

24 January 2023

HIGHLIGHTS

- A cumulative number of 16 362 confirmed cases of COVID-19 were reported since the last situation report (20 December 2022). This represents a decrease of approximately 82%. The highest number of new confirmed cases over the past month was reported on 22 December (1123 new cases). A cumulative number of 330 deaths was reported over the past month. The highest number of new deaths was reported on 22 December (22 new deaths).¹
- The trend in the number of weekly new cases and case incidence at the national level was decreasing over the past five weeks (Table 1). During the same period, the nationwide testing rate also decreased. Since the first week of September, the testing rate remains below the benchmark of one person tested per 1000 population per week. As of 22 January, the testing rate was 0.54.

COVID-19 Situation in Indonesia (as of 24 January 2023)



Confirmed cases +
6 728 402



Deaths +
160 793



Recovered cases
6 562 721



People tested
74 013 234



Total vaccinated

Fully vaccinated
175 021 502
(64.8 per 100 total population)

At least one dose
204 201 952
(75.6 per 100 total population)

Table 1. Weekly number of confirmed cases, case incidence and people tested per 1000 population at the national level, as of 22 January 2023².

Dates	Confirmed cases	Case incidence per 100 000 population	People tested per 1000 population
19/12 – 25/12	6527	4.0	0.74
26/12 – 01/01	4057	2.4	0.58
02/01 – 08/01	3365	1.6	0.67
09/01 – 15/01	2540	1.2	0.61
06/01 – 22/01	1979	0.9	0.54

¹ <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran-covid19>

² Source of data: <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

SURVEILLANCE

Case incidence

- The weekly number of new cases has decreased significantly since the last week of December (WHO Situation Report 97). A total number of 1979 new cases were reported during the week of 16 to 22 January. During the same period, the weekly number of deaths was 54. The average daily new cases and deaths over the past seven days was 283 and 8, respectively (Fig. 1)³.

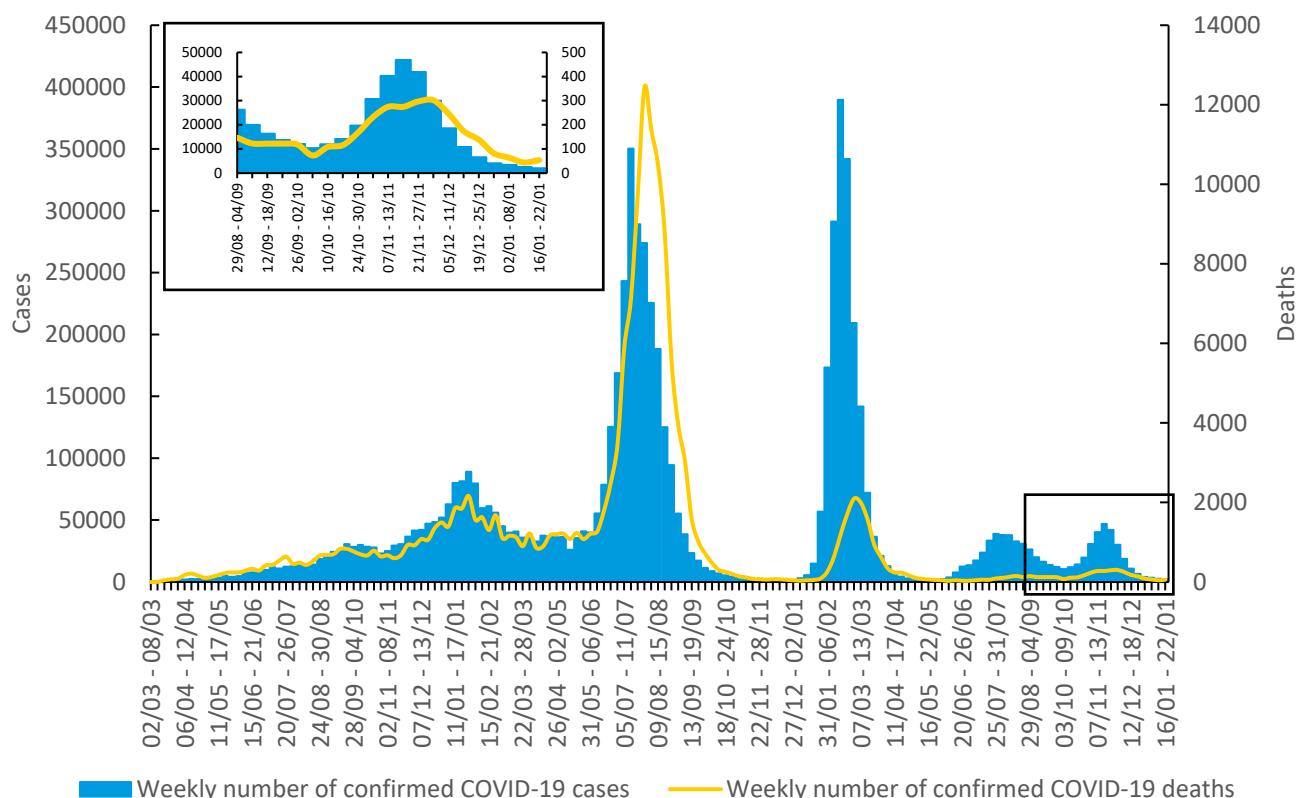


Fig. 1. Weekly number of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths reported in Indonesia, as of 22 January 2023⁴.

- The trend in case incidence has been decreasing over the past two months, both at the national level and in all regions in Indonesia. As of 22 January, the case incidence per

³ Prior to 10 February 2021, SARS-CoV-2 diagnosis was conducted using polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Since this date, confirmed cases also include those tested positive using nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) (e.g. PCR) and antigen-detecting rapid diagnostic test (Ag-RDT). The number of cases reported daily is not equivalent to the number of persons who contracted COVID-19 on that day and might be influenced by the number of people tested on that day (see Fig. 3). Therefore, caution must be taken in interpreting this figure and the epidemiological curve for further analysis, both at the national and subnational level.

⁴ Source of data: <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

100 000 population was 0.9 at the national level;. As of the same date, the case incidence per 100 000 population at the subnational level was 1.4 in Java-Bali; 0.2 in Sumatra; 0.5 in Kalimantan; 0.4 in Sulawesi; and 0.3 in Nusa Tenggara-Maluku-Papua (Fig. 2). Details on incidence for each province are available [here](#).

