



# **Welcome Remarks**

## **Regional Positive Deviance Forum**

*From Villages to Hospitals : Success Stories Against All Odd.*

*Applying the PD approach in various sectors*

*Denpasar, 19 – 21 January 2010*

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# **I. Current Situation, Achievement and Challenges of Community Health and Nutrition Problems in Indonesia**

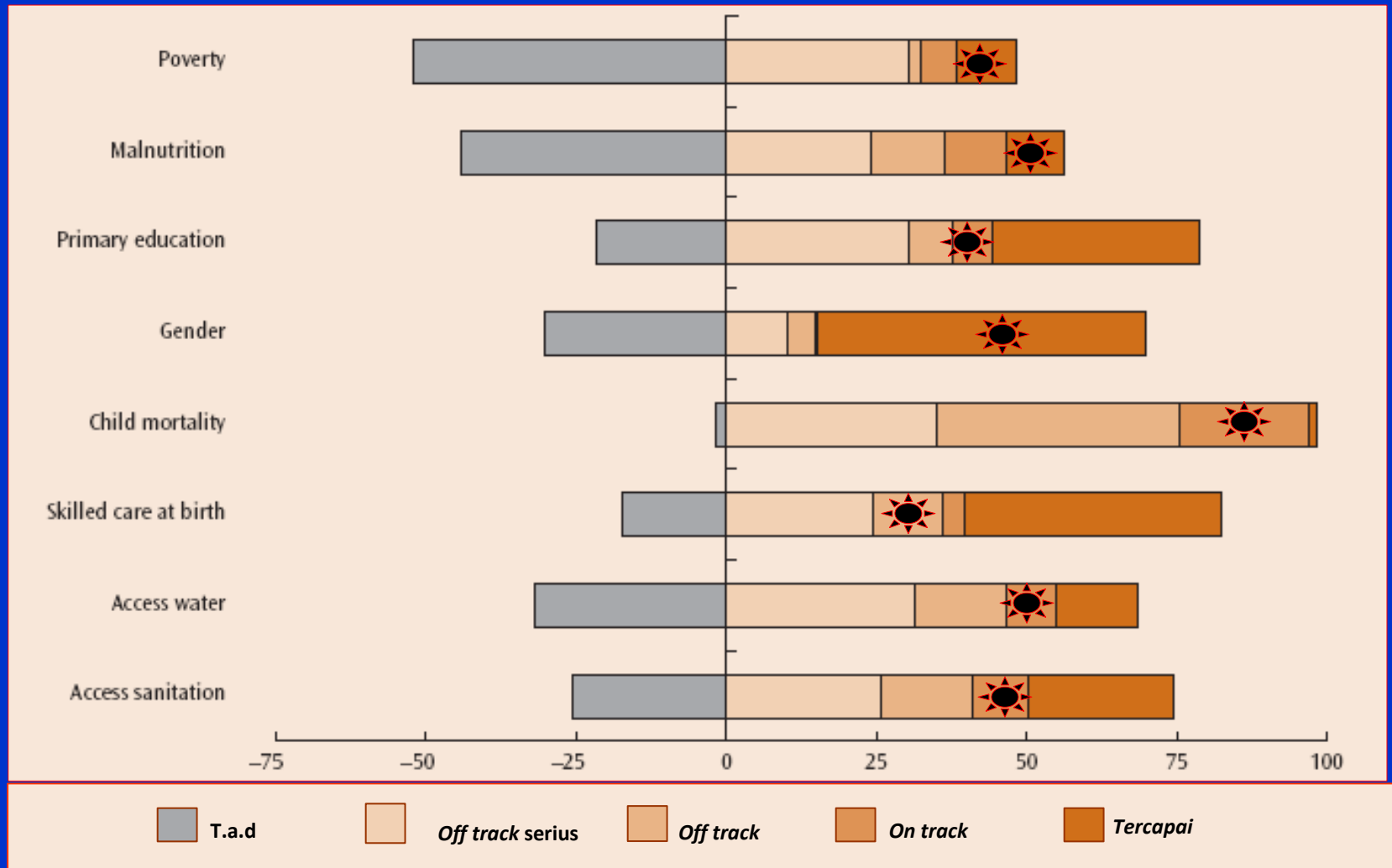
## *Human Development Index in ASEAN, 2004 - 2007*

Tahun	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	HDI	Ranking	HDI	Ranking	HDI	Ranking	HDI	Ranking
Singapore			0,922	25	0,918	28	0,944	23
Brunei Darussalam			0,894	30	0,919	27	0,92	30
Malaysia	0,805	61	0,811	63	0,823	63	0,829	66
Thailand	0,784	74	0,781	78	0,786	81	0,783	87
Philippines	0,763	84	0,771	90	0,745	102	0,751	105
Vietnam	0,709	109	0,733	105	0,718	114	0,725	116
Indonesia	0,711	108	0,728	107	0,726	109	0,734	111
Myanmar			0,583	132	0,585	135	0,568	138
Cambodia	0,583	129	0,598	131	0,575	136	0,593	137

