to arrive in four to six weeks.
- On August 10, the Ministry of Manpower said fully vaccinated individuals with work passes and their dependents would be allowed to enter Singapore even if they had recently traveled to high-risk countries.
- On August 11, Health Minister Ong Ye Kung said individuals who received Covid-19 vaccinations overseas could visit designated clinics to verify their records for use in Singapore.
- On August 16, Singapore [announced](#) plans to allow vaccinated business travelers from Germany, Australia, Canada, and South Korea to enter the city-state in September.

- The Ministry of Health [announced](#) on August 18 that short-term work and special pass holders who have been in Singapore for at least 60 days may participate in the national vaccination program.
- Up to half of Singapore's workforce will be allowed to [return](#) to their offices starting August 19.
- Every household in Singapore may [collect](#) 50 medical-grade surgical masks and 25 N-95 masks at selected supermarkets and malls beginning August 26 through an initiative of state-owned Temasek Holding's philanthropy arm
- Singapore on August 19 [announced](#) it will designate countries into four categories with differentiated border measures for each based on their perceived risk of infections.
- Singapore on August 19 [announced](#) that fully vaccinated residents can travel to and from Germany and Brunei without having to serve a stay-at-home period starting September 8.
- Singapore on August 19 [announced](#) that it would begin a pilot program for mildly ill Covid-19 patients to recover from home starting August 30.
- Singapore on August 19 [canceled](#) plans to launch a quarantine-free travel bubble with Hong Kong.
- Singapore on August 20 [began](#) allowing inbound travelers who have been fully inoculated with a World Health Organization (WHO)-approved vaccine to be eligible for vaccination-differentiated safe management measures, including the ability to dine in without needing to go through "pre-event testing."
- Singapore's Ministry of Manpower, the National Trades Union Congress, and the Singapore National Employers Federation on August 23 [issued](#) an advisory calling for all employers to implement a regime for vaccination or mandate regular testing for employees. Employers may also now ask staff who are eligible but have not yet received their vaccine to pay for costs associated with regular testing.
- The Ministry of Health on August 28 began a month-long campaign to [mail](#) every household in Singapore six rapid antigen self-test kits.
- Starting August 30, Singapore's Sea Crew Vaccination Initiative (Seavax) will [offer](#) the Pfizer or Moderna vaccines to non-resident, foreign seafarers docking in Singapore for more than 30 days and working in the supply of essential goods or ferrying passengers.
- Starting August 30, Singaporean citizens, long-term pass holders, and permanent residents [entering](#) Singapore with travel history to New Zealand within 21 days before departure must take a Covid-19 test upon arrival, quarantine at home for one week regardless of the test result, and take another Covid test before leaving quarantine.

Meanwhile, Singapore loosened similar restrictions that previously applied to travelers from China's Jiangsu Province.

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs [announced](#) on August 31 that Singapore sent 500,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Australia, while Australia will send back the same quantity in December 2021 as part of a dose-sharing agreement.

July

- Siemens and BioNTech on July 1 [announced](#) plans to build a Covid-19 vaccine facility in Singapore to expand global production.
- The Singapore government on July 1 [announced](#) that it would offer Sinovac shots to people allergic to mRNA vaccines as part of a study to understand vaccine immunity.
- Singapore will allow all residents ages 12 and older to book vaccinations starting July 2.
- On July 2, the government [selected](#) seven private healthcare institutions to administer the government's stock of the Sinovac vaccine.
- On July 7, Singapore announced that it would be excluding Sinovac vaccines in its national vaccination count..
- Singapore on July 7 announced that groups of up to five people are allowed to dine out together starting July 12 following a fall in community cases.
- Singapore's Ministry of Health on July 9 [announced](#) that individuals taking the Pfizer vaccine would be eligible to receive a second dose after three weeks instead of four.
- Singapore's Ministry of Health on July 10 [reduced](#) the number of border entry approvals for individuals arriving from Indonesia who are not Singaporean citizens or permanent residents.
- The government on July 14 [announced](#) that long-term pass holders and short-term visitors with recent travel history to Myanmar will be barred from entering or transiting through Singapore.
- Singapore on July 18 announced the temporary closure of its primary seafood import hub, the Jurong Fishery Port, due to a Covid-19 cluster. The port receives approximately 30 percent of Singapore's total seafood imports.
- A Hong Kong government spokesperson [said](#) on July 20 that the long-awaited quarantine-free travel bubble between Hong Kong and Singapore will be reviewed in August, when Covid-19 conditions are expected to be more favorable.

- Singapore on July 22 [returned](#) to its Phase 2 (heightened alert) status, putting in place enhanced restrictions including limiting social gatherings to two people and banning indoor and outdoor dining.
- Finance Minister Lawrence Wong on July 26 [announced](#) that all households in Singapore will receive Covid-19 self-testing kits.
- Singapore's Expert Committee on Covid-19 Vaccination on July 28 [announced](#) that individuals who are severely immunocompromised can now receive the Covid-19 vaccine.
- The Health Sciences Authority on July 28 [approved](#) 11 applications for private hospitals and clinics to bring in and administer Sinovac via a special access route.
- Singapore on July 31 [announced](#) tighter border measures for arrivals with a recent travel history to Australia and China's Jiangsu Province. The measures include new quarantine orders and mandatory PCR testing.

June

- Singapore [opened](#) registration for the Pfizer vaccine on June 1 to Singaporeans aged 12 and older.
- The Ministry of Health on June 2 [announced](#) that the Sinovac Covid-19 vaccine would be approved under Singapore's "special access route" system after the drug was approved for use by the WHO. The special access route allows vaccines not yet approved by the government of Singapore to be acquired by private businesses.
- Singapore on June 10 [widened](#) its vaccination policy to include people older than 12 and those who have recovered from an earlier Covid-19 infection.
- The governments of Singapore and Australia on June 10 [declared](#) a joint initiative to create an air travel bubble between the two countries.
- On June 14, the Ministry of Health [increased](#) capacity limits for businesses to 50 percent, the first in a two-step process to ease the Covid-19 lockdown.
- The government [announced](#) on June 14 that it would tighten border restrictions for travelers from Fiji, requiring them to serve a 21-day quarantine period at a dedicated facility.
- The multi-ministry task force tackling Covid-19 [stated](#) on June 16 that it is reviewing the timing and scope of the second stage of reopening the economy amid a major infection outbreak in Bukit Merah.

- The Ministry of Health on June 16 announced that 24 private healthcare institutions have been selected to administer the government's supply of Sinovac vaccines, which are not approved for official use. A single dose will cost between \$7.44 and \$18.60.
- Singapore [announced](#) on June 21 that restaurants would be allowed to resume indoor dining, but in groups of no more than two.
- On June 18, the multi-ministry Covid-19 task force [announced](#) that people who visit hot spots on a day when Covid-19 cases are detected will have to undergo mandatory swab testing and stay isolated until they receive their results. Employees working in settings with unmasked customers must also [undergo](#) regular Covid-19 testing.
- Singapore [announced](#) on June 23 that it will receive a batch of Comirnaty vaccines, which are Pfizer doses manufactured in Europe.
- Beginning on June 24, the stay-at-home period for arrivals from high-risk countries will be [shortened](#) to 14 days.
- Singapore [announced](#) on June 24 that it intends to almost double the number of daily vaccine doses administered to 800,000.
- The multi-ministry task force [announced](#) on June 24 that Singapore is drawing up a blueprint for Covid-19 becoming endemic. The plan includes booster shots, a shift away from daily case monitoring, and a return of mass gatherings.
- As part of Singapore's move toward a new phase of battling the pandemic, the Ministry of Health [announced](#) on June 29 that it will no longer disclose details of new community cases such as individuals' age, occupation, and travel history
- The Ministry of Health on June 30 [required](#) recipients of the Sinovac vaccine to undergo pre-event testing due to a lack of information on its efficacy.

May

- On May 2, Singapore [announced](#) a ban on entry or transit for visitors with recent travel history to Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Travelers from Thailand will also have to serve their 14-day quarantine at a dedicated facility and are no longer allowed to quarantine at their place of residence.
- On May 4, Singapore [announced](#) tighter curbs on social gatherings and stricter border measures, including a 21-day quarantine on most inbound travelers and the closure of gyms and fitness centers.
- Singapore on May 10 [began](#) mass testing at airports and seaports for Covid-19.

- Pfizer’s vaccine partner BioNTech [announced](#) May 10 that it would set up a new Asia headquarters in Singapore to produce its Covid-19 vaccine and other medicines. The new facility will be operational by 2023.
- Singapore [announced](#) May 12 that it would cancel the Singapore Open, a world-renowned badminton tournament, which was scheduled for June 1–6.
- Singapore [announced](#) new restrictions on May 14 that limit social gatherings to two people and halt dining in at restaurants.
- A cross-border travel agreement between Singapore and Malaysia to facilitate trips for compassionate reasons such as funerals and visits to loved ones who are critically ill will [begin](#) on May 17.
- On May 18, Singapore [authorized](#) the use of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine for those aged 12 to 15 years old.
- Starting on May 19, people between 40 and 44 years old will be [allowed](#) to register for vaccinations.
- Effective May 19, Singapore will [shut down](#) in-person education, mandating all primary and secondary schools and junior colleges to shift to home-based learning until the end of the school term. and junior colleges to shift to home-based learning until the end of the school term.
- As of May 19, the Multi-Ministry Taskforce will [prioritize](#) first doses of the Covid-19 vaccine by extending the interval between first and second doses to between six and eight weeks. eight weeks.
- Singapore on May 24 [granted](#) provisional authorization for a Covid-19 breath test that can generate results within one minute.
- Singapore’s Ministry of Health on May 26 [announced](#) that Singaporeans and permanent residents returning to Singapore must test negative for Covid-19 prior to travel.
- Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong on May 31 [announced](#) that Singapore would ease restrictions after June 13. Prime Minister Lee also announced that “DIY” self-administered Covid-19 test kits would be made available for sale at pharmacies, that individuals over 60 were eligible for “walk-in” vaccines without an appointment, and that students above the age of 12 would be eligible for the vaccine beginning June 1.

April

- Singapore Airlines flights to Hong Kong were [suspended](#) after the airline breached one of the city's "trigger points" for Covid-19 testing requirements, the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore said on April 2.
- Singapore's aviation regulator [announced](#) on April 5 that the country will accept visitors who use a mobile travel pass containing digital certificates for Covid-19 tests and vaccines beginning May 1.
- Senior Minister of State for Health Janil Puthuchearu [announced](#) in Parliament on April 5 that the government will allow people under the age of 45 to schedule their Covid-19 vaccination starting in June.
- On April 16, Singapore's Ministry of Trade and Industry [announced](#) that vaccinated Malaysian cargo drivers may use vaccination cards or the TraceTogether app as verification for their vaccination status when entering Singapore, in lieu of on-arrival testing.
- The Ministry of Health on April 20 announced new border measures to take effect on April 22. Travelers from India will serve longer stay-home notices. Travelers from Hong Kong can serve a shorter seven-day stay-home notice at a personal residence. The entry ban for travelers from the United Kingdom and South Africa has been lifted. Fully vaccinated Singaporean officials will be allowed to go on official trips as long as they adhere to a stringent testing and self-isolation regime.
- On April 22, the Ministry of Health [announced](#) that starting June 1, only the TraceTogether app or token will be accepted for SafeEntry check-in at all higher-risk venues, including malls, restaurants, gyms, workplaces, and places of worship.
- Singapore on April 24 banned long-term pass holders and short-term visitors who have traveled to India within the last 14 days from entering the city-state.
- The annual Shangri-La Dialogue is scheduled to [resume](#) as an in-person event this year. The dialogue will take place from June 4 to 5, and an event "bubble" will be centered on the Singapore hotel venue, according to a letter sent to delegates on April 24.
- Singapore [announced](#) on April 26 that the long-delayed travel bubble with Hong Kong will finally allow quarantine-free trips starting on May 26.
- On April 30, Singapore tightened safety measures amid a spike in coronavirus cases before the Labor Day weekend, [announcing](#) capacity reductions at malls, attractions, and large standalone stores.

March

- Singapore will [not require](#) proof of vaccination to enter the country, the government announced on March 1. It will instead continue to rely on post-arrival testing.

- On March 9, Singapore [announced](#) that it would extend its national Covid-19 vaccination drive to more high-risk groups and essential workers, including teachers, postal workers, and migrant workers. Malaysian cargo drivers eligible for the vaccine will be [selected](#) based on their frequency of travel between the two countries.
- The Connect@Changi facility for business travelers [welcomed](#) its first visitors on March 9.
- Singapore on March 10 [announced](#) that it would begin vaccinating migrant workers who have not been infected with Covid-19.
- Singapore on March 17 will [begin](#) operations at seven more Covid-19 vaccination centers across the country, with four offering the Moderna vaccine. The Ministry of Health also announced that citizens and permanent residents may apply to get their vaccines early if they have an urgent need.
- On March 18, the foreign ministers of Singapore and New Zealand [discussed](#) the possibility of recognizing each other's digital health and Covid-19 vaccination certificates.
- On March 23, the foreign ministers of Singapore and Malaysia [reaffirmed](#) their countries' commitment to recognize each other's coronavirus vaccination certificates in an effort to revive cross-border travel. The digital certificates will [use](#) blockchain technology and include a traceability feature that tells the exact batch of the vaccine vial used for inoculation.
- On March 24, the government [announced](#) that it would relax workplace measures to allow more people to return to offices and permit larger gatherings beginning April 5.
- Singapore on March 24 [announced](#) that people aged 45 to 59 years old could begin to register for vaccinations.
- Singapore's Ministry of Health [announced](#) on March 24 that it would increase the number of guests allowed at weddings, performances, and sports competitions with pre-event testing, effective April 24.

February

- All 20 government-run health clinics in Singapore began offering Covid-19 vaccinations on February 1.
- Second Minister for Manpower Tan See Leng [announced](#) on February 1 that migrant workers in dormitories will be vaccinated by the end of this year, the same timeline as for the rest of Singapore. Migrant workers will be prioritized based on the risk of the dormitory in which they reside.

- The Health Sciences Authority on February 3 [authorized](#) use of Moderna's Covid-19 vaccine. The first shipments will arrive in March.
- The government announced on February 3 that workers in the construction, marine, and petroleum/chemical processing sectors arriving from higher-risk countries will be [required](#) to stay at a designated facility for 21 days.
- On February 9, the Ministry of Health [announced](#) that it will tighten its border measures for people with travel history to Vietnam, while loosening measures for travelers from New South Wales, Australia.
- On February 16, Deputy Prime Minister Heng Swee Keat [announced](#) a \$3.6 billion budget to fund public health measures, including free vaccinations for residents.
- On February 17, Singapore [received](#) its first shipment of the Moderna vaccine.
- Starting February 18, international business travelers will be able to [stay](#) and conduct meetings at the Connect@Changi business facility without the need to quarantine on arrival.

January

- On January 13, Health Minister Gan Kim Yong [announced](#) that Singapore had vaccinated more than 6,200 people against Covid-19 and would continue to ramp up the pace. He also [announced](#) that four vaccination centers will be established by the end of January to facilitate rapid vaccination of the general public.
- Singapore began [vaccinating](#) seniors against Covid-19, with residents in Tanjong Pagar and Ang Mo Kio receiving their first dose of the vaccine on January 27.

December

- On December 1, Singapore and Hong Kong [announced](#) an indefinite delay in implementing their planned travel bubble.
- On December 9, three bars and pubs were [allowed](#) to reopen for two months under a small-scale pilot program for the nightlife industry.
- Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong on December 14 announced that Singapore had [approved](#) the use of Pfizer's coronavirus vaccine and the first shipment will arrive by year's end.
- Singapore will [enter](#) Phase 3 of its reopening on December 28, according to Prime Minister Lee. Social gatherings of up to eight people will be permitted and capacity limits in public places will be increased.

- The government on December 15 announced that from the second half of January 2021, short-term business travelers arriving in Singapore through new segregated travel lane arrangements will no longer need to be quarantined.
- Singapore and Vietnam [agreed](#) on December 15 to “expeditiously conclude ongoing discussions” on a “green lane” agreement for essential business and official travel.
- On December 23, Singapore [announced](#) that it would bar long-term pass holders and short-term visitors who had traveled to the United Kingdom within the past 14 days from entering or transiting the city-state.
- On December 24, Singapore [required](#) all visitors from South Korea to serve their 14-day quarantines at dedicated facilities due to a “sustained surge in cases” there.
- On December 30, Singapore [began](#) vaccinating healthcare workers.

November

- The Islamic Religious Council of Singapore on November 1 [announced](#) that 10 mosques will participate in a pilot project to increase the number of worshippers per session to 250 by the end of the year, with attendees required to use the TraceTogether app or token.
- The Ministry of Education on November 3 [postponed](#) its requirement for students to use the TraceTogether token for entry into schools until all tokens are given out.
- Singapore announced on November 6 that a limited number of nightlife establishments will be allowed to [reopen](#) with Covid-19 safety measures in place under a pilot program.
- The Ministry of Health announced on November 10 that foreign travelers planning to enter Singapore from high-risk countries will need to [take](#) a Covid-19 test within 72 hours before departure.
- Students aged seven and older must [use](#) the TraceTogether app or token beginning December 1.
- Singapore announced on November 10 that coronavirus tests will be [available](#) for all individuals from an approved provider on December 1.
- Singapore’s Ministry of Health announced on November 20 that the country will [tighten](#) border measures with Malaysia given the resurgence of cases there.
- On November 21, Singapore [postponed](#) its quarantine-free leisure “travel bubble” one day before it was due to launch, after Hong Kong reported a jump in Covid-19 cases.

October

- The Ministry of Manpower on October 8 [announced](#) it would set up additional regional screening centers and testing facilities in dormitories.
- Singapore and Indonesia on October 12 [announced](#) that negotiations over their reciprocal travel corridor had concluded and they would accept applications for the green lane beginning October 26.
- On October 16, Singaporean authorities [announced](#) that 450,000 contact tracing devices will be distributed to all those living or working in dormitories, construction, and marine shipyard worksites.
- On October 20, the Ministry of Health [announced](#) that Singaporean citizens, permanent residents, and long-term pass holders traveling out of Singapore who have Covid-19 symptoms within 14 days of their return will be allowed to tap into government subsidies and insurance coverage for their medical bills.
- On October 20, the Minister of Health [announced](#) that Singapore will pilot pre-event testing from mid-October to December in order to hold safer large-scale events in 2021.
- On October 20, Education Minister and co-chair of the multi-ministry task force on Covid-19 Lawrence Wong [announced](#) that the nightlife industry will likely not resume its activities even after Singapore enters Phase 3 of its reopening.
- On October 20, the Smart Nation and Digital Government Office [announced](#) that it will soon be compulsory to use the TraceTogether app or token to do SafeEntry check in at popular venues across Singapore by the end of 2020.
- A Ministry of Manpower press release [stated](#) on October 21 that a new program would be implemented at migrant worker dormitories to train and educate operators and residents on infection prevention and control.
- Singapore and Germany have [agreed](#) to start a reciprocal “green lane” allowing business and official travel as of October 23.
- Singapore on October 28 [announced](#) that foreign worker dormitory residents who tested negative for Covid-19 would be able to visit recreation centers starting October 31.
- The distribution of TraceTogether tokens at community centers was temporarily [suspended](#) until October 29 to prevent long queues at centers.
- Singapore on October 29 [announced](#) that all travelers from China and the state of Victoria in Australia would be able to enter Singapore without being quarantined, beginning November 6.

- Transport Minister Ong Ye Kung on October 30 [announced](#) that staff at Changi Airport who come into close contact with passengers will be required to wear full PPE and be tested for Covid-19 every two weeks.

September

- On September 1, Singapore and Brunei [announced a](#) reciprocal green lane, permitting travel between the two countries for essential business and official purposes only.
- A fast lane connecting Singapore and South Korea [opened](#) on September 4 for essential business and official travel.
- The Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore on September 8 [announced](#) that all incoming and outgoing flights are required to set up emergency quarantine areas on board.
- Entry restrictions to four popular markets were [lifted](#) on September 12.
- Singapore announced that it would distribute its “TraceTogether” contact-tracing tokens nationwide beginning September 14.
- Singapore and Japan will launch a “reciprocal green lane” to facilitate essential business and official travel between the two countries on Sep 18.
- The Ministry of Health on September 23 [announced](#) that more people will be allowed to return to the workplace starting September 28, subject to certain criteria including capacity limits.
- Minister for Health Gan Kim Yong on September 23 [announced](#) that restrictions on worship services and weddings would be eased on October 3, with up to 100 attendees allowed at gatherings.
- Singapore on September 23 [announced](#) it would pilot a business travel pass for senior executives.
- The Ministry of Health on September 23 [announced](#) that the legal cutoff age for children who need to wear face masks would be adjusted to six-years-old, up from the current two-years-old.
- The Ministry of Health [announced](#) on September 29 that all Singaporeans would receive a one-time Covid-19 subsidy to offset the net increase in premiums for their healthcare plans.
- On September 29, the Ministry of Law [amended](#) a law that came into effect on March 27, permitting general meetings of most entities to be held electronically until the end of June 2021 and making additional real-time electronic voting provisions.

- On October 7, 19 mosques in Singapore will [open](#) 50 more spaces for individuals to use for daily congregational prayers.

August

- Amid a [third wave](#) of imported cases, all inbound travelers must [wear](#) quarantine monitoring devices starting on August 11.
- The majority of foreign workers will be [allowed](#) to return to work by the end of the month, putting many construction projects back on track.
- Singapore and Malaysia [reopened](#) their border on August 17 for the first time in five months for limited business travel.
- Singapore on August 21 [announced](#) that national exams will take place from September 14 through December 2, with Covid-19 safety measures in place
- The Ministry of Health on August 22 [announced](#) a new cluster of cases at Singapore's largest dormitory.
- On August 22, authorities [mandated](#) that employers in labor-intensive industries must screen employees for Covid-19 before they return to work and every 14 days thereafter.
- Singapore held discussions with [Indonesia](#) and [Thailand](#) on August 25-26 to establish reciprocal travel arrangements for essential business.

July

- Minister for National Development Lawrence Wong on July 17 [announced](#) that Singapore was entering the final phase of testing all foreign workers residing in dormitories, with testing expected to be completed by mid-August.
- The Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore and the European Union Aviation Safety Agency [announced](#) on July 22 that the two organizations would collaborate to create common standards to facilitate air travel between Singapore and the European Union.
- Singapore announced on July 17 that travelers entering Singapore from Japan, Hong Kong, and the Australian state of Victoria would be required to serve their quarantine at dedicated facilities.
- Tourist attractions reopened at 25 percent operating capacity on July 1.
- Singapore has rolled out a [pilot program](#), giving each of its 5.7 million residents a Bluetooth device to trace interactions with virus carriers. As of July 29, just under [40 percent](#) of the population had downloaded the app. Authorities have said they would like that figure above 75 percent.

June

- On June 2, Singapore gradually reopened schools and 75 percent of its economy, allowing one-third of workers to return to offices and factories.
- On June 8, Singapore set up a “fast lane” for essential trips by government and corporate travelers between Singapore and Shanghai, Guangdong, Tianjin, Jiangsu, and Zhejiang.
- Phase 2 of Singapore’s reopening [began](#) on June 19, allowing for public and private gatherings of up to five people, a resumption of physical retail and recreational businesses, and the reopening of restaurants with a maximum occupancy of five people.
- Primary, secondary, and junior college students returned to school daily beginning June 29.
- As of June 26, religious services with a maximum of 50 attendees were [permitted](#).

May

- On May 1, Prime Minister Lee announced the eventual “step-by-step” reopening of the economy. “Circuit breaker” measures would be progressively [lifted](#) in three phases.
- Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, and Canada on May 1 agreed to [resume cross-border](#) travel to maintain supply chains.

April

- On April 5, Singapore [imposed a quarantine](#) on dormitories housing 20,000 migrant workers, most of whom are manual laborers from South Asia living in cramped conditions. A task force lead by the Ministries of Health and Manpower [deployed](#) special teams to bring supplies, food, and medical assistance to quarantined foreign workers.
- On April 21, Lee [announced](#) that the stay-at-home order, which the government dubbed a “circuit breaker,” would be extended until June 1. Work permit holders were placed under a mandatory stay-at-home notice until May 18 because of the rise in the number of infections in the community.

March

- On March 22, the city-state barred all short-term visitors from entering Singapore. Malaysians with a Singapore work permit were allowed to continue [working](#) in the country. The only other non-nationals allowed entry were work permit holders in essential sectors such as health care.

January

- Singapore [banned the entry](#) of all travelers from China on January 31.

Economic Response

January 2022

- On January 12, the Ministry of Health [reported](#) that 296 patients received a collective total of \$938,00 in government financial aid after submitting claims of serious side effects related to Covid-19 vaccines since the beginning of the national vaccination program.

December

- Singapore [announced](#) on December 14 that government subsidies for sectors that require mandatory testing will extend until the end of March 2022.
- Singapore's Ministry of Social and Family Development on December 21 [extended](#) the application period for its Covid-19 Recovery Grant to December 31, 2022. The grant provides financial assistance to lower- and middle-income workers and self-employed individuals impacted by the pandemic.
- Singapore's Ministry of Finance and the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore on December 21 [announced](#) that the country's Jobs Support Scheme will disburse \$294 million to 24,400 employers beginning December 31. The scheme subsidizes the salaries of Singaporeans and permanent residents employed by companies affected by the pandemic.
- Singapore's Ministry of Manpower on December 21 [announced](#) that its \$183 foreign worker levy rebate for employers hiring work permit holders in the construction, marine shipyard, and process sectors will be extended until March 2022.

November

- Health Minister Ong Ye Kung [announced](#) on November 5 that healthcare workers would each receive about \$3,000 as an award for their role in the fight against Covid-19.
- Starting November 22, the Singaporean government will [reduce](#) wage support to businesses hit by the pandemic from 25 percent down to 10 percent, halve the monthly rental waiver for stallholders in certain hawker centers, and taper daily payouts to taxi and rideshare drivers over the next two months.

September

- The Inland Revenue Authority and Ministry of Finance on September 17 [announced](#) that they would disburse approximately \$148 million in assistance to tenants through the government's Rental Support Scheme.

August

- President Halimah Yacob on August 19 [approved](#) Singapore's FY 2021 Supplementary Supply Bill, which will fund more than \$1.4 billion in Covid-19 support.
- The Ministry of Manpower [announced](#) on August 30 that it will expand the coverage of progressive wages, Singapore's version of a minimum wage, to 82 percent of lower-wage local workers by March 2023 in response to these workers suffering disproportionately during the economic downturn.

July

- Singapore on July 23 [announced](#) an \$800 million support package to assist businesses and workers impacted by the country's return to Phase 2 restrictions.
- The government [announced](#) on July 31 that stalls in eight markets and food centers that were closed because of Covid-19 will have their service and conservancy charges, as well as temporary occupational license fees, waived.

June

- On June 18, the multi-ministry Covid-19 task force [announced](#) that the Jobs Support Scheme's current enhancements will be extended for three weeks for hard-hit sectors such as the food and beverage industry and hawkers.

May

- The Ministry of Finance on May 29 [announced](#) that low- to middle-income workers impacted by Covid-19 were eligible for a one-time payout of up to \$530 under a new temporary grant program.

March

- The Ministry of Social and Family Development on March 30 [announced](#) that current recipients of the Covid-19 Recovery Grant can apply for an additional three months of support.

February

- Deputy Prime Minister Heng Swee Keat on February 16 [announced](#) a new Covid-19 Resilience Package worth \$8.3 billion to support vaccinations, testing, contact tracing, medical care, financial support for businesses, and cash handouts and tax rebates for

millions of lower income Singaporeans. The government will also tap \$40.6 billion from its reserves to fund Covid-19 support measures taken in 2020 and 2021.

October

- Singapore on October 8 [unveiled](#) additional temporary relief measures for property developers.
- As of October 28, 470,000 lower-income Singaporean workers had received Workfare Special Payment payouts from the Ministry of Finance.
- As of October 30, 89,000 people had [received](#) funds from Singapore's Covid-19 Support Grant, which provides up to \$588 per month for three months to Singaporean and permanent residents whose employment status have been impacted by the pandemic.
- Deputy Prime Minister Heng Swee Keat on November 2 [launched](#) a \$2.9 million fund for Singaporean households impacted by Covid-19-related job losses, with each household to receive a one-time payment of approximately \$370.
- President Halimah Yacob on November 3 formally [approved](#) Singapore's third Supplementary Supply and Budget Adjustments Bill, providing an additional \$5.8 billion in Covid-19 support.

September

- Singapore on September 4 [passed](#) amendments to its Covid-19 Act, expanding rent relief efforts.

August

- Singapore [allocated](#) an additional \$5.8 billion to support the construction, retail, food services, and arts sectors. The aviation industry will receive \$136.7 million in additional relief, while the tourism industry will be supported by \$233.9 million in domestic travel vouchers. The government has also launched a billion-dollar scheme to help biomedical sciences and financial services companies hire local talent.
- Singapore [allocated](#) \$365 million to help Singaporeans and businesses adapt to a digital working environment as a part of the "Fortitude" budget.

July

- Around 400,000 low-income workers will be eligible for cash payouts [starting](#) July 28 as part of the Workfare Income Supplement scheme targeting the bottom 20 percent of the workforce.

- The Singapore Tourism Board [launched](#) a \$33 million campaign to encourage domestic tourism and redirect overseas spending.
- Workforce Singapore and the Singapore Business Federation have [launched](#) multiple traineeship schemes for new graduates and mid-career job seekers.

June

- On May 6, Singapore [set up](#) an “Emerging Stronger Taskforce” to establish industry coalitions to spark job growth and new project ideas in areas such as robotics and supply chain digitization.

May

- On May 26, Singapore unveiled its fourth stimulus, dubbed the “Fortitude Budget,” totaling \$23.2 billion to support workers and businesses affected by Covid-19 border closures and social distancing measures.

April

- On April 6, Finance Minister Heng Swee Keat announced an unprecedented third round of support measures called the “Solidarity Budget.” This included one-off payments to citizens, wage subsidies, and self-employed relief funds. Singaporeans over the age of 21 began receiving \$424 each on April 14.
- By April, the government had earmarked approximately \$70.4 billion, about 20 percent of GDP, to respond to Covid-19. This was the largest, most aggressive stimulus package in Asia.

March

- On March 26, Singapore unveiled a second stimulus plan, the “Resilience Budget,” worth \$33 billion. The package was designed to assist hard-hit sectors and self-employed individuals and provide cash payouts to citizens depending on income.

February

- Singapore first announced \$4.4 billion of relief funding, dubbed the “Unity Budget,” on February 18 to co-fund business costs and provide tax relief for workers.

Economic Projections

- In December, the ADB [revised](#) its 2021 economic growth projection for Singapore to 6.9 percent, up from its previous forecast of 6.5 percent in September 2021. It also projected an economic growth rate of 4.1 percent in 2022, which remains unchanged from its September projection.