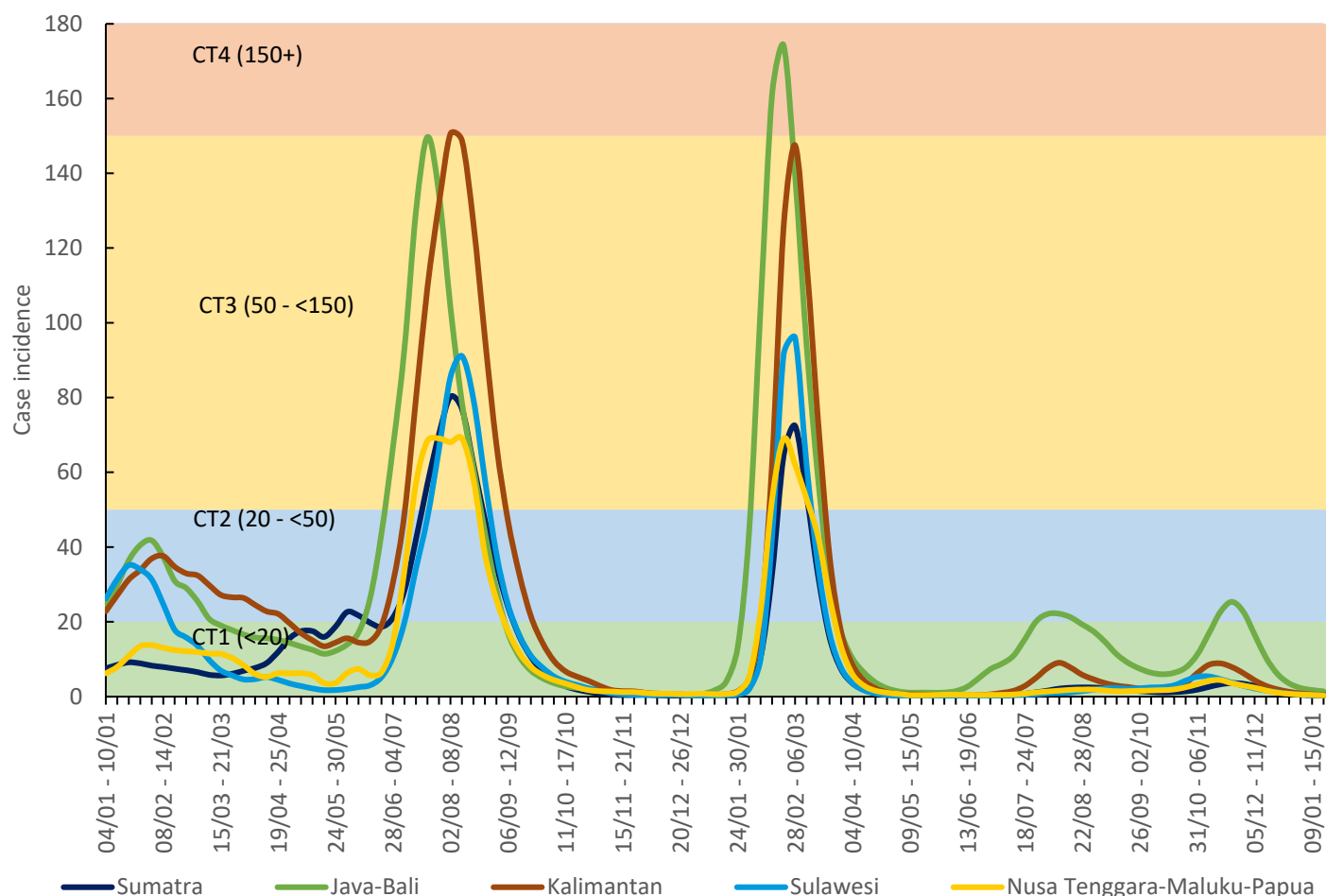
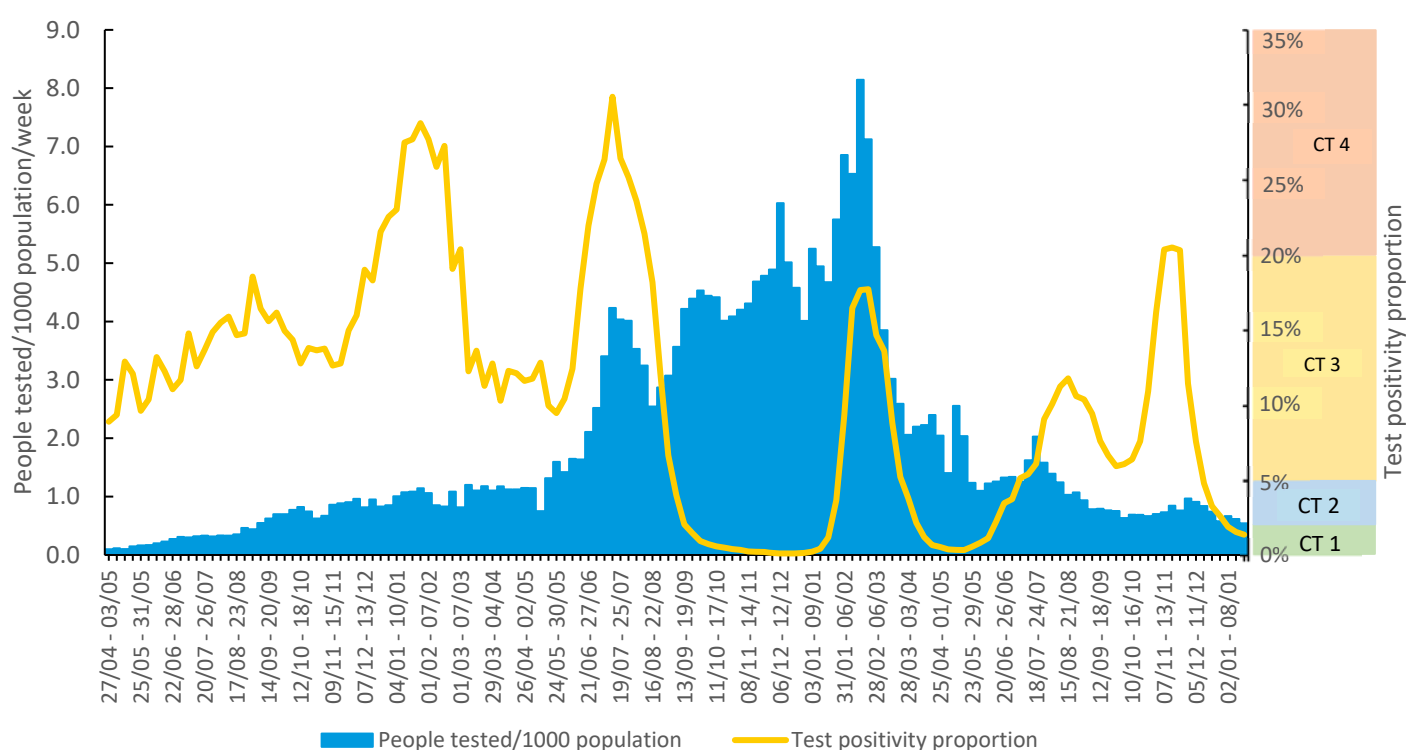


Fig. 2. Incidence of COVID-19 cases per 100 000 population per week averaged over a two-week period in five regions in Indonesia (Java-Bali, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara-Maluku-Papua), from 4 January 2021 to 22 January 2023, classified by level of community transmission (CT): CT1: low incidence; CT2: moderate incidence; CT3: high incidence; CT4: very high incidence⁵.

