



USAID | INDONESIA

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Expansion of Xpert diagnostic technology has increased MDR TB diagnoses in 30 provinces.

USAID supports the GOI's participation in the Global Health Security Agenda to accelerate progress toward a world safe from infectious diseases

USAID helped 150 hospitals and 300 clinics meet national standards for lifesaving interventions such as management of maternal and newborn complications.

Health Programs

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) collaborates with the Government of Indonesia (GOI) and other partners to reduce the threat of infectious disease and to reduce preventable deaths, particularly among mothers and newborns. These efforts are in line with the larger U.S. goal of advancing Indonesia's national and global development.

USAID supports Indonesia's efforts to meet both the Millennium and Sustainable Development Goals for health. USAID has programs in maternal and child health, infectious diseases including tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, pandemic threats, and neglected tropical diseases; and water and sanitation. On behalf of the American people, USAID improves lives and accelerates progress around the world. In FY 2015, USAID's budget for health programs in Indonesia was nearly \$60 million.

CURRENT PROGRAMS

REDUCING PREVENTABLE DEATHS, ESPECIALLY IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Indonesia's newborn mortality rate has not declined in 10 years, with an estimated 80,000 newborn deaths annually; and Indonesia will not achieve its 2015 Millennium Development Goal target for maternal mortality, which has been increasing. USAID's maternal and child health program helps mothers at the moment of delivery when they need it the most. With appropriate referral, access to social health insurance, and improved care at health facilities, the lives of mothers and newborns with complications can be saved. USAID's program works with the GOI at every level, the private sector, professional associations, civil society organizations (CSOs), as well as leading Indonesian organizations like Muhammadiyah and Budi Kemuliaan Health Foundation to build sustainable local responses and health systems by mentoring health practitioners on improved management and responses to complications during and after childbirth.

USAID supports the GOI's national health insurance program with technical assistance and practical research to provide feedback for improvement. USAID works with UNICEF in eastern Indonesia to improve maternal and newborn care and prevent malaria in pregnancy. USAID co-chairs the Family Planning 2020 country engagement working group, made up of public and private sector stakeholders, which advocates for an improved national family planning program. USAID also supports ongoing polio surveillance.

CONTROLLING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Tuberculosis: Every year in Indonesia, there is one million new TB cases and 100,000 TB-related deaths. Cases of multi-drug resistant TB (MDR TB) are on the rise. USAID partners with Indonesia's National TB Program to improve case detection and treatment; improve laboratory services; expand the number of multi-drug resistant TB treatment facilities; and enable the quality and supply of drugs. In 2012 USAID introduced Xpert technology that diagnoses multi-drug resistant TB in hours instead of months, which has greatly increased the number of people being put on treatment. Working with NGOs, our projects strengthen community support for TB patients by combating the social stigma they face. USAID is also providing technical assistance to Indonesian drug manufacturers to seek World Health Organization (WHO) pre-qualification for domestic production of TB drugs.

HIV/AIDS: Indonesia is experiencing a rapidly growing HIV epidemic with an estimated 691,040 people living with HIV. The epidemic is concentrated among at-risk groups, including people who inject drugs, sex workers and their clients, men who have sex with men, and transgender people. The exception is Papua, where the prevalence rate is 15 times higher than the national rate. USAID provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH) to accelerate the use of effective prevention measures, and to increase use of strategic information to respond to the epidemic. USAID also helps CSOs increase their technical and organizational capacity to expand the reach of HIV and AIDS health services.

Pandemic Threats: Indonesia is considered a hotspot for emerging diseases due to its climate, biodiversity, the close interaction of humans with animals, deforestation, and land-use changes. Indonesia has one of the highest numbers of human cases and fatality rates from avian influenza virus (H5N1) in the world. During the avian influenza crisis from 2005-2010, USAID in collaboration with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) supported the GOI to significantly reduce poultry outbreaks and helped bring the crisis under control. Additionally, through the WHO, USAID supports the MOH and others to integrate human and animal surveillance, and to strengthen the health system to control acute respiratory infections (ARI) detection and response.

USAID helps the GOI to identify risks and respond to potentially dangerous pathogens in animals before they become threats to human health, including support for globally important research and surveillance. Building on avian influenza, Emerging Pandemic Threats (EPT) and other programs, USAID has been working with the GOI since 2014 as part of a global effort to manage infectious disease threats and to promote global health security as an international priority. Under this framework USAID will continue to partner under the GOI's leadership of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA), including implementation of the eleven GHSA Action Packages.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD): More than 86 million people – about 1/3 of Indonesia's population – are estimated to be at risk for lymphatic filariasis, and intestinal worms are endemic nationally. USAID supports the GOI to map the disease burden, develop national strategies for their elimination, and supports community-based campaigns that provided preventive chemotherapy to 186 million people in 50 districts in FY 2015. In addition to USAID's close partnership with the GOI's National NTD Program, USAID maintains strong relationships with the private sector, local and international NGOs, WHO, and universities.

INCREASING ACCESS TO SAFE WATER AND SANITATION

USAID supports the GOI's strategy to increase access to clean water and improved sanitation, with an emphasis on reaching poor and vulnerable people in urban areas to reduce diarrhea and other waterborne illnesses. USAID helps to improve governance within public and private water utilities and increase demand for, and access to, basic sanitation in communities. Our projects partner with local banks to provide microfinance loans to poor families in order to pay for water installation fees, one of the major barriers to water access. Poor communities have reduced the cost of water by 32% through our programs.

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Front photos: Woman being tested for lymphatic filariasis in a community health center, and a mobile midwife checking a newly born baby.