- The Monetary Authority of Singapore [reported](#) in its December survey that the country's GDP is expected to grow by 6.9 percent in 2021 and again by 4 percent in 2022.
- The IMF in its October 2021 World Economic Outlook [projected](#) Singapore's 2021 GDP growth at 6 percent, up from 5.2 percent previously reported in April. The IMF projected Singapore's economy will grow by 3.2 percent in 2022.
- As of June 2021, Singapore's overall unemployment rate [remains](#) unchanged at 2.9 percent. The unemployment rate for citizens fell slightly to 4.1 percent, while the rate for Singapore residents fell to 3.9 percent.
- Singapore [reported](#) a 2.4 percent GDP contraction in the last quarter of 2020, less than the Ministry of Trade and Industry's projection of 3.8 percent. The ministry expects a gradual recovery, with GDP reaching pre-Covid levels in the latter half of 2021.
- Singapore reported that the economy shrank by a record 13.2 percent year over year in the second quarter of 2020.
- Singapore's overall unemployment rate [rose](#) to 2.9 percent in June 2020, a 20 percent increase from March. Layoffs more than doubled in the second quarter. The Ministry of Manpower on September 7 [announced](#) that two in five workers retrenched in the first quarter were able to find jobs by June. Singapore's overall unemployment rate rose to 3.4 percent in August while resident unemployment rate [rose](#) to 4.5 percent, up from 4.1 percent in July. Singapore's total unemployment rate [rose](#) to 3.6 percent in September, while unemployment among permanent residents rose to 4.7 percent.

Thailand

Public Health Response

February

- Thailand on February 1 [reopened](#) schools for in-person learning with new guidelines that require 85 percent of teachers to be vaccinated with at least one vaccine dose.
- On February 1, Thailand [resumed](#) its Test & Go scheme, allowing fully vaccinated travelers from every country worldwide to enter its borders. Travelers must present a negative Covid-19 PCR test 72 hours before departure, and on the first and fifth day that they are in the country.
- The Public Health Ministry on February 1 [approved](#) the use of the Sinovac vaccine for children aged 3–17.

- Thailand on February 2 [extended](#) its tourism sandbox scheme to Chon Buri and Koh Chang.
- Phuket's provincial chief health officer Koosak Kookiatkul [mandated](#) on February 2 that tourists arriving under the Test & Go scheme will now need to undergo an additional RT-PCR test five days after arrival in addition to the one required immediately upon arrival in the country.
- Public Health Minister Anutin Charnvirakul [said](#) on February 4 that the government does not have the legal power to enforce a nationwide mask mandate, including by issuing fines, although he encouraged people to continue wearing masks in public.
- The Department of Health Service Support on February 13 [issued](#) a letter to medical institutions nationwide asking them to be ready to accommodate rising Covid-19 cases. The letter calls for more integration between the government and the private sector as well as increased resource management for addressing the rising case numbers.
- On February 14, Thailand [ordered](#) the Center for Covid-19 Situation Administration and the Tourism Emergency Operation Center to prepare and outline the pandemic mitigation measures for reopening the border with Malaysia in March.
- Public Health Minister Anutin Charnvirakul on February 14 [confirmed](#) that the Thai government will remove Covid-19 from the list of conditions covered by the Universal Coverage for Emergency Patients scheme on March 1.
- On February 15, Secretary-General of the National Health Security Office Jadet Thammathat [set](#) maximum lump sum payments for the treatment of Covid-19 patients with no or mild symptoms at approximately \$155 per case for treatment lasting 1–6 days and \$372 for a treatment period of seven days and longer.
- Thailand on February 11 [approved](#) a plan to receive 400,140 doses of the Pfizer vaccine donated by France and return 122,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Singapore.
- Thailand on February 17 [announced](#) that students with either mild or asymptomatic cases of Covid-19 will be allowed to take university entrance examinations. Infected students will conduct their tests in separate examination areas.
- Thailand on February 21 [raised](#) its Covid-19 alert level to level 4, although the Centre for Covid-19 Situation Administration announced that it will not impose new lockdowns.
- Thailand on February 23 [eased](#) entry requirements for fully vaccinated international travelers, who will now only need to take one PCR test upon arrival and one antigen test on the fifth day following arrival starting March 1.

- Government spokesperson Thanakorn Wangboonkongchana on January 2 [requested](#) that state agencies and private companies allow employees to work from home for at least 14 days.
- Thailand’s Office of Basic Education Commission on January 3 [announced](#) that schools may shift to online learning for one week following the resumption of classes on January 4.
- The Covid-19 task force on January 7 said that Thailand will [extend](#) the suspension of its quarantine waiver through its “Test & Go program” after a jump in new coronavirus cases linked to the Omicron variant.
- On January 9, Thailand [barred](#) alcohol consumption after 9 p.m. in eight Thai provinces, including the capital Bangkok, and banned consumption at all other hours in the country’s remaining 69 provinces.
- Thailand on January 10 became the fifth country in the world to [recognize](#) the Covid-19 vaccine developed by Taiwan-based Medigen Vaccine Biologics.
- The provinces of Surat Thani, Krabi, and Phang Nga will begin [accepting](#) people flying in from abroad under the sandbox program starting January 11.
- On January 11, Thailand lifted an entry ban on people traveling from Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.
- On January 7, the Thai government [approved](#) a plan to buy 50,000 courses of Pfizer’s oral Covid-19 antiviral pill Paxlovid.
- On January 14, the Health Ministry [announced](#) plans to develop Molnupiravir amid rising Covid-19 infections driven by the Omicron variant.
- The Department of Disease Control on January 14 [announced](#) plans to use the Pfizer vaccine to inoculate children aged 5–11 beginning in late January or early February
- On January 20, the coronavirus task force [announced](#) that Thailand would resume its “Test & Go” quarantine waiver for vaccinated arrivals starting February 1.
- The Health Ministry [announced](#) on January 20 that it is issuing free digital vaccine passports to all vaccinated persons in the country until the end of March.
- On January 23, the Health Ministry [announced](#) that it is ramping up the rollout of fourth Covid-19 shots to residents in tourism-dependent regions. AstraZeneca and Pfizer

vaccines will be available to residents who received their third dose at least three months ago in Bangkok, Phuket, Krabi, and seven other provinces.

- Thailand on January 25 [announced](#) that it would extend the state of emergency to March 31 due to a rise in Covid-19 cases.
- Thailand on January 27 [reopened](#) its borders to workers from Laos and announced that it would allow migrant workers from Cambodia and other neighboring countries to return in February.
- On January 28, Thai authorities [approved](#) new guidelines outlining the parameters for declaring Covid-19 as an endemic disease: cases cannot exceed 10,000 per day, the fatality rate cannot go above 0.1 percent, and more than 80 percent of the population considered to be at-risk must receive at least two vaccine doses.
- On January 31, Thailand [began](#) vaccinating children aged 5–11 with Pfizer’s pediatric vaccine.

December

- On December 1, Thailand [expanded](#) the number of Blue Zone provinces included in its Phuket Sandbox tourism program from 17 to 26.
- The Chiang Mai provincial government [lifted](#) its ban on the sale of alcohol in Muang, Chom Thong, Doi Tao, Mae Taeng, and Mae Rim districts on December 6, allowing restaurants in compliance with Covid-19 safety measures to sell alcohol from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.
- Thailand on December 10 [received](#) 200,000 donated Sinopharm doses from China.
- On December 13, Thailand [announced](#) that it will halve the time between administering a second Covid-19 vaccine shot and a booster from six months down to three in anticipation of a wave of Omicron cases.
- On December 13, Thailand [announced](#) that all maximum Covid-19 control zones will be lifted and the number of tourism pilot zones will be increased, starting December 16.
- On December 19, the Central Administrative Court [ruled](#) that the government must provide free emergency treatment to individuals who experience side effects caused by privately purchased Covid-19 vaccines.

- Thailand on December 21 reinstated Covid-19 quarantine for foreign visitors and [Thai citizens](#), suspending the “Test & Go” program. On December 22, the government [clarified](#) that the 200,000 visitors who previously received permission to enter the country without quarantine would still be allowed in if their first RT-PCR test returned negative. New arrivals to Thailand will [undergo](#) RT-PCR testing and be quarantined for 7–10 days.
- On December 21, the Thai Food and Drug Administration [approved](#) Pfizer vaccines for children aged 5 to 11.
- On December 22, the government [suspended](#) the plan to reopen an international bridge linking Thailand and Laos in Nong Khai.
- Thailand [announced](#) on December 22 that \$1.04 billion of a \$1.07 billion Covid fund approved by the cabinet will be used to purchase 90 million doses of Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines.
- Thailand’s Health Ministry on December 23 [announced](#) that it was ready to offer fourth doses of Covid-19 vaccines as booster shots to medical personnel, front-line health workers, and immunocompromised individuals.
- Bangkok deputy governor Kriengyos Sudlapha on December 23 [canceled](#) the city’s plans to host events marking the New Year.
- Thailand’s Centre for Covid-19 Situation Administration on December 24 [permitted](#) the private sector to host New Year countdown activities. New Year events will be allowed to take place provided they are compliant with the government’s Covid-free [guidelines](#), including vaccination requirements and antigen testing.
- South Korea’s SK Bioscience Co. [announced](#) on December 24 that it acquired non-exclusive rights to sell doses of the Novavax Covid-19 vaccine to the government of Thailand.
- Thailand’s Public Health Ministry on December 28 [announced](#) that government officials will work from home for one week following the New Year.

November

- On November 1, Thailand [relaxed](#) quarantine restrictions and opened travel to fully vaccinated individuals who have stayed a minimum of 21 days in one of 63 approved “low risk” countries and territories.

- On November 1, 10,000 public schools reopened, while another 19,000 schools are continuing with online learning until they have reached the vaccination target.
- On November 2, Thailand [received](#) 560,200 doses of the Moderna vaccine, the first batch to arrive out of a total of 8.6 million doses purchased on behalf of private hospitals.
- On November 2, Thailand [received](#) an order of 10.5 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine.
- On November 3, Public Health Minister Anutin Charnvirakul said [he would ask](#) the cabinet to approve the purchase of 2 million anti-viral molnupiravir pills.
- The Thai cabinet on November 5 [approved](#) a budget of \$110 million to fund the research and development of two domestically-produced Covid-19 vaccines, ChulaCOV-19 and Baiya.
- On November 9, the Thai cabinet [approved](#) the Ministry of Public Health's proposal to buy 2 million Molnupiravir antiviral pills. The government will use the drug to treat patients showing symptoms in prioritized groups.
- Thailand on November 9 [announced](#) plans to reopen its borders to workers from Myanmar, Cambodia, and Laos.
- On November 10, Thailand [announced](#) plans to set aside approximately 500,000 Covid-19 vaccine doses for incoming migrant workers during their mandated two-week quarantine period.
- On November 10, the government [said](#) that it will set aside up to 500,000 doses of Covid-19 vaccines for foreign workers as it prepares to welcome them back to the country to help ease a labor shortage.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 10 [said](#) that after paperwork delays prevented Thailand from receiving a donation of 1 million Pfizer vaccine doses, the United States would re-attempt the donation, this time with 1 million Moderna doses.
- Thailand on November 12 [said](#) it would delay the reopening of nightlife entertainment venues until January 15.
- The government on November 12 [said](#) that it will offer a fourth vaccine for those who need it for international travel, noting that Sinovac and Sinopharm are not accepted as valid vaccines in some countries.

- The Ministry of Education [permitted](#) Bangkok schools to resume offering on-site instruction on November 15. The ministry issued guidance limiting each classroom to 25 students.
- On November 16, the Thai cabinet [approved](#) a plan to reopen entertainment venues, pubs, bars, and karaoke parlors on January 16.
- Chulalongkorn University on November 20 [announced](#) it will begin production of its Covid-19 vaccine, named ChulaCov19, in the first quarter of 2022.
- On November 22, the Public Health Ministry said that authorities would [begin identifying](#) people who have not been vaccinated and consider banning them from activities that may spread the virus.
- On November 23, Thailand [ordered](#) 30 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine.
- On November 26, the government [extended](#) the emergency decree for the 15th time from December 1 to January 31. However, it lifted the nationwide curfew.
- On November 27, Thailand [approved](#) the use of rapid antigen testing for on-arrival screening in airports starting December 16.
- Thailand on November 28 [banned](#) arrivals from eight southern African countries beginning December 1, including Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.
- The government [announced](#) the beginning of human trials for its four locally developed Covid-19 vaccines on November 29.

October

- On October 1, Thailand [eased](#) restrictions in 29 dark-red zones, extending the hours of operation for private businesses, increasing the limit on public gatherings, and shortening the nightly curfew.
- Thailand on October 4 [began](#) vaccinating students aged 12 to 18 years old ahead of the reopening of schools in November.
- On October 5, the Thai Red Cross Society [initiated](#) a campaign to vaccinate 5,000 migrant workers in Thailand.
- Thailand on October 5 [approved](#) a proposal to purchase 400,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses from Hungary.

- Thailand on October 6 [approved](#) donations of 100,000 Pfizer vaccine doses from Iceland and 346,100 AstraZeneca vaccine doses from Germany.
- On October 11, Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-ocha [said](#) that his government will seek to allow fully vaccinated tourists from 10 low-risk countries to enter Thailand without needing to quarantine starting on November 10. The list includes the United Kingdom, Singapore, Germany, China, and the United States.
- On October 12, the government of South Korea [announced](#) that it will donate 1.1 million AstraZeneca doses to Thailand.
- Thailand on October 16 [shortened](#) the nightly curfew to last from 11 p.m. to 3 a.m.
- Thailand [announced](#) on October 18 that it will stop using the Sinovac vaccine when its current stock runs out.
- Thailand on October 16 [allowed](#) domestic flights to operate at full capacity.
- Thailand's Public Health Ministry on October 21 [expanded](#) the health insurance ceiling for foreigners carrying non-immigration visa type O-A to \$100,000, covering treatment for Covid-19.
- Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-ocha on October 22 [ordered](#) an end to curfews in 17 provinces, including Bangkok, effective October 31. Night entertainment venues will remain [closed](#) in these provinces despite the end of the curfew.
- Prayuth on October 22 [announced](#) that Thailand will allow quarantine-free travel for vaccinated travelers from 46 "low-risk" countries and territories effective November 1. Travelers must [present](#) negative PCR test results both prior to travel and upon arrival in Thailand.
- Thailand's Public Health Ministry on October 22 [approved](#) the use of two doses of the Pfizer vaccine for boys aged 12 to 16. Health officials previously [recommended](#) the use of only one dose of the vaccine.
- Nakhon Si Thammarat province on October 22 [extended](#) its curfew by two hours to run from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m., instead of the previous 11 p.m. to 3 a.m.
- On October 23, ZP Therapeutics, a unit of Zuellig Pharma and the official partner of Moderna in Thailand, [announced](#) that 560,000 doses of the Moderna vaccine will arrive in Thailand no later than November 5.

September

- The Ministry of Health on September 2 [said](#) that its Covid-19 vaccination regimen of using Sinovac as a first dose and AstraZeneca as a second dose was safe and boosted the immunity of 1.5 million recipients.
- On September 6, the Tourism and Sports Ministry of Thailand [announced](#) that it would open the entire country to tourists without the need to quarantine by January 2022.
- On September 8, the Thai cabinet [approved](#) \$130 million to purchase 12 million additional Sinovac doses.
- Japan said on September 14 that it would [donate](#) an additional 300,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Thailand, to be shipped immediately.
- The Thai cabinet on September 14 [authorized](#) the purchase of 9 million Moderna vaccine doses, to be distributed in 2022.
- The government [announced](#) on September 14 that schools in provinces heavily impacted by Covid-19 may resume in-person education when at least 85 percent of staff and students have been vaccinated and the school can conduct regular antigen tests.
- The government [announced](#) that beginning September 21, students aged 12 to 18 will be eligible to receive the Pfizer vaccine.
- Chulabhorn Royal Academy on September 20 [began inoculating](#) students aged 10 to 18 years old in Bangkok and neighboring provinces with the Sinopharm vaccine.
- The Ministry of Public Health [announced](#) on September 21 that it had sent nine Comprehensive Covid-19 Response teams to Phuket to increase mass testing and enforce stricter quarantine measures for those who test positive.
- Thailand on September 22 [delayed](#) plans to reopen Bangkok, Hua Hin, Pattaya, and Chiang Mai to foreign tourists until November.
- On September 24, the Centre for Covid-19 Situation Administration [began](#) rolling out Covid-19 vaccine booster shots to 3 million people nationwide who have been fully inoculated with Sinovac.
- Thailand on September 27 [announced](#) that it will waive its mandatory quarantine requirement in Bangkok and nine other popular regions for vaccinated visitors starting in November.

- Thailand [announced](#) on September 27 that the quarantine time for foreign visitors will be halved to seven days for vaccinated individuals and shortened to ten days for unvaccinated individuals starting October 1.
- On September 26, Thailand [received](#) 300,000 AstraZeneca doses donated by Japan.
- The government on September 27 [announced](#) that some coronavirus restrictions will be eased starting October 1 in dark red provinces, which have been under maximum restrictions. The eased restrictions include allowing businesses such as cinemas, spas, nurseries, libraries, museums, and sports venues to reopen. Businesses that were already open, such as shopping malls and convenience stores, [will be allowed to extend](#) their business hours to 9 p.m. The new curfew in dark red zones [will also be shortened](#) by one hour to last from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m.
- Thailand's coronavirus task force on September 27 [approved](#) a plan to purchase 65,000 AstraZeneca doses and 2.79 million Pfizer doses from Spain, as well as 400,000 AstraZeneca doses from Hungary. The plan awaits cabinet approval.
- Singapore [delivered](#) a donation of 122,400 AstraZeneca doses, 200,000 diagnostic tests, and 500,000 nasopharyngeal swabs to Thailand on September 27.
- Thailand [received](#) 2 million purchased Pfizer doses on September 29.
- On September 30, Pfizer [delivered](#) 2 million purchased vaccine doses to Thailand, the first of a total of 30 million doses to be provided by the end of the year.

August

- On August 1, Thailand [announced](#) that it would extend tighter pandemic control measures including travel curbs and curfews in Bangkok and regions with a high number of Covid-19 cases until the end of August.
- On August 2, health officials [stated](#) that an additional 100,000 people with Covid-19 will be required to isolate at home as healthcare facility capacity declines amid surging cases.
- On August 3, Japan [announced](#) that it would provide 775 oxygen concentrators to Thailand.
- On August 4, the head of Thonburi Healthcare Group [announced](#) that an expected deal to import 20 million Pfizer vaccines would likely fall through.
- Thailand on August 4 [began](#) to distribute the Pfizer vaccine to medical personnel and frontline health workers.

- Thailand's Public Health Ministry on August 7 [announced](#) it would allow health units to administer the antiviral drug favipiravir to additional groups of Covid-19 patients, including those under home and community isolation.
- Thailand on August 10 [allocated](#) 645,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to 13 provinces classified as "dark-red" zones.
- A civil court [issued](#) an injunction on August 10 forcing the Thai government to rescind an order banning Covid-19 news that causes "public fear."
- Thailand on August 11 [announced](#) that it would begin human trials for Thai-developed coronavirus vaccines administered through nasal spray by the end of the year.
- Border crossings between Thailand and Cambodia [opened](#) on August 13, allowing migrant workers to return to Cambodia.
- The Phuket government on August 14 [extended](#) Covid-19 restrictions on the island until the end of August. The restrictions include banning entry to all but Phuket residents and those taking part in the province's "sandbox" tourism scheme, as well as closures of entertainment, sports venues, and schools.
- On August 16, the Thai government [extended](#) lockdown measures for two weeks. Maximum restrictions and a nightly curfew from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m. will be applied to dark-red zones in 29 central provinces, including Bangkok.
- Facing a vaccine shortage, the Thai manufacturer of AstraZeneca's vaccine on August 16 [requested](#) to borrow 150,000 AstraZeneca doses from Bhutan.
- On August 17, the Thai government [announced](#) that it will purchase 12 million doses of the Sinovac vaccine. Sinovac shots will be used as a first dose while locally produced AstraZeneca will be used as a second dose.
- On August 22, the Department of Disease Control [announced](#) it reached a deal with AstraZeneca to procure 1 million more vaccine doses over the next month. A government spokesperson on August 23 [announced](#) that Thailand would receive a total of 61 million doses over the next year.
- The National Communicable Disease Committee on August 23 [approved](#) a shift in the country's strategy to "learning to live with Covid-19" with preliminary plans being made to relax some restrictions and reopen its borders to vaccinated visitors.
- The Pharmacy Council of Thailand on August 23 [authorized](#) some local pharmacies to distribute Covid-19 antigen test kits free of charge to at-risk individuals.

- Thailand's Food and Drug Administration on August 24 [asked Pfizer](#) for more information about its Covid-19 vaccine; it is expected to give full authorization for its use soon.
- Thailand's coronavirus task force on August 25 [called on](#) pregnant women in the country to get vaccinated against Covid-19.
- The Health Department on August 25 [announced](#) it would ramp up screening for Covid-19 at wet markets across the country. The measures include using antigen test kits to conduct mass testing of traders and workers weekly, reducing the number of entrances and exits at each market, disinfecting stalls and shared points of contact daily, and improving ventilation.
- The Education Ministry on August 26 [announced plans](#) to inoculate over 4 million students before schools open in October.
- Thailand on August 27 [announced](#) that it will purchase at least 120 million vaccine doses next year to use as booster shots for children.
- On August 27, Thailand's Covid-19 task force [announced](#) that the country will lift most restrictions on retail and dining beginning next month and will permit gatherings of up to 25 people in Bangkok and other high-risk areas.
- On August 30, the Department of Disease Control [said](#) vaccine booster shots will be administered starting in late September.
- On August 31, the Tourism Authority of Thailand [announced](#) that it would update the "Phuket Sandbox" program to allow vaccinated travelers from the Middle East and North Africa to visit multiple destinations in Thailand without needing to quarantine.
- On September 1, Thailand [allowed](#) domestic flights to and from Bangkok and other high-risk areas to resume.

July

- Thailand on July 2 [eased](#) restrictions on essential construction projects.
- Thai officials on July 2 [announced](#) plans to speed up inoculations of the elderly and medically vulnerable.
- Thailand on July 4 [received](#) its third shipment of the Sinopharm vaccine, consisting of 1 million doses.

- Thailand's cabinet on July 6 [approved](#) a supply agreement for 20 million doses of the Pfizer Covid-19 vaccine and the purchase of 10.9 million doses of the Sinovac vaccine.
- Chiang Mai's provincial communicable disease committee on July 6 [reopened](#) a field hospital for Covid-19 patients to cope with a surge in cases.
- On July 12, Thailand [imposed](#) new movement restrictions and a curfew on Bangkok.
- The Public Health Ministry [announced](#) on July 12 that it will administer the AstraZeneca vaccine as the second dose for individuals who initially received the Sinovac vaccine.
- The Food and Drug Administration and Public Health Ministry [announced](#) on July 12 that over-the-counter Covid-19 antigen test kits will be available for purchase beginning the following week.
- Thailand [announced](#) on July 14 that it will limit the number of locally produced AstraZeneca vaccines that may be exported after the vaccine manufacturer, Siam Bioscience, acknowledged a shortage of 4 to 5 million doses.
- On July 14, the provincial governor of Hua Hin [announced](#) that the seaside resort town will reopen to tourists on October 1.
- Thailand's cabinet on July 14 [approved](#) a proposal allowing migrant workers from Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar to stay and work in the country until July 2022.
- Beginning July 15, the Chulabhorn Royal Academy will make available an online application to [order](#) Sinopharm vaccines in batches of 30,000 to 50,000.
- AstraZeneca on July 15 [issued](#) a request to Thailand to extend the timeline for its delivery of 61 million doses of the Covid-19 vaccine by five months.
- Thailand on July 15 [reopened](#) the islands of Samui, Tao, and Phangan to vaccinated foreign tourists.
- Thailand's Covid-19 task force on July 16 [approved](#) the use of the AstraZeneca vaccine as the second dose for individuals who had previously received Sinovac for their first dose.
- Thailand on July 17 [imposed](#) a nationwide ban on public gatherings.
- Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-ocha on July 17 [instructed](#) the Thai armed forces and national police to carry out door-to-door testing for Covid-19 in Bangkok.

- The Civil Aviation Authority of Thailand on July 18 [banned](#) commercial domestic flights to “dark red zone” provinces hit hardest by the pandemic.
- Thailand’s Centre for Covid-19 Situation Administration on July 20 [announced](#) it would establish checkpoints in the country’s dark red zone provinces to curb the movement of people.
- Thailand on July 20 [signed](#) a supply agreement with Pfizer for 20 million doses of the Covid-19 vaccine.
- Thailand on July 20 [extended](#) its nationwide state of emergency for two months until the end of September.
- Thailand’s Department of Disease Control on July 21 [approved](#) the provision of Covid-19 vaccines to pregnant women and foreigners.
- Thailand’s National Vaccine Institute on July 21 [announced](#) that the country will join the COVAX global vaccine-sharing scheme as a recipient country.
- U.S. senator Tammy Duckworth on July 22 [announced](#) that the United States will donate at least 1.5 million Covid-19 vaccines to Thailand. Duckworth is Thai-American.
- The Bangkok government [announced](#) on July 23 that it is immediately opening 23 Covid-19 community isolation centers and will open 53 total centers by early August for individuals waiting for admission to hospitals.
- The Thai Red Cross Society on July 24 [announced](#) a deal with the local importer of Moderna’s vaccine to procure the company’s second-generation Covid-19 vaccine when it becomes available in 2022.
- The Chulabhorn Royal Academy [announced](#) on July 24 that King Maha Vajiralongkorn had donated more than \$85 million for the procurement of medical supplies and equipment.
- The Disease Control Department, the Central Vaccination Centre, and the Foreign Affairs Ministry [began](#) a vaccine drive targeting elderly foreigners on July 19.
- Thailand on July 28 received 1.5 million Pfizer vaccine doses from the United States. The Public Health Ministry [announced](#) the day before that 700,000 of the first batch of vaccines would be reserved for frontline healthcare workers, while the remaining doses would mostly be given to senior citizens, those with preexisting conditions, and pregnant women.

- The National Economic and Social Development Council [announced](#) on July 28 that visitors in the Phuket Sandbox program may travel outside the province starting August 1.
- On July 29, the Foreign Ministry [announced](#) that Phuket would ban travel from other regions in Thailand from August 3 to 16 to stop Covid-19 cases from spreading to the tourist region.
- The Thai government on July 30 [announced](#) plans to order an additional 10 million Pfizer vaccine doses.
- On July 30, the United States [delivered](#) over 1.5 million Pfizer vaccine doses to Thailand. Half of those will be allocated as a booster for 700,000 frontline medical staff nationwide.
- On July 30, the United Kingdom [donated](#) over 400,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Thailand.

June

- On June 1, Thailand's first AstraZeneca vaccine shipment to the Philippines was reduced to 1.2 million doses and delayed until at least the third week of June.
- AstraZeneca's manufacturing partner in Thailand on June 4 [delivered](#) 1.8 million doses of its locally produced vaccine, the first of 6 million doses set to be delivered by the end of the month.
- All foreigners in Thailand will be able to [register](#) for Covid-19 vaccinations starting June 7.
- Thailand's Private Hospitals Association [announced](#) on June 7 that private hospitals will charge \$122 for two doses of the Moderna vaccine as an alternative to the national vaccination drive.
- Thailand on June 8 [announced](#) that a public-private partnership plans to start distributing the Sinopharm vaccine to factory workers in five industrial estates on July 9. The initiative is being driven by the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand and the Federation of Thai Industries.
- The Thai government [announced](#) on June 9 that private and local administrative organizations will be allowed to procure Covid-19 vaccines, but only through government agencies such as the National Vaccine Institute and the Thai Red Cross Society.

- The Chulabhorn Royal Academy [announced](#) on June 9 that the price of the Sinopharm vaccine will be set at \$28.50 per dose.
- The Thai health minister announced on June 10 that the government [ordered](#) 20 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine and intends to order 5 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson Covid-19 vaccine.
- The provincial government of Phuket announced on June 10 that it is [requesting](#) financial and technical assistance from the Thai government to implement its “Phuket Sandbox” tourism reopening program. Under the program, Phuket intends to vaccinate 70 percent of the local population before its July 1 reopening date and develop an app that tracks the 129,000 foreign tourists expected to arrive in the province over the next three months.
- On June 14, at least 20 Thai hospitals [announced](#) that they would postpone vaccination appointments due to delays in vaccine delivery.
- The new school year [began](#) on June 14 with social distancing measures in place. However, classes in Bangkok, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, and Samut Prakan—the areas hit hardest by the pandemic—will remain online.
- The Bangkok government [allowed](#) five types of businesses and public establishments to reopen to the public on June 15, including museums, public parks, gardens, and health spas.
- The Thai government on June 15 approved a proposal to require foreign nationals carrying the non-immigrant O-A visa, sometimes referred to as a retirement visa, to prove they have insurance coverage of at least \$100,000 against Covid-19.
- Thailand’s Thonburi Healthcare Group [announced](#) on June 16 that it will import 5 million doses of Moderna vaccines through the Government Pharmaceutical Organisation by the end of 2021.
- Pattaya City [announced](#) on June 16 that it will order 100,000 doses of the Sinopharm Covid-19 vaccine.
- In a televised speech on June 16, Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-ocha [announced](#) that Thailand’s borders will open to international tourists in 120 days, though key tourist destinations may open sooner. The prime minister also shared that the government is coordinating with Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca, Sinovac, and Sinopharm to secure 105.5 million Covid-19 vaccine doses.

- Koh Samui and Phuket, two popular tourist islands, will [seek](#) regulatory approval to open to fully vaccinated tourists on July 1. The northern province of Chiang Mai hopes to follow, opening on August 1.
- The Centre for Covid-19 Situation Administration on June 18 [announced](#) plans to administer 10 million Covid-19 vaccine doses in July.
- The Centre for Covid-19 Situation Administration on June 18 [announced](#) that effective July 1, Thai nationals who return from overseas must pay the full cost of their Covid-19 quarantine.
- Thailand on June 20 [received](#) a shipment of Sinopharm Covid-19 vaccines.
- Thailand on June 21 [eased](#) some Covid-19 restrictions, allowing restaurants to open until 11 p.m. and reducing the number of “dark-red zone” provinces from five to four. Provinces with the dark-red zone designation will continue to impose strict social restriction measures.
- Thailand on June 22 [announced](#) that it would narrow the gap between doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine from 10–12 weeks to 8 weeks in areas where there have been outbreaks of the Delta variant.
- Thailand on June 23 [received](#) 2 million doses of the Sinovac vaccine.
- The Food and Drug Administration on June 24 [authorized](#) the Pfizer vaccine for emergency use.
- The Thai government on June 25 [ordered](#) closures of hundreds of construction sites to tackle the spread of Covid-19 after several outbreaks in Bangkok. Employees impacted by the ban will [receive](#) approximately \$62 per month as additional compensation.
- On June 28, Thailand [reimposed](#) Covid-19 restrictions on indoor dining and gatherings of over 20 people in Bangkok and nine other provinces.
- Minister of Tourism and Sports Phiphat Ratchakitprakarn on June 29 [announced](#) that Thailand would limit the movement of foreign tourists to smaller islands to prevent the spread of Covid-19.
- The Private Hospital Association on June 29 [announced](#) that beginning in October it will sell the Moderna vaccine to the general public at a price of \$109 for two doses.
- On June 29, the government of Japan [signed](#) an agreement with Thailand to grant over 1 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccines.

- Thailand on June 30 removed the 14-day quarantine requirement for vaccinated international tourists visiting Phuket.
- On June 30, the Thai government [reported](#) plans to import nearly 4 million Moderna vaccines by the end of 2021 and another 1 million in 2022 for use by private hospitals.

