

**SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE. Characteristics of rubella supplementary immunization activities,\* by country and year — World Health Organization South-East Asia Region, 2013–2021**

| Country                       | Year | Rubella-containing vaccine used | SIA type                | SIA extent                        | Target age group            | Population reached in targeted age group | Administrative coverage, % |
|-------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Bangladesh                    | 2014 | MR                              | Catch-up <sup>†</sup>   | National                          | 9 m–15 y                    | 53,644,603                               | >100 <sup>§</sup>          |
|                               | 2016 | MR                              | Mop up <sup>¶</sup>     | Subnational                       | 9 m–5 y                     | 100,863                                  | >100 <sup>§</sup>          |
|                               | 2017 | MR                              | Follow-up <sup>**</sup> | Subnational                       | 9 m–5 y                     | 1,553,791                                | >100 <sup>§</sup>          |
|                               | 2017 | MR                              | Mop up <sup>¶</sup>     | Subnational                       | 6 m–<15 y                   | 136,114                                  | >100 <sup>§</sup>          |
|                               | 2017 | MR                              | Mop up <sup>¶</sup>     | Subnational                       | 6 m–<15 y                   | 353,790                                  | >100 <sup>§</sup>          |
|                               | 2020 | MR                              | ORI <sup>**</sup>       | Subnational                       | 6 m–10 y                    | 293,017                                  | >100 <sup>§</sup>          |
| Bhutan                        | 2016 | MR                              | High Risk               | Subnational                       | Not Specified <sup>§§</sup> | 418                                      | 100                        |
|                               | 2017 | MR                              | Follow-up <sup>**</sup> | National                          | 9 m–40 y                    | 263,337                                  | 99                         |
|                               | 2018 | MR                              | Catch-up <sup>†</sup>   | National                          | 9 m–40 y                    | 14,698                                   | 15                         |
|                               | 2019 | MR                              | Selective               | High risk                         | 9 m–45 y                    | 658                                      | 100                        |
| Burma (Myanmar) <sup>¶¶</sup> | 2015 | MR                              | Catch-up <sup>†</sup>   | National                          | 9 m–15 y                    | 13,202,239                               | 94                         |
|                               | 2019 | MR                              | Follow-up <sup>**</sup> | Subnational                       | 9 m–15 y                    | 4,067,642                                | 96                         |
| DPR Korea                     | 2019 | MR                              | Catch-up <sup>†</sup>   | National                          | 9 m–14 y                    | 5,855,545                                | 100                        |
|                               | 2019 | MR                              | Catch-up <sup>†</sup>   | National                          | 15–18 y F                   | 533,115                                  | 99                         |
| India                         | 2015 | MR                              | Mop up <sup>¶</sup>     | Sub national                      | 9 m–15 y                    | 890,070                                  | 97                         |
|                               | 2017 | MR                              | Catch-up <sup>†</sup>   | Roll over national <sup>***</sup> | 9 m–15 y                    | 65,644,000                               | 97                         |
|                               | 2018 | MR                              | Catch-up <sup>†</sup>   | Roll over national <sup>***</sup> | 9 m–15 y                    | 176,146,000                              | 97                         |
|                               | 2019 | MR                              | Catch-up <sup>†</sup>   | Roll over national <sup>***</sup> | 9 m–15 y                    | 61,237,000                               | 100                        |
| Indonesia                     | 2017 | MR                              | Catch-up <sup>†</sup>   | Roll over national <sup>***</sup> | 9 m–15 y                    | 35,307,150                               | 101 <sup>§</sup>           |
|                               | 2017 | MR                              | Catch-up <sup>†</sup>   | Roll over national <sup>***</sup> | 9 m–15 y                    | 23,453,880                               | 101 <sup>§</sup>           |
|                               | 2021 | MR                              | Catch-up <sup>†</sup>   | National                          | 9 m–10y                     | 16,555,756                               | 61.2                       |
|                               | 2021 | MR                              | Catch-up <sup>†</sup>   | National                          | 9 m–5 y                     | 8,593,133                                | 91.1                       |
| Maldives                      | 2017 | MR                              | Catch-up <sup>†</sup>   | National                          | 8 y–14 y                    | 1,639                                    | 77                         |
|                               | 2017 | MR                              | Catch-up <sup>†</sup>   | National                          | 15 y–25 y                   | 46,613                                   | 76                         |
| Nepal                         | 2015 | MR                              | Follow-up <sup>**</sup> | Subnational                       | 6 m–5 y                     | 455,313                                  | 91                         |
|                               | 2016 | MR                              | Follow-up <sup>**</sup> | National                          | 9 m–59 m                    | 2,526,938                                | >100 <sup>§</sup>          |
|                               | 2020 | MR                              | Follow-up <sup>**</sup> | National                          | 9 m–59 m                    | 3,039,420                                | >100 <sup>§</sup>          |
| Thailand                      | 2015 | MR                              | Follow-up <sup>**</sup> | National                          | 2.5 y–7 y                   | 2,236,559                                | 88                         |
|                               | 2018 | MR/MMR                          | Selective               | National                          | 9 m–12 y                    | 130,137                                  | 66                         |
|                               | 2019 | MR/MMR                          | Selective               | National                          | 1–12 y                      | 460,490                                  | 74                         |
|                               | 2020 | MR                              | High risk               | National                          | 20 y–40 y                   | 198,769                                  | 44                         |
|                               | 2021 | MR                              | High risk               | Subnational                       | 20 y–40 y                   | 57,602                                   | 15                         |
| Timor-Leste                   | 2015 | MR                              | Catch-up <sup>†</sup>   | National                          | 6 m–15 y                    | 486,777                                  | 97                         |
|                               | 2018 | MR                              | Follow-up <sup>**</sup> | National                          | 9 m–59 m                    | 135,788                                  | 95                         |
| <b>South-East Asia Region</b> |      |                                 |                         |                                   |                             | <b>514,373,886</b>                       | <b>91</b>                  |

