The Cost of the Diet Study in Indonesia

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Acronyms

BAPPENAS	Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning
BPNT	Bantuan Pangan Non-Tunai
BULOG	Badan Urusan Logistik
CotD	Cost of the Diet
EAR	Estimated Average Requirement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSVA	Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
PKH	Program Keluarga Harapan (Family Hope Programme)
PMT	Pemberian Makanan Tambahan
RASTRA	Beras untuk Rakyat Sejahtera
RNI	Recommended Nutrient Intake
SUSENAS	National Socioeconomic Survey
TNP2K	National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
USD	United State Dollars
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

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Executive Summary

Introduction and Study Objectives

The World Food Programme (WFP) has been approached by the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) to conduct a Cost of the Diet study in the first quarter of 2017 with the expectation that the results be used to inform the design of the Rastra transformation programme (BPNT-Bantuan Pangan Non-Tunai) aiming to provide a more balanced, nutritious diet for the poor and vulnerable people. The primary objectives of the study were:

1. To evaluate whether the foods available in local markets can meet the macro and micronutrient needs of households, particularly of those that include members of nutritionally vulnerable groups such as children under the age of 2 years and pregnant and lactating women
2. To estimate the lowest cost of a combination of locally available foods, including the main staple food (rice), that would meet the nutritional needs of all members of a household, including a child aged 12-23 months old, a breastfeeding woman, a man and an adolescent girl
3. To estimate the proportion of households that would be able to purchase this lowest-cost, locally available, nutritious diet, based on the amount of money per month they currently spend on food
4. To assess to what extent the unavailability and/or unaffordability of nutritious foods limits access to a nutritious diet
5. To contribute to informing the design of the BPNT to improve access to or availability of nutritious diets through:
    a. Identifying which locally available foods should be included in BPNT's pre-determined local food basket with a voucher value of 110,000 IDR in order to meet the household members' recommended nutrient intake in the most cost-effective way (called the Nutritious Package)
    b. Estimating what percentage of the WHO/FAO recommended nutrient intakes (RNIs) would be met for the household from the nutritious package and compare this to the current Rastra rice subsidy, BPNT rice and sugar, and BPNT rice and eggs package
    c. Estimating the potential impact that increasing the BPNT voucher transfer value to 165,000 IDR and 220,000 IDR would have on the quantity and nutritional quality of the foods included in the pre-determined local food basket.

Methods

To calculate the cost per 100g of locally available fresh foods, the average household size and total monthly household expenditure, data was sourced from the March 2016 National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS) dataset. These data were extrapolated from this dataset at a national level and for the following eight provinces as agreed in consultation with BAPPENAS: Jawa Barat, Jawa Timur, Kalimantan Selatan, Lampung, Maluku, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Papua and Sulawesi Selatan.

A staple-adjusted nutritious diet[1] was calculated for a household of 4 people of the following composition: child aged 12-23 months, adolescent girl aged 15-16 years, woman aged 30-59 years, 55 Kg, moderately active and lactating, and a man aged 30-59 years, 62 Kg and moderately active. To calculate the affordability of this diet, the monthly cost was compared to the average monthly household expenditure on food.

[1] This is the least expensive diet that meets the individual specific WHO/FAO recommended intakes of energy, protein, fat, 9 vitamins and 4 minerals. This diet also includes the preferred staple food, which is rice in the case of Indonesia. This diet also assumes that the child aged 12-23 months is receiving the recommended portion of breast milk per day.

For fortified foods, the nutrient content and cost per 100g was collected through primary market survey data collection in three markets and an Indomart and an Alfamart (where available) in one district per selected province. Over 200 fortified foods from 5 food groups were found during the market survey, 18 were chosen from each district based upon their availability, nutrient content and cost and included in the staple-adjusted nutritious diet.

Six scenarios were modelled to provide a detailed analysis of the potential impact on cost and affordability of the staple-adjusted nutritious diet: Rastra rice subsidy, BPNT rice and sugar (110,000 IDR), BPNT rice and eggs (110,000 IDR), Nutritious Package (110,000 IDR), Nutritious Package (165,000 IDR) and Nutritious Package (220,000 IDR).

Key Findings and Recommendations

1. It is possible to consume a staple-adjusted nutritious diet using foods available in the local markets. Rice, eggs, tofu, fish, green leafy vegetables and fortified wheat flour and oil have been identified as inexpensive foods that are rich in nutrients
2. A staple-adjusted nutritious diet for the average household size of 4 people costs 1,191,883 IDR per month. Purchasing this diet from the local markets is the most expensive in Papua province (1,689,534 IDR) and the least expensive in Sulawesi Selatan province (1,023,655 IDR)
3. Based upon current food expenditure figures from the 2016 SUSENAS, 62% of the national population can afford a staple-adjusted nutritious diet. The affordability of this diet is highest in Kalimantan Selatan, where 76% of the population can afford this diet and lowest in NTT where only 32% of the population can afford this diet
4. Food availability is not a key barrier to households consuming a staple-adjusted nutritious diet. However, economic access to foods (affordability) is a key barrier. Other barriers to the consumption of a this diet may include knowledge of what foods are key sources of nutrients and preference for foods and drinks that are less nutritious, more expensive and/or more convenient
5. The recommended food basket for the Rastra transformation programme (BPNT) is rice, eggs and green leafy vegetables (called the nutritious package). This package with a voucher value worth 110,000 IDR per month has the greatest nutritional impact compared to the current Rastra programme, BPNT with rice and sugar, and BPNT with rice and eggs. It is strongly recommended that the BPNT does not provide a basket of rice and sugar as it will have very little nutritional impact due to the very low content of essential nutrients. Furthermore, given the rising overweight and obesity issue in Indonesia, where 12% of children under 5 years of age are overweight[2] and 25% and 6% of adults are overweight and obese respectively[3], a package of rice and sugar could contribute to further exacerbating this issue[4].
6. If the voucher value was to increase by 50% (to 165,000 IDR) it is recommended that the nutritious package also includes 20g per day of a fortified complementary food for households that have a child aged 6-23 months. If the voucher value was to increase by 100% (to 220,000 IDR) is it recommended that the nutritious package also includes the fortified complementary food and that households can access the left over money as cash to be able to purchase other nutritious foods of their choice

[2] UNICEF, World Health Organization, World Bank. UNICEF-WHO-World Bank: 2014 Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates: Levels and Trends (July 2015 update, except for India, which is September 2015 update)

[3] World Health Organization Global Health Observatory Data Repository 2015. Available from http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A897A?lang=en (accessed April 20, 2015).

[4] Shrimpton R. and C. Rokx, (2013) The Double Burden of Malnutrition in Indonesia, World Bank Jakarta, Report 76192-ID

7. The cost of the foods included in the Rastra, BPNT or nutritious packages, differs from province to province. This impacts a household's ability to purchase the quantities required for nutritional impact in line with the national level analysis. This is particularly true for Papua, Maluku and NTT, where the cost of nutritious foods are much more expensive.
8. In the interest of equity and nutritional impact, WFP recommends that fixed quantities of foods be available for households to purchase regardless of the province in which BNPT recipients live. Thus the value of the voucher will need to be adapted according to the price of those foods at the provincial level. In some provinces (e.g. Jawa Barat and Jawa Timur) the cost of the voucher will be lower; in others (e.g. Papua and Maluku) it will be higher. WFP also recommends that the Government explore mechanisms for ensuring that food price volatility does not reduce the amount of food able to be purchased with the voucher.

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of the study

Despite improvements over the past 10 years 16% of the population of Indonesia live on $1.25 a day or less, whilst 43% of the population live on $2 a day or less, an indication that poverty remains a key issue for human development[5]. The national prevalence of stunting in children under the age of 5 years, an indicator of child development is of high public health significance at 37% and the prevalence of wasting for the same age group is of high public health significance at 12%[6]. Anemia in women of reproductive age is of moderate public health significance with a prevalence of 23%[7]. Achieving food security and improved nutrition for all Indonesians is possible, particularly if the Government's capacity to address malnutrition, adapt to climate change and prepare for disasters is augmented. Food sovereignty and nutrition are central to the National Medium-Term Development Plan (2015–2019).

The Government of Indonesia spends 0.7 percent of its annual Gross Domestic Product on social assistance. These programs have been credited with reducing poverty, but to date have not been found to have much impact on nutritional status. The World Food Programme (WFP) in Indonesia offers technical assistance to support the Government of Indonesia to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation capacity and the nutrition outcome for the national social assistance schemes, namely Rastra[8] and PKH[9].

Rastra delivers 15 kg of rice per month to poor households at a fixed subsidized price of 1,600 IDR per kilogram through BULOG. Rastra reaches approximately 25% of the population (15.5 million households) per month and is the largest social assistance scheme in Indonesia, representing around 30 percent of the total social assistance public expenditure[10] in 2015.

Rastra's transformation agenda aims to provide a more balanced, nutritious diet for the poor and vulnerable people. Following a pilot in 2016 by BAPPENAS and the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) and guided by the implementation guidelines of Bantuan Pangan Non-Tunai (BPNT[11]) Rastra's in-kind rice assistance in 44 urban areas in 2017 will be transformed into an e-voucher programme using banking networks and food outlets such as cooperatives, small shops, E-Warongs, mini-markets and local merchants[12]. The basic feature of the transformation is a non-cash 'payment' at a transfer value of 110,000 IDR per month per household. The households shall be able to purchase rice and eggs with the voucher, but there is scope to include other pre-determined foods[13]. The reformed programme is expected to be rolled out to all urban and rural areas from 2018.

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[5] World Bank, Development Research Group. World Development Indicators. World Databank 2015. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators (accessed April 27, 2017).

[6] Ministry of Health (2013) Riset Kesehatan Dasar 2013. Availible from http://www.depkes.go.id/resources/download/general/Hasil%20Riskesdas%202013.pdf (accessed April 27, 2017)

[7] World Health Organization. 2015. The Global Prevalence of Anaemia in 2011. Geneva: WHO. Available from http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/micronutrients/global_prevalence_anaemia_2011/en/ (accessed July 4, 2015).

[8] Rice Subsidy To The Poor or Beras untuk Rakyat Sejahtera, previously known as Raskin

[9] Family Hope Program- Program Keluarga Harapan

[10] 18.9 trillion IDR or 1.4 billion USD in 2017 APBN book

[11] Translated as Non Cash Food Assistance

[12] Jakarta Globe: *Jokowi Launches Non-Cash Food Aid Scheme for Marginalized Families, by* Amal Ganesha February 23, 2017. http://jakartaglobe.id/news/jokowi-launches-non-cash-food-aid-scheme-for-marginalized-families/ Accessed on February 26, 2017

[13] As detailed in the Implementation Guidelines for Non-Cash Food Assistance (Pedoman Pelaksanaan Bantuan Pangan Non-Tunai) 2017. The guideline defines food commodities as rice and eggs and suggests other types of

As part of the President's drive to eventually unify the social assistance programmes under one card providing "cashless" electronic payments, WFP was asked by the Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) to conduct a Cost of the Diet (CotD) study to inform the decision making process regarding the BPNT voucher value and the local foods that could be redeemed by the voucher. This report summarizes the results from the Cost of the Diet study and makes recommendations for these two key decisions.

1.2 Objectives of the Cost of the Diet study

The objectives for this Cost of the Diet study are as follows:

1. To evaluate whether the foods available in local markets can meet the macro and micronutrient needs of households, particularly of those that include members of nutritionally vulnerable groups such as children under the age of 2 years and pregnant and lactating women
2. To estimate the lowest cost of a combination of locally available foods, including the main staple food (rice), that would meet the nutritional needs of all members of a household, including a child aged 12-23 months old, a breastfeeding woman, a man and an adolescent girl
3. To estimate the proportion of households that would be able to purchase this lowest-cost, locally available, nutritious diet, based on the amount of money per month they currently spend on food
4. To assess to what extent the unavailability and/or unaffordability of nutritious foods limits access to a nutritious diet
5. To contribute to informing the design of the BPNT to improve access to or availability of nutritious diets through:
    a. Identifying which locally available foods should be included in BPNT's pre-determined local food basket with a voucher value of 110,000 IDR in order to meet the household members' recommended nutrient intake in the most cost-effective way (called the Nutritious Package)
    b. Estimating what percentage of the WHO/FAO recommended nutrient intakes (RNIs) would be met for the household from the nutritious package and compare this to the current Rastra rice subsidy, BPNT rice and sugar, and BPNT rice and eggs package
    c. Estimating the potential impact that increasing the BPNT voucher transfer value to 165,000 IDR and 220,000 IDR would have on the quantity and nutritional quality of the foods included in the pre-determined local food basket.

However, this study will not be able to answer the following questions:

- Is there an adequate supply chain for selected local foods that are proposed for inclusion in the BPNT food basket? And can vouchers be used to provide access?
- Can all targeted households reach the outlets in order to redeem the e-voucher for the specific nutritious local foods?
- Are recommended nutritious local foods acceptable to the BPNT beneficiaries and how will they use them (i.e. consumed by intended individuals, stored and prepared in correct way)?

commodities be added subject to further evaluation. Rice and sugar are being supplied in Feb 2017 during the BPNT launching period.

2. Methods

2.1 Cost of the Diet method and software

The Cost of the Diet is a method and software developed by Save the Children UK to better understand the extent to which poverty affects the ability to meet nutrient requirements, a prerequisite to be free from undernutrition. The aim of the Cost of the Diet is to theoretically calculate the amount, combination and overall cost of local foods that are needed to provide a typical family with their average needs for energy and their recommended intakes of protein, fat and micronutrients[14]. The foods selected by the software can help to understand which nutrients are the hardest to obtain from locally available foods. The software can also identify the foods which are the least expensive sources of energy and nutrients.

When the results from the Cost of the Diet are compared with income or expenditure data, the affordability of a nutritious diet for a population can be estimated. This information can then be used to assess if poverty prevents poor households obtaining a varied, nutritious diet and what proportion and which members of the population are most at risk of insufficient economic access.

One of the most innovative aspects of the Cost of the Diet software is that potential interventions can be modelled to estimate their impact on improving the quality and the affordability of the diet. These results can be used to inform and influence policies and programs, such as the Rastra transformation program (BPNT).

2.2 Data required and sources

The Cost of the Diet study required the following data:

- The cost per 100g of locally available fresh foods
- The cost per 100g of fortified foods
- The average number of people in a household and which members are of interest (e.g. child under two and breastfeeding woman)
- Income or expenditure data in deciles

The cost per 100g of locally available fresh foods, the average household size and total monthly expenditure data was sourced from the March 2016 National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS) dataset. Data was extrapolated from this dataset using IBM SPSS Statistics 20 at a national level and for the following provinces as agreed in consultation with BAPPENAS:

- Jawa Barat
- Jawa Timur
- Kalimantan Selatan
- Lampung
- Maluku
- Nusa Tenggara Timur
- Papua
- Sulawesi Selatan

The quantity of 65 food purchased in units of kilograms, grams and milliliters and the amount of money spent on these quantities per household per district, were converted to a cost per 100g. Each of the 65 food items identified were then selected from the food composition database in the Cost of the Diet software, prioritizing those foods found in the Indonesia, Bangladesh and

[14] Refer to the Save the Children UK (2015) Cost of the Diet Practitioner Guide for more information

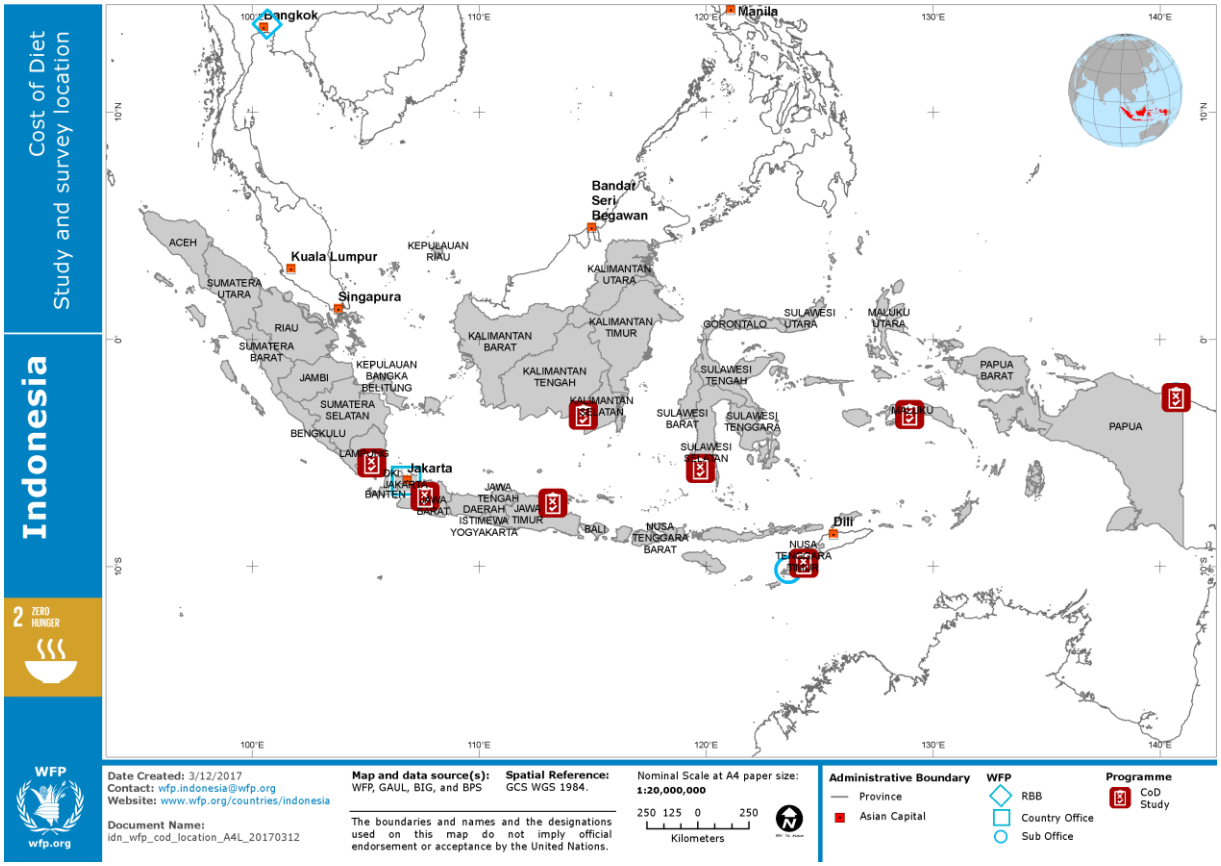
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) food tables[15]. The cost per 100g was then entered into the software. A list of the 65 food items from the SUSENAS dataset, their Cost of the Diet software equivalents and cost per 100g in each district are listed in Annex 1.

