

Third Community Health and Nutrition Project (CHN3) - Food distribution/supplementation - Infants and young children|Lactating women (LW)|Pregnant women (PW)|Preschool-age children (Pre-SAC)|School age children (SAC)

Programme: Third Community Health and Nutrition Project (CHN3)

Programme Data

Programme Description

CHN3 picked up where UPGK left off. CHN3 focused on capacity building, health information systems, education and service delivery in a province-based model in five provinces.

Program type

Large scale programmes

Cost

US\$ 3.6 million investment by the World Bank. US\$ 0.6 million investment by the Government of Indonesia

References

WHO (2013) *Essential Nutrition Actions – Improving maternal, newborn, infant and young child health and nutrition*, which provides a compact of WHO guidance on nutrition interventions targeting the first 1000 days of life. Part I presents the interventions currently recommended by WHO, summarizes the rationale and the evidence, and describes the actions require to implement them. Part II provides an analysis of community-based interventions aimed at improving nutrition and indicates how effective interventions can be delivered in an integrated fashion. It shows how the essential nutrition actions described in the first part have been implemented in large-scale programmes in various settings, what the outcomes have been, and to examine the evidence for attribution of changes in nutritional outcomes to programme activities. This summary of CHN3 is retrieved from the ENA Part II where CHN3 is one of 32 large-scale community-based programs that has been reviewed in detail and evaluated.

http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/essential_nutrition_actions/en/

Implementing organisations

Funding sources

- Bilateral and donor agencies and lenders
 - The World Bank

Action data

Start date	
Country(ies):	Indonesia
Status:	Completed
Topic:	Food distribution/supplementation for prevention of acute malnutrition
Target group:	Infants and young children Lactating women (LW) Pregnant women (PW) Preschool-age children (Pre-SAC) School age children (SAC)
Delivery:	Community-based
Implementation details :	<p>Internal provision supplementary feeding</p>
Coverage level (%):	Focus on five provinces

Outcome indicator(s): <p>Weight-for-age z-score (WAZ) </p>

M&E system: <p>A World Bank evaluation of the project determined that design made the project difficult to supervise and that poor monitoring and evaluation of performance made assessment of project effectiveness difficult to determine</p>

Post-intervention: From 1989 to 2003 underweight (<2 SD WAZ) decreased from 37.5% to 27.5% (0.71 ppt/year) despite the financial crisis of the early 1990s. This decrease may be partially attributed to a reduction in birthrate in the lowest quintile of the population.

Other lessons learnt : <p>Attempts to decentralize health interventions to the provincial level with CHN3 faced challenges of implementation and monitoring. Lack of baseline and surveillance data made effectiveness of these projects difficult to define</p>

Typical problems Solutions

Other actions from same programme

[Third Community Health and Nutrition Project \(CHN3\) - Growth monitoring and promotion - Infants and young children|Preschool-age children \(Pre-SAC\)](#)

[Third Community Health and Nutrition Project \(CHN3\) - Nutrition education - Lactating women \(LW\)|Pregnant women \(PW\)](#)