

# Economic and environmental impacts of commercial milk formula in Indonesia:

Estimates using the Mothers' Milk Tool and Green Feeding Tool

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## Background

- Health benefits of breastfeeding are well-recognized.
- Economic and environmental impacts of low breastfeeding rates are less acknowledged.
- Lack of breastfeeding leads to:

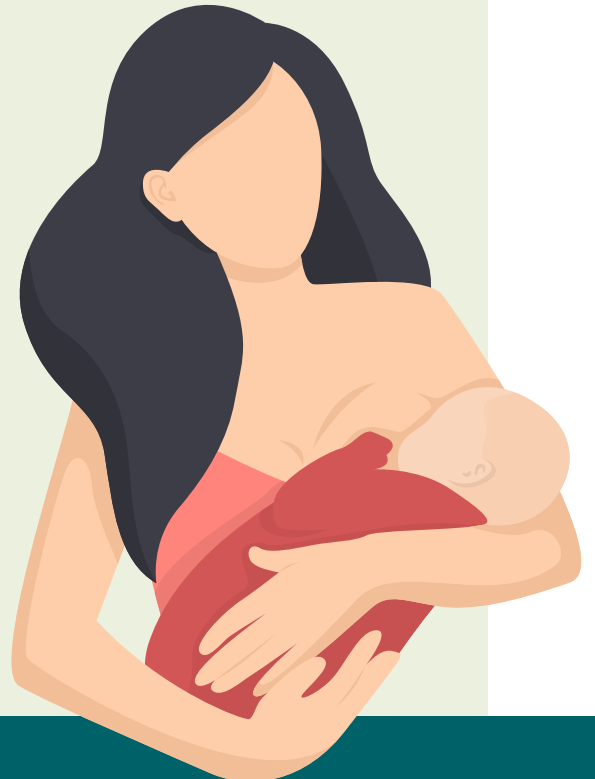


Higher healthcare costs



Environmental harm

- In Indonesia, exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months (EBF) is 50.7% in 2017.
- The sales of commercial milk formula (CMF) are rapidly rising from 26.7 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 27.2 thousand tonnes in 2020.



## Aim

This study aims to analyse the economic and environmental impacts of CMF marketed for infants under 6 months in Indonesia.

## Method

We assessed economic and environmental impacts of CMF (0-6 months) in Indonesia using the Mothers Milk Tool (MMT) and the Green Feeding Tool (GFT).



Estimates production and monetary value of breastmilk 0-6 months



Estimates carbon and water footprints from CMF use 0-6 months

## Result



In Indonesia in 2020:

- 27,200 tonnes of CMF (0-6 months) were sold, and the value of CMF sales was US\$261 million.
- 62.42 million liters of breastmilk were lost due to CMF.
- The monetary value of breastmilk is US\$ 45.5 billion annually.
- Loss of economic value were US\$6.2 billion.



Carbon footprint was 213.80-272.10 million kg of CO2 eq. and water footprint was 92,460 million liters.

## Conclusion and Recommendation

- Current breastfeeding practices in Indonesia lead to significant economic production losses and also contribute to high carbon and water footprints.
- Include breastmilk in national food balance sheets to support its inclusion in GDP and to strengthen advocacy for breastfeeding as an environmental sustainability measure.