Source : UNDP, *Human Development Report 2006-2009*

Note : only Singapore gets the HDI improved

# ACHIEVEMENT OF MDGs TARGET

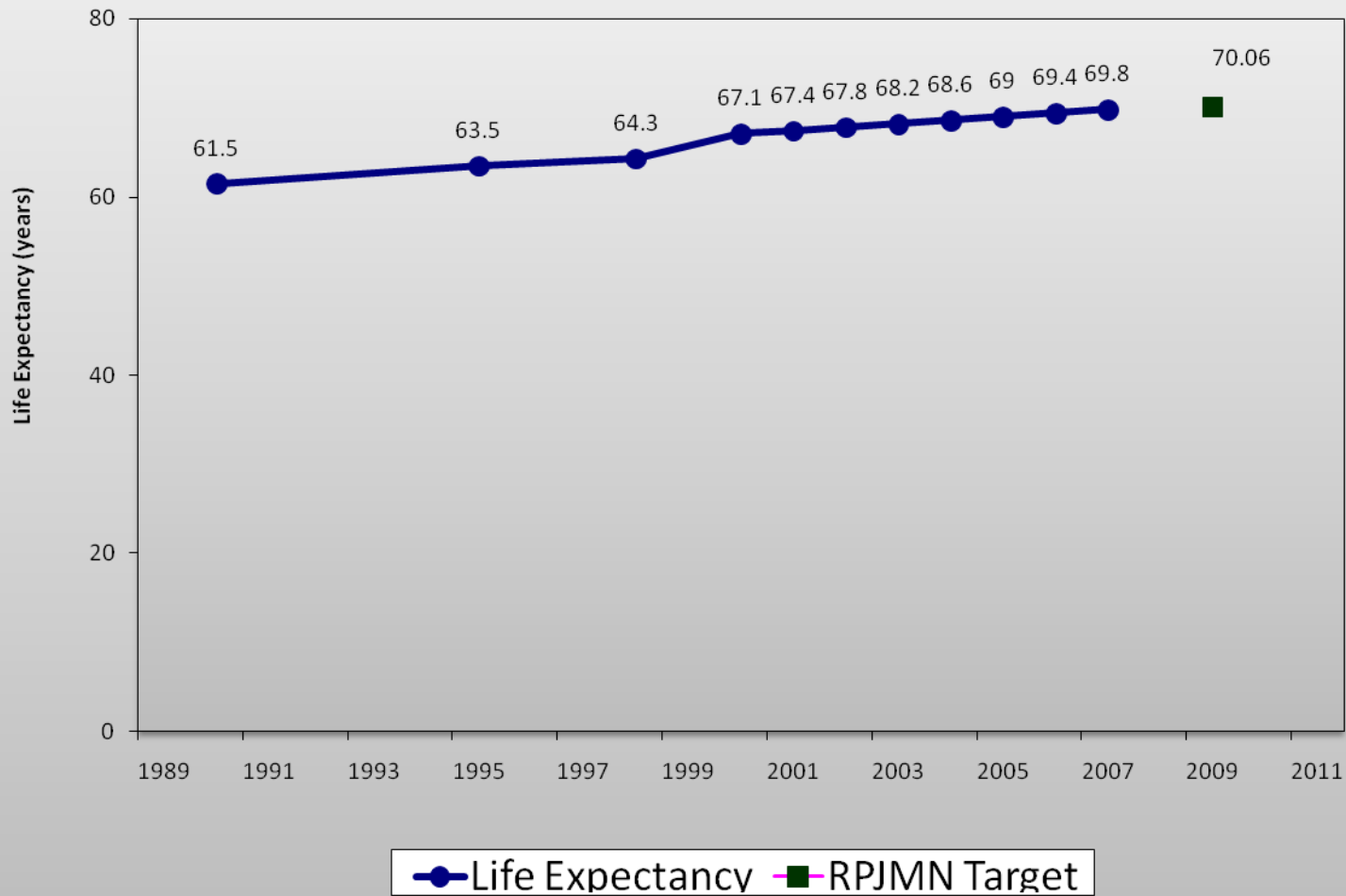


Source : MDG Report, 2009