May

- Thailand [announced](#) that it will temporarily close its border to travelers from India, except Thai citizens, beginning May 1.
- On May 10, Thailand [closed](#) its borders to foreign arrivals from Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan.
- Secretary-General Paiboon Aeksaengsri of the Private Hospital Association on May 16 [announced](#) plans to receive 5 to 6 million doses of the Moderna vaccine in October for distribution.
- Justice Minister Somsak Thepsuthin [announced](#) the launch of an investigation into Covid-19 transmission in Thai jails after the country faced its highest-ever number of daily infections on May 17. More than 70 percent of the nearly 10,000 new cases that day originated in penitentiaries.
- On May 17, the Thai government downgraded Covid-19 risk designations and lifted restrictions in the provinces of Bangkok, Pathum Thani, Samut Prakan, and Nonthaburi.
- Thailand's health minister on May 19 [announced](#) that the country aims to administer at least one shot of a coronavirus vaccine to 70 percent of its population by September.
- Prime Minister Prayuth [posted to his Facebook page](#) on May 20 that employees under Section 33 of the Social Security Act—mainly those who work in offices—and people living in nine provinces considered important economic areas of the country will be given priority for Covid-19 vaccines. Previous policy had prioritized the elderly and sick.
- The Government Pharmaceutical Organization (GPO) on May 20 [received](#) a delivery of 1.5 million more doses of Covid-19 vaccines from China's Sinovac. The GPO has now received eight lots of the Sinovac vaccine since February, for a total of 6 million doses.
- Thailand on May 20 [announced](#) new movement restrictions for workers at construction sites and worker dormitories.
- Thailand on May 21 [extended](#) its nationwide state of emergency through the end of July.

- The government [said](#) on May 23 that it expects the Private Hospital Association—a group of over 200 hospitals—to order 5 million doses of the Moderna vaccine for its own inoculation program alongside the government’s mass rollout of AstraZeneca and Sinovac. The group will procure the vaccines through the GPO.
- Thai authorities [said](#) on May 23 that border controls will tighten after the discovery of three local cases of the variant first detected in South Africa stemming from illegal border crossings.
- The Phuket Tourist Association [announced](#) on May 24 that all people directly involved in the tourism sector in Phuket will be vaccinated against Covid-19 before the holiday island reopens to international visitors, still planned for July 1.
- A senior health official [announced](#) on May 24 that Thailand will extend the gap between the first and second doses of AstraZeneca’s Covid-19 vaccine to 16 weeks. The government hopes this will speed up the overall delivery of vaccines by allowing the immediate use of some shots that would otherwise be held in reserve for second doses.
- The government [said](#) on March 26 that it plans to suspend registration for Covid-19 vaccinations through its Mor Prom online platform to prevent a bottleneck.
- On May 27, Phuket [ramped](#) up Covid-19 testing as it runs a final check to assess its readiness to reopen to tourists on July 1.
- Princess Chulabhorn Mahidol on May 27 [approved](#) Sinopharm Covid-19 imports through the Chulabhorn Royal Academy, an institution she sponsors.
- Pattaya mayor Sontaya Kunplome [chaired](#) a meeting on May 28 to discuss “Pattaya, move on,” a plan to fully reopen the area to foreign tourists in the fourth quarter of 2021 without quarantine requirements.
- On May 28, the Food and Drug Administration [approved](#) the Sinopharm vaccine for emergency use in Thailand.
- The Thai national government on May 31 [reversed](#) a decision by Bangkok authorities to ease Covid-19 restrictions in Bangkok.

April

- Starting April 1, Thailand will [shorten](#) the mandatory quarantine period for foreign travelers to 10 days from two weeks. Visitors from 11 African countries deemed most likely to be carrying new Covid-19 variants will still be [required to](#) complete the 14-day

quarantine. The Ministry of Public Health will update the list every two weeks.

- Permanent Secretary for Public Health Kiattiphum Wongrajit [said](#) 800,000 Sinovac doses will be allocated nationwide starting April 1. About 350,000 doses will be given to at-risk provinces, 240,000 doses to tourism-reliant provinces, and 50,000 doses to border provinces.
- On April 2, The Ministry of Public Health [announced](#) that by May 1 it will launch "Mor Prom," a phone app that lets people book their Covid-19 vaccines.
- The Health Ministry on April 5 [ordered](#) bars to close at 9 p.m. ahead of the Thai New Year holiday after new clusters of infections were detected in nightlife venues around metro Bangkok.
- Travelers from Bangkok and other risk areas heading to their home provinces for Thai New Year will not have to go into quarantine, Public Health Minister Anutin Charnvirakul [said](#) on April 6.
- Health and security officials on April 8 [closed](#) all bars and clubs in Bangkok and 40 other provinces for two weeks following a rise in new Covid-19 cases linked to Thong Lor, an upscale entertainment district of Bangkok.
- The government on April 9 [authorized](#) private hospitals to directly purchase up to 10 million doses of Covid-19 vaccines.
- The Government Pharmaceutical Organization on April 10 [received](#) 1 million doses of the Sinovac Covid-19 vaccine. This adds to 1 million doses received earlier. The government has ordered another 500,000 doses due to arrive at the end of April.
- Phichit, Lampang, and Ubon Ratchathani on April 13 [joined](#) 39 other provinces in imposing a variety of entry restrictions. Measures vary as each province has been given discretion. These restrictions come amid the country's Songkran new year holiday.
- As of April 13, Thailand's armed forces and the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration have helped [prepare](#) nearly 5,000 beds in field hospitals around the country.
- Thailand on April 16 closed schools, [banned](#) large gatherings, and restricted other high-risk activities for two weeks.
- Siam Bioscience, the local biotechnology firm contracted to manufacture the AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine in Thailand, [said](#) on April 18 that it is confident that it will be able to deliver 6 to 10 million vaccines on time once they have passed required

quality inspections in the United States and Europe.

- Thailand [announced](#) on April 19 that all primary and secondary schools are scheduled to reopen on May 17.
- The government on April 20 [extended](#) by one week the closure of the central farmer's market in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya district, where another outbreak has been identified.
- Prime Minister Prayuth [announced](#) on April 20 that Thailand is in talks with Pfizer to acquire between 5 and 10 million vaccine doses.
- The government [announced](#) on April 21 that it will adopt "vaccine passports," which will be required for international travel.
- Prayuth [announced](#) on April 21 that Thailand will seek to buy 35 million more doses of Covid-19 vaccine from two or three other producers, in addition to the acquisition of 65 million doses already underway.
- Thailand [introduced](#) new Covid-19 restrictions and rules on April 26 amid its third wave of Covid-19 infections, including a \$640 fine for not wearing a mask in public spaces and the closing of cinemas, parks, gyms, and swimming pools.
- On April 28, the Department of Medical Sciences [announced](#) that samples of the locally produced AstraZeneca vaccine passed standards for chemical composition and safety. Producer Siam Bioscience is expected to deliver the first batch of vaccines to the government in May.

March

- Samut Sakhon's Central Shrimp Market [reopened](#) on March 1 after being the epicenter of a Covid-19 outbreak in December.
- Thailand on March 2 [announced](#) that members of the public will be able to register for the Covid-19 vaccine in early May.
- Thailand on March 3 [announced](#) that Thai New Year festivities will be allowed to take place in April but must comply with disease control measures.
- Thailand's health minister on March 8 [announced](#) that the country would shorten the mandatory quarantine period for vaccinated travelers from 14 days to 7 days starting next month.

- Culture Minister Ittiphol Kunplome [announced](#) on March 10 that the ministry is seeking additional vaccine doses for tourism-reliant provinces.
- Thailand on March 10 [notified](#) private companies that they cannot import vaccines during the first phase of rollout, marking an apparent turnaround in policy.
- The Department of Disease Control on March 11 will [release](#) Thailand's first batch of the AstraZeneca vaccine for use.
- Bangkok [shut down](#) six markets in Bangkok's Bang Khae district on March 13 in response to a cluster of new cases earlier in the month.
- Prime Minister Prayuth and other cabinet members on March 16 [received](#) their first dose of the AstraZeneca vaccine after a brief delay due to concerns over its safety.
- The governor of Bangkok on March 16 [said](#) 6,000 doses of vaccines will be administered to vulnerable populations in Bang Khae, the site of a new Covid-19 cluster.
- The Federation of Thai Industries [said](#) on March 18 that it will procure 100,000 doses of China's Sinovac Covid-19 vaccine to be used and paid for by businesses in the first phase of a private sector vaccination scheme.
- Thailand's Covid-19 task force [said](#) on March 19 that it will ban for a second year the street water fights that usually take place during celebrations for Songkran, the upcoming Thai New Year, due to the pandemic.
- On March 24, Thailand [approved](#) a proposal to allow foreign visitors to enter Phuket without quarantine from July 1. The government aims to vaccinate 70 percent of the island's population by then.
- Thailand's FDA on March 25 [approved](#) Johnson & Johnson's single-dose Covid-19 vaccine, the third vaccine to be cleared for local use. The first shipment is [expected](#) around October and will be sold to private hospitals.
- Thailand's Public Health Ministry on March 30 [announced](#) it would prioritize the vaccination of frontline border security officers working to stem the flow of people fleeing neighboring Myanmar.

February

- Bangkok governor Aswin Kwanmuang on February 4 [canceled](#) the city's Lunar New Year celebrations.

- Public Health Minister Anutin Charnvirakul on February 4 [announced](#) that AstraZeneca would ship 150,000 doses of its Covid-19 vaccine to Thailand from facilities in Asia rather than Italy after the European Union imposed export controls on vaccines.
- Health authorities in Samut Sakhon on February 5 [announced](#) that strict “seal and bubble” measures would be implemented to curb the spread of Covid-19 among factory workers in the province.
- Thailand’s Public Health Ministry on February 6 [announced](#) it was ramping up Covid-19 screening and surveillance efforts in Bangkok after a spike in infections.
- Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-ocha on February 9 said that Thailand will have [2 million](#) Covid-19 vaccine doses by the end of April.
- Thailand on February 10 [announced](#) that it would begin human trials of its locally developed Covid-19 vaccine in March.
- Pathum Thani provincial authorities on February 12 [closed](#) two major fresh food markets after 60 people tested positive for Covid-19.
- Officials in Samut Sakhon province [reopened](#) markets on February 15. The province’s Central Shrimp Market, the source of Thailand’s largest Covid-19 cluster in December, was not among the markets reopened.
- Thai Airways on February 16 [announced](#) that it would fly Thailand’s first doses of the Sinovac vaccine into the country on February 24. The government expects to begin [administering](#) vaccines by the end of the month.
- Officials in Pathum Thani province on February 16 [extended](#) the closure of markets in Thanyaburi district until February 25.
- A government spokesperson on February 18 [assured](#) the public that everyone in Thailand, including foreigners and migrant workers, will have access to Covid-19 vaccines.
- Thailand’s Food and Drug Administration [granted](#) emergency use authorization for Sinovac’s Covid-19 vaccine on February 22.
- Thailand [received](#) its first Covid-19 vaccines on February 24—200,000 doses from Sinovac. The country has ordered 1.8 million more doses from the Chinese manufacturer.
- On February 28, Thailand [kicked off](#) its vaccination program with a group of healthcare workers receiving the vaccine during a live national broadcast.

January

- Bangkok on January 2 [announced](#) the closure of 25 types of businesses, including entertainment venues, playgrounds, and all buildings at schools or educational institutions.
- Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-ocha on January 4 [applied](#) a new set of coronavirus-related restrictions on 28 “red zone” provinces. The restrictions call for the closure of schools and educational institutions, a ban on high-risk activities including meetings and seminars, and empower provincial governors to impose further restrictions as needed.
- Thailand’s cabinet on January 5 [approved](#) plans to procure 35 million additional doses of Covid-19 vaccines.
- Education Minister Nataphol Teepsuwan on January 5 [ordered](#) more than 10,000 public and private schools across 28 provinces to close until January 31.
- As of January 8, people in the Covid-19-hit provinces of Chanthaburi, Chon Buri, Trat, Rayong, and Samut Sakhon are [required](#) to use MorChana, Thailand’s contact tracing app.
- Thai health authorities announced on January 14 that they will [accelerate](#) Covid-19 testing for Myanmar migrant workers in Samut Sakhon, the epicenter of the country’s latest outbreak.
- Foreigners with Thai residency whose re-entry visas require that they return to Thailand within one year will be [allowed](#) to stay abroad until further notice, the Immigration Bureau said on January 20.
- The Food and Drug Administration on January 21 [approved](#) the emergency use of AstraZeneca’s Covid-19 vaccine. Thailand is set to receive 50,000 doses in February.
- The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration approved the [reopening](#) of 13 kinds of businesses, including arcades and shops, effective January 22. Bars, along with 13 other types of business, will remain closed.
- On January 25, the government [announced](#) plans to begin Thailand’s national vaccine rollout on February 14, starting with healthcare and frontline workers.
- The government on January 29 announced that Thailand plans to begin a mass inoculation campaign in June using locally produced AstraZeneca vaccines. It expects to manufacture up to 18 million doses per month.

December

- Health Minister Anutin Charnvirakul on December 2 [ordered](#) officials to prosecute individuals found infected by Covid-19 after illegally entering the country from Myanmar.
- The Thai government on December 7 [announced](#) that New Year's countdown activities can be held so long as they take place under health safety standards.
- Prime Minister Prayuth on December 7 [ordered](#) officials to erect barricades along Thailand's borders with Myanmar to curb illegal crossings amid fears of imported cases.
- Thailand on December 9 [announced](#) it would open its borders to tourists from all countries regardless of their Covid-19 situation, so long as travelers comply with mandatory quarantine requirements.
- The Public Health Ministry on December 14 [imposed](#) limitations on end-of-year festivities. Organizers of events must get prior permission from their provincial governor, limit the number of people attending, and ensure all regulations are followed, including wearing of face masks.
- The Centre for Covid-19 Situation Administration on December 18 [eased](#) curbs on travel from 56 countries, though visitors still need to undergo a two-week hotel quarantine.
- Thailand on December 18 [announced](#) that it would partner with AstraZeneca to produce 200 million doses of the British firm's Covid-19 vaccine.
- Thailand on December 19 [placed](#) Samut Sakhon province under lockdown after an outbreak at a local shrimp market.
- Commerce Minister Jurin Laksanawisit on December 19 [issued](#) price control measures on surgical masks due to a surge in demand amid recent outbreaks.
- Thailand's Office of the Private Education Commission on December 22 [closed](#) more than 100 schools in Bangkok and Samut Sakhon.
- The Department of Health Service Support on December 23 [instructed](#) private hospitals nationwide to provide free Covid-19 tests for at-risk individuals.
- Thailand's Centre for Covid-19 Situation Administration on December 24 [announced](#) that the government would not conduct a national lockdown but would instead impose "Covid-19 control zoning" amid rising case numbers.

- The Thai cabinet on December 29 [approved](#) the registration of undocumented migrant workers from Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar to remain in the country for two years to contain the spread of Covid-19.
- Thailand on December 30 [imposed](#) restrictions on large gatherings and events to contain the spread of Covid-19 during New Year's celebrations.

November

- The Thai cabinet on November 17 [approved](#) approximately \$197 million in funding to purchase 26 million doses of AstraZeneca's Covid-19 vaccine..
- The Thai government on November 18 [extended](#) its nationwide state of emergency through January 15 to prevent Covid-19 infections during the New Year's travel period.

October

- The Centre for Covid-19 Administration Situation gave the green light for long-stay foreign visitors to [enter](#) Thailand beginning October 1 on special tourist visas. The tourists must quarantine for 14 days. Visitors can stay in the country for up to 90 days, with visa renewals extending that to as many as nine months.
- Thailand's National Vaccine Committee on October 6 [requested](#) nearly \$100 million in order to procure enough doses of a Covid-19 vaccine for half of the population, beginning with frontline healthcare workers.
- Thailand agreed on October 12 to [manufacture](#) British pharmaceutical company AstraZeneca's experimental Covid-19 vaccine AZD1222 and act as Southeast Asia's supplier of the drug.
- The government temporarily [imposed](#) a "severe" state of emergency on October 15, restricting gatherings to no more than four people, ostensibly to curb spread of the coronavirus. But the declaration was widely criticized as a ploy to quash anti-government protests. Protestors largely ignored the order and the Prayuth rescinded it on October 22.
- Thailand and China entered talks on October 16 to establish a quarantine-free travel corridor by January.
- Thailand [received](#) a group of tourists from China on October 20, its first such arrivals since commercial flights were halted in April.

- The Public Health Ministry announced on October 26 that it will make a [list](#) of low-risk countries whose nationals might face fewer restrictions to enter Thailand.
- Thailand on October 28 [extended](#) its state of emergency due to Covid-19 until the end of November.

September

- Thailand will [ease](#) the approval process for overseas patients beginning in September to facilitate medical tourism.
- Thailand [restarted](#) contact tracing on September 4 after reporting its first non-imported case in over 100 days.
- On September 3, Thai Airways International [announced](#) that it would operate 18 special flights to European and Asian cities to repatriate Thai citizens throughout September.
- Thailand tightened security on its borders with Myanmar and Cambodia on September 11.
- The government on September 15 [approved](#) long-term tourist visas for those who agree to a 14-day quarantine and stay for at least 90 days.
- The state of emergency decree was [extended](#) for a sixth time on September 28, to last until the end of October.
- On September 28, Thailand announced a plan to slowly reopen to tourism. 150 tourists will arrive in Phuket via charter flight from Guangzhou, China. After that, two more groups of foreign travelers—from China and Europe—will arrive on October 26 and November 1, respectively.
- The cabinet announced on September 29 that it would [allow](#) foreigners unable to return to their home countries due to Covid-19 to stay in Thailand until October 31.

August

- Under Phase 6 of loosening lockdown restrictions, foreign residential and work permit holders and their families, and migrant workers, can [return](#) beginning August 4.
- All schools [resumed](#) in-person classes on August 13. More than 3,000 foreign teachers have been [cleared](#) for entry.
- Thailand on August 21 [extended](#) its state of emergency for the fifth time, continuing until the end of September.

- Thailand on August 26 [announced](#) it was delaying human trials of its Covid-19 vaccine until the end of the year due to limited production capacity. Trials were expected to begin by October.
- The interior secretary on August 28 [ordered](#) 10 provinces bordering Myanmar to tighten security and health protocols after a new wave of infections were in reported in Rakhine state. Businesses were told to [refrain](#) from bringing Myanmar workers into the country.

July

- The state of emergency [first declared](#) by Prime Minister Prayuth on March 26 has been extended through the end of [August](#), though lockdown measures for most businesses were relaxed on June 29. The state-of-emergency decree grants the government sweeping powers to restrict domestic travel, ban social gatherings, and censor the media.
- Thailand lifted its ban on incoming flights [on July 1](#) and reopened [37 checkpoints along its borders](#) with Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, and Malaysia to facilitate cargo transport.
- On July 13, Thailand [increased](#) security at its land borders amid concerns over a second wave of Covid-19 infections.
- Thailand on July 23 [announced](#) that migrant workers from Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam with proper paperwork would be allowed to return to the country, while migrant workers entering through irregular channels would be deported in line with the July 13 hardening of land borders.
- The Royal Thai Army on July 29 announced it was [suspending](#) all plans to send personnel to overseas military exercises after nine soldiers returning from the Lightning Forge 2020 drill in Hawaii tested positive for Covid-19.

June

- Provincial and international travel along with all public transport was allowed to resume as part of a third phase of gradual reopening through June. The government announced the country would completely reopen on July 1.

May

- Thailand removed South Korea and China, including Hong Kong and Macau, from its list of Covid-19 Disease Infected Zones on May 15, easing restrictions on travel to and from those countries.
- Thailand began to ease restrictions on business operations on May 3, allowing certain businesses to reopen, including retail stores, food services, and markets. It reopened more businesses, including department stores and shopping malls, on May 17.

- Thailand in May created a Covid-19 [contact-tracing app](#), *Thai Chana* (Thailand Wins).

April

- On April 15, Prime Minister Prayuth announced plans to gradually ease Covid-19 restrictions at the end of the month due to a decline in new confirmed cases.

March

- Thailand closed all its borders on March 22 and banned foreign visitors.

Economic Response

December

- The cabinet on December 21 [approved](#) a package of measures to boost the Thai economy. The measure includes a tax deduction of \$890 for shoppers, an extension of an existing co-payment scheme, a cut in property transfer fees, and six New Year “gifts” that includes a deduction of the jet fuel excise tax.
- Thailand on December 29 [announced](#) that it will sell \$894 million in government savings bonds to finance economic relief measures. The bonds will be available for purchase from January 17 to 31.

November

- On November 24, Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-ocha said his cabinet will [consider](#) a program to allot \$4.7 billion to farmers.

October

- Labour Minister Suchart Chomklin [said](#) on October 12 that motorcycle taxi and taxi cab drivers over the age of 65 will receive a one-time \$300 cash handout to compensate for lost business during the pandemic.
- Thailand’s cabinet on October 19 [approved](#) the disbursement of \$1.1 billion in subsidies for small- and medium-sized enterprises impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic.

September

- The Thailand Board of Investment on September 7 [approved](#) various financial and tax incentives to encourage companies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote the production of electric vehicles, mitigate the effects of Covid-19, and support local vaccine development.

- Finance Minister Arkhom Termpittayapaisith on September 20 [announced](#) an increase in Thailand's debt ceiling to 70 percent of GDP, a move intended to allow the government to raise more funds for Covid-19 economic recovery.

August

- Labor Minister Suchart Chomklin on August 3 [announced](#) that people in 16 provinces characterized as dark-red zones under the government's lockdown scheme would receive financial assistance in August.
- Thailand on August 10 [approved](#) \$435 million in financial assistance for frontline medical workers and other officials assisting with public vaccinations.
- Thailand on August 10 [introduced](#) new regulations that increase financial assistance for state enterprise employees infected with Covid-19. The regulations include a new set of criteria for disbursing financial assistance to relevant employees.

July

- On July 12, the cabinet [approved](#) a \$1.3 billion relief package for people and businesses impacted by the partial lockdown.
- Thailand on July 20 [cut](#) the spending budget for its e-voucher cashback scheme aimed at boosting consumer spending during the pandemic.
- Thailand on July 27 [approved](#) an additional \$1.3 million for education subsidies and Covid-19-related assistance.
- Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-ocha on July 22 [ordered](#) universities to reduce their tuition costs by up to 50 percent to provide relief for students financially impacted by the pandemic.

June

- On June 1, the cabinet [approved](#) a set of economic stimulus measures for \$4.5 billion to be implemented in July 2021.
- On June 3, Thailand [reported](#) that the government is planning to roll out a 50 percent copayment subsidy for employees of small and medium-sized businesses in an effort to deter mass layoffs.
- On June 28, the Public Debt Management Agency [announced](#) plans to issue government savings bonds worth over \$1 billion in July, aiming to use the funds to finance state projects to ease the impacts of the pandemic.

May

- On May 6, the government [announced](#) a new relief package worth \$7.24 billion that includes e-vouchers to encourage people to buy food, products, and services through the government's e-wallet; an extension of the Rao Chana relief payments scheme for low-income individuals; and a new phase of the Khon La Khrueng co-payment scheme for medium- to high-income individuals.
- The cabinet [approved](#) a draft of an executive decree on May 18 authorizing the government to borrow more than \$22 billion to revitalize the economy. It was later [revised](#) down to \$16 billion and went into effect on May 25.

April

- The cabinet on April 20 [approved](#) another \$97 million in Covid-19 relief handouts under the Rao Chana (We Win) program, extending the subsidy to another 2.4 million people. The program now reaches 33.5 Thai citizens.

March

- The cabinet on March 23 [approved](#) financial measures worth \$11.3 billion, including loans and debt forgiveness, to help businesses recover from the impact of the coronavirus.
- In a bid to boost domestic tourism, the cabinet on March 23 [approved](#) the extension and expansion of the "We Travel Together" scheme, which covers 40 percent of the cost of hotel rooms.

February

- Prime Minister Prayuth on February 4 [approved](#) \$1.3 billion in financial assistance to 9 million employees who were previously ineligible for the government's Covid-19 relief packages.
- The Thai Cabinet on February 15 [approved](#) cash payments of \$133 to all salaried workers under the Social Security system.

January

- Thailand's Social Security Office on January 1 [announced](#) that it would reduce employers' and employees' contributions to its worker welfare fund.
- The government on January 8 allocated \$1.5 million from its central budget to the Public Health Ministry to battle the new wave of coronavirus infections.

- Thailand's government on January 12 [approved](#) more measures to mitigate the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, including issuing soft loans and reducing utility bills.

December

- On December 2, the government [approved](#) a \$1.4 billion package to boost domestic consumption and local travel.
- The Thai cabinet on December 22 [approved](#) a series of relief payments to subscribers of the Social Security Fund who have been made jobless by the Covid-19 pandemic.
- The Thai cabinet on December 29 approved a \$377 million budget to address the re-emergence of Covid-19 in the country. Budget items focus on preventive measures, treatment, and support.

October

- The government announced on October 7 that it will [give](#) 3.7 million taxpayers a tax deduction of up to \$960 on purchases of goods and services from October to December.

September

- Thailand on September 9 announced plans to invest nearly \$1 billion to support its farm sector and create rural jobs.
- To help low-income workers and boost the economy, the government on September 16 [approved](#) a \$100 handout to 10 million people, which must be spent in the last quarter of this year.
- The Thai cabinet on September 22 [approved](#) a one-year extension of a scheme to help underprivileged people with their electricity and water bills during the pandemic.

August

- The government [approved](#) a \$28.5 million stimulus package to support farming and tourism sectors on August 4.
- The government announced that social security contributions will be [cut](#) for a second time from September through November.
- The government has approved a \$32 million budget to support domestic vaccine production.

- The Thai cabinet on August 25 approved stimulus measures to support domestic tourism, including subsidies for travel and accommodations.
- The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration extended the deadline for land and building tax payments until October 31.
- Prime Minister Prayuth on August 29 accepted a petition for over \$767 million in soft loans to bail out seven domestic budget airlines.

July

- The Thai cabinet on July 8 approved a \$3.2 billion budget for projects targeted at boosting consumption and tourism.
- Ninety-two public-private partnership projects worth \$3.3 trillion are currently being planned to stimulate the economy.

April

- On April 7, the government unveiled plans for a new stimulus package worth \$58 billion—10 percent of GDP. Of this, \$18 billion was earmarked for financial aid to workers, \$12 billion for infrastructure and job investments, \$15 billion for soft loans to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and \$12 billion for a Corporate Bond Liquidity Stabilization Fund.
- On April 28, the cabinet approved monthly payments of \$154 for three months to the 8.4 million households registered as farmers.

March

- The government approved a stimulus package on March 10 that was expected to inject \$12.7 billion into the economy.

Economic Projections

- Thailand's National Economic and Social Development Council on February 21 [announced](#) that the country's economy expanded by 1.6 percent in 2021.
- The Bank of Thailand [said](#) on January 10 that the country's economy could see lower growth in the first half of 2022 than the baseline scenario of 3.4 percent due to uncertainties caused by the Omicron variant.
- The World Bank on January 12 [projected](#) Thailand's GDP growth to be 3.9 percent in 2022 and that the economy would grow by 4.3 percent in 2023.

- The Bank of Thailand on December 22 [reduced](#) its 2022 growth projections from 3.9 percent to 3.4 percent.
- The ADB [revised](#) its 2021 economic projection for Thailand to 1 percent GDP growth, up from 0.8 percent. For 2022, the ADB projected 4 percent growth, up from 3.9 percent.
- On December 11, Siam Commercial Bank Economic Intelligence Center [downgraded](#) its 2022 economic growth forecast for Thailand from 3.4 percent to 3.2 percent.
- Thailand's finance minister on November 20 [said](#) the country's economy is expected to grow between 3.5 and 4.5 percent in 2022.
- The government in November [upgraded](#) its economic growth outlook to 1.2 percent for 2021, higher than its previous forecast of 0.7–1.2 percent expansion, and projected 3.5–4.5 percent growth in 2022, thanks to an easing of Covid-19 restrictions and the country's reopening to tourists.
- The IMF in its October 2021 World Economic Outlook [revised](#) Thailand's economic growth projection for 2021 to 1 percent, down from its June 2021 prediction of 2.1 percent. The IMF projected that Thailand's economy will grow by 4.5 percent in 2022.
- Thailand's Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council on February 15 [announced](#) that the Thai economy suffered its worst full-year performance in more than two decades, with a contraction of 6.1 percent.

Timor-Leste

Public Health Response

December

- On December 10, the United States and Timor-Leste [broke ground](#) on a U.S.-funded isolation facility in Baucau meant to help treat Covid-19 patients and offset the strain on existing medical facilities.

October

- The United States on October 16 [donated](#) 100,620 Pfizer doses to Timor-Leste through COVAX.
- Timor-Leste's parliament on October 26 [authorized](#) the president to extend the national state of emergency until November 28.

- Timor-Leste on October 27 [launched](#) a campaign to vaccinate children aged 12 to 17 years old using the Pfizer vaccine.

September

- Timor-Leste on September 1 [extended](#) stay-at-home restrictions in Dili through September 9
- In an effort to reduce vaccine hesitancy, the government [announced](#) on September 6 that it will financially compensate people who experience severe adverse reactions to the vaccine.
- The United States on September 14 [announced](#) a donation of \$1 million to aid Timor-Leste in engaging community leaders and civil society leaders on the government's vaccination effort.
- On September 28, Timor-Leste's parliament [authorized](#) the president to extend the national state of emergency until October 29.

August

- Timor-Leste on August 10 [recorded](#) its first case of community transmission of the Delta variant.
- On August 13, Timor-Leste [received](#) a donation of 168,000 vaccine doses from Japan through COVAX.
- The government [closed](#) public and private schools across the country on August 17 but plans to reopen them on August 31.

July

- Australia [announced](#) on July 6 that it will donate up to 15 million vaccines to Timor-Leste, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea by mid-2022.
- The Ministry of Health [said](#) on July 13 that national movement restrictions and testing requirements will not apply to fully vaccinated citizens.
- Timor-Leste [announced](#) on July 14 that it would initiate the process of purchasing Pfizer vaccines, though the government did not specify quantities or the timeline.
- Japan's minister of foreign affairs Toshimitsu Motegi announced on July 13 that Japan will donate 170,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Timor-Leste through COVAX. These are expected to arrive by August 2.

- On July 16, Timor-Leste announced that it expects to receive over 300,000 AstraZeneca doses from Australia through COVAX by August 2.
- Timor-Leste on July 21 [received](#) 12,000 AstraZeneca doses from Portugal through COVAX.
- Timor-Leste [received](#) 200,000 AstraZeneca doses from Hungary on July 27.
- On July 31, the government [imposed](#) home confinement restrictions for the Ermera municipality's unvaccinated residents until August 11.

June

- The government of New Zealand on June 1 announced the signing of an agreement to transfer 24,000 AstraZeneca vaccines to Timor-Leste through the COVAX program.
- Timor-Leste [approved](#) an agreement with Australia on June 1 for the donation of approximately \$14 million in aid to support community resilience and economic recovery during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- On June 14, Timor-Leste [launched](#) an inoculation campaign targeting students and lecturers to speed up efforts to reopen universities and vaccinate at least 67,000 people affiliated with the higher education institutions in Dili.

