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SCALING UP INDONESIA'S INTEGRATED PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

CONTEXT

The decentralization of Indonesia's primary health care system has resulted in uneven access and inconsistent quality of care for a population that is spread across nearly 6,000 inhabited islands. The United States and Indonesia are committed to strengthening the primary health care system by scaling up Indonesia's integrated primary health care model, *Integrasi Layanan Primer* (ILP).

Throughout the country, 10,260 government-mandated community health centers (known as *Puskesmas*) and their auxiliary health centers (known as *Pustu*), 30,000 integrated service posts (known as *Posyandu*), and 1.5 million community health workers support 83,000 villages across Indonesia. However, poverty, weak infrastructure, and the vast geographical extent of the country complicate the delivery of equitable and quality health services. As a result, Indonesia is transforming its primary health care system by focusing on health promotion and prevention throughout the life cycle, bringing services closer to communities through stronger provider networks, and strengthening local area monitoring at the village level.

USAID MOMENTUM COUNTRY AND GLOBAL LEADERSHIP (MCGL)

USAID MCGL supports the transformation of Indonesia's primary health care services through the scale up of ILP. MCGL is one of three USAID activities that focuses on strengthening the primary health care system in Indonesia. USAID's primary health care programs advance:

- Sustainable access to quality service delivery across the life cycle by improving the capacity of community health centers and their networks of village-based health offices;
- Understanding of ILP topics at the provincial and district levels, such as telemedicine, facilitative supervision, performance-based incentives for community health workers, and public/private provider networks via learning labs; and
- Performance of the health system and ILP by strengthening community engagement and social accountability, local governance of ILP systems, and the quality and utilization of data for decision making.

USAID MCGL supports the roll-out of the MOH's ILP in 66 districts and cities across North Sumatra, Banten, East Java, South Sulawesi, and East Nusa Tenggara provinces.

KEY RESULTS

In 2021-2023, prior to the implementation of ILP, USAID MCGL supported maternal and neonatal service delivery, helping lower the rate of maternal mortality from childbirth complications from 1.23 percent in 2021 to 0.46 percent by 2023. The activity enhanced the quality of care among mothers and babies across 341 health facilities, and strengthened the capacity of 8,529 health workers to provide maternal and neonatal health care in alignment with national standards.

From 2023-2026, USAID MCGL will work with at least 241 *Puskesmas*, 260 *Pustu*, and 1,391 *Posyandu* to scale up ILP and eventually improve maternal and newborn health outcomes.

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