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For more than 50 years, CDC has collaborated with the Government of Indonesia, including the Ministry of Health (MOH), the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and other partners to build effective public health collaboration and partnerships to detect, prevent, and respond to global public health threats. By leveraging CDC's longstanding relationship and unique scientific and technical capacities, Indonesia continues to prevent dangerous and costly health threats by stopping diseases at their source. CDC's work aims to protect the health of Americans and support public health around the world.

## KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS



- Modernized the national influenza monitoring data collection system, including improved multisectoral information sharing. These initiatives motivated the subnational government to commit to addressing challenges posed by avian influenza, a disease that poses risks to both animal and human populations
- Supported the development of a surveillance toolkit and evaluation methods to routinely improve timeliness of detecting and reporting an outbreak



- Supported the design and launch of a new national public health laboratory system, including more than 10,400 laboratories organized in 5 tiers and 11 regions



- Supported more than 900 public health professionals to earn Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) degrees through training given by the MOH and 7 universities
- Developed and disseminated online courses about frontline surveillance skills and laboratory worker safety through the Government of Indonesia's learning platform, aiming to reach over 35,000 health workers across the country and its over 17,000 islands



- Supported the MOH in strengthening the national influenza surveillance system, including improvements to influenza testing in selected laboratories

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES SURVEILLANCE AND LABORATORY SYSTEMS

CDC works with the Government of Indonesia to help build surveillance and laboratory capacity to detect, analyze, and respond to infectious disease threats. This helps improve the health of communities and reduces the chances of outbreaks becoming epidemics that could affect global populations. Diseases of focus for this work include influenza, anthrax, dengue, malaria, rotavirus, polio, measles, rubella, and more.

### WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

CDC supports the Government of Indonesia by empowering its workforce. FETP provides epidemiology training to public health professionals to identify and contain outbreaks before they become epidemics. FETP participants develop the skills to gather and turn critical data into evidence-based action. The Indonesia FETP includes 2-year advanced training master's program hosted at 7 universities.

CDC initiated the basic mandatory training approach through the online platform to reach standardized knowledge of the laboratory workforce at 10,400 laboratories. CDC also supports surveillance and laboratory skills training programs to build capacities for the latest and most accessible methods to detect priority diseases. In addition, CDC provides extended training opportunities in country and across the region to MOH staff on public health emergency response strategies.

### VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES

CDC supports the Government of Indonesia to strengthen country-wide vaccine-preventable disease detection, surveillance, outbreak response, and vaccine delivery. This work reduces the risk of vaccine-preventable disease burden in Indonesia. It also reduces the risk of travelers carrying diseases to other countries.

The goals of CDC support to Indonesia include:

- Maintaining a polio-free status
- Accelerating measles and rubella elimination
- Expanding access to vaccines that the Government of Indonesia recently introduced, including vaccines for human papillomavirus, Japanese encephalitis, rotavirus, pneumococcal disease, and influenza
- Ensuring readiness for vaccination in public health emergencies, with particular emphasis on reaching under-immunized populations
- Improving routine immunization coverage across the country

### INFLUENZA

CDC supports the MOH to strengthen capacities to prevent, detect, and respond to influenza at the national, provincial, and district levels. The four main components of this program include initiatives to:

- Strengthen the National Influenza Surveillance System, including influenza testing laboratories capacity
- Modernize data collection systems and enhance data quality management, including integration and interoperability between human and animal surveillance systems
- Improve influenza pandemic preparedness and response in the sub national level
- Generate evidence to increase the seasonal influenza vaccination coverage to protect healthcare workers

The proactive approach ensures coordinated support. With strategic collaboration, CDC's work aligns with national influenza strategies. The MOH plans to ensure the sustainability of the influenza program in Indonesia thereby enhancing contributions to global health security.