**Abbreviations:** MR = measles and rubella vaccine; MMR = measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine; m = month; y = year; F = Female.

Data available at <https://immunizationdata.who.int/>

\* Rubella SIAs use MR or MMR vaccine.

<sup>†</sup> A catch-up SIA targets all children aged 9 months–14 years to eliminate susceptibility to rubella virus in the general population and is followed by introduction of rubella vaccine.

<sup>§</sup> Values >100% indicate that the intervention reached more persons than the estimated target population. The numerator was the total children vaccinated, and the denominator was the estimated target calculated for vaccination.

<sup>¶</sup> Mop up SIAs are periodic intensification of routine immunization where a subset of population in a given year that has missed vaccine during routine immunization are given rubella vaccine to close the immunity gap.

<sup>\*\*</sup> A follow-up SIA is a periodic SIA that targets all children born since the last SIA. Generally, follow-up SIAs are conducted nationwide every 2–4 years and target children aged 9–59 months; the goal of follow-up SIAs is to eliminate any rubella or measles virus susceptibility that has developed in recent birth cohorts and to protect children who did not respond to the first rubella vaccination.

<sup>††</sup> ORI is outbreak response immunization conducted in response to a laboratory confirmed outbreak of rubella with an aim to prevent further transmission of the virus and stop the outbreak at the earliest.

<sup>§§</sup> A high-risk approach of SIA was conducted in Bhutan, targeting elderly population who might have missed previous vaccination of rubella in childhood and could remain susceptible; this was an intensified effort to accelerate rubella elimination in the country.

<sup>¶¶</sup> *MMWR* uses the U.S. Department of State's short-form name "Burma"; WHO uses "Myanmar."

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Roll over national indicates that the SIA was conducted at national level but took multiple years to complete.