2.3 Market survey to collect prices of fortified foods

The nutrient content and cost per 100g of fortified foods was collected through primary market survey data collection in three markets in each of the following districts in January 2017, shown in Figure 1:

- Banjar (Kalimantan Selatan: Rural)
- Bandar Lampung (Lampung province: Urban)
- Bandung (Jawa Barat province: Urban)
- Central Maluku (Maluku province: Rural)
- Jayapura district (Papua province: Urban)
- Jeneponto (Sulawesi Selatan: Rural)
- Sampang (Jawa Timur province: Rural)
- Timor Tengah Selatan (Nusa Tenggara Timur province: Rural)

Figure 1. A map of Indonesia showing the market survey locations for the Cost of the Diet study



A list of the markets visited in each district can be found in Annex 2. These districts, in the provinces that had already been selected for the Cost of the Diet analysis, were selected based on

[15] Foods from the Bangladesh food table were chosen if a food could not be found in the Indonesia food table because Bangladesh is the most recently updated Asian food table (in the CotD software) and also the closest country geographically to Indonesia (compared to the other food tables in the CotD software). Foods from the USDA food table were also chosen if a food could not be found in the Indonesia or Bangladesh food tables because these are the most scientifically reliable food tables developed

the relatively high number of households that are living below the poverty line[16], the higher prevalence of stunting in children under the age of 5 years[17], the district priority based upon the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA)[18] conducted in 2015 and the number of very poor households that are likely to be included in the BPNT programme[19].

First, a list of all fortified food items available in the assessment district was developed using information from key informants and the knowledge of the data collectors. This was followed by a field trial in a local market in Jakarta city (data not included) where participants practiced data collection methods whilst adding items to the food list. The resulting comprehensive food list was then used to collect data on price, nutrient content, and weight in the markets.

To collect the information needed to estimate the cost per 100g of the fortified foods, market traders were asked the price of each fortified food item that they sold at the moment the survey was conducted. The weight of the packet as displayed on the food label was written into the market survey questionnaire. Where possible, four traders were visited in each of the 3 markets, to provide a sample size of up to 12 data points per district. Data collectors took pictures of the nutrient composition displayed on the package, which was then converted into a nutrient composition per 100g.

In addition to 3 local markets, data was also collected in an Indomart and an Alfamart store where possible, as poor households are increasingly shopping at these mini-markets. Indomart data was entered for Banjar, Bandar Lampung, Bandung, Jeneponto and Sampang districts. Alfamart data was entered for Bandar Lampung, Bandung, Jeneponto and Sampang districts. The team in Banjar district did not receive permission to collect data in Alfamart. These stores are not available in the other three districts.

The quantitative price and weight data was entered into the Cost of Diet software by market for each district. For every food, the software calculates the price per 100g for each price and weight sample and then averages these data across the traders to give the final price per 100g for the food item in a market, which were then used to average the price across markets per province.

2.4 Selection of fortified foods for inclusion in the scenario modelling

Over 200 fortified foods from 5 food groups[20] were found during the market survey. As it was unrealistic that all of these were selected for inclusion in the Cost of the Diet analysis, 18 were chosen from each district based upon their greater availability, higher nutrient content and lower cost. These foods were entered into the Cost of the Diet software with the fresh foods from the SUSENAS dataset for the province associated with each district. For example, the fortified foods collected in market surveys in Banjar district were added to the Cost of the Diet software analysis for Kalimantan Selatan province. The selection of the fortified foods for the national analysis was based upon the foods that were available in three or more districts. A list of the fortified foods chosen for the analysis and their cost per 100g by district can be found in Annex 3.

[16] Taken from the 2014 SUSENAS dataset
[17] Taken from the 2013 Riskesdas survey 2013
[18] http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp276251.pdf?_ga=1.89961307.1958110165.1476709500
[19] Based upon a survey from TNP2k in 2015
[20] Grains and grain based products (including noodles), milk and milk products, sugars and confectionary, beverages, and infant foods.

2.5 Specification of household size and composition

The March 2016 SUSENAS data was used to determine the average household size for the selected provinces. All but two provinces[21] had an average household size of 4 people. To be able to compare the results across the provinces, a household of 4 people was selected for all provinces. The national average household size is also 4 people. The following household composition was used for the analysis:

- Child (either sex) 12-23 months, breastfeeding
- Female 15-16 years[22]
- Woman, 30-59y, 55kg, moderately active, lactating[23]
- Man, 30-59y, 60kg, moderately active

2.6 The diet analysed by the software

A Staple-Adjusted Nutritious Diet was estimated for all the analyses. This is the least expensive diet that meets the WHO/FAO recommended intakes for energy, protein, fat, 9 vitamins and 4 minerals. This diet also includes the preferred staple food, which is rice in the case of Indonesia. Rice was included in the diet at least once a day for all household members. All other foods in the food list (as listed in Annex 1), apart from fortified wheat flour, maize flour and roots and tubers, were available for the software to include up to three times per day. The inclusion of fortified wheat flour was restricted to up to three times per week, to reflect typical consumption habits. Furthermore the inclusion of roots and tubers was restricted to up to three times per week in the national level analysis and all provinces except Papua and Maluku to reflect current consumption habits. As roots and tubers are regularly consumed in Papua and Maluku, for these areas those foods were available for the software to choose up to three times per day. Maize was included in the diet at least 3 times per week in NTT, sweet potatoes were included in the diet at least 3 times per week in Papua, and the cheapest variety of fish was included at least 3 times per week in Maluku, Papua, Kalimantan Selatan and Sulawesi Selatan to reflect the consumption habits of the population in these provinces.

The portion sizes for each food selected were realistic for the household members' age and sex as determined by the Cost of the Diet software[24]. It was also assumed that the child aged 12-23 months was receiving the age-specific recommended portion of breast milk per day (532g).

The software optimizes the diet to meet the Estimated Average Requirement (EAR) for energy, the recommended percentage energy from fat and the Recommended Nutrient Intake (RNI) for protein, vitamins and minerals. Energy requirements cannot be exceeded by the software but requirements for the other nutrients can be. Upper limits have been set for fat, vitamin A, vitamin C, niacin, calcium and iron, which the software cannot exceed in order to prevent obesity or toxicity. This diet was analysed for the eight provinces and at national level.

[21] Which had an average household size of 5 people

[22] An adolescent girl was selected instead of a school aged child as her requirements for macro and micronutrients are higher. Selecting this individual will ensure that the food basket determined for BNPT will also cover the needs for the school aged child

[23] The results for this woman will also be used as a proxy for a pregnant woman

[24] Please refer to the Save the Children UK (2015) Cost of the Diet Practitioner's Guidelines for more information

2.7 Estimating the affordability of the diet

The cost of the diets become a more meaningful figure when compared with household's purchasing power. For the purpose of the affordability analysis, data from the March 2016 SUSENAS dataset was used to compare the monthly cost of the staple-adjusted nutritious diets against food expenditure.

Using IBM SPSS Statistics 20 software the average per capita food expenditure figure at a national level and for the eight provinces was extracted and multiplied by 4 to calculate the average food expenditure for a household of 4 people.

2.8 Modelling scenarios

Five scenarios were modelled to provide recommendations to the BAPPENAS regarding the Rastra transformation programme (BPNT). For each model the reduction in the cost of the staple-adjusted nutritious diet and the nutritional contribution of the local food baskets were analysed. These scenarios were modelled at the national and provincial level.

2.8.1 Scenario 1: The potential impact of the current Rastra rice subsidy programme

To model the potential impact of the current rice subsidy programme, 15 kg of rice per month at a fixed subsidized price of 725 IDR per 100g[25] was entered into the staple-adjusted nutritious diet for a household of 4 people.

2.8.2 Scenario 2: The potential impact of the BPNT pilot of a monthly voucher worth 110,000 IDR that includes a food basket of rice and sugar

To model the potential impact of the current BPNT pilot, 10 kg rice and 2 kg sugar, which is a fixed provision, with a total fixed cost of 110,000 IDR, was included in the staple-adjusted nutritious diet for a household of 4 people.

2.8.3 Scenario 3: The potential impact of the pilot BPNT pilot of a monthly voucher worth 110,000 IDR that includes a food basket of rice and eggs

To model the potential impact of the pilot BPNT programme in which poor households receive a voucher of 110,000 IDR per month to purchase rice and eggs[26], it was assumed that the entire monetary value of the voucher would be spent on these foods, where 75% of the voucher would be spent on rice and 25% would be spent on chicken eggs. The quantity of rice and eggs that could be purchased with the voucher per month was calculated using the national and province-specific costs of the two commodities per 100g from the March 2016 SUSENAS data and added to the staple-adjusted nutritious diet for a household of 4 people.

2.8.4 Scenario 4: The potential impact of a monthly voucher of 110,000 IDR that includes rice and other commodities identified by the Cost of the Diet software

To model the potential impact of a BPNT voucher with a cash value of 110,000 IDR that includes rice and other commodities it was assumed that the entire monetary value of the voucher would be spent on the foods chosen by the software. It was also assumed that 50% of the voucher would be spent on rice, 25% on the cheapest animal product included by the software and 25% on another food that the software choose as an inexpensive source of nutrients in the staple-adjusted nutritious diet. The quantity of the selected foods that could be purchased with the voucher per month was calculated

[25] This is the price per 100g that the Government pays to BULOG to enable Rastra households to be able to purchase the rice at a subsidized price of 160 IDR per 100g

[26] At a non-subsidized cost

using the national and province specific cost per 100g from the March 2016 SUSENAS data and added to the staple-adjusted nutritious diet for a household of 4 people.

2.8.5 Scenario 5: The potential impact of a monthly voucher of 165,000 IDR that includes rice and other commodities identified by the Cost of the Diet software

As there is scope to potentially increase the monetary value of the BPNT voucher, the potential impact of a 50% (165,000 IDR) increase in the voucher value was modelled on the same, but now larger, food packages determined in scenario 3, with the inclusion of a 20g per day sachet of fortified complementary food for a child aged 6-23 months.

The monthly cost of providing the fortified complementary food was added to 110,000 IDR and whatever amount of money was leftover to provide a total voucher value of 165,000 IDR was distributed to the foods selected for scenario 3 with the same assumptions (50% rice, 25% animal source, 25% inexpensive source of nutrients). The quantity of the rice, animal source and other food that could be purchased with the voucher per month was calculated using the national and province specific cost per 100g from the March 2016 SUSENAS data and added to the staple-adjusted nutritious diet for a household of 4 people.

2.8.6 Scenario 6: The potential impact of a monthly voucher of 220,000 IDR that includes rice and other commodities identified by the Cost of the Diet software

To model the potential impact of a 100% (220,000 IDR) increase in the voucher value, the underlying assumptions were changed slightly. For this voucher the foods included in scenario 5 were still included. However the quantities of these foods were changed to ensure that this basket had the same or superior nutritional impact compared to the Rastra rice subsidy and BPNT baskets and to ensure that an adequate amount of money was left over to enable households to purchase other nutritious foods of their preference.

The quantity of the rice, animal source and other food that could be purchased with the voucher per month was calculated using the national and province specific cost per 100g from the March 2016 SUSENAS data and added to the staple-adjusted nutritious diet for a household of 4 people.

3. Results and Key Findings

3.1 Objective 1

- ✓ *It is possible to consume a staple-adjusted nutritious diet using foods available in the local markets*
- ✓ *Rice, eggs, tofu, fish, green leafy vegetables and fortified wheat flour and oil have been identified as relatively inexpensive foods that are rich in nutrients*
- ✓ *The inclusion, by the CotD software, of two fortified foods in the staple-adjusted nutritious diet emphasizes the importance of the national fortification of staple foods and indicates the potential benefits that rice fortification could have on improving the nutrient intakes of the Indonesian population*
- ✓ *Vitamin B12, iron and calcium are the most expensive nutrients to purchase using locally available foods and are likely to be deficient in the current diet*

The Cost of the Diet software was able to create a diet that meets the WHO/FAO recommended intakes for energy, protein, fat, 9 vitamins and 4 minerals for all members in the household, both at national and provincial level (staple-adjusted nutritious diet). A range of 13 different foods (and breastmilk for the child under 2 years of age) were selected in the assessment areas as the cheapest source of nutrients[27], as shown in Table 1. In addition to the staple (rice) the software identified fortified wheat flour[28], fortified oil[29], a variety of roots and tubers, eggs, tofu, fish, and green leafy vegetables as relatively inexpensive foods that are rich in essential micronutrients.

Rice, eggs and green leafy vegetables were identified as the foods able to meet the most nutritional requirements for the lowest cost and should therefore be prioritized in programmes that aim to improve the nutritional quality of the diet. These have been selected for the 'Nutritious Package' that was modeled for the BPNT programme.

Annex 4 shows the percentage of the recommended nutrient intakes that are met for each individual and the household in the staple-adjusted nutritious diet and the percentage that each food contributes to meeting nutrient requirements at a national level and for the eight provinces.

In particular rice was chosen as an inexpensive source of protein, water soluble B-group vitamins, magnesium and zinc, whilst eggs were chosen as an important source of vitamin A, water soluble B-group vitamins, vitamin B12 and iron. Green leafy vegetables such as cassava leaves, spinach and mustard greens were identified as a rich source of vitamin A, vitamin C, folic acid, magnesium, iron and zinc.

In addition, roots and tubers were found to provide energy as well as water soluble B-group vitamins whilst tofu has been identified as a relatively inexpensive, rich source of protein, calcium, magnesium and iron. Fish were identified as an important source of protein, niacin and vitamin B12.

The inclusion of two fortified foods (wheat flour[30] and oil) emphasizes the importance of the national fortification programme for staple foods to improve the nutrient intakes of a population. If rice was also fortified, it could meet more of the nutrient requirements on a larger scale.

[27] Found in the local markets as listed in the SUSENAS dataset.
[28] Fortified with water soluble B-group vitamins, folic acid and iron
[29] Fortified with vitamin A
[30] It is more likely in this context that households will be consuming fortified flour through noodle consumption.

Table 1. The foods selected by the Cost of the Diet software for the staple-adjusted nutritious diet at the national level and for eight provinces

	Rice	Fortified wheat flour	Maize	Sweet potato	Sago	Taro	Cassava	Peanut	Tofu/Tempeh	Fish	Egg	Green leafy vegetables (cassava leaf)	Fortified oil	Breast milk
National	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jawa Barat	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jawa Timur	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kalimantan Selatan	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lampung	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maluku	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nusa Tenggara Timur	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Papua	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sulawesi Selatan	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Limiting nutrients are defined as nutrients for which the diet meets the nutrient requirements by exactly 100%. As these nutrients are the most expensive they are likely to be deficient in the current diet, especially among households that cannot afford a staple-adjusted nutritious diet.

The analysis indicates that vitamin B12, iron and calcium, which are mainly contributed by animal source foods, were the most difficult and expensive to meet for the household at a national and provincial level. In addition, zinc was an expensive nutrient to meet for the child aged 12-23 months at a national and provincial level, whilst vitamin B1 and pantothenic acid were expensive to meet for certain individuals in certain provinces.

These foods and nutrients should therefore be prioritised in programmes that aim to improve the nutritional quality of the diet. In this analysis the software has identified eggs, tofu, fish and green leafy vegetables as locally available, less expensive, foods that are rich in these nutrients.

Annex 5 shows the limiting nutrients for each of the four individuals of the modeled household for the staple-adjusted nutritious diet at a national and provincial level.

3.2 Objective 2

- ✓ *A staple-adjusted nutritious diet for the average household size of 4 people costs 1,191,883 IDR per month*
- ✓ *Purchasing a staple-adjusted nutritious diet from the local markets is the most expensive in Papua province (1,689,534 IDR) and the least expensive in Sulawesi Selatan province 1,023,655 IDR)*
- ✓ *An adolescent girl and a lactating woman are the most expensive individuals in the household to purchase a staple-adjusted nutritious diet for*

Table 2 presents the daily, monthly and annual cost of a staple-adjusted nutritious diet at a national and provincial level for a household of 4 people and the breakdown of the cost per individual. At a national level, the cost of a this diet was 1,191,883 IDR per month but at the provincial level the monthly household costs ranged from 1,023,655 IDR in Sulawesi Selatan to 1,689,534 IDR in Papua.

Interestingly, the staple-adjusted nutritious diet for the adolescent girl and the lactating woman were consistently shown to be the most expensive within the household, compared to the adult man and the child aged 12-23 months. This is due to the increased requirements for energy and essential micronutrients during adolescence that is required to support growth and development and during lactation to ensure that the women remains well-nourished whilst producing high quality[31] breast milk for the child. Programming and policy interventions that are targeted at these nutritionally vulnerable target groups and aim to improve their access and consumption of nutritious fresh foods or fortified foods should be considered.

[31] I.e. Breast milk that contains the nutrients required to support the growth of the child.

Table 2. The daily, monthly and annual cost (IDR) of the staple-adjusted nutritious diet at the national level and for eight provinces

	National			Jawa Barat			Jawa Timur			Kalimantan Selatan			Lampung		
Household member	Daily Cost	Average Monthly Cost	Annual Cost	Daily Cost	Average Monthly Cost	Annual Cost	Daily Cost	Average Monthly Cost	Annual Cost	Daily Cost	Average Monthly Cost	Annual Cost	Daily Cost	Average Monthly Cost	Annual Cost
Child 12-23 months	2,592	78,853	946,238	2,645	80,441	965,291	2,559	77,846	934,154	2,713	82,519	990,224	2,818	85,716	1,028,588
Female 15-16 years	13,562	412,512	4,950,138	13,413	407,985	4,895,820	12,757	388,017	4,656,202	13,823	420,446	5,045,351	14,195	431,757	5,181,084
Woman, 30-59y, 55kg moderately active, lactating	13,846	421,156	5,053,869	13,461	409,444	4,913,327	12,879	391,726	4,700,709	14,149	430,367	5,164,407	13,883	422,273	5,067,275
Man, 30-59y, 60kg, moderately active	9,185	279,363	3,352,350	8,914	271,149	3,253,785	9,098	276,722	3,320,664	9,565	290,921	3,491,048	8,951	272,274	3,267,291
Total	39,185	1,191,883	14,302,596	38,433	1,169,019	14,028,223	37,292	1,134,311	13,611,729	40,249	1,224,252	14,691,030	39,847	1,212,020	14,544,237

