



World Health  
Organization  
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR  
South-East Asia

Immunization and  
Vaccine Development  
South-East Asia Region



# EPI FACTSHEET 2019

## SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION



## WHO South-East Asia Region

The Immunization and Vaccine Development (IVD) unit of the Department of Family Health, Gender and Life Course (FGL), World Health Organization (WHO), Regional Office for South-East Asia (SEARO) has been producing the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) fact sheets for all South-East Asia Region (SEAR) countries and the region annually. The primary data sources of the EPI fact sheet are the WHO-UNICEF joint reporting form (JRF) and the SEAR annual EPI reporting form (AERF) in which each country officially reports EPI and vaccine preventable diseases (VPD) related core information annually. The EPI factsheets 2019 are based on 2018 data reported to WHO SEARO by the Member States.



*Disclaimer for all maps:*

*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on all the maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.*

# VACCINES PROTECT

## SUSTAIN. ACCELERATE. INNOVATE.

### Regional demographic attributes

Figure 1: SEAR population density by first administrative level\*

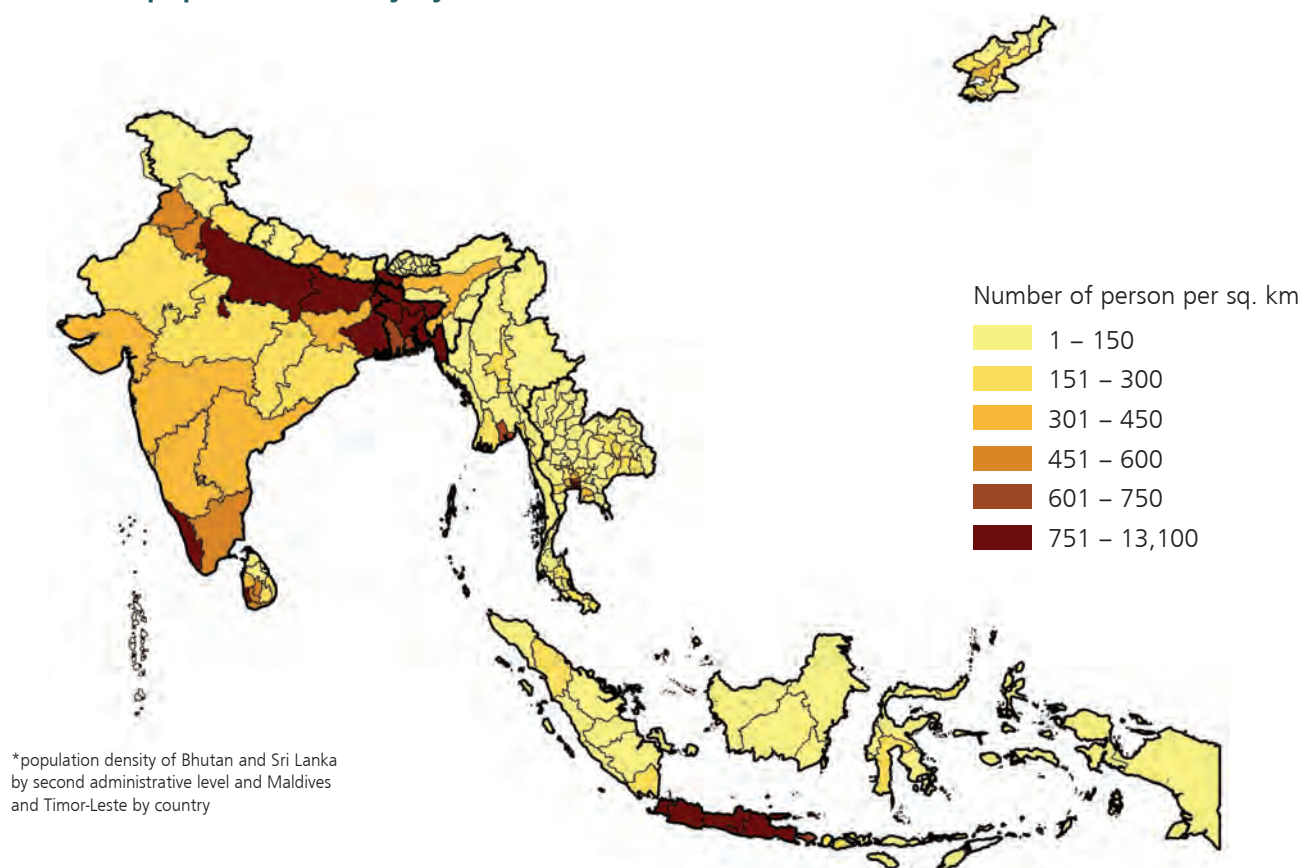


Table 1: Basic information by country, 2018

Country	2018 population <sup>1</sup>					Mortality <sup>2</sup>				Administrative levels	
	Total population	Live births	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	Under 15 years	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 LB)	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 LB)	Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 LB)	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100000 LB)	Number of province / region / division	Number of district
Bangladesh	165,409,586	3,370,437	3,225,508	15,826,952	49,375,434	18.4	26.9	32.4	176	8	64
Bhutan	734,374	12,096	11,337	57,474	189,417	16.9	25.6	30.8	148	-	20
DPR Korea	25,287,024	342,774	338,363	1,684,337	5,079,498	10.0	14.4	19.0	82	12	210
India	1,358,652,115	27,161,398	26,262,540	147,826,667	443,480,000	24.0	32.0	39.4	174	36	704
Indonesia	265,015,313	4,810,130	4,720,024	23,171,540	70,486,717	12.4	21.4	25.4	126	34	514 <sup>a</sup>
Maldives	338,434	6,508	6,609	35,712	93,478	4.5	6.8	7.9	68	6	20
Myanmar	52,351,081	994,671	953,081	4,484,879	13,425,924	24.1	38.5	48.6	178	17	330 <sup>b</sup>
Nepal	29,024,614	643,337	623,394	2,980,237	8,672,396	20.7	27.8	33.7	258	7	77
Sri Lanka	21,690,194	337,770	325,352	1,843,667	5,205,647	5.8	7.5	8.8	30	9	26
Thailand	66,413,979	666,109	589,954	3,314,100	11,153,397	5.3	8.2	9.5	20	77	928
Timor-Leste	1,292,877	48,378	45,040	203,962	320,063	20.7	40.8	47.6	215	-	13
SEAR	1,986,209,591	38,393,608	37,101,202	201,429,527	607,481,971	21.3	29.4	36.0	164	-	-

<sup>1</sup> SEAR annual EPI reporting form, 2018

<sup>a</sup> District & city

<sup>b</sup> Township

<sup>2</sup> WHO, Global Health Observatory (GHO) data <http://apps.who.int/gho/data> accessed on 19 May 2019



## Routine immunization systems and services are strengthened

Table 2: Routine immunization schedules by country

Country	BCG	DTP	HepB	MCV	OPV/IPV	TT	Vitamin A	Other vaccinations
<b>Bangladesh</b>	At birth	DTPHibHepB - 6W, 10W, 14W		MR- 9M, 15M	6W, 10W, 14W IPV (fIPV)-6W, 14W	Females 15Y to 49Y (5 doses with an interval of + 1 month, + 6 months, + 1 year and + 1 year with preceding dose)	6-59M	PCV- 6W, 10W, 14W
<b>Bhutan</b>	At birth	HepB- At birth DTPHibHepB- 6W, 10W, 14W DTP- 24M		MMR- 9M, 24M	At birth, 6W, 10W, 14W IPV-14W	Td- 6Y, 12Y and during pregnancy (at first contact and one month later)	6-59M	HPV- Girls 12Y & Grade VI students, 2 doses 6M apart
<b>DPR Korea</b>	At birth	HepB- At birth DTPHibHepB - 6W, 10W, 14W		Measles-9M, 15M	6W, 10W, 14W IPV-14W	Td - 3M, 4M of pregnancy	6-59M	-
<b>India</b>	At birth	HepB - At birth DTPHibHepB - 6W, 10W, 14W DTP - 16-24M, 5Y		Measles-9-12M, 16-24M MR- 9-12M, 16-24M (Feb 2017, subnational)	At birth, 6W, 10W, 14W, 16-24M IPV (fIPV)-6W, 14W	10Y and 16Y, 2 doses/booster for pregnant women	9 months, 18 months and 6 months interval till age 5 years	JE_LiveAtd - 9M and 16-24M (JE endemic districts) PCV - 6W, 10W, 9M (subnational) Rotavirus-6W,14W,14W
<b>Indonesia</b>	At birth	HepB- 0-24 hours of birth DTPHibHepB - 2M, 3M, 4M, 18M		Measles-9M, 24M, 7Y MR-9M, 18-24M, 7Y (Java Island)	1M, 2M, 3M, 4M IPV- 4M	DT - 6-7Y Td- 7-8Y , 8-9Y, 15-39Y	6-59M	HPV- 11Y, 12Y (subnational) JE_LiveAtd - 10M (March 2018, Bali province) PCV- 2M,3M,12M (subnational)
<b>Maldives</b>	At birth	HepB-At birth DTPHibHepB - 2M, 4M, 6M DTP- 4 years		MR-9M MMR - 18M	2M, 4M, 6M and +15Y pilgrims IPV-6M	Td - Females 15Y (+1M, +6M, +1Y, +1Y)	9M, 18M, 24M, 30M, 36M, 42M	Men ACWY-135 conj- +15Y pilgrims YF- +15Y travellers HPV- 10 years (2 doses 6M apart)
<b>Myanmar</b>	Birth to 2M	HepB- At birth DTPHibHepB- 2M, 4M, 6M		MR- 9M , 18M Measles- 18M	2M, 4M, 6M IPV- 4M	Td-First contact during pregnancy and 4 weeks later	6-59M	PCV- 2M, 4M, 6M JE_LiveAtd - 9M
<b>Nepal</b>	At birth	DTPHibHepB - 6W, 10W, 14W		MR-9M, 15M	6W, 10W, 14W fIPV-6W, 14W	Td- First contact pregnancy, +1M	6-59M, +6M	JE_LiveAtd - 12M PCV- 6W, 10W, 9M
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	At birth	DTPHibHepB - 2M, 4M, 6M DTP - 18M		MMR - 9M, 3Y	2M, 4M, 6M, 18M, 5Y IPV (fIPV)- 2M, 4M	DT - 5Y Td - 12Y (grade 7) TT - Pregnant women (2 doses in 1st pregnancy and 1 dose in subsequent 3 pregnancies)	6-36M	JE_LiveAtd - 1Y Typhoid - high risk groups HPV- Girls grade VI at school, on 10Y completion, 2 doses 6M apart
<b>Thailand</b>	At birth	HepB - At birth, 1M (new-born from HepB carrier mother) DTPHepB - 2M, 4M, 6M DTP - 1.5Y, 4Y		MMR - 9M, 2.5Y	2M, 4M, 6M, 1.5Y, 4Y IPV-4M	Td- 12Y (grade 6), Pregnant women 1st contact, +1M, +6M (depending on vaccination history)	-	JE_LiveAtd- 1Y, 2.5Y Rotavirus- 2M, 4M, 6M(pilot in in Sukhothai and Phetchabun province) HPV- females at grade V (2 doses 6M apart)
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	At Birth	HepB- At birth DTPHibHepB- 6W, 10W, 14W DTP-18M DT-6Y		MR-9M, 18M	Birth, 6W, 10W, 14W IPV-14W	Females 15Y-49Y (1st pregnancy contact, +1M, +6M, +1Y, +1Y)	6-36M (6M interval)	-

Source: WHO/UNICEF JRF, 2018

M=Week

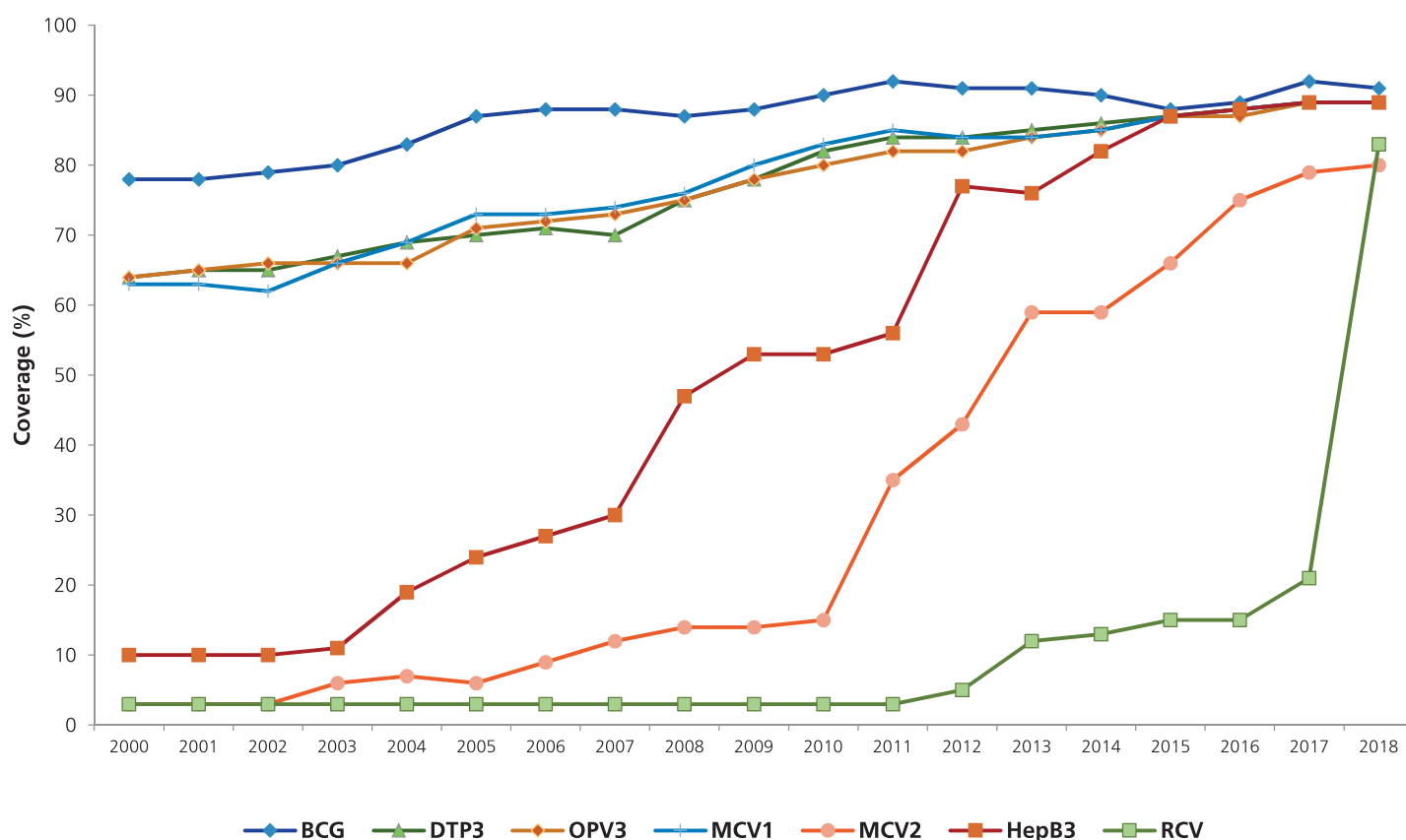
M=Month

Y=Year

# VACCINES PROTECT

## SUSTAIN. ACCELERATE. INNOVATE.

Figure 2: BCG, DTP3, OPV3, MCV1, MCV2, HepB3 and RCV coverage, 2000-2018



Source: WHO and UNICEF estimates of immunization coverage, July 2019 revision

Table 3: Immunization coverage estimates by country, 2014-2018

Country	BCG					DTP3					OPV3					MCV1				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bangladesh	99	99	99	99	99	97	98	98	98	98	97	98	98	98	98	94	97	97	97	97
Bhutan	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	97	98	98	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
DPR Korea	98	97	97	98	96	93	96	96	97	97	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	99	98
India	89	87	89	92	92	85	87	88	89	89	84	86	86	89	89	85	87	88	90	90
Indonesia	82	80	81	82	81	78	78	79	79	79	80	80	80	80	80	75	75	76	75	75
Maldives	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Myanmar	92	94	88	91	90	88	89	90	89	91	88	89	89	89	91	88	84	91	83	93
Nepal	99	94	93	95	96	92	91	87	90	91	92	90	85	90	91	88	85	83	90	91
Sri Lanka	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Thailand	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	97	99	99	99	99	97	99	99	99	99	96
Timor-Leste	79	79	86	95	95	77	76	79	83	83	76	75	79	83	83	74	70	74	77	77
SEAR	90	88	89	92	91	86	87	88	89	89	85	87	87	89	89	85	87	88	89	89

