

**SUB-REGIONAL WORKSHOP
ON
SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA IN
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES**

***Food and Nutrition Indicators by Gender:
Indonesia case study***

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OUTLINE

- ✓ Purpose of gender food and nutrition indicators
- ✓ Assumptions for gender head of households food and nutrition indicators.
- ✓ Sources of data and food security and nutrition indicators
- ✓ ADePT Food Security Statistics module
- ✓ Selected food and nutrition indicators from Indonesia SUSENAS 2011.
- ✓ Conclusions

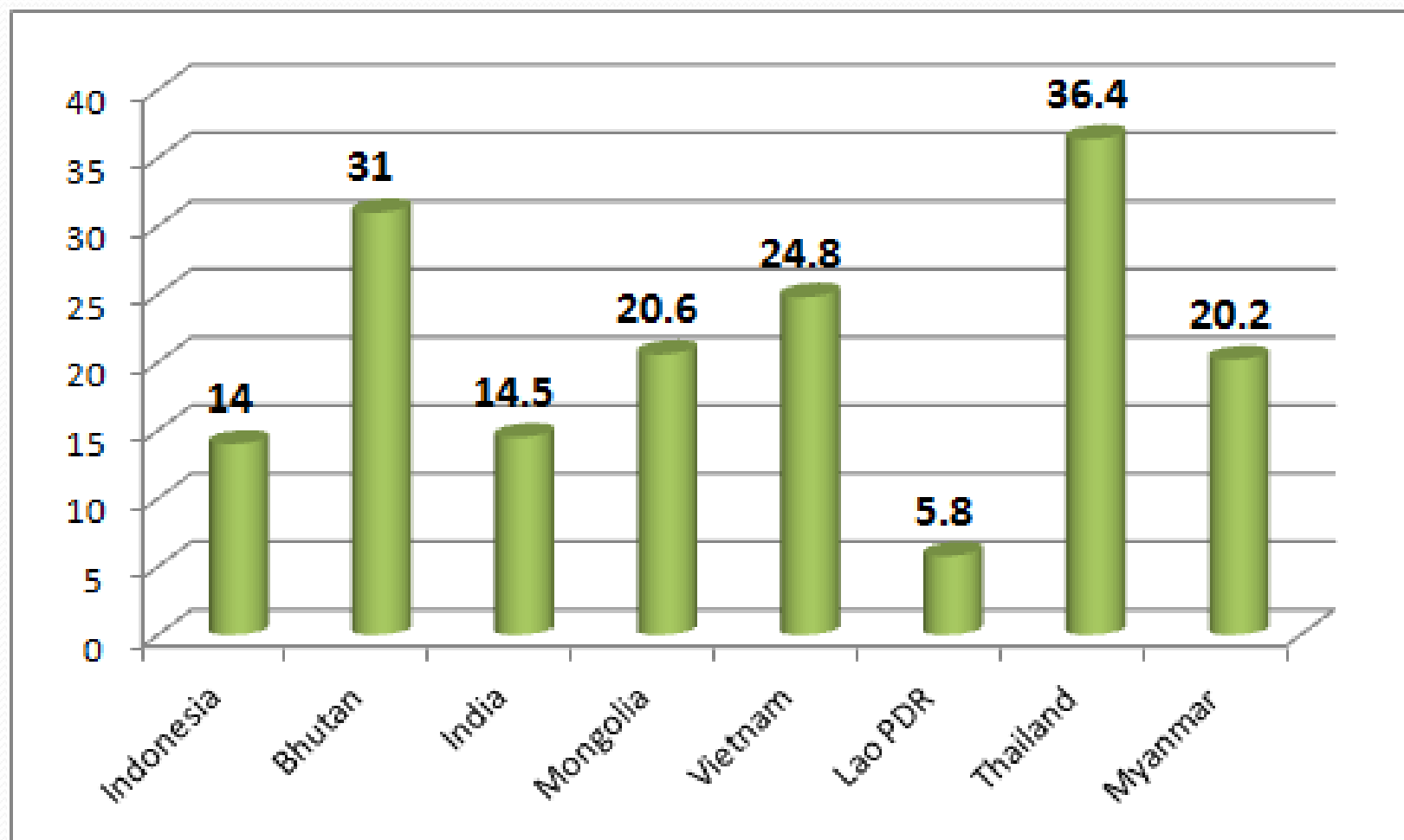
Purpose of SDD Indicators on Food and Nutrition Security

- Provides analysis of gender dynamics relating to food and nutrition security (based on food consumption data of NHS)
- Inputs for planning geared toward promoting gender equality, equity and female empowerment within a framework of national development
- Important to understand gender dynamics of food and nutrition security (given trends of increasing female headship—and management of rural agricultural households).

