

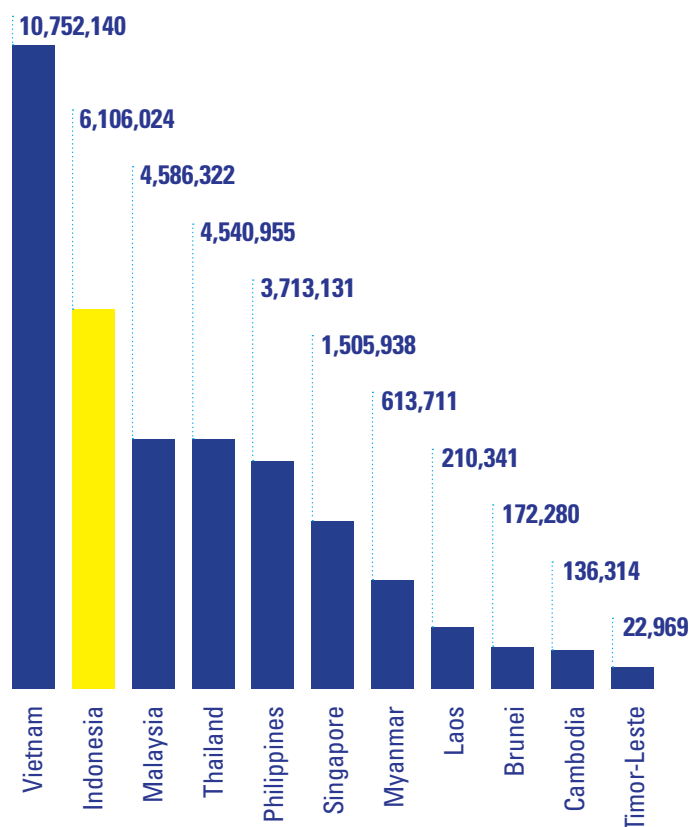
Impact of COVID-19 on maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health in Indonesia

COVID-19 situation

Total confirmed cases age 0-5	Total confirmed cases age 6-18
195,222 children	667,533 children

- Indonesia has one of the highest number of COVID-19 cases in Southeast Asia. **As of August 2022, children under the age of 18 years recorded 1,887 of deaths.**
- Within a month of the first COVID-19 case detected in March 2020, cases were **identified across all 34 provinces** from densely populated cities to remote rural areas.
- Large scale physical distancing measures and movement restrictions** to prevent the spread of COVID-19, were applied from March 2020 intermittently nationwide.
- The Government launched a COVID-19 vaccine campaign in January 2021** for priority groups and expanded it to the broader public, followed by booster shots from August 2021.
- Two-dose coverage of COVID-19 vaccine of **children aged 12-17 (26.7 million) was 83% and that of children aged 6-11 (26.4 million) was 66%** by August 2022.

COVID-19 Cases - Cumulative Total in Southeast Asia



Impact of COVID-19 on maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health

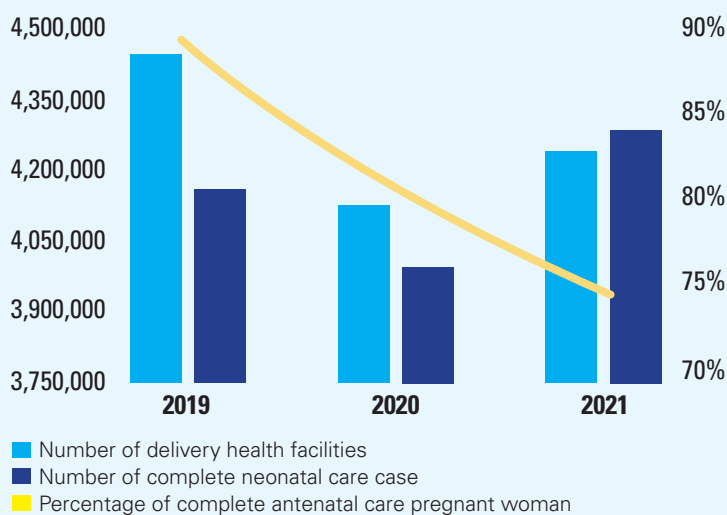
The impact of COVID-19 on the health of children, pregnant women and mothers is of serious concern, with decreases in essential health services.

- Health workers reported disruptions of health services at village health posts and other primary health facilities, including immunization, child growth and development monitoring, antenatal care (ANC) services, Vitamin A distribution and home visits.
- Community safety concerns (64%), physical distancing measures (46%), health workers concerns (43%) and health workers' illness (3%) were reasons for closures of health facilities.
- A decreasing trend was recorded for coverage of ANC services, while an increasing trend was observed in maternal mortality from 2019 to 2021.
- Malaria testing fell from 2.8 million cases in 2019 1.8 million in 2020 and 2 million in 2021, due to major reductions in malaria testing in fixed health facilities and in mass screenings and treatment.
- Detection rates of under-five children with pneumonia decreased from 2019 to 2021, while service coverages of under five children with diarrhoea showed a decreasing trend as well from 2019 to 2021.
- 23% (n=54) of surveyed adolescents/young people by U-report felt more distant from families due to the pandemic, with the majority of them (82%) responded that this distance negatively affected their mental health.
- Nearly 66% (n=123) of surveyed adolescents/young people by U-report felt that their mental health was negatively affected.
- Prevalence of tobacco use among children under 18 years stagnated each year from 2019 to 2021 (3.9, 3.8 and 3.7 per cent, respectively).

