



## Abstract/Summary information for the Technical Meeting on Nutrition (TMN)

Subject Title	Improving the nutrition impacts of a conditional cash transfer programme in Indonesia
Level of Relevance <i>Global /Regional/National</i>	National/Global
Subject focus area <i>Research/programming/combination</i>	Combination
Sphere of interest <i>Humanitarian/Development/Cross-cutting</i>	Development
Main nutritional focus <i>Wasting/Stunting/Micronutrient malnutrition/overweight and obesity</i>	Stunting
Identify which of the ten thematic areas it relates to	4. Cash transfer programming (conditional and unconditional), and combinations of cash with other sectoral interventions
<p><i>Context:</i> In Indonesia, recent economic gains have not translated to corresponding gains in nutritional status. Increasing social inequalities and potential threats, including rising food prices and climate change, has led to the introduction of large scale social protection programmes to protect those at risk from economic insecurity and poverty.</p> <p><i>Programme:</i> The Family Hope Programme (Program Keluarga Harapan or PKH) is a national government led and funded conditional cash transfer programme that aims to reduce poverty and improve social welfare by providing cash transfers to vulnerable households that comply with a set of health and education conditions. The health conditions include the utilization of services including antenatal and postnatal care, growth monitoring, immunizations and vitamin A supplementation. PKH has improved the utilization of health services, but there is no evidence to indicate whether its impact on child stunting. Unless the availability and quality of these services is adequate, and actions are taken to directly influence the food consumption and feeding choices of beneficiary communities, it is unlikely that these programmes will improve nutrition outcomes.</p> <p><i>Research:</i> A pilot programme, PKH Prestasi is being implemented to demonstrate</p>	

whether additional actions to increase the coverage and quality of nutrition services results in improved knowledge, behaviours and practices of beneficiary families, and improved nutrition outcomes for children. These services include multiple micronutrient supplements for pregnant women and children aged 6-23 months, deworming, and counselling on maternal nutrition and infant and young child feeding. PKH community facilitators are trained to deliver messages on nutrition through monthly Family Development Sessions, and women's beneficiary group leaders are trained on IYCF counselling to support beneficiaries with information and advice.

*Conclusion:* The findings will be used to strengthen linkages between PKH and nutrition services for greater impact in addressing stunting and to advocate for and inform scale-up of this approach.

#### **MORE INFORMATION**

While impact data will not be available until 2016, we are able to report on an independent formative review of PKH Pretasi, which has just been concluded with support from DFAT (formerly AusAID). This formative review examined the achievements and challenges of PKH Pretasi (the pilot) to date. We believe this information will be very helpful to other countries that are looking at options to strengthen the linkages between social protection and nutrition.

Theresa Ronny, the government official in the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) who is responsible for managing the PKH Pretasi, is a co-author on this abstract (apologies, we omitted from the original abstract). UNICEF will be able to support her or other relevant govt colleagues to present the work in the meeting if accepted.

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