May

- The government of Timor-Leste on May 5 [received](#) 20,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine from the government of Australia.
- On May 5, the government [made](#) Covid-19 testing by state authorities compulsory for all citizens, with individuals who refuse subject to forced quarantine.
- Timor-Leste on May 12 [extended](#) isolation zone restrictions in the municipalities of Dili, Baucau, and Covalima for an additional 14 days.
- The government on May 26 [announced](#) that it may apply disciplinary action to public officials doing face-to-face work who refuse to be vaccinated.
- The government on May 27 [lifted](#) a ban on public gatherings in Dili's religious institutions.

April

- Timor-Leste on April 5 [received](#) a shipment of Covid-19 vaccines through COVAX.

- Timor-Leste on April 7 [began](#) its nationwide Covid-19 vaccination campaign.
- The Ministry of Health on April 8 began [distributing](#) the AstraZeneca vaccine to the Baucau, Lautem, Bobonaro, Ainaro, Covalima, and Liquiça municipalities.
- The government on April 8 [announced](#) it would continue to impose a “sanitary fence” in Baucau and Viqueque, restricting travel to and from these municipalities for an additional seven days.
- The Ministry of Health on April 19 [opened](#) up vaccine eligibility to frontline workers, including health workers, police, journalists, airport staff, and others.
- The Council of Ministers on April 21 [recommended](#) extending the state of emergency for another 30 days.
- The National Parliament of Timor-Leste on April 28 [authorized](#) President Francisco Guterres to extend the state of emergency to June 1.
- Timor-Leste on April 29 [approved](#) a decree declaring that residents who arrive in Timor-Leste with a Covid-19 vaccine certificate will not need to undergo mandatory quarantine.
- Timor-Leste on April 29 established isolation zones in the three municipalities of Lautem, Liquiça, and Manufahi, effective April 30 to May 16.

March

- The government on March 2 [extended](#) its state of emergency declaration until April 2.
- The government on March 8 [placed](#) the capital city of Dili on lockdown for one week. Residents are not allowed to leave their homes unless absolutely necessary.
- The government on March 15 [extended](#) the lockdown in Dili until April 2. Movement to and from the capital city will continue to be restricted.
- The Integrated Crisis Management Center on March 23 [met](#) with the Indonesian Embassy and agreed to strengthen border control to prevent the spread of Covid-19.
- Timor-Leste on March 31 [extended](#) its state of emergency for another 30 days.

February

- The Council of Ministers approved a national vaccination plan on February 15, ensuring free access to the AstraZeneca vaccine via the COVAX facility to 20 percent of its population. The government is still working to acquire enough vaccines for the remaining 80 percent. The plan will prioritize frontline healthcare workers and citizens over 60 years of age.

January

- The government on January 5 [announced](#) restrictions on social events, allowing no more than 10 people to gather in one place.

October

- Timor-Leste on October 3 [extended](#) its state of emergency for another 30 days.
- Timor-Leste on October 27 [extended](#) its state of emergency until December 3.
- On October 28, the government [announced](#) a mandatory mask wearing policy from November 4 to December 3.

September

- Timor-Leste on September 4 [extended](#) its state of emergency through October 4.

August

- On August 6, Timor-Leste [implemented](#) its fourth state of emergency, effective until September 4.
- On August 25, the Timor-Leste government [declared](#) victory over Covid-19.

June

- The country's second state of emergency [expired](#) on June 26. While internal restrictions were relaxed, many restaurants, government buildings, and markets still mandated restrictions including mask-wearing and social distancing.

May

- On May 27, President Francisco Guterres [renewed](#) Timor-Leste's state of emergency for another month but adopted more flexible measures.
- On May 29, some religious, cultural, school, and sporting events were [permitted](#) as border control was strengthened.
- On May 29, foreigners born in Timor-Leste, resident citizens, and legal guardians of Timorese minors were [permitted](#) to enter the country. In addition, foreigners deemed essential to business or transportation were allowed to enter.

April

- Dili's international airport [restricted](#) international and domestic commercial operations as of April 4, with an unspecified end date.
- On April 8, Prime Minister Taur Matan Ruak withdrew a resignation he had issued in February, deciding to stay on until the virus was defeated and a new government could form.
- Beginning April 13, travelers, regardless of their citizenship, were [forbidden](#) from entering or exiting the country.
- On April 24, President Guterres renewed Timor-Leste's state of emergency.
- On April 29, the Council of Ministers [reinstated](#) public transportation, including taxis.

March

- After Timor-Leste [reported](#) its first case of Covid-19 on March 21, President Guterres [announced](#) a state of emergency on March 28, [including](#) travel restrictions, managed migration, and imposition of social health interventions.

Economic Response

July

- The Asian Development Bank [announced](#) on July 13, 2021, that it had provided Timor-Leste \$1 million in grant aid to respond to food insecurity brought on by the pandemic.

January

- The government as of January 5 had [spent](#) 58.7 percent of its Covid-19 Fund budget, according to the Ministry of Finance.

October

- The government on October 20 [presented](#) its economic recovery plan to the national parliament, consisting of 71 short- and medium-term measures to boost the economy.

April

- On April 8, the government [approved](#) a \$250 million fund for Covid-19 relief.

Economic Projections

- The World Bank in January [estimated](#) that Timor-Leste's GDP growth in 2021 reached 1.9 percent, and projected that it will increase to 3.7 percent in 2022 and 4.3 percent in 2023.

- The IMF in its October 2021 World Economic Outlook [projected](#) Timor-Leste's 2021 GDP growth at 1.8 percent, down from 2.8 percent reported in April. The IMF projects 3.8 percent GDP growth in 2022.
- On September 22, the ADB [projected](#) 2.2 percent GDP growth for Timor-Leste in 2021, down from a previous projection of 3.4 percent. Economic growth in 2022 is expected to reach 4 percent.

Vietnam

Public Health Response

February

- On February 7, the Health Ministry [announced](#) that schools in Hanoi would reopen for in-person learning on February 8 and that most schools would reopen in mid-February.
- On February 9, the government [announced](#) that it would purchase 21.9 million Pfizer vaccine doses for children aged 5–12.
- On February 9, China [donated](#) 300,000 Sinopharm vaccines to Vietnam's Ministry of Defense.
- Thailand on February 11 [approved](#) a proposal to donate 300,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam.
- Vietnam on February 15 [allowed](#) international flights to resume with all countries.
- Vietnam's Tourism Ministry on February 15 [proposed](#) a full reopening of the country to foreign visitors and the lifting of nearly all travel restrictions starting March 15, pending the prime minister's approval.
- The Health Ministry on February 17 [approved](#) three antiviral Covid-19 drugs containing Molnupiravir for emergency use.
- Vietnam on February 23 [reinstated](#) flight routes with 20 international destinations, including Cambodia, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Laos, China, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Australia, Russia, and the United States.

January 2022

- On January 1, the Ho Chi Minh Center for Disease Control [announced](#) that the Tan Son Nhat International Airport will conduct Covid-19 rapid tests on all international arrivals starting January 8.
- On January 5, Ho Chi Minh City and the central province of Binh Dinh [received](#) approval from the government to reopen to foreign visitors this month.
- From January 10, Ho Chi Minh City will [reopen](#) bars, dance clubs, and karaoke parlors.
- The Immigration Department [announced](#) on January 10 that it will no longer extend visas for foreign nationals who have stayed in Vietnam due to Covid-related health and travel complications.
- The Vietnamese government on January 11 [ordered](#) local authorities to begin administering second shots to children aged 12–17 by the end of the month.
- On January 12, Vietnam [issued](#) new guidance requiring air passengers from a list of countries hit by Omicron to pay for mandatory rapid tests administered at the airport upon arrival.
- Ho Chi Minh City on January 13 [canceled](#) its Lunar New Year fireworks display to mitigate the spread of Covid-19.
- Vietnam’s Health Ministry on January 13 [announced](#) that it will stop relying on daily caseload numbers to assess the Covid-19 situation in the country and instead focus on the number of hospitalizations and deaths.
- Ho Chi Minh City on January 17 [announced](#) that kindergartens and primary schools will reopen for classes starting February 14.
- Vietnam on January 17 [placed](#) seven localities in the “orange zone” of high risk for the spread of Covid-19. These localities include Hai Phong City and the province of Binh Phuoc, among others.
- Hanoi on January 19 [canceled](#) its Lunar New Year fireworks display due to Covid-19 concerns.
- On January 18, the Vietnamese government [ended](#) the requirement for foreign workers and expatriates to obtain approval from immigration authorities before entering the country.
- Vietnam on January 19 [mandated](#) that all individuals participating in the Southeast Asian Games in May be vaccinated before they enter the country.
- On January 19, AstraZeneca [announced](#) that it would speed up a \$90 million project to transfer drug manufacturing technology to Vietnam.

- On January 25, Vietnam [received](#) 6.2 million Covid-19 vaccine doses through COVAX. The delivery consisted of 4 million Pfizer vaccine doses from Germany, 159,000 Pfizer vaccine doses from Portugal, 99,000 Pfizer vaccine doses from Luxembourg, and 2 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses from the United Kingdom.
- On January 26, the Vietnamese government [announced](#) that it would lift the lockdown on Ho Chi Minh City on January 28.
- Vietnam Airlines on January 27 [announced](#) that it will resume regular flights between Vietnam and Laos.
- Deputy Prime Minister Pham Binh Minh on January 28 [announced](#) that travelers to Vietnam will no longer have to take a rapid test before and after their flight.
- The Ministry of Health on January 29 [directed](#) local health departments to carry out a rapid vaccination campaign, which aims to complete booster doses for the adult population in the first quarter of 2022 and ensure vaccination for all people in high-risk groups.
- Minister of Culture, Sports, and Tourism Nguyen Van Hung on January 31 [submitted](#) a plan to the government for reopening international tourism. The plan includes the expansion of eligibility for receiving international tourists to all localities that have contained outbreaks and completed coverage of Covid-19 vaccine booster doses, followed by a full opening to international tourism on March 31.

December

- Vietnam on December 1 indefinitely [suspended](#) third-phase human trials of its domestically-produced Covivac vaccine due to difficulties in finding volunteers.
- On December 1, Hanoi [suspended](#) the use of two batches of the Pfizer vaccine, totaling 3 million doses, that previously had their expiration date extended.
- Vietnam and Russia on December 1 [agreed](#) to expand production of Russia's Sputnik V vaccine in Vietnam.
- Vietnam's Health Ministry on December 1 [announced](#) that Covid-19 patients who are under 49, fully vaccinated, and have no underlying conditions can be treated in self-isolation at home.
- Vietnam's Health Ministry on December 1 [approved](#) the administration of booster shots at least 28 days after the final standard dose.

- Chinese foreign minister Wang Yi on December 2 [pledged](#) to donate 500,000 vaccine doses and \$3.1 million in financial support to Vietnam.
- Thanh Hoa province on December 2 [suspended](#) the use of a Pfizer vaccine batch after 120 children were hospitalized following vaccination.
- Hanoi on December 5 [announced](#) that only students in 12th grade will return to school on December 6, scrapping plans to have students in 9th grade and kindergarten return to in-person lessons.
- Hanoi on December 6 [suspended](#) non-essential services in the city, including restaurants, events with large gatherings, and other activities based on the Covid-19 risk level in local wards.
- Ho Chi Minh City on December 7 [announced](#) plans to begin administering booster shots starting December 10.
- Ho Chi Minh City on December 8 [rescinded](#) plans to resume in-person classes for children in 1st grade and kindergarten.
- Deputy Prime Minister Vu Duc Dam on December 8 [announced](#) that fully vaccinated travelers will not need to undergo centralized quarantine and can instead isolate at home or at an accommodation of their choosing.
- Vietnam on December 8 [announced](#) its intent to inoculate all adults with Covid-19 booster shots by mid-2022.
- Vietnam on December 9 [received](#) 1.5 million purchased doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine.
- Vietnam on December 9 [added](#) six countries to its list of accepted vaccine passports. The new countries include Canada, Iran, Iraq, the Maldives, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.
- Vietnam on December 10 [received](#) 1.1 million Covid-19 vaccine doses donated by Australia.
- Vietnam on December 10 [received](#) 4.4 million Pfizer vaccine doses donated by the United States through COVAX.
- Hai Phong on December 10 [suspended](#) the recruitment of laborers who have not yet been fully vaccinated against Covid-19.
- Deputy Prime Minister Pham Binh Minh on December 11 [approved](#) the restoration of international commercial flights into Vietnam from San Francisco, Los Angeles,

Singapore, Bangkok, Phnom Penh, Vientiane, Beijing, Guangzhou, Tokyo, Seoul, and Taipei.

- Vietnam's Ministry of Health on December 12 [issued](#) guidance allowing individuals who have received a first dose of either the Pfizer or AstraZeneca vaccine to receive the Moderna vaccine for their second dose.
- Hanoi's Dong Da District on December 13 [suspended](#) large gatherings and in-person dining.
- Vietnam's National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology on December 13 [extended](#) the expiration dates of seven Pfizer vaccine batches from six months to nine.
- Germany on December 13 [donated](#) 2,558,000 Moderna doses to Vietnam through COVAX.
- Vietnam's Ministry of Health on December 14 [approved](#) Ho Chi Minh City's plan to shorten the centralized quarantine period for asymptomatic patients who are fully vaccinated from 14 days to 7.
- Ho Chi Minh City on December 14 [announced](#) that all passengers arriving on international flights must test negative for the Omicron variant within 72 hours of departure.
- On December 10, Ho Chi Minh City [began](#) administering booster shots for prioritized groups.
- On December 11, the city of Hai Phong [announced](#) that individuals who chose not to receive Covid-19 vaccinations will pay for their own medical bills if treated for Covid-19.
- The Vietnamese Ministry of Health on December 16 [released](#) new Covid-19 guidelines for travelers stating that fully vaccinated individuals who enter Vietnam can quarantine at a place of residence for three days after arriving in the country, and travelers must take a Covid-19 test at least 72 hours before they travel.
- The United Kingdom on December 17 [delivered](#) over 320,000 donated AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam.
- On December 19, India's Bharat Biotech [donated](#) 200,000 Covaxin doses to Vietnam.
- On December 20, the Ministry of Health [reduced](#) the interval between the second Covid-19 vaccine shot and the booster shot from six months to three.

- On December 20, the Ministry of Health [announced](#) procedures to begin issuing digital Covid-19 vaccine certificates.
- Vietnam's Health Ministry on December 29 [received](#) 100,000 donated Sputnik Light doses from Russia.
- On December 29, Vietnam [preordered](#) 10 million Covid-19 Oramed vaccine doses from Israel. In addition, the Vietnamese distributor Tan Tranh gained the rights to sell Oravax's oral vaccine in development throughout ASEAN.
- On December 30, the government [approved](#) a series of mechanisms and policies in the health care sector serving Covid-19 prevention and control activities, including the mobilization of human resources for Covid-19 testing, vaccination, treatment, treatment costs, stabilization of prices, and management of drugs and drug ingredients.
- On December 31, the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee [approved](#) a plan to allow an additional 680,000 students in middle school and high school to return to in-person classes starting January 4.

November

- Australia on November 1 [announced](#) that it would donate an additional 3.7 million Covid-19 vaccine doses to Vietnam.
- On November 2, Vietnam [approved](#) a pilot program to allow fully vaccinated foreign tourists to visit the country. The first phase, beginning in November, will enable tourists to travel to Phu Quoc, Khanh Hoa, Quang Nam, Quang Ninh, and Da Nang without a quarantine mandate through tourist programs.
- On November 2, Ho Chi Minh City [submitted](#) a plan to the Health Ministry to approve Covid-19 vaccinations for children aged 3 to 12.
- On November 3, AstraZeneca [signed](#) an agreement with the Vietnam Vaccine Joint Stock Company to supply 25 million purchased doses to Vietnam starting in December, in addition to the 30 million it pledged to deliver by November.
- On November 4, the Ho Chi Minh City Department of Health [announced](#) new guidelines for Covid-19 prevention and control at production facilities, industrial zones, and export processing zones. It also announced the opening of three new healthcare facilities at local industrial parks in Thu Duc City and Cu Chi District.
- South Korea [announced](#) on November 4 that it donated 290,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam, which arrived on the same day.

- Ho Chi Minh City [announced](#) on November 5 that it will invest more resources in its local healthcare system and establish 16 mobile community clinics to increase healthcare accessibility.
- On November 6, the United States [delivered](#) a donation of 1.31 million Pfizer vaccine doses to Vietnam through COVAX.
- Between November 7 and 8, the United States [delivered](#) an additional 1.5 million Pfizer vaccine doses to Vietnam through COVAX.
- The Ministry of Transportation on November 8 [submitted](#) for the prime minister's approval a three-phased plan to resume regular international flights to Vietnam during the first quarter of 2022.
- On November 8, students in grades 5, 6, 9, 10, and 12 in Hanoi [returned](#) to in-person learning at school. Under the health regulations for in-person learning, students and teachers must wear masks at all times, declare their health status and movements before classes, and undergo temperature screening at their schools' gates.
- The Ministry of Health [announced](#) on November 8 that it will begin administering Covid-19 vaccine booster shots at the end of 2021 or the start of 2022.
- The Ministry of Health [announced](#) on November 9 that it started distributing electronic Covid-19 vaccine certifications—which meet the vaccine passport standards of the WHO and European Union—to fully vaccinated individuals.
- The Immigration Department [announced](#) on November 9 that foreigners stuck in Vietnam due to Covid-19 travel restrictions may extend their temporary stay permits until November 30.
- COVAX [delivered](#) a donation of 1.3 million Moderna vaccine doses to Vietnam on November 9, partially fulfilling its November 3 [pledge](#) to donate 9 million doses of Moderna and Pfizer vaccines to Vietnam.
- Australia [announced](#) on November 9 that it plans to donate 2.6 million unspecified Covid-19 vaccines to Vietnam, although it did not offer a concrete date.
- On November 10, the Ministry of Health [approved](#) the Covaxin vaccine, which is manufactured by the Indian biotech firm Bharat Biotech, for emergency use.
- Hanoi's Department of Health on November 14 [reduced](#) the waiting period between two AstraZeneca vaccine doses from eight weeks to four weeks.
- On November 16, Austria [donated](#) 50,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Vietnam.

- Da Nang on November 16 [announced](#) its plans to reopen high schools at the end of November, beginning with classes for 12th graders on November 22.
- Ho Chi Minh City on November 16 [approved](#) the reopening of bars, cinemas, karaoke parlors, and discos. Authorities also approved the resumption of bike-hailing services.
- On November 17, Hanoi [announced](#) that all individuals arriving from Ho Chi Minh City and other high-risk localities must self-quarantine for seven days.
- Ho Chi Minh City on November 17 [announced](#) that individuals who have received at least one dose of the Covid-19 vaccine are permitted to engage in socio-economic activities, including participating in large gatherings and using public transportation.
- Ho Chi Minh City on November 18 [ordered](#) bars, clubs, and karaoke parlors to close—just two days after allowing them to reopen.
- Hanoi on November 23 began [vaccinating](#) individuals aged 15 to 17.
- The United States on November 23 [announced](#) that it will donate 4 million Pfizer vaccine doses to Vietnam.
- Argentina on November 24 [donated](#) 500,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam.
- Japan on November 25 [donated](#) 1.5 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam.
- Ho Chi Minh City on November 26 [tightened](#) restrictions on travel into the city, setting up checkpoints and mobilizing police forces to assist in tracking and tracing efforts.
- Vietnam on November 27 and 28 [received](#) 1.4 million Pfizer vaccine doses donated by France through COVAX.
- Hanoi and Da Nang on November 29 [announced](#) that individuals with mild cases of Covid-19 are allowed to undergo treatment at home.
- Hanoi on November 30 [announced](#) that high schools in districts and towns with low or medium Covid-19 risk will be allowed to reopen beginning December 6.

October

- Ho Chi Minh City [announced](#) on October 2 that workers may return to the city if they have received their first vaccine dose at least 14 days prior, carry a Covid-19 recovery certificate, or test negative within 72 hours prior to entry.

- On October 2, Vietnam [received](#) a batch of 1.5 million Pfizer vaccine doses from the United States delivered via COVAX.
- Australia on October 6 [delivered](#) 300,000 AstraZeneca doses and 650,000 protective masks and gowns to Vietnam. Australia also promised to assist Vietnam in purchasing an additional 3.7 million AstraZeneca doses.
- On October 6, Vietnam [announced](#) that it will reopen popular tourist destinations in December 2021 to fully vaccinated travelers from countries considered to be at low risk for Covid-19. Vietnam aims to fully open to foreign tourists by June 2022.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs [announced](#) on October 8 that it will recognize all Covid-19 vaccines cleared for emergency use by the World Health Organization, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, European Medicine Agency, and Ministry of Health of Vietnam.
- On October 8, the Ministry of Health [authorized](#) the usage of the antiviral drugs molnupiravir, remdesivir, and favipiravir for treating Covid-19 patients.
- On October 10, the Ministry of Transport [allowed](#) the resumption of 19 domestic flight routes for fully vaccinated passengers who have tested negative for Covid-19 within 72 hours of boarding as part of a pilot program lasting from October 10 to 20.
- On October 11, Hanoi and Hai Phong began [allowing](#) air travelers arriving from Ho Chi Minh City to quarantine in their homes rather than in quarantine facilities, regardless of their vaccination status.
- Latvia [announced](#) on October 11 that it will resell 200,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam.
- On October 12, Vietnam [received](#) a donation of 400,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses from Hungary and a donation of 60,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses from Croatia, each at separate handover ceremonies in Budapest.
- Vietnam Railway Corporation [resumed](#) its train routes linking Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and Hai Phong on October 13, as part of the Ministry of Transport's piloted reopening lasting until October 20. All railway staff and passengers must provide proof of full vaccination and test negative for Covid-19 within 72 hours before boarding.
- Ho Chi Minh City will [allow](#) coach buses to resume operations between the city and nearby provinces on October 13.
- South Korea [delivered](#) a donation of 1.1 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam on October 13.

- Ho Chi Minh City on October 7 and October 8 [received](#) a total of 1,209,780 doses of the Pfizer vaccine donated by the United States through COVAX.
- Hanoi on October 8 and October 13 [received](#) 789,750 doses of the Pfizer vaccine donated by the United States through COVAX.
- Turkey on October 12 [announced](#) it will donate 200,000 unspecified Covid-19 vaccine doses to Vietnam.
- Hanoi on October 14 [resumed](#) on-site dining and reopened parks, hotels, and public transportation.
- Vietnam on October 14 [designated](#) Hanoi and Quang Ninh as low-risk zones for Covid-19, allowing for the resumption of select activities.
- Vietnam on October 14 [approved](#) the use of private cars for business travel between Ho Chi Minh City and neighboring Dong Nai Province.
- Vietnam's Ministry of Health on October 14 [approved](#) the use of Covid-19 vaccines for individuals aged 12 to 17, with priority for those aged 16 to 17.
- Vietnam on October 15 [designated](#) Ho Chi Minh City as an "orange" or high-risk zone, a reduction from its previous status as a "red," very high-risk zone.
- The Embassy of Japan in Hanoi on October 15 [announced](#) it will donate an additional 500,000 unspecified Covid-19 vaccine doses to Vietnam through COVAX.
- Thai Binh on October 17 [halted](#) operations of Covid-19 checkpoints for travelers entering or exiting the province.
- Vietnam on October 19 [received](#) a donation of 100,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine and 100,000 Covid-19 tests from Hungary.
- Ho Chi Minh City on October 19 [announced](#) that schools must halve the regular number of students in classes in order to reopen.
- Hanoi on October 19 [started](#) reviewing guidelines and making lists for the inoculation of children aged three years old and above.
- On October 21, Vietnam temporarily [approved](#) vaccine certifications from 72 countries to allow fully vaccinated travelers from abroad to enter the country.
- On October 22, Vietnam [received](#) a donation of 800,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine from China's Guangxi autonomous region.
- On October 23, Japan [delivered](#) 500,000 donated AstraZeneca doses to Vietnam.

- On October 23, Vietnam [announced](#) plans to reopen the island of Phu Quoc to fully vaccinated tourists starting November 20.
- On October 24, AstraZeneca directly [donated](#) 386,000 vaccines to Vietnam.
- The United States on October 24 and October 25 [delivered](#) over 2 million donated Pfizer doses to Vietnam through COVAX.
- On October 25, Vietnam [announced](#) that people traveling via plane or train can submit their health declaration via the mobile phone application PC-Covid instead of submitting a paper-based statement.
- On October 26, Vietnam and the United Kingdom [agreed](#) to recognize each other's vaccine passports.
- Vietnam on October 27 [began](#) vaccinating individuals aged 12 to 17 at schools and pediatric hospitals, with older teenagers in more populated cities receiving priority.
- Vietnam on October 27 [received](#) a donation of over 2 million AstraZeneca doses through COVAX.
- Australia on October 28 [delivered](#) 800,000 donated AstraZeneca doses to Vietnam.
- On October 29, Vietnam [approved](#) the Moderna vaccine for children aged 12 to 17.
- On October 29, Cambodia [delivered](#) 200,000 donated Sinopharm doses to the Vietnamese government.

September

- The government on September 4 [announced](#) that Russia will send 2 million Sputnik V vaccine doses to Vietnam this year.
- On September 6, Hanoi [extended](#) Covid-19 restrictions to September 20 and launched a plan to test 1.5 million citizens for the virus in high-risk areas of the city.
- Ho Chi Minh City on September 7 [extended](#) social distancing rules and other restrictions until September 15. The Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee chairman said that residents in low-risk areas of the city will be allowed to visit markets once a week and use certain takeout services.
- Vietnam on September 8 [announced](#) it will offer the Pfizer vaccine as a second dose for those inoculated with the Moderna vaccine as a first dose.

- On September 10, Hanoi [opened](#) its first sites equipped to simultaneously vaccinate people against and test people for Covid-19 during the same visit.
- On September 10, the Health Ministry [approved](#) the Hayat-Vax vaccine, which is manufactured in China and packaged in the United Arab Emirates.
- Chinese foreign minister Wang Yi [announced](#) on September 10 that China will donate an additional 3 million vaccine doses to Vietnam before the end of 2021.
- On September 11, Vietnam [announced](#) a six-month trial plan to allow a controlled number of fully vaccinated tourists to visit Phu Quoc Island starting in October.
- On September 11, National Assembly chairman Hue Dinh Vuong returned from leading a week-long trip to Europe in which Vietnamese firms [signed](#) deals to test, produce, and purchase 50 million doses of Spain's HIPRA Covid-19 vaccine and conduct clinical trials for a Covid-19 treatment developed by French biotechnology firm Xenothera SAS.
- Hue also secured pledges from Belgium and Slovakia to each [donate](#) 100,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses, which [arrived](#) in Vietnam on September 12.
- On September 12, China's Guangxi Province [donated](#) 800,000 Sinopharm vaccine doses to Vietnam.
- Vietnam [announced](#) on September 13 that it will extend movement restrictions in Ho Chi Minh City until the end of the month.
- The Ministry of Health [launched](#) a project on September 13 to expand the production, supply network, and technical infrastructure of medical oxygen at healthcare facilities nationwide.
- On September 13, Vietnam [received](#) a combined donation of 1.5 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses from France and Italy.
- Japan [announced](#) on September 14 that it will donate 400,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam, to be shipped immediately.
- Central Da Nang City [eased](#) movement restrictions on September 15, allowing construction and maintenance service workers to resume operations and residents in high- and medium-risk "yellow" zones to leave their homes to buy groceries.
- Hanoi on September 15 [allowed](#) food and beverage businesses in districts that have not recorded a community-transmitted case of Covid-19 since September 6 to reopen for takeout. However, businesses must close before 9 p.m.
- The government on September 16 [extended](#) Covid-19 restrictions in Ho Chi Minh City until September 30. The current lockdown has been in place since May 31.

- On September 20, President Nguyen Xuan Phuc [signed](#) a deal with Cuban president Miguel Díaz-Canel to purchase 10 million doses of the Cuban-produced Abdala vaccine. The agreement came two days after Vietnam became the first country outside of Cuba to approve the emergency use of the vaccine.
- On September 21, the Hanoi city government [permitted](#) non-essential services, including hair salons and restaurants, to reopen.
- Vietnam on September 21 [approved the purchase](#) of 20 million Sinopharm doses.
- Vietnam on September 23 [received](#) a donation of 100,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine from Hungary.
- Several provinces on September 23 [eased](#) Covid-19 lockdown restrictions, permitting restaurants and eateries to resume operation for takeaway orders and allowing people to leave their homes for non-essential purposes.
- The National Assembly on September 23 [voted to approve](#) the government's request for \$640 million in funds to combat Covid-19 and increase vaccinations.
- Vietnam on September 24 [began](#) mass production of the Sputnik V vaccine. Doses are being produced by Vietnamese pharmaceutical company Vabiotech using semi-finished material shipped from Russia.
- Ho Chi Minh City authorities on September 24 [announced](#) that the city will remove road barriers in its inner areas and abolish travel permits by September 30.
- Ho Chi Minh City on September 25 [reduced](#) the minimum period between AstraZeneca vaccine shots from eight weeks to six.
- Vietnam's Transport Ministry on September 25 [announced](#) that it intends to resume domestic flights and train services in areas with relaxed Covid-19 restrictions starting in October.
- Vietnam on September 25 [received](#) 400,000 AstraZeneca doses donated by Japan.
- Vietnam on September 25 [received](#) 1.05 million doses of the Abdala Covid-19 vaccine purchased from Cuba.
- Vietnam on September 26 [received](#) 2.6 million AstraZeneca doses donated by Germany.
- Ho Chi Minh City on September 27 [announced](#) plans to resume select economic activities beginning October 1, including reopening salons, traditional markets, and shopping centers.

- Hanoi on September 28 [reopened](#) malls, clothing, and cosmetic stores. The city also began allowing individuals to resume outdoor sports and physical exercise.
- The European Union on September 28 [announced](#) that Italy will donate 1,225,440 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam.
- Vietnam on September 29 [received](#) 740,000 semi-finished doses of Russia's Sputnik V vaccine as part of a deal with the Russian Direct Investment Fund to become a regional production hub for the vaccine.
- Vietnam on September 29 [received](#) over 1 million doses of the Hayat-Vax vaccine from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) as part of an import licensing deal with Vietnamese pharmaceutical firm Vimedimex.
- On September 29, Hanoi [lifted](#) the lockdown on Thanh Xuan District, the city's largest neighborhood.
- On September 30, Ho Chi Minh City [permitted](#) individuals who had received at least one vaccine shot or recovered from Covid-19 to travel within the city.
- On September 30, the government [announced](#) it will spend \$32 million from its Covid-19 vaccine fund to buy and transport 5 million Abdala vaccine doses.
- Deputy Health Minister Do Xuan Tuyen on September 30 [said](#) vaccine doses will be prioritized for distribution in southern localities.

August

- The Ministry of Health announced on August 2 that around 50 million Pfizer Covid-19 vaccine doses will arrive in Vietnam in the fourth quarter.
- Vietnam on August 2 [received](#) 1.2 million more AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine doses from COVAX.
- Binh Dinh Province and Phan Thiet in Binh Thuan Province, popular tourist hotspots, [announced](#) new, stricter social distancing measures on August 2.
- The National Health Security Office [announced](#) on August 2 that it will purchase another 27 million tablets of the antiviral drug favipiravir in 2021 and 2022 for the treatment of Covid-19 patients.
- The Health Ministry [announced](#) on August 4 that Vietnam will slash the duration of mandatory quarantine for foreign visitors from two weeks to just seven days.
- On August 4, Saudi Arabia [donated](#) a \$500,000 Covid-19 aid package to Vietnam.