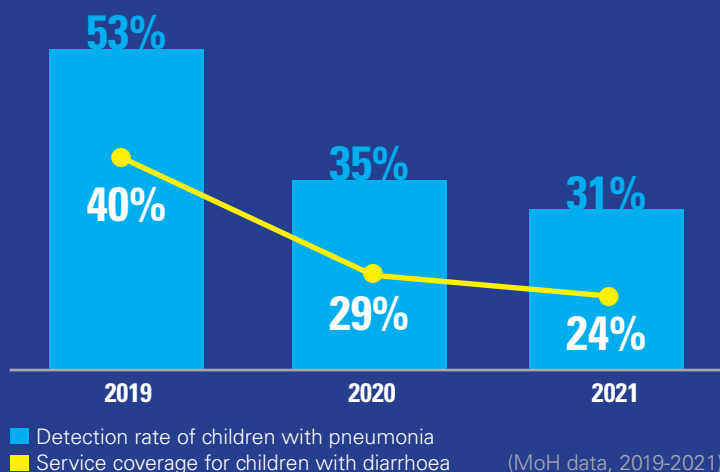


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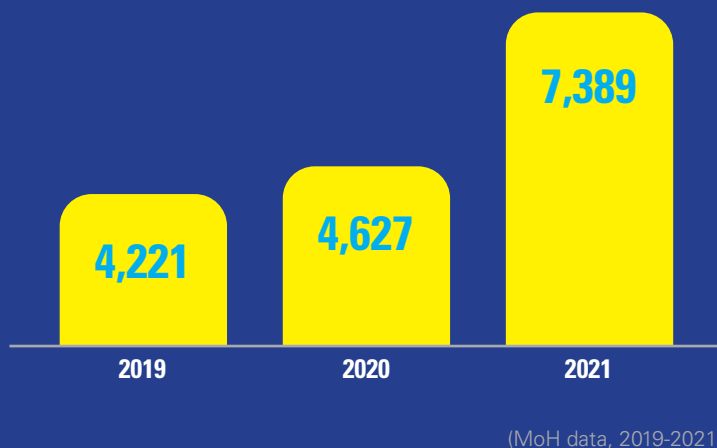
Maternal and Newborn Health Indicators



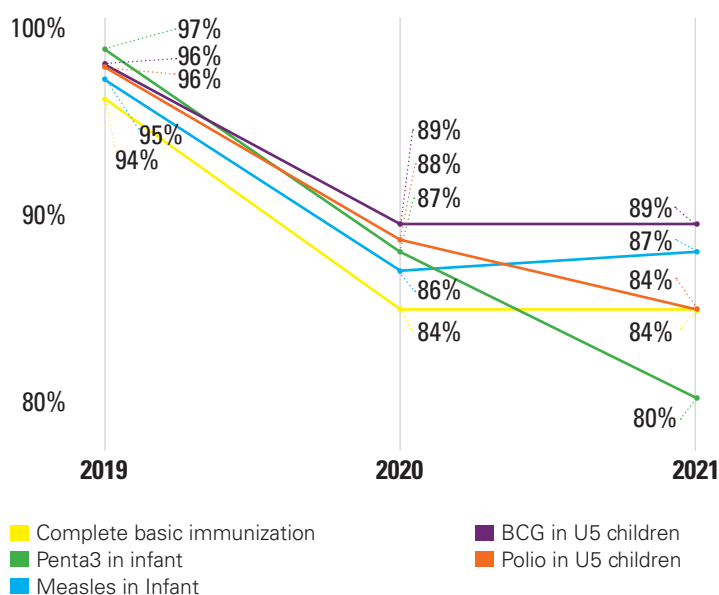
Child Health Indicators



Number of Maternal Deaths



Routine Immunization Coverage



(eJRF [Joint Reporting Form] as of 20 June 2022 and MoH data, 2019-2021)

Impact on routine immunization services

Immunization services were interrupted due to stock-out of routine vaccines and personal protection equipment, inadequate understanding of the government guidance, high risk of local transmission of COVID-19, limited number of dedicated vaccinators who were further diverted to tackle COVID-19 pandemic, transport disruptions due to travel restrictions, and school closures.



More than 70% of service providers reported perceived reluctance by parents and caregivers to bring their children to immunization services from April to November 2021.

In 2020, immunization services were reported as being disrupted in over 90% of posyandu (village health posts) and 65% of puskesmas (health facilities). Children who had not received a single dose of vaccine against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT), increased significantly from 10% in 2019 to 26% in 2021, according to WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage (WUENIC).



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Implications

- The COVID-19 pandemic threatens to erode Indonesia's recent child health and development gains. Immediate effects on an overwhelmed health system were compounded by capacity gaps related to sickness and death among health workers. With high baseline vulnerabilities, including poor hygiene standards, immunity gaps and undernutrition, any decline in essential services risks a spiral of preventable mortality.
- Decreasing trends in reported morbidities such as childhood pneumonia and diarrhea may indicate increases of undetected cases and reduced access to health care services.
- There is a potential risk of vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks if immunization services are not reinforced by strengthening primary health care systems and addressing vaccine hesitancy.
- Overall health and well-being of children will continue to be negatively impacted unless significant investments are made to tackle urgent health issues while strengthening primary health care systems.

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