⁵ Source of data: <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

Test positivity proportion

- The trend in nationwide test positivity proportion has been decreasing since the week of 21 to 27 November throughout the end of 2022. During the week of 16 to 22 January, the test positivity proportion continued to decline to 1.3%. During this period the testing rate remained below the benchmark of one person tested per 1000 population per week (Fig. 3)⁶. Considering that a lower number of tests performed may indicate a lower number of cases detected, it is important that the current trends of reported COVID-19 cases and deaths should be interpreted with caution.



January 2023, classified by level of community transmission (CT): CT1; low incidence (< 2%); CT2: moderate incidence (2% - < 5%); CT3: high incidence (5% - < 20%); CT4: very high incidence (20%+)⁷.

⁶ Caution should be exercised when interpreting the indicator presented in Figure 3 due to limitations listed in the [WHO interim guidance](#). Other epidemiological indicators also need to be evaluated to determine the level of community transmission.

⁷ Source of data: <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

Mortality

- Since the last situation report, the mortality rate has decreased significantly at the national level and in most regions of Indonesia (Fig. 4)⁸. During the week of 16 to 22 January, the number of confirmed deaths per 100 000 population was 0.02 at the national level and Java-Bali region; and 0.01 in Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara-Maluku-Papua regions.

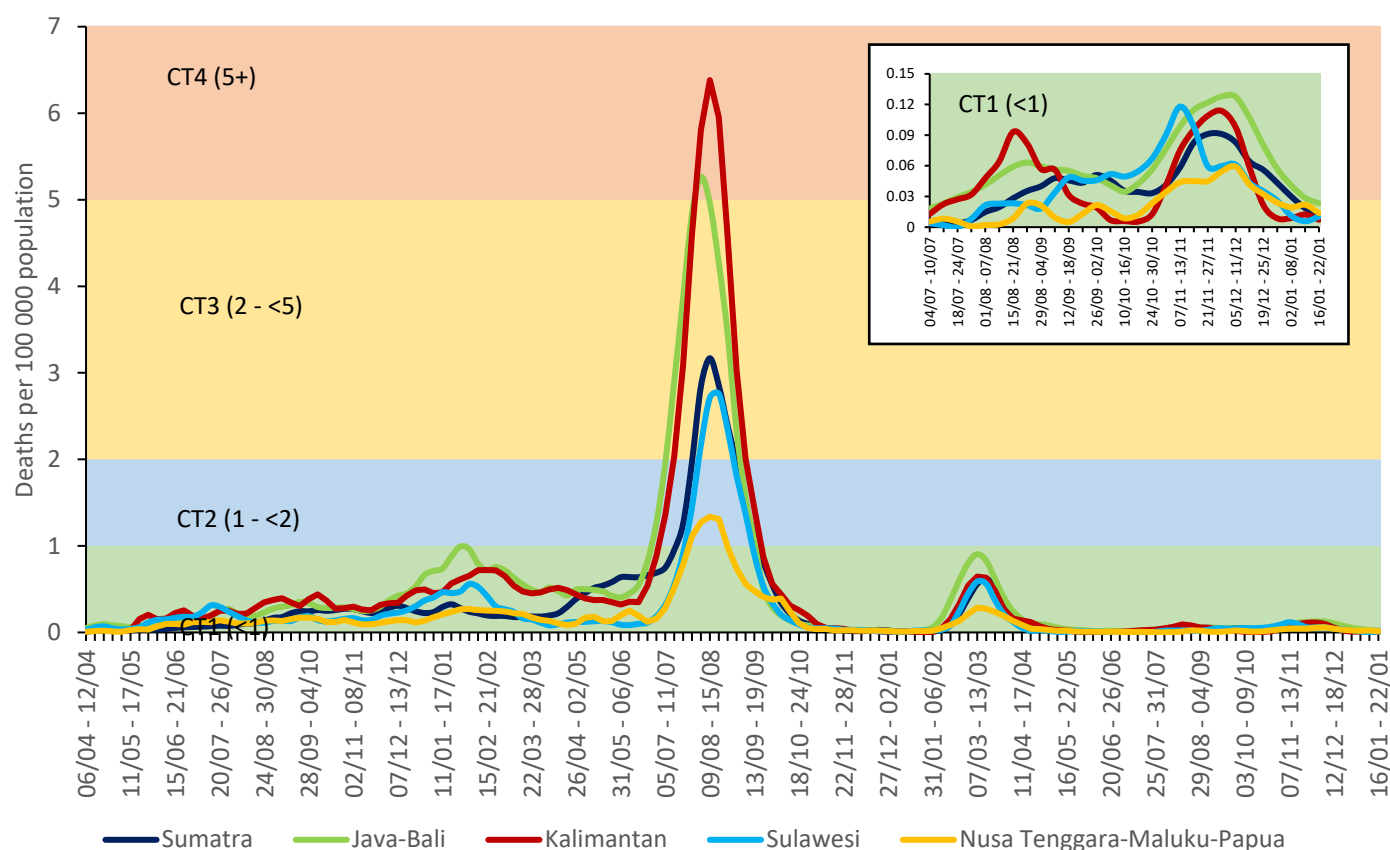


Fig. 4. Weekly number of confirmed COVID-19 deaths per 100 000 populations per week averaged over a two-week period reported at national level and in Java-Bali and non-Java-Bali regions, as of 22 January 2023⁹

⁸ Based on data availability, only confirmed COVID-19 deaths have been included in Figure 4. As per WHO definition, however, death resulting from a clinically compatible illness in a probable or confirmed COVID-19 case is a COVID-19-related death, unless there is a cause of death that cannot be related to COVID-19 (e.g. trauma); there should be no period of complete recovery between the illness and death.