Source: WHO and UNICEF estimates of immunization coverage, July 2019 revision

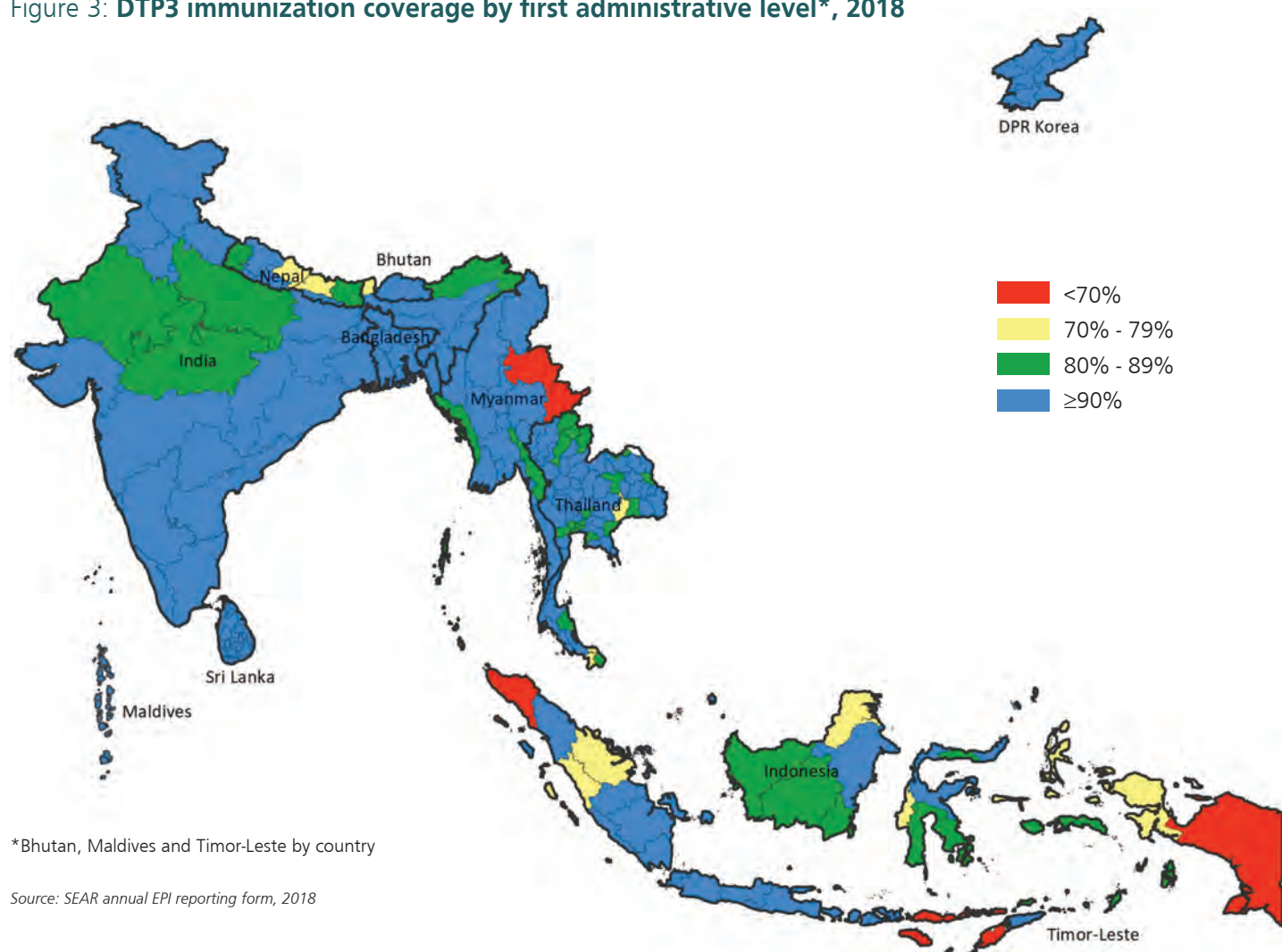


Table 4: Planning and management indicators by country, 2018

Country	cMYP for immunization	NITAG	Spending on vaccines by the government	Spending on routine immunization programme by the government	Updated micro-plans that include activities to improve immunization coverage	Most recent EPI CES
Bangladesh	2018-2022	fully functional	32%	33%	64 districts (100%)	EPI CES 2016
Bhutan	2014-2018	fully functional	47%	48%	20 districts (100%)	National Health Survey, 2012
DPR Korea	2016-2020	fully functional	12%	45%	210 districts (100%)	National Immunization Coverage Survey 2017
India	2018-2022	fully functional	89%	90%	704 districts (100%)	National Family Health Survey-4 2015
Indonesia	2015-2019	fully functional	no data	93%	no data	Basic Health Survey 2018
Maldives	2015-2019	fully functional	100%	100%	20 atolls (100%)	Demographic Health Survey 2017
Myanmar	2017-2021	fully functional	32%	44%	330 districts (100%)	Demographic and Health Survey 2015-2016
Nepal	2017-2021	fully functional	25%	22%	77 districts (100%)	Demographic Health Survey 2016
Sri Lanka	2017-2022	fully functional	95%	no data	26 districts (100%)	EPI coverage survey Puttalam district 2017
Thailand	2017-2021	fully functional	no data	no data	928 districts (100%)	CES for routine and school-based immunization 2018
Timor-Leste	2016-2020	fully functional	93%	55%	13 districts (100%)	Vaccine coverage cluster survey 2018

Source: WHO/UNICEF JRF, 2018

Figure 3: DTP3 immunization coverage by first administrative level\*, 2018



Source: SEAR annual EPI reporting form, 2018

# VACCINES PROTECT

## SUSTAIN. ACCELERATE. INNOVATE.

Table 5: Vaccine preventable diseases reported by country, 2016-2018

Country	2016							
	Polio	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Total tetanus (NT)	Measles	Rubella	Mumps	JE
Bangladesh	0	2	1	441 (110)	972	165	ND	1,294
Bhutan	0	0	4	0	45*	3	795	5
DPR Korea	0	0	0	0	3*	0	0	0
India	0 <sup>a</sup>	3,380	37,274	3,781 (227)	18,663	11,027	ND	1,627
Indonesia	0	342	826	33(6)	6,962	1,238	ND	43
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myanmar	0	136	2	194 (21)	266	10	ND	393
Nepal	0	140	4,890	766 (7)	1,269	656	30,610	98
Sri Lanka	0	0	51	5(0)	76	0	311	20
Thailand	0	16	84	61 (0)	652	7	23	21
Timor-Leste	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	1
SEAR	0	4,016	43,138	5,281 (371)	28,910	13,114	31,739	3,502

Country	2017							
	Polio	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Total tetanus (NT)	Measles	Rubella	Mumps	JE
Bangladesh	0	5	0	352 (96)	4,001	299	ND	19
Bhutan	0	0	15	0	66*	9	259	3
DPR Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	5,293	23,766	4,946 (295)	13,401	2,856	ND	2,043
Indonesia	0	954	1,043	506 (25)	9,035	1,264	ND	281
Maldives	0	0	0	0	1*	1	6	0
Myanmar	0	68	4	61 (20)	1,293	6	ND	442
Nepal	0	728	9,092	880 (7)	99	21	61,228	63
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	15 (0)	1	1	252	23
Thailand	0	5	55	68 (0)	1,946	34	17	28
Timor-Leste	0	0	1	1 (1)	0	3	21	7
SEAR	0	7,053	33,976	6,829 (444)	29,843	4,494	61,783	2,909

Country	2018							
	Polio	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Total tetanus (NT)	Measles	Rubella	Mumps	JE
Bangladesh	0	36 <sup>b</sup>	3	226 (84)	2,263	308	ND	96
Bhutan	0	0	8	0	18*	11	27	1
DPR Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	8,788	13,208	7,000 (129)	19,474	2,328	ND	1,707
Indonesia	0 <sup>b</sup>	1,076	40	525(14)	5,300	1,767	ND	ND
Maldives	0	0	1	0	1*	0	0	0
Myanmar	0	127	28	58 (22)	1,389	13	ND	126
Nepal	0	232	4,153	485 (2)	260	34	29,614	57
Sri Lanka	0	0	12	17 (0)	1*	0	290	29
Thailand	0	90	79	65 (0)	6,035	64	2,061	19
Timor-Leste	0	0	0	1 (1)	0	8	26	0
SEAR	0	10,313	17,532	6829 (443)	34,741	4,533	32,018	2,035

Source: WHO/UNICEF JRF (2016-2018)

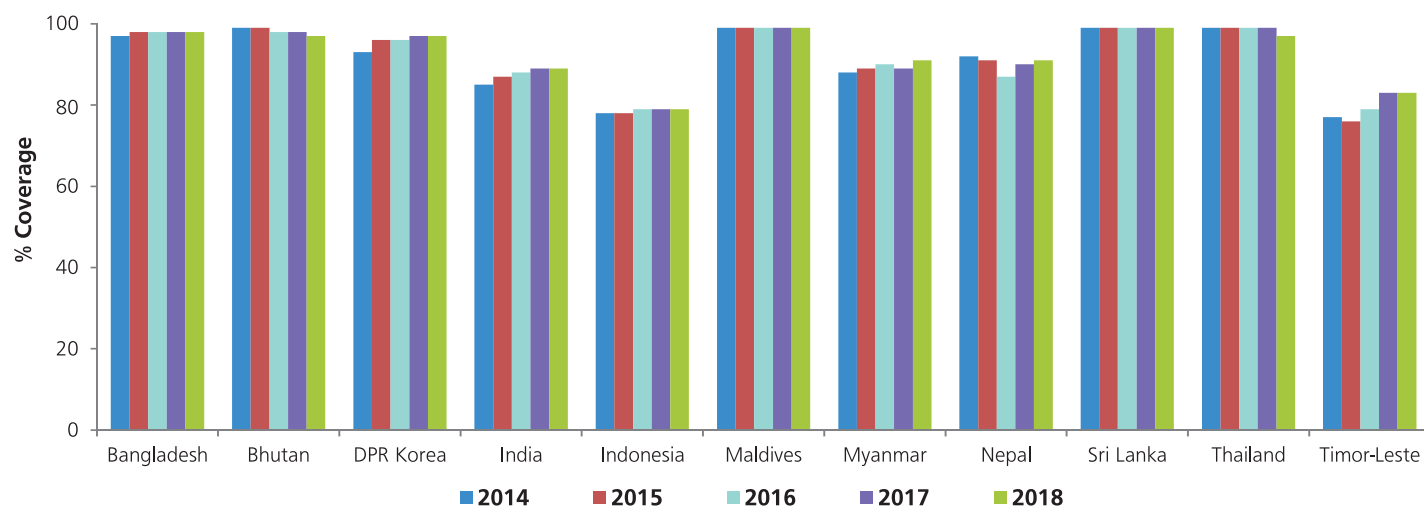
<sup>a</sup> Excludes 1 VDPVs (type 2) <sup>b</sup> Excludes 1 VDPV (Type 1)

<sup>b</sup> An additional 8,372 probable cases reported among the migrants in Cox's Bazar out of which 293 are laboratory confirmed cases

