Malnutrition Threatens the City
(learn from Japan how to overcome this?)

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Millennium Development Goals

MDG’s 2015:
1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. To achieve universal primary education
3. To promote gender equality and empowering women
4. To reduce child mortality rates
5. To improve maternal health
6. To combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other diseases
7. To ensure environmental sustainability
8. To develop a global partnership for development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mild Malnutrition (-3 &lt; SD &lt; -2)</th>
<th>Severe Malnutrition (&lt; -3 SD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>18,4%</td>
<td>5,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>13 %</td>
<td>4,9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>7,2% (Tng City)</td>
<td>0,9% (Tng City)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>11,9%</td>
<td>3,6 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Indonesian Health Research 2007 & Tangerang City Health Department 2014

Causes of Malnutrition (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2006)

Malnourished Children Under 5 yo
Amount of Child in one family
The Mother

Place of Living
Public Health
Family Income
Ability to Purchase (The Poverty Rate)

Causes of Malnutrition in toddler:
1. Mother Pregnancy History
2. Child Care
3. History of Childhood Diseases
4. Nutritional intake

OTHER CAUSES

Malnourished Children Under 5 yo

Management of Malnourished Children Under 5 Yo by Tangerang City Health Department

1. Supplementary feeding for malnourished children
2. Nutrition conscious family counseling
3. Integrated health service (Posyandu)
4. Community health centers (Puskesmas)
5. Positive Deviance Program

1. Division of Health
2. Social Div.
3. Neighbour

Cross-sector Cooperation

Division of Labour
Dynamic Structure of Human Quality

HUMAN QUALITIES + TODDLER NUTRITIONAL STATUS + Health Level +

Economic Level + Nutrient Intake +

Education Level +

PARENTING +

Industrialization in Indonesia

Agrarian

CHANGE

Industrial

TANGERANG CITY (2012)
Total Area: 164.55 Km²
Population: 1,918,556 people
(938,230 or 48.9% are women)
Work force: 316,594 labor
(141,959 or 44.8% are women)
In Japan, the dynamic problem of child rearing as future human resource maintain by Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare along with local government.

Equal Employment, Children & Families Bureau with main program is “ensuring equal opportunities & treatment for both males & females in the field of employment that can more easily balance working & raising children.”
Daycare Facility Helps Working Parents

Children’s Household Division of Kyoto City Government support child rearing program for working parent → **ESTABLISH NURSERY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Type of Nursery (Hoikuen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fushimi</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higashiyama</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamigyo</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kita</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minami</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakagyo</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nishikyo</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakyo</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimogyo</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukyo</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamashina</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KYOTO CITY (2011)**
- Total Area: 827.9 Km²
- Population: 1.473.746 ppl
- Ward: 11 wards

**SAKYO WARD**
- Total Area: 246.88 Km²
- Population: 168.085 ppl

Wards of Kyoto, Kyoto

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**Kyoto City Nursery (Hoikuen)**

- Public & Private Hoikuen
- For working parents (native or foreigner) with certain requirements.
- Each ward have more than 10 hoikuen.
- Capacity from 20 up to 200 children.
- Regular operating time from 7am to 19pm (Monday-Saturday).
- Trusted, qualified and registered nanny (Hoikushi).
- Can take care children from baby’s age (0-5 yo).
- Provide general education for building child character.
- Provide lunch and snack.
Yousei Public Hoikuen
Establish 50 years ago by government

The Facilities

The Staff

Kazenoko Private Hoikuen
Establish 40 years ago KU Staff

Facility Space

Lunch & Snack Menu

Personal Hygiene Facility
Activities in Kyoto City Hoikuen

Challange and Problem for Tangerang City

- More factories → absorbed more worker including woman.
- Increase middle income family.
- Decreasing housekeeper/nanny supply, but increase the demand.
- Kinship relation became strained.
- Nursery, kindergarten, or early childhood education center increasingly needed → expensive.
CONCLUSION

- Early childhood is a critical moment for physical and character human formation.
- Curing malnutrition with adequate nutritional intake and taking good care of child is important.
- Nursery is one good solution for working parent.
- Establishing nursery by collaborate between local government, private sector (ex: factories), and the neighbour.