⁹ Source of data: <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

Variants of concern (VOCs) and Omicron

- As of 24 January 2023, Indonesia submitted a total of 46 764 sequences to the Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data (GISAID). The proportion of the sequences and the number of confirmed cases varies between 0.06% and 19.43% (Fig. 5).¹⁰

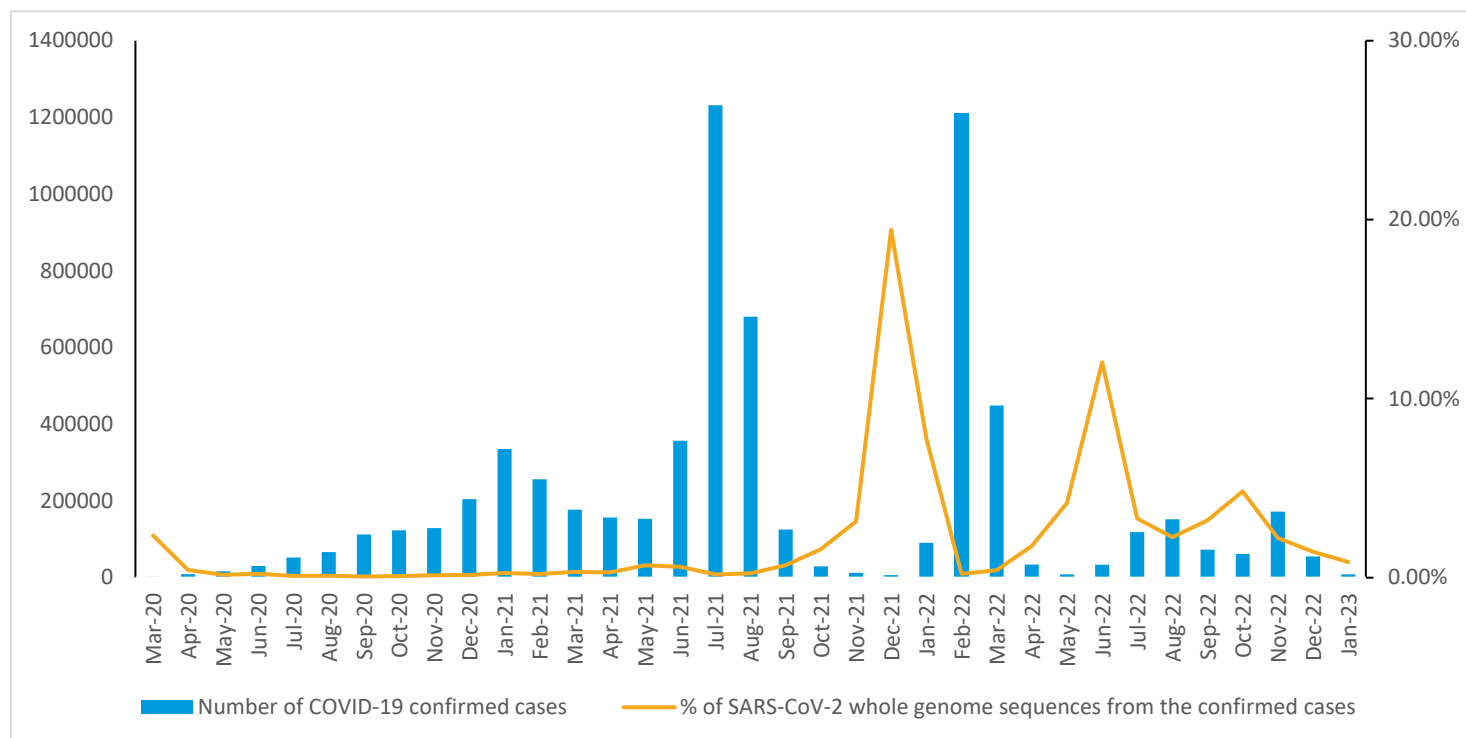


Fig. 5. Monthly proportion of whole genome sequences from confirmed COVID-19 cases reported at national level, from March 2020 to December 2022¹¹. Source of sequences data: Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data (GISAID).

- In line with the global situation, Indonesia reported the lineages of BQ.1.1 and XBB.1 (including one case of XBB.1.5) from most of the sequenced specimens since September 2022 (Fig. 6)¹². Based on the recent available data, BQ.1.1 and XBB.1.5 lineages show enhanced neutralization resistance to sera from vaccinated and SARS-CoV-2-infected participants. Details can be found in [Covid-19 Weekly Epidemiological Update](#) and [Rapid Risk Assessment](#).

¹⁰ The sequences data presented in Figure 5 were retrieved from GISAID on 24 January 2023. The number of SARS-CoV-2 sequences is dynamic and will change when the genomic surveillance laboratory network submits new data to GISAID. Caution is required in interpreting the graph as it depends on the genomic surveillance sampling strategy implemented in the country (e.g. targeted sampling for international travellers, random sampling from the community).

¹¹ Source of data: <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

¹² The data presented in Figure 6 was retrieved from GISAID on 24 January 2023. The number of SARS-CoV-2 sequences is dynamic and will change when the genomic surveillance laboratory network submits new data to GISAID.

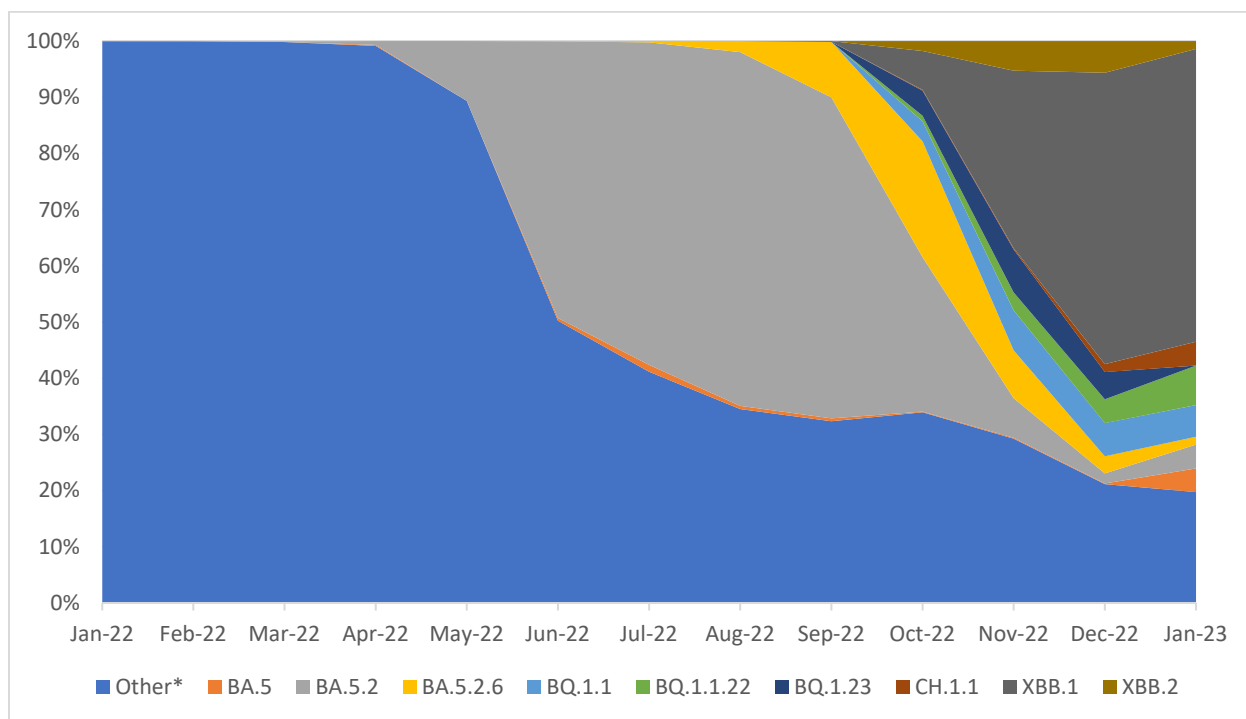


Fig. 6. Omicron lineages in Indonesia. Source of data: Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data (GISAID).