\* Import and/or import related

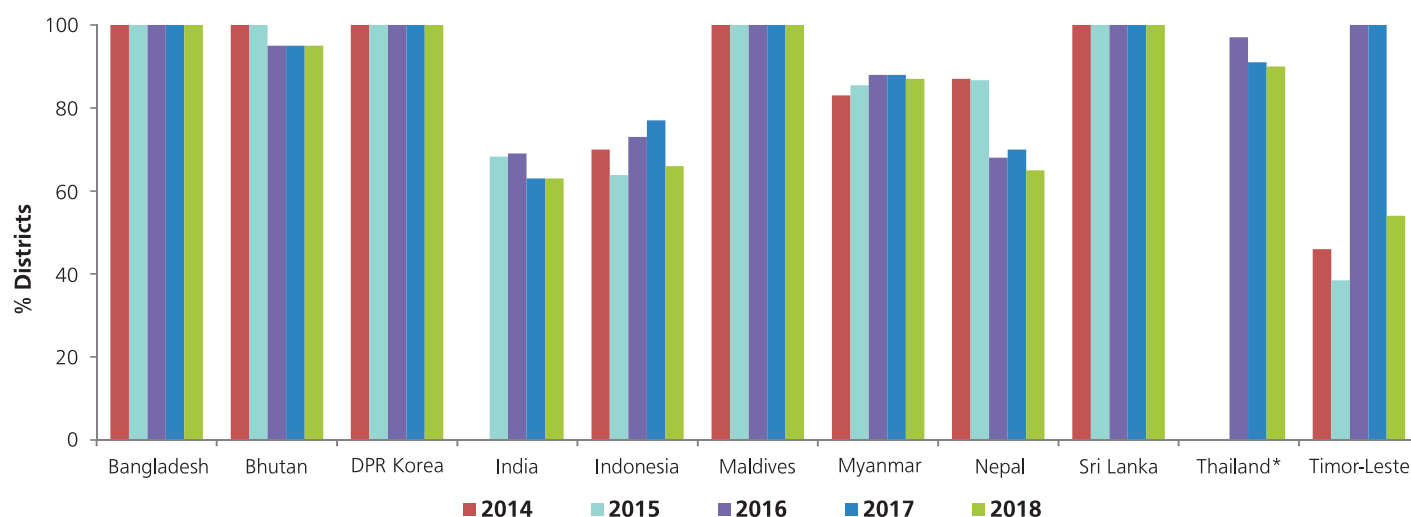
ND=No data

Figure 4: DTP3 coverage by country, 2014-2018



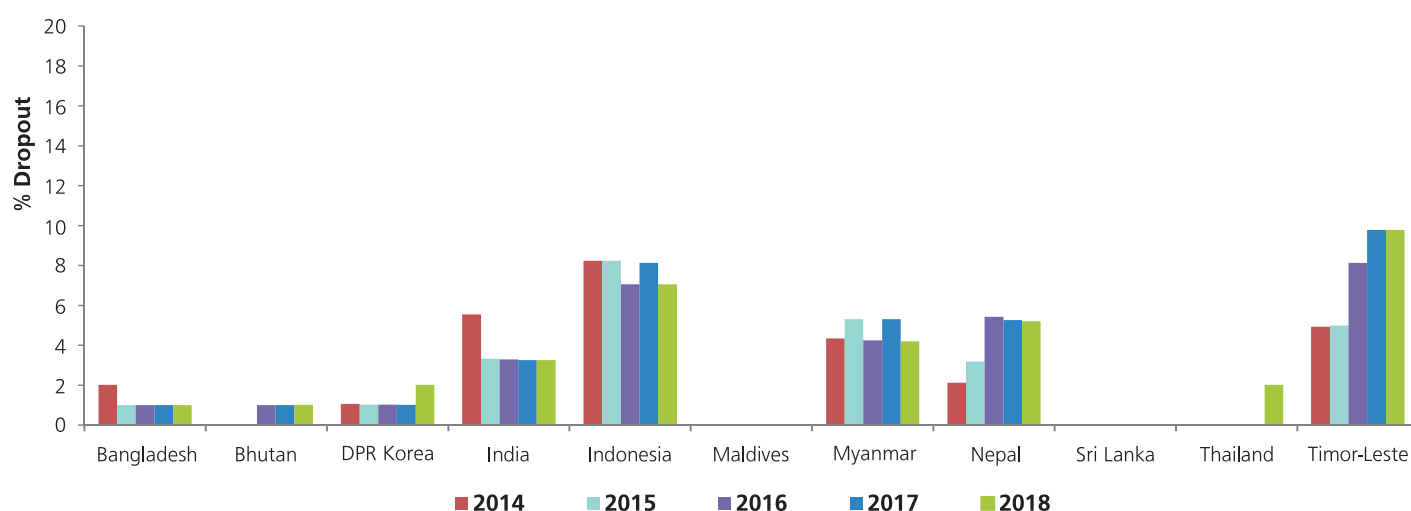
Source: WHO and UNICEF estimates of immunization coverage, July 2019 revision

Figure 5: Percentage districts achieving  $\geq 80\%$  DTP3 coverage by country, 2014-2018



Source: WHO/UNICEF JRF (Multiple years)

Figure 6: DTP1-DTP3 drop-out rate by country, 2014-2018



Source: WHO and UNICEF estimates of immunization coverage, July 2019 revision



# VACCINES PROTECT

## SUSTAIN. ACCELERATE. INNOVATE.

### Measles elimination and rubella/CRS control

Figure 7: Progress towards measles elimination and rubella/CRS control in SEAR, 2019

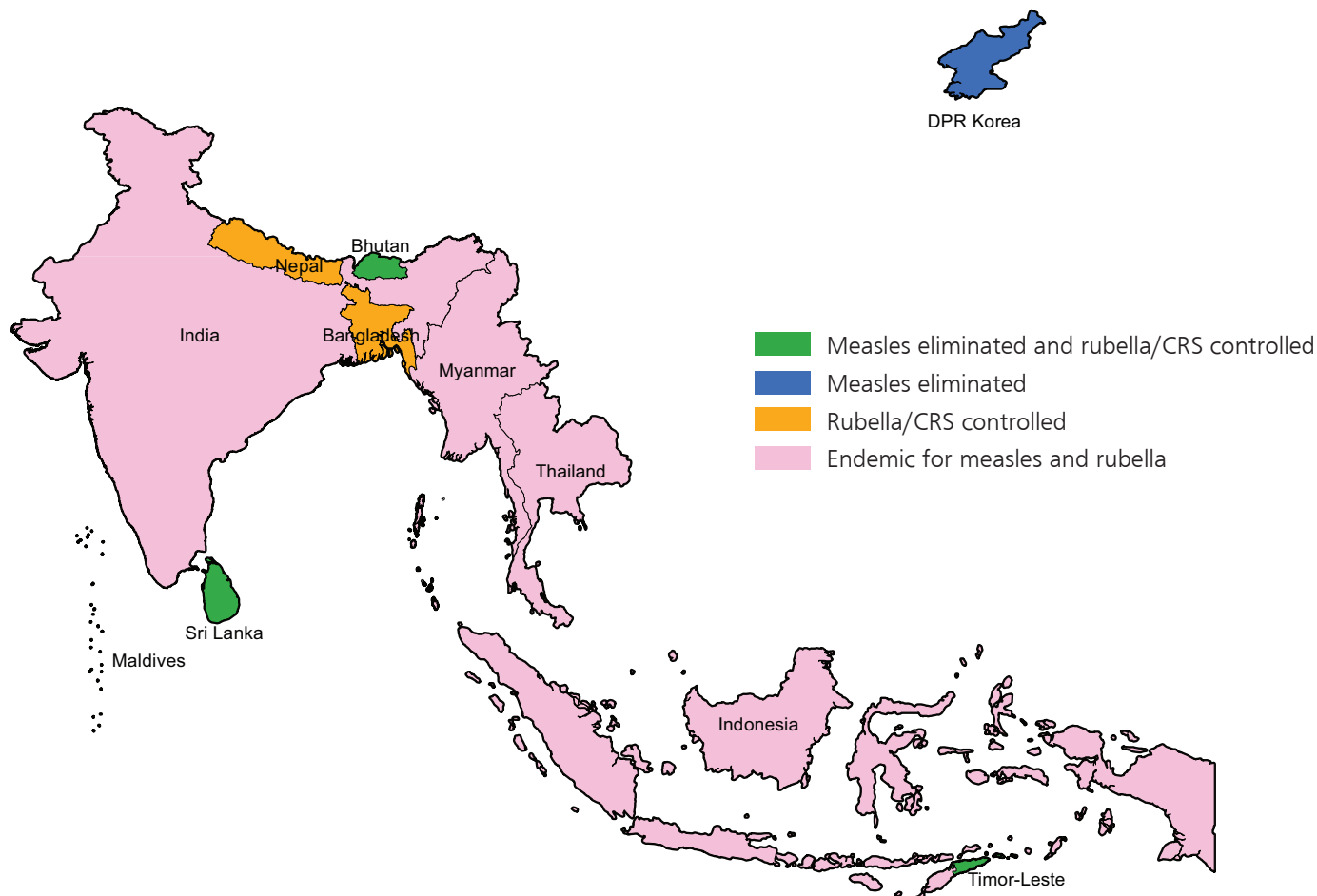
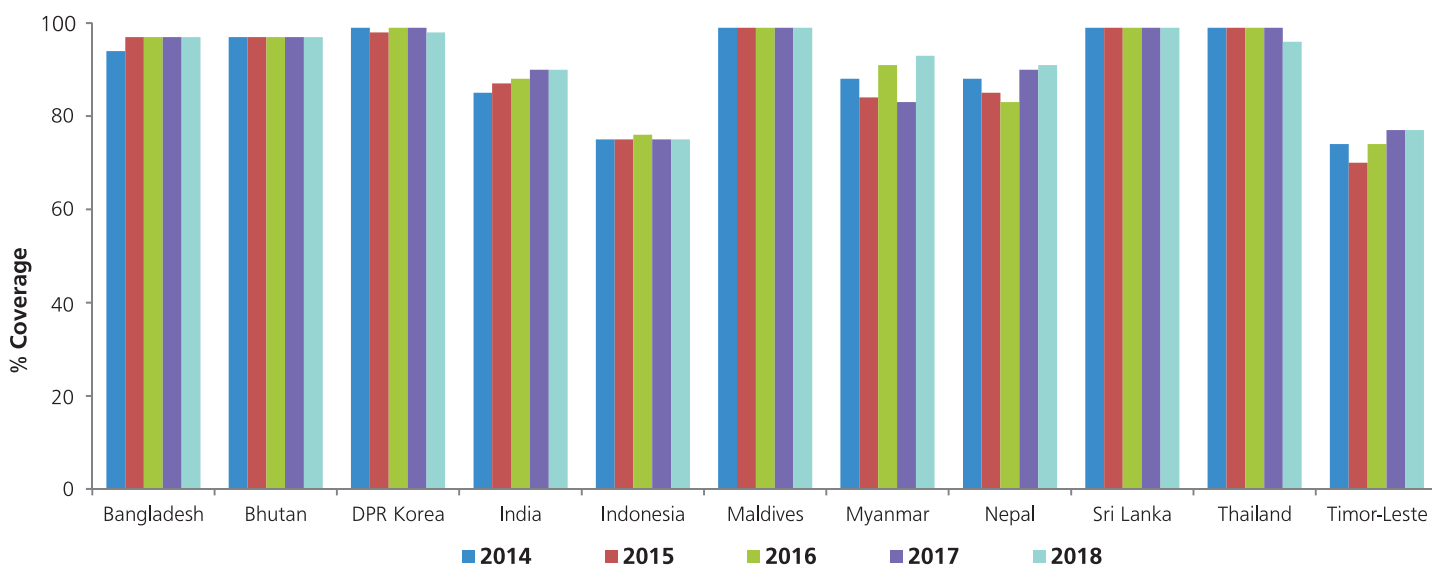
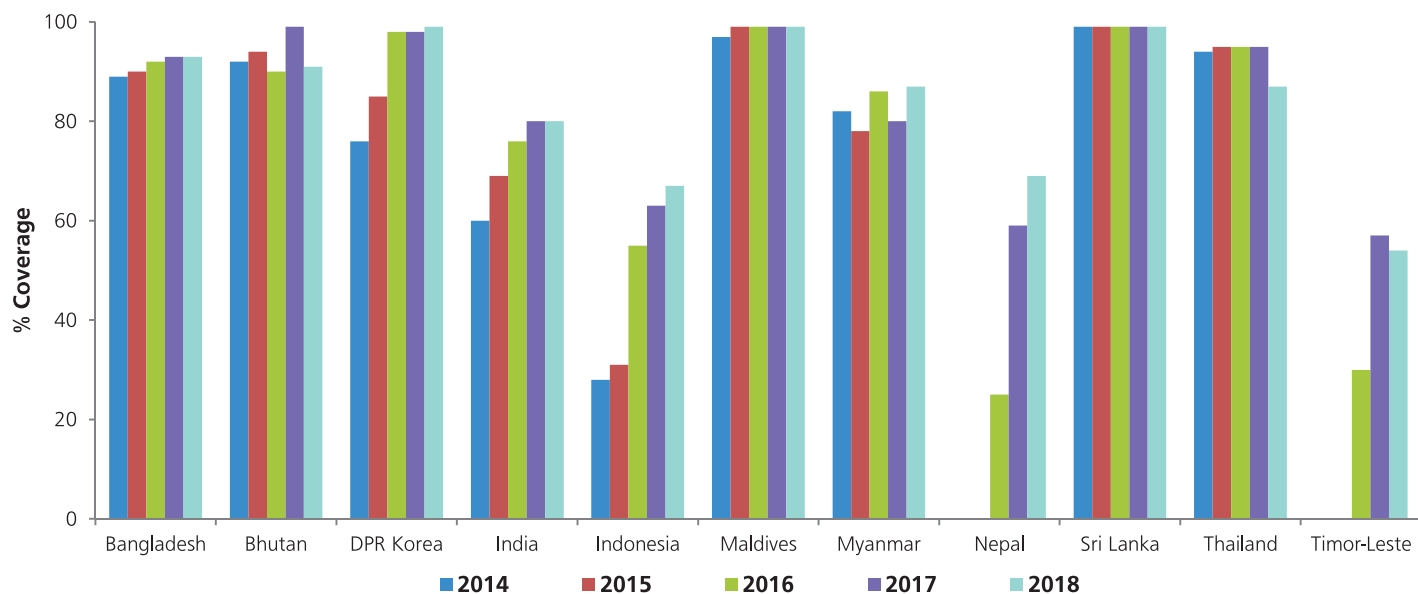


Figure 8: MCV1 coverage by country, 2014-2018



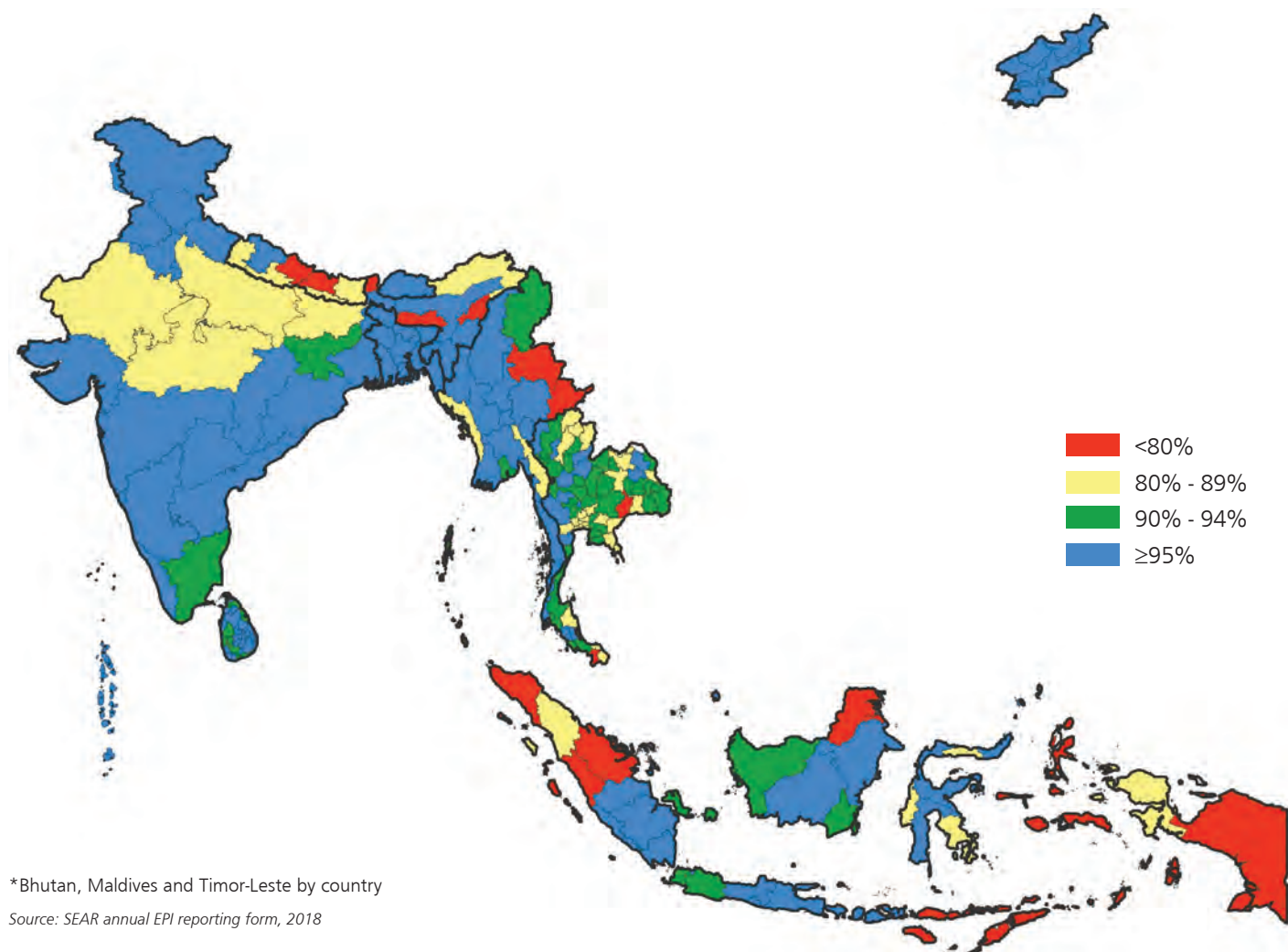
Source: WHO and UNICEF estimates of immunization coverage, July 2019 revision