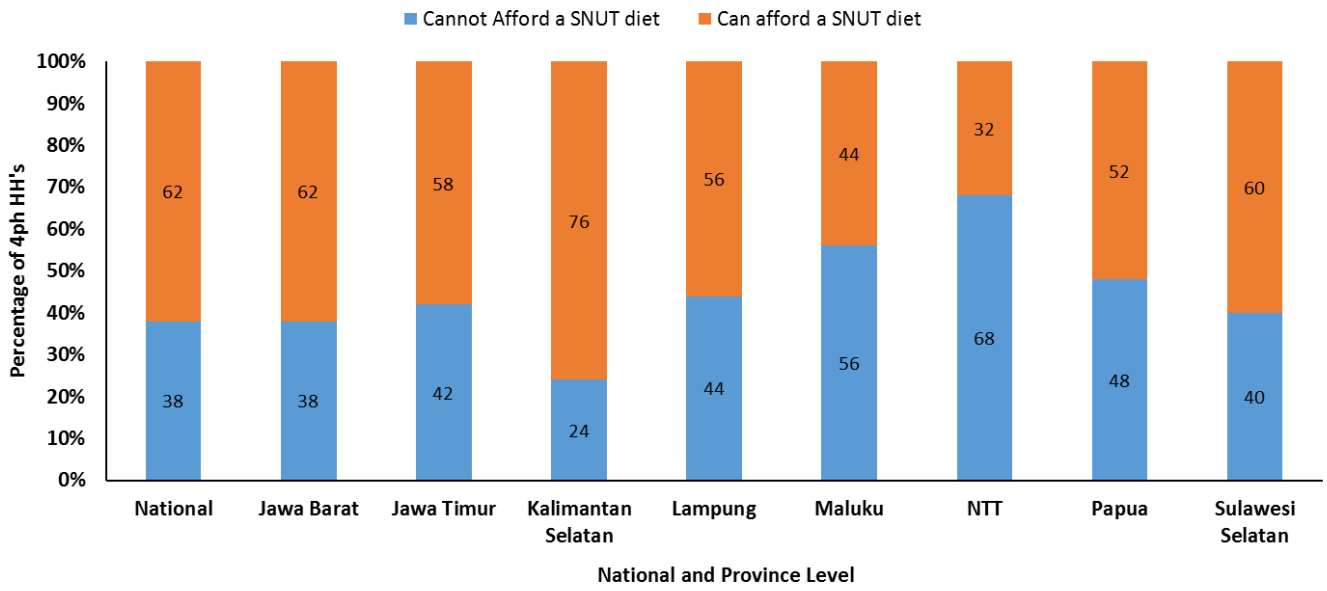
	Maluku			Nusa Tenggara Timur			Papua			Sulawesi Selatan		
Household member	Daily Cost	Average Monthly Cost	Annual Cost	Daily Cost	Average Monthly Cost	Annual Cost	Daily Cost	Average Monthly Cost	Annual Cost	Daily Cost	Average Monthly Cost	Annual Cost
Child 12-23 months	3,323	101,086	1,213,029	2,653	80,680	968,162	3,816	116,076	1,392,918	2,177	66,207	794,480
Female 15-16 years	16,838	512,142	6,145,703	14,622	444,747	5,336,961	19,239	585,173	7,022,080	11,634	353,856	4,246,277
Woman, 30-59y, 55kg moderately active, lactating	16,911	514,387	6,172,645	14,854	451,808	5,421,691	19,169	583,060	6,996,724	11,860	360,731	4,328,774
Man, 30-59y, 60kg, moderately active	11,186	340,228	4,082,734	9,463	287,848	3,454,173	13,322	405,224	4,862,683	7,984	242,861	2,914,330
Total	48,258	1,467,843	17,614,110	41,592	1,265,082	15,180,988	55,546	1,689,534	20,274,405	33,654	1,023,655	12,283,861

3.3 Objective 3

- ✓ *Based on current food expenditure figures from the 2016 SUSENAS, 62% of the national population can afford a staple-adjusted nutritious diet*
- ✓ *The affordability of a staple-adjusted nutritious diet is highest in Kalimantan Selatan, where 76% of the population can afford this diet*
- ✓ *The affordability of a staple-adjusted nutritious diet is lowest in NTT where only 32% of the population can afford this diet*

Figure 2 shows the percentage of the population (at a national and provincial level) who, according to data on food expenditure, do or do not have enough money to be able to afford to buy the lowest cost, staple-adjusted, nutritious diet. This analysis indicates that at a national level, 62% of the population can afford this diet but more than one third of the population (38%) cannot afford this diet. NNT province presented the worst picture of affordability where it is estimated that only 32% or the population can afford the staple-adjusted nutritious diet (68% of the population therefore cannot afford this diet). Maluku and Papua also show low percentages of the population who can afford this diet at 44% and 52% respectively. Kalimantan Selatan province showed the best picture of affordability where it is estimated that 76% of the population can afford a staple-adjusted nutritious diet.

Figure 2. The percentage of 4 person households that cannot afford a staple adjusted nutritious diet at national and province level



3.4 Objective 4

- ✓ *Food availability is not a key barrier to households consuming a staple-adjusted nutritious diet*
- ✓ *Economic access to foods (affordability) is a key barrier to household consuming a staple-adjusted nutritious diet*
- ✓ *Knowledge of what foods are key sources of nutrients and should therefore be prioritized for a nutritious diet could also be a barrier to households consuming a nutritious diet, in addition to other reasons such as food preferences and convenience*

The Cost of the Diet software has been able to create a staple-adjusted nutritious diet using locally available foods, which indicates that the availability of nutritious foods is not a key barrier to households consuming a nutritious diet. However, the affordability analysis has shown that more than one third of the national population (and higher proportions for 7 out of 8 provinces researched) do not have enough money to be able to buy a nutritious diet, highlighting economic access as a key barrier.

Furthermore, those who do have enough money to be able to afford a nutritious diet may not spend their money on nutritious foods because of preference, convenience or knowledge. For example the March 2016 SUSENAS data found that the food group with the highest percentage (14%) of expenditure in Indonesia was 'prepared foods and beverages', which includes unhealthy foods such as cookies, cakes and fizzy drinks. This data also showed that on average households purchased 1.4 kg of boiled or steamed cake, 3.2 kg of fried foods and 0.77 kg of snacks for a child (any age) such as krupuk per week compared to 87 g of spinach, 47 g of mustard greens and 170 g of tofu. This indicates that food choices could also be a key barrier to households consuming a nutritious diet. More research is needed to understand what drives these choices.

3.5 Objective 5

- ✓ *The recommended food basket for the Rastra transformation programme (BPNT) is rice, eggs and green leafy vegetables (called the nutritious package)*
- ✓ *The nutritious package of rice, eggs and green leaves with a voucher value worth 110,000 IDR per month has the greatest nutritional impact compared to the current Rastra programme, BPNT with rice and sugar and BPNT with rice and eggs*
- ✓ *It is strongly recommended that a basket of rice and sugar is not provided as part of the Rastra transformation programme as it will have very little nutritional impact due to its low nutrient content. Furthermore, given the rising overweight and obesity issue in Indonesia, where 12% of children under 5 years of age are overweight[32] and 25% and 6% of adults are overweight and obese respectively[33], a package of rice and sugar could contribute to further exacerbating this issue[34]*
- ✓ *If the voucher value was to increase by 50% (to 165,000 IDR) it is recommended that the nutritious package also includes 20 g per day of a fortified complementary food[35] for the child aged 6-23 months*
- ✓ *If the voucher value was to increase by 100% (to 220,000 IDR) is it recommended that the nutritious package with a fortified complementary food is included and that households can access the left over money as cash to be able to purchase other nutritious foods of their choice*

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[32] UNICEF, World Health Organization, World Bank. UNICEF-WHO-World Bank: 2014 Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates: Levels and Trends (July 2015 update, except for India, which is September 2015 update)

[33] World Health Organization Global Health Observatory Data Repository 2015. Available from http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A897A?lang=en (accessed April 20, 2015).

[34] Shrimpton R. and C. Rokx, (2013) The Double Burden of Malnutrition in Indonesia, World Bank Jakarta, Report 76192-ID

[35] Either SUN or Cerelac depending on what is available in the local markets

- ✓ *The provincial differences between the costs of the foods included in the Rastra, BPNT or nutritious packages, impacts household's ability to purchase the quantities required for nutritional impact in line with the national level analysis. This is particularly true for Papua, Maluku and NTT, where the cost of nutritious foods are much more expensive*
- ✓ *In the interest of equity and nutritional impact, WFP recommends that fixed quantities of foods be available for households to purchase regardless of the province in which BNPT recipients live. Thus the value of the voucher will need to be adapted according to the price of those foods at the provincial level. In some provinces (e.g. Jawa Barat and Jawa Timur) the cost of the voucher will be lower; in others (e.g. Papua and Maluku) it will be higher. WFP also recommends that the Government explore mechanisms for ensuring that food price volatility does not reduce the amount of food able to be purchased with the voucher.*

As the Cost of the Diet software included rice, eggs and green leafy vegetables in the largest quantities to meet the nutrient requirements of the household, these foods were selected for the recommended 'Nutritious Package' for the Rastra reform.

If the voucher value was to increase by 50% (to 165,000 IDR) it is highly recommended that 20 g sachet per day[36] of fortified complementary food for a child aged 6-23 months is included in the food basket. This is because children of this age, whether breastfed or not, must be given foods that are highly dense in nutrients to ensure their needs are met. This can be very difficult to achieve using locally available foods, particularly for iron and zinc[37] requirements. The estimated monthly cost of 600g of this food at a national and provincial level is shown in Table 3. For households that include a child aged 6-23 months, WFP recommends that recipients be allowed to spend any remaining balance of the e-voucher (after the fortified complementary food is purchased) on higher quantities of rice, eggs and green leafy vegetables (compared to a voucher of 110,000 IDR). If a target household does not include a child aged 6-23 months, then the monetary value of the voucher can only be used to purchase rice, eggs and green leafy vegetables.

Table 3. The estimated monthly cost of providing 600g of fortified complementary food for a child aged 6-23 months at a national and provincial level

	Cost of 600g per month of the cheapest fortified complementary food for a child aged 6-23 months
National	40,486
Jawa Barat	45,071
Jawa Timur	34,908
Kalimantan Selatan	35,572
Lampung	38,149
Maluku	43,725
Nusa Tenggara Timur	41,613
Papua	44,178
Sulawesi Selatan	38,360

[36] 600 g per month

[37] For example the complementary food that a 6-8 mo old child consumes needs to contain 9 times more iron and 4 times more zinc per 100 kcal than the food an adult man consumes.

If the voucher value was to increase by 100% (to 220,000 IDR) it is recommended that rice, eggs, green leafy vegetables and a fortified complementary food for a child aged 6-23 months be included. However, to bring protein requirements in line to that of the Rastra 15 kg rice provision, the quantity of eggs provided has been increased[38], whilst the quantities of rice and green leafy vegetables remain fixed at the 100,000 IDR[39] voucher value amounts. It is recommended that the remaining money in the voucher after these food provisions have been acquired is used by households to purchase other nutritious foods of their preference such as fish, tofu and legumes, depending on what is available in the local markets.

To model the nutritional impact of the six food baskets[40] at a national and provincial level, the foods in the Rastra and BPNT rice and sugar baskets were included in the diet in the fixed quantities that are currently being given by the Government[41]. However the quantity of the foods in the remaining baskets was calculated using the cost of those foods at the national level and for each province[42], using the assumptions described in section 2.8. Table 4 shows the quantity of each food included at the national and provincial level, and the amount of money remaining for households to purchase foods of their preference for the nutritious package with a value of 220,000 IDR. The nutritional impact[43] of the baskets are based upon households consuming these quantities of foods.

Table 4. The quantity (in kilograms) of each food provided in the six food basket options for the Rastra reform programme (BPNT) and the amount of money to be used to purchase other foods a month (IDR)

		Kilograms per month					
		Rice	Sugar	Eggs [44]	Green leaves	Fortified complementary food[45]	Leftover money to spend on food items of choice (IDR)
National	Rastra	15.0					
	BPNT rice and sugar (110,000 IDR)	10.0	2.0				
	BPNT rice and eggs (110,000 IDR)	9.0		1.1			
	Nutritious Package 1 (110,000 IDR)	6.0		1.1	5.1		
	Nutritious Package 2 (165,000 IDR)	6.8		1.3	5.8	0.6	
	Nutritious Package 3 (220,000 IDR)	6.0		2.2	5.1	0.6	42,561
Jawa Barat	Rastra	15.0					
	BPNT rice and sugar (110,000 IDR)	10.0	2.0				
	BPNT rice and eggs (110,000 IDR)	10.0		1.2			
	Nutritious Package 1 (110,000 IDR)	6.7		1.2	5.9		
	Nutritious Package 2 (165,000 IDR)	7.3		1.3	6.5	0.6	
	Nutritious Package 3 (220,000 IDR)	6.7		2.2	5.9	0.6	42,142

[38] This also increases vitamin A and iron content of the package.

[39] This is to ensure that there is enough leftover balance on the e-voucher for households to purchase other nutritious foods of their choice

[40] Rastra, BPNT rice and sugar, BPNT rice and eggs, Nutritious Package 1 (110,000 IDR), Nutritious Package 2 (165,000 IDR), Nutritious Package 3 (220,000 IDR)

[41] 15 kg rice for Rastra and 10 kg rice and 2 kg sugar for BPNT rice and sugar

[42] As calculated using March 2016 SUSENAS data

[43] Defined as the percentage of the intake recommended by the WHO/FAO for energy, protein, fat, 9 vitamins and 4 minerals

[44] Assuming 1 egg weighs 50g, 1kg of eggs will be approximately 20 eggs

[45] For a child aged 6-23 months

		Kilograms per month					
		Rice	Sugar	Eggs [44]	Green leaves	Fortified complementary food[45]	Leftover money to spend on food items of choice (IDR)
Jawa Timur	Rastra	15.0					
	BPNT rice and sugar (110,000 IDR)	10.0	2.0				
	BPNT rice and eggs (110,000 IDR)	10.1		1.3			
	Nutritious Package 1 (110,000 IDR)	6.7		1.3	7.0		
	Nutritious Package 2 (165,000 IDR)	8.0		1.6	8.2	0.6	
	Nutritious Package 3 (220,000 IDR)	6.7		1.3	7.0	0.6	75,092
Kalimantan Selatan	Rastra	15.0					
	BPNT rice and sugar (110,000 IDR)	10.0	2.0				
	BPNT rice and eggs (110,000 IDR)	8.7		1.1			
	Nutritious Package 1 (110,000 IDR)	5.8		1.1	4.7		
	Nutritious Package 2 (165,000 IDR)	6.8		1.2	5.6	0.6	
	Nutritious Package 3 (220,000 IDR)	5.8		2.3	4.7	0.6	41,861
Lampung	Rastra	15.0					
	BPNT rice and sugar (110,000 IDR)	10.0	2.0				
	BPNT rice and eggs (110,000 IDR)	9.4		1.2			
	Nutritious Package 1 (110,000 IDR)	6.3		1.2	6.0		
	Nutritious Package 2 (165,000 IDR)	7.3		1.3	6.9	0.6	
	Nutritious Package 3 (220,000 IDR)	6.3		1.8	6.0	0.6	58,234
Maluku	Rastra	15.0					
	BPNT rice and sugar (110,000 IDR)	10.0	2.0				
	BPNT rice and eggs (110,000 IDR)	7.4		0.7			
	Nutritious Package 1 (110,000 IDR)	5.0		0.7	3.4		
	Nutritious Package 2 (165,000 IDR)	5.5		0.8	3.8	0.6	
	Nutritious Package 3 (220,000 IDR)	7.9		1.2	5.5	0.6	N/A[46]
Nusa Tenggara Timur	Rastra	15.0					
	BPNT rice and sugar (110,000 IDR)	10.0	2.0				
	BPNT rice and eggs (110,000 IDR)	8.4		0.8			
	Nutritious Package 1 (110,000 IDR)	5.6		0.8	5.1		
	Nutritious Package 2 (165,000 IDR)	6.3		0.9	5.7	0.6	
	Nutritious Package 3 (220,000 IDR)	9.1		1.3	8.2	0.6	N/A
Papua	Rastra	15.0					
	BPNT rice and sugar (110,000 IDR)	10.0	2.0				
	BPNT rice and eggs (110,000 IDR)	6.5		0.6			
	Nutritious Package 1 (110,000 IDR)	4.3		0.6	2.8		
	Nutritious Package 2 (165,000 IDR)	4.8		0.6	3.1	0.6	
	Nutritious Package 3 (220,000 IDR)	6.9		0.9	4.5	0.6	N/A
Sulawesi Selatan	Rastra	15.0					
	BPNT rice and sugar (110,000 IDR)	10.0	2.0				
	BPNT rice and eggs (110,000 IDR)	10.7		1.2			

[46] N/A is explained in the text to follow the table

	Kilograms per month					
	Rice	Sugar	Eggs [44]	Green leaves	Fortified complementary food[45]	Leftover money to spend on food items of choice (IDR)
Nutritious Package 1 (110,000 IDR)	7.1		1.2	6.8		
Nutritious Package 2 (165,000 IDR)	8.2		1.4	7.9	0.6	
Nutritious Package 3 (220,000 IDR)[47]	8.2		1.4	7.9	0.6	48,769

It is important to note that in Papua, NTT and Maluku the quantities of the foods that can be included in baskets of a fixed price are lower compared to the national level and the other provinces, due to the higher food prices, which has a consequence on the nutritional impact. For example in Papua the nutritious package 1 (110,000 IDR) would enable household to purchase 4.3 kg of rice, 600 g of eggs and 2.8 kg of green leafy vegetables compared to national level where the same value would enable households to buy 6 kg of rice, 1.1 kg of eggs and 5.1 kg of green leafy vegetables.

Furthermore, for the nutritious package of 220,000 IDR it is not possible to bring protein requirements in line with the Rastra rice provision basket (by increasing the quantity of eggs alone) with any leftover money available. Again this is due to the high cost of nutritious foods in these provinces. Instead, the monetary value of the basket (after the 600 g a month provision of the complementary food) was used to purchase rice, eggs and green leaves in the assumed value proportions of 50%, 25% and 25% respectively. This was the most nutritious solution in these three provinces for this voucher.

Figure 3 shows the nutritional impact that each basket has in terms of the proportion of the requirements of protein, vitamin A and iron[48] that it provides. Annex 6 shows the nutritional impact for each basket at a national and provincial level for energy, protein, fat, 9 vitamins and 4 minerals. Figure 3 shows that although the Rastra basket and the BPNT rice and sugar basket provide a good amount of protein, they provide no vitamin A and a negligible amount of iron. The BPNT rice and egg basket provides marginally larger amounts of vitamin A and iron, contributed by the eggs. The figures in Annex 6 show that these baskets provide either none or negligible amounts of vitamin C, folic acid, vitamin B12 and calcium.

Therefore, even though these baskets could help provide households with greater economic access to nutritious diets (through the provision of the main staple in particular), this would require them to make optimal choices in the selection of other, nutritious, foods that they purchase with money 'saved' by not having to buy the rice, sugar and/or eggs, to ensure that they consume a diverse diet that is required to better meet required nutrient intakes. Furthermore, given the rising overweight and obesity issue in Indonesia, where 12% of children under 5 years of age are overweight[49] and 25% and 6% of adults are overweight and obese respectively[50], a package of rice and sugar could contribute

[47] The protein requirements were already in line with the Rastra rice provision in the Nutritious Package 2 (165,000 IDR) and so the quantities of these foods remained unchnaged

[48] These nutrients are considered the most important by Government

[49] UNICEF, World Health Organization, World Bank. UNICEF-WHO-World Bank: 2014 Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates: Levels and Trends (July 2015 update, except for India, which is September 2015 update)

[50] World Health Organization Global Health Observatory Data Repository 2015. Available from http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A897A?lang=en (accessed April 20, 2015).

to further exacerbating this issue[51]. It is therefore recommended that a basket of rice and sugar is not provided through the Rastra scheme.

Figure 3 shows that the nutritious package of varying voucher values has the greatest nutritional impact, compared to Rastra, BPNT rice and sugar, and BPNT rice and eggs, particularly for vitamin A, for which a quarter of recommended requirements for the household could be met with a nutritious package worth 165,000 IDR and 220,000 IDR. The higher the monetary value of the voucher, the higher the quantities of the nutritious foods that can be included and therefore the greater the nutritional impact. These packages are also better sources of vitamin C, folic acid, vitamin B12 and calcium, with the nutritious package worth 110,000 IDR providing 26%, 12%, 9% and 8% of these nutrients respectively at a national level.

