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GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY: PREVENT, DETECT, AND RESPOND TO OUTBREAKS

Indonesia has been one of the hardest-hit countries in Southeast Asia from COVID-19 and is a hotspot for infectious diseases. The United States strengthens Indonesia's ability to prevent and detect dangerous pathogens in animals before they threaten human health and improves response when outbreaks occur.

Indonesia is also second worldwide for confirmed bird flu A(H5N1) human cases, with a history of severe bird flu outbreaks as well as rampant anthrax, rabies, and leptospirosis. Each outbreak increases the risk for pandemics in humans, but combating such diseases at the source can save lives, avert disaster, and save billions of dollars in the event of outbreaks.

USAID GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY (GHS) PROGRAM

The USAID GHS Program complements and strengthens the Government of Indonesia's efforts to minimize the risk and impact of emerging diseases and pandemics by pre-empting outbreaks and enhancing its ability to prevent, detect, and respond to disease threats (a key objective of the Global Health Security Agenda). USAID's partnership with Indonesia in this area is anchored in One Health, an

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approach that optimizes health outcomes by recognizing how human, animal, and environmental health intertwine and overlap.

USAID GHS supports programs, policies and systems that enable better communication and information exchange among these three sectors. This helps Indonesia put proven prevention practices into place, such as farm biosecurity, while also improving surveillance nationally and at the community level, and strengthening laboratory diagnostics and safety. USAID GHS also supports a network of 20 Indonesian universities providing cutting edge training to the next generation of practitioners and leaders. To carry out the program, USAID partners with the United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the Infectious Disease Detection and Surveillance project, the Indonesia One Health University Network, the International Federation of the Red Cross, and the soon to be launched the Transformational Strategies for Farm Output Risk Mitigation project (led by Cargill).

RESULTS

Among its achievements to date, the USAID GHS Program has:

- Bolstered Indonesia's pandemic response by supporting seven animal health labs to meet rigorous international standards to test human samples for COVID-19;
- Provided training and response plans which have been adapted by the Ministry of Health;
- Mobilized 8,930 community volunteers and cadres for risk communication and surveillance;
- Expanded more than 180 lab networks to facilitate sample transport and diagnostics; and
- Conducted 25 university and in-service training sessions and seminars.

Moving forward, USAID GHS will further support Indonesia's animal and human health laboratory systems to more accurately detect key viruses and pathogens to identify and track priority diseases. The program will also continue helping Indonesia implement the One Health National Guidelines, which clarify who does what at the national and local levels before, during, and after an outbreak.

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