Figure 9: MCV2 coverage by country, 2014-2018



Source: WHO and UNICEF estimates of immunization coverage, July 2019 revision

Figure 10: MCV1 immunization coverage by first administrative level\*, 2018



# VACCINES PROTECT

## SUSTAIN. ACCELERATE. INNOVATE.

Figure 11: MCV2 immunization coverage by first administrative level\*, 2018

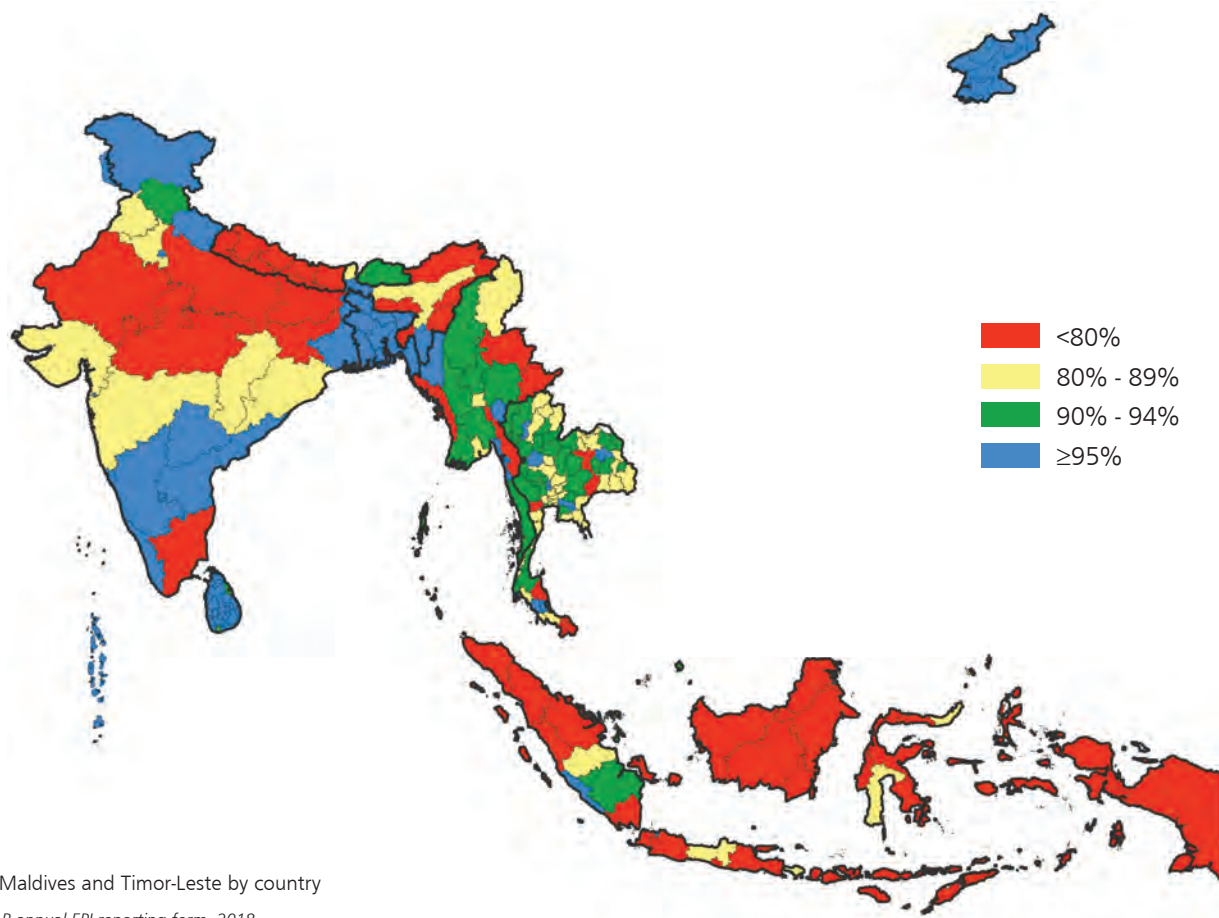
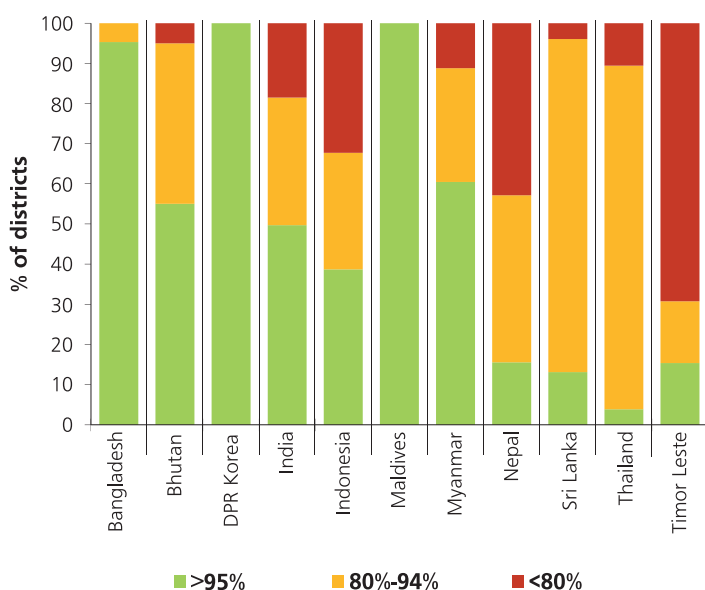
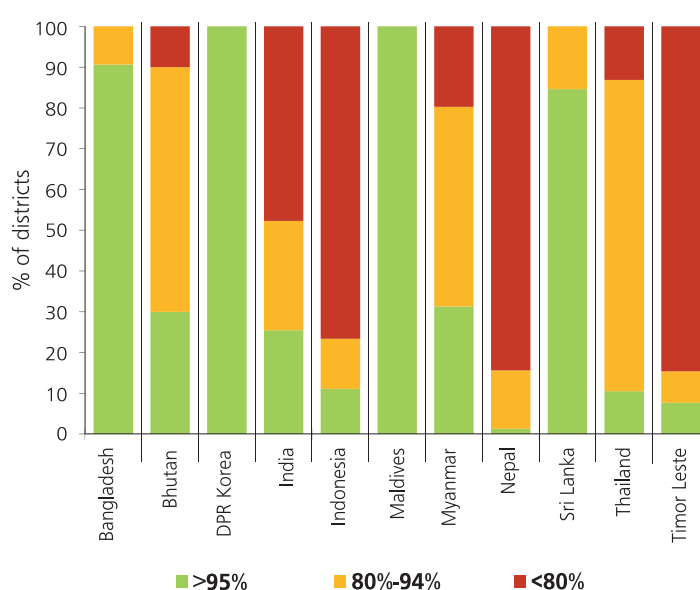


Figure 12: Percent districts MCV1 coverage by country, 2018



Source: WHO/UNICEF JRF, 2018

Figure 13: Percent districts MCV2 coverage by country, 2018



Source: WHO/UNICEF JRF, 2018



Table 6: **Measles and rubella surveillance performance indicators, 2018**

Country	No. of Suspected Measles	Case classification (number)						Indicators				
		Measles			Rubella		Discarded non-measles non-rubella cases	Annual incidence of confirmed measles cases per million total population	Annual incidence of confirmed rubella cases per million total population	Proportion of all suspected measles and rubella cases that have had an adequate investigation initiated within 48 hours of notification	Non-measles non-rubella discard rate per 100,000 total population	Proportion of surveillance units reporting on time
		Lab-confirmed	Epi-linked	Clinically-confirmed	Lab-confirmed	Epi-linked						
Bangladesh	6,662	1,688	448	127	286	22	4,091	12.90	1.90	92%	2.50	97%
Bhutan	405	18*	0	0	11	0	376	25.00	15.00	78%	51.20	100%
DPR Korea	502	0	0	0	0	0	502	0.00	0.00	100%	2.00	100%
India	52,308	4,914	13,147	1,413	924	1,404	7,209	14.30	1.70	81%	0.50	93%
Indonesia	9,768	828	153	4,302	1,475	117	2,893	19.90	6.00	42%	1.09	55%
Maldives	32	1*	0	0	0	0	31	2.95	0.00	100%	8.86	100%
Myanmar	1,985	974	367	48	13	0	583	26.53	0.25	75%	1.18	95%
Nepal	1,475	179	54	27	34	0	1,181	8.96	1.17	98%	4.07	89%
Sri Lanka	168	1	0	0	0	0	144	0.05	0.00	100%	0.80	92%
Thailand	7,205	3,610	1,860	565	49	15	1,097	91.00	0.96	ND	1.65	ND
Timor-Leste	163	0	0	0	8	0	152	0.00	6.18	100%	11.80	100%

Source: SEAR annual EPI reporting form, 2018

\*Import and/or import related

ND=No Data

Table 7: **Measles and rubella laboratory surveillance indicators, 2018**

Country	Serum specimen collected from suspected measles cases		Specimens received at the laboratory within 5 days of collection		Specimen positive for measles IgM		Specimen positive for rubella IgM		Results reported by the laboratory within 4 days of receiving the specimen for serology	Genotypes detected	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	Measles	Rubella
Bangladesh	6,521	88%	5,717	100%	1,706	30%	289	7%	93	B3, D8	-
Bhutan	427	95%	125	29%	18	4%	11	3%	73	-	-
DPR Korea	502	100%	502	100%	0	0%	0	0%	100	-	-
India	11,073	21%	10,155	92%	5,271	48%	961	9%	31	D4, D8	2B
Indonesia	5849	60%	1842	31%	674	12%	1,331	24%	82	ND	ND
Maldives	32	100%	32	100%	1	0.03%	0	0.0%	100	D8	-
Myanmar	1691	85%	1568	93%	1042	62%	22	1%	98	D8, H1, B3	ND
Nepal	1375	93%	217	16%	176	13%	34	2%	30	D8	ND
Sri Lanka	145	86%	145	100%	8	6%	6	4%	85	H1	ND
Thailand	6256	87%	3868	75%	3389	44%	48	1%	99	ND	ND
Timor Leste	163	100%	150	92%	1	1%	9	6%	44	ND	ND

# VACCINES PROTECT

## SUSTAIN. ACCELERATE. INNOVATE.

Figure 14: **Regional risk assessment for measles transmission in 2018**  
(based on immunization, surveillance, program delivery and threat assesment indicators)