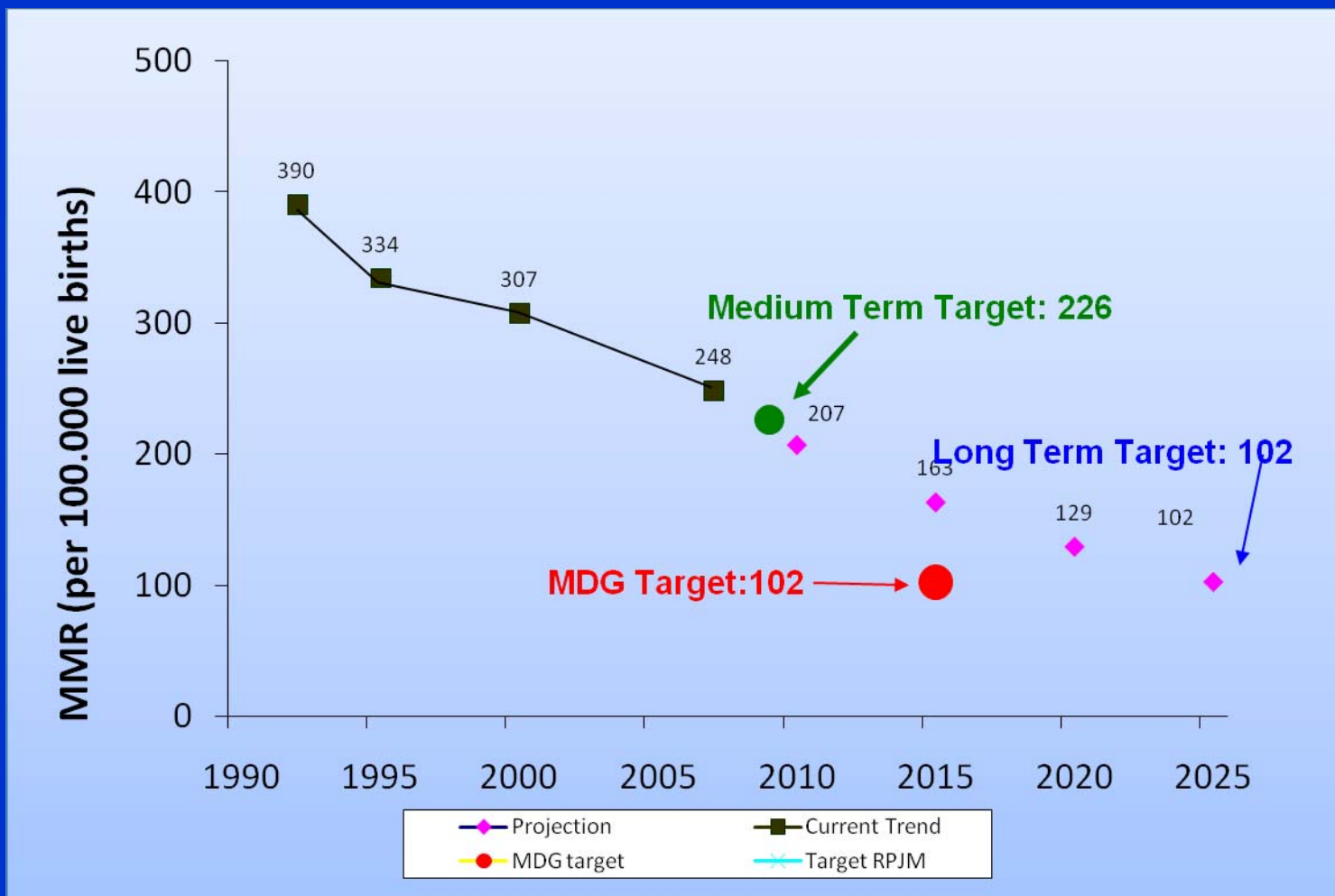
Indonesia's Achievement (  )

As of the end of 2008, most of the MDGs has been on track.  
 Extra efforts is required to reduce the maternal mortality rate (MMR)