At a provincial level the nutritional impact of the nutritious packages range from 9-21% for protein, 11-34% for vitamin A and 3-9% for iron. The nutritious packages have the largest nutritional impact in Jawa Timur and the least impact in Papua. As discussed above, this is due to the fact that smaller amounts of these foods are included where their costs are higher.

It is important to note that the nutritional impact of the nutritious package with a voucher value of 220,000 IDR presented in Figure 2 and the figures in Annex 6 is the minimum nutritious impact for all provinces except Maluku, NTT and Papua, as the foods purchased with the leftover money are likely to contribute additional nutritional impact.

Figure 3. The percentage of recommended nutrients intakes provided by each package at a national level

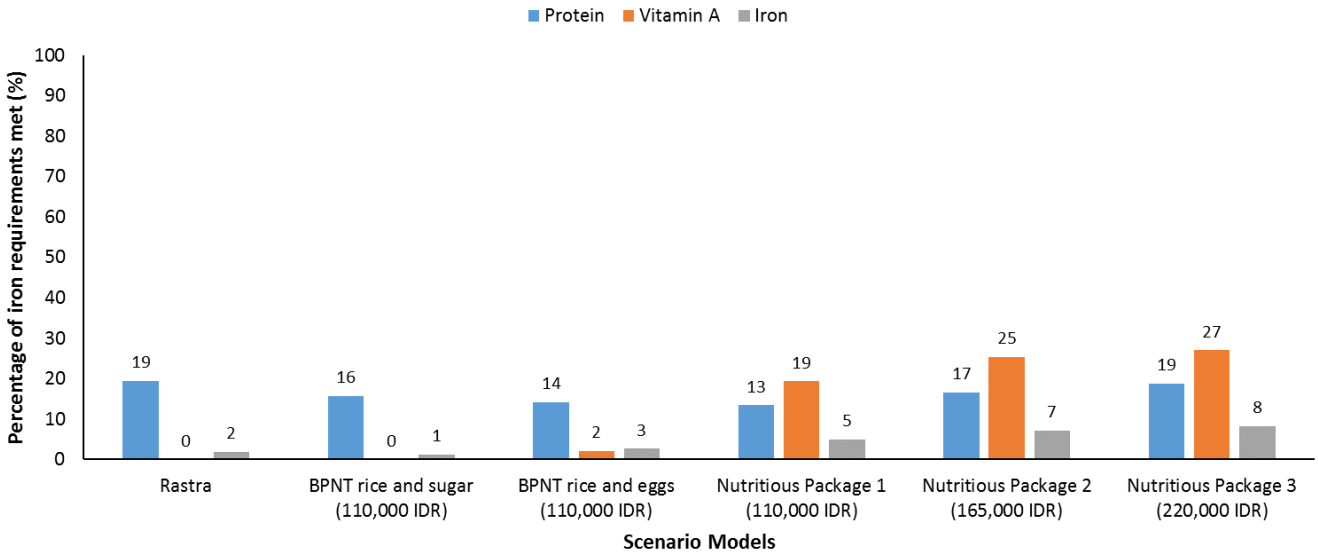
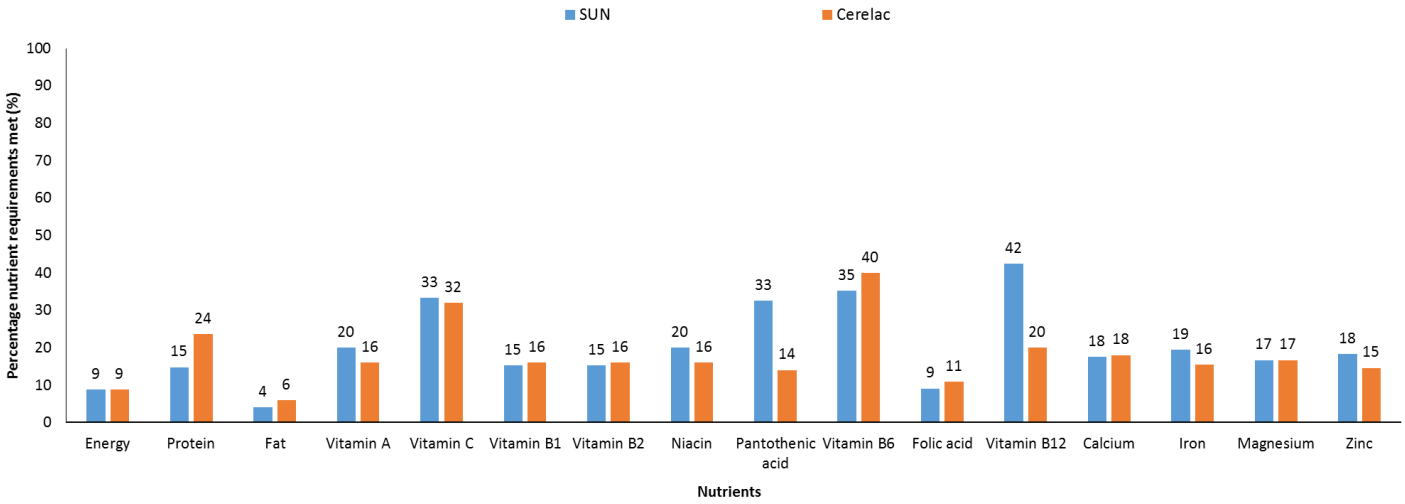


Figure 4 shows the nutritional impact of providing 20 g sachet per day of SUN or Cerelac fortified complementary food to a child aged 12-23 months. Figure 3 shows that the nutrients provided by this quantity of SUN is mostly higher than of Cerelac, apart from protein, vitamin B1, vitamin B2 and vitamin B6. SUN provides double the requirements for vitamin B12.

[51] Shrimpton R. and C. Rokx, (2013) The Double Burden of Malnutrition in Indonesia, World Bank Jakarta, Report 76192-ID

Figure 4. The nutritional impact, in terms of proportion of nutrient requirements met, of providing 20 g per day of SUN or Cerelac fortified complementary food for a child aged 12-23 months



As mentioned, the data in Table 4 shows that the cost of the foods included in the packages, at a provincial level, can impact the quantities of these foods that can be included, and therefore their nutritional impact. Table 4 shows for example that compared to the national level baskets, a higher quantity of food (and therefore a greater nutritional impact) can be acquired for a given voucher value in Jawa Barat, Jawa Timur, Lampung and Sulawesi Selatan. The opposite is the case for Maluku, NTT and Papua.

Table 5 shows the monthly cost of the packages by province, should the Government decide that the quantities of foods provided and the nutritional impact in the provinces should be that of the national level analysis. Table 5 also shows that the cost of the vouchers would be lower than the original national voucher values for Jawa Barat, Jawa Timur, Lampung and Sulawesi Selatan, where the cost of the foods are lower than at the national level. This is positive as these provinces have a higher population density (and therefore larger beneficiary numbers) and so the Government could reach these households at a lower monthly cost. However, the cost of these packages are much higher in Papua in particular (but also for Maluku and NTT) with an additional 66,985 IDR, 82,457 IDR and 52,768 IDR per month required for the nutritious package with a value of 110,000 IDR, 165,000 IDR and 220,000 IDR per month, respectively. The population density and therefore the number of beneficiaries in these three provinces are smaller however and the cost savings from the provinces with the lower voucher costs will likely offset these higher voucher values.

Table 5. The monthly cost of the packages by province to provide the same quantities of foods and nutritional impact as the national level analysis

	Rastra[a]	BPNT rice and sugar[b]	BPNT rice and eggs[c]	Nutritious Package 1[d]	Nutritious Package 2[e]	Nutritious Package 3[f]
National	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	165,000	220,000
Jawa Barat	110,000	106,903	99,383	98,312	157,803	168,527
Jawa Timur	110,000	103,318	96,117	91,838	140,175	149,527
Kalimantan Selatan	110,000	124,156	114,512	115,525	168,009	179,825
Lampung	110,000	113,603	104,418	101,669	154,719	165,663
Maluku	110,000	145,725	141,162	149,042	214,798	233,954
Nusa Tenggara Timur	110,000	125,970	126,415	124,703	184,897	204,371
Papua	110,000	177,521	165,591	176,985	247,457	272,768
Sulawesi Selatan	110,000	102,026	93,917	91,340	143,153	154,326

[a]15 kg rice a month

[b] 10 kg rice, 2 kg sugar a month

[c] 9 kg rice, 1.1 kg eggs a month

[d] 6 kg rice, 1.1 kg eggs, 5.1 kg green leaves a month

[e] 6.8 kg rice, 1.3 kg eggs, 5.8 kg green leaves, 600 g fortified complementary food a month

[f] 6 kg rice, 2.2 kg eggs, 5.1 kg green leaves, 600 g fortified complementary food a month

Annexes 7 and 8 show visual summaries of the cost, food quantities and nutritional impact of the food packages at the national and provincial level. Annex 7 shows the results from the analysis where the cost of the foods in the packages is specific to province (as shown in Table 4 and Figure 3). Annex 8 shows the provincial level results when the quantities of the foods in the packages and the nutritional impact are fixed to that of the national level (as shown in Table 5 and Figure 3).

4. Recommendations and Conclusions

To conclude, it is recommended that the BPNT voucher includes rice, eggs and green leafy vegetables. This will ensure that the voucher's contribution to nutrition is improved as the content of essential micronutrients and higher quality protein will be increased. It is also advised to put restrictions on the quantities of each food that can be purchased by the voucher. For this analysis it was assumed that 50% of the voucher would be spent on rice, 25% on eggs and 25% on green leaves but these could be changed so that a higher percentage of the voucher is spent on eggs and green leafy vegetables, which would further increase the percentage of nutrient requirements of household members that is met by the voucher.

If there is financial scope to increase the voucher value by 50% (to 165,000 IDR) it is highly recommended that 20 g per day of a fortified complementary food for the child aged 6-23 months is included in the nutritious package of rice, eggs and green leafy vegetables. The results show that the fortified complementary food provides an important contribution to a child's nutrient requirements, which is essential in reducing the burden of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among this age group in Indonesia.

If there is financial scope to increase the voucher value by 100% (to 220,000 IDR) it is highly recommended that the remaining money after the nutritious package and complementary food has been provided, is made available for households to access as cash so that they can purchase other nutritious foods of their choice such as peanuts, fish, tofu or other vegetables at the local markets. These foods could be recommended through behavior change communication messaging. Monitoring the purchasing patterns of the foods recommended after the exposure to these messages could also be carried out over time and, for example, be incorporated into BPNT's monitoring and evaluation system.

The current BPNT rice and sugar basket is not recommended due to the lack of essential micronutrients that this package provides. This, in conjunction with the rise in overweight and obesity in children and adults in Indonesia, makes this package unsuitable.

This analysis has identified two ways in which the Government could determine the voucher value, the quantities of the recommended foods included in the voucher and the nutritional impact; they can either give a fixed voucher value, in which the quantities of foods that can be purchased and the nutritional impact will differ in each province; or they can fix the quantities of the foods purchased and the nutritional impact at a national level and provide vouchers of different values in each province.

Finally, this analysis has identified that providing a staple-adjusted nutritious diet for pregnant and lactating women is the most expensive element, due to their increased requirements particularly for micronutrients. It is therefore highly recommended that they are targeted with a fortified food to ensure they are well nourished during and after pregnancy, which will contribute to reducing the burden of stunting. However, this is out of the scope of the Rastra transformation programme as it is assumed that supplements for these target groups will be provided by the Ministry of Health clinics as part of the PMT Bumil programme.

Annex 1. SUSENAS food list and Cost of the Diet software equivalent and price per 100g in each province

SUSENAS Food code	Local name	English name	CotD software equivalent	National	Jawa Barat	Jawa Timur	Kalimantan Selatan	Lampung	Maluku	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Papua	Sulawesi Selatan
2	Beras	Rice	Rice, white, raw, CotD	918.44	824.88	814.85	953.16	873.04	1,110.83	981.78	1,266.51	769.90
3	Beras ketan	Glutinous rice	Rice, white, glutinous, milled	1,392.76	1,267.31	1,400.44	1,181.58	1,335.95	1,918.78	1,423.49	2,052.48	1,347.94
4	Jagung basah dengan kulit	Fresh corn with husk	Maize, yellow, raw	603.89	530.46	449.56	632.28	454.20	665.79	637.40	1,238.17	563.70
5	Jagung pipilan/beras jagung	Dry shelled corn/cornmeal	Maize, yellow, grain or flour, CotD	596.64	716.65	546.52	783.98	537.83	842.92	614.42	1,574.40	550.87
6	Tepung terigu	Wheat flour (fortified)	Wheat, flour, fortified[52]	979.07	865.00	683.33	785.71	975.00	1,133.33	683.33	740.74	731.67
8	Ketela rambat/ubi	Sweet potatoes	Sweet potato, white flesh, raw	529.87	428.01	330.75	555.63	425.65	935.53	603.44	875.19	548.91
9	Ketela pohon/singkong	Cassava	Cassava, white	405.12	318.10	283.28	376.30	281.11	607.20	477.54	1,050.87	453.49
10	Sagu	Sago flour	Sago palm, starch	732.57	668.21	844.87	596.41	819.47	642.98	709.25	1,034.31	521.01
11	Talas/keladi	Taro	Taro, a variety of, starch	719.80	541.96	357.66	663.11	447.61	1,042.01	523.34	1,122.94	599.23
12	Kentang	Potatos	Potato, raw	1,061.31	947.90	935.90	1,585.93	942.89	2,032.19	1,947.32	3,319.79	1,208.74
13	Gaplek	Dried cassava	Cassava, tuber, dried	514.69	588.47	301.83	1,038.21	713.25	845.00	478.31	1,004.74	1,095.29
15	Tongkol/tuna/cakalang	Eastern tuna/skipjack tuna	Fish, tuna, skipjack, raw	2,233.17	2,508.86	1,989.63	2,586.01	2,213.49	1,733.36	2,072.85	3,747.81	2,075.23
16	Kembung	Long jawed mackerel	Fish, mackerel	2,449.26	2,526.00	1,778.03	2,867.18	2,458.96	1,798.14	2,192.38	3,665.76	2,058.44
17	Teri	Anchovies	Fish, anchovy, teri, raw	3,068.95	2,720.59	2,410.01	3,149.48	2,360.54	2,005.56	2,841.95	3,099.10	1,580.82
18	Mujair	Tilapia fish	Fish, tilapia, raw	2,398.80	1,829.02	2,222.68	3,169.18	2,412.97	1,979.19	3,008.79	4,823.87	1,854.06
19	Bandeng	Milk fish	Fish, milk	2,143.99	2,239.57	2,346.23	2,410.09	1,981.19	2,602.70	3,304.79	3,852.19	1,857.01
20	Lele/patin/gabus	Catfish/snake head/eel	Fish, catfish, lele	2,311.32	2,135.85	1,883.85	3,188.49	2,081.62	1,244.86	3,076.20	2,243.56	2,420.58
21	Ikan tawar	Freshwater fish and other	Fish, catfish and other freshwater fish	2,499.83	2,235.53	1,821.92	2,750.39	2,111.92	1,861.81	2,460.28	2,491.09	2,066.05

[52] The fortified wheat flour brand selected was the cheapest available in the market for each province as shown in Annex 2

22	Ikan laut segar lainnya	Other saltwater fish	Fish, mackerel, king	2,169.96	2,584.27	1,794.87	2,444.79	2,072.78	1,612.79	2,182.78	3,005.94	1,833.07
23	Udang/cumi/sotong/kerang	Seafood and shellfish	Shrimp, raw	4,048.09	4,563.32	4,383.91	3,412.84	4,304.34	2,955.13	3,218.04	4,566.02	3,893.88
24	Ikan tawar/payau diawetkan	Preserved freshwater fish	Fish, dried, CotD	6,093.66	5,536.39	4,641.53	6,237.86	4,368.61	10,750.00	12,112.91	10,840.16	4,639.32
25	Ikan laut segar diawetkan	Preserved saltwater fish	Fish, dried, salted	5,002.20	4,297.17	3,550.59	4,876.98	4,272.89	9,840.02	5,591.03	11,191.95	4,479.78
26	Udang/cumi/sotong/kerang	Salted shrimp	Shrimp, dried	6,997.03	6,645.44	5,330.06	7,257.79	5,560.79	10,659.26	9,448.68	17,349.74	8,124.17
27	Ikan dalam kaleng	Canned fish	Fish, sardines, canned in oil	5,676.92	5,091.87	7,547.18	5,863.74	4,552.80	7,007.01	7,390.53	9,557.78	4,482.30
29	Daging sapi	Beef	Beef	10,685.09	10,776.30	10,449.50	12,027.74	12,401.46	10,491.65	7,593.19	10,938.11	9,468.39
30	Daging babi	Pork	Pork, meat, lean, raw	5,064.04	4,136.67	6,843.74	4,068.53	3,788.34	3,964.54	6,022.54	7,953.30	3,473.10
31	Daging ayam ras	Broiler chicken (non-local species)	Chicken, meat	2,941.49	2,761.81	2,829.74	2,604.92	2,892.26	3,951.35	4,228.27	4,989.12	2,770.04
32	Daging ayam kampung	Local chicken meat	Chicken, breast, without skin, raw	4,685.53	3,885.32	4,326.51	4,333.61	4,132.70	8,467.05	5,432.31	10,027.88	4,221.85
33	Daging diawetkan	Preserved meat	Beef, meat, lean, cured, dried	6,019.12	4,947.02	7,186.42	4,945.78	6,970.50	5,020.40	11,365.70	6,445.39	6,479.28
36	Telur ayam ras	Broiler egg - chicken	Egg, chicken, farmed, raw	2,475.11	2,285.78	2,071.00	2,611.63	2,349.53	3,744.29	3,459.52	4,691.34	2,238.72
37	Telur ayam kampung	Local chicken egg	Egg, chicken, native, raw	4,504.59	3,858.37	3,360.53	4,376.89	4,404.02	6,448.94	5,433.21	9,095.20	3,641.80
38	Telur itik/manila	Duck egg	Egg, duck	3,215.61	3,231.17	2,976.79	3,198.70	3,408.10	3,819.66	4,493.10	3,967.67	2,758.89
39	Telur puyuh	Quail egg	Egg, quail	3,881.49	4,176.23	3,074.15	4,070.42	4,361.00	5,301.72	6,722.66	10,236.15	6,244.09
40	Susu bubuk	Milk powder	Milk, cow, powdered, whole	9,371.48	8,348.44	8,943.12	9,626.92	9,392.41	9,595.76	8,356.31	11,550.87	8,485.34
41	Susu cair pabrik	UHT milk	Milk, cow, whole, fresh, UHT	2,055.28	1,799.23	1,586.23	1,940.03	2,517.44	3,046.88	2,717.81	3,603.70	1,976.64
42	Susu kental manis	Sweetened condensed milk	Milk, cow, condensed, sweetened	2,498.31	2,247.00	2,327.52	2,249.31	2,779.99	2,864.97	2,604.31	3,706.46	2,353.21
45	Bayam	Spinach	Indian spinach, raw	722.28	732.72	423.37	913.02	589.22	1,262.49	854.92	1,220.34	505.22
46	Kangkung	Swamp cabbage	Swamp cabbage, raw	666.64	653.11	370.12	741.14	559.36	1,104.69	777.73	1,210.92	451.17
47	Sawi hijau	Mustard greens	Leaf, greens, mustard	799.01	668.80	504.60	1,041.96	683.86	1,138.04	962.97	1,509.72	635.22
48	Buncis	Green Beans	Bean, yard long, immature, raw	745.71	757.34	499.96	742.18	671.66	1,473.26	1,245.25	1,218.13	683.93