- The Swiss government [announced](#) on August 7 that it will donate over \$5 million worth of rapid test kits, oxygen ventilators, and antibacterial masks to Vietnam.
- Hanoi [announced](#) on August 6 that it will extend its citywide social distancing order until August 23.
- Vietnam [launched](#) a new telehealth system connecting all hospitals at the district level on August 8.
- On August 8, Vietnam's Civil Aviation Authority [halted](#) all commercial flights between provinces and cities that are enacting social distancing restrictions.
- The Ministry of Health [announced](#) on August 8 that fully vaccinated people from outbreak regions will only need to self-isolate at home for seven days.
- On August 9, Vietnam [announced](#) that the Czech Republic would donate an additional 500,000 vaccine doses—bringing the total donation to 750,000, including the 250,000 pledged on July 29—and an unspecified number of testing kits to the country.
- On August 9, Vietnam [received](#) 590,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses procured from the manufacturer, 530,000 of which the government immediately distributed to Ho Chi Minh City through its contract with the private company Vietnam Vaccine. The following day, the government [announced](#) that it would prioritize vaccine distribution to Ho Chi Minh City and parts of the country's top three Covid-19 hotspots.
- On August 9, Andersen Air Force Base in Guam [donated](#) 77 ultra-low-temperature freezers valued at over \$690,000 to Vietnam. These will be used to store some of the 31 million Pfizer doses set to arrive in Vietnam before September.
- On August 10, the Ministry of Health [approved](#) an herbal Covid-19 medication called Vipdervir for human clinical trials.
- On August 10, domestic vaccine developer Nanogen Pharmaceutical Biotechnology [signed](#) an agreement with the Indian company Vekaria Healthcare for technology transfer, production, and distribution of its Nanocovax vaccine.
- Vietnam [received](#) a donation of almost 500,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses from COVAX on August 10.
- Ho Chi Minh City [announced](#) on August 10 that it will speed up its vaccination campaign, administering up to 300,000 doses per day, in order to reach its goal of inoculating every person 18 years and older with at least one dose before September.
- Ho Chi Minh City on August 12 [announced](#) plans to purchase 5 million doses of the Moderna vaccine.

- Vietnam on August 13 [received](#) 1.1 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine under a contract signed with Vietnam Vaccine JSC.
- Nha Trang on August 14 [banned](#) people from leaving their homes for one week. Da Nang followed suit two days later.
- Ho Chi Minh City on August 15 [revoked](#) a requirement for individuals to complete travel declarations at Covid-19 checkpoints within the city after the checkpoints caused severe traffic jams. The declaration requirement will still apply for individuals entering and exiting the city.
- Ho Chi Minh City on August 15 [extended](#) its social distancing requirements by 30 days to September 15.
- Vietnam on August 15 [announced](#) plans to purchase an additional 20 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine.
- Vietnam will [begin](#) human clinical trials of its homegrown ARCT-154 vaccine on August 15.
- Ho Chi Minh City on August 17 [announced](#) plans for students to begin the new school year virtually in mid-September.
- Poland [announced](#) on August 18 that it would donate over 500,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam, resell 3 million additional AstraZeneca doses at the original purchase price, and provide medical equipment worth \$4 million to the country.
- On August 20, Vietnam [received](#) its ninth batch of AstraZeneca vaccines, totaling more than 1 million doses.
- The Chinese military [delivered](#) 200,000 Sinopharm vaccine doses to Vietnam on August 23.
- On August 23, Vietnam [deployed](#) soldiers to enforce a strict Covid lockdown in Ho Chi Minh City, which was first implemented on August 20. The lockdown [prohibits](#) residents from leaving their homes.
- On August 23, the Vatican [announced](#) it had sent nearly \$120,000 in emergency Covid aid to Vietnam.
- On August 24, Vietnam [announced](#) that Cuba will supply a “large number” of its domestically produced Abdala vaccine and transfer the production technology to the country by the end of 2021.

- The government on August 26 [announced](#) that it would provide over 16,800 tons of its national rice reserves to Ho Chi Minh City and Long An Province, which are under lockdown.
- Over 1 million Pfizer vaccine doses donated by the United States through COVAX [arrived](#) in Hanoi on August 27.
- On August 29, the People's Committee of Hai Chau District in central Danang [revealed](#) that it was piloting the use of drones to monitor the Covid-19 pandemic and enforce social distancing.
- Vietnam [received](#) over 210,000 AstraZeneca and 40,800 Moderna doses from the Czech Republic on August 30.
- The government [announced](#) on August 31 that it will administer 1.5 million recently acquired Sinopharm vaccines to Binh Duong and Dong Nai Provinces, both Covid-19 hotspots, through a public-private vaccination scheme.
- The Civil Aviation Authority of Vietnam on August 31 [asked](#) domestic airlines to reduce the frequency of flights to and from cities and provinces currently under social distancing restrictions.
- The Ho Chi Minh City Department of Health on August 31 [instructed](#) businesses to purchase Covid-19 rapid test kits, perform weekly testing on employees, and regularly send test results to authorities. The cost of testing will be borne by the businesses.

July

- The Vietnamese government on July 1 [announced](#) that it would grant \$332 million to the health ministry to buy 61 million doses of AstraZeneca and Pfizer vaccines.
- On July 2, Cuban prime minister Manuel Marrero Cruz [pledged](#) to supply Vietnam with Covid-19 vaccines and production technologies.
- Health Minister Nguyen Thanh Long on July 2 [declared](#) that Vietnam would receive 8 million vaccines this month through the COVAX initiative.
- The Ministry of Health on July 5 [reported](#) that the first batch of more than 90,000 Pfizer vaccines would arrive in Hanoi on July 7.
- On July 6, the United States [sent](#) Vietnam 2 million doses of the Moderna vaccine through the COVAX initiative.
- On July 7, Vietnam [implemented](#) a two-week lockdown in Ho Chi Minh City.

- Vietnam's Ministry of Health on July 9 [licensed](#) a local company to import 5 million doses of China's Sinopharm vaccine.
- The Vietnamese government on July 11 [imposed](#) movement restrictions in Can Tho for 14 days.
- The Health Ministry on July 12 [permitted](#) the T&T Group, a multi-industry corporation in Vietnam, to negotiate with the Russian Direct Investment Fund to purchase 40 million doses of the Sputnik V vaccine.
- On July 13, the Vietnamese government [announced](#) that it would offer the Pfizer vaccine as a second dose for those who were first inoculated with the AstraZeneca vaccine.
- Australia on July 13 [pledged](#) to give \$30 million and over 1 million AstraZeneca doses to assist Vietnam's Covid-19 containment efforts.
- Vietnam's Health Ministry on July 14 [reported](#) that Pfizer would provide an additional 20 million doses of its vaccine by the fourth quarter of 2021 to administer to 12 to 18 year olds.
- On July 14, French Ambassador to Vietnam Nicolas Warnery [announced](#) a program to vaccinate all French citizens above 18 in Vietnam with the Moderna vaccine starting in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City this month.
- Health authorities on July 14 [lowered](#) the quarantine period for travelers arriving in the country and people previously exposed to Covid-19 from 21 days to 14 days.
- Vietnam on July 15 [approved](#) Johnson & Johnson's Covid-19 vaccine for emergency use.
- Deputy Health Minister Tran Van Thuan on July 17 [announced](#) that Vietnam expects at least one of its domestically developed Covid-19 vaccines to enter production by the end of 2021. Nanocovax and COVIVAC, two of Vietnam's domestic candidates, are in clinical trials.
- On July 18, Vietnam [imposed](#) a two-week lockdown on 16 southern provinces as Covid-19 cases increase in the region.
- Vietnam's pharmaceutical company Vabiotech on July 21 [produced](#) a test batch of the Sputnik V vaccine, which will be shipped to its Russian developer Gamaleya Center for quality control.
- On July 21, the Ministry of Health [approved](#) VPBank's plan to spend \$6.5 million on 715 ventilators for Ho Chi Minh City and its surrounding provinces.
- The government on July 22 [authorized](#) the T&T Group to purchase 40 million Sputnik V vaccines from Russia without using state funds. The Vietnamese government will be

responsible for licensing import, inspection, and organizing free injection programs for all the doses.

- The Civil Aviation Authority of Vietnam [announced](#) on July 22 that it will only permit two roundtrip flights per day between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.
- Vietnam [received](#) more than 1.2 million AstraZeneca vaccines on July 23 as part of the contract between AstraZeneca Vietnam and the Vietnam Vaccine Joint Stock Company.
- Vietnam on July 24 [instituted](#) a 15-day lockdown prohibiting more than two people from meeting in public in Hanoi.
- Vietnam on July 24 and 25 [received](#) a donation of 3 million Moderna doses from the United States through COVAX.
- Vietnam on July 26 began [piloting](#) a new program in Ho Chi Minh City to allow asymptomatic Covid-19 patients to quarantine at home.
- Ho Chi Minh City on July 26 banned residents from [leaving](#) their homes between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. except for medical emergencies, Covid-19 response efforts, news reporting and delivery, and other essential work.
- On July 27, the Ministry of Health [announced](#) that Vietnamese firms AIC and Vabiotech had signed a deal with Japan's Shionogi & Co to locally produce Covid-19 vaccines based on recombinant DNA protein technology.
- Vietnam on July 29 [received](#) nearly 700,000 additional vaccine doses purchased from AstraZeneca.
- Vietnam [announced](#) on July 29 that the United Kingdom and the Czech Republic had promised to donate 415,000 and 250,000 doses of Covid-19 vaccines respectively.
- During his July 29 visit to Vietnam, Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin [agreed](#) to increase military medical cooperation to combat Covid-19.
- The Ministry of Health [announced](#) on July 31 that the government will set up 12 intensive care units across the country to treat Covid-19 patients.

June

- Vietnam's Health Ministry [announced](#) on June 1 that the country is seeking to build a Covid-19 vaccine production plant to supply the COVAX initiative.
- Vietnam's health minister [said](#) on June 2 that the country will purchase 20 million doses of Russia's Sputnik V vaccine this year to expedite vaccinations.

- Vietnam [resumed](#) incoming international flights to Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City on June 2. Flights to Hanoi were initially suspended from June 1 to June 7, and flights to Ho Chi Minh city were initially suspended from June 1 to June 14.
- On June 4, Vietnam [approved](#) the Sinopharm vaccine for use.
- On June 5, Vietnam [launched](#) the Vietnam Fund for Vaccination and Prevention of Coronavirus Disease 2019, a \$1.1 billion public fund to secure 120 million vaccine doses by the end of the year. The government has also begun [asking](#) for public donations to support the fund. As of June 8, the fund had [secured](#) \$180 million from more than 230,000 organizations and individuals, including Samsung and Toyota.
- On June 12, Vietnam [approved](#) the Pfizer vaccine for use.
- Vietnam's Health Ministry [said](#) on June 13 that a local company is expected to manufacture an mRNA-based Covid-19 vaccine after negotiating a technology transfer deal with an unidentified U.S. producer.
- Ho Chi Minh City announced on June 14 that it will [extend](#) social distancing measures for another 15 days until June 30.
- Vietnam on June 16 [received](#) 1 million AstraZeneca vaccines donated by the Japanese government.
- Vietnam's domestically developed Covid-19 vaccine, Nanocovax, will [begin](#) Phase 3 clinical trials on June 17. Vietnam hopes to [produce](#) doses for the market by the end of 2021.
- Vietnam on June 18 [lowered](#) the targets for its Covid-19 vaccination drive from 75 percent of adults to 70 percent as the government struggles to secure doses amid a global supply shortage.
- Ho Chi Minh City vice chairman Duong Anh Duc on June 19 [announced](#) a 14-day lockdown in three residential areas in An Lac Ward, Binh Tan District.
- Vietnam on June 20 [received](#) 500,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine donated by China.
- Japanese foreign minister Toshimitsu Motegi [said](#) on June 25 that Japan will give 1 million additional doses of the AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine to Vietnam.
- Vietnam on June 29 [approved](#) the Moderna vaccine for emergency use.

May

- The Health Ministry on May 4 [instructed](#) provinces to keep people in quarantine centers for longer than the 14-day period after the Covid-19 variant first detected in India was found in the country.
- Danang [announced](#) it would suspend festivals and other non-essential events beginning May 4 amid rising coronavirus concerns.
- Vietnam on May 5 [extended](#) its quarantine policy from 14 to 21 days for both foreign arrivals and those who have been exposed to Covid-19.
- Ho Chi Minh City on May 10 [announced](#) plans to purchase 300,000 additional Covid-19 test kits.
- Hanoi on May 11 [issued](#) a directive limiting public gatherings to 10 people.
- Ho Chi Minh City on May 13 [installed](#) 12 Covid-19 checkpoints at the city's entrances.
- Da Nang on May 14 [restricted](#) public gatherings to five people.
- Vietnam on May 16 [received](#) 1.7 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine as part of its allotment from the COVAX initiative.
- Ho Chi Minh City on May 17 [tightened](#) Covid-19 preventive measures at drugstores, bus and railway stations, and industrial parks.
- The Ministry of Health on May 19 [announced](#) it expected to purchase 31 million doses of the Pfizer Covid-19 vaccine.
- Vietnam [declared](#) plans on May 20 to set up a \$1.1 billion fund to acquire 150 million Covid-19 vaccine doses.
- On May 22, a research center within the Ministry of Health discussed the potential to manufacture as well as directly purchase the Russian-made Sputnik V vaccine.
- Vietnam [widened](#) lockdown measures in Hanoi and the northern part of the country on May 25 by implementing greater restrictions on public gatherings.
- On May 26, the National Ethics Committee in Biomedical Research [reviewed](#) plans to begin the final phase of trials for its domestically developed Covid-19 vaccine, Nanocovax, in June.
- The Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam on May 26 [donated](#) over \$1.6 million to finance the purchase of Covid-19 vaccines in 10 cities and provinces.

- Ho Chi Minh City [introduced](#) social distancing measures starting on May 31 for 15 days after an outbreak originating from a Christian mission was discovered. Restaurants and shops were shut down and religious activities have been temporarily suspended.

April

- Vietnam on April 1 [appealed](#) to diplomats from the United States, European Union, and Japan to help it secure the 150 million doses of Covid-19 vaccines needed to cover its adult population.
- Vietnam on April 1 [received](#) its first shipment of 811,000 Covid-19 vaccine doses via COVAX.
- The Ministry of Health on April 6 [asked](#) all localities to list vaccination priority groups by April 15 so the country's AstraZeneca vaccines can be used before they expire.
- Vietnam on April 8 [unveiled](#) its plan to distribute the over 800,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses received via COVAX on April 1.
- Vietnam on April 9 [announced](#) the completion of Phase 2 trials of its domestically produced Nanocovax vaccine. Vietnam aims to [complete](#) Phase 3 by mid-May and begin administering it nationally in August.
- The Health Ministry on April 16 [moved](#) its deadline for administering the second round of Covid-19 vaccines up 10 days to May 5 due to concerns about vaccine expiration. A batch of 800,000 AstraZeneca vaccines distributed to Vietnam through COVAX is set to expire on May 31.
- Vietnam Military Medical University on April 26 [announced](#) that Nanocovax, a Covid-19 vaccine developed by Vietnam, has generated an immune response on all volunteers following its second phase of human trials.
- Vietnam on April 27 [tightened](#) border controls in provinces neighboring Cambodia and Laos as those two countries see a rise in cases.
- The Standing Committee of the National Assembly on April 28 agreed to [release](#) \$520 billion saved from last year's budget to buy vaccines.

March

- Ho Chi Minh City authorities [approved](#) the reopening of restaurants and other services beginning March 1.
- Schools in Ho Chi Minh City and six other provinces and cities [reopened](#) on March 1.

- Restaurants and cafes in Hanoi [reopened](#) on March 2 after a two week closure that helped bring the most recent outbreak under control.
- Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc on March 2 [ordered](#) the Ministry of Health to begin Covid-19 vaccinations within the week.
- Mekong Delta provinces on March 2 announced they would [tighten](#) Covid-19 preventive measures along land borders and coastal entry points after two individuals tested positive near border crossings.
- The Ministry of Transport on March 3 [reopened](#) Van Don Airport in Quang Ninh province. The airport had been closed since late January after an employee tested positive for Covid-19.
- Hai Duong on March 3 began to ease [lockdown](#) measures, with a majority of the localities in the province placed under less restrictive social distancing requirements.
- [Phase 1 trials](#) of the Russian Covivac vaccine began on March 3.
- Vietnam on March 8 [launched](#) its Covid-19 vaccination program with healthcare workers receiving the AstraZeneca vaccine.
- Hanoi on March 8 [reopened](#) religious sites. Hai Phong City reopened schools.
- Ho Chi Minh City health officials on March 9 successfully [negotiated](#) with Moderna to buy 5 million doses of its Covid-19 vaccine.
- Hai Duong province on March 16 [lifted](#) more lockdown measures as the number of local infections decreased significantly. Primary, secondary, and high schools in some districts will resume classes on March 18 and transport operations, businesses, and sports facilities will be allowed to reopen under strict conditions.
- On March 16, Russia [gifted](#) Vietnam with 1,000 doses of the Sputnik V vaccine. The doses were brought by Secretary of the Security Council Nikolai Patrushev on his two-day visit to Vietnam.
- Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc on March 17 [ordered](#) relevant agencies to map out plans for a “Covid-19 vaccine passport” to help the tourism and aviation sectors recover.
- The Health Ministry [announced](#) on March 17 that Vietnam’s first domestically developed Covid-19 vaccine, Nanocovax, is expected to be available by the fourth quarter of 2021. Clinical trials for another Vietnamese vaccine, Covivac, [began](#) on March 16.
- Ho Chi Minh City authorities on March 19 [allowed](#) 500 karaoke parlors and 180 bars and dance clubs to resume operations after over a month of closure.

- A UNICEF representative to Vietnam on March 24 [confirmed](#) that delivery of the first shipment of COVAX vaccines to Vietnam will be delayed to mid-April due to “supply shortages.” Whether the delay is linked to India’s temporary vaccine export restriction is unconfirmed.
- On March 26, Deputy Prime Minister Dam and Deputy Science Minister Tac [received](#) shots of Nanocovax as part of the homegrown vaccine's second phase of human trials.

February

- In early February, Vietnamese airlines and airports began [stepping up](#) Covid-19 prevention measures, including implementing greater social distancing and more frequent sanitation on planes.
- Hanoi [closed](#) all bars, karaoke parlors, nightclubs, and gaming and internet service outlets from February 1. Local residents were told to avoid non-essential gatherings. Schools for more than 2 million students in elementary through high school were closed.
- On February 4, the Airports Corporation of Vietnam [announced](#) that all employees of the country’s 21 active airports will be tested for Covid-19.
- On February 4, Hanoi authorities [announced](#) that they plan to provide free Covid-19 vaccinations to all residents.
- On February 9, the Vietnam Military Medical University [announced](#) that Nanocovax, a Vietnamese Covid-19 vaccine, is effective against coronavirus variants after the first phase of human trials.
- Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc on February 15 [ordered](#) all necessary measures be taken to make Covid-19 vaccines available in Vietnam by the end of February.
- Social distancing measures were [enacted](#) on February 16 in Hai Duong province.
- Hanoi on February 16 [ordered](#) the closure of streetside stalls, monuments, temples, and pagodas.
- The Ho Chi Minh City Center for Disease Control on February 17 was [equipped](#) with an automated system to speed up testing by as much as 40 percent.
- The Ministry of Health announced on February 17 that Vietnam will [receive](#) 5 million doses of the Covid-19 vaccine, mostly from the COVAX facility, by the end of February.
- On February 18, aviation authorities [ordered](#) carriers to refuse service to passengers who flout Covid-19 prevention measures such as compulsory medical declarations.

- On February 22, Vietnam's government [announced](#) that healthcare workers, diplomats, and military personnel would be among the first to be vaccinated. The country aims to receive 60 million vaccine doses this year, half of which will come from COVAX.
- Vietnam on February 24 [received](#) its first shipment of the AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine. Ultra-cold storage for the vaccines has been [prepared](#) in the three largest cities of Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, and Danang.
- Hai Duong province on February 24 [announced](#) it would begin conducting large-scale testing due to it being the country's largest Covid-19 hot spot.
- The Vietnamese government on February 25 gave [approval](#) for Hanoi and Hai Phong to use private funding to purchase Covid-19 vaccines.
- Vietnam's Ministry of Health on February 26 [approved](#) the Moderna and Sputnik V Covid-19 vaccines.
- Vietnam began [Phase 2 trials](#) of its locally developed Nanocovax vaccine on February 26.

January

- Vietnam's deputy health minister announced on January 4 that the country will [receive](#) at least 30 million doses of the AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine in phases throughout 2021. Vietnam announced that it is looking at other sources as well, including Pfizer.
- Vietnam on January 5 [suspended](#) inbound flights from countries with new Covid-19 variants, including the United Kingdom and South Africa.
- Vietnam on January 9 [announced](#) it would limit inbound flights until the end of the Lunar New Year holiday in mid-February to reduce the risk of Covid-19 transmission.
- Vietnam on January 15 [announced](#) that all individuals attending the upcoming National Party Congress will be tested twice for Covid-19. Journalists who cover the event will also be [tested](#) for the virus.
- The National Steering Committee for Covid-19 Prevention and Control on January 15 [waived](#) quarantine-related fees for individuals legally entering Vietnam by road in an attempt to curb illegal border crossings.
- Vietnam's Ministry of Health on January 19 [announced](#) that the Covivac vaccine being developed by the country's Institute of Vaccines and Medical Biologicals received approval for human trials set to begin in mid-February.
- Vietnam on January 20 [mandated](#) that all foreign experts and flight crews entering the country will need to undergo a 14-day centralized quarantine in advance of the Lunar New Year holiday.

- Vietnam on January 22 [announced](#) that it will tighten border controls to prevent Covid-19 cases linked to illegal entry into the country.
- Many localities at the end of January began [canceling](#) Lunar New Year celebrations and [imposing](#) lockdowns after the five northern localities of Hai Duong, Quang Ninh, Hanoi, Hai Phong, and Bac Ninh reported high levels of community spread.
- On January 30, Vietnam [authorized](#) the AstraZeneca vaccine for emergency use.

December

- On December 1, Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc [announced](#) a temporary halt to all inbound international commercial flights except for repatriation flights.
- On December 1, two schools in Ho Chi Minh City [required](#) 2,000 students to stay home after their teachers came into contact with a colleague infected with Covid-19.
- On December 7, Vietnam and South Korea [agreed](#) to allow businesspeople to enter each other's country for short-term visits without the mandatory 14-day centralized quarantine, effective next year.
- Vietnamese authorities told domestic vaccine producer Nanogen Pharmaceutical Biotechnology on December 11 to [proceed](#) with clinical trials of its Nanocovax vaccine, aiming to launch widespread vaccinations in the second half of 2021.
- Vietnam and Singapore [agreed](#) on December 15 to “expeditiously conclude ongoing discussions” on a “green lane” agreement for essential business and official travel.
- Vietnam announced on December 17 that the first three volunteers to [receive](#) a dose of Nanocovax were in stable condition three days after injection.

October

- On October 1, Vietnam's immigration department [announced](#) another automatic stay extension until the end of the month for foreigners stranded in Vietnam due to the pandemic.
- Vietnam on October 8 [announced](#) it was temporarily suspending regular inbound flights pending the issuance of official national quarantine procedures.
- Ho Chi Minh City on October 9 [announced](#) that it would continue to require all citizens to wear face masks when leaving their homes. City officials that same day also [outlined](#) quarantine requirements for arriving foreigners.

- Vietnam and Japan [agreed](#) to quarantine-free procedures for short-term entries beginning on November 1.

September

- Foreign experts, investors, managers, and diplomats entering the country for fewer than 14 days are no longer be required to quarantine [as of](#) September 2.
- As of September 11, Vietnam [required](#) seven-day centralized quarantine for foreigners, in anticipation of resumed commercial flights.
- Vietnam on September 15 [announced](#) it would restart passenger flights to and from Guangzhou, Seoul, Tokyo, Taipei, Phnom Penh, and Vientiane this month in an effort to encourage foreign investment inflows.

August

- On August 3, a government spokesperson said that Vietnam has [no plans](#) for a widespread Covid-19 lockdown and will only put areas considered epicenters under strict quarantine.
- Danang on August 11 announced that it was [extending](#) its social distancing measures indefinitely.
- With the second-largest outbreak after Danang, Quang Nam Province on August 13 [suspended](#) non-essential services until further notice.
- Vietnam [registered](#) to buy a Russian Covid-19 vaccine, state television announced on August 14. In the meantime, Vietnam will continue developing its own vaccine.
- Beginning August 19, all restaurants in Hanoi must [adopt](#) social distancing measures and require masks.
- Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc on August 19 [called](#) for greater inspection measures for medical equipment amid reports of the circulation of substandard gloves and face masks
- Quang Nam Province [lifted](#) social distancing measures on August 28.
- On August 31, the Ministry of Health [issued](#) a directive allowing foreigners entering Vietnam to work for a period of less than 14 days to forgo quarantine.

July

- Vietnam resumed issuing e-visas to foreign visitors from 80 countries on July 1.

- Vietnam on July 13 announced it was allowing the resumption of commercial flights to and from China.
- On July 27, Vietnam began a four-day evacuation process of 80,000 people from Danang after several new cases cropped up in the tourist hotspot over the weekend. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese government warned of stiff penalties for illegal immigration and mandated social distancing in Danang while banning gatherings of 30 or more.
- The Vietnamese government swiftly imposed a lockdown on Danang, restricting any flights or public transit in or out of the city and closing entertainment venues.
- Vietnam recorded its first two deaths from Covid-19 on Friday, July 31.

June

- Flights between Vietnam and Japan for commercial activities resumed between June 25 and 27.
- Cross-border travel restrictions with Cambodia were lifted on June 22.

May

- On May 7, the Ministry of Transport announced that all public and commercial transport could begin to operate at full capacity and frequency.
- The country reopened six secondary border gates with China in mid-May to facilitate the resumption of cross-border trade.

April

- A national lockdown began on April 1.
- The government on April 15 released a decree to prevent the spread of “fake news” related to the pandemic. Violators face fines of about \$400 to \$850.
- Social isolation measures were lifted in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi on April 23 with some restrictions remaining for hospitality and entertainment businesses. “Unnecessary major events” remained banned, and non-essential public services suspended.
- The government released guidelines on April 25 that allowed localities to lift Covid-19 restrictions if they had contained the virus.

February

- Vietnam declared a state of emergency and banned all flights to and from China on February 1.

- On February 15, Vietnam [announced](#) its first local quarantine orders.

January

- Vietnam [recorded](#) its first case of Covid-19 on January 23.

Economic Response

January 2022

- Vietnam's parliament on January 12 [approved](#) a \$15.3 billion stimulus package focused on assisting businesses, workers, and increasing infrastructure spending.

November

- From July to late October, the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism [distributed](#) \$1.5 million in financial aid to tour guides under a policy enacted this past July to grant \$163 to any tour guide employed before May 1, 2021.

September

- Ho Chi Minh City [announced](#) on September 14 that it will distribute a \$438 million relief package after September 15 to residents who lost jobs, had their incomes reduced due to the pandemic, or have no stable income.
- On September 21, the government [issued](#) a resolution to support businesses affected by the pandemic in the form of credit support, tax extensions, and policies to support employers and employees. The resolution includes an easing of regulations for issuing, extending, and certifying work permits for foreign workers.

August

- The government on August 3 ordered price cuts for water, electricity, and telecommunication services to help households in localities that have applied social distancing measures to curb the pandemic.
- Ho Chi Minh City will [disperse](#) a \$39.4 million relief package to self-employed workers and low-income workers and households before August 10.
- Vietnam on August 12 [announced](#) plans to roll out a \$5.2 billion Covid-19 relief package for businesses by the end of the year.
- The Prime Minister on August 28 [approved](#) a reduction in businesses' power bills for three months in provinces and cities under social distancing restrictions.

- Ho Chi Minh City [announced](#) on August 29 an economic support package worth \$112 million, which will pay out \$65.50 to 3 to 4 million families facing difficulties due to the pandemic.
- The Ho Chi Minh City Tax Department on August 30 [waived or reduced](#) taxes worth \$5.4 million for over 86,000 small businesses affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.
- The government on August 31 [established](#) a task force led by Deputy Prime Minister Le Minh Khai to tackle economic issues facing businesses and people affected by the pandemic.

July

- From July 2021 to June 2022, Vietnam Social Security will [reduce](#) insurance premiums for over 11 million people, saving over \$187 million for those suffering financially due to pandemic lockdown measures.

April

- The government on April 20 [extended](#) the deadline for payment of value added tax, corporate income tax, personal income tax, and land rental fees to ease the economic impacts of the pandemic on hard-hit sectors.

March

- On March 10, Vietnam's central bank [announced](#) it will provide state-owned Vietnam Airlines with an interest-free loan of up to \$174 million to help it weather the pandemic.

January

- The Vietnam Bank for Social Policy on January 14 [allocated](#) \$1.3 million in soft loans to 207 businesses to pay the wages of workers who lost their jobs due to Covid-19.

November

- Vietnam's National Assembly on November 17 [passed](#) a series of measures to assist national flag carrier Vietnam Airlines, including allowing the State Bank of Vietnam to refinance and offer loan extensions to the company.
- Ho Chi Minh City on November 18 [approved](#) a proposal to disburse over \$1 million in unemployment benefits to workers in non-essential sectors impacted by Covid-19.

October

- On October 2, the government announced a 30 percent corporate income tax cut for certain businesses for the 2020 financial year.

August

- Ho Chi Minh City on August 17 [allocated](#) \$26 million in financial support to over 500,000 individuals impacted by Covid-19, including workers laid off or on unpaid leave.

April

- In early April, the government announced plans for a \$2.6 billion fiscal package to support those most affected by the pandemic. Under the new package, those displaced from their jobs received about \$76 per month through June, low-income households collected about \$42 per month, and those who “rendered services to the state during the revolution” were sent about \$22 a month.
- The government has delayed collecting an estimated \$7.6 billion in value-added tax, corporate income tax, and land rent from various businesses and households for five months starting April.

March

- On March 3, Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc [announced](#) a \$1.16 billion fiscal stimulus package from the government’s contingency budget. The package included tax breaks, delayed tax payments, and government spending on infrastructure.
- Vietnam stopped exporting rice on March 24 to ensure national food security.

Economic Projections

- Fitch Ratings on January 25 [forecasted](#) the Vietnamese economy to grow by 7.9 percent in 2022 and 6.5 percent in 2023.
- The World Bank on January 12, 2022 [projected](#) that the Vietnamese economy would grow by 5.5 percent in 2022, increasing to 6.8 percent in 2023. It also estimated that the economy grew 2.6 percent in 2021.
- On December 28, the General Statistics Office estimated that Vietnam’s GDP [grew](#) by 2.6 percent in 2021.
- The ADB on December 14 [lowered](#) its 2021 growth projections for Vietnam from 3.8 percent to 2.0 percent, while also holding its 2022 growth projections at 6.5 percent.
- Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh on October 20 [announced](#) that Vietnam’s GDP is expected to grow between 3 and 3.5 percent in 2021, far below the National Assembly’s target of 6 percent announced in November 2020.