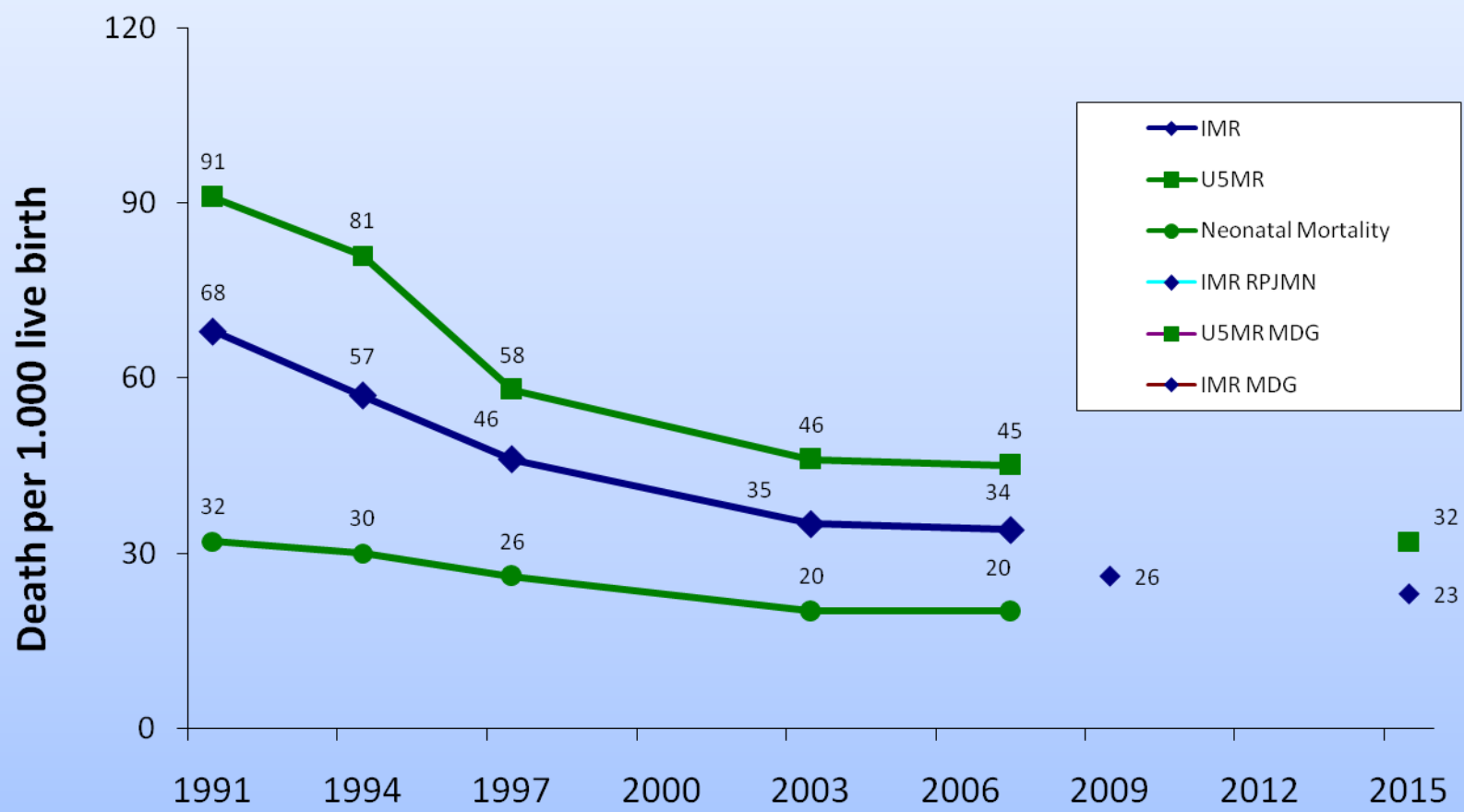
# Life Expectancy



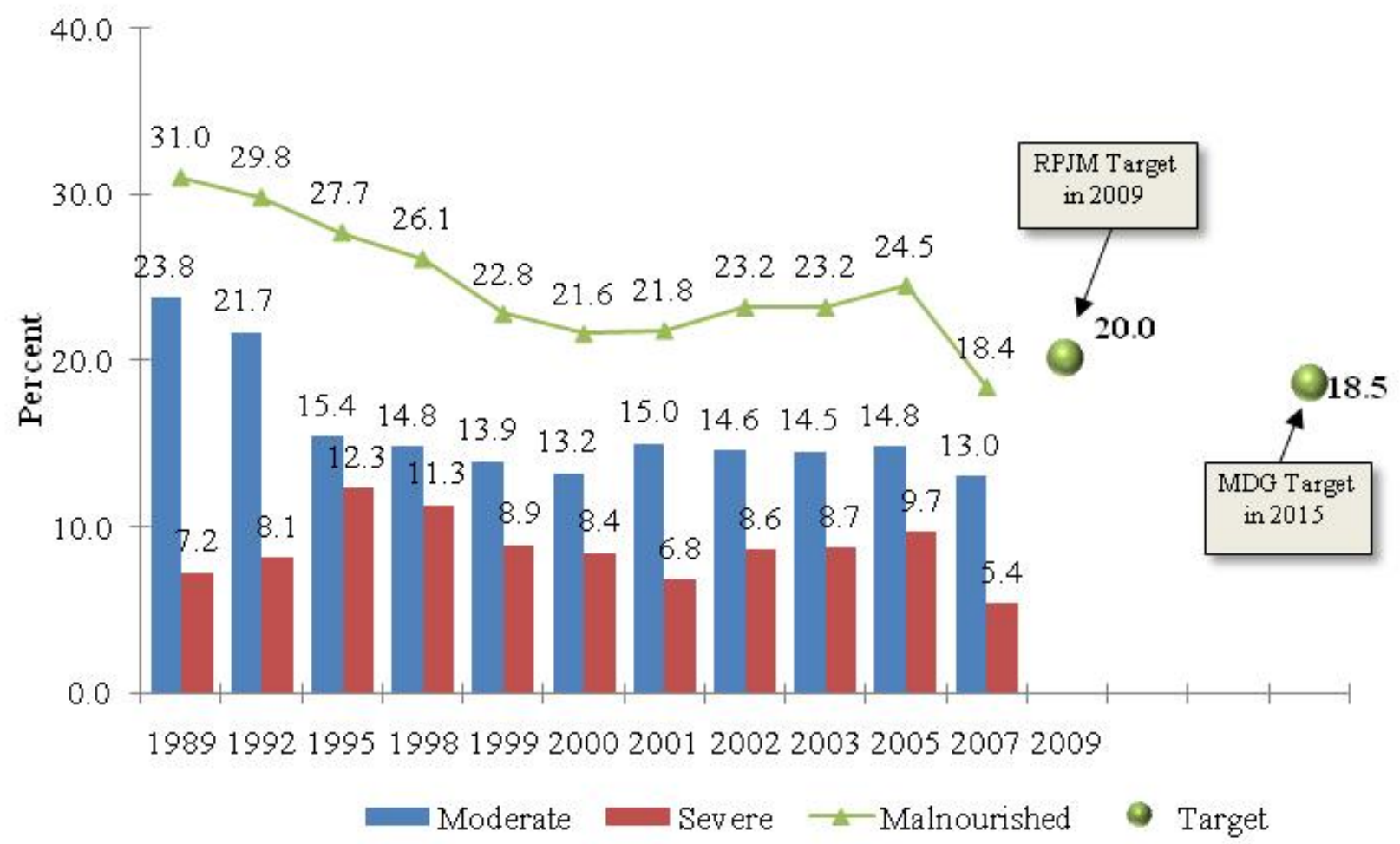
# Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) : Current Trend and Projection