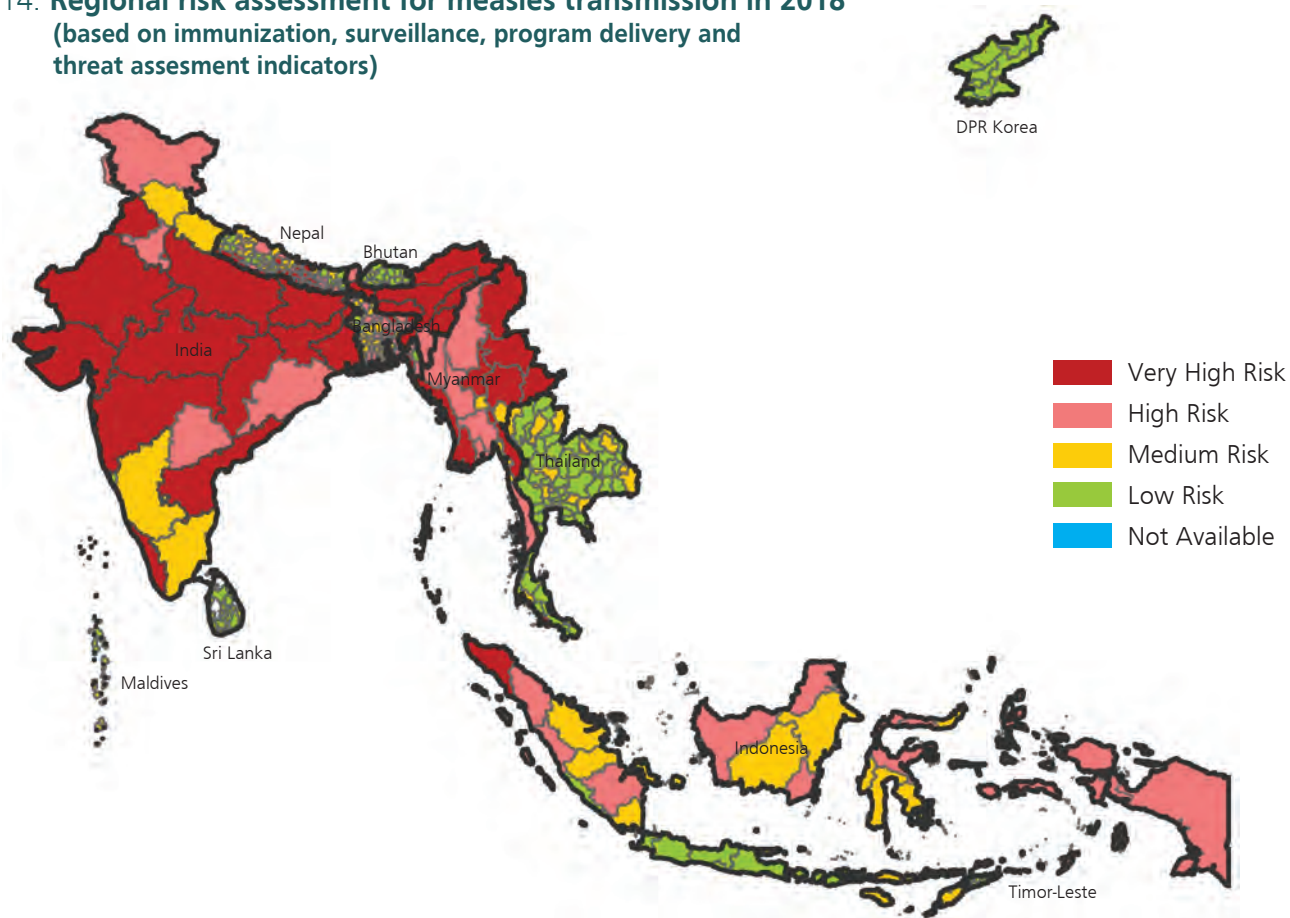
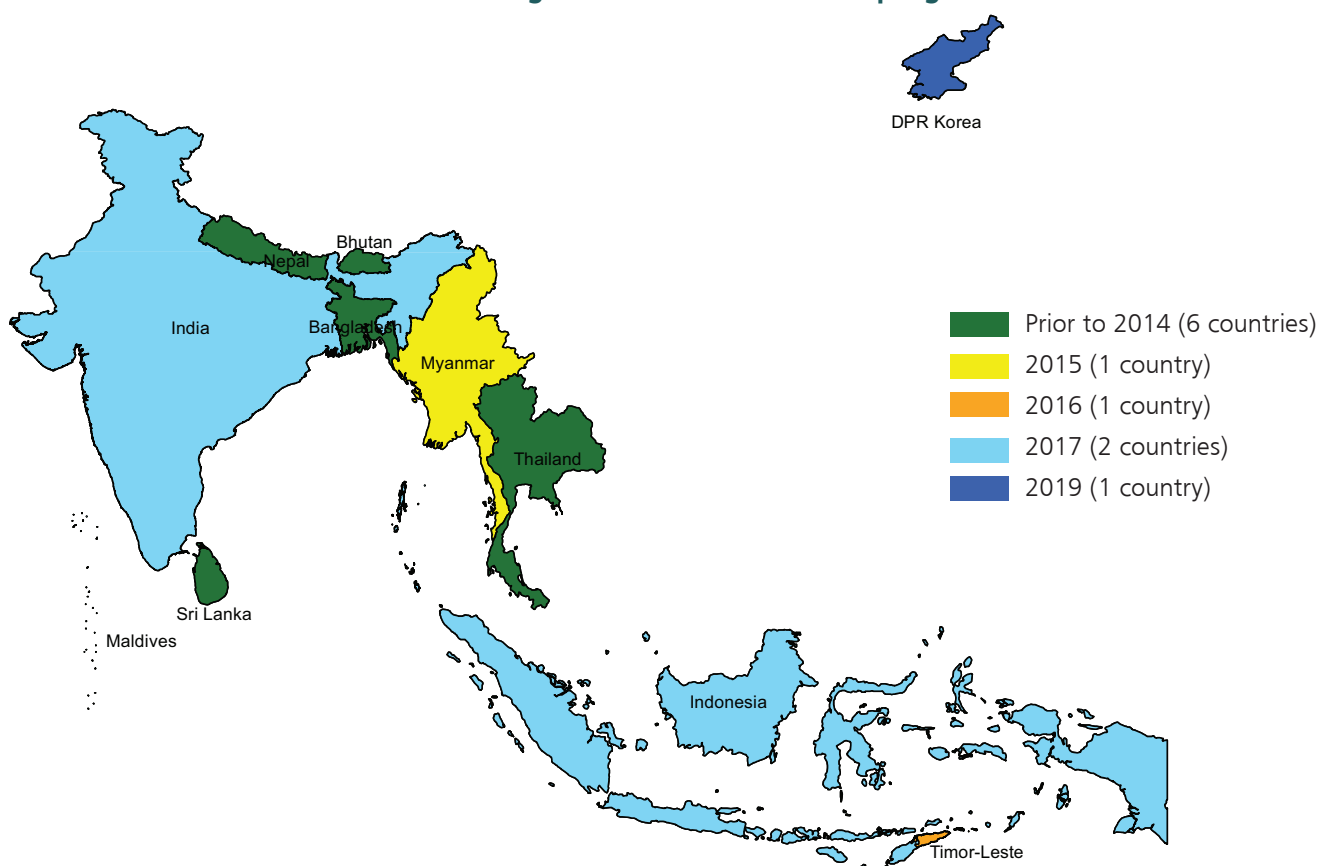


Figure 15: **Rubella vaccine introduction through routine immunization program**



Source: SEAR annual EPI reporting form, 2018

ND: No Data



## Maintaining polio-free status

Table 8: **NIDs/SNIDs by country**

Country	Year of 1st NID	Total NIDs conducted	Most recent NID	SNIDs in 2018
Bangladesh	1995	40	Jan-14	No
Bhutan	1995	2	Nov-95	No
DPR Korea	1997	12	Nov-02	No
India	1995	43	Mar-18	Yes
Indonesia	1995	14	Mar-16	Yes
Maldives	1996	8	Jan-01	No
Myanmar	1996	23	Feb-16	No
Nepal	1996	27	Jan-14	No
Sri Lanka	1995	8	Dec-00	No
Thailand	1994	10	Jan-00	No
Timor-Leste	1995*	11	Jul-18	No

\* SIA conducted with Indonesia.

Table 9: **AFP surveillance indicators by country, 2016-2018**

Country	2016					2017					2018				
	AFP	WPV confirmed cases	VDPV cases	Non-polio AFP rate <sup>a</sup>	Adequate stool specimen collection percentage <sup>b</sup>	AFP	WPV confirmed cases	VDPV cases	Non-polio AFP rate <sup>a</sup>	Adequate stool specimen collection percentage <sup>b</sup>	AFP	WPV confirmed cases	VDPV cases	Non-polio AFP rate <sup>a</sup>	Adequate stool specimen collection percentage <sup>b</sup>
Bangladesh	1,437	0	0	2.85	99	1,361	0	0	2.73	99	1,404	0	0	2.84	99
Bhutan	11	0	0	5.11	73	10	0	0	4.04	80	8	0	0	3.24	88
DPR Korea	105	0	0	1.83	98	104	0	0	1.76	97	130	0	0	2.21	100
India	46,500	0	1 <sup>1</sup>	10.60	87	39,128	0	0 <sup>2</sup>	8.92	86	35,990	0	0 <sup>3</sup>	8.11	86
Indonesia	1,409	0	0	2.01	86	1,740	0	0	2.47	82	1,726	0	1	2.45	82
Maldives	2	0	0	2.11	0	7	0	0	7.40	71	7	0	0	7.40	43
Myanmar	466	0	0	3.38	96	396	0	0	2.94	95	335	0	0	2.50	94
Nepal	455	0	0	5.24	96	371	0	0	4.28	98	335	0	0	3.86	97
Sri Lanka	65	0	0	1.20	85	70	0	0	1.29	84	63	0	0	1.17	92
Thailand	246	0	0	2.04	75	198	0	0	1.71	68	241	0	0	2.02	68
Timor-Leste	10	0	0	2.16	50	5	0	0	1.08	60	0	0	0	0.00	0
SEAR	50,706	0	0	8.38	87	43,390	0	0	7.17	87	40,239	0	1	6.60	86

<sup>a</sup> Number of discarded AFP cases per 100,000 children under 15 years of age.

<sup>b</sup> Percent with 2 specimens, 24 hours apart and within 14 days of paralysis onset.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes six type 2 VDPV specimens from sewage

<sup>2</sup> Excludes one type 2 VDPV specimens from sewage

<sup>3</sup> Excludes one type 3 VDPV specimens from sewage

# VACCINES PROTECT

## SUSTAIN. ACCELERATE. INNOVATE.

Figure 16: Last wild poliovirus cases by type in SEAR

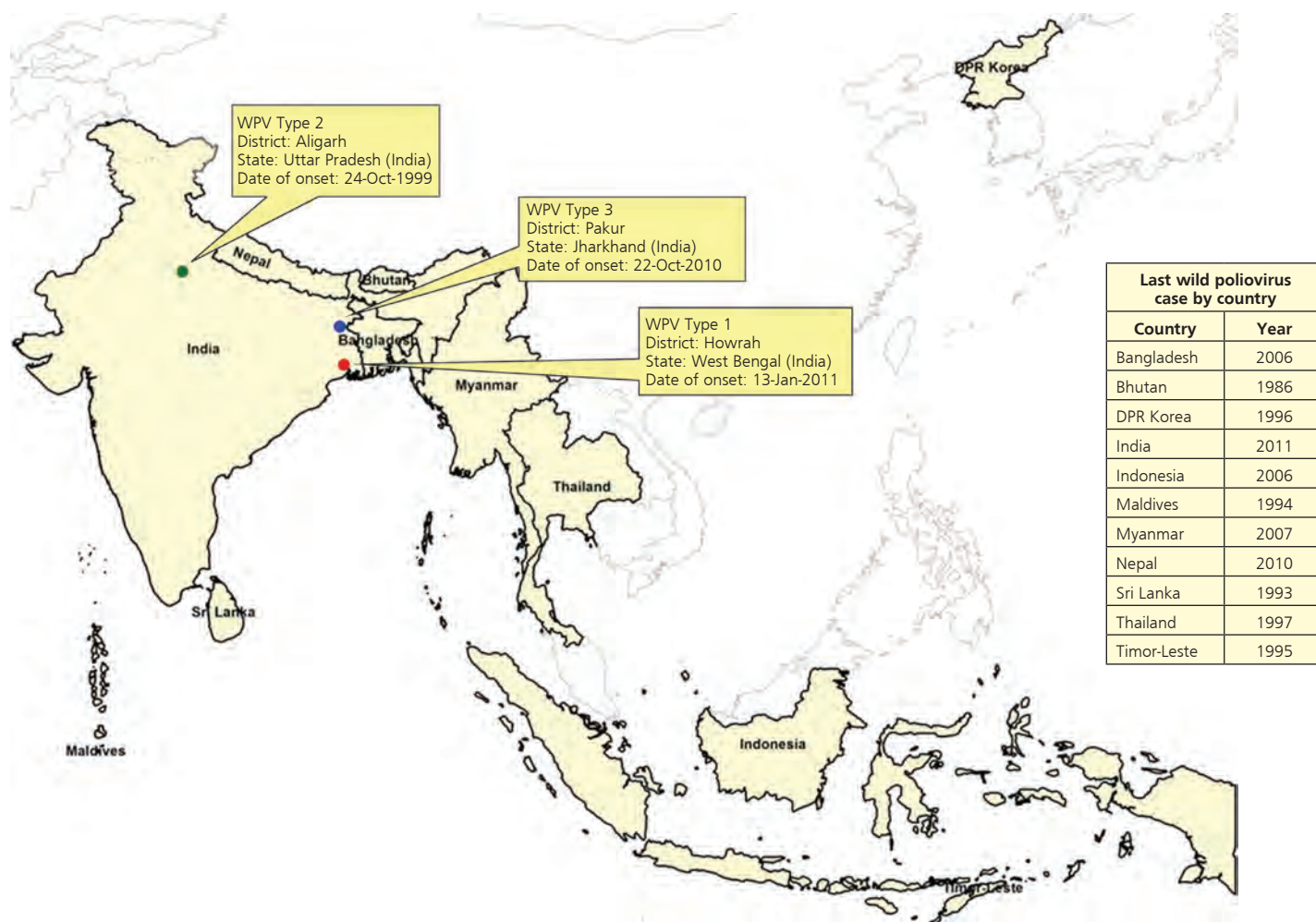


Table 10: Environmental surveillance for poliovirus detection

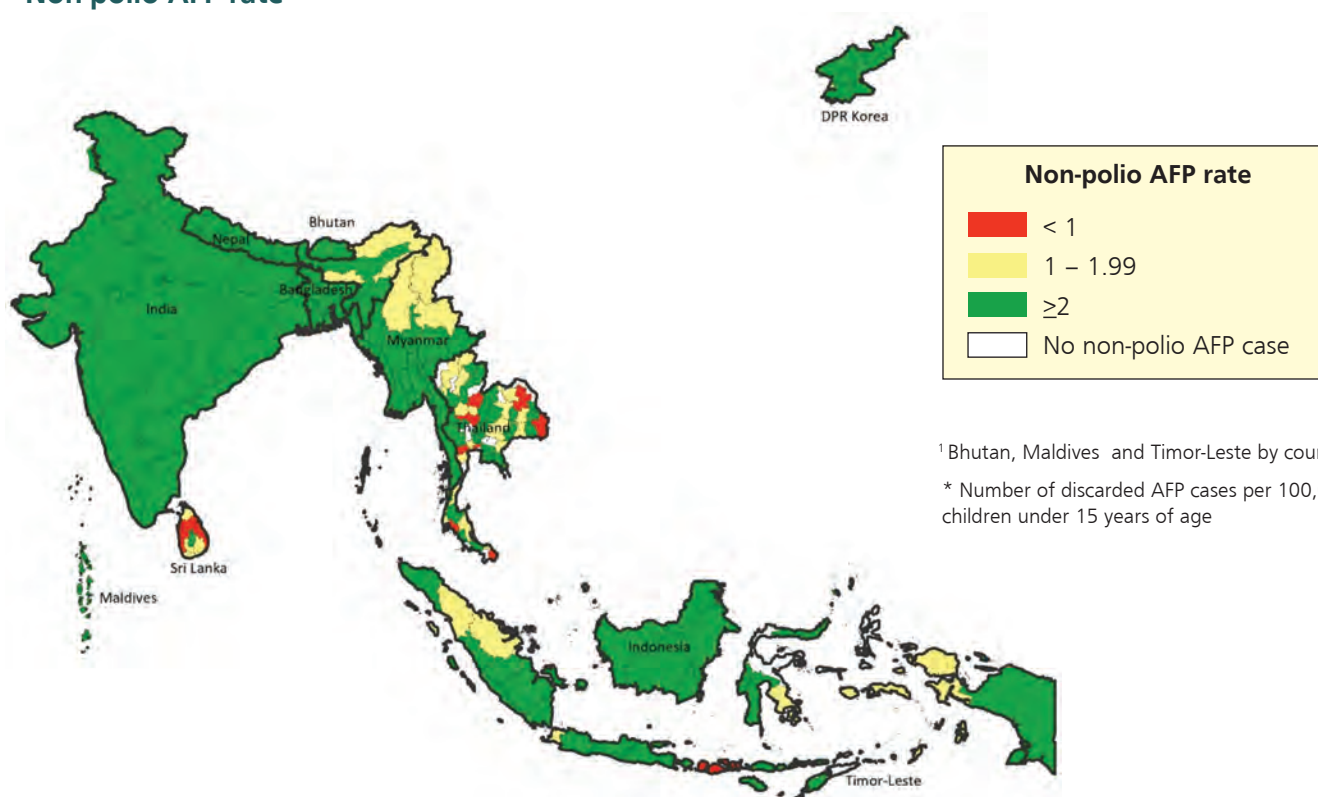
Country	2016			2017			2018		
	Number of samples collected	# WPVs detected	# VDPVs detected	Number of samples collected	# WPVs detected	# VDPVs detected	Number of samples collected	# WPVs detected	# VDPVs detected
Bangladesh	78	0	0	98	0	0	127	0	0
India	1,159	0	6	1,306	0	1	1,445	0	0
Indonesia	6	0	0	55	0	0	117	0	0
Myanmar				2	0	0	59	0	0
Nepal				16	0	0	123	0	0
Thailand	8	0	0	99	0	0	101	0	0
SEAR	1,251	0	6	1,576	0	1	1,972	0	0

Note: Environmental surveillance started-India in 2002, Bangladesh in 2015, Indonesia and Thailand in 2016, Myanmar and Nepal in 2017