49	Kacang panjang	String bean	Bean, French	924.59	830.43	691.09	1,137.24	810.75	2,240.66	1,176.09	1,853.34	615.31
50	Tomat	Tomato	Tomato, ripe	928.06	744.87	743.67	1,168.74	843.51	2,035.29	1,422.28	2,298.50	657.89
51	Daun ketela pohon	Cassava leaf	Leaf, cassava, raw	538.46	464.23	305.42	580.54	459.65	807.94	543.95	968.42	402.35
52	Terong	Aubergine	Eggplant, purple	591.11	644.64	421.91	630.30	495.78	820.80	804.66	1,035.43	431.83
53	Tauge	Bean sprout	Beansprout, soybean, raw	913.48	782.74	820.66	1,063.38	1,031.18	1,483.83	1,419.31	1,843.58	841.60
56	Nangka muda	Young jackfruit	Jackfruit, unripe	633.60	696.78	551.89	613.61	456.12	1,009.99	559.79	1,137.07	414.49
57	Bawang merah	Onion	Onion, raw	3,249.81	4,909.06	2,372.95	3,152.18	2,716.44	4,110.62	2,932.00	6,064.69	2,149.24
62	Kacang tanah tanpa kulit	Peanuts without shell	Peanut, without shell	1,950.47	1,635.23	1,852.81	2,135.49	1,972.21	2,489.14	2,345.41	2,819.48	1,828.92
63	Tahu	Tofu, soybean curd	Tofu	868.83	891.20	664.45	908.91	1,045.95	1,004.35	903.65	1,310.79	770.80
64	Tempe	Fermented soybean cake	Tempeh, soybean	959.18	893.60	847.29	1,046.28	967.62	1,414.28	1,204.80	1,565.26	877.49
66	Jeruk	Orange	Orange, sweet	1,471.15	1,465.12	1,556.83	1,453.78	1,538.72	1,518.46	2,757.16	1,665.37	1,089.38
67	Mangga	Mango	Mango, aromatic, sweet	1,427.75	1,486.94	1,144.69	2,089.02	1,431.29	1,616.47	1,083.36	2,416.48	774.97
68	Apel	Apple	Apple	2,622.93	2,414.16	2,037.71	2,912.52	2,777.98	3,557.32	3,623.89	4,526.89	2,732.63
69	Rambutan	Rambutan	Rambutan, average	792.86	793.15	669.39	680.95	492.30	2,240.87	2,319.14	1,510.22	877.38
70	Duku	Lanzon	Langsat, duku or kokosan	1,133.73	1,537.65	1,719.89	1,352.84	978.51	1,622.85	2,774.04	2,368.01	682.27
71	Durian	Durian	Durian	1,814.51	2,513.86	2,545.49	2,411.38	1,706.65	1,466.26	2,889.24	3,930.31	1,561.06
72	Salak	Snake fruit	Snake fruit	959.51	846.26	807.06	1,281.25	1,058.73	2,030.66	2,451.59	1,356.42	734.00
73	Pisang	Banana	Banana, average	829.71	724.65	883.85	759.51	567.85	865.73	821.78	1,204.38	600.15
74	Pepaya	Papaya	Papaya	651.59	662.85	513.80	618.31	543.27	990.70	899.64	1,089.77	611.78
75	Semangka	Watermelon	Watermelon	642.21	746.27	542.86	578.98	523.60	1,279.51	1,135.16	1,466.09	714.97
78	Minyak goreng	Fortified oil	Fortified oil[53]	1,404.39	1,350.00	1,323.33	1,363.18	1,300.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	1,770.00	1,365.71

[53] The fortified oil brand selected was the cheapest available in the market for each province as shown in Annex 2

79	Kelapa	Young coconut including the water	Coconut, immature, meat	729.41	863.89	1,093.77	882.61	643.50	380.86	444.41	694.73	570.60
81	Gula pasir	Sugar white	Sugar, white, CotD	1,420.42	1,220.77	1,091.66	1,442.00	1,314.94	1,732.09	1,389.61	2,543.48	1,251.85
82	Gula merah	Brown sugar	Sugar, brown, CotD	1,747.05	1,480.07	1,386.35	1,832.50	1,574.02	2,216.83	4,340.72	2,564.91	1,694.96
99	Mie instan	Instant noodles	Instant noodles[54]	2,642.62	2,642.54	2,564.10	2,427.44	2,455.42	3,113.55	2,564.10	3,296.70	2,637.36

[54] The fortified noodles brand selected was the cheapest available in the market for each province as shown in Annex 2

Annex 2. A list of the markets visited in each district for the primary market survey data collection of fortified foods

District	Markets surveyed
Banjar, Kalimantan Selatan	Bauntung Batuah
	Ulin Raya
	Manarap
	Alfamart
	Indomart
Bandar Lampung, Lampung	Koga
	Kangkung
	Natar
	Alfamart
	Indomart
Bandung, Jawa Barat	Cibogo
	Astana Anyar
	Kordon
	Indomart
Jeneponto, South Sulawesi	Gantingan Market
	Karisa Market
	Allu Market
	Alfamart
	Indomart
Sampang, Jawa Timur	Tamberu Market
	Srimangunan Market
	Pengarengan Market
	Alfamart
	Indomart
Timor Tengah Selatan, NTT	Soe Market
	Niki-niki Market
	Kapan Market
Jayapura, Papua	Pasar Doyo
	Pasar Genyem
	Pasar Lama Sentani
Maluku Tengah, Central Maluku	Pasar Suli /Tulehu
	Pasar Binaya Masohi
	Pasar Tehoru

Annex 3. A list of the fortified foods selected in each district surveyed and their cost per 100g

National	Cost per 100g	Banjar, Kalimantan Selatan District	Cost per 100g	Bandar Lampung, Lampung District	Cost per 100g	Bandung, Jawa Barat District	Cost per 100g	Jeneponto, South Sulawesi District	Cost per 100g
Grains and grain based products									
Mila tepung terigu serbaguna (flour)	979.07	Mila Tepung Terigu (fortified wheat flour	785.71	Segitiga Biru (fortified wheat flour)	975.00	Segitiga Biru (fortified wheat flour)	865.00	Gatotkaca (fortified wheat flour)	731.67
Segitiga Biru (fortified wheat flour)	916.15	Segitiga Biru (fortified wheat flour)	908.46	MieSedap White Kari (instant noodles)	2,455.42	IndoMie Goreng (instant noodles)	2,642.54	Kompas Premium (fortified wheat flour)	979.09
Energen all flavours	5,470.41	MieSedap Goreng (instant noodles)	2,427.44	MieSedap Goreng (instant noodles)	2,477.10	IndoMie Soto (instant noodles)	3,000.00	MieSedap Goreng (instant noodles)	2,637.36
IndoMie Goreng (instant noodle)	2,515.69	MieSedap White Kari (instant noodles)	2,629.63	Energen All flavours (Cereal)	4,194.69	IndoMie Ayam Bawang (instant noodle)	3,054.63	MieSedap Kari Ayam (instant noodles)	2,812.12
		Energen All flavours (Cereal)	4,087.89			IndoMie Kari Ayam (instant noodles)	3,072.92	MieSedap Soto (instant noodles)	2,866.67
						Energen All flavours (Cereal)	7,160.96	Energen All flavours (Cereal)	5,120.69
UHT milk and milk powder									
Indomilk chocolate UHT milk	1,886.79	Real Good Chocolate (UHT milk)	1,650.00	Real Good Chocolate (UHT milk)	1,660.00	Indomilk minuman Susu Steril Chocolate (UHT milk)	1,640.35	Frisian Flag UHT Low Fat (UHT milk)	1,476.67
Dancow Batita 1-3 tahun Vanilla	8,851.65	Indomilk Minuman Susu Steril Strawberry (UHT milk)	2,237.05	Indomilk minuman Susu Steril Chocolate (UHT milk)	1,733.56	Ultra Milk UHT Strawberry (UHT milk)	1,971.67	Indomilk UHT cokelat (UHT milk)	1,928.23
Dancow Fortigro coklat (milk powder)	9,093.65	Dancow Fortigro coklat (milk powder)	8,517.65	Milo ActiveGo Bubuk (milk powder)	8,254.35	Dancow Fortigro coklat (milk powder)	7,728.57	Prenagen Lactamon Rasa Vanila (PLW milk powder)	5,578.22

		Dancow Batita 1-3 tahun Vanilla (milk powder)	8,753.34	Dancow Fortigro coklat (milk powder)	8,813.28	SGM Eksplor 3+ Madu Kemasan 1-3 tahun (milk powder)	8,097.22	Dancow Batita Vanila 1-3 tahun (milk powder)	7,887.78
		SGM Eksplor 3+ Madu Kemasan 1-3 tahun (milk powder)	8,878.97			Dancow Fortigro original (milk powder)	10,876.07	SGM Eksplor 3+ Madu Kemasan 1-3 tahun (milk powder)	8,849.31
								Dancow Fortigro original (milk powder)	11,668.52
								Anmun Materna Rasa Coklat (PLW milk powder)	21,210.42
Oil and fats									
Blue band (fortified margarine)	3,714.38	Rose brand (fortified oil)	1,363.18	Forvita (fortified margarine)	2,380.00	Rose brand (fortified oil)	1,350.00	Sovia (fortified oil)	1,308.33
Rose brand (fortified oil)	1,404.39	Forvita (fortified margarine)	2,136.00	Palmia (fortified margarine)	2,433.33	Forvita (fortified margarine)	2,255.00	SunCo (fortified oil)	1,365.71
		Blue band (fortified margarine)	3,695.00	Blue band (fortified margarine)	3,287.14	Blue band (fortified margarine)	3,497.86	Forvita (fortified margarine)	2,749.00
				Rose Brand (fortified oil)	1,300.00			Blue band (fortified margarine)	3,950.91
Sugars and confectionary									
Richeese Nabati Cheese Wafer	5,477.11	Roma Malkist Crackers Abon (fortified biscuits)				Roma Malkist Crackers (fortified biscuits)	3,748.97	Roma Malkist Crackers (fortified biscuits)	4,361.48
Roma Malkist Crackers (snacks))	4,326.31	Biskuat Coklat (fortified biscuits)	5,322.61			Richeese Nabati Cheese Wafer (fortified wafers)	5,315.25	Richeese Nabati Cheese Wafer (fortified wafers)	5,579.89
		Richeese Nabati Cheese Wafer (fortified wafers)	5,575.59					Biskuat Coklat (fortified biscuits)	5,729.17

								BisVit Selimut Keju (fortified biscuit)	3,977.27
Beverages									
								Ultra Sari Kacang Ijo (fortified drink)	1,960.00
Supplements and infant cereals									
Sun Bubur Bayi Beras Merah (6-24 months)	6,655.05	Sun Kacang Hijau Ekonomis 6+ months (infant cereal)	5,541.67	Sun Bubur Bayi Beras Merah 6-24 months (fortified infant cereal)	6,270.83	Nestle Cerelac 6-24 months Beras Merah (infant cereal)	7,408.65	Sun Bubur Sereal Kacang Hijau 6+ months (infant cereal)	5,962.12
Nestle Cerelac (6-24 months) Beras Merah	7,695.91	Sun Bubur Bayi Beras Merah 6-24 months (infant cereal)	5,847.22	Nestle Cerelac 6-24 months Kacang Hijau (fortified infant cereal)	7,458.33	Nestle Cerelac 6-24 months Kacang Hijau (infant cereal)	7,682.29	Sun Bubur Bayi Beras Merah 6-24 months (infant cereal)	6,305.56
								Lactogen 2 6 months+ (infant formula)	13,675.13
								Sun Bubur Sereal Susu Brokoli Dan Wortel 6-24 months (infant cereal)	6,883.33

Sampang, Jawa Timur District	Cost per 100g		Timor Tengah Selatan , NTT district	Cost per 100g		Papua_Jayapura District	Cost per 100g		Maluku Tengah, Maluku District	Cost per 100g
Grain and grain based products										
Lencana Merah (fortified wheat flour)	683.33		Kompas Premium (fortified wheat flour)	1,036.36		Gatotkaca tepung terigu (fortified wheat flour)	740.74		Mila tepung terigu serbaguna (fortfied wheat flour)	1,133.33
Segitiga Biru (fortified wheat flour)	811.11		MieSedap Goreng (instant noodles)	2,697.30		Mila tepung terigu serbaguna (fortified wheat flour)	1,018.18		MieSedap Goreng (instant noodles)	3,113.55
MieSedap Goreng (instant noodles)	2,564.10		MieSedap Kari Spesial (instant noodles)	2,850.88		MieSedap Goreng (instant noodles)	3,296.70		IndoMie Goreng (instant noodles)	3,431.37
MieSedap Soto (instant noodles)	2,716.67		MieSedap Soto (instant noodles)	2,888.89		IndoMie Goreng (instant noodles)	3,382.35		MieSedap Soto (instant noodles)	3,600.00
Energen All flavours (Cereal)	5,163.01		Energen All flavours (Cereal)	5,172.41		Energen All flavours (Cereal)	6,363.64		Energen all flavours (Cereal)	6,500.00
Milk and milk products										
Indomilk UHT rasa Strawberry (UHT milk)	1,894.74		Frisian Flag Milky Strawberry (UHT milk)	2,546.59		Ultra Milk UHT Full Cream (UHT milk)	2,471.43		Ultra Milk UHT Full Cream (UHT milk)	2,425.00
Frisian Flag UHT Strawberry (UHT milk)	2,188.82		Dancow Fortigro coklat (milk powder)	9,000.00		Ultra Milk Rasa Coklat (UHT milk)	2,525.00		Frisian Flag Mikly UHT Rasa Coklat (UHT milk)	2,662.18
Milo Active-Go Rasa coklat kemasan (milk powder)	5,232.30		Milo Active-Go Rasa coklat kemasan (milk powder)	9,722.22		Milo ActivGo ready to drink (UHT milk)	2,768.88		Dancow Batita 1-3 tahun Vanilla (milk powder)	9,240.00
Dancow Batita Madu 1-3 years (milk powder)	8,340.09		Dancow Batita Madu 1-3 years (milk powder)	10,037.04		Dancow 1+ Coklat kemasan 1-3 tahun (milk powder)	11,458.33		Dancow Fortigro coklat (milk powder)	9,281.25

SGM Eksplor 3+ Madu Kemasan 1-3 tahun (milk powder)	8,614.58		Dancow 1+ Madu kemasan 1-3 tahun (milk powder)	10,083.33		Prenagen Mommy vanilla (PLW milk powder)	16,750.00		SGM Ananda Presinutri 2 Kemasan 6-12 bulan (milk powder)	9,806.67
Dancow Fortigro coklat (milk powder)	8,646.25								Dancow 1+ Coklat kemasan 1-3 tahun (milk powder)	11,863.64
Frisian Flag Jelajah Madu 1-3 years (milk powder)	10,568.06									
SGM Eksplor 1+ buah dan sayur (milk powder)	10,983.33									
Oil and fats										
SunCo (fortified oil)	1,323.33		Amanda (fortified margarine)	2,208.33		SunCo (fortified oil)	1,770.00		Sovia Minyak Goreng Sawit (fortified oil)	1,457.14
Filma (fortified oil)	1,592.86		Blue band (fortified margarine)	3,583.33		Sania (fortified oil)	1,875.00		Sania (fortified oil)	1,507.14
Palmia (fortified margarine)	2,218.75		SunCo (fortified oil)	1600.00		Minyak Goreng Fotune (fortified margarine)	2,125.00			
Blue band (fortified margarine)	3,630.00					Blue band (fortified margarine)	4,625.00		Blue band (fortified margarine)	3,445.83
									Rose brand (fortified oil)	1,500.00
Sugar and confectionary										
Roma Malkist Crackers (fortified biscuits)	4,119.19		Roma Biscuit Kelapa (fortified biscuit)	2,848.49		Roma Malkist Crackers (fortified biscuits)	5,091.36		Richoco Bisvit Selimut (fortified biscuits)	3,921.18
Richeese Nabati Cokelat wafer (fortified wafers)	5,348.37		Roma Malkist Crackers (fortified biscuits)	3,973.06		Richeese Nabati Cheese Wafer (fortified wafers)	6,018.68		Roma Malkist Crackers (fortified biscuits)	4,876.54
Biskuat Coklat (fortified biscuits)	6,262.64		Roma Malkist Cokelat Crackers (fortified biscuits)	4,166.67		Biskuat Original (fortified biscuits)	6,112.64		Richeese Nabati Cheese Wafer (fortified wafers)	5,024.90

			Roma Malkist Crackers	4,629.63		Biskuat Bolu Coklat (fortified biscuits)	12,500.00		Richeese Rool Cheese flavour (fortified biscuits)	5,315.61
			Abon (fortified biscuits)						Biskuat Coklat (fortified biscuits)	5,961.54
			Biskuat Coklat (fortified biscuits)	4,736.26						
Beverages										
Ultra Sari Kacang Ijo (fortified drink)	1,609.52									
ABC Sari Kacang Ijo (fortified biscuits)	1,697.14									
Supplements and infant cereal										
Sun Pisang Ekonomis 6+ months (infant cereal)	5,518.52		Sun Bubur Sereal Pisang 6+ months (infant cereal)	6,701.39		Nestle Cerelac 6-24 months Kacang Hijau (infant cereal)	7,261.90		Sun Bubur Sereal Susu Brokoli Dan Wortel 6-24 months (infant cereal)	7,187.50
Sun Bubur Bayi Beras Merah 6-24 months (infant cereal)	5,738.10		Sun Bubur Bayi Beras Merah 6-24 months (infant cereal)	6,840.28		Sun Bubur Ayam Kampung dan Bayam 6+ months (infant cereal)	7,958.33		SUN bubur sereal susu 6 month+ Jeruk apel pisang (infant cereal)	7,202.38
Nestle Cerelac 6-24 months Beras Merah (infant cereal)	7,333.33		Lactogen 2 6 months + (infant formula)	11,657.85		Sun Bubur Bayi Beras Merah 6-24 months (infant cereal)	8,083.33		Milna Biskuit Bayi 6 months + Jeruk (infant cereal)	11,153.84
Frisian Flag Langkah 6-12 months (infant cereal)	10,447.73					Nestle Cerelac 6-24 months Beras Merah (infant cereal)	8,583.33		Sun Bubur Sereal Kacang Hijau 6+ months (infant cereal)	7,500.00
									Sun Bubur Bayi Beras Merah 6-24 months (infant cereal)	7,500.00

Annex 4. The percentage of the recommended nutrient requirements that are met for each individual and the household in the staple-adjusted nutritious diet at a national level and for eight provinces, by the different foods selected by the software.