# IMR, U5MR, and Neonatal Mortality Rate : TREND & TARGET



# Prevalence of Underweight among Under5 Children (1989 – 2007)

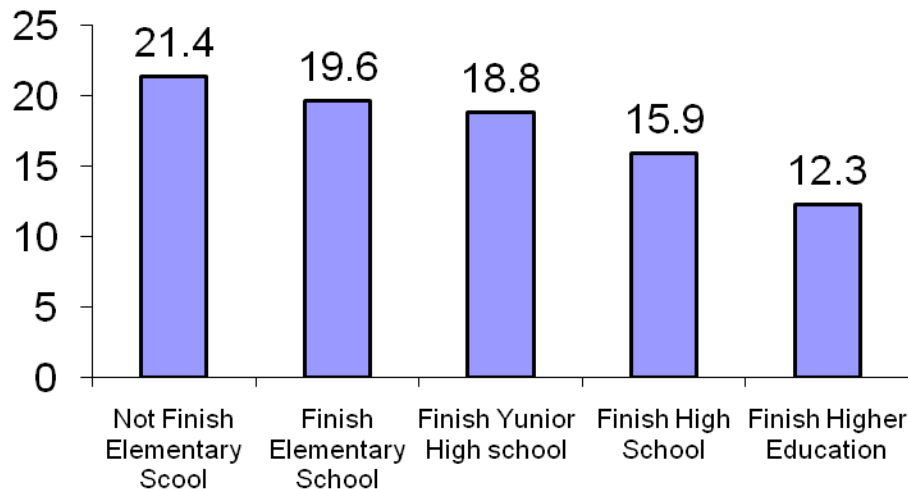
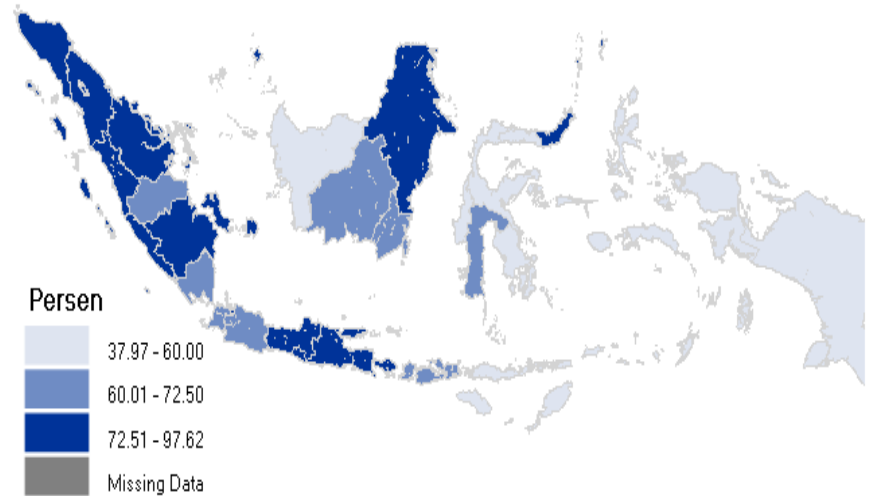


Sources : Susenas(1989-2005), Riskesdas 2007

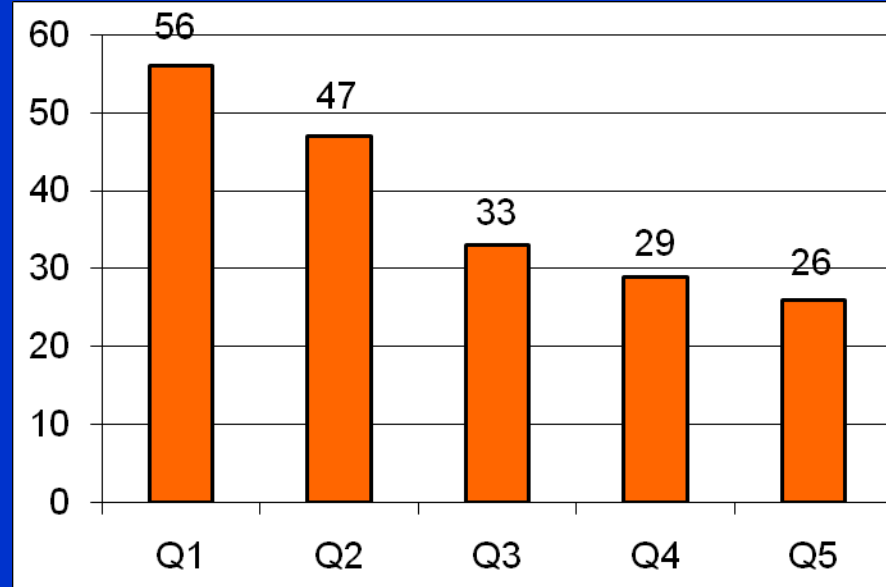
# Disparity of health status and program

