

Insights from Indonesia: How adoption of oil palm production affects food choices in indigenous communities

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ANH Academy Webinar: Drivers of food choice in the context of changing livelihoods

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Today's talk

- Sharing some insights from DFC project:
From Growing Food to Growing Cash
- Trying to put our findings in context of the
webinar topic: changing livelihoods
- Project Partners:
 - CIFOR
 - University of Brawijaya
 - Poltekkes Pontianak
 - Poltekkes Jayapura
 - Penn State University



Drivers of Food Choice
Competitive Grants Program



BILL & MELINDA
GATES *foundation*

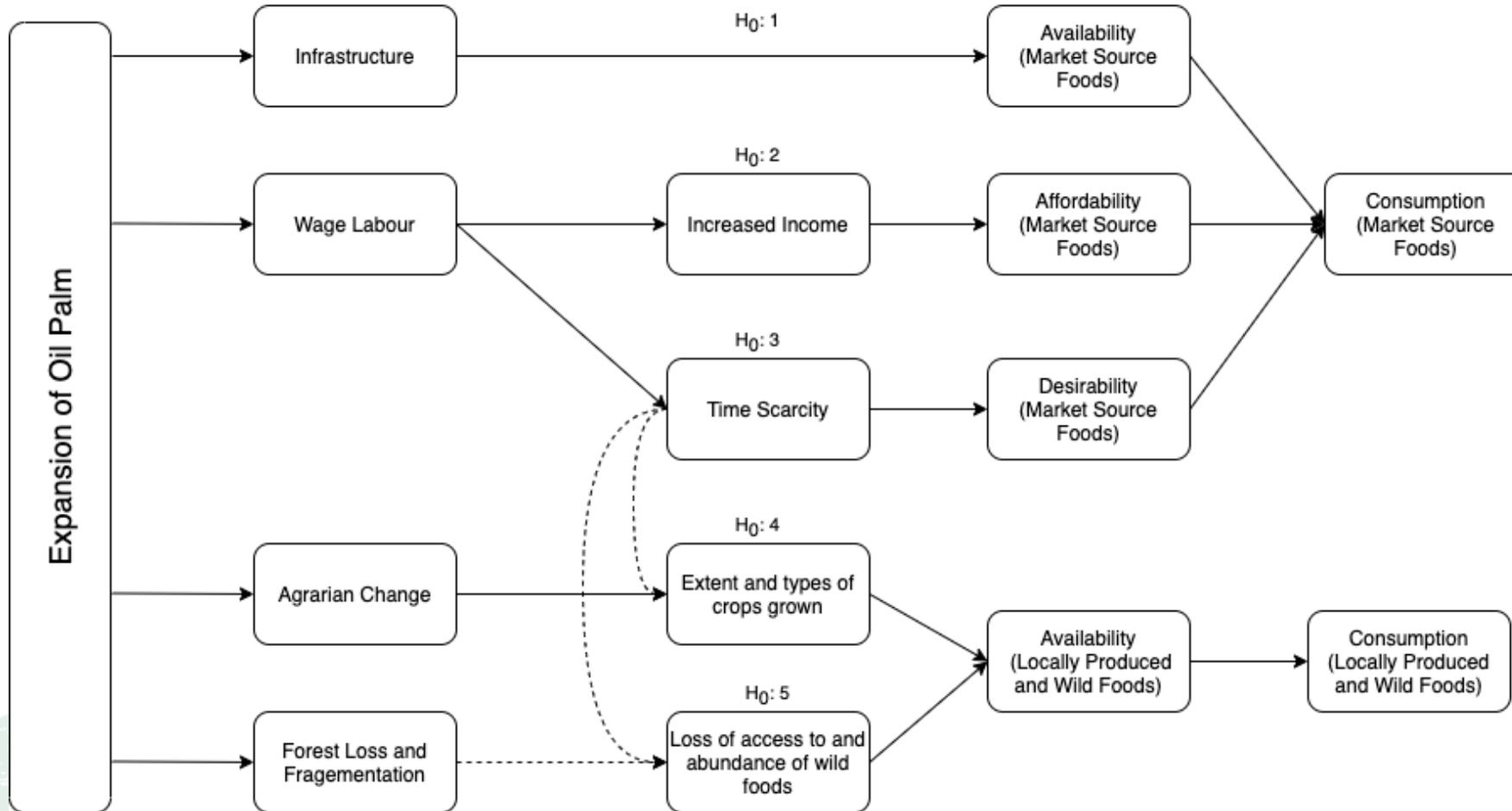


Indonesian context

- Rapid nutrition transition
- High child stunting
- Increases in overweight, obesity, diabetes & CVD
- Rapid landscape change
- Idea: Investigate role of land conversion to oil palm (OP) as an underlying driver of food choice in rural Indonesia.
 - We were interested in the land use element, but this is tightly linked to livelihoods strategies



Research motivating hypotheses: how would change to OP affect food choice?



Study Sites

Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan; Merauke & Jayapura, Papua

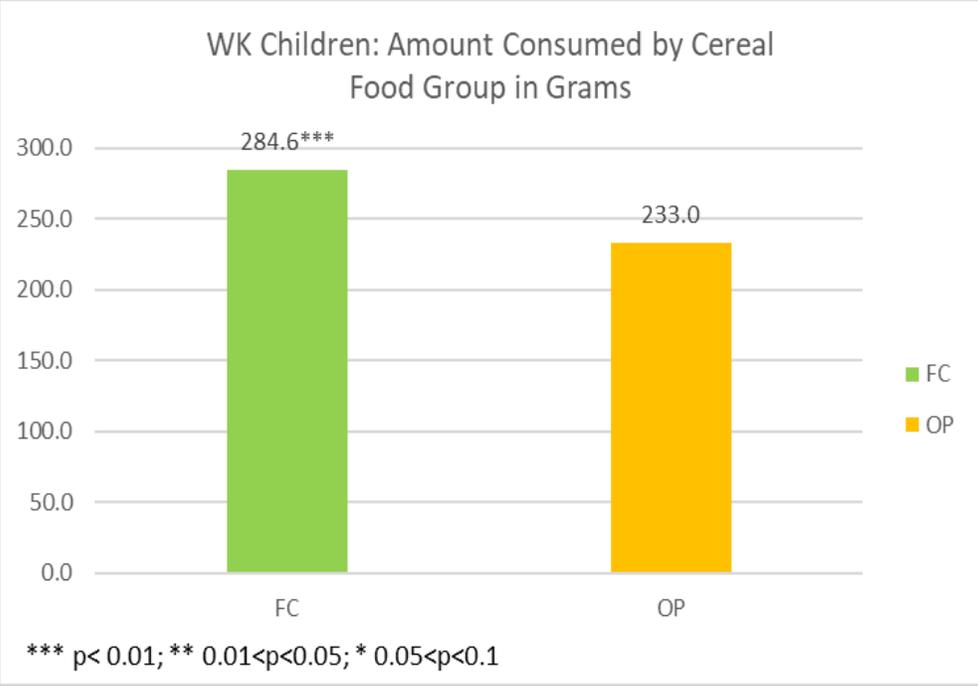
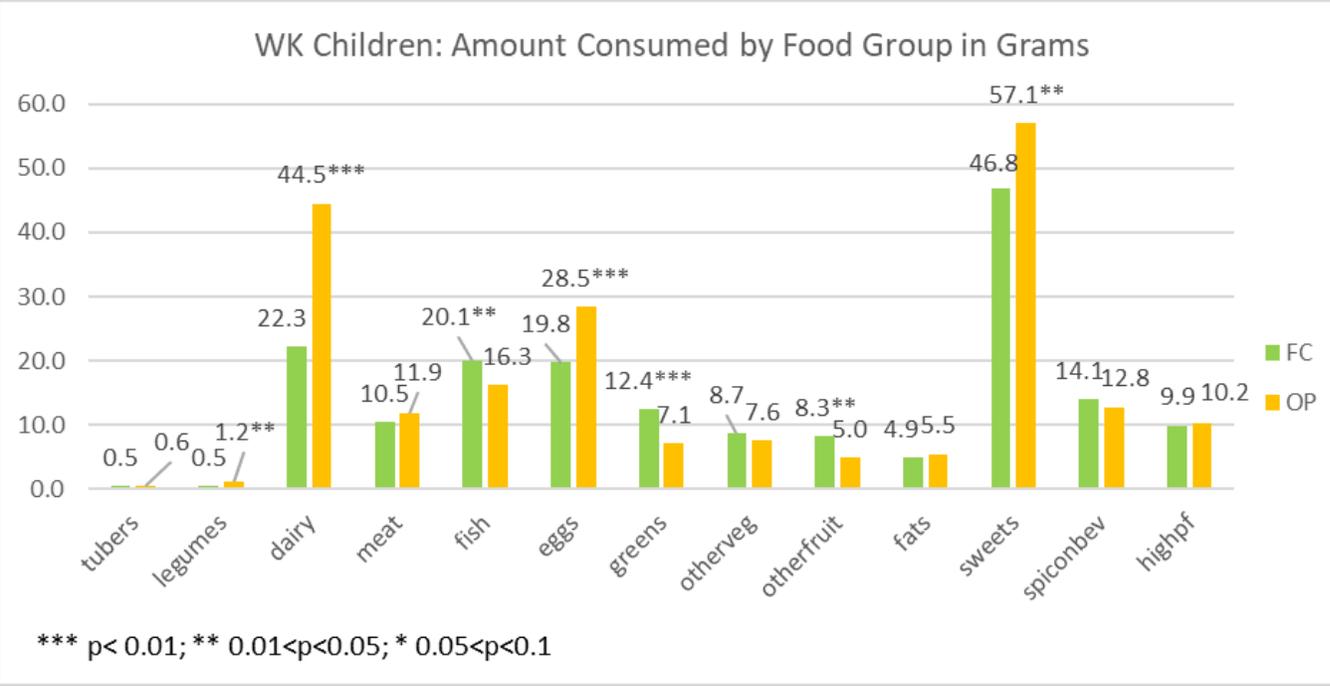