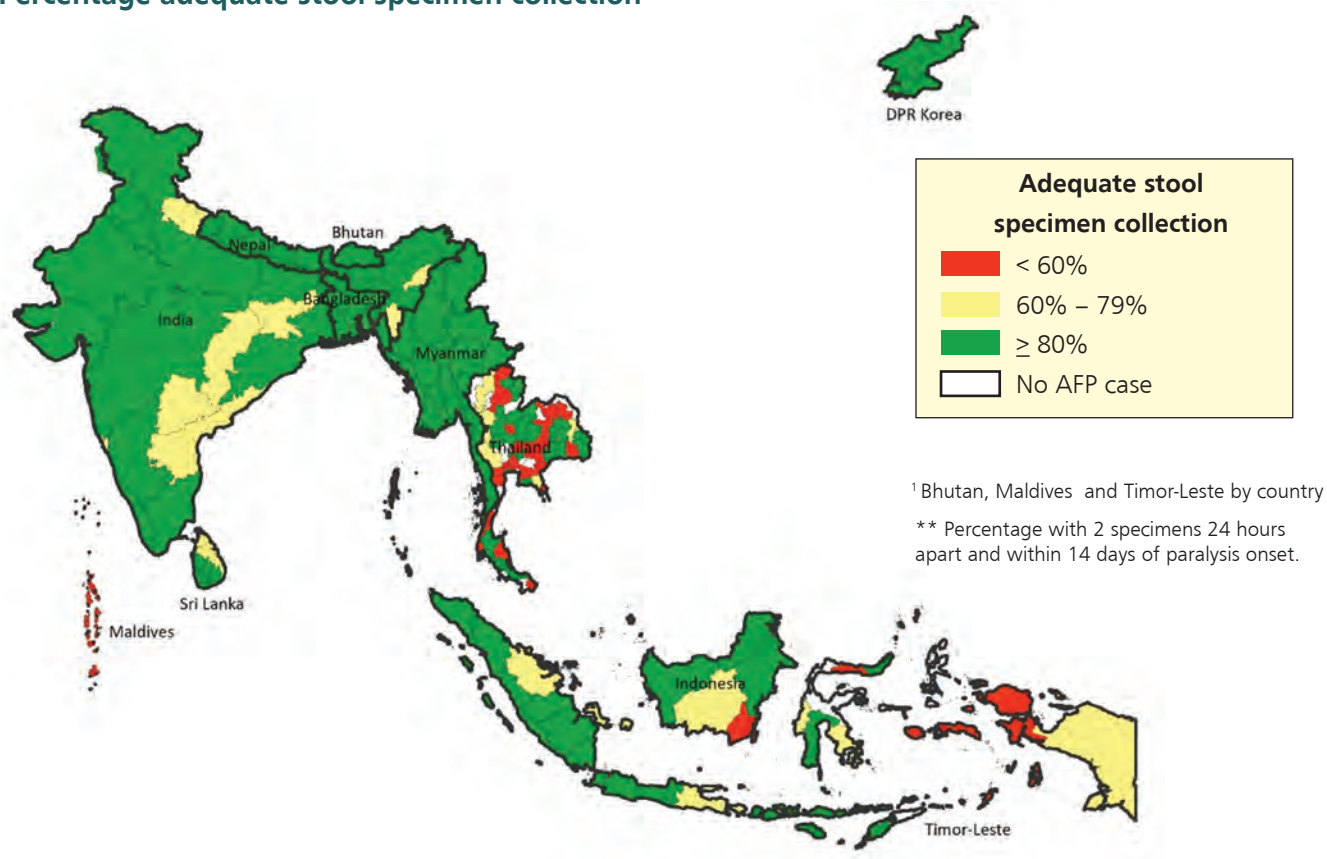


Figure 17: AFP surveillance indicators by first administrative level<sup>1</sup>, 2018

### Non-polio AFP rate\*



### Percentage adequate stool specimen collection\*\*

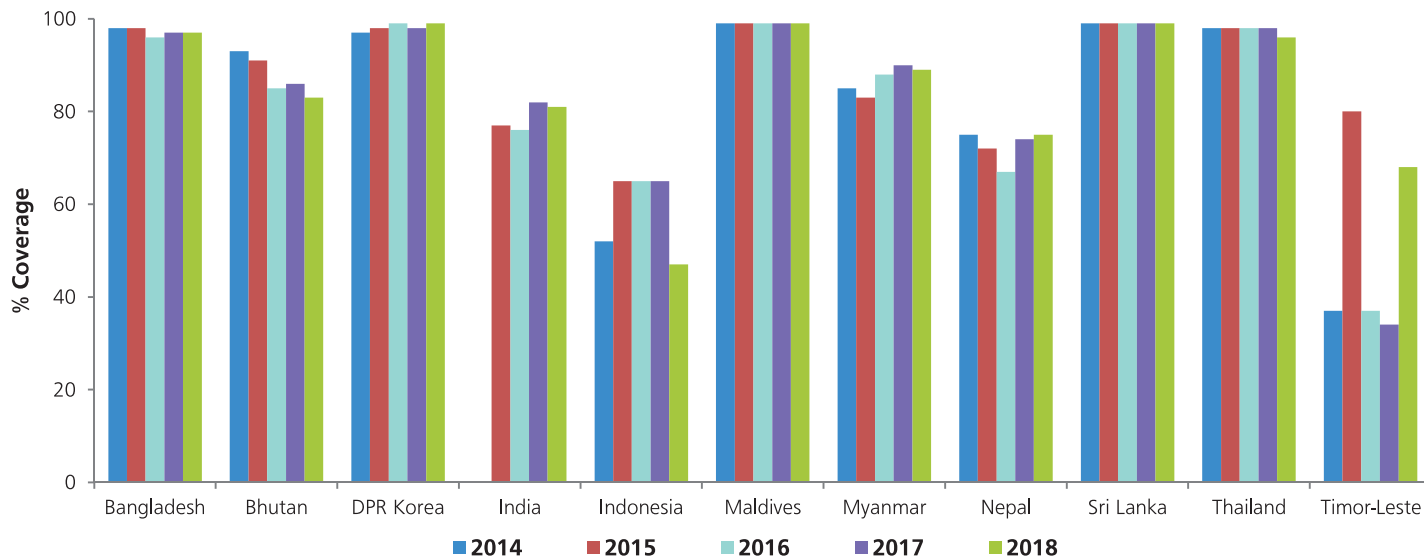


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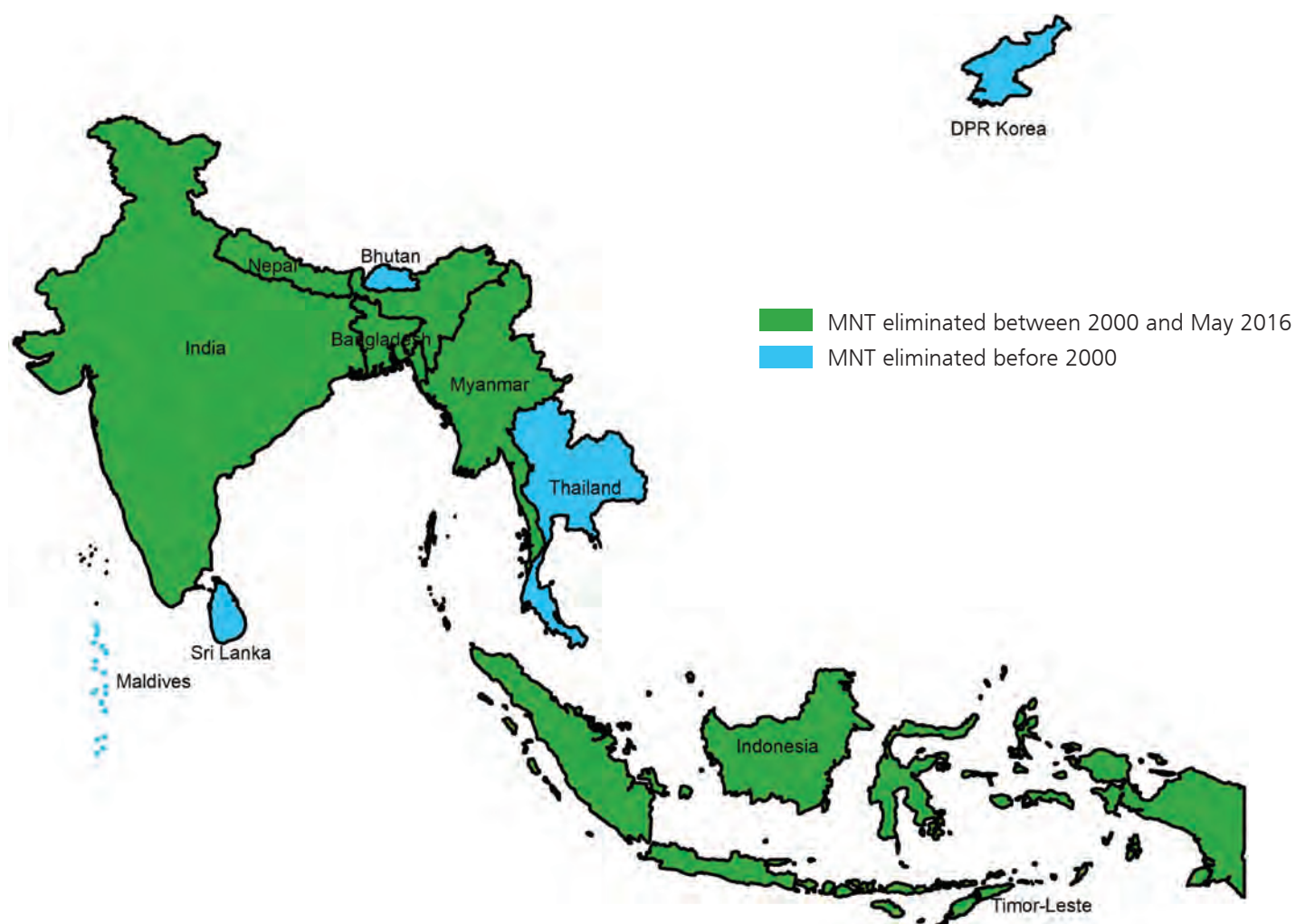
### Elimination of maternal and neonatal tetanus is sustained

Figure 18: TT2+ coverage by country, 2014-2018



Source: This data is based on official and administrative system as reported in the Joint Reporting Form WHO/UNICEF JRF (multiple years)

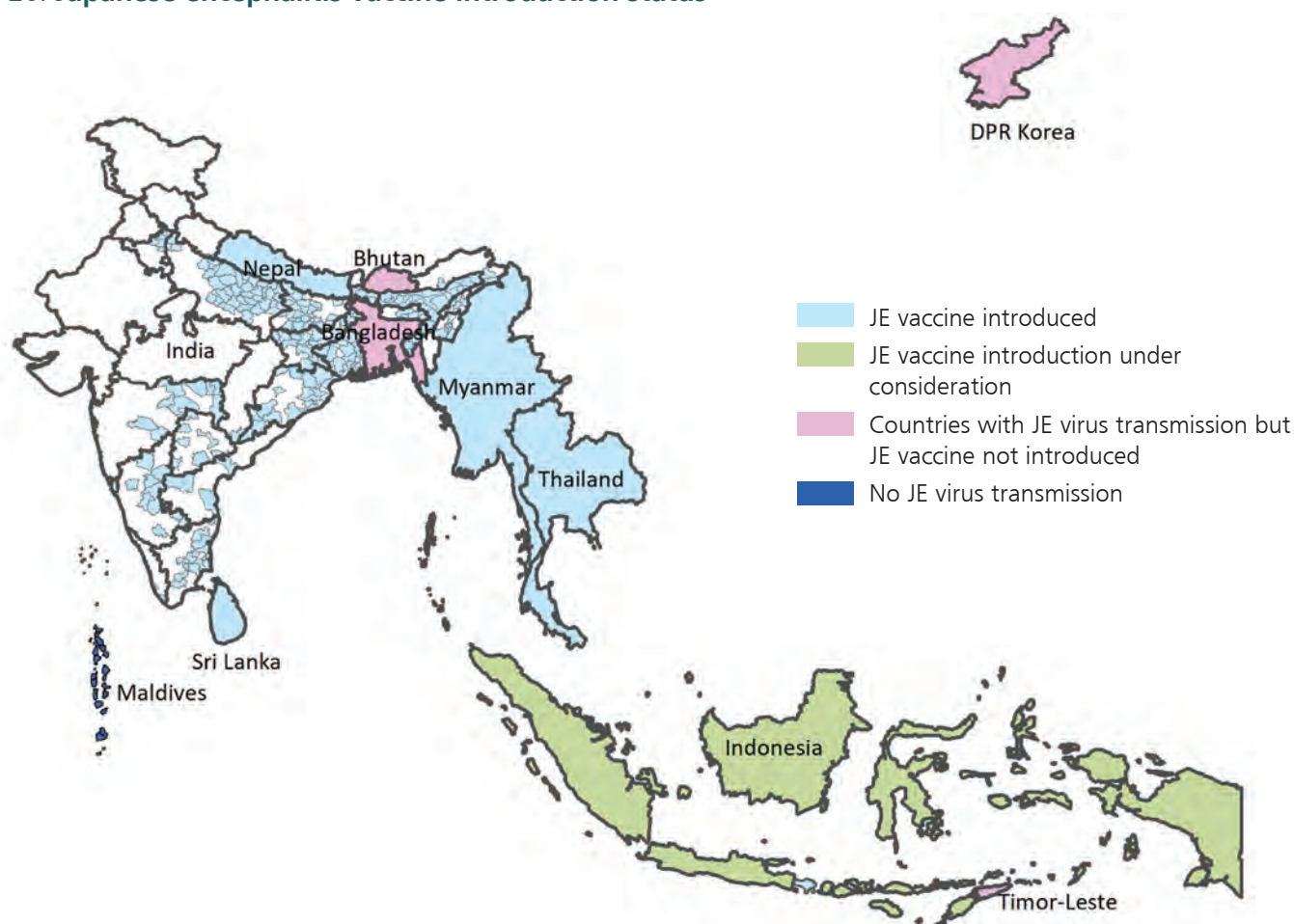
Figure 19: MNT elimination in SEAR





## Control of Japanese encephalitis is accelerated

Figure 20: Japanese encephalitis vaccine introduction status



## Control of hepatitis B is accelerated

Table 11: HepB3 and HepB birth dose coverage by country, 2016-2018

Country	HepB3			HepB birth dose		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Bangladesh	98	98	98	no birth dose		
Bhutan	98	98	97	82	95	96
DPR Korea	96	97	97	98	98	98
India	88	89	89	47	54	54
Indonesia	79	79	79	ND	32	54
Maldives	99	99	99	ND	99	99
Myanmar	90	89	91	ND	1	7
Nepal	87	90	91	no birth dose		
Sri Lanka	99	99	99	no birth dose		
Thailand	99	99	97	ND	99	99
Timor-Leste	79	83	83	42	61	66
SEAR	88	89	89	34	45	48



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Figure 21: Hepatitis B control status in SEAR, 2019