(regional, economic status & mothers' education level)

Delivery attendance by skilled health personnel



Malnutrition and Education level



IMR and Economic status

# Nutrition Status in Asian Countries

(periode 2000-2007)

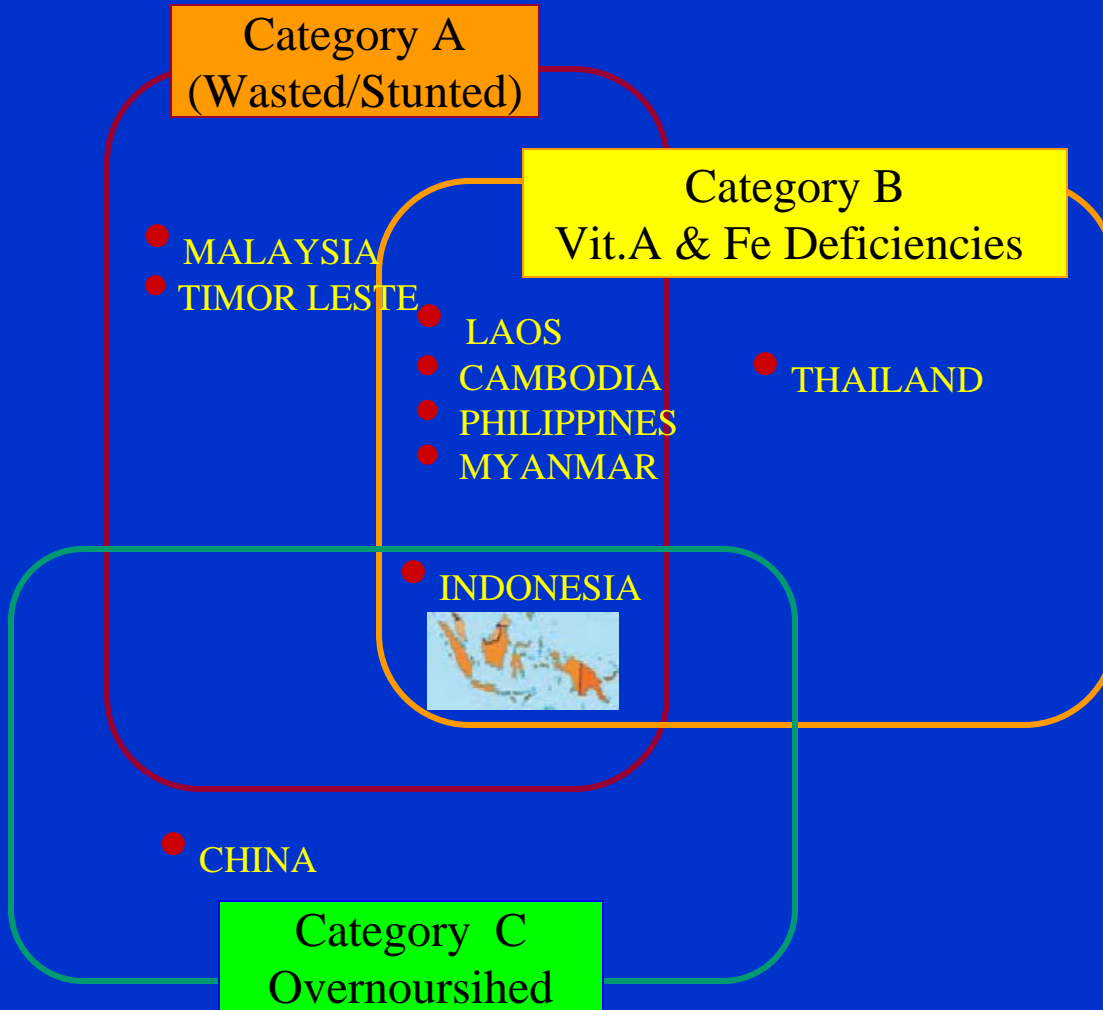
Country	Low weight Birth Rate (%)	Prevalence of Underweight among U5 Children (%)	Prevalence of Stunting among U5 Children (%)
Malaysia	9	8	NA
Thailand	9	9	12
Philippines	20	28	30
Srilanka	22	29y	14y
Vietnam	7	20	36
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36.8*</b>
Myanmar	15	32	32
Cambodia	14	36	37
Timor Leste	12	49	54
East Asia and Pacific	6	14	16
South Asia	27	45	38
Developing Countries	15	26	30

Source: The State of The World's Children 2009

y : Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country

\* Basic Health Research Indonesia 2007

# Nutrition Problems in Indonesia



## INDONESIA:

- Protein Energy malnutrition (wasted and stunted)
- Vitamin A Deficiency
- Iron Anemia Deficiency
- Iodine Deficiency
- Overweight