- Lineages without minimum monthly prevalence of more than 3% in the last 4 months are grouped as "others".

HEALTH OPERATIONS

- The reported number of COVID-19 patients hospitalized in DKI Jakarta continues to decline since the last quarter of 2022. The reported number of COVID-19 patients hospitalized in DKI Jakarta has continued to decline since the first week of January 2023. A total of 162 patients were hospitalized due to COVID-19 as of 22 January. A similar trend was observed for the number of cases in self-isolation. On 22 January, 613 cases were reported to be in self-isolation. (Fig. 7).

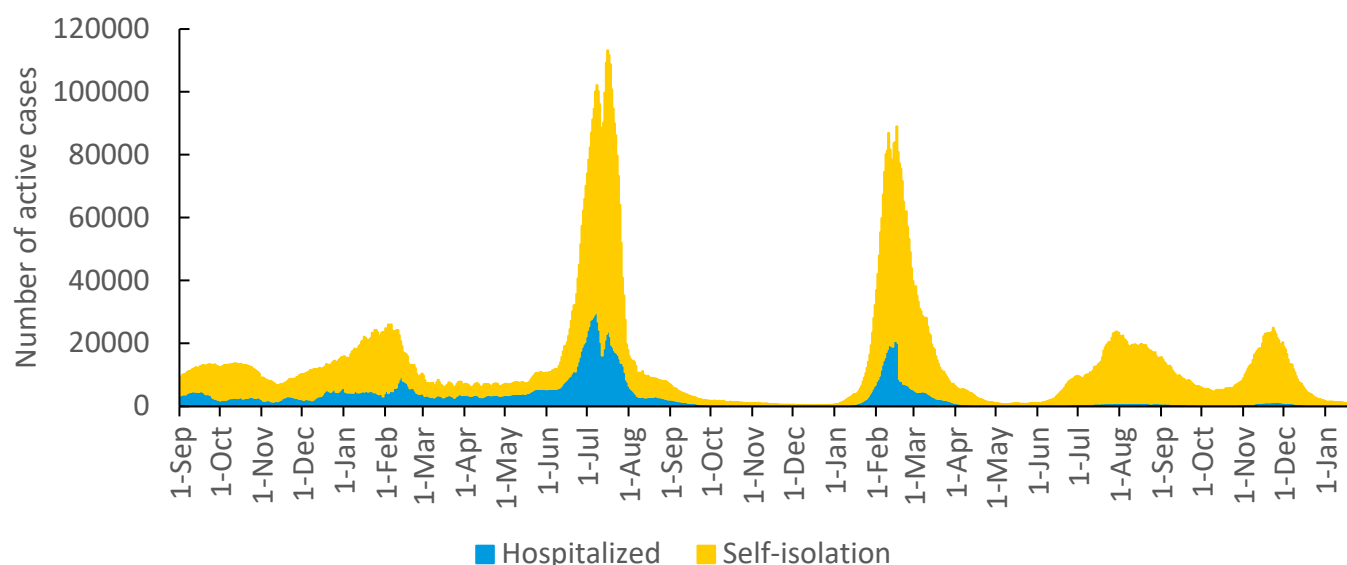


Fig. 7. Number of COVID-19 cases hospitalized and in self-isolation in DKI Jakarta, from 1 September 2020 to 22 January 2023¹³.

¹³ Source of data: <https://corona.jakarta.go.id/id/data-pemantauan>

VACCINATION

- As of 24 January, 447 103 610 vaccine doses have been administered in the national COVID-19 vaccination campaign¹⁴. As of the same date, 175 021 502 people out of 270 203 917 total population (64.8%) have been fully vaccinated; 204 201 952 people (75.6%) have received at least one dose of the vaccine (Fig. 8). As of 24 January, 69 231 033 people (25.6%) have received a booster dose and 1 237 645 (0.5%) have received a 2nd booster dose. Nationwide, 56.7% of the 26 841 922 older people have been fully vaccinated; 68.3% have received at least one dose of the vaccine, 27.0% have received a 1st, and 1.5% a 2nd booster dose.

