Review of: "The Imperative of a Comprehensive One Health Approach for Mosquito-Borne Disease Control in Indonesia"

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The title of the paper specifically states that it will include a 'review' of the one health approach for control of mosquito-borne diseases *in Indonesia.* Thus, material specific to this subject in Indonesia should be presented. Two mosquito-borne diseases in Indonesia would clearly benefit from a one health approach: malaria and Japanese encephalitis. Unfortunately, no details of the distribution of *Plasmodium knowlesi* are presented, no information on surveillance for this parasite is mentioned, nor is there any mention of work on the distribution of and ecology of the non-human primates involved in maintenance of this parasite. There is published literature from Indonesia for all of these topics from both Sumatra and Kalimantan, and a larger literature from Sabah in neighboring Malaysia. The author should review and synthesize this literature rather than make anodyne observations about the need for greater cooperation. We all know that greater cooperation between the human and animal sectors is needed – the issue is how, and answers are not general but are disease-specific. How to manage primate-human interactions to minimize *P. knowlesi* transmission? What ecological factors are involved? Similarly, for JE, details of the nature of transmission of this virus would be useful. The author is from Bali, and there is literature – not cited – from this island on JE that could be usefully reviewed. There is literature from outside of Bali in Indonesia – sparse to but sure but still worth mentioning – on a variety of possible amplifying hosts (ducks) in Indonesia. Why isn't this discussed? The details matter. A similar approach could be taken for WNV, for which the literature in Indonesia is scant, but nonetheless relevant to the subject of this review.

While the author mentions dengue as a possible candidate for a one health approach in Indonesia, the evidence supporting this is scanty. The author cites the excellent review of Gwee et al on possible animal reservoirs of dengue. Gwee cites for Indonesia only a 1984 study documenting seropositivity of macaques imported from Indonesia. That is thin evidence for maintaining that animals are involved in maintenance of dengue transmission in Indonesia. Are animals in Indonesia dead-end hosts or reservoir hosts? More information is clearly needed, and this would be useful to state rather than to simply maintain that a one health approach is needed.

While the intent of this paper is good and complements the author's previous review of zoonotic diseases, much greater specificity for Indonesia is needed for the paper to be useful to Indonesian public health workers and scientists. Relevant literature exists and should be reviewed. Indonesia is most definitely a country in need of an effective One Health approach to vector-borne and zoonotic diseases; substantive reviews are needed and valuable.