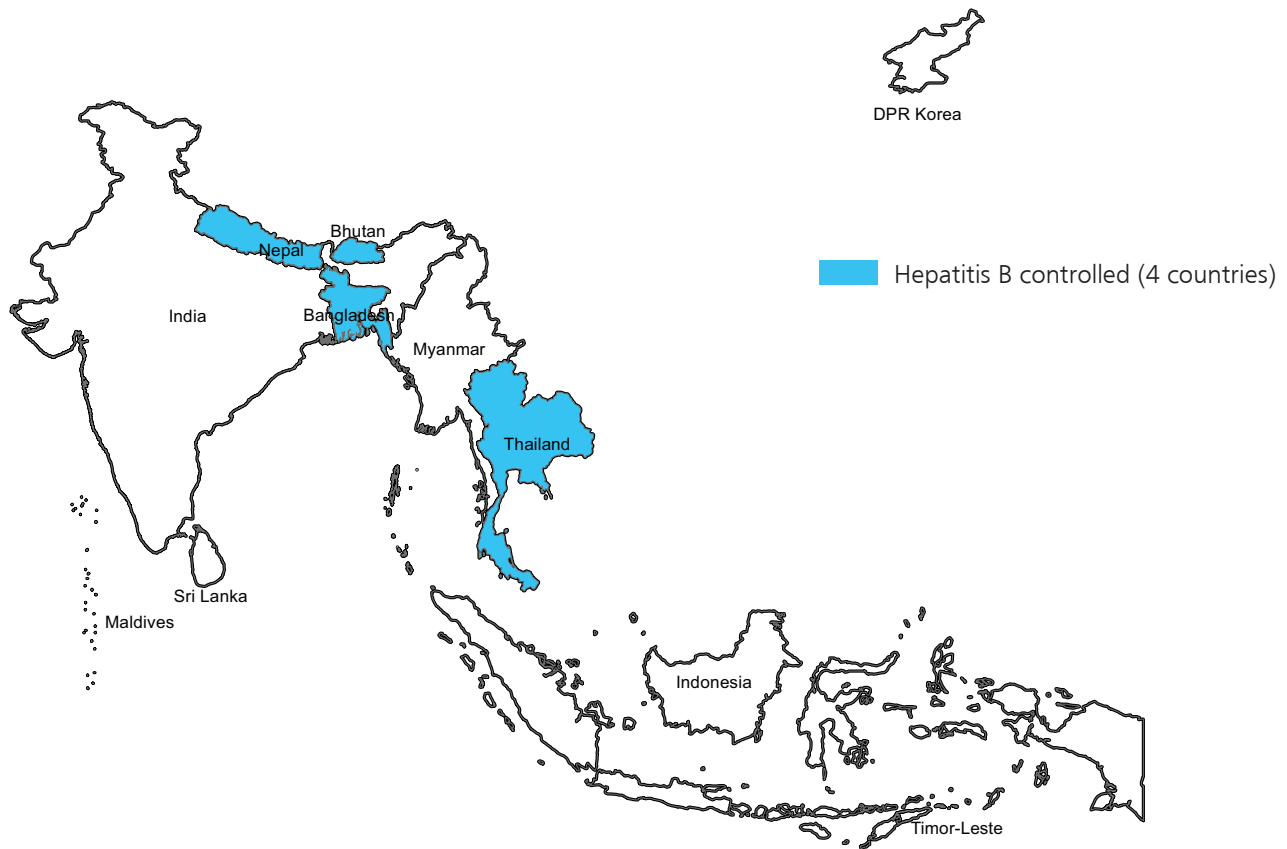
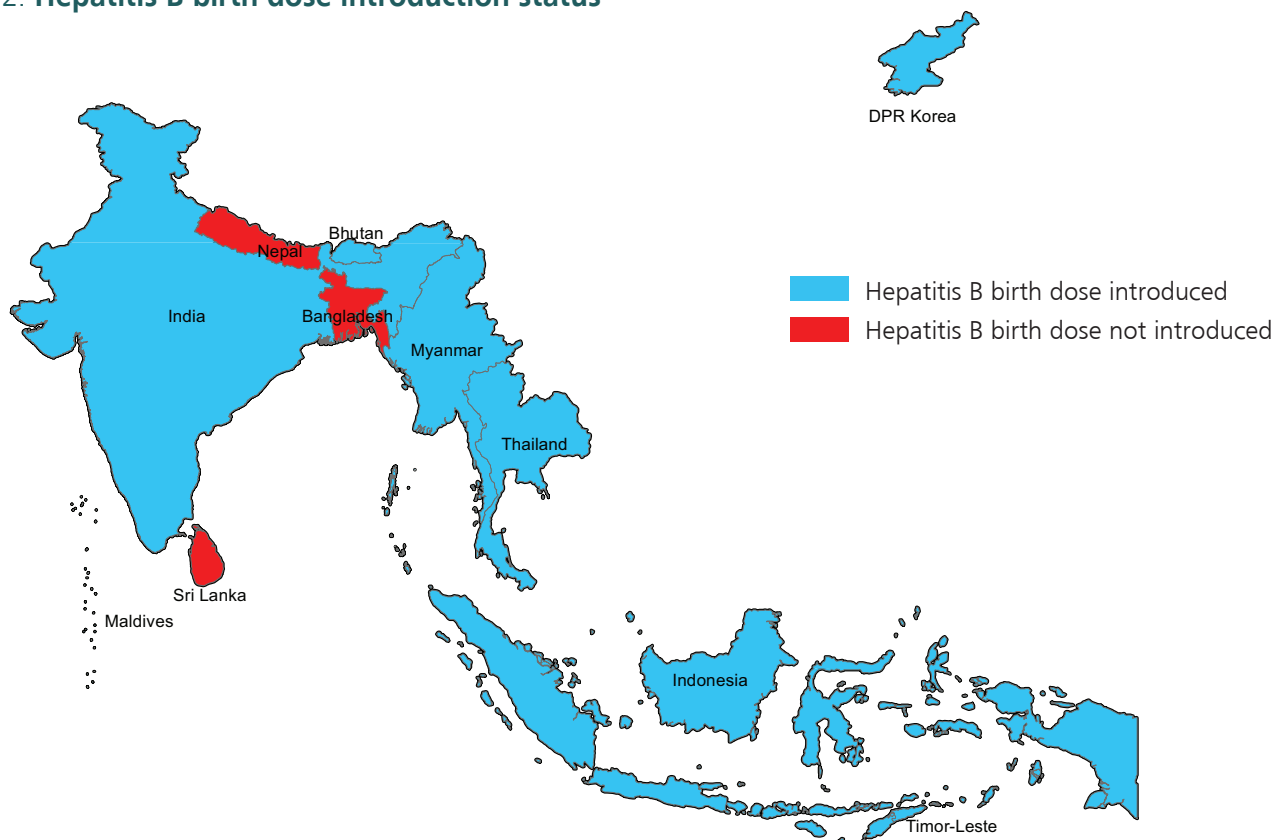


Figure 22: Hepatitis B birth dose introduction status





## Introduction of new vaccines and related technologies is accelerated

Figure 23: Human Papillomavirus vaccine (HPV) introduction status

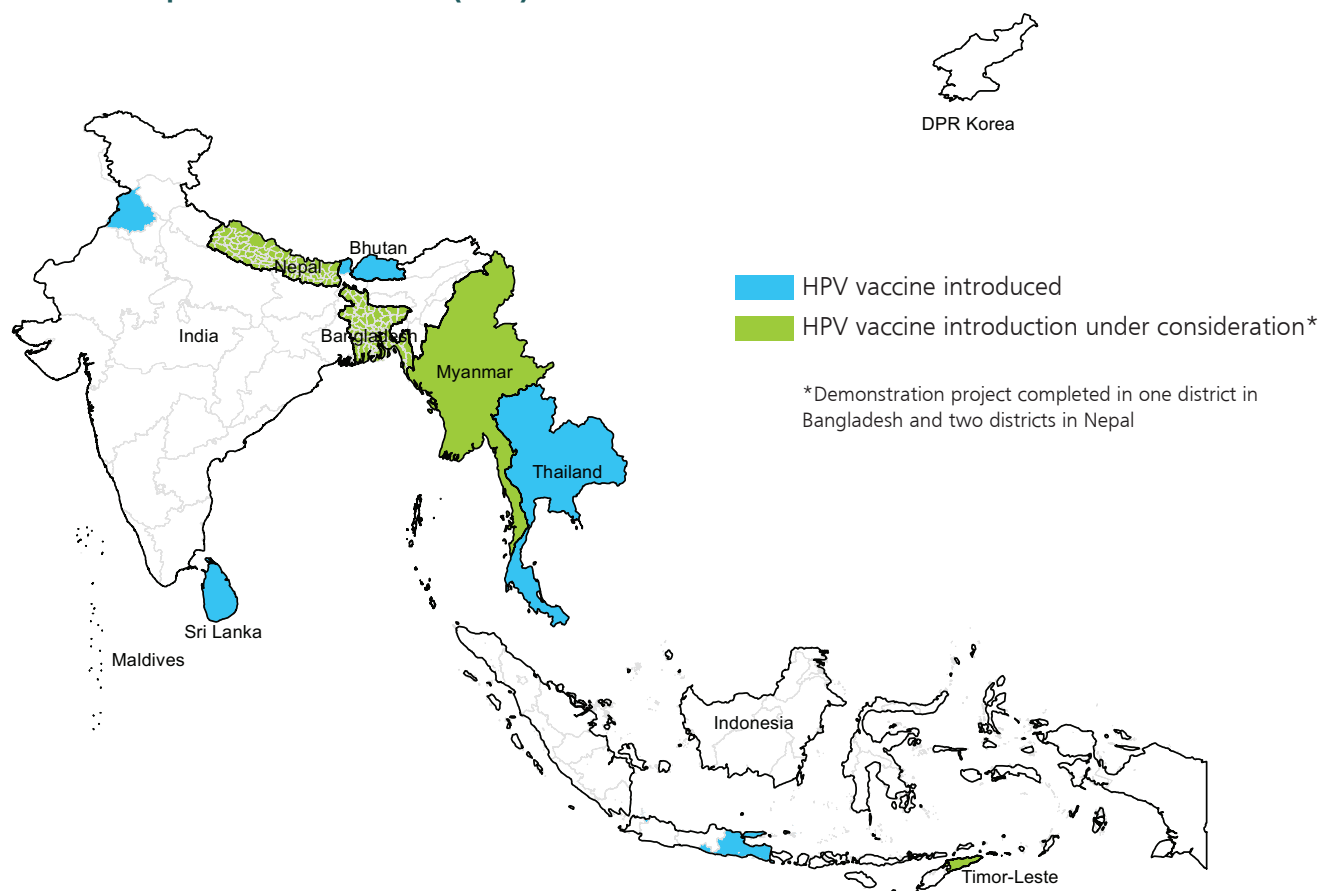
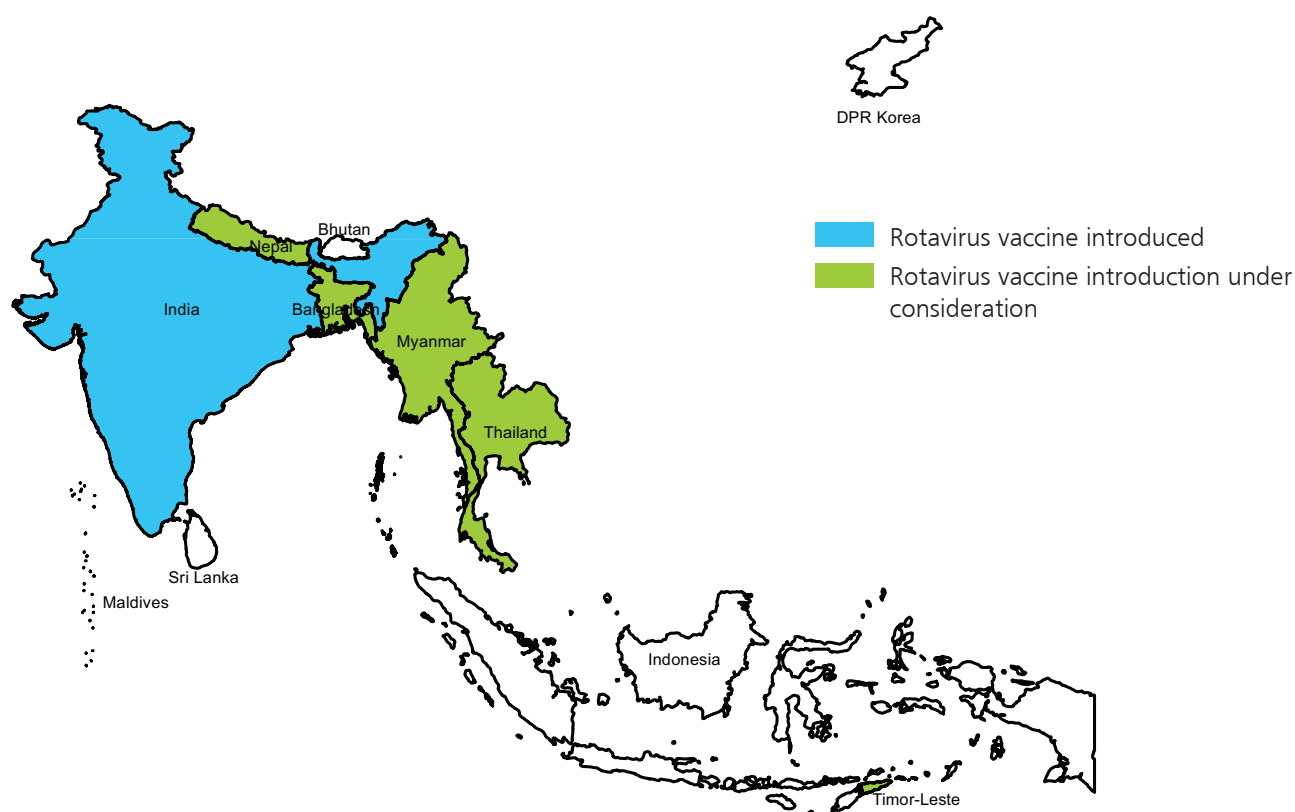


