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## Understanding the Relationship between Production Diversity and Dietary Quality in Smallholder Farm Households in Fiji

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# Understanding the Relationship between Production Diversity and Dietary Quality in Smallholder Farm Households in Fiji

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## Motivation

## Agriculture can be important for shaping nutrition outcomes:

- Direct
   consumption of
   food crops or
   animals.
- 2. Income generated from the sale of agricultural goods



## **Recent Studies**

- Household production diversity and dietary diversity (Herforth, 2010; Jones et al, 2014; Kumar et al, 2015; Malapit et al 2015)
- Household production diversity and child and infant dietary diversity (Kumar et al, 2015; Malapit et al, 2015)
- Access to agricultural markets have greater positive effects on household dietary diversity than increased production diversity (Sibhatu et al, 2015).
- Women's empowerment (Jones et al, 2014; Malapit et al, 2015)

### Motivation

#### Pacific Island Countries:

- Nutrition transition: Trade in food (Evans et al, 2001: Hughes and Lawrence, 2005; Thow and Snowdon, 2010)
- Obesity and diabetes epidemic

#### Fiji:

- Nutrition transition: *Shift from local to imported* (Hone, 2003; Hughes, 2003; Thow and Snowden, 2010; Snowden et al, 2010)
- Diabetes the main cause of death in 2014 (Fiji Ministry of Health, 2015)
- Agriculture generates income for approximately 65% of Fijians (Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, 2009)







- PARDI Retail
   Transformation Study 2013-2014
  - Farmers in evolving horticultural value chains in Fiji
- Partnered with Ministry of Agriculture Fiji, University of South Pacific and UN Women Fiji.
- 600 Rural Agricultural Households
- Both male and female of the household interviewed
  - Female survey
- 79 different food categories across a mix of 10 types of retail formats.



#### Australian Government

#### Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research



## Research Question

• What is the association between production diversity and household diet diversity (as a measure of diet quality) in rural agricultural households in Fiji?

## **Empirical Strategy**

We estimate the following reduced form regression:

 $diet \ diversity_{hh_i} = \alpha + \beta \ production \ diversity_{hh_i} + \varepsilon_i$ 

#### **Empirical Model:**

 $diet \ diversity_{hh_i}$ 

- $= \alpha + \beta_1 Permanent crop count_{hh_i} + \beta_2 Temporary crop count_{hh_i}$
- $+ \beta_3$  Crop and livestock count<sub>hhi</sub>
- +  $\beta_4$  Crop and livestock and fish count<sub>hhi</sub>
- +  $\beta_5 \Delta$  in income from horticulture<sub>hhi</sub>
- +  $\beta_6 \Delta$  in income from other agriculture<sub>hhi</sub>
- +  $\beta_7$  Sale to modern market<sub> $hh_i$ </sub> +  $\varepsilon_i$

## Key Findings

Production Diversity Variables	Impact on Diet Diversity
Permanent Crops	Vegetables, Fruits and Dairy
	Fats
Crop, Livestock and Aquaculture	Fruits
Income from horticulture	Vegetables, Fruits and Grains
Sale to Modern Markets	Vegetables, Fruits and Dairy

## Robustness Check

Kumar, Harris & Rawat (2015) Journal of Development Studies

#### **Control Variables:**

- 1. Market Accessibility:
  - The effect of access to a more diverse diet via market accessibility.
- 2. Gender
  - The role of women in household diet quality and food security.
  - Variables: Agriculture, Income and Food Purchasing
- 3. Socio-economic Status
  - Household Size, Ethnicity, Education, Location

## Conclusion

- Production diversity in Fijian rural agricultural households is positively associated with diet quality:
  - Increased consumption
  - Income from horticultural produce
- The sale of produce to modern markets affects the consumption of healthy foods by the household.



### Thank you!

http://www.adelaide.edu.au/global-food

http://www.adelaide.edu.au/global-food/blog/

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