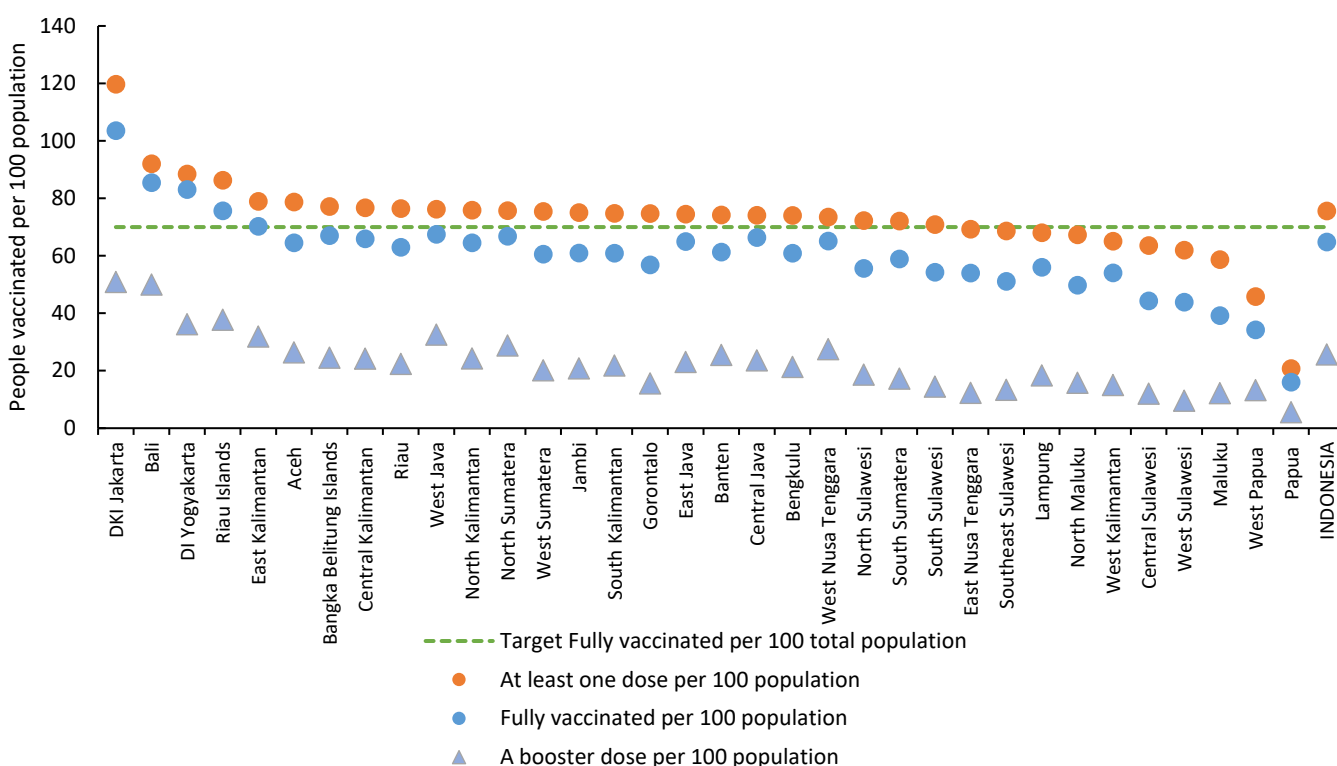


Fig. 8. Number of people vaccinated, number of people that received at least one dose, and number of people that received a booster dose of COVID-19 vaccine per 100 total population by province in Indonesia, as of 24 January 2023.^{15,16}

¹⁴ Data presented in Figure 8 are recorded based on the location of the vaccination site. Total population is calculated based on provincial data (National Identification Number (Nomor Induk Kependudukan (NIK))).

¹⁵ Data by province as of 24 January 2023 was accessed at 08:04 PM ([source of data](#)). Data of doses administered as of 24 January 2023 was accessed on 25 January 2023 at 04:00 AM ([source of data](#)).

¹⁶ Source of population data: [2020 Census result, Central Bureau of Statistics](#).

- As of 24 January, five out of 34 provinces have achieved the global target of at least 70% of the total population fully vaccinated: DKI Jakarta, Bali, DI Yogyakarta, Riau Islands and East Kalimantan.
- By province, 32 out of 34 provinces recorded a higher number of fully vaccinated people among population < 60 years of age compared to those ≥ 60 years of age. Out of those 32 provinces, only nine recorded a gap of below 10% between the number of fully vaccinated people among the target populations: West Java, West Sulawesi, Aceh, Banten, West Nusa Tenggara, North Maluku, Lampung, Papua and Bengkulu (Fig. 9). Considering that older people are among those at a higher risk of developing serious illnesses from COVID-19, it is important that efforts to improve vaccination coverage are focused on vaccinating this target group.

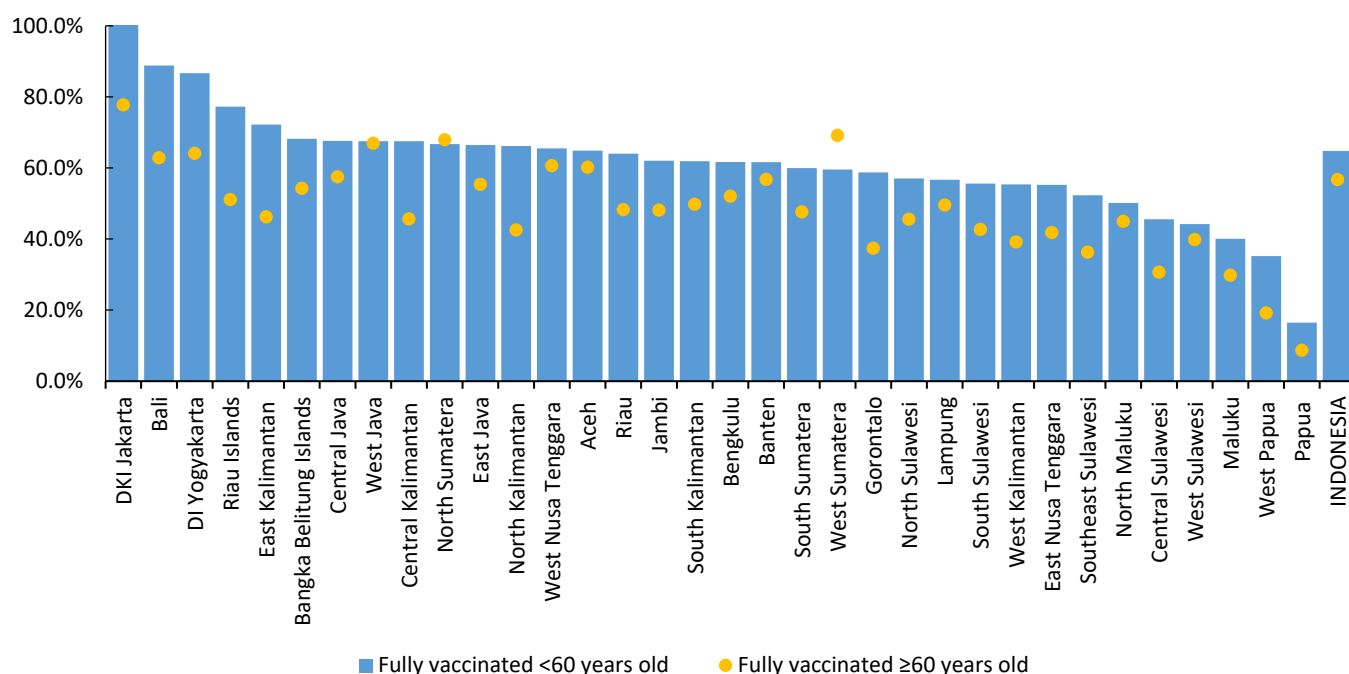


Fig. 9. Number of people fully vaccinated per 100 total population by province and age group in Indonesia, as of 24 January 2023.^{17,18}

¹⁷ Source of data: <https://vaksin.kemkes.go.id/#/vaccines>

¹⁸ Source of population data: [2020 Census result, Central Bureau of Statistics](#)

Table 2. COVID-19 vaccination by target population in Indonesia, as of 24 January 2023^{19,20}