# Nutrition related problems

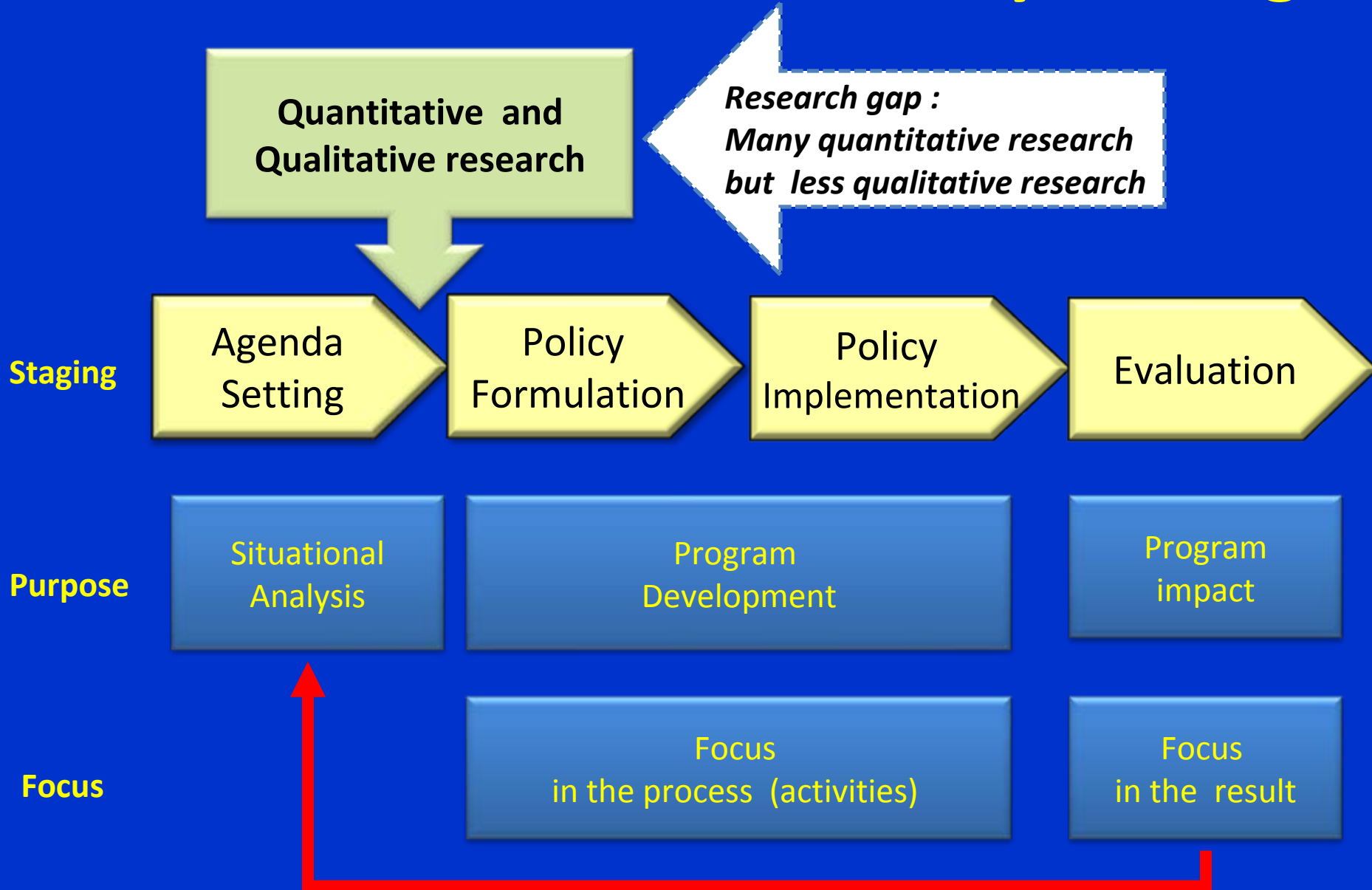
- 35 million (15.4%) people live below poverty line (CBS, 2009)
- 32 % of population are at risk of the food scarcity (Susenas,2007)
- More than 7 million children undernourished. (Rikesdas, 2007)
- Only 32.4 % infants of 0-6 months receives exclusive breast feeding (DHS, 2007)
- Consumption pattern has not met the requirements according to the adequacy and balanced nutrient intake.
  - ✓ Low consumption of vegetable and fruit
  - ✓ excessive fat, salt and sugar
- 48.2 % of population  $\geq 10$  years having less physical excercises (Rikesdas 2007)
- 34% of the  $\geq 35$  years population, has habit of smoking (increasing trend)

# Nutrition related problems...(2)

- Food Products Safety.
  - Food products that not meeting the safety requirements in 2002-2005 is ranging 40-60%.
  - the use of hazardous materials tend to increase, except for formalin (2002 – 2005)
  - Rejected of exported food products due to the safety aspect, mainly fishery products
- Disasters have occurred considerably frequent and has significant impact on the food insecurity and nutrition status of the people.
- Proportion of urban people has been increasing. Nutrition problems in urban even more complex related with its risk factors i.e. food safety, life style, etc. It includes over nutrition, under nutrition and clinical nutrition.
- Food and nutrition problems has not been addressed in comprehensive and holistic manners.