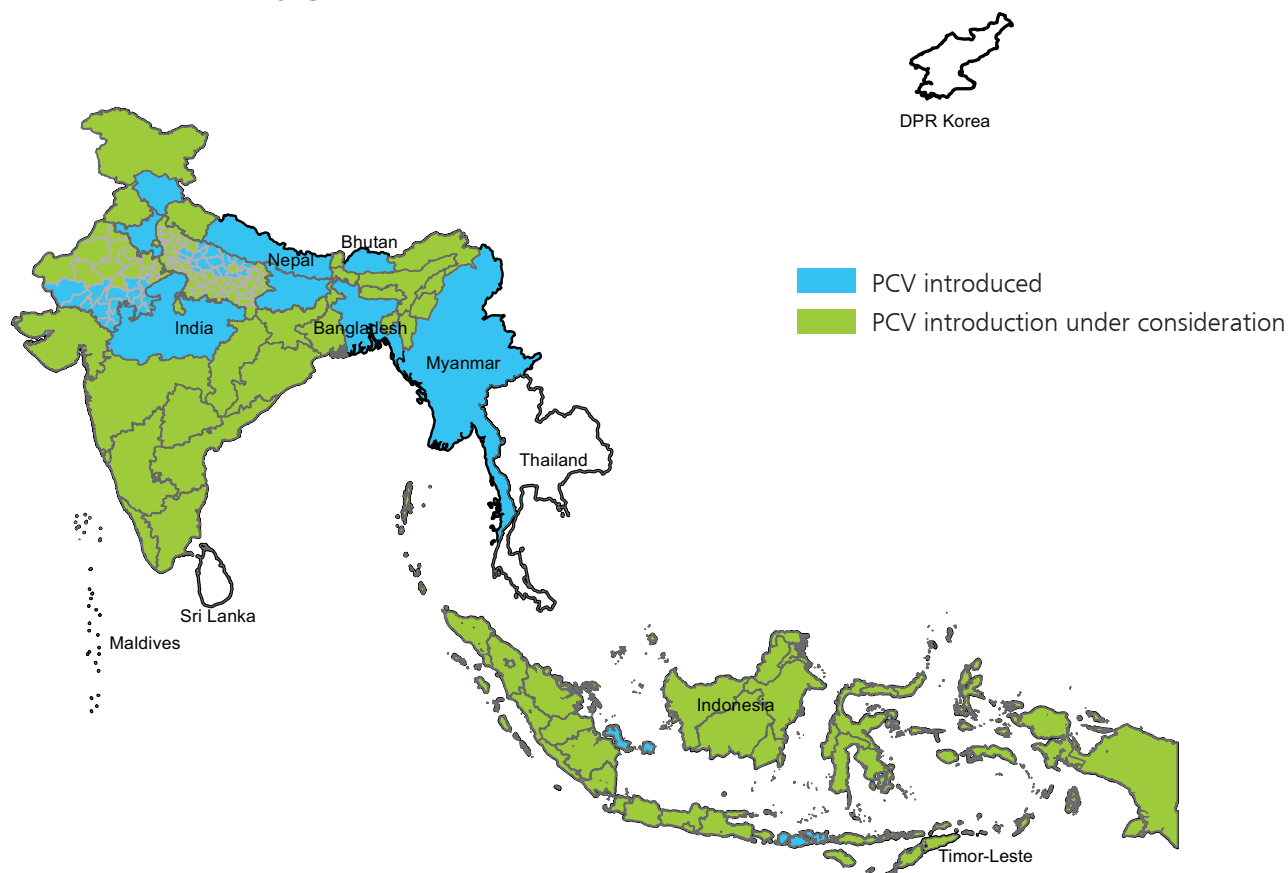
Figure 24: Rotavirus vaccine introduction status



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Figure 25: Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine introduction status



## Access to high quality vaccine is ensured

Table 12: Vaccine safety by country

Country	Activities being implemented		Adverse events following immunization (AEFI)		
	Immunization injection safety	Vaccine adverse events review committee	National system to monitor AEFI	No. AEFI reported	No. serious AEFI reported
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,302	56
Bhutan	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	6
DPR Korea	Yes	Yes	Yes	34,896	34
India	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,194	2,194
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes	28,745	151
Maldives	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	0
Myanmar	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Nepal	Yes	Yes	Yes	94	26
Sri Lanka <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	10,374	1,416
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	863	207
Timor-Leste	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	4

Source: WHO/UNICEF JRF, 2018

<sup>1</sup> Adverse Events Following Immunization; Sri Lanka AEFI data do not reflect cases but events.



## Laboratory network for vaccine preventable diseases in SEAR

Figure 26: Polio laboratory network in SEAR

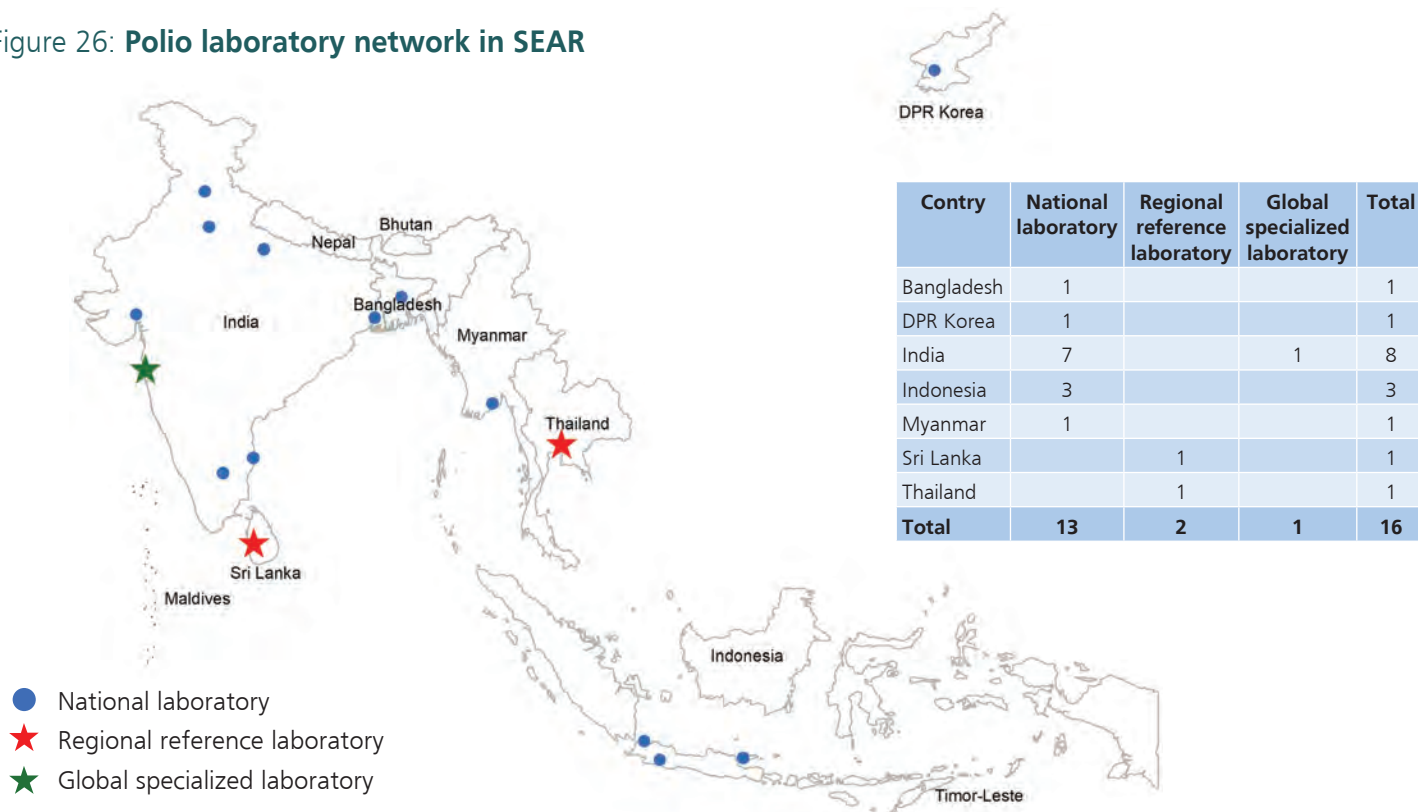
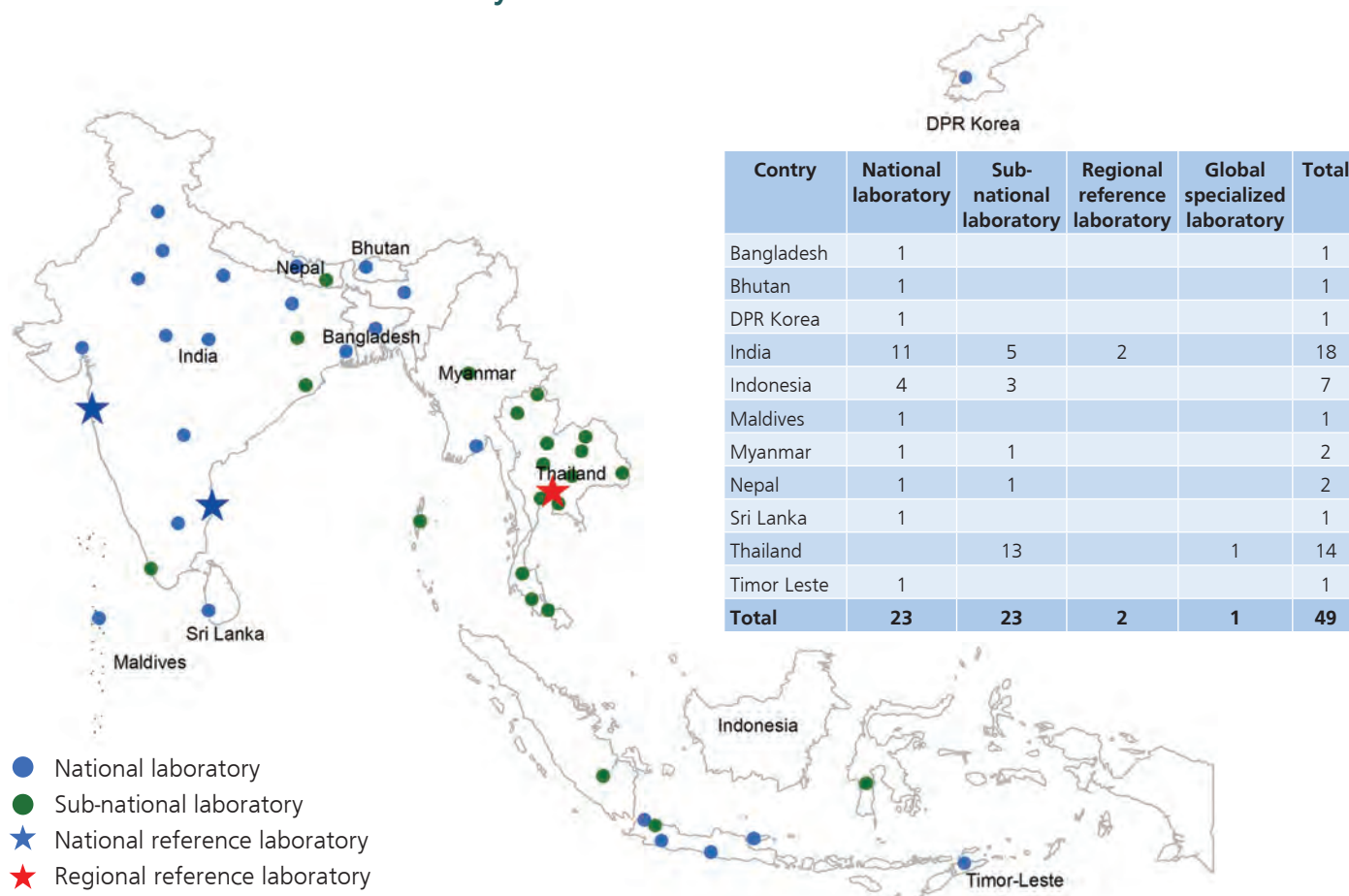


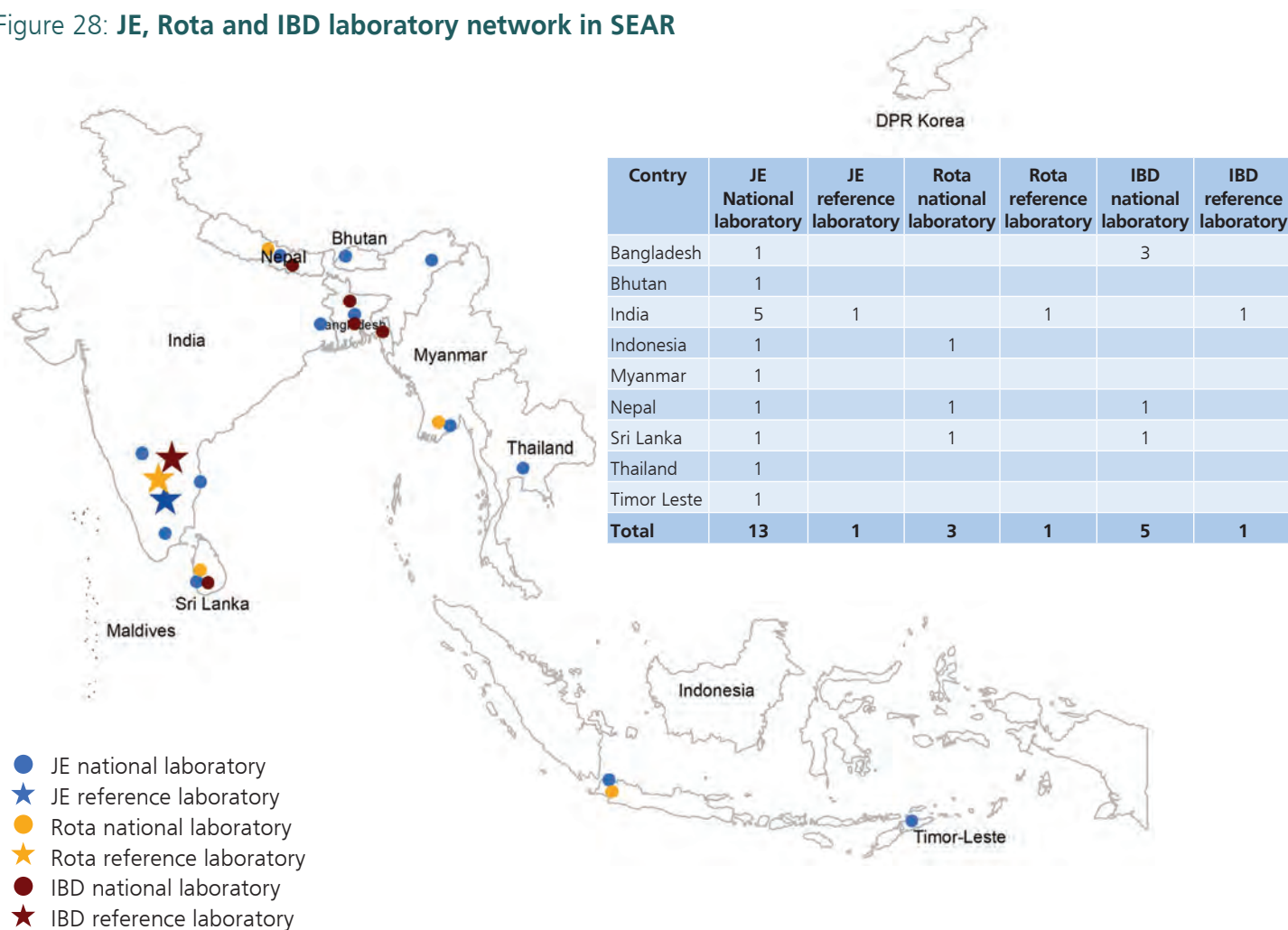
Figure 27: Measles and rubella laboratory network in SEAR



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Figure 28: JE, Rota and IBD laboratory network in SEAR





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### **For contact or feedback**

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