

Title of the project	Baseline Survey Development Activity Program Jakarta Nutrition Program Senyum Mercy Corps in 17 Kelurahan
Conducted by	The Center for Health Research University of Indonesia
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Sample size	1023 households in 17 kelurahan
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In order to face the challenges in nutritional problems in Indonesia in the vulnerable groups of children and pregnant women in underprivileged areas, Mercy Corps has been implementing a project in 17 kelurahan in Jakarta known as SENYUM program. This survey must be conducted to be the reference for project evaluation. The sample was mother who has children under five years of age, which were taken by a two stage cluster sampling procedure. The sample size of the children drawn was 1023, including 207 infant less than 6 months old. Interview, observation, and anthropometric assessment were conducted to collect the data, using the standard instrument such as Seca WHO weight scale, baby board and microtois height scale.

Survey revealed that 23.5% (95% CI: 22.7–24.7%) of children older than 6 months of age were stunted. It was shown that 24.6% of children under five (95%CI: 24.2%–25.1%) were underweight, and in addition, 23.1 % (95%CI: 22.4-23.8%) were wasting. Exclusive breastfeeding were given to only 18.9% of children, however half of children age 18 to 24 months were still breastfed. In general, median of breastfeeding time was 10 weeks. There was 36.4% of babies put on the mother's breast immediately within one hour after deliveries. Most of mothers (77.5%) mentioned that they give colostrum to their babies. Among children older than 6 months but less than 2 years old, half of them (48.7%) received complementary feeding. Survey found out that only 9.5% of the children were fed in good dietary diversity. There was an association between gender and this dietary diversity.

The child morbidity was explored as well, and it was found that, in the last two weeks, acute respiratory infection has a high occurrence (31.6%), besides diarrhea (14.2%). Behavior related to those diseases such as proper hand washing was revealed to be very small (8.3%). Most of (93.7%) households used toilet, and also obtained safe drinking water (87.7%). The level of knowledge of mother on maternal and child health needs to be improved. Only 33.5% of children have had complete immunization.

Recommendation covers the issues of health education such as complementary feeding, personal hygiene, and exclusive breastfeeding. Integrated health post (posyandu) can be empowered to improve the monitoring of child nutritional status and the immunization. In spite of it, a community development of waste and garbage disposal can be encouraged in order to generate income and improve environmental health.