Food and Nutrition Security by Gender Head of Household

- Food is mostly acquired, prepared and consumed at the household level.
- Food and nutrition security are influenced by the interaction of income and gender of the head of household.
- Gender of the head of household has a significant influence on the food and nutrition status of the households as women have different livelihoods strategies which are focus on meeting the basic needs of members of the household particularly children.

Prevalence (%) of self declared female headed households in selected countries of Asia



Food data sources

National household income and expenditure surveys (NHIES) provide:

- Details of food items acquire/consume in both quantity and monetary values by food sources.
- Provide food and nutrition indicators at national and subnational levels for better targeting the food insecure population groups.
- NHIES are regularly conducted useful for trend analysis for assessing, monitoring and evaluating impact of food policies.

Nutrients assessment from food consumption data in NHIES

- Converting NHIES food quantity data into nutrients using country nutrients conversion factors
 - ❖ - Macronutrients
(Dietary Energy, Protein, Fat & Carbohydrate)
 - ❖ Micronutrients
(Calcium, Iron, Sodium, Vitamin A, etc.)
- Estimating nutrients consumption/ availability on a per person per day basis at National and subnational levels
 - *area; district/provinces; household size and income:*
 - *education, economic activity, occupation of head of household.*

Assessing food and nutrition security situation using the FAO/WB software ADePT

**FAO/WB software ADePT is an analytical tool for deriving
a suite of food security and nutrition indicators using
NHIES food consumption data.**

[http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/fs-
methods/adept-fsn/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/fs-methods/adept-fsn/en/)

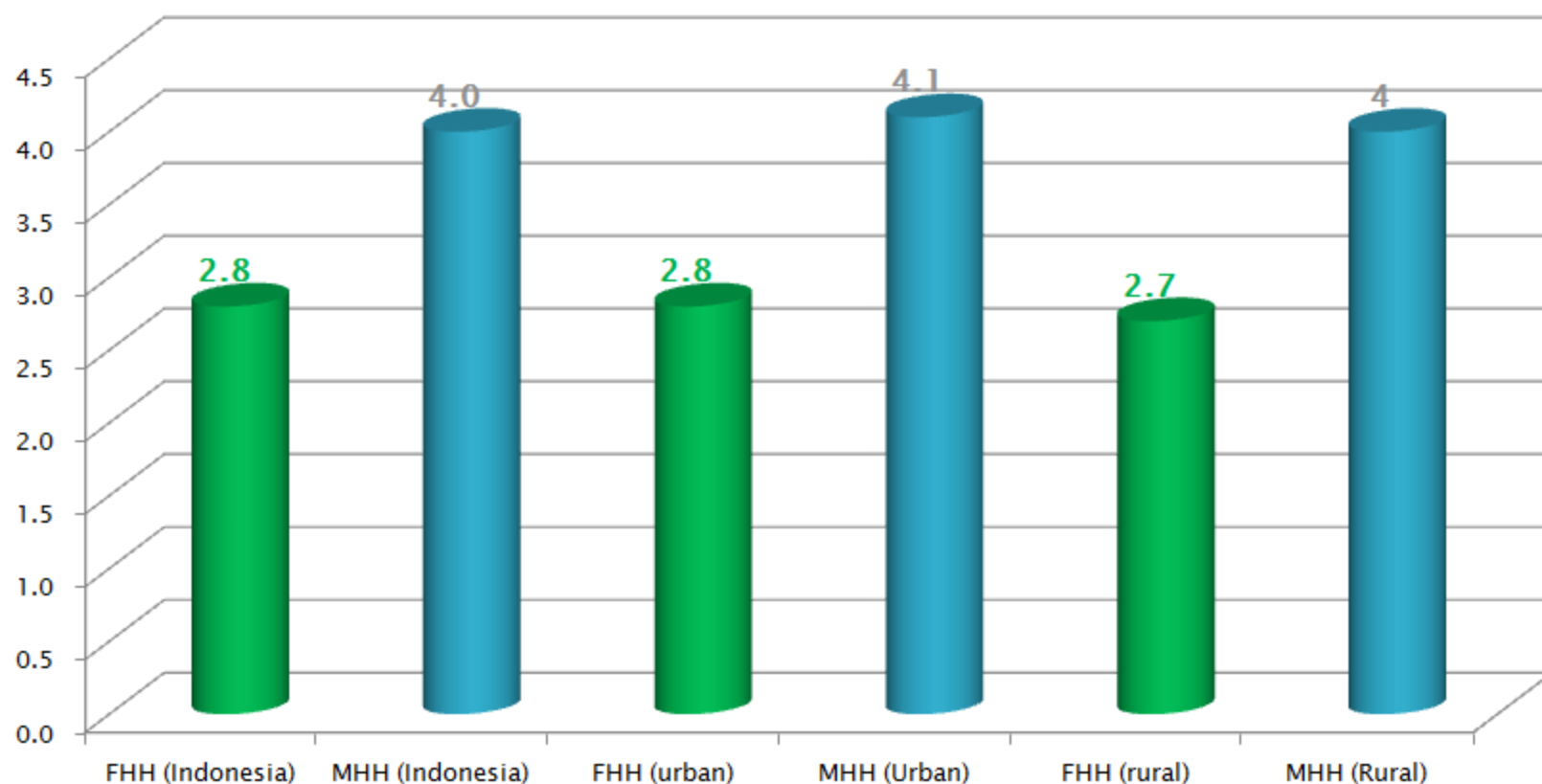
Assessing food and nutrition security situation using the FAO/WB software ADePT

- Food Deprivation (*MDG & WFS hunger indicators*)
- Food needs
- Intensity of food inadequacy/*Depth of hunger*
- Food consumption (*Quantity, Monetary & Nutrient values*)
- Food access
- Diet composition, quality and diversity
- Micronutrient analysis (*Protein quality and Amino acids*)

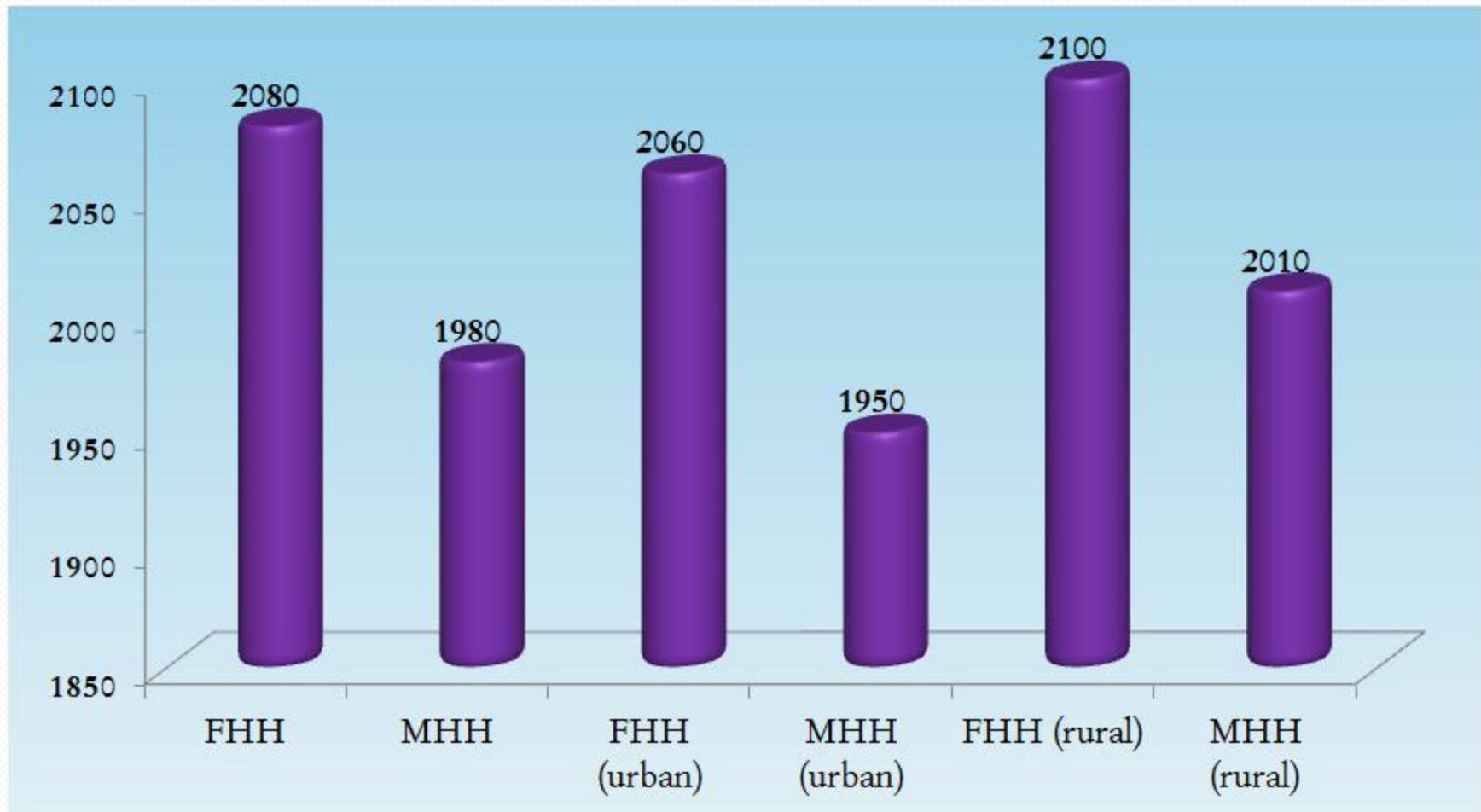
INDONESIA GENDER FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS
Derived
2011 Indonesia National Socioeconomic Survey
(SUSENAS)

**Average household size of Gender head of households (HH) in
Indonesia and Area of Residence**

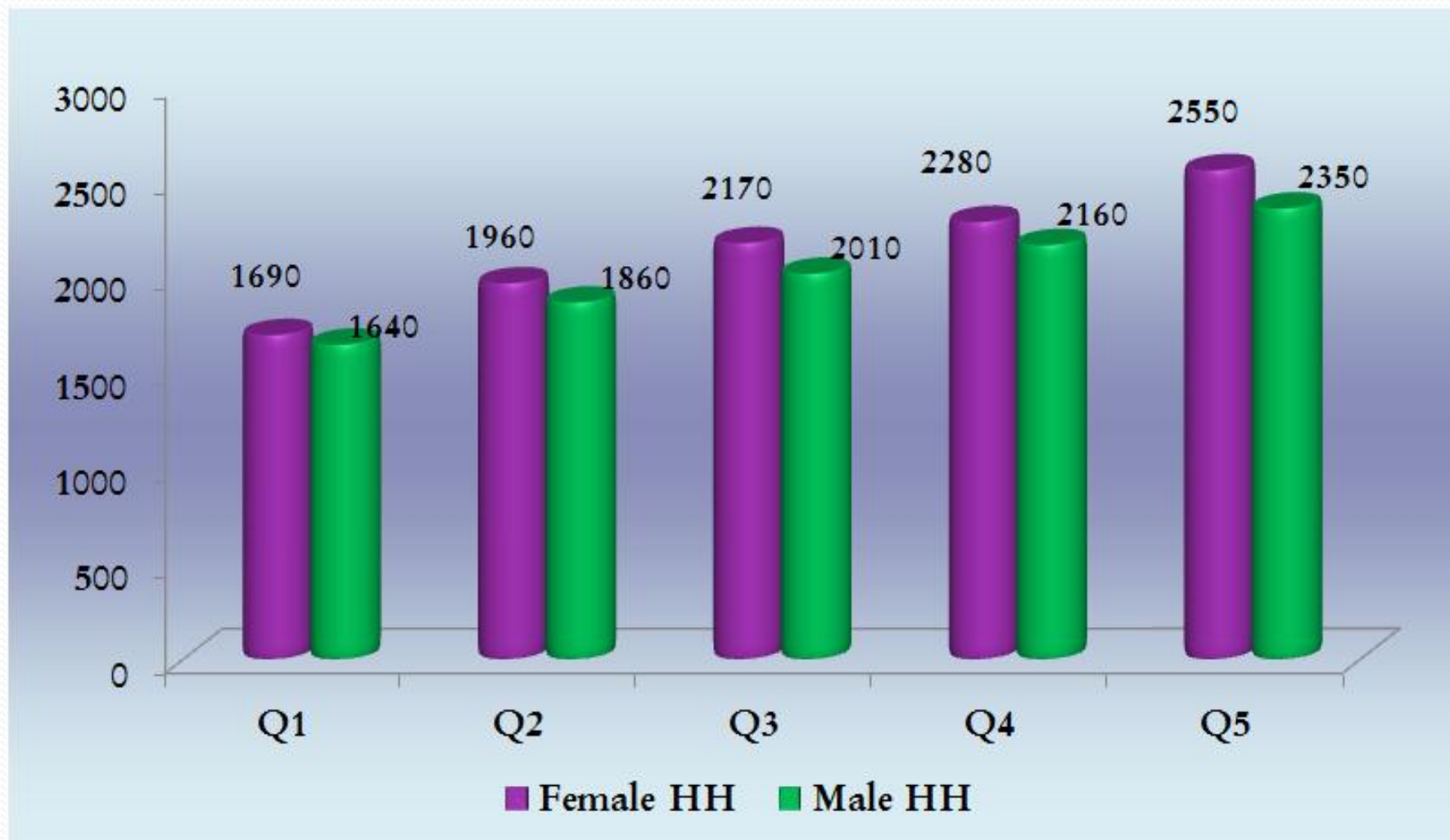
Average HH size