Target population	Total target population	Number of partially vaccinated	%	Number of fully vaccinated	%	Number of 1 st booster ²¹	%	Number of 2 nd booster ²²	%	Number of unvaccinated	%
Health workers	1 468 764	37 623	2.6	2 012 115	137.0	1 810 104	123.2	824 350	56.1	0	0
Older people	21 553 118	3 098 599	14.4	15 221 733	70.6	7 244 681	33.6	413 295	1.9	3 232 786	15.0
Essential public service workers	17 327 167	1 226 630	7.1	17 079 142	98.6	9 738 372	56.2	0	0	0	0
General population	141 211 181	17 475 345	12.4	99 628 231	70.6	48 210 624	34.1	0	0	24 107 605	17.1
Adolescents aged 12-17	26 705 490	3 205 332	12.0	22 328 989	83.6	1 507 480	5.6			1 171 169	4.4
Children aged 6-11	26 400 300	4 081 928	15.5	17 627 858	66.8					4 690 514	17.8
Gotong Royong scheme*		54 993		1 123 434		718 060		0			

- During the week of 16 to 22 January, the percentage of COVID-19 vaccines administered for the primary dose²³ declined for all target groups compared to the previous week: children aged 6-11 years (20.4%), adolescents aged 12 to 17 years (28.1%), general population aged 18 to 59 years (12.2%) and older people (31.9%). During the same period, the percentage of vaccines administered for booster doses declined as well for all target populations. In general, the weekly vaccine administration was dominated by productive-age groups and focused on booster doses (Fig. 10).
- As of 24 January, Indonesia has begun implementing a second booster dose for people above 18 years who received their last dose more than six months ago with both homologous and heterologous doses in line with the regimen recommendation for the first booster.

¹⁹ General population in Table 2 includes vulnerable groups (e.g. persons with disabilities and marginalized groups). The total number of people vaccinated includes the eligible target population in the Gotong Royong scheme (*the Gotong Royong scheme does not have a separate total target population from the government vaccination programme). Vaccination coverage greater than 100% is due to differences in the actual number versus the estimated number of the target population. Ongoing data cleaning may also have an impact on the change in vaccination coverage.

²⁰ Source of data: <https://pen-prod.udata.id/page/index>

²¹ First booster vaccine is currently ineligible for children aged 6-11 years.

²² Second booster vaccine is currently eligible for people above 18 years.

²³ Primary dose = dose 1 + dose 2.

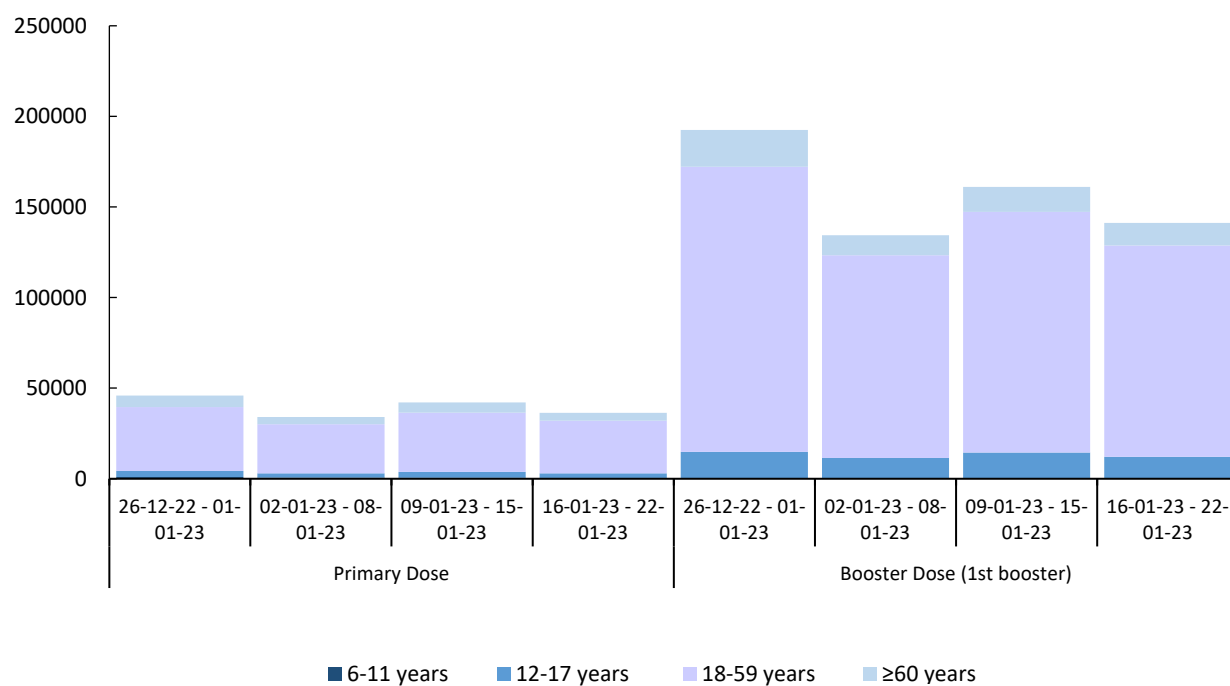


Fig. 10. Number of weekly vaccine doses administered by age group. Data as of 24 January 2023; accessed on 25 January 2023 at 04.00 AM.²⁴

²⁴ Source of data: <https://pen-prod.udata.id/page/index>

PARTNER COORDINATION

- The overall funding request for WHO operations and technical assistance for 2022-2023 is US\$ 12 million for 2022 (Fig. 11).

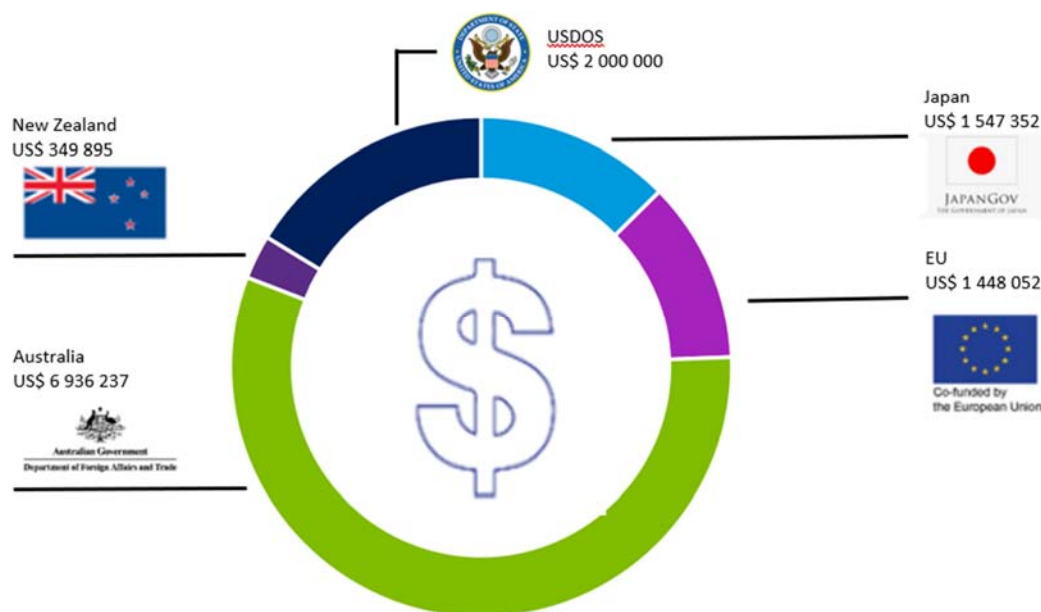


Fig. 11. WHO funding situation for COVID-19 response, January 2023.