## **II. Research & Policy Formulation**

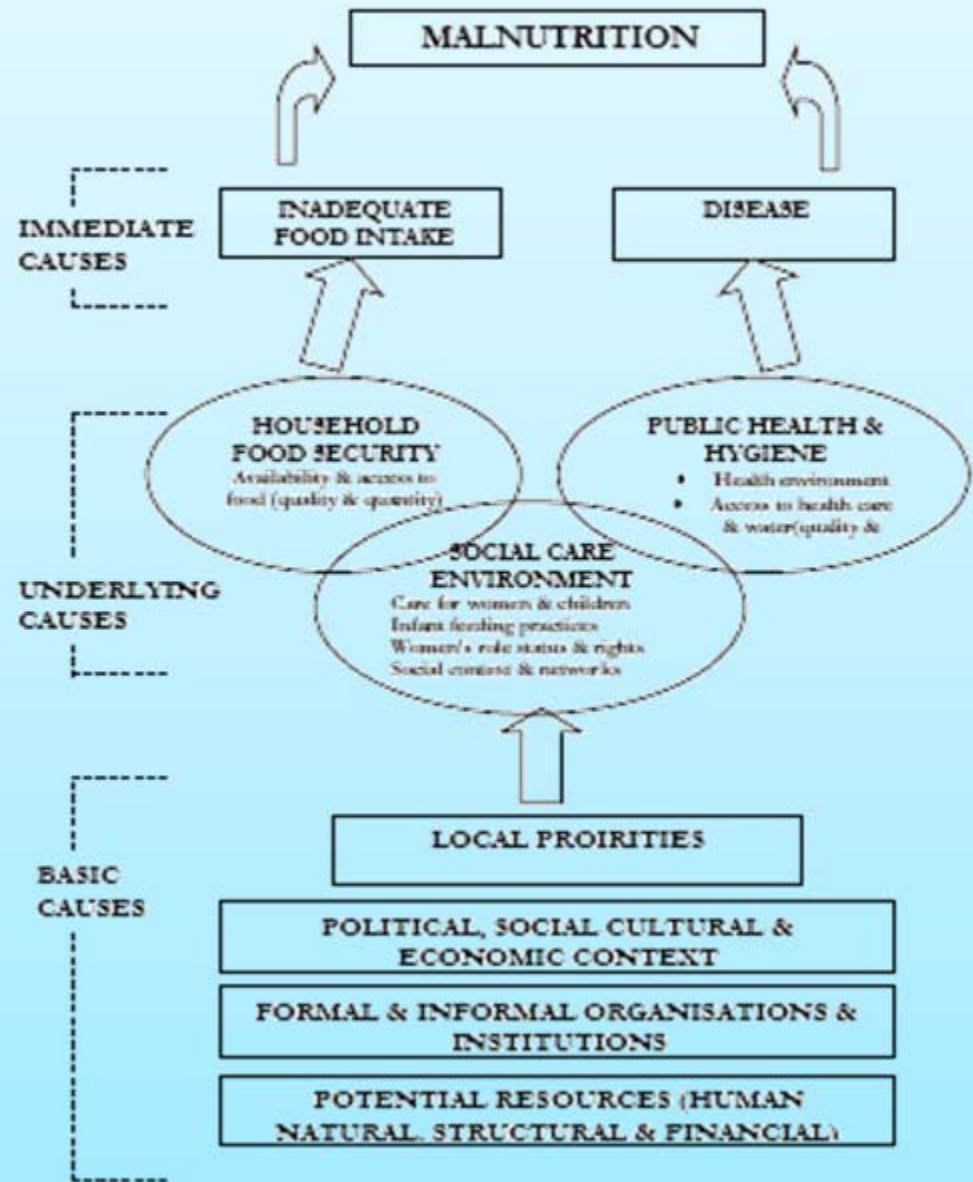
# Role of Research in the Policy making



# PD practices could help filling the research gap

*Research gap : Many research answering "what" questions, but... a few only answering "why" .*

## Conceptual Framework for Understanding Food (in)Security and (mal)Nutrition (Action Against Hunger-UK)



### **III. Expectation from PD Forum**

# EXPECTATION

- PD is becoming recognized globally as an effective approach in addressing nutrition problem and other social problems as well.
- Congratulation and appreciation for the establishment of Regional PD Forum in Indonesia
- This 1<sup>st</sup> Regional PD forum is a good opportunity to share the experiences of the lessons learnt of PD approach practices from many countries.
- The forum could be able to establish networking among PD experts, researchers, Lecturers and professional practitioners to facilitate the advanced development of the PD approach.
- Finally, I would like to quote the statement of Dr. Jerry Sternin, father of Positive Deviance, that : *“In every community, organization, or social group, there are individuals whose exceptional behaviors or practices enable them to get better results than their neighbors with the exact same resources.”*
  - Meaning that, in any situation, we could mobilize our local wisdom in addressing the nutrition and other social problems in our respective communities.
- ... and I assume that many of us in this room are **“positive deviants”**.

**Thank You**