National level

Food Name	Energy	Protein	Fat	Vitamin A	Vitamin C	Vitamin B1	Vitamin B2	Niacin	Pantothenic acid	Vitamin B6	Folic acid	Vitamin B12	Calcium	Iron	Magnesium	Zinc
Grains and grain-based products																
Fortified wheat flour	11.0	16.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	77.7	45.7	45.0	13.0	16.4	37.0	0.0	2.4	17.0	45.0	54.8
Rice	29.9	30.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	10.4	33.4	45.9	21.4	3.2	0.0	1.6	2.9	34.0	33.0
Roots and tubers																
Sago	6.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6
Cassava (fresh or dried)	10.2	3.4	0.7	0.0	7.4	5.1	6.8	7.4	5.3	9.7	8.8	0.0	7.3	2.7	15.9	8.2
Legumes, nuts and seeds																
Peanut	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.5
Tofu	3.5	20.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	7.9	4.8	17.7	1.6	4.2	4.4	0.0	11.7	14.3	53.7	13.3
Tempeh	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	2.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.0
Fish, seafood, amphibians and invertebrates																
Fish	0.4	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.5	0.8	2.0	0.1	22.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3
Eggs and egg products																
Egg	6.3	23.5	18.9	63.2	0.0	11.7	28.5	25.9	20.8	15.7	17.3	139.5	5.3	38.3	6.6	17.2
Vegetables and vegetable products																
Cassava leaves	4.8	26.2	1.1	128.0	215.6	25.3	52.2	28.6	15.9	130.5	86.7	0.0	67.1	23.4	32.5	19.0
Oils and fats																
Fortified oil	23.0	0.0	102.1	156.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Breast Milk																
Breast milk	3.7	3.3	3.0	10.9	11.5	2.6	4.2	4.2	5.0	1.0	3.1	6.1	3.9	0.0	2.3	2.5
Total	**100.0**	**127.9**	**146.9**	**364.9**	**234.5**	**141.6**	**153.8**	**168.3**	**108.9**	**202.0**	**221.4**	**228.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**253.7**	**150.4**

Jawa Barat

Food Name	Energy	Protein	Fat	Vitamin A	Vitamin C	Vitamin B1	Vitamin B2	Niacin	Pantothenic acid	Vitamin B6	Folic acid	Vitamin B12	Calcium	Iron	Magnesium	Zinc
Grains and grain-based products																
Fortified wheat flour	10.7	16.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	23.7	33.5	45.0	13.0	16.4	66.4	0.0	2.4	10.3	45.0	35.0
Rice	26.5	26.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	9.5	9.2	29.6	40.7	19.0	2.8	0.0	1.4	2.5	30.1	23.2
Roots and tubers																
Taro	7.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7
Cassava (fresh or dried)	9.5	3.1	0.7	0.0	6.9	4.7	6.4	6.9	5.0	9.0	8.2	0.0	6.8	2.5	14.8	7.6
Legumes, nuts and seeds																
Peanut	10.0	24.6	34.8	0.0	0.0	9.5	4.1	54.6	11.9	8.5	14.1	0.0	3.9	4.7	33.7	21.0
Tofu	3.4	19.7	8.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	4.7	17.4	1.5	4.2	4.3	0.0	11.5	14.0	52.8	13.0
Tempeh	3.9	20.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	4.5	30.4	3.4	10.8	6.4	8.5	4.4	2.6	15.5	12.7
Fish, seafood, amphibians and invertebrates																
Fish	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.1	11.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Eggs and egg products																
Eggs	3.9	14.5	11.6	42.5	0.0	7.2	17.5	15.9	12.8	9.6	10.6	122.5	3.2	23.5	4.0	10.6
Vegetables and vegetable products																
Cassava leaves	8.0	43.5	1.7	212.7	358.2	42.0	86.7	47.5	26.4	216.9	144.0	0.0	111.5	39.0	153.7	31.5
Oils and fats																
Fortified oil	12.8	0.0	56.9	87.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Breast Milk																
Breast milk	3.7	3.3	3.0	10.9	11.5	2.6	4.2	4.2	5.0	1.0	3.1	6.1	3.9	0.0	2.3	2.5
Total	**100.0**	**173.2**	**133.1**	**353.5**	**376.5**	**112.3**	**171.1**	**252.7**	**120.1**	**296.3**	**260.1**	**148.4**	**149.3**	**100.0**	**353.2**	**164.1**

Jawa Timur

Food Name	Energy	Protein	Fat	Vitamin A	Vitamin C	Vitamin B1	Vitamin B2	Niacin	Pantothenic acid	Vitamin B6	Folic acid	Vitamin B12	Calcium	Iron	Magnesium	Zinc
Grains and grain-based products																
Fortified wheat flour	10.7	14.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	83.0	46.0	45.0	13.0	16.4	139.2	0.0	2.4	20.6	45.0	58.3
Rice	29.9	30.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	10.4	33.4	46.0	21.4	3.2	0.0	1.6	2.9	34.0	33.0
Roots and tubers																
11 (Taro, a variety of, starch)	10.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.0
Cassava (fresh or dried)	11.4	3.9	0.8	0.1	20.2	7.5	7.3	8.7	6.5	14.4	9.7	0.0	7.8	3.1	17.0	9.1
Legumes, nuts and seeds																
Peanut	1.5	3.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	8.3	1.8	1.3	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	5.1	3.2
Tofu	3.6	20.8	9.2	0.0	0.0	8.2	5.0	18.4	1.6	4.4	4.5	0.0	12.1	14.8	55.8	13.8
Tempeh	0.4	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	3.2	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.7	1.4
Fish, seafood, amphibians and invertebrates																
Fish	0.5	2.9	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.5	1.1	2.8	0.2	31.6	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.5
Eggs and egg products																
Egg	3.3	12.2	9.8	35.9	0.0	6.1	14.8	13.4	10.8	8.1	9.0	103.4	2.7	19.9	3.4	8.9
Vegetables and vegetable products																
Cassava leaves	7.5	40.9	1.6	139.7	336.3	39.5	81.4	44.6	24.8	203.6	135.2	0.0	104.7	36.6	144.3	29.6
Oils and fats																
Fortified oil	17.0	0.0	76.0	143.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Breast Milk																
Breast milk	3.7	3.3	3.0	10.9	11.5	2.6	4.2	4.2	5.0	1.0	3.1	6.1	3.9	0.0	2.3	2.5
Total	**100.0**	**135.3**	**117.8**	**396.5**	**368.0**	**159.4**	**171.2**	**182.7**	**111.0**	**274.5**	**366.9**	**141.9**	**136.7**	**100.4**	**310.5**	**161.3**

Kalimantan Selatan

Food Name	Energy	Protein	Fat	Vitamin A	Vitamin C	Vitamin B1	Vitamin B2	Niacin	Pantothenic acid	Vitamin B6	Folic acid	Vitamin B12	Calcium	Iron	Magnesium	Zinc
Grains and grain-based products																
Fortified wheat flour	11.0	16.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	77.7	45.7	45.0	13.0	16.4	97.0	0.0	2.4	17.0	45.0	54.8
Rice	31.0	31.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	10.8	34.7	47.7	22.2	3.3	0.0	1.7	3.0	35.3	34.3
Roots and tubers																
Taro	14.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.4
Legumes, nuts and seeds																
Peanut	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.7
Tofu	3.8	21.8	9.6	0.0	0.0	8.5	5.2	19.2	1.7	4.6	4.8	0.0	12.7	15.5	58.4	14.4
Fish, seafood, amphibians and invertebrates																
Fish	2.0	11.3	5.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	13.6	4.3	10.9	0.7	122.2	0.8	3.0	3.8	1.9
Eggs and egg products																
Egg	5.7	21.3	17.1	62.6	0.0	10.6	25.8	23.4	18.8	14.2	15.7	180.4	4.8	34.6	6.0	15.6
Vegetables and vegetable products																
Cassava leaf	5.3	28.7	1.2	140.0	235.8	27.7	57.1	31.2	17.4	142.8	94.8	0.0	73.4	25.6	101.2	20.7
Oils and fats																
Fortified oil	22.8	0.0	101.1	155.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Breast Milk																
Breast milk	3.7	3.3	3.0	10.9	11.5	2.6	4.2	4.2	5.0	1.0	3.1	6.1	3.9	0.0	2.3	2.5
Total	**100.0**	**135.8**	**148.7**	**369.8**	**247.3**	**138.5**	**152.8**	**173.2**	**108.4**	**212.3**	**219.7**	**308.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**254.7**	**146.3**

Lampung

Food Name	Energy	Protein	Fat	Vitamin A	Vitamin C	Vitamin B1	Vitamin B2	Niacin	Pantothenic acid	Vitamin B6	Folic acid	Vitamin B12	Calcium	Iron	Magnesium	Zinc
Grains and grain-based products																
Fortified wheat flour	10.7	16.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	23.7	33.5	45.0	13.0	16.4	66.4	0.0	2.4	10.3	45.0	35.0
Rice	30.4	30.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	10.6	33.9	46.7	21.8	3.2	0.0	1.6	2.9	34.6	33.5
Roots and tubers																
Taro	10.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.0
Cassava (fresh or dried)	3.6	1.6	0.3	0.3	41.2	7.7	1.2	3.9	3.9	14.7	2.6	0.0	1.3	1.3	3.1	3.0
Legumes, nuts and seeds																
Peanut	6.4	15.8	22.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	2.6	35.2	7.7	5.5	3.1	0.0	2.5	3.0	21.7	13.6
Tofu	3.0	17.6	7.8	0.0	0.0	6.9	4.2	15.5	1.4	3.7	3.8	0.0	10.3	12.5	47.2	11.6
Tempeh	2.7	14.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.2	21.4	2.4	7.6	4.5	6.0	3.1	1.8	11.0	8.9
Fish, seafood, amphibians and invertebrates																
Fish	0.4	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.6	0.8	2.1	0.1	23.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4
Eggs and egg products																
Egg	3.6	13.7	11.0	40.2	0.0	6.8	16.6	15.0	12.1	3.1	10.1	115.9	3.1	22.3	3.8	10.0
Vegetables and vegetable products																
Cassava leaves	3.2	49.7	2.0	243.0	409.2	48.0	93.1	54.2	30.2	247.7	164.5	0.0	127.4	44.5	175.6	36.0
Oils and fats																
Fortified oil	15.7	0.0	69.6	106.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Breast Milk																
Breast milk	3.7	3.3	3.0	10.3	11.5	2.6	4.2	4.2	5.0	1.0	3.1	6.1	3.3	0.0	2.3	2.5
Total	**100.0**	**165.6**	**130.8**	**401.4**	**461.3**	**116.5**	**175.8**	**231.1**	**123.1**	**329.6**	**267.6**	**151.1**	**155.9**	**100.0**	**346.2**	**155.6**

Maluku

Food Name	Energy	Protein	Fat	Vitamin A	Vitamin C	Vitamin B1	Vitamin B2	Niacin	Pantothenic acid	Vitamin B6	Folic acid	Vitamin B12	Calcium	Iron	Magnesium	Zinc
Grains and grain-based products																
Fortified wheat flour	11.0	16.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	77.7	45.7	45.0	13.0	16.4	97.0	0.0	2.4	17.0	45.0	54.8
Rice	29.6	29.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	10.3	33.0	45.5	21.2	3.1	0.0	1.6	2.8	33.7	32.7
Roots and tubers																
Sago	14.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.4
Cassava (fresh or dried)	10.2	3.3	0.7	0.0	7.3	5.0	6.8	7.4	5.3	9.6	8.8	0.0	7.3	2.7	15.8	8.1
Legumes, nuts and seeds																
Peanut	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Tofu	3.8	21.8	9.6	0.0	0.0	8.5	5.2	19.2	1.7	4.6	4.7	0.0	12.7	15.5	58.4	14.4
Fish, seafood, amphibians and invertebrates																
Fish	2.0	11.3	5.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	13.6	4.3	10.3	0.7	122.2	0.8	3.0	3.8	1.9
Eggs and egg products																
Egg	5.7	21.3	17.1	62.6	0.0	10.6	25.8	23.4	18.8	14.2	15.7	180.5	4.8	34.7	6.0	15.6
Vegetables and vegetable products																
Cassava leaves	4.8	25.9	1.0	126.4	212.9	25.0	51.5	28.2	15.7	128.9	85.6	0.0	66.3	23.2	91.4	18.7
Oils and fats																
Fortified oil	14.8	0.0	65.7	100.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Breast Milk																
Breast milk	3.7	3.3	3.0	10.3	11.5	2.6	4.2	4.2	5.0	1.0	3.1	6.1	3.3	0.0	2.3	2.5
Total	**100.0**	**134.5**	**113.0**	**301.9**	**231.8**	**140.1**	**153.4**	**174.9**	**109.5**	**207.0**	**218.9**	**308.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**258.2**	**150.3**

Nusa Tenggara Timur

Food Name	Energy	Protein	Fat	Vitamin A	Vitamin C	Vitamin B1	Vitamin B2	Niacin	Pantothenic acid	Vitamin B6	Folic acid	Vitamin B12	Calcium	Iron	Magnesium	Zinc
Grains and grain-based products																
Fortified wheat flour	10.7	18.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	27.7	29.3	45.0	13.0	16.4	139.5	0.0	2.4	18.0	45.0	81.6
Rice	29.6	29.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	10.3	33.1	45.6	21.3	3.1	0.0	1.6	2.8	33.7	32.7
Maize	2.1	3.5	1.0	0.5	5.3	3.3	2.3	6.5	8.4	2.2	5.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	7.2	3.5
Roots and tubers																
Taro	3.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.3
Cassava (fresh or dried)	10.0	3.3	0.7	0.0	7.2	5.0	6.7	7.3	5.2	3.5	8.7	0.0	7.2	2.7	15.6	8.0
Legumes, nuts and seeds																
Peanut	3.0	7.5	10.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.2	16.6	3.6	2.6	4.3	0.0	1.2	1.4	10.2	6.4
Tofu	3.7	21.2	9.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	5.1	18.7	1.6	4.5	4.6	0.0	12.3	15.1	56.8	14.0
Fish, seafood, amphibians and invertebrates																
Fish	0.5	3.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.6	1.2	2.3	0.2	32.8	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.5
Eggs and egg products																
Egg	2.8	10.4	8.3	30.5	0.0	5.1	12.6	11.4	9.2	6.3	7.6	87.3	2.3	16.3	2.3	7.6
Vegetables and vegetable products																
Cassava leaves	8.4	45.7	1.8	223.1	375.7	44.1	91.0	43.8	27.7	227.5	151.1	0.0	117.0	40.3	161.2	33.0
Oils and fats																
Fortified oil	16.0	0.0	70.8	108.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Breast Milk																
Breast milk	3.7	3.3	3.0	10.3	11.5	2.6	4.2	4.2	5.0	1.0	3.1	6.1	3.3	0.0	2.3	2.5
Total	**100.0**	**146.3**	**117.0**	**373.8**	**400.3**	**115.5**	**164.3**	**196.3**	**120.5**	**294.7**	**327.3**	**126.7**	**148.4**	**100.0**	**337.1**	**190.9**

Papua

Food Name	Energy	Protein	Fat	Vitamin A	Vitamin C	Vitamin B1	Vitamin B2	Niacin	Pantothenic acid	Vitamin B6	Folic acid	Vitamin B12	Calcium	Iron	Magnesium	Zinc
Grains and grain-based products																
Fortified wheat flour	10.7	14.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	67.2	29.3	45.0	13.0	16.4	132.8	0.0	2.4	15.4	45.0	64.1
Rice	29.7	29.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	10.4	33.2	45.6	21.3	3.1	0.0	1.6	2.9	33.8	32.8
Roots and tubers																
Sago	14.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.3
Sweet potato	3.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	31.0	5.1	3.3	4.1	5.5	11.8	2.1	0.0	1.8	2.7	8.7	4.3
Legumes, nuts and seeds																
Peanut	0.7	1.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	4.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.5	1.5
Tofu	3.7	21.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	8.4	5.1	19.0	1.7	4.5	4.7	0.0	12.5	15.3	57.6	14.2
Fish, seafood, amphibians and invertebrates																
Fish	2.0	11.3	5.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	13.6	4.3	10.3	0.7	122.2	0.8	3.0	3.8	1.9
Eggs and egg products																
Egg	5.6	21.1	16.3	61.3	0.0	10.4	25.5	23.1	18.6	14.0	15.5	178.4	4.7	34.3	5.9	15.4
Vegetables and vegetable products																
Cassava leaves	5.2	28.0	1.1	136.8	230.4	27.0	55.8	30.5	17.0	139.5	92.6	0.0	71.7	25.1	98.9	20.3
Oils and fats																
Fortified oil	21.5	0.0	96.2	189.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Breast Milk																
Breast milk	3.7	3.3	3.0	10.3	11.5	2.6	4.2	4.2	5.0	1.0	3.1	6.1	3.3	0.0	2.3	2.5
Total	**100.0**	**133.3**	**144.9**	**400.3**	**272.9**	**132.1**	**138.3**	**176.8**	**111.7**	**220.1**	**255.7**	**306.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**259.7**	**158.4**

Sulawesi Selatan

Food Name	Energy	Protein	Fat	Vitamin A	Vitamin C	Vitamin B1	Vitamin B2	Niacin	Pantothenic acid	Vitamin B6	Folic acid	Vitamin B12	Calcium	Iron	Magnesium	Zinc
Grains and grain-based products																
Fortified wheat flour	10.7	14.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	67.2	29.3	45.0	13.0	16.4	132.8	0.0	2.4	15.4	45.0	64.1
Rice	43.2	43.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	15.4	15.1	48.2	66.4	31.0	4.6	0.0	2.3	4.2	43.1	47.7
Roots and tubers																
Taro	7.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7
Legumes, nuts and seeds																
Peanut	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.0
Tofu	3.9	22.6	10.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	5.4	19.9	1.8	4.8	4.9	0.0	13.2	16.1	60.6	14.9
Fish, seafood, amphibians and invertebrates																
Fish	2.0	11.3	5.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	13.6	4.3	10.9	0.7	122.2	0.8	3.0	3.8	1.9
Eggs and egg products																
Egg	4.0	14.8	11.9	43.6	0.0	7.4	18.0	16.3	13.1	9.9	10.9	125.8	3.3	24.2	4.2	10.9
Vegetables and vegetable products																
Cassava leaves	7.5	40.7	1.6	138.9	334.9	33.3	81.1	44.4	24.7	202.8	134.7	0.0	104.3	36.4	143.7	29.5
Oils and fats																
Fortified oil	17.5	0.0	78.5	154.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Breast Milk																
Breast milk	3.7	3.3	3.0	10.9	11.5	2.6	4.2	4.2	5.0	1.0	3.1	6.1	3.9	0.0	2.3	2.5
Total	**100.0**	**152.5**	**122.9**	**409.2**	**346.4**	**141.2**	**157.0**	**194.3**	**128.9**	**277.1**	**292.4**	**254.0**	**130.5**	**100.0**	**311.0**	**173.2**

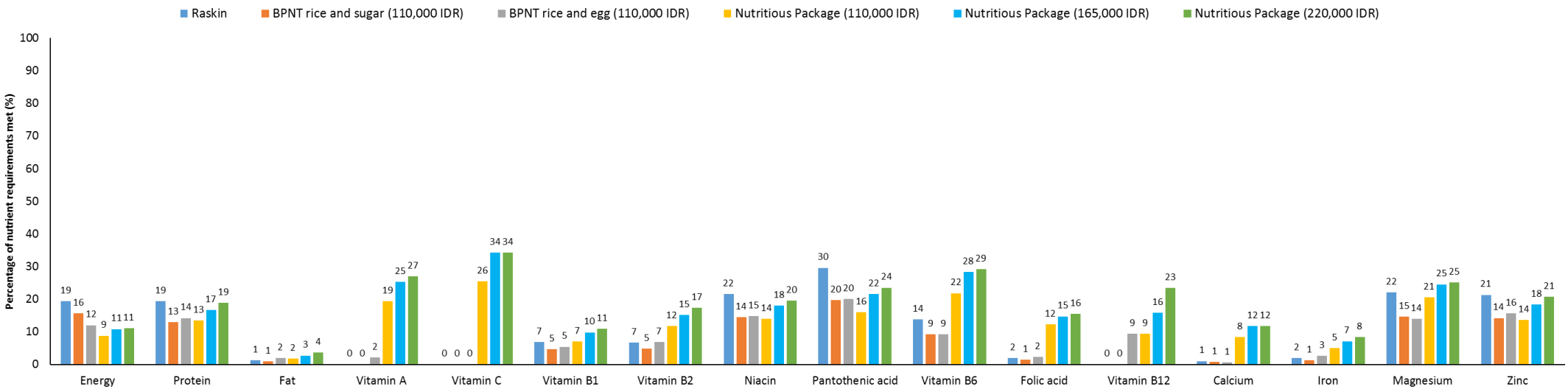
Annex 5. The limiting nutrients for the individual household members in the staple-adjusted nutritious diet at a national level and for eight provinces (X indicates when the diet meet the nutrient requirements by exactly 100%, indicating that these are likely cost-drivers of the diet and at-risk of not being met when less optimal food choices are made).

	Household member	Vitamin B1	Pantothenic Acid	Vitamin B12	Calcium	Iron	Zinc
National	Child 12-23 months			x	x	x	x
	Female 15-16 years				x	x	
	Woman, 30-59y, 55 kg, moderately active, lactating		x		x	x	
	Man, 30-59y, 60 kg, moderately active		x	x	x	x	
Jawa Barat	Child 12-23 months	x		x		x	x
	Female 15-16 years					x	
	Woman, 30-59y, 55 kg, moderately active, lactating		x			x	
	Man, 30-59y, 60 kg, moderately active	x		x	x	x	
Jawa Timur	Child 12-23 months			x	x	x	x
	Female 15-16 years					x	
	Woman, 30-59y, 55 kg, moderately active, lactating			x		x	
	Man, 30-59y, 60 kg, moderately active		x	x	x		
Kalimantan Selatan	Child 12-23 months				x	x	x
	Female 15-16 years				x	x	
	Woman, 30-59y, 55 kg, moderately active, lactating		x		x	x	
	Man, 30-59y, 60 kg, moderately active		x		x	x	
Lampung	Child 12-23 months			x		x	x
	Female 15-16 years					x	
	Woman, 30-59y, 55 kg, moderately active, lactating					x	
	Man, 30-59y, 60 kg, moderately active			x		x	
Maluku	Child 12-23 months				x	x	x
	Female 15-16 years				x	x	
	Woman, 30-59y, 55 kg, moderately active, lactating		x		x	x	
	Man, 30-59y, 60 kg, moderately active		x		x	x	
Nusa Tenggara Timur	Child 12-23 months	x		x		x	
	Female 15-16 years					x	
	Woman, 30-59y, 55 kg, moderately active, lactating			x		x	
	Man, 30-59y, 60 kg, moderately active	x		x	x		
Papua	Child 12-23 months				x	x	
	Female 15-16 years				x	x	

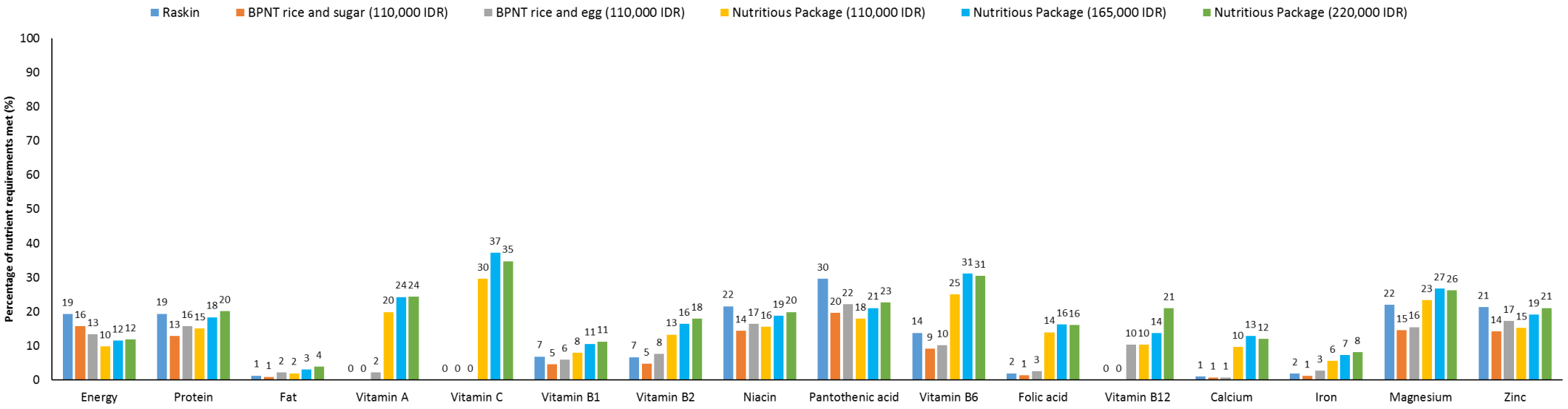
	Woman, 30-59y, 55 kg, moderately active, lactating	x		x	x
	Man, 30-59y, 60 kg, moderately active			x	x
Sulawesi Selatan	Child 12-23 months				x
	Female 15-16 years				x
	Woman, 30-59y, 55 kg, moderately active, lactating				x
	Man, 30-59y, 60 kg, moderately active			x	x

Annex 6. The percentage of the recommended nutrient intakes provided per month by the different food baskets for a household of 4 people at a national and provincial level

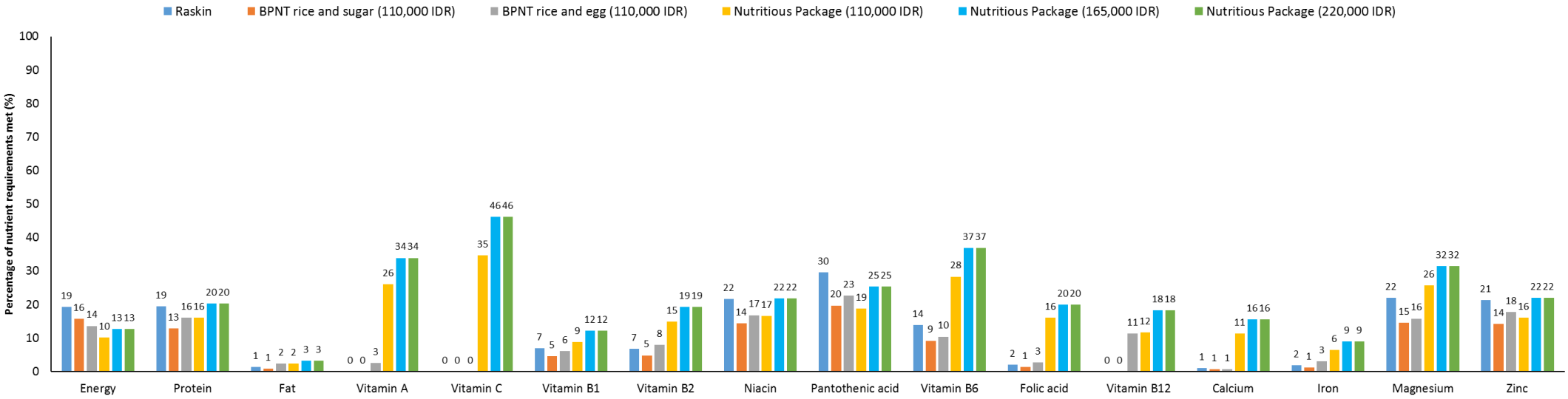
National



Jawa Barat


Raskin
BPNT rice and sugar (110,000 IDR)
BPNT rice and egg (110,000 IDR)
Nutritious Package (110,000 IDR)
Nutritious Package (165,000 IDR)
Nutritious Package (220,000 IDR)
Percentage of nutrient requirements met (%)
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Energy 19 16 13 10 12 12
Protein 19 13 16 15 18 20
Fat 1 1 2 2 3 4
Vitamin A 0 0 2 20 24 24
Vitamin C 0 0 0 30 37 35
Vitamin B1 7 5 6 8 11 11
Vitamin B2 7 5 8 13 16 18
Niacin 22 14 17 16 19 20
Pantothenic acid 30 20 22 18 21 23
Vitamin B6 14 9 10 25 31 31
Folic acid 2 1 3 14 16 16
Vitamin B12 0 0 10 10 14 21
Calcium 1 1 1 10 13 12
Iron 2 1 3 6 7 8
Magnesium 22 15 16 23 27 26
Zinc 21 14 17 15 19 21

Jawa Timur


Raskin
BPNT rice and sugar (110,000 IDR)
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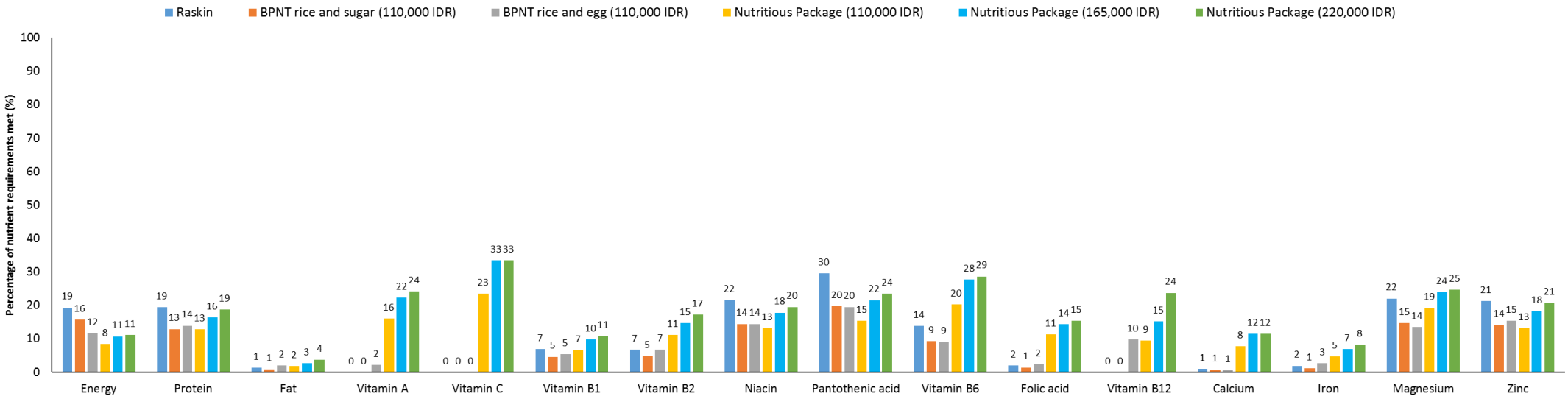
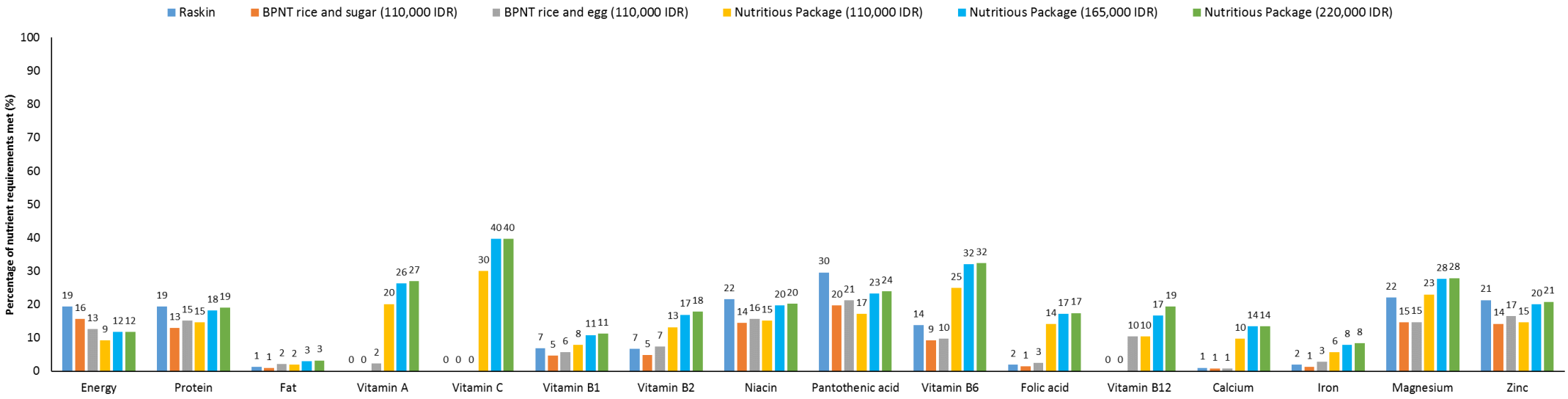
Nutritious Package (110,000 IDR)
Nutritious Package (165,000 IDR)
Nutritious Package (220,000 IDR)
Percentage of nutrient requirements met (%)
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Energy 19 16 14 10 13 13
Protein 19 13 16 16 20 20
Fat 1 1 2 2 3 3
Vitamin A 0 0 3 26 34 34
Vitamin C 0 0 0 35 46 46
Vitamin B1 7 5 6 9 12 12
Vitamin B2 7 5 8 15 19 19
Niacin 22 14 17 17 22 22
Pantothenic acid 30 20 23 19 25 25
Vitamin B6 14 9 10 28 37 37
Folic acid 2 1 3 16 20 20
Vitamin B12 0 0 11 12 18 18
Calcium 1 1 1 11 16 16
Iron 2 1 3 6 9 9
Magnesium 22 15 16 26 32 32
Zinc 21 14 18 16 22 22

Kalimantan Selatan



Lampung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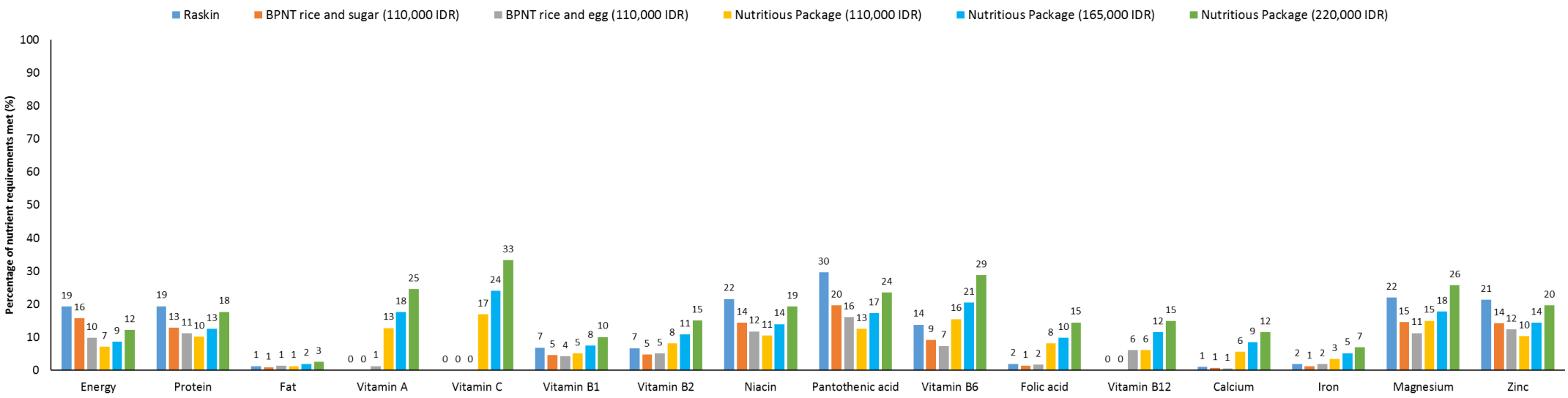
Nutritious Package (220,000 IDR)
Percentage of nutrient requirements met (%)
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Energy 19 16 13 9 12 12
Protein 19 13 15 15 18 19
Fat 1 1 2 2 3 3
Vitamin A 0 0 2 20 26 27
Vitamin C 0 0 0 30 40 40
Vitamin B1 7 5 6 8 11 11
Vitamin B2 7 5 7 13 17 18
Niacin 22 14 16 15 20 20
Pantothenic acid 30 20 21 17 23 24
Vitamin B6 14 9 10 25 32 32
Folic acid 2 1 3 14 17 17
Vitamin B12 0 0 10 10 17 19
Calcium 1 1 1 10 14 14
Iron 2 1 3 6 8 8
Magnesium 22 15 15 23 28 28
Zinc 21 14 17 15 20 21