- The IMF on October 12 [projected](#) Vietnam's economic growth for 2021 to be 3.8 percent, down from its previous prediction of 6.7 percent in April. The IMF also projected that Vietnam's economy would grow 6.6 percent in 2022.
- On September 14, the Ministry of Planning and Investment [projected](#) Vietnam's GDP to grow between 3.5 and 4 percent in 2021.

ASEAN Response to Covid-19

- Singapore's prime minister Lee Hsien Loong announced at the ASEAN Summit on November 12 that his country will [contribute](#) \$100,000 to the Covid-19 ASEAN Response Fund.
- Vietnam donated \$5 million worth of health equipment to ASEAN's regional reserves and contributed \$100,000 to ASEAN's Covid-19 Response Fund on November 12.
- ASEAN [pledged](#) to step up cooperation with the European Union and India following the ASEAN-EU and ASEAN-India Ministerial Meetings on September 12, where both sides agreed to support capacity building and response to the Covid-19 pandemic and promote recovery.
- Secretary of State Mike Pompeo [announced](#) on September 10 that the U.S. Centers for Disease Control will open a regional office in Hanoi to increase its public health engagement in Southeast Asia.
- During the September 10 ASEAN-US Foreign Ministers' Meeting, the United States [introduced](#) cooperation and support programs for ASEAN member states that focused on four main fields: strengthening public health systems for the future, building connectivity through human capital development, advancing partnerships in economic cooperation, and promoting maritime cooperation for a secure Indo-Pacific.
- During the ASEAN-China Ministerial meeting on September 9, ministers of member countries [called](#) for increased cooperation with China in supporting ASEAN's Covid-19 response as well as in areas in economic development, cybersecurity, maritime issues, and disaster relief.
- The ASEAN Foreign Minister's Meeting kicked off on September 9 with a draft communique acknowledging widespread supply chain disruptions, job losses, and demand shocks.
- At the ASEAN Economic Minister's Meeting in late August, ASEAN member countries [pledged](#) to collaborate and support external partners' Covid-19 vaccine development by sharing key clinical data and reports.
- The ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly Caucus met on August 14 with the aim of deepening coordination on Covid-19 response.

- ASEAN on July 29 [convened](#) a meeting between ASEAN and Australian health experts to discuss best practices on the public health response to Covid-19.
- Southeast Asian leaders virtually [attended](#) the 36th ASEAN Summit on June 26, where they addressed “land reclamations, recent developments and serious incidents” in the South China Sea, the Rohingya crisis, and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the region. As part of the post-pandemic recovery plan, ASEAN will establish a [Covid-19 response fund](#) for medical supplies and aid. Thailand has already pledged \$100,000 and ASEAN partners China, Japan, and South Korea are expected to contribute.
- The [29th Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership \(RCEP\) Trade Negotiating Committee Meeting](#) was held April 20 to 24. Representatives from the 17 parties to the agreement reaffirmed their commitment to sign it into law in 2020. They also voiced interest in engaging with India to bring it back into the fold and reiterated the importance of RCEP in jumpstarting the global economy in response to Covid-19.
- ASEAN foreign ministers [participated](#) in an ASEAN-U.S. special foreign ministers’ meeting with Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and ASEAN Secretary General Lim Jock Hoi on April 23. In addition to discussing coordination on Covid-19, Pompeo raised Washington’s concerns about China’s damming of the Mekong River and its continued assertiveness in the South China Sea despite the ongoing pandemic.
- On February 20, the foreign ministers of ASEAN and China [met](#) in Vientiane, Laos, to discuss ways to tackle the public health and economic implications of the global pandemic. The 10 ASEAN countries and China agreed to step up cooperation in sharing medical and health information and best practices to enhance emergency preparedness and response, with the communiqué praising China’s response to the pandemic.
- On August 18, ASEAN members Japan, China, and the European Union [attended](#) an online donor conference hosted by ASEAN and raised nearly \$8 million in monetary pledges and in-kind contributions of medicine, medical supplies, and equipment to assist Myanmar’s pandemic response.
- ASEAN [delivered](#) \$1.1 million in Covid-19 medical supplies and equipment to the Myanmar Red Cross Society on September 15.
- China on November 22 [pledged](#) \$5 million to ASEAN’s Covid-19 response fund and promised to donate 150 million vaccine doses to the organization

International Assistance to Southeast Asia

Assistance from China

- *ASEAN*: On April 21, 2020, China donated 75,000 surgical masks, 300 bottles of hand sanitizer, and 35 infrared thermometers to the [ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta](#). China on

November 22 [pledged](#) \$5 million to ASEAN's Covid-19 response fund and promised to donate 150 million vaccine doses to the organization.

- *Malaysia:* The Chinese Embassy in Malaysia delivered a batch of medical supplies to [Sungai Buloh Hospital on March 19, 2020](#). The Chinese government and other entities sent three more relief packages in March. Foreign Minister Hishammuddin Hussein received the largest shipment of medical supplies from China on March 28. On May 15, Senior Minister Ismail Sabri Yaakob [expressed](#) his appreciation for China's support in fighting the pandemic to his Chinese counterpart, Minister of National Defense General Wei Fenghe. On November 23, Foreign Minister Saifuddin Abdullah [announced](#) that China would donate 1 million Sinovac doses to Malaysia.
- *Philippines:* China's first shipment of medical donations to the Philippines [arrived](#) on March 21, 2020. China sent a team of medical experts and a second batch of donations on April 5, followed by another one on April 27. On May 10, China sent another [shipment](#) of supplies, including 100 ventilators, 150,000 test kits, 70,000 protective suits, 70,000 N95 masks, 1.3 surgical masks, and 70,000 goggles. China's Ministry of National Defense [contributed](#) another batch of supplies, including more than 80,000 surgical masks, goggles, and suits on May 13. China on June 9 provided [7,200 bags of rice](#) to officials in Cebu to commemorate the 45th anniversary of Philippines-China relations. The Chinese Embassy in Manila on June 15 announced that it was donating over [3,000](#) tons of rice to families impacted by Covid-19. China on August 13 [donated](#) 130 ventilators to the Philippines. As of March 4, 2021, China has [donated](#) 1 million doses of Sinovac's Covid-19 vaccine to the Philippines. The Philippines on May 7 [received](#) 1.5 million more doses of the Sinovac vaccine. The Philippines on August 20 [received](#) a donation of 739,200 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine. China on October 14 [announced](#) that it will donate 1 million Sinovac doses to the Philippines next week. On October 24, the Philippines [received](#) 3 million doses of Sinovac's Covid-19 vaccine. The shipment contained 2 million doses purchased by the Philippines and 1 million doses donated by Beijing. On December 6, the Chinese Embassy [donated](#) an ambulance worth \$33,000 to the city of Bacolod in the Philippines. China on December 14 [donated](#) 2 million Sinovac doses to the Philippines.
- *Thailand:* China [sent](#) medical supplies worth \$9 million. Deputy Defense Minister Chaichan Changmongkol received them in a public ceremony on May 12, 2020. This followed a shipment [received](#) in April during the Songkran Festival. The Chinese Embassy in Bangkok, in partnership with the state-owned Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC), has donated 120,000 masks. An additional batch of supplies with 1.3 million masks, 70,000 N95 masks, 150,000 test kits, and 70,000 suits of personal protective equipment (PPE) [arrived on June 29](#). On June 7, 2021, Thailand [received](#) 500,000 doses of the Sinovac vaccine.
- *Indonesia:* On March 20, 2020, Indonesia [sent](#) a military aircraft to Shanghai to pick up 9 tons of medical supplies. A consortium of Chinese institutions and ministries [sent](#) 40 tons

of Covid-19 test kits and other medical supplies to Indonesia one week later. On April 4, President Xi Jinping committed to helping Indonesia fight the outbreak during a phone call with President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo, reportedly [saying](#), “We believe that with your perseverance, Indonesia will be able to defeat this pandemic.” Indonesia’s Covid-19 task force [obtained](#) RNA isolation kits, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test kits, and a viral transport medium kit from China on April 26. The Sichuan NGO Network for International Exchanges on May 14 donated over [10,000 masks](#) to the Indonesian Chinese Entrepreneur Association. On June 5, the Chinese government [donated](#) an additional 100,000 test kits, 70,000 sets of PPE, 70,000 protective masks, and 1.3 million surgical masks. China [donated](#) 1 million Sinovac vaccine doses to Indonesia on September 24 as part of a joint donation of 2 million doses with Sinovac Biotech Ltd.

- *Laos*: From April 10–11, 2020, a team of Chinese medical experts [shared](#) anti-epidemic experiences and held training courses throughout Laos. The team provided 10,000 PCR kits, 10,000 KN95 masks, and 30,000 masks. The city of Kunming on August 14 [provided](#) medical supplies and equipment to Vientiane and Luang Prabang, including two ambulances. Laos on February 8, 2021, received 300,000 doses of the Sinopharm Covid-19 vaccine. Laos on March 31 [received](#) 800,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine as part of a donation from the Chinese government and the People’s Liberation Army. On April 26, Laos [received](#) an additional 300,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine from China to help in its second wave of outbreaks. On May 4, China [sent](#) 25 medical experts and medical supplies worth \$1.5 million as Laos faces a rise in new cases. The Chinese government [confirmed](#) on June 2 that it would provide 500,000 additional doses of the Sinopharm vaccine to Laos. On June 7, the GX Foundation, a nonprofit charitable organization based in Hong Kong, [provided](#) medical supplies to support Laos’s response to the Covid-19 outbreak. On July 26, China [announced](#) that it would deliver 1 million doses of the Sinopharm vaccine to Laos. On August 7, Laos [received](#) 1 million doses of the Sinopharm vaccine donated by China. Laos on August 24 [received](#) a donation of 400,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine from China’s People’s Liberation Army. On October 14, China [delivered](#) its sixth batch of donated vaccines to Laos, consisting of 1 million Sinopharm doses. China [delivered](#) a donation of 1.9 million Sinopharm vaccine doses to Laos on November 17. On November 21, China [delivered](#) over 1 million donated Sinopharm doses to Laos. China on November 25 [dispatched](#) 700,000 donated Sinopharm vaccine doses to Laos. On November 29, China [donated](#) medical supplies worth \$460,000 to three provinces in Laos: Oudomxay, Phongsaly, and Luang Namtha. On January 26, 2022, China [donated](#) 1.5 million Sinovac vaccine doses to Laos.
- *Cambodia*: On March 18, 2020, China [sent](#) medical supplies including detection kits, ventilators, PPE, and masks to Cambodia. On March 23, a Chinese medical team from Guangxi province delivered medical supplies including ventilators, medical masks, and test kits to Phnom Penh. China [shared another shipment](#) of “urgently needed” Covid-19 supplies, including testing kits and protective gowns, on April 26 at Cambodia’s request. Cambodia received [another donation](#) of unspecified medical supplies on June 4. UNICEF on October 21 [announced](#) a collaboration with China’s Ministry of Commerce to provide hygiene supplies and education materials to more than 3,000 Cambodian preschools. Cambodia will [receive](#) 1 million doses of China’s Sinovac vaccine, 600,000 of which will

[arrive](#) by February 7, 2021. The Health Ministry on January 19, 2021, announced that China is slated to deliver 300,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine to Cambodia in early February. China on February 5 [donated](#) 10,000 Covid-19 detection kits to the Pasteur Institute in Cambodia. China on February 23 [donated](#) over 100,000 face masks to the Phnom Penh City Hall. The Chinese Embassy in Cambodia on March 1 announced it would [donate](#) 400,000 additional doses of Chinese-made Covid-19 vaccines to Cambodia. The Chinese Ministry of National Defense on March 23 [announced](#) that it will donate an additional 300,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine for the Cambodian military. China on March 25 announced that it would [donate](#) 3,000 vaccine doses to the Funcinpec Party. China on March 25 also [announced](#) that it would donate Covid-19 testing facilities to Cambodia's Preah Sihanouk Provincial Referral Hospital. Cambodia on March 31 [received](#) 700,000 doses of Sinopharm vaccines from China, 300,000 of which were reserved for the armed forces. On April 13, the Chinese Embassy in Cambodia [announced](#) that Beijing will donate another 400,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine due to arrive at the end of the month. China on April 19 [donated](#) Covid-19 testing equipment and medical equipment to the Preah Sihanouk Provincial Administration. Another 400,000 doses of Chinese government-funded Sinopharm vaccines [arrived](#) on April 28. On June 8, Cambodia [received](#) 500,000 Covid-19 vaccines from China for distribution in Phnom Penh and other high-risk provinces. On [June 19](#), [June 26](#), and [July 6](#), Cambodia received separate, unspecified numbers of Sinovac doses purchased from China. On August 23, Cambodia [received](#) a donation of 500,000 Sinopharm vaccine doses, oxygen concentrators, respirators, and protective clothing from the Chinese Ministry of Defense. On September 13, China inked a deal with Cambodia to donate 3 million additional doses of an unspecified Covid-19 vaccine and \$270 million in financial aid in the coming days. On September 28, Cambodia [received](#) a donation of 3 million Sinovac doses from China. On October 14, Cambodia received 2 million donated Sinovac doses from China. The Embassy of China in Phnom Penh on November 4 [donated](#) 10,000 face masks and other medical supplies to the Cambodian-Chinese Friendship Youth Volunteer Doctors of the Cambodian Students Association of the People's Republic of China. The Chinese Ministry of National Defense on November 23 [donated](#) Covid-19 testing equipment and medicine to Cambodia. On December 14, Cambodia [received](#) 300,000 donated Sinovac doses from China through COVAX. China and Cambodia on January 25, 2022 [signed](#) an agreement to dispatch a team of traditional Chinese medicine experts to help Cambodia in the fight against Covid-19. The government of China [donated](#) 231 cases of Covid-19 medicines to the Cambodia-China Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee during a ceremony at the Ministry of Health on January 28.

- *Myanmar*: On April 8, 2020, a 12-person Chinese medical team from Yunnan province [arrived](#) in Yangon for a 14-day visit, followed by another visit on April 24. On April 22, China [provided](#) 20 ventilators reportedly worth \$400,000 and [followed](#) that up with another 15 machines on April 30. China sent medical experts from the People's Liberation Army on April 24 to train Myanmar army [medical workers](#) on Covid-19 infection control. China on May 13 delivered [150,000 test kits](#) and 18,000 sets of PPE to the Myanmar Health and Sports Ministry. Chinese ambassador Chen Hai on June 9

announced the donation of masks, goggles, and other PPE in [commemoration of the 70th anniversary](#) of diplomatic ties between China and Myanmar. China in December [provided](#) a Covid-19 testing facility to the United Wa State Army. On January 12, 2021, Chinese foreign minister Wang Yi [promised](#) 300,000 doses of the Covid-19 vaccine to Myanmar. China on April 30 [donated](#) 500,000 vaccine doses to Myanmar. On August 8, China [delivered](#) its fifth batch of Sinopharm doses to Laos. Junta spokesperson Zaw Min Tun [announced](#) on August 16 that China will donate 400,000 vaccine doses to Myanmar's military in the third week of March. The Chinese Embassy [donated](#) 140 oxygen concentrators to Myanmar's Ministry of Health on August 24. Ethnic armed organizations in Myanmar, including the Shan State Progress Party and Kachin Independence Army, [reported](#) on September 22 that China has been sending them medical workers, thousands of vaccines, medical supplies, and construction materials to build Covid-19 quarantine centers. The Shan State Progress Party [reported](#) on September 22 that it has vaccinated nearly 2,000 people near its headquarters with vaccines received from China and plans to vaccinate 500,000 more, while the Kachin Independence Army reported in July that it had administered 10,000 doses of vaccines received from China. China [delivered](#) a donation of 4 million Sinopharm doses to Myanmar on October 15. China on November 12 [donated](#) 1 million Sinovac doses to the Myanmar junta government.

- *Brunei:* On April 23, 2020, China [provided](#) Brunei with medical supplies, including 100,000 N95 respirators and 1,000 surgical gowns. The Chinese Embassy in Brunei also donated about \$42,000 to Brunei's Covid-19 Relief Fund. On May 14, Brunei [received](#) masks, goggles, protective clothing, suits, and more. China on August 11 [provided](#) Brunei with 35,000 face masks and 5,000 units of hand sanitizer. As of August 11, 2020, [over](#) \$1.3 million in aid has been given to Brunei from more than 12 Chinese companies and China-Brunei joint ventures. Brunei on February 10, 2021, announced that the Chinese government had donated an undisclosed number of doses of the Sinopharm vaccine. The Sinopharm Covid-19 vaccine has yet to receive emergency use authorization in Brunei. On September 12, China [delivered](#) a donation of 100,000 Sinopharm vaccine doses to Brunei. Brunei on September 28 [received](#) a donation of 50,000 face masks and 1,000 medical gowns from the Nanjing Municipal People's Government.
- *Singapore:* On May 5, 2020, Singapore [received](#) a total of 620,000 face masks from the Chinese government and the Red Cross Society of China.
- *Myanmar:* On January 11, 2021, Chinese foreign minister Wang Yi [promised](#) to provide Myanmar with 300,000 doses of coronavirus vaccines. The Chinese Embassy donated 140 oxygen concentrators to Myanmar's Ministry of Health on August 24. On September 3, China [donated](#) over 1 million Sinopharm vaccine doses and \$3.1 million worth of medical supplies to Myanmar. China on January 11 [donated](#) 1 million doses of the Sinovac vaccine to Myanmar. The doses will be deployed to five cities along the Myanmar-China border.

- *Philippines:* China's foreign minister Wang Yi on January 16, 2021 [promised](#) half a million doses of coronavirus vaccines. On July 14, 2021, China [delivered](#) 1 million doses of the Sinovac vaccine to the Philippines. The Philippines on August 20 [received](#) a donation of 739,200 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine.
- *Timor-Leste:* On June 5, 2021, China [donated](#) 100,000 doses of the Sinovac vaccine and a batch of syringes to Timor-Leste.
- *Vietnam:* Vietnam on June 20, 2021 [received](#) a donation of 500,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine. The Chinese military [delivered](#) 200,000 Sinopharm vaccines to Vietnam on August 23. On September 12, China's Guangxi Province [donated](#) \$9.7 million in medical supplies to Vietnam, including 800,000 Sinopharm vaccine doses. On October 22, Vietnam [received](#) a donation of 800,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine and \$9 million worth of medical equipment from China's Guangxi autonomous region. Chinese foreign minister Wang Yi on December 2 [pledged](#) to donate 500,000 vaccine doses and \$3.1 million in financial support to Vietnam. On February 9, 2022 China [donated](#) 300,000 Sinopharm vaccines to Vietnam's Ministry of Defense.

Non-government Chinese aid

- Chinese non-government entities have also been active, most notably the Alibaba and Jack Ma foundations. On March 19, 2020, the two foundations announced they would send 2,000,000 masks, 150,000 test kits, 20,000 sets of PPE, and 20,000 face shields to Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Myanmar, and Thailand. On April 9, the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China [donated](#) medical equipment worth \$117,500, including 150,000 face masks to Laos. On May 14, Jack Ma and the Manny Pacquiao Foundation [donated](#) over 50,000 test and extraction kits to the Philippines. As of May 19, Chinese enterprises in the Philippines have donated 2.65 million masks and 250,000 protective suits, along with gloves and goggles. Secretary Teodoro Locsin said, "[China] is a model for what the rest of the world should be doing. Instead of blaming each other for what's happening, we should all start working together to help each other."
- On June 19, 2020, the China Soong Ching Ling Foundation partnered with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to donate 500,000 surgical masks valued at \$183,000 to frontline workers in Indonesia.
- Huawei and the Digital Council of Thailand on June 22 [donated](#) cloud services to the Thammasat Field Hospital with a focus on strengthening the efficiency of the Covid-19 response.
- Indonesia on August 4 [received](#) a donation of 130 oxygen concentrators from Chinese multinational Trip.com Group.
- On August 23, Cambodia [received](#) a donation of 100,000 Sinopharm vaccine doses from the Red Cross Society of China, Tencent Foundation, and Chinese Red Cross Foundation.

- On September 4, the China Foundation for Peace and Development [announced](#) it would donate \$30,000 worth of medical equipment to the Civil Society Alliance Forum in Cambodia. On the same date, Cambodia [received](#) a donation of 500,000 vaccine doses from Sinovac Biotech.
- On September 3, Chinese biotechnology firm 3DMed Diagnostics donated \$218,000 in Covid-19 testing equipment to Cambodia at a virtual handover ceremony.
- Sinovac Biotech Ltd. [donated](#) 1 million doses to Indonesia on September 24 as part of a joint donation of 2 million Sinovac doses with the Chinese government.
- Brunei on September 28 [received](#) a donation of 41,000 face masks, 10,000 gloves, 5,000 medical gowns, and 5,000 face shields from the Nanjing Chemical Construction Co Ltd and its Brunei affiliate NJNCC (B) Sdn Bhd.
- Myanmar's State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee on January 13 [received](#) 5,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine donated by the Shenzhen Buddhist Association.

Assistance from the United States

- *Philippines:* The U.S. government has [allocated](#) more than \$19.1 million for Covid-19 aid. This includes \$5 million in Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance to provide grants and skills training to heavily affected communities, \$6.5 million in health assistance, \$6.8 million in International Disaster Assistance (IDA), and \$875,000 in Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA). During an April 19, 2020 phone call, Presidents Donald Trump and Rodrigo Duterte [discussed](#) cooperation between the United States and the Philippines to combat the pandemic. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) on June 18 [provided](#) an additional \$2.5 million for educational services during the pandemic. The United States on August 28 [donated](#) 100 ventilators to the Philippines. USAID on September 28 [extended](#) \$213 million in funding to the Philippines to boost economic development and growth. On April 15, USAID [donated](#) \$3.5 million to support vaccination efforts. The U.S. Embassy also [posted a fact sheet](#) indicating that the United States would be donating 44 million vaccine doses to the Philippines, although it did not commit to a timeline or type of vaccine. As of April 15, 1.1 percent of those 44 million doses have been delivered. The U.S. government on June 22 pledged an additional donation of up to 1 million vaccines to the Philippines in July 2021. The United States will [donate](#) 3 million Johnson & Johnson doses to the Philippines through the COVAX facility before the end of July. On July 16 and 17, the United States [delivered](#) 3.2 million Johnson & Johnson vaccines to the Philippines through COVAX. U.S. Indo-Pacific Command on July 20 [donated](#) 420 intensive care unit beds to the Philippines. On July 19, the United States [delivered](#) 1 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine through COVAX. On September 2, the Philippines received a donation of 200,000 Pfizer vaccine doses from the United States through COVAX. On September 10, the United States announced an additional \$11.3 million aid to the Philippines to support its Covid-19 vaccine rollout. The Philippines on September 19 and September 20 [received](#) a total of 2,582,190 doses of the Pfizer vaccine donated by the

United States through COVAX. The Philippines on October 1 [received](#) 880,000 Pfizer vaccine doses donated by the United States through COVAX. The Philippines on October 2 [received](#) a donation of 890,000 Pfizer vaccine doses from the United States through COVAX. On October 3, the Philippines [received](#) an additional 1.81 million Pfizer vaccine doses from the United States through COVAX. The Philippines on October 6 [received](#) a donation of 1 million Pfizer vaccine doses from the United States through COVAX. On October 19, the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command [donated](#) ICU beds and vaccine cold storage units valued at \$15,175 to the Palawan provincial government. On October 25, the U.S. military [donated](#) ICU beds and vaccine cold storage units valued at \$40,914 to the Armed Forces of the Philippines. On October 30, the Philippines [received](#) 1.5 million donated AstraZeneca doses from the United States and UNICEF through COVAX. On November 1, the Philippines [received](#) 2 million donated Pfizer vaccine doses from the United States through COVAX. On November 16, the Philippines [received](#) 300,000 Pfizer doses donated by the United States through COVAX. The United States [donated](#) 3,400,020 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to the Philippines through COVAX in two separate shipments on December 20 and 21. On January 10, the United States [donated](#) 2.7 million Pfizer vaccine doses to the Philippines through COVAX. The United States on January 11 [donated](#) 168,000 Johnson & Johnson vaccine doses to the Philippines through COVAX. The United States, in partnership with COVAX, donated 3.4 million doses of the Pfizer Covid-19 vaccine to the Philippines, which arrived in Manila on February 10.

- *Indonesia:* The U.S. government has pledged [\\$11 million](#) to Indonesia for Covid-19 aid, encompassing \$9 million in health funding, nearly \$1.5 million in MRA, and testing and visits by technical experts. One hundred ventilators [arrived](#) in Indonesia from the United States in July 2020, followed by [500 more](#) at the end of August. USAID [announced](#) on August 2 that the United States would donate \$30 million in Covid-19 aid to support Indonesia's efforts to purchase oxygen, provide medical supplies to treat patients, improve cold chain storage facilities, and disseminate health information. On August 2, Indonesia [received](#) 3.5 million Moderna vaccine doses donated from the United States through COVAX. On September 16, Indonesia [received](#) a donation of 877,500 doses of the Pfizer vaccine from the United States through COVAX. On September 17, Indonesia [received](#) another donation of 1,755,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine from the United States through COVAX. On September 20, Indonesia [received](#) 1.1 million Pfizer vaccine doses donated by the United States through COVAX. Indonesia on September 23 [received](#) a donation of 871,650 Pfizer vaccine doses from the United States via COVAX. Indonesia between November 20 and 22 [received](#) two shipments of Pfizer vaccine doses, totaling 3.4 million doses, donated by the United States through COVAX. On December 13, Indonesia [received](#) 3.5 million donated Pfizer doses from the United States through COVAX. On December 26, the United States [donated](#) 3.3 million Pfizer vaccine doses to Indonesia through COVAX. On December 29, the United States [donated](#) 7 million Pfizer vaccine doses to Indonesia through COVAX and UNICEF. The United States on February 22 [donated](#) \$1.6 million worth of medical equipment for Covid-19 and tuberculosis treatment to Indonesia through a partnership between USAID and Muhammadiyah.

- Thailand:* The U.S. government has pledged approximately [\\$7.2 million](#) for Covid-19 aid, consisting of \$6.5 million in health assistance and \$730,000 in MRA for the nine border camps housing Myanmar refugees in Thailand. On July 20, the U.S. government donated public health supplies including handwashing stations and personal protective equipment valued at \$14,500 USD (approximately 450,000 THB) to support Mae Fah Luang University's effort to assist vulnerable migrant and ethnic communities in Chiang Rai. On July 30, 2021, the United States [delivered](#) over 1.5 million Pfizer vaccine doses to Thailand. The United States on August 10 [announced](#) a donation of \$5 million to Thailand in support of the country's health systems. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 10 [said](#) that after paperwork delays prevented Thailand from receiving a donation of 1 million Pfizer vaccine doses, the United States would re-attempt the donation, this time with 1 million Moderna doses. USAID on February 7, 2022, [donated](#) Covid-19 supplies valued at over \$1.5 million to Thailand. The donation included RT-PCR diagnostic tests, tools to sequence for variant detection, vaccine delivery supplies, and personal protective equipment
- Laos:* The U.S. government has [pledged](#) approximately \$8 million for Covid-19 aid. Secretary Pompeo announced in March 2020 that Washington had provided a modest amount of PPE and medical equipment to Laos, including protective goggles, surgical gowns, face shields, biohazard bags, aprons, N95 masks, gloves, and hand sanitizer. On June 19, 2020, USAID announced plans to provide an [additional \\$2.5 million](#) to support the Covid-19 response in Laos. USAID on August 7 [donated](#) medical supplies to the Lao Ministry of Health worth \$170,000. On November 6, 2020, the U.S. Embassy in Laos [donated](#) \$75,000 worth of Covid-19 test kits and related supplies to the Lao government. The United States on March 31, 2021 [donated](#) medical equipment worth \$600,000 to Laos, including intensive care unit beds, pulse oximeters, and PPE. U.S. ambassador Peter Haymond [presented](#) PPE and hygiene supplies to Minister of Health Bounfeng Phoummalysith on May 25, 2021, the first of two packages valued at \$203,000 in total. On June 22, 2021, the U.S. government [donated](#) over \$71,000 worth of Covid-19 relief supplies to Laos. The United States on July 12 [shipped](#) just over 1 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine to Laos via COVAX. U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission Joy Michiko Sakurai on August 18 [presented](#) \$183,000 in Covid-19 equipment and supplies to Lao Minister of Health Bounfeng Phoummalysith. On November 8, the United States Agency for International Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [donated](#) 12,000 Covid-19 rapid tests to Laos. On November 9, Laos [received](#) \$240,000 in Covid-19 response aid from the United States through the International Organization for Migration. USAID on November 29 [announced](#) it would grant over \$2 million to Laos to support its Covid-19 vaccination rollout. The Lao Ministry of Health on December 9 [announced](#) that 1.7 million Pfizer vaccine doses donated by the United States through COVAX will arrive by the end of the month. Laos on January 2, 2022 [received](#) a donation of 799,110 Pfizer doses from the United States through COVAX. USAID and the Federal Ministry of Health of Germany on January 11 jointly [donated](#) IT equipment and a refrigerated truck valued at \$384,000 to Laos. The

United States on January 24 [donated](#) 899,730 Pfizer vaccine doses to Laos through COVAX. The United States on January 26 [donated](#) 1.6 million Pfizer vaccine doses to Laos through COVAX.

- *Cambodia:* The U.S. government has allocated over [\\$11 million in assistance](#) to Cambodia, encompassing risk communication, community engagement, and laboratory support in response to the pandemic. Cambodia on July 30 [received](#) its first delivery of 455,000 Johnson & Johnson Covid-19 vaccines donated by the United States through the COVAX facility. Cambodia on August 2 [received](#) an additional 609,600 doses of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine donated by the United States through the COVAX facility. USAID [announced](#) on August 9 that it will donate \$4 million in Covid-19–related aid to Cambodia. On September 15, the United States pledged \$4 million to Cambodia to be administered by the WHO and UNICEF for projects aimed at combatting Covid-19.
- *Myanmar:* The U.S. government has pledged approximately [\\$18.5 million](#) in Covid-19 aid since February 2020. About \$6.5 million has gone to health centers conducting contract tracing and fever testing. USAID has partnered with UNICEF to deliver nearly 30,000 N95 masks in conflict-affected parts of Kachin and Shan states. Over 60 percent of those were provided to non-governmental organizations. The United States [announced](#) on August 10 that it would donate \$50 million in Covid-19 humanitarian aid to support nongovernmental and international organizations in Myanmar. On November 17, two individuals with knowledge of the matter [revealed](#) that the Biden administration plans to send millions of Johnson & Johnson Covid-19 vaccine doses to the border of Thailand and Myanmar in December through a special division of COVAX set up to provide vaccines to vulnerable communities in conflict-affected areas.
- *Vietnam:* The U.S. government has pledged [\\$9.5 million](#) in Covid-19 aid. This includes \$5 million in ESF to support private-sector recovery and \$4.5 million in health assistance, covering testing and visits by technical experts. On September 30, 2020, the U.S. [donated](#) 100 ventilators, worth over \$1.7 million, and pledged grants worth \$9.5 million to support health services. On July 6, the United States sent Vietnam 2 million doses of the Moderna vaccine through the COVAX scheme. Vietnam on July 24 and 25 [received](#) a donation of 3 million Moderna doses from the United States through COVAX. Vietnam 2 million doses of the Moderna vaccine through the COVAX scheme. On August 9, Andersen Air Force Base in Guam donated 77 ultra-low-temperature freezers valued at over \$690,000 to Vietnam. These will be used to store some of the 31 million Pfizer doses set to arrive in Vietnam before September. The United States announced on August 25 that it will provide \$23 million from the American Rescue Plan and emergency funding through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Agency for International Development to help Vietnam expand distribution and access to vaccines, combat the Covid-19 pandemic, and prepare for future disease threats. The Department of Defense will also deliver 77 freezers to store the vaccines. Over 1 million Pfizer vaccine doses donated by the United States through COVAX [arrived](#) in Hanoi on August 27. On October 2, Vietnam [received](#) a batch of 1.5 million Pfizer vaccine doses from the United States delivered via COVAX.. Ho Chi Minh City on October 7 and October 8 [received](#) a

total of 1,209,780 doses of the Pfizer vaccine donated by the United States through COVAX. Hanoi on October 8 and October 13 [received](#) 789,750 doses of the Pfizer vaccine donated by the United States through COVAX. The United States on October 12 [donated](#) 36 ultra-low-temperature freezers to Vietnam's National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology. The United States on October 24 and 25 [delivered](#) over 2 million donated Pfizer doses to Vietnam through COVAX. On November 6, the United States [delivered](#) a donation of 1.31 million Pfizer vaccine doses to Vietnam through COVAX. Between November 7 and 8, the United States [delivered](#) an additional 1.5 million Pfizer vaccine doses to Vietnam through COVAX. The United States on November 23 [announced](#) that it will donate 4 million Pfizer vaccine doses to Vietnam. Vietnam on December 10 [received](#) 4.4 million Pfizer vaccine doses donated by the United States through COVAX.