Data presented in this situation report have been taken from publicly available data from the MoH (<https://infeksiemerging.kemkes.go.id>; <https://vaksin.kemkes.go.id>), COVID-19 Mitigation and National Economic Recovery Team (KPCPEN) (<http://covid19.go.id>) and provincial websites. There may be differences in national and provincial data depending on the source used. All data are provisional and subject to change.

WEEKLY RISK ASSESSMENT

Table 3. Weekly risk assessment, 16 to 22 January 2023.²⁵

Province	Case incidence trend	Incidence per 100 000 population	Death per 100 000 population	Testing rate (per 1000 population per week)	Weekly positivity proportion in the last 7 days (%)	Fully vaccinated % among all population	Fully vaccinated % among older population
Aceh	Decrease	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7%	64.5%	75.6%
North Sumatra	Decrease	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6%	66.8%	77.7%
West Sumatra	Decrease	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.0%	60.5%	81.8%
Riau	Decrease	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5%	63.0%	62.5%
Jambi	Decrease	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5%	60.9%	60.7%
South Sumatra	Decrease	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7%	58.9%	59.1%
Bengkulu	Decrease	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2%	60.9%	65.2%
Lampung	Decrease	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.3%	56.0%	60.9%
Bangka Belitung Islands	Decrease	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.1%	67.0%	68.7%
Riau Islands	Decrease	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2%	75.6%	73.4%
DKI Jakarta	Decrease	8.2	0.1	2.7	2.2%	103.5%	97.4%
West Java	Decrease	1.2	0.0	0.6	1.6%	67.5%	87.6%
Central Java	Decrease	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.2%	66.3%	69.7%
DI Yogyakarta	Decrease	1.2	0.0	0.6	1.8%	83.0%	79.2%
East Java	Decrease	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.8%	65.0%	67.9%
Banten	Decrease	1.7	0.0	0.8	1.6%	61.3%	75.0%
Bali	Decrease	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.5%	85.5%	76.8%
West Nusa Tenggara	Decrease	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0%	65.1%	71.9%
East Nusa Tenggara	Decrease	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.2%	54.0%	49.6%
West Kalimantan	Decrease	0.7	0.0	0.2	4.3%	54.0%	49.1%
Central Kalimantan	Decrease	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.5%	65.9%	64.0%
South Kalimantan	Decrease	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3%	60.9%	63.2%
East Kalimantan	Decrease	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.2%	70.2%	68.6%
North Kalimantan	Decrease	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3%	64.5%	62.6%
North Sulawesi	Decrease	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.7%	55.6%	56.1%
Central Sulawesi	Decrease	0.9	0.0	0.2	5.1%	44.3%	38.2%
South Sulawesi	Decrease	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.8%	54.3%	52.3%
Southeast Sulawesi	Decrease	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4%	51.1%	45.4%
Gorontalo	Decrease	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0%	56.8%	50.4%
West Sulawesi	Decrease	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8%	43.8%	48.0%
Maluku	Decrease	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4%	39.2%	36.6%
North Maluku	Decrease	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0%	49.7%	53.7%
West Papua	Decrease	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.3%	34.2%	24.8%
Papua	Decrease	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.7%	16.0%	12.5%

²⁵ Case incidence trend considers the trend of cases over the last three weeks. Case incidence is marked as light red if > 150 per 100 000 population and orange if between 50 to 150. Death is marked as light red if > 5 per 100 000 population and orange if between 2 and 5. The testing rate is marked as yellow if it is less than 1/1000 population. Test positivity proportion is marked as light red if ≥ 20% and yellow if between 5% and 20%. The proportion of those fully vaccinated among older population is marked as light red if < 20%, orange if between 20% and 50%, yellow if between 50% and 80%, and green if the vaccination rate is > 80%. Target population for vaccination includes health workers, essential public service workers, older people, vulnerable populations and people aged 18 years and above, children aged 6-11 years and adolescents aged 12-17 years. Vaccination coverage greater than 100% is due to differences in the actual number versus the estimated number of target population

RECENT AND UPCOMING WHO RESOURCE MATERIALS

Table 4. Title and details of recent WHO resources

Title	Details
WHO Weekly Epidemiological Update on COVID-19 (Edition 126) , 19 January 2023	This edition includes epidemiological updates as of 19 January 2023. It also provides an update on the circulating SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern (VOCs).
COVID-19 Vaccine Implementation Analysis & Insights , 19 January 2023	This analytic report explains COVID-19 Vaccine Delivery Partnership (CoVDP) of key COVID-19 vaccine implementation data, including 1) daily vaccination rate, 2) population coverage, 3) supply secured & received, and 4) product utilization data, for across COVAX AMC portfolio and CoVDP's Countries for Concerted Support
COVID-19 vaccine tracker and landscape , 20 January 2023	The report compiles detailed information of each COVID-19 vaccine candidate in development by closely monitoring their progress through the pipeline.

A SNAPSHOT OF WHO COURSES AND INFORMATION MATERIAL

Online WHO COVID-19 courses:

- [Clinical management of patients with COVID-19: General considerations](#)
- [COVID-19 vaccination training for health workers](#)
- [Standard precautions: Environmental cleaning and disinfection](#)
- [Management of COVID-19 in long-term care facilities](#)
- [Operational planning guidelines and COVID-19](#)
- [Clinical management of severe acute respiratory infections](#)
- [Health and safety briefing for respiratory diseases – eProtect](#)

WHO guidance:

- [Management and safe disposal of COVID-19 vaccination waste at health facility level](#)

Infographics:

- [COVID-19 Appropriate Behaviour](#)
- [COVID-19 Risk Perception](#)
- [COVID-19 Vaccine Fact](#)
- [Back to work](#)
- [Good ventilation](#)
- [Waste management](#)



Questions and answers:

- [Coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\): Mask](#)
- [Coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\): Contact tracing](#)
- [How to talk about vaccines](#)
- [COVID-19: Vaccines](#)
- [COVID-19: Vaccine research and development](#)

Videos:

- Mental Health
- Omicron sub variant risk
- COVID-19: Omicron
- Omicron and reinfection

For more information, please feel free to contact: seinocomm@who.int

[WHO Indonesia Reports](#)