Maluku


Raskin
BPNT rice and sugar (110,000 IDR)
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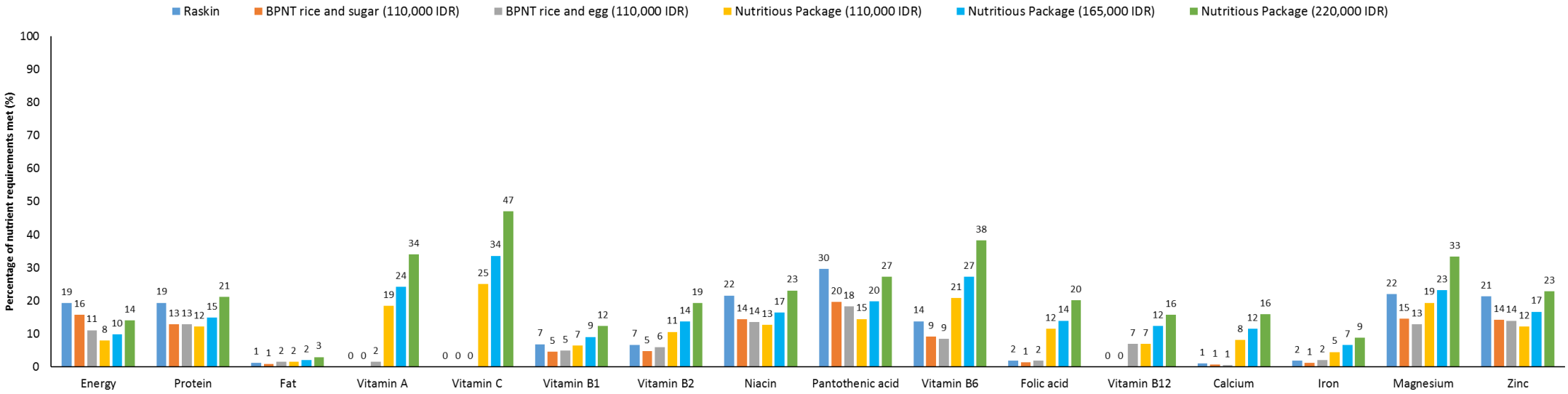
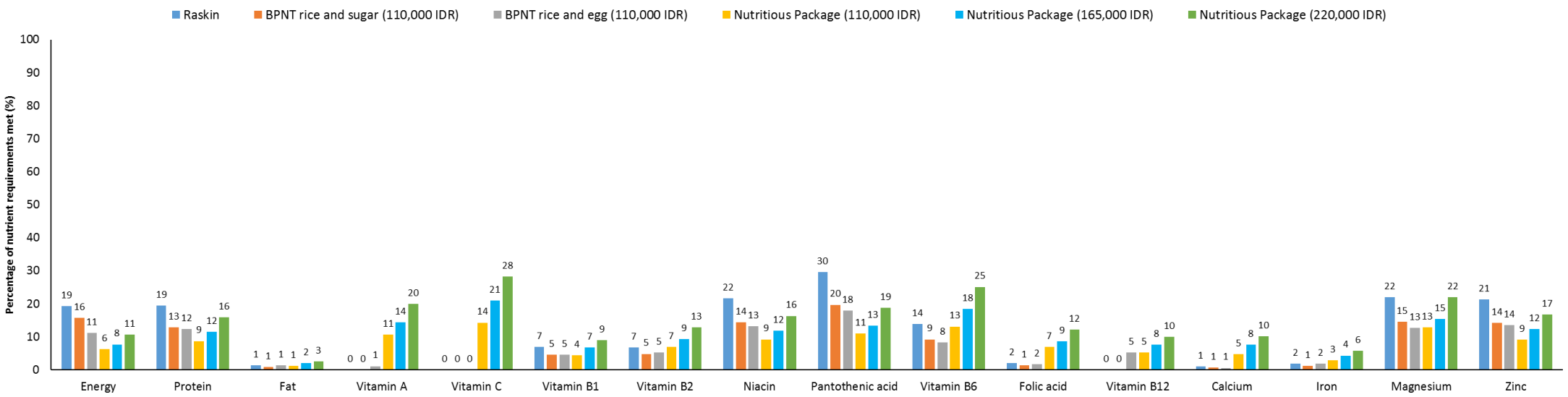
Nutritious Package (110,000 IDR)
Nutritious Package (165,000 IDR)
Nutritious Package (220,000 IDR)
Percentage of nutrient requirements met (%)
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Energy 19 16 10 7 9 12
Protein 19 13 11 10 13 18
Fat 1 1 1 1 2 3
Vitamin A 0 0 1 13 18 25
Vitamin C 0 0 0 17 24 33
Vitamin B1 7 5 4 5 8 10
Vitamin B2 7 5 5 8 11 15
Niacin 22 14 12 11 14 19
Pantothenic acid 30 20 16 13 17 24
Vitamin B6 14 9 7 16 21 29
Folic acid 2 1 2 8 10 15
Vitamin B12 0 0 6 6 12 15
Calcium 1 1 1 6 9 12
Iron 2 1 2 3 5 7
Magnesium 22 15 11 15 18 26
Zinc 21 14 12 10 14 20

Nusa Tenggara Timur



Papua


Raskin
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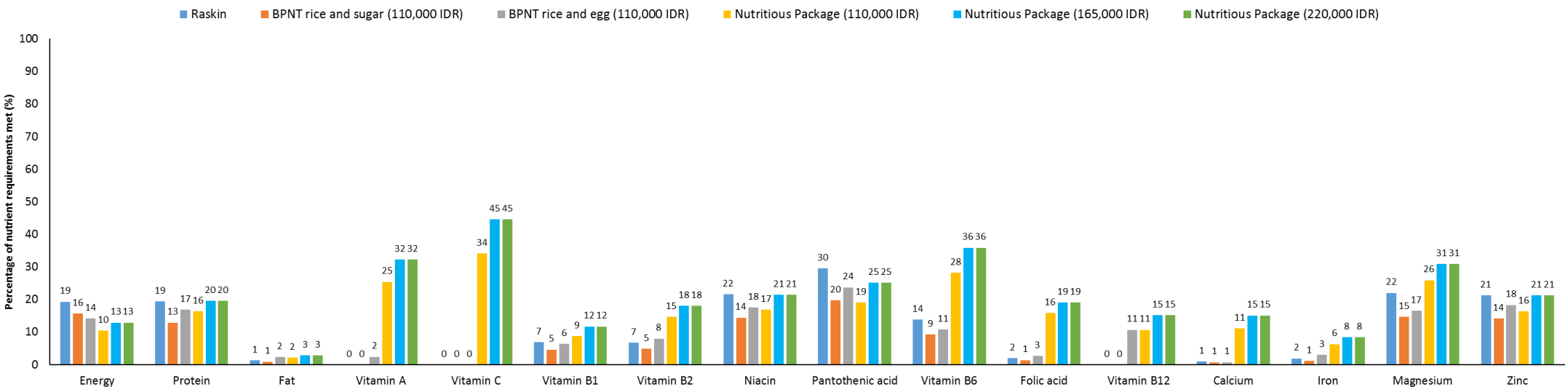
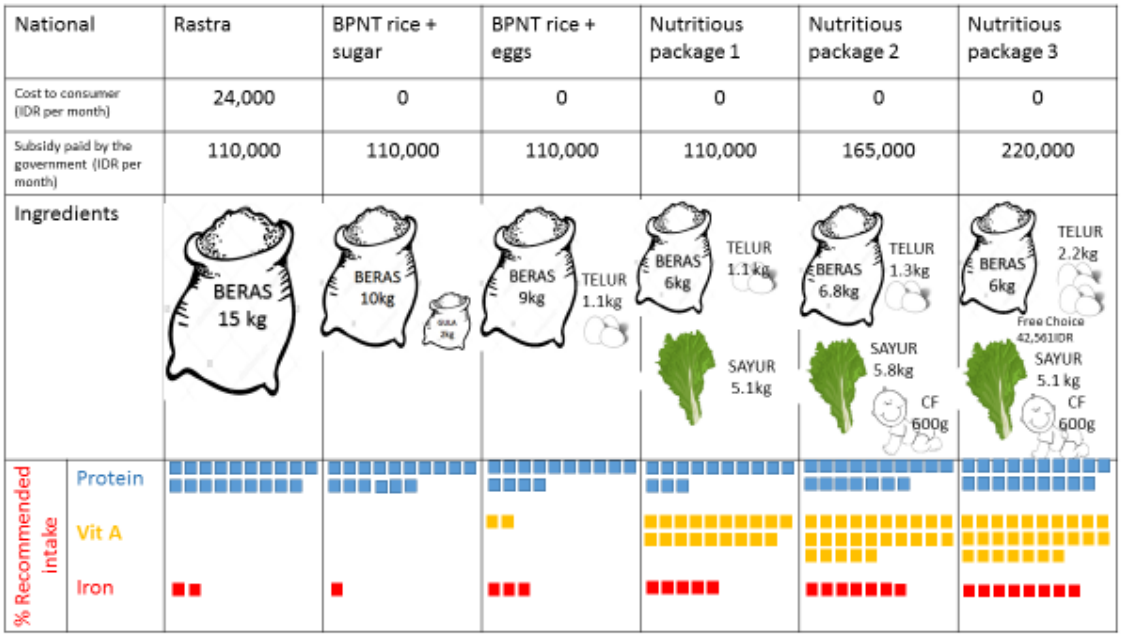
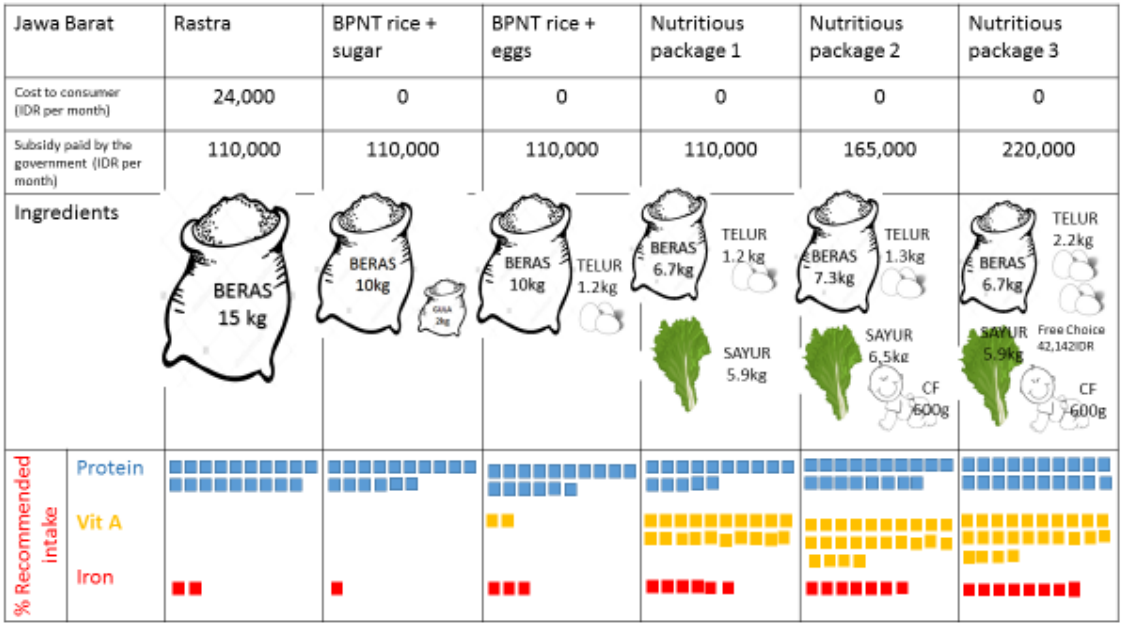
Nutritious Package (110,000 IDR)
Nutritious Package (165,000 IDR)
Nutritious Package (220,000 IDR)
Percentage of nutrient requirements met (%)
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Energy 19 16 11 6 8 11
Protein 19 13 12 9 12 16
Fat 1 1 1 1 2 3
Vitamin A 0 0 1 11 14 20
Vitamin C 0 0 0 14 21 28
Vitamin B1 7 5 5 4 7 9
Vitamin B2 7 5 5 7 9 13
Niacin 22 14 13 9 12 16
Pantothenic acid 30 20 18 11 13 19
Vitamin B6 14 9 8 13 18 25
Folic acid 2 1 2 7 9 12
Vitamin B12 0 0 5 5 8 10
Calcium 1 1 1 5 8 10
Iron 2 1 2 3 4 6
Magnesium 22 15 13 13 15 22
Zinc 21 14 14 9 12 17

Sulawesi Selatan

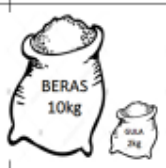


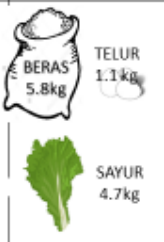
Annex 7. The national level and provincial level visual summaries of the cost, food quantities and nutritional impact of the food packages where the cost of the foods in the packages is specific to the province[55].

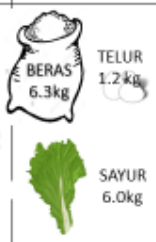




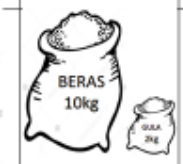
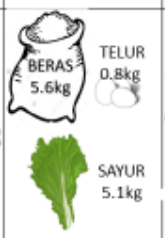
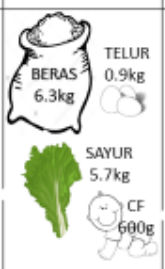
[55] One square in the percentage recommended intake section = 1% of recommended nutrient intake met

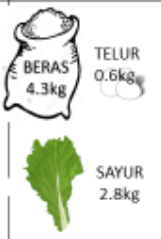
Jawa Timur	Rastra	BPNT rice + sugar	BPNT rice + eggs	Nutritious package 1	Nutritious package 2	Nutritious package 3
Cost to consumer (IDR per month)	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidy paid by the government (IDR per month)	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	165,000	220,000
Ingredients						
% Recommended Intake — Protein						
% Recommended Intake — Vit A						
% Recommended Intake — Iron						

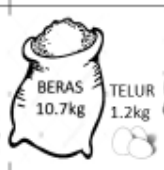
Kalimantan Selatan	Rastra	BPNT rice + sugar	BPNT rice + eggs	Nutritious package 1	Nutritious package 2	Nutritious package 3
Cost to consumer (IDR per month)	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidy paid by the government (IDR per month)	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	165,000	220,000
Ingredients						
% Recommended Intake — Protein						
% Recommended Intake — Vit A						
% Recommended Intake — Iron						

Lampung	Rastra	BPNT rice + sugar	BPNT rice + eggs	Nutritious package 1	Nutritious package 2	Nutritious package 3
Cost to consumer (IDR per month)	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidy paid by the government (IDR per month)	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	165,000	220,000
Ingredients						
% Recommended Intake: Protein						
% Recommended Intake: Vit A						
% Recommended Intake: Iron						

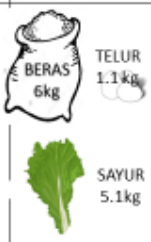
Maluku	Rastra	BPNT rice + sugar	BPNT rice + eggs	Nutritious package 1	Nutritious package 2	Nutritious package 3
Cost to consumer (IDR per month)	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidy paid by the government (IDR per month)	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	165,000	220,000
Ingredients						
% Recommended Intake: Protein						
% Recommended Intake: Vit A						
% Recommended Intake: Iron						

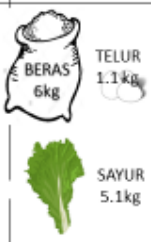
NTT	Rastra	BPNT rice + sugar	BPNT rice + eggs	Nutritious package 1	Nutritious package 2	Nutritious package 3
Cost to consumer (IDR per month)	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidy paid by the government (IDR per month)	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	165,000	220,000
Ingredients						
% Recommended Intake – Protein						
% Recommended Intake – Vit A						
% Recommended Intake – Iron						

Papua	Rastra	BPNT rice + sugar	BPNT rice + eggs	Nutritious package 1	Nutritious package 2	Nutritious package 3
Cost to consumer (IDR per month)	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidy paid by the government (IDR per month)	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	165,000	220,000
Ingredients						
% Recommended Intake – Protein						
% Recommended Intake – Vit A						
% Recommended Intake – Iron						

Sulawesi Selatan	Rastra	BPNT rice + sugar	BPNT rice + eggs	Nutritious package 1	Nutritious package 2	Nutritious package 3
Cost to consumer (IDR per month)	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidy paid by the government (IDR per month)	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	165,000	220,000
Ingredients						
% Recommended Intake — Protein						
% Recommended Intake — Vit A						
% Recommended Intake — Iron						

Annex 8. The national level and provincial level visual summaries of the cost, food quantities and nutritional impact of the food packages where the quantities of the foods in the packages and the nutritional impact are fixed to that of the national level

National	Rastra	BPNT rice + sugar	BPNT rice + eggs	Nutritious package 1	Nutritious package 2	Nutritious package 3
Cost to consumer (IDR per month)	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
Value paid by Consumer (IDR per month)	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	165,000	220,000
Ingredients						
% Recommended intake – Protein						
% Recommended intake – Vit A						
% Recommended intake – Iron						

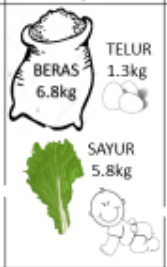
Jawa Barat	Rastra	BPNT rice + sugar	BPNT rice + eggs	Nutritious package 1	Nutritious package 2	Nutritious package 3
Cost to consumer (IDR per month)	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
Value paid by Consumer (IDR per month)	123,732	106,903	99,383	116,988	135,454	143,614
Ingredients						
% Recommended intake – Protein						
% Recommended intake – Vit A						
% Recommended intake – Iron						

Jawa Timur	Rastra	BPNT rice + sugar	BPNT rice + eggs	Nutritious package 1	Nutritious package 2	Nutritious package 3
Cost to consumer (IDR per month)	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
Value paid by Consumer (IDR per month)	122,228	103,318	96,117	91,838	106,415	115,767
Ingredients						
% Recommended Intake — Protein						
% Recommended Intake — Vit A						
% Recommended Intake — Iron						

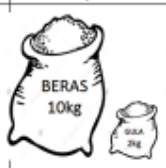
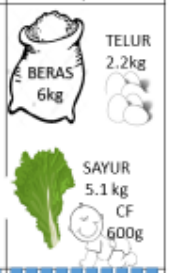
Kalimantan Selatan	Rastra	BPNT rice + sugar	BPNT rice + eggs	Nutritious package 1	Nutritious package 2	Nutritious package 3
Cost to consumer (IDR per month)	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
Value paid by Consumer (IDR per month)	142,974	124,156	114,512	115,525	133,607	145,422
Ingredients						
% Recommended Intake — Protein						
% Recommended Intake — Vit A						
% Recommended Intake — Iron						

Lampung	Rastra	BPNT rice + sugar	BPNT rice + eggs	Nutritious package 1	Nutritious package 2	Nutritious package 3
Cost to consumer (IDR per month)	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
Value paid by Consumer (IDR per month)	130,956	113,603	104,418	101,669	117,824	128,768
Ingredients						
% Recommended intake — Protein						
% Recommended intake — Vit A						
% Recommended intake — Iron						

Maluku	Rastra	BPNT rice + sugar	BPNT rice + eggs	Nutritious package 1	Nutritious package 2	Nutritious package 3
Cost to consumer (IDR per month)	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
Value paid by Consumer (IDR per month)	166,625	145,725	141,162	149,042	172,510	191,667
Ingredients						
% Recommended intake — Protein						
% Recommended intake — Vit A						
% Recommended intake — Iron						

NTT	Rastra	BPNT rice + sugar	BPNT rice + eggs	Nutritious package 1	Nutritious package 2	Nutritious package 3
Cost to consumer (IDR per month)	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
Value paid by Consumer (IDR per month)	147,267	125,970	126,415	124,703	144,652	164,126
Ingredients						
% Recommended Intake – Protein						
% Recommended Intake – Vit A						
% Recommended Intake – Iron						

Papua	Rastra	BPNT rice + sugar	BPNT rice + eggs	Nutritious package 1	Nutritious package 2	Nutritious package 3
Cost to consumer (IDR per month)	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
Value paid by Consumer (IDR per month)	189,977	177,521	165,591	176,985	204,731	230,042
Ingredients						
% Recommended Intake – Protein						
% Recommended Intake – Vit A						
% Recommended Intake – Iron						

Sulawesi Selatan	Rastra	BPNT rice + sugar	BPNT rice + eggs	Nutritious package 1	Nutritious package 2	Nutritious package 3
Cost to consumer (IDR per month)	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
Value paid by Consumer (IDR per month)	115,484	102,026	93,917	91,340	106,054	117,227
Ingredients						
% Recommended Intake — Protein						
% Recommended Intake — Vit A						
% Recommended Intake — Iron						