- *Malaysia:* The U.S. government has pledged [\\$1.2 million](#) in Covid-19 aid. This includes \$1 million for prevention and control of infections in health facilities, community engagement, contact-tracing systems, and risk communication, and \$200,000 in MRA for refugees and asylum seekers in Malaysia. On June 21, the U.S. Embassy in Kuala Lumpur donated \$250,000 worth of personal protective equipment to Malaysia. On July 5, the United States delivered 1 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Malaysia. 1 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Malaysia. The United States [announced](#) on October 21 that it donated an additional \$800,000 in aid to Malaysia to support the country's vaccination efforts, quarantine facilities, and economic recovery.
- *Timor-Leste:* The U.S. government has given [\\$1.6 million](#) in Covid-19 aid to Timor-Leste. This includes \$1.1 million to help the government prepare to test and trace cases, and \$500,000 for community engagement and sanitation in health clinics. On June 2, 2020, the U.S. Embassy in Timor-Leste also [donated](#) 15,000 reusable fabric masks to the Ministry of Education in order to help students return to school. The United States on April 28 [donated](#) 20 continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) machines and oxygen therapy hoods to Timor-Leste. The United States on September 14 [announced](#) a donation of \$1 million to aid Timor-Leste in engaging community leaders and civil society leaders with their vaccination effort. The United States on October 16 [donated](#) 100,620 Pfizer doses to Timor-Leste through COVAX. The U.S. Embassy in Dili on February 1 [donated](#) 60 boxes of medical supplies valued at \$20,000 to Timor-Leste's Ministry of Health.

Non-government U.S. aid

- U.S. philanthropic assistance has come from a range of sources, including \$50 million worldwide from the Rockefeller Foundation to combat Covid-19, including to its Asia office in Bangkok. Give2Asia, a U.S.-based public charity, has collected [over \\$17 million](#) in donations from corporations, foundations, and individuals to support Covid-19 response in the Asia-Pacific region. The PepsiCo Foundation has contributed \$3.3 million, the largest donation yet. U.S. businesses have reportedly donated [at least \\$40 million](#) to ASEAN as well. On August 9, the Boeing Company [announced](#) a \$500,000 donation to CARE International in support of Covid-19 relief efforts in Indonesia. The

US-ASEAN Business Council and the American Indonesian Chamber of Commerce on September 14 [facilitated](#) the delivery of 30 pallets of PPE to Indonesia. Gilead Sciences on October 19 [announced](#) that the company would donate 100,000 vials of Vekury (remdesivir) to Indonesia. Merck and Company on January 13 [announced](#) that it would provide \$150,000 for Covid-19 relief to local communities in the Philippines through humanitarian partner organizations.

Assistance from Singapore

- *ASEAN:* Singapore [announced](#) on October 26 that it will donate \$5.8 million in medical supplies to the ASEAN stockpile for future public health emergencies in the region.
- *Malaysia:* On April 1, 2020, Singapore [donated](#) 5,000 Universal Transport Medium swabs, a critical component in fast-acting test kits, to Malaysia. Singapore [delivered](#) a donation of 100,620 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Johor on December 2, 2021.
- *Cambodia:* On December 9, Singapore [donated](#) one PCR machine, 1 million surgical masks, and 200,000 bottles of hand sanitizer to Cambodia.
- *Philippines:* On March 25, 2020, Singapore [sent](#) 3,000 test kits and a PCR machine for processing tests to the Philippines. On April 1, the Temasek Foundation [donated](#) 40,000 test kits and 2 ventilators to the Philippines.
- *Vietnam:* On March 30, 2020, the Temasek Foundation [presented](#) 10 ventilators to Vietnam to support the country's treatment of Covid-19 patients. The foundation said it will supply 10 oxygen generators to Hanoi and 10 to Ho Chi Minh City in the near future. Singapore [donated](#) 200,000 Covid-19 test kits, 500,000 nasopharyngeal swabs, and 100,000 tubes of phosphate-buffered saline to Vietnam on November 9.
- *Brunei:* Singapore [sent](#) 3,000 test kits and a PCR machine for processing tests on March 25, 2020. On August 21, Singapore [delivered](#) 100,000 Moderna vaccine doses to Brunei.
- *Indonesia:* On March 13, 2020, Singapore [donated](#) 50 sets of PPE and 2 ventilators to Batam. On April 2, Singapore [sent](#) medical supplies including 30,000 test kits, 5 PCR machines, and more than 1,000 sets of PPE to Indonesia. On April 8, an Indonesian navy vessel was sent to Singapore to collect supplies to manufacture more than 55,000 gallons of hand sanitizer for use in the city. On May 11, Singapore's Economic Development Board organized a consortium of 13 companies to [donate 100,000 KN95](#) masks and 5 tons of hand sanitizer to the city of Batam. Singapore on July 9, 2021, [delivered](#) 200 ventilators, 256 oxygen cylinders, and personal protective equipment to Indonesia. Singapore announced on July 19 that it will provide over 500 tons of oxygen to Indonesia through regularly scheduled donations lasting until August. on July 19 that it will provide over 500 tons of oxygen to Indonesia through regularly scheduled donations lasting until August. Singapore on September 28 [donated](#) 122,400 AstraZeneca vaccines doses to Indonesia's Batam and Riau Islands. Singapore on February 21, 2022 [donated](#) \$13.9

million worth of medical supplies and equipment to Indonesia, including 697 ventilators and 1 million masks.

- *Myanmar:* On March 4, 2020, Singapore [sent](#) 3,000 diagnostic tests and 2 PCR machines to test for Covid-19 to Myanmar. Singapore's Foreign Minister Vivian Balakrishnan informed State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi on October 2 that Singapore would be [donating](#) an additional 25,000 Covid-19 diagnostic kits, 1 million surgical masks, and 200,000 bottles of hand sanitizer. Singapore [announced](#) on August 2 that it would donate \$100,000 to Myanmar for pandemic response.
- *Thailand:* Singapore [delivered](#) a donation of 122,400 AstraZeneca doses, 200,000 diagnostic tests, and 500,000 nasopharyngeal swabs to Thailand on September 27.

Non-government Singaporean aid

- On August 11, the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore will [receive](#) a donation of 532 medical oxygen cylinders from Singapore-based UOB Group and its Indonesian subsidiary.

Assistance from Vietnam

- *Laos:* On April 3, 2020, Vietnam sent nearly 5 tons of Covid-19 related medical equipment worth over \$300,000 to Laos, including test kits, 340,000 face masks, and PPE. It sent another 200,000 face masks on July 16. In April 2021, Minister of Health Nguyen Thanh Long [announced](#) that Vietnam would donate ventilators, masks, and other equipment to Laos, as well as support Lao doctors in treating Covid-19 patients via telehealth systems. On May 4, Vietnam [provided](#) Laos with \$500,000, 35 medical personnel, and supplies. On October 25, Vietnam [donated](#) \$4.5 million in direct aid and medical equipment to Laos. Vietnam on January 8, 2022 [pledged](#) to donate an additional 1 million Covid-19 vaccine doses to Laos.
- *Cambodia:* On April 3, 2020, Vietnam donated 390,000 face masks to Cambodia. On April 7, Region 7 of the Vietnam People's Army [provided](#) medical supplies and equipment, including 50,000 face mask, 1,000 sets of PPE, and 260 gallons of hand sanitizer to units of the Cambodian Royal Army. The group also provided 30,000 face masks and over \$21,000 in assistance to Vietnamese Cambodians in the area. Vietnam on March 24, 2021, [donated](#) 80,000 face masks to the Cambodian People's Party. The Ministry of Health on April 22 [announced](#) it would deliver 800 ventilators, two million medical facemasks, 300,000 N95 masks, and other medical equipment to Cambodia, Vietnam's largest aid package for another country to combat Covid-19. The Vietnamese province of Long An on May 5 donated medical supplies worth \$6,500 to Cambodia's Svay Rieng and Prey Veng provinces. The Vietnam Border High Command on May 11 [donated](#) medical supplies, including 250,000 medical masks and 15,000 protective suits, to the military and public security forces of Cambodia. The Vietnam Union of Friendship Organizations and the Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association on May 12 [provided](#) an aid package of over \$20,000 to the Cambodian Embassy in Vietnam. The Vietnamese

Consulate General in Preah Sihanouk on May 18 [provided](#) aid packages to 434 low-income households. Vietnam's Saigon Newport Corporation on May 24 [donated](#) medical equipment and supplies to the Royal Cambodian Navy.

- *Indonesia*: On April 5, 2020, Vietnam's Ministry of Science and Technology [sent](#) 500 diagnostic test kits to Indonesia.
- *Myanmar*: On April 10, 2020, Vietnam [presented](#) \$50,000 as a symbolic gift of support during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- *United States*: On April 8, 2020, Vietnam [donated](#) 450,000 protective suits to the United States, with 450,000 more suits to follow in the near future. The delivery drew praise from President Trump on [Twitter](#), who expressed thanks to "our friends in Vietnam." On April 16, Vietnam [announced](#) it was [donating](#) 250,000 made-in-Vietnam face masks, including 50,000 sent directly for use at the White House, reportedly worth at least \$100,000. Vietnam on April 29 presented [420,000 medical masks](#) to U.S. Ambassador Daniel Kritenbrink as a donation to the American Red Cross. On June 5, 2020, Vietnam donated 1.3 million masks, valued at \$450,000.
- *China*: On February 8, 2020, Vietnam's Ha Giang province border guards [donated](#) 1,000 face masks and 20 sanitizer containers to the Yunnan Border Guards as a symbolic gesture. Two weeks later, the Department of Military Medicine within Vietnam's Ministry of National Defense supplied unspecified "medical equipment" to China's Ministry of Defense in a more formal ceremony. On March 8, border guards at Dien Bien province gifted 10,000 face masks to their Chinese counterparts.
- *Europe*: Vietnam on April 7, 2020, [donated 550,000 masks](#) to France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom.
- *Russia*: On March 27, 2020, Vietnam's Department of Military Medicine [gifted](#) unspecified supplies to the minister counsellor of the Russian Embassy in Hanoi. On April 13, 2020, Vietnam [donated](#) 150,000 made-in-Vietnam antimicrobial face masks.
- *Japan*: Japan [received](#) made-in-Vietnam face masks reportedly worth \$100,000.
- *Sweden*: Vietnam [gifted](#) more than 100,000 face masks to Sweden on April 21, 2020.
- *France*: The Vietnamese Embassy in France on May 7, 2020, donated [15,000 masks](#) to local authorities. The Hanoi People's Committee on May 17 presented [200,000 made-in-Vietnam masks](#) to French localities.
- *Cuba*: The Ministry of National Defense [announced](#) it would transfer test-kit technology developed by the Vietnam Military Medical University to Cuba.
- *Maldives*: Vietnam on August 31, 2020, presented aid worth \$20,000 in medical equipment to the Maldives to support its efforts against Covid-19.

- *Israel:* Vietnam on September 22, 2020, [donated](#) 100,000 medical face masks to the Embassy of Israel.

Assistance from Malaysia

- *Palestine:* Malaysia [contributed](#) 1 million face masks, 500,000 gloves, and 500 face shields on May 11, 2020, to Palestine's efforts against Covid-19.
- *Cambodia:* Malaysia [donated](#) \$100,000 worth of Covid-19 supplies to Cambodia on March 26, 2021, including PPE, face masks, and gloves.
- *Indonesia:* The Sarawak state government on July 28 [donated](#) seven containers of oxygen to Indonesia's West Kalimantan Province. On September 15, Minister of Foreign Affairs Saifuddin Abdullah [delivered](#) medical equipment, oxygen concentrators, and PPE to Indonesia.

Assistance from Indonesia

- *Timor-Leste:* On June 8, 2020, the Indonesian Red Cross donated medical supplies to Timor-Leste, including 500 masks, 500 protective suits, 500 face shields, 10,000 pieces of disinfectant, 10 sprayers, and 10 thermometers.
- *Cambodia:* The Indonesian Embassy in Cambodia on April 26, 2021 [donated](#) pharmaceutical and packaged food products to the Ministry of Health.

Assistance from Thailand

- The Thai Ministry of Defense on October 23, 2020, [announced](#) it would provide 20 mobile isolation chambers to Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, and Myanmar.
- On November 17, 2020, Thailand [donated](#) 10,000 Covid-19 test kits to Singapore.
- On November 9, 2021, Thailand [delivered](#) \$75,000 worth of medical supplies to Vietnam.
- On November 9, Thailand [donated](#) \$60,000 worth of medical equipment for use at the Children's Hospital in Vientiane, Laos.
- On February 11, Thailand's Center for Covid-19 Situation Administration [approved](#) sending up to 3.55 million donated doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, Nepal, Kenya, and Ethiopia. Laos and Vietnam are slated to receive 300,000 doses each while Myanmar will receive 500,000 to 1 million doses.

Assistance from Laos

- Lao deputy prime minister Chansamone Chanyalath [presented](#) a grant of over \$200,000 to Vietnamese ambassador Nguyen Ba Hung to put toward Vietnam's Covid-19 prevention and control.
- On June 25, Vientiane city authorities [gave](#) \$30,000 to the Embassy of Vietnam to help Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City fight Covid-19.
- On October 28, the Lao province of Attapeu [donated](#) over \$8,000 to Ho Chi Minh City to assist with pandemic control measures.

Assistance from Japan

- On February 14, 2020, the government of Japan announced it would donate 222,000 sets of PPE to Cambodia, the Philippines, Laos, and Mongolia. The equipment was drawn from a stockpile of the Asia-Europe Foundation financed by Japan's contribution.
- Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs [announced](#) on March 9, 2020, that it will donate \$4.1 billion through UNICEF to support cold-chain distribution in 25 Asian countries, including Timor-Leste along with all ASEAN countries except Singapore.
- During the July 9, 2020, Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Japan [announced](#) \$115.3 million in aid to Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Thailand. \$106 million will be designated for medical equipment and training medical workers.
- On November 13, Japan [pledged](#) \$50 million to create the ASEAN Center for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases and \$1 million for the bloc's Covid-19 response fund.
- *Brunei:* Brunei announced on September 14 that Japan will donate 100,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses, to be shipped immediately. Brunei on October 4 [received](#) a donation of 50,000 N95 face masks from the Embassy of Japan. Japan on December 13 [donated](#) 100,000 Covid-19 rapid test kits and over 127,000 N95 face masks to Brunei's Ministry of Health.
- *Cambodia:* In April 2020, Cambodia [received](#) \$20 million from Japan to aid its Covid-19 response. Cambodia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation on June 12, 2020, announced that the government of Japan was providing [\\$6 million](#) in medical supplies and technical assistance through the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). Japan on April 2, 2021, [donated](#) nearly \$1 million to Cambodia through UNICEF to support the Cambodian government in its Covid-19 vaccination efforts. Japan on May 8, 2021, [donated](#) 35 ambulances to Cambodia. On July 13, Japan's ambassador to Cambodia [announced](#) that Japan will donate 1 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccines to Cambodia through COVAX. On January 12, 2022, the Japanese government [offered](#) Cambodia \$185 million in low-interest loans to support efforts to combat Covid-19.

- *Indonesia:* On June 1, 2020, UNDP, the WHO, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) [delivered five ventilators to Indonesia](#), two of which were sourced through collaboration between the WHO and the government of Japan. The WHO and Japan will contribute 25 more ventilators through this partnership. On October 21, Japan [offered](#) Indonesia \$473 million in low-interest loans to support its fight against Covid-19. Indonesia [received](#) 1 million doses of ready-to-use AstraZeneca vaccines from the government of Japan on July 1, 2021, and is expecting 1 million more before the end of the month. Japan [announced](#) on August 3 that it would immediately donate to Indonesia 600,000 vaccine doses produced by an unspecified manufacturer through COVAX. Indonesia on January 19, 2022 [received](#) the last installment of a four-batch donation of AstraZeneca vaccines from Japan totaling 2,722,930 doses.
- *Laos:* On February 25, 2020, Japan [gifted](#) almost 5,000 isolation gowns, more than 6,000 gloves, 6,000 N95 face masks, 13,200 surgical gowns, 270 goggles, and 240 bottles of rubbing alcohol to Laos. The government of Japan provided Laos with [\\$14 million](#) for Covid-19 health and medical equipment on June 5, 2020. Tokyo pledged an additional \$3 million for supplies to Laos through the UNOPS. In a congratulatory message to newly elected president of Laos Thongloun Sisoulith, Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga on March 22, 2021 [pledged](#) to provide \$1.8 million in vaccine-related aid. Japan on August 3 [announced](#) that it will donate 100 oxygen concentrators, 100 suction pumps, and 100 patient monitors to Laos.
- *Myanmar:* JICA [announced on February 25, 2020, that](#) it would send Covid-19 primer and testing reagents to the National Health Laboratory of Myanmar, worth approximately \$3,700. A Japanese flight carrying \$18.1 million worth of donated medical equipment [arrived](#) in Myanmar on August 15. Japanese foreign minister Toshimitsu Motegi on August 24 [pledged](#) to provide Myanmar about \$280 million in loans for emergency budget support and \$140 million to assist small and medium-sized enterprises.
- *Malaysia:* Japan donated 1 million AstraZeneca vaccines to Malaysia, which will arrive on July 1, 2021.
- *Philippines:* JICA on May 22, 2020, cooperated with UNICEF, USAID, and the Korea International Cooperation Agency to jointly donate \$3 million worth of PPE to the Philippines. This was followed by an additional [\\$46.5 million](#) emergency loan to Myanmar announced on June 1. Japan extended a Crisis Response Emergency Support Loan worth [\\$500 million](#) to the Philippines on July 1. JICA on July 23 [donated](#) lab equipment and supplies to the Philippines to boost Covid-19 testing capacity. Japan on September 15 [provided](#) the Philippines with a loan of nearly \$500 million for Covid-19 response. JICA on April 15, 2021, [announced](#) a technical cooperation project with the Philippine Department of Health to increase testing capacity. Japan's ambassador to Manila announced on June 15 that his country will be [donating](#) an unspecified number of AstraZeneca's vaccines to the Philippines. The ambassador [followed](#) up on June 29, announcing that Tokyo would donate 1 million AstraZeneca doses, scheduled to arrive on

July 8. The ambassador [announced](#) on July 7 that Japan will donate \$106 million in grant aid to the Philippines to improve the country's cold chain Covid-19 vaccine storage system. On July 8, a donation from Japan of 1.1 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine [arrived](#) in the Philippines. On October 15, Japan [pledged](#) to donate an additional 1.96 million AstraZeneca doses to the Philippines. The Philippines on October 28 [received](#) 896,000 donated AstraZeneca doses from Japan. On October 30, the Philippines [received](#) 1 million donated AstraZeneca doses from Japan.

- *Thailand:* On June 29, 2021, the government of Japan [signed](#) an agreement with Thailand to grant over 1 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccines. On August 3, Japan [announced](#) that it would provide 775 oxygen concentrators to Thailand. Japan said on September 14 that it would [donate](#) an additional 300,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Thailand, to be shipped immediately. Thailand's Ministry of Education on February 22, 2022, [announced](#) that Japan had donated \$74,000 worth of face masks.
- *Timor-Leste:* Japan's minister of foreign affairs Toshimitsu Motegi announced on July 13, 2021 that Japan will donate 170,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Timor-Leste through COVAX. These are expected to arrive by August 2. On August 13, Timor-Leste [received](#) a donation of 168,000 vaccine doses from Japan through COVAX.
- *Vietnam:* JICA on February 7, 2020, announced it was providing Covid-19 testing reagents to the National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology of Vietnam, worth about \$130,000. Japanese foreign minister Toshimitsu Motegi on April 1, 2020, [pledged to provide at least \\$1.8 million](#) in aid to Vietnam to combat the virus. Japan on September 7 [provided](#) an \$18.8 million grant to Vietnam for Covid-19 prevention and control. In a call with Vietnamese president Nguyen Phu Trong on March 23, 2021, Suga [announced](#) that Japan would provide Vietnam with support for Covid-19 vaccinations, including cold storage. Vietnam on June 16 [received](#) 1 million AstraZeneca vaccines donated by the Japanese government. Japanese foreign minister Toshimitsu Motegi [said](#) on June 25 that Japan will give 1 million additional doses of AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine to Vietnam. Vietnam on September 25 [received](#) 400,000 AstraZeneca doses donated by Japan. The Embassy of Japan in Hanoi on October 15 [announced](#) it will donate an additional 500,000 unspecified Covid-19 vaccine doses to Vietnam through COVAX. On October 23, Japan [delivered](#) 500,000 donated AstraZeneca doses to Vietnam. Japan on November 25 [donated](#) 1.5 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam. On January 4, 2022, Jeollanamdo province in South Korea and Okayama city in Japan [donated](#) \$20,000 worth of face shields and masks to Can Tho, Vietnam.

Assistance from South Korea

- On April 8, 2020, South Korea committed to provide \$500,000 in "varied forms of assistance" to Indonesia. On April 19, Indonesia received [50,000 test kit reagents](#) with an additional 495,000 reagents expected in the coming weeks. South Korean conglomerates [pledged](#) to donate 50,000 sets of PPE and PCR test kits each. CJ Corporation [donated](#)

\$255,000 worth of rapid test kits and hand sanitizers to medical facilities and workers in the ride-hailing industry. The Philippines received over [50,000 test kits](#) from South Korea between March and April.

- On June 17, South Korea [launched](#) a program worth \$5 million funded by the ASEAN-Korea Corporation Fund that will provide testing kits, PPE, and other medical equipment to Southeast Asia.
- South Korea on July 15 [announced](#) it was sending 400,000 masks to the Philippines and Timor-Leste.
- South Korea on July 27 [donated](#) 200 metric tons of rice, valued at \$200,000, to the Philippine Department of Social Welfare and Development to support its Covid-19 relief efforts.
- The Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency on July 27 [delivered](#) Covid-19 test kits to the Philippine Department of Health. The donation was accompanied by 60,000 KF94 masks, seven Covid-19 walk-through diagnostic booths, and 1,000 face shields.
- Myanmar [received](#) 200,000 test kits from South Korea at the end of September.
- The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) [provided](#) \$200,000 to the International Red Cross' (ICRC) regional delegation to Indonesia and Timor-Leste. The funds are expected to enable the ICRC to expand its program and technical support to 67 prisons in six provinces that accommodate more than 57,600 inmates.
- Myanmar announced on October 20 that it had received and [disbursed](#) 700,000 out of the 900,000 rapid antigen test kits promised from a South Korean company.
- KOICA on October 20 [donated](#) 15,000 sets of food and hygiene products for Cambodians impacted by the pandemic.
- On November 13, South Korea [pledged](#) \$1 million to the ASEAN Covid-19 response fund and \$5 million worth of medical equipment to ASEAN member states.
- KOICA on April 19, 2021, [donated](#) \$350,000 in Covid-19 testing supplies to the Cambodian Ministry of Health.
- On June 3, 2021, South Korean ambassador to Cambodia Park Heung-kyeong [reported](#) a donation of \$300,000 worth of Covid-19 test kits to the Cambodian Ministry of Health.
- Between June 7 and 11, 2021, KOICA [provided](#) packages of food and infectious disease prevention equipment to vulnerable people in Cambodia.
- KOICA on June 9 [provided](#) \$1 million in essential medical equipment to Laos.

- On October 12, the government of South Korea [announced](#) that it will donate 1.1 million AstraZeneca doses to Thailand.
- South Korea [delivered](#) a donation of 1.1 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam on October 13. a donation of 1.1 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam on October 13.
- South Korea [announced](#) on November 4 that it donated 290,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam, which arrived on the same day.
- On November 30, the Philippines received a donation of 500,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses from South Korea.
- On January 4, 2022, Jeollanamdo province in South Korea and Okayama city in Japan [donated](#) \$20,000 worth of face shields and masks to Can Tho, Vietnam.
- The Korea International Cooperation Agency on January 12 [donated](#) 10 ambulances and over 8,000 Covid-19 rapid test kits to Cambodia.

Assistance from Cambodia

- Prime Minister Hun Sen announced on November 14, 2020 that Cambodia would [donate](#) 2 million face masks and other medical supplies to neighboring Laos.
- On November 24, Prime Minister Hun Sen [announced](#) that Cambodia would donate 2 million face masks and other medical supplies to Myanmar.
- On December 2, Prime Minister Hun Sen [announced](#) that Cambodia would donate more than 1 million face masks and other medical supplies to Timor-Leste.
- The Cambodian government on July 17, 2021 [pledged](#) to donate medical equipment and \$350,000 to Vietnam to mitigate the Covid-19 outbreak.
- Prime Minister Hun Sen on August 17 [announced](#) that Cambodia would donate \$200,000 and medical equipment to Myanmar to support efforts to combat the Covid-19 pandemic.
- On August 19, Cambodia [donated](#) three million masks, 500,000 antigen rapid test kits, 2,000 personal protective equipment, 100 automatic oxygen generators, 20 ventilators, and 20 vital sign monitoring devices to Myanmar. The Cambodian Red Cross also donated \$100,000 to the Myanmar Red Cross.
- Laos on September 28 [received](#) a donation of 200,000 Sinovac doses from Cambodia.
- On October 29, Cambodia [delivered](#) 200,000 donated Sinopharm doses to the Vietnamese government.

- Cambodia on November 30 [donated](#) two refrigerated vaccine transport vehicles, 500,000 Sinovac doses, and \$13 million in direct aid, with \$3 million coming from the government and \$10 million from private companies to Laos.
- On January 7, Cambodia [donated](#) 3 million face masks, 200,000 N95 masks, 100,000 goggles, 30,000 sets of personal protective equipment, 30,000 face shields, 3,000 plastic safety boots, 50 units of ventilator machines, 50 patient monitors, and 50 units of oxygen concentrators to Myanmar.

Non-government Cambodian aid

- On October 4, Cambodia's Prince Holding Group donated \$1 million to the Lao government to aid in its handling of Covid-19.

Assistance from Taiwan

- Taiwan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs on April 14, 2020, announced that it would be sending 1.6 million face masks to countries covered by its New Southbound Policy.
- As of [August 2020](#), Taiwan has provided 1.1 million face masks to Singapore, 300,000 to Indonesia and Vietnam, and 200,000 to Thailand. Taiwan has also provided 800,000 face masks and PPE to the Philippines and infrared thermal imaging cameras, PPE, and 170,000 face masks to Myanmar.

Assistance from India

- India [provided Myanmar](#) with Covid-19 supplies, including 200,000 hydroxychloroquine tablets, gloves, body bags, and thermometers on May 6, 2020.
- On January 22, 2021, 1.5 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine [arrived](#) in Myanmar from New Delhi.
- On March 24, 2021, India [put a temporary hold](#) on all major exports of the AstraZeneca coronavirus shot made by the Serum Institute of India (SII), the world's biggest vaccine-maker, to meet domestic demand as infections rise. SII is a key vaccine production hub for the COVAX global vaccine-sharing scheme. The restriction has delayed vaccine delivery for 64 developing countries, including several in Southeast Asia.
- The Indian Navy's INS *Airavat* on August 30 [delivered](#) 100 tons of oxygen and 300 oxygen concentrators to Vietnam.
- On September 4, the INS *Airavat* [arrived](#) in Thailand with Covid-19 relief supplies, including 300 oxygen concentrators.

- Myanmar's junta-controlled Ministry of Health on October 9 [received](#) 1 million doses of the Covishield vaccine donated by India.
- India on November 26 [donated](#) 137,500 doses of the Covovax vaccine to Indonesia through COVAX.
- On December 19, India's Bharat Biotech [donated](#) 200,000 Covaxin doses to Vietnam.
- India on December 22 [donated](#) 1 million doses of Covaxin to the Myanmar Red Cross Society.

Assistance from Australia

- Canberra provided \$14.5 million to Indonesia on May 29, 2020, followed by \$4.3 million alongside the [WHO](#) on June 17 and \$3.4 million in partnership with [UNICEF](#) on June 22.
- A \$7.3 million [pledge](#) was made to Vietnam on June 6, with an additional \$3.4 million [administered](#) through the Australia-World Bank Group Strategic Partnership on June 25, 2020.
- On July 8, 2020, Australia announced approximately \$1.5 million in assistance to Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama, Indonesia's largest Islamic organizations, to support their Covid-19 response. The Australian government [partnered](#) with the IOM on July 24 to donate over 100 ventilators as part of its \$1.4 million critical medical and laboratory equipment package for Indonesia.
- Australia on October 31, 2020, [announced](#) it will spend \$351 million to secure Covid-19 vaccines for Southeast Asia and the Pacific.
- During the ASEAN-Australia meeting on November 14, 2020, Prime Minister Scott Morrison [announced](#) a \$15 million donation to the ASEAN Regional Center on Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases, and \$51 million for recovery efforts.
- Through Australia's financial assistance, Cambodia [will receive](#) 3 million doses of Covid-19 vaccines. Australia on April 9, 2021, [announced](#) that it would donate locally manufactured AstraZeneca vaccines to Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste.
- The Australian government on April 12 announced that it would [provide](#) \$5.4 million in emergency relief to Timor-Leste for the country's recovery from recent floods and the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Australia on May 7 [signed](#) an agreement with the UNDP to provide \$3.15 million in funding to mitigate the impacts of Covid-19 on Cambodia.

- Australia [announced](#) on May 12 that it would donate 1 million unspecified vaccine doses to Laos, [provide](#) an \$11.8 million grant for vaccine rollout, and provide training and access to Australia's health regulatory institutions.
- Australia [announced](#) on July 6, 2021, that it will donate up to 15 million vaccines to Timor-Leste, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea by mid-2022.
- Australia [announced](#) on July 7, 2021, that it will rush a donation to Indonesia of 2.5 million AstraZeneca vaccines from Australia's domestic stockpile. Australia will also donate [1,000 ventilators](#), 700 oxygen concentrators, 170 oxygen cylinders, and 40,000 testing kits.
- Australia on July 13 [pledged](#) to give \$30 million and over 1 million AstraZeneca doses to assist Vietnam's Covid-19 containment efforts.
- On August 5, the government of Western Australia [announced](#) that \$1.5 million in Covid-19 relief aid would be sent to local community associations working in Indonesia.
- The Bali provincial government on August 18 [received](#) 2,400 ventilators from the Australian government.
- Indonesia on September 7 [received](#) a donation of 500,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses from Australia.
- Australia on September 15 pledged \$26 million for the purchase of Covid-19 vaccines for Cambodia.
- On September 22, Australia [delivered](#) Covid-19 test kits and personal protective equipment to Brunei as part of its Vaccine Access and Health Security Initiative.
- Australia on October 6 [delivered](#) 300,000 AstraZeneca doses and 650,000 protective masks and gowns to Vietnam. Australia also promised to assist Vietnam in purchasing an additional 3.7 million AstraZeneca doses.
- The government of Western Australia on October 20 [donated](#) \$2 million to Indonesia to aid in its response to Covid-19.
- Australia on October 28 [delivered](#) 800,000 donated AstraZeneca doses to Vietnam and pledged to provide \$45 million in support of Vietnam's vaccine rollout.
- On November 1, Australia [announced](#) that it would donate an additional 3.7 million Covid-19 vaccine doses to Vietnam.
- Australia on November 8 [pledged](#) to donate 3,250,000 doses of unspecified Covid-19 vaccines to Cambodia, with 1 million doses expected to be delivered by the end of the year.

- Australia and UNICEF jointly [donated](#) 1,190 freezers, 5 million syringes, and 50,000 safety boxes to Vietnam on November 9 as part of a \$9.9 million relief package partnership launched in April 2021.
- On November 11, Australia [delivered](#) 1.2 million donated AstraZeneca vaccines to Indonesia.
- Vietnam on December 10 [received](#) 1.1 million Covid-19 vaccine doses donated by Australia.
- On December 14, Australia [pledged](#) to donate 3.6 million Covid-19 vaccine doses to the Philippines.
- Australia on December 19 [donated](#) 100,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Laos.
- Cambodia on December 20 [announced](#) that it will receive a donation of 2.3 million Pfizer doses from Australia on December 26.
- Indonesia [received](#) 1,095,000 donated AstraZeneca doses from Australia.
- Cambodia on December 29 [received](#) 1.6 million donated Pfizer doses from Australia through COVAX.
- On January 2, 2022, Laos [received](#) over 900,000 donated Pfizer doses from Australia through COVAX.
- The Australian government in partnership with UNICEF [donated](#) \$928,000 worth of cold chain equipment to the Philippines on January 28.
- Indonesia on February 9 [received](#) 2.7 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses donated by Australia.
- Australia [donated](#) 1,725,750 doses of the Pfizer Covid-19 vaccine to the Philippines, which arrived in two shipments on February 18 and February 21.

Assistance from New Zealand

- New Zealand on May 10, 2020, [provided \\$3 million](#) to Indonesia's pandemic response and recovery efforts through UNICEF Indonesia.
- New Zealand on March 24, 2021, [provided](#) 5 tons of PPE to Timor-Leste as it faces a rise in Covid-19 cases.

- New Zealand on April 20 [provided](#) \$400,000 through UNICEF to support Timor-Leste's Covid-19 response and rebuilding measures after recent flooding.
- New Zealand [announced](#) on September 24 that it will donate 680,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Indonesia through COVAX in October.
- On October 25, Indonesia [received](#) a donation of 684,000 AstraZeneca doses from New Zealand.

Assistance from the European Union

- The European Union on April 27, 2020, [announced the mobilization of \\$378 million](#) to ASEAN countries in support of pandemic response efforts. Indonesia has [received](#) over \$235 million in grants and loans, as part of the European Union's "Team Europe" global initiative. Team Europe has also [contributed](#) \$22.5 million to the WHO's efforts in Southeast Asia and \$500,000 to the UN Multi-Sectoral Response Plan through the IOM in Indonesia. The European Union on August 18 [provided](#) Laos with \$2.9 million in funding to mitigate the health, social, and economic impacts of Covid-19.
- The European Union on December 1 [announced](#) a \$24 million Southeast Asia Pandemic Response and Preparedness program to support ASEAN's regional coordination for Covid-19 response. The program aims to increase testing and monitoring capacity, strengthen the capacity of regional healthcare systems, and support transparent communication about pandemic developments.
- The European Union in Cambodia announced on December 4 that it will donate around \$3.45 million to Cambodia in order to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic.
- The European Union and the WHO on March 17, 2020, [announced](#) they would provide \$3.3 million over three years to support Laos's response to Covid-19.
- On July 23, 2021, the European Union announced it would provide \$49 million to address the impact of Covid-19 on nutrition and education in Laos.

Assistance from France

- As of May 2, 2020, The French Development Bank [provided about](#) \$2 million to Myanmar, Laos, the Philippines, Vietnam, and the Pasteur Institute of Cambodia.
- French drugmaker Sanofi [said](#) on April 12, 2021, that it would invest \$475 million over five years in a new vaccine production site in Singapore.
- France on August 12 [announced](#) it would send 670,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam through the COVAX facility.

- On September 13, Vietnam [received](#) 670,000 AstraZeneca doses from France as part of a combined donation with Italy of 1.5 million vaccines doses.
- Indonesia on September 17 [received](#) 968,360 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine from France through COVAX.
- Indonesia on September 23 [received](#) a donation of 1.23 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses from France through COVAX.
- Vietnam on November 27 and 28 [received](#) 1.4 million Pfizer vaccine doses donated by France through COVAX.
- The Philippines on December 1 [received](#) 1.6 million AstraZeneca doses donated by France.
- On December 14, France [delivered](#) over 1 million Moderna doses to the Philippines through COVAX.
- On December 26, France [donated](#) 1.4 million Moderna vaccine doses to Indonesia through COVAX.
- Thailand on February 11, 2022 [approved](#) a plan to receive 400,140 doses of the Pfizer vaccine donated by France and return 122,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Singapore.

Non-government French Aid

- Overseas Vietnamese and organizations in France [donated](#) \$700,000 in medical equipment and 400,000 syringes to Vietnam on November 6.

Assistance from Austria

- Austria on November 16 [donated](#) 50,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Vietnam.
- On December 14, Austria [delivered](#) over 1.5 million Johnson & Johnson vaccine doses to the Philippines through COVAX.

Assistance from Germany

- In March, 2020, Germany pledged \$1.6 million to Cambodia's Emergency Response Plan.
- The Indonesian embassy in Berlin in November 2020 [announced](#) that German state bank KfW would provide a \$650 million loan to assist Indonesia's response to Covid-19.

- Vietnam on September 26, 2021 [received](#) 2.6 million AstraZeneca doses donated by Germany.
- On September 27, Germany and the World Food Programme [announced](#) they will provide \$6 million to support Covid-19-related financial recovery for low-income Cambodian families.
- Thailand on October 6 [approved](#) a donation of 346,100 AstraZeneca vaccine doses from Germany.
- Germany on October 15 [donated](#) 844,800 AstraZeneca vaccines doses to the Philippines through COVAX.
- Germany on December 13 [donated](#) 2,558,000 Moderna doses to Vietnam through COVAX.
- On December 26, Germany [donated](#) 3.9 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Indonesia through COVAX
- USAID and the Federal Ministry of Health of Germany on January 11, 2022, jointly [donated](#) IT equipment and a refrigerated truck valued at \$384,000 to Laos.
- On January 25, Germany [donated](#) over 4 million Pfizer vaccine doses to Vietnam through COVAX.
- Indonesia on January 28 [received](#) 2.97 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine donated by Germany and Sweden through COVAX.

Assistance from Turkey

- Turkey on October 12 [announced](#) that it will donate 200,000 unspecified Covid-19 vaccine doses to Vietnam.
- Turkey [delivered](#) a donation of 131 oxygen concentrators to the Myanmar Red Cross on October 14.

Assistance from Belgium

- Belgium [donated](#) 100,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam on September 12, 2021.

Assistance from Slovakia

- Slovakia [donated](#) 100,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam on September 12, 2021.

Assistance from Sweden

- Sweden on October 26, 2020 [announced](#) it would provide Cambodia with nearly \$500,000 for Covid-19 relief.
- On December 14, Sweden [delivered](#) over 260,000 Johnson & Johnson vaccine doses to the Philippines through COVAX.
- Indonesia on January 28 [received](#) 2.97 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine donated by Germany and Sweden through COVAX.

Assistance from Switzerland

- Switzerland on July 25, 2021, delivered 600 oxygen concentrators and medical protective equipment to Jakarta.
- Switzerland on August 13 [donated](#) \$5.3 million in medical equipment to Vietnam. The donation included 30 oxygen ventilators, 500,000 rapid test kits, and 300,000 surgical masks.

Non-government Swiss aid

- On October 24, 2021 AstraZeneca directly [donated](#) 386,000 vaccines to Vietnam.

Assistance from Poland

- Poland on August 17, 2021 [announced](#) that it would donate 501,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam. Poland also announced it would sell an additional 3 million vaccine doses and donate \$4 million in medical equipment.
- Poland [announced](#) on August 18 that it would donate over 500,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam, resell 3 million additional AstraZeneca doses at the original purchase price, and provide medical equipment worth \$4 million to the country.
- On September 11, Vietnam [received](#) a donation of \$3.7 million in medical supplies from Poland.
- Poland on December 18 [donated](#) 138,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Laos.
- Poland on December 21 [donated](#) 500,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Laos.
- Cambodia on January 30 [received](#) 300,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine donated by Poland.

Assistance from Italy

- On September 13, 2021 Vietnam [received](#) a donation of 810,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses from Italy as part of a combined donation with France of 1.5 million vaccine doses.
- The European Union on September 28 [announced](#) that Italy will donate 1,225,440 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam.
- Indonesia on September 30 [received](#) 796,800 AstraZeneca vaccine doses donated by Italy through COVAX.

Assistance from Israel

- Israel has donated medical supplies to the Philippines, including 50,000 medical gloves, 30,000 surgical masks, 3,000 N95 masks, 4,500 medical gowns, 1,500 face shields, and non-contact thermometers. On November 7, 2020 Israel [donated](#) an additional 10,000 Covid-19 test kits to the Philippines.
- Israel [announced](#) on September 11, 2021 that it will donate medical equipment to Vietnam, including 10 ventilators, 20 oxygen tanks, and 10,000 medical masks.

Assistance from Saudi Arabia

- Saudi Arabia on July 25, 2021 [announced](#) it will donate 1 million vaccine doses and medical equipment to Malaysia.
- On August 4, Saudi Arabia [donated](#) a \$500,000 aid package to Vietnam.

Assistance from the United Arab Emirates

- The United Arab Emirates [sent](#) 5 metric tons of medical supplies and testing kits to Cambodia on September 2, 2020.

Assistance from the United Kingdom

- The United Kingdom on July 28, 2021 [announced](#) a donation of 415,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Cambodia. The doses are [expected](#) to arrive on August 5.
- On July 30, the United Kingdom donated over 400,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Thailand.
- The United Kingdom on July 28 [announced](#) a donation of 415,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Malaysia.
- The United Kingdom [announced](#) on July 29 that it would donate 600,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Indonesia through COVAX.

- On August 2, Laos [received](#) a shipment of 415,000 AstraZeneca vaccines donated by the United Kingdom.
- The UK Embassy in Hanoi [handed](#) over 415,000 doses of the AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine to Vietnam's Health Ministry on August 3.
- On August 5, the United Kingdom [delivered](#) to Cambodia a previously announced donation of 415,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses.
- On October 26, the United Kingdom [announced](#) a donation of over \$680,00 in medical equipment to Vietnam.
- The United Kingdom on December 17 [delivered](#) over 320,000 donated AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam.
- On January 6, 2022, Laos [announced](#) that it received 321,760 doses of the AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine from the United Kingdom in December.
- On January 25, the United Kingdom [donated](#) over 2 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam through COVAX.

Non-government British aid

- On October 24, 2021 AstraZeneca directly [donated](#) 386,000 vaccines to Vietnam.
- Overseas Vietnamese and organizations in the United Kingdom [donated](#) \$4.7 million in medical equipment to Vietnam on November 6.

Assistance from Portugal

- The prime minister of Portugal on February 23, 2021, [announced](#) that Portugal will “redirect” 5 percent of its acquired vaccines to Timor-Leste and Portuguese-speaking African countries.
- Portugal on July 21 delivered 12,000 AstraZeneca doses to Timor-Leste through COVAX.
- Timor-Leste's Ministry of Health, UNICEF, and the Embassy of Portugal in Dili on October 28 [signed](#) a memorandum of understanding to support Timor-Leste's Covid-19 response. UNICEF and Portugal will provide \$125,000 in funding, 40 oxygen concentrators, over 4,000 coveralls, and 12,000 gloves and sanitizers for healthcare workers.
- On January 25, Portugal [donated](#) over 159,000 Pfizer vaccine doses to Vietnam through COVAX.

Assistance from Russia

- On March 16, 2021, Russia [gifted](#) Vietnam with 1,000 doses of the Sputnik V vaccine. The doses were brought by Secretary of the Security Council Nikolai Patrushev on his two-day visit to Vietnam.
- General Min Aung Hlaing on July 10 announced that Russia would send 2 million Sputnik V vaccines to Myanmar in July 2021.
- Russia on September 22 [delivered](#) a donation of 30,000 Sputnik Light doses to Laos.
- The Lao Ministry of Health on October 6 [received](#) a donation of 30,000 doses of the Sputnik Light vaccine from the Russian Embassy.
- Vietnam's Health Ministry on December 29 [received](#) 100,000 donated Sputnik Light doses from Russia.
- Myanmar on January 13 [received](#) 400,000 doses of the Sputnik Light vaccine donated by Russia.

Assistance from Cuba

- On July 2, 2021 Cuban prime minister Manuel Marrero Cruz pledged to supply Vietnam with Covid-19 vaccines and production technologies.

Assistance from Hungary

- Timor-Leste on July 27, 2021 [received](#) 200,000 AstraZeneca doses from Hungary.
- Vietnam on September 23 [received](#) a donation of 100,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine and 100,000 antigen test kits from Hungary.
- On October 12, Vietnam [received](#) a donation of 400,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses from Hungary.
- Vietnam on October 19 [received](#) a donation of 100,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine and 100,000 Covid-19 tests from Hungary.

Assistance from Croatia

- On October 12, 2021 Vietnam [received](#) a donation of 60,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses from Croatia.

Assistance from the Czech Republic

- On August 9, 2021 Vietnam [announced](#) that the Czech Republic would donate an additional 500,00 vaccine doses—bringing the total donation to 750,000, including the 250,000 pledged on July 29—and an unspecified number of testing kits to the country.
- Vietnam [received](#) over 210,000 AstraZeneca and 40,800 Moderna doses from the Czech Republic on August 30.

Assistance from the Netherlands

- Indonesia on September 4, 2021 [received](#) a donation of 207,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses from the Netherlands. Indonesia on September 11 [received](#) a donation of 500,000 doses of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine from the Netherlands.
- Indonesia on November 10 [received](#) 680,400 donated Moderna doses from the Netherlands.
- The Netherlands on November 16 [donated](#) 5 million surgical masks, 250 isolation coats, 200,000 aprons, and 100,000 goggles to Indonesia through the Indonesian Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross.
- Cambodia on December 11 [received](#) 290,400 donated AstraZeneca doses from the Netherlands via COVAX.
- On December 14, the Netherlands delivered over 2.9 million Johnson & Johnson vaccine doses to the Philippines through COVAX.
- On December 23, the Netherlands [donated](#) 1.5 million Moderna vaccine doses to Indonesia through COVAX.
- Indonesia on January 19, 2022, [received](#) 228,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine donated by the Netherlands through COVAX.

Assistance from Brunei

- Brunei on October 20, 2021 [delivered](#) 2,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to the Philippines, the first shipment of 20,000 total donated vaccines.

Assistance from Iceland

- Thailand on October 6, 2021 [approved](#) a donation of 100,000 Pfizer vaccine doses from Iceland.

Assistance from Argentina

- Argentina on November 24, 2021 [donated](#) 500,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Vietnam.

Assistance from Spain

- On December 14, 2021 Spain [delivered](#) over 450,000 Moderna doses to the Philippines through COVAX.

Assistance from Greece

- On December 26, 2021 Greece [donated](#) 259,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Indonesia through COVAX.

Assistance from Luxembourg

- On January 25, 2022, Luxembourg [donated](#) over 99,000 Pfizer vaccine doses to Vietnam through COVAX.

Assistance from Qatar

- Qatar on January 25, 2022 [announced](#) that it provided the Philippines \$450,000 to purchase 50,000 doses of the Sinovac Covid-19 vaccine.

Assistance from Canada

- On February 7, 2022, Canada [provided](#) 873,000 face masks to the Department of Health in the Philippines.

Multilateral Assistance

World Health Organization

- The WHO on August 24 [donated](#) more than \$320,000 in medical supplies to Cambodia's Ministry of Health to support pandemic response efforts.
- The WHO on August 28 [presented](#) over \$413,000 worth of medical supplies, including 36,000 surgical masks, 70,000 respirator masks, and 50 sets of high flow nasal cannula systems to Vietnam.

World Bank

- In early April 2020, the World Bank approved \$20 million in credit to support Cambodia's pandemic response, \$18 million in assistance to Laos to help the country strengthen its health system and response capacity, [\\$7 billion](#) in loans to Indonesia in partnership with the ADB and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), a [\\$50](#)

[million](#) emergency loan for hospital improvements and public health emergency preparedness to Myanmar, and a \$500 million loan [to support](#) the Philippines' Covid-19 response and recovery.

- In late May 2020, the World Bank approved a \$250 million fund for Indonesia's Covid-19 Emergency Response Project, which aims to shore up the country's healthcare system.
- The World Bank on June 26, 2020, [approved a loan of \\$200 million](#) to Myanmar's National Food and Agriculture System Project to help farmers weather the impacts of the pandemic.
- Responding to a surge in cases, the World Bank [provided](#) Vietnam \$6.2 million in aid on July 31, 2020.
- The World Bank on October 22, 2020, [approved](#) \$40 million in emergency financing to small- and medium-sized enterprises in Laos.
- On December 3, 2020, the World Bank [announced](#) that the International Development Association fund had allocated an additional \$60 million for the purchase, transport, and distribution of Covid-19 vaccines in Myanmar.
- The World Bank on December 7, 2020, [approved](#) \$1 million in emergency funds for Timor-Leste's national health system.
- The World Bank on June 18, 2021, announced that it had [approved](#) two loans for Indonesia totaling \$1.3 billion to support the country's Covid-19 vaccination campaign, expand its healthcare response and testing capacity, and fund the implementation of economic and social welfare policy reforms.
- The World Bank on June 24 [approved](#) a \$200 million International Development Association credit for the Cambodia Relief, Recovery and Resilience Development Policy Financing Project, aimed at supporting Covid-19 relief and building resilience against future economic shocks.
- On June 25, the World Bank [approved](#) a \$400 million loan to the Philippines to increase the financial sector's inclusivity and stability amid the Covid-19 pandemic.
- On January 29, 2022, the World Bank [approved](#) a \$400 million loan to the Philippines to help its economic recovery during the Covid-19 pandemic.

International Monetary Fund

- The IMF on January 20, 2021, [approved](#) a second emergency loan to Myanmar, valued at \$350 million, to address Covid-19. The fund approved an earlier \$356.5 million loan in June 2019.

Asian Development Bank

- In late April 2020, the ADB [approved a \\$1.5 billion loan](#) to support Indonesia's response to the Covid-19 pandemic and a [\\$200 million loan](#) to assist the Philippine government in providing cash subsidies to households affected by the pandemic.
- On May 11, 2020, the ADB [announced](#) possible plans for an additional \$125 million to aid the Philippines. The loan was approved on August 25.
- The ADB on July 8, 2020, [approved](#) a \$250 million loan to assist Cambodia's response to Covid-19.
- On July 29, 2020, Myanmar [announced](#) it would seek a \$250 million loan for its Covid-19 Economic Relief Plan. The loan was approved on August 2, 2020.
- The ADB on August 4, 2020, [announced](#) it was providing a \$1.5 billion loan to Thailand to support its Covid-19 response.
- The ADB on August 28, 2020, donated \$1.3 million in medical equipment and health worker training to Laos.
- In early September 2020, the ADB [approved](#) \$250 million in concessional financing to support Cambodia's Covid-19 response.
- On October 12, 2020, the ADB [approved](#) a \$30 million loan to support Myanmar's fight against Covid-19 by helping the government upgrade laboratory and hospital equipment and clinic management and services.
- The ADB on December 11, 2020, [provided](#) \$600,000 to support Vietnam's efforts to combat Covid-19.
- The ADB on March 11, 2021, suspended its funding for projects by Myanmar's government following a military coup in the country.
- The ADB on March 12, 2021, [approved](#) \$900 million in loans to fund the Philippines' mass vaccination program.
- The ADB on March 31, 2021, [approved](#) a \$450 million loan to Indonesia to help the country's state firm Bio Farma to procure and distribute at least 65 million doses of Covid-19 vaccines as part of the bank's APVAX program.
- The ADB on October 9, 2021, [approved](#) a \$25 million loan and \$5 million grant to bolster Cambodia's health system.

- The Asian Development Bank on February 14, 2022 [approved](#) a \$95 million loan to Cambodia to assist in the country's purchase of Covid-19 vaccines.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

- The AIIB on May 8, 2020, allocated \$1 billion in loans to Indonesia to support its pandemic response. The first \$250 million will arrive as part of a co-financing program with the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank, with the second loan of \$750 million coming as a co-financing project with the ADB.
- On May 29, 2020, the ADB and AIIB jointly approved a \$750 million loan to the Philippines.
- On March 25, 2021, the AIIB [approved](#) a \$300-million loan for the Philippines' Covid-19 vaccine procurement. The loan is co-financed by the ADB.

United Nations

- In April and May 2020, USAID [provided](#) \$6.5 million in Covid supplemental funding to the multi-donor Myanmar Access to Health Fund, which is managed by the UN Office for Project Services.
- As of May 2020, the Livelihoods and Food Security Fund, a multi-donor fund financed by the United Kingdom, European Union, Australia, Switzerland, United States, Canada, and Ireland has [allocated](#) \$15.8 million to Myanmar's Covid-19 response.
- UNICEF on May 18, 2021, [announced](#) that it would provide 76,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Timor-Leste.
- A UN humanitarian aid flight [delivered](#) 10,000 test kits to Myanmar on May 10, 2020. A second delivery is due next month from UNICEF with 10,000 additional tests, reagents, and other medical supplies.
- The UNDP and IOM on June 1, 2020 [announced](#) that they would procure six ventilators for Indonesia, in addition to the 27 to be provided by the WHO in partnership with Japan.
- On June 19, 2020, UNDP partnered with the China Soong Ching Ling Foundation to present Indonesia with 500,000 surgical masks valued at \$183,000 for frontline workers.
- The International Organization for Migration in July 2020 delivered almost \$1 million in essential medical equipment and supplies to Indonesian hospitals.

- The Global Partnership for Education on August 13, 2020, [allocated](#) a \$7 million grant via UNICEF to Laos to mitigate the impacts of Covid-19 on children's education.
- UNICEF on October 21, 2020, provided over \$1 million in medical supplies to the Lao Ministry of Health.
- The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has spent \$4.2 million on Covid-19 response in Myanmar as of November 2020 and has donated over 70,000 Covid-19 test kits since July.
- The Myanmar Humanitarian Fund as of December 30, 2020, has [allocated](#) \$16.2 million from the United States, Australia, United Kingdom, Germany, New Zealand, Switzerland, Sweden, Canada, and Luxembourg to Myanmar's emergency response. \$16.2 million from the United States, Australia, United Kingdom, Germany, New Zealand, Switzerland, Sweden, Canada, and Luxembourg to Myanmar's emergency response.
- The UN Covid-19 Response and Recovery Fund as of February 2021 has [allocated](#) \$1.8 million to Cambodia, \$3.7 million to Indonesia, \$1 million to Laos, \$850,000 to Myanmar, \$1 million to Timor-Leste, and \$1.85 million to Vietnam.
- On April 7, 2021, the International Organization for Migration with financial support from the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration [donated](#) 10 large vaccine refrigerators to Indonesia for use in eight cities across the country.
- The Australian Embassy and UNICEF on April 19, 2021 [announced](#) \$10.5 million worth of assistance to support Covid-19 vaccine delivery in Vietnam.
- UNDP on April 19, 2021 [launched](#) a program called "COVID-Resilient Elections in Timor-Leste." The project is funded by a \$4 million grant from the government of Japan with \$300,000 in government co-funding.
- The U.S. government and UNICEF [signed](#) a five-year agreement to support Indonesia's response to the immediate risks of the Covid-19 pandemic and its long-term impacts on children.
- Timor-Leste's Ministry of Health, UNICEF, and the Embassy of Portugal in Dili on October 28 [signed](#) a memorandum of understanding to support Timor-Leste's Covid-19 response. UNICEF and Portugal will provide \$125,000 in funding, 40 oxygen concentrators, over 4,000 coveralls, and 12,000 gloves and sanitizers for healthcare workers.
- On October 30, the Philippines [received](#) 1.5 million donated AstraZeneca doses from the United States and UNICEF through COVAX.

- UNICEF on November 1 [donated](#) nine ultra-low-temperature freezers to Cambodia's Ministry of Health.
- Australia and UNICEF jointly [donated](#) 1,190 freezers, 5 million syringes, and 50,000 safety boxes to Vietnam on November 9, 2021, as part of a \$9.9 million relief package partnership launched in April 2021.
- On November 9, Laos [received](#) \$240,000 in Covid-19 response aid from the United States through the International Organization for Migration.
- The United Nations Population Fund on December 15 [donated](#) medical supplies and personal protective equipment valued at \$450,000 to Vietnam.
- On January 27, UNICEF [delivered](#) medical equipment worth \$150,000 to five hospitals in Sabah and medical equipment worth \$90,000 to two hospitals in Klang Valley.
- The Australian government in partnership with UNICEF [donated](#) \$928,000 worth of cold chain equipment to the Philippines on January 28.

COVAX

- *Brunei:* Brunei on April 2 [received](#) a shipment of 24,000 AstraZeneca vaccines through the COVAX facility.
- *Cambodia:* On March 2, 324,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine licensed to the Serum Institute of India (SII) via COVAX [arrived](#) at Phnom Penh International Airport. On July 13, the ambassador of Japan to Cambodia [announced](#) that Japan will donate 1 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccines to Cambodia through COVAX. Cambodia on October 22 [received](#) 124,800 Sinovac doses from COVAX. On November 28, Cambodia [received](#) over 188,000 Moderna doses through COVAX.
- *Laos:* Laos on March 20 [received](#) its first shipment of 132,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses through the COVAX facility. On June 2, Laos [received](#) over 100,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine from the COVAX facility. On June 28, the Lao government declared it would roll out the third phase of its Covid-19 vaccination program in July 2021, when the COVAX facility is expected to deliver more AstraZeneca and Johnson & Johnson shipments. On July 19, the United States delivered over 1 million Johnson & Johnson vaccines to Laos through COVAX. just over 1 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine to Laos via COVAX.
- *Indonesia:* On March 8, 2021, Indonesia [received](#) 1.1 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine through the COVAX initiative. Indonesia on April 26 [received](#) its second shipment of 3.8 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine via COVAX, bringing the country's total supply of the AstraZeneca vaccine to 4.9 million doses. On May 8, 1.4

million doses of COVAX-procured AstraZeneca vaccines [arrived](#) in Jakarta. Indonesia [received](#) another 313,000 doses of AstraZeneca vaccine via COVAX on June 5. Indonesia [received](#) an additional 1.5 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine through COVAX on June 10. Indonesia on July 13 [received](#) 3.4 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine from the COVAX facility. Indonesia on September 11 [received](#) 2,075,000 doses of the Sinovac vaccine through COVAX. Indonesia on September 14 [received](#) another 1,808,040 doses of the Sinovac vaccine through COVAX. On September 17, Indonesia [received](#) 2,632,500 doses of Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines through COVAX. Indonesia on December 20 [received](#) 482,000 donated AstraZeneca doses through COVAX. On January 3 and 4, 2022, Indonesia [received](#) over 3.5 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses through COVAX. Indonesia on January 7 [received](#) 1,252,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine donated through COVAX. Indonesia on January 10 [received](#) 3,181,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine donated through COVAX. Indonesia on January 11 [received](#) 1,847,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine donated through COVAX.

- *Malaysia:* Malaysia [received](#) 24,000 AstraZeneca doses from COVAX on April 2, 2021. On May 21, Malaysia [received](#) 559,200 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine through COVAX, bringing the total received doses to 828,000.
- *Philippines:* On March 4, 2021, the Philippines [received](#) over 480,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine from the COVAX facility. The Philippines [received](#) 193,050 Pfizer doses, the first of a larger donation, on May 10 from the COVAX facility. On June 10, the Philippines [received](#) 2.28 million Pfizer vaccines from COVAX. The Philippines will [receive](#) 3 million Johnson & Johnson vaccines from the United States through COVAX before the end of July. The National Task Force on July 9 [announced](#) that over 2 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccines arrived in the Philippines from the COVAX initiative. On July 16 and 17, the United States delivered 3.2 million Johnson & Johnson vaccines to the Philippines through COVAX. U.S. Indo-Pacific Command on July 20 donated 420 intensive care unit beds to the Philippines. On July 19, the United States delivered 1 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine through COVAX.
- *Timor-Leste:* Timor-Leste [received](#) its first batch of 20,000 coronavirus vaccines via COVAX on April 5. The government of New Zealand on June 1 [announced](#) the signing of an agreement to transfer 24,000 AstraZeneca vaccines to Timor-Leste through the COVAX program. Portugal on July 21 delivered 12,000 AstraZeneca doses to Timor-Leste through COVAX. Japan's minister of foreign affairs Toshimitsu Motegi announced on July 13 that Japan will donate 170,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Timor-Leste through COVAX. These are expected to arrive by August 2.
- *Vietnam:* Vietnam on April 1 [received](#) its first shipment of 811,000 Covid-19 vaccine doses via COVAX. Vietnam on May 16 [received](#) 1.7 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine as part of its allotment from the COVAX initiative. On July 2, Health Minister Nguyen Thanh Long declared that Vietnam will receive 8 million vaccines this month

through the COVAX initiative. On July 6, the United States [sent](#) Vietnam 2 million doses of the Moderna vaccine through COVAX. Vietnam on August 2 [received](#) 1.2 million more AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine doses from COVAX. Vietnam received a donation of 500,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses from COVAX on August 10. COVAX. Vietnam on October 27 [received](#) a donation of over 2 million AstraZeneca doses from COVAX. COVAX [delivered](#) a donation of 1.3 million Moderna vaccine doses to Vietnam on November 9, partially fulfilling its November 3 [pledge](#) to donate 9 million doses of Moderna and Pfizer vaccines to Vietnam.