Methods & Design

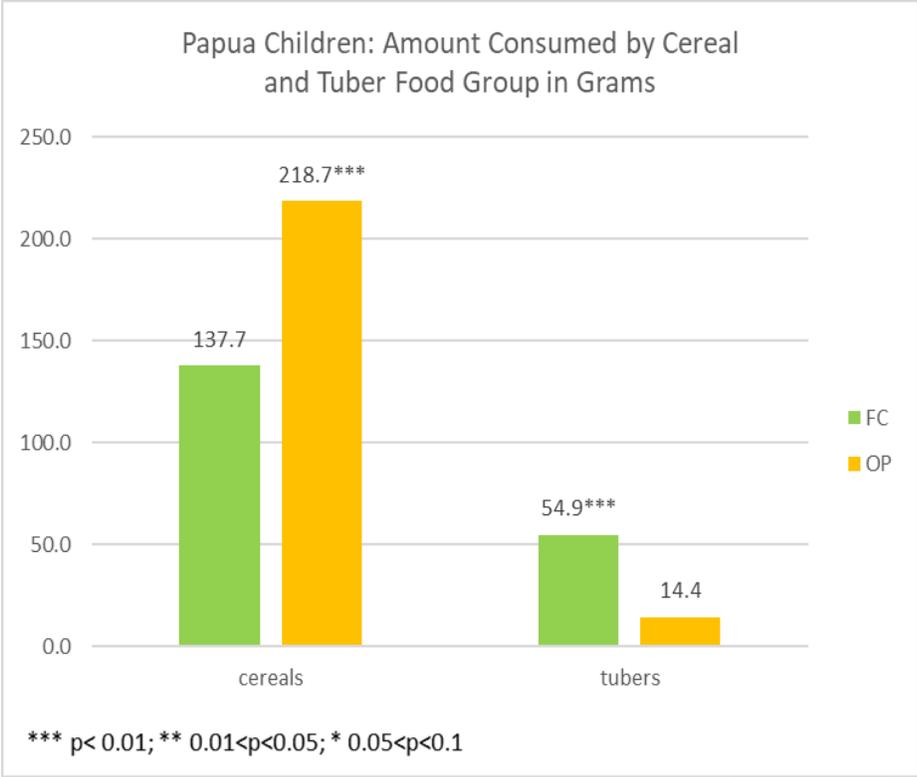
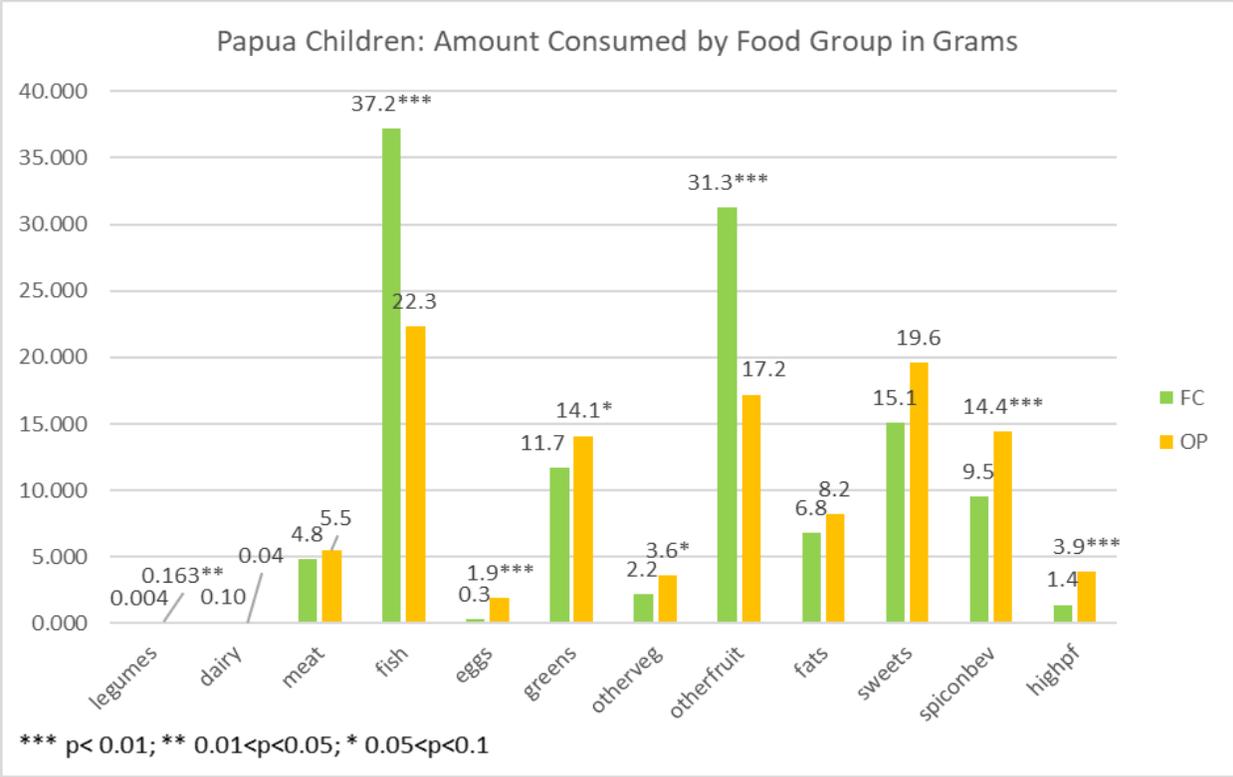
- Space for time substitution
 - Careful selection of sampled communities
 - All indigeneous: Dayak in WK & Papuan in Papua
 - In Papua – many Traditional Livelihood (TL) & OP in same communities
 - In WK, villages as close as possible in same districts
 - TL in WK: swidden agriculture
 - TL in Papua: hunting & collecting
- Sample selection:
 - indigenous mother-child pairs with about half (250) traditional livelihoods & about half (250) oil palm ; two seasons in WK
- Focus Group Discussions men & women
- 24-hour quantitative dietary recall of mother and child
- Anthropometry & hemoglobin assessments



Comparison of food group consumption: children under 5 in WK



Comparison of food group consumption: Papua



Children in oil palm hhs in WK site ate....

More



dairy



eggs



sweets

Less



rice



fish



fruits



green veg

Children in oil palm hhs in Papua ate....

More



Rice



vegetables



highly processed

Less



Sago

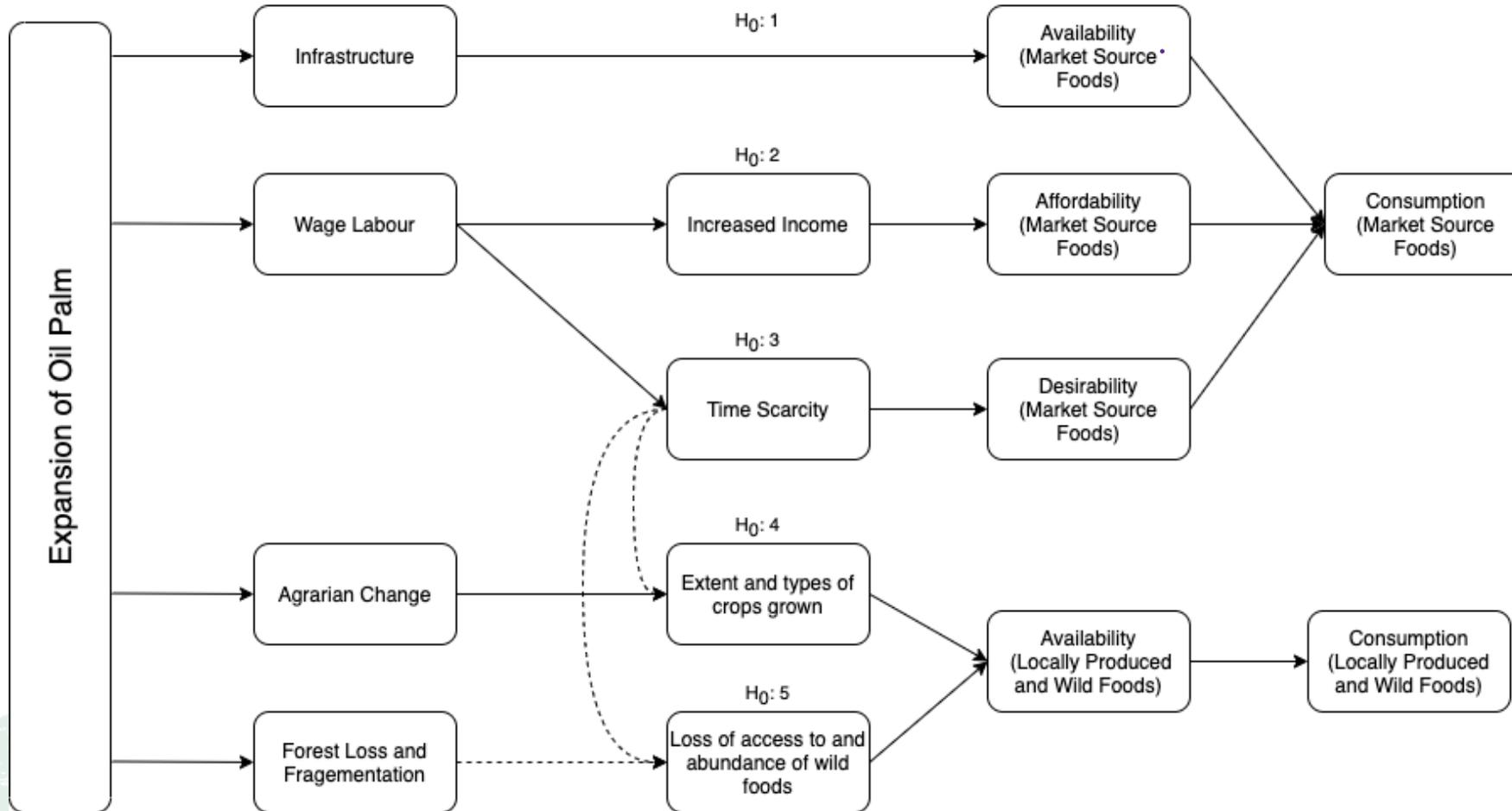


fish



fruits

Research motivating hypotheses: how would change to OP affect food choice?



Reflections



Food choice did appear to be different in TL vs OP which we think due to livelihood changes



However, it is very difficult to disentangle different drivers since they overlap



Landscape change, income, lifestyle changes (time use & org of time) all coincide



We didn't see big differences in 'market access', but difference in market use



Dietary benefits & dietary costs of this change in livelihood strategy



Policy challenge: how to maintain dietary benefits & reduce costs associated with livelihood changes

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THANKS VERY MUCH!



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