



Millennium Challenge Corporation Indonesia Immunization Project Activity

JUNE 2007

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of the MCC Indonesia Immunization Project is to rapidly increase the routine immunization coverage rate among infants, thereby enabling Indonesia to score above the median on MCC's Immunization Coverage indicator

PROJECT COMPONENTS

Project consists of technical assistance provided through a contract with the Partnership for Child Health Care, Inc. (PCHC). The PCHC employs expatriate and local technical experts in the areas of immunization, community involvement, public outreach, logistics, and training in close collaboration with the Government of Indonesia Ministry of Health Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

BACKGROUND

In the late 1980s, Indonesia's Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) recorded high child immunization coverage levels. In 1990, Indonesia exceeded the international "Universal Child Immunization" (UCI) target of protecting at least 80% of all children with basic EPI vaccines before their first birthday. In 1997, Indonesia experienced the beginning of a turbulent period with the Asia financial crisis, the end of the Soeharto government, and the decentralization of key government services from the central level to more than 440 district governments. These changes impacted the immunization program as reflected in the rapid deterioration in the performance indicators.

Data for the 2002-2003 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) showed that only 52% of children were immunized at that time against the six major diseases targeted by EPI. During the same period, the UCI coverage rate declined from 85% to 44%. The impact on the incidence of vaccine preventable diseases soon followed with increased cases of diphtheria, measles, pertussis and tetanus from 2001-2004. In 2005, a major wild polio virus outbreak reversed the gains earned over the past ten years. The formerly high-performing immunization program had fallen to dangerously low levels, leaving many infants and young children seriously exposed to risks of disease and death.

TOTAL PROJECT SIZE

The MCC Indonesia Immunization Project comprises a US\$20 million grant over two years providing technical assistance to the Government of Indonesia Expanded Program on Immunization and is being implemented by the Partnership for Child Health Care, Inc.

PROJECT FOCUS

The technical assistance is designed to assist the government of Indonesia to rapidly increase routine immunization coverage rates among infants. Specific areas of assistance include:

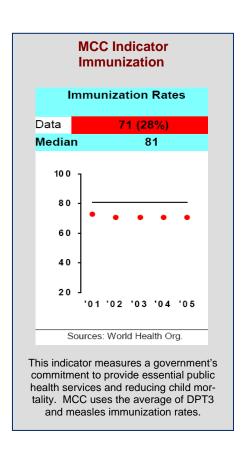
- Providing technical assistance for developing revised national immunization strategies for routine services;
- Increasing commitment from policy makers at national, provincial and district levels; and
- Building capacity of immunization health staff in both public and private sectors.

With a two-year timeframe, this program is considered as urgent where every effort will be made to produce solid and sustainable improvements in performance as rapidly as possible.





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Contact Information

MCC Threshold Program USAID/Indonesia

Jason K. Singer Director Tel: 3435-9387

Email: jsinger@usaid.gov

Paul Simonett

Senior Rule of Law Advisor

Tel: 3435-9475

Email: psimonett@usaid.gov

Greg D. Adams

Team Leader - Immunization

Tel: 3435-9362

Email: gadams@usaid.gov

http://indonesia.usaid.gov

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The Partnership for Child Health Care, Inc. (PCHC) will work with provincial and district health offices to rapidly increase DTP and measles immunization coverage in as many provinces and districts as is necessary to propel the national MCC Immunization indicator to 80.5% or higher. All project work will be geared toward achieving this objective. At the same time, PCHC has committed to building Indonesia's capacity to sustain routine immunization coverage well beyond the life of the project.

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

To achieve the ambitious MCC immunization coverage goal, PCHC must focus in those provinces and districts with the greatest numbers of underimmunized children. Based on discussions with the National EPI Manager and detailed analysis of available provincial and district immunization rates, the project will work intensively in the most heavily populated provinces over the life of the project. The selected provinces include: North Sumatra, West Java, East Java, Central Java, Banten, DKI Jakarta and South Sulawesi. In 2006, these provinces alone contained approximately 3.05 million (62%) of Indonesia's 4.9 million children under 12 months of age, and as many as 1.6 million children who had not received either measles or the full DTP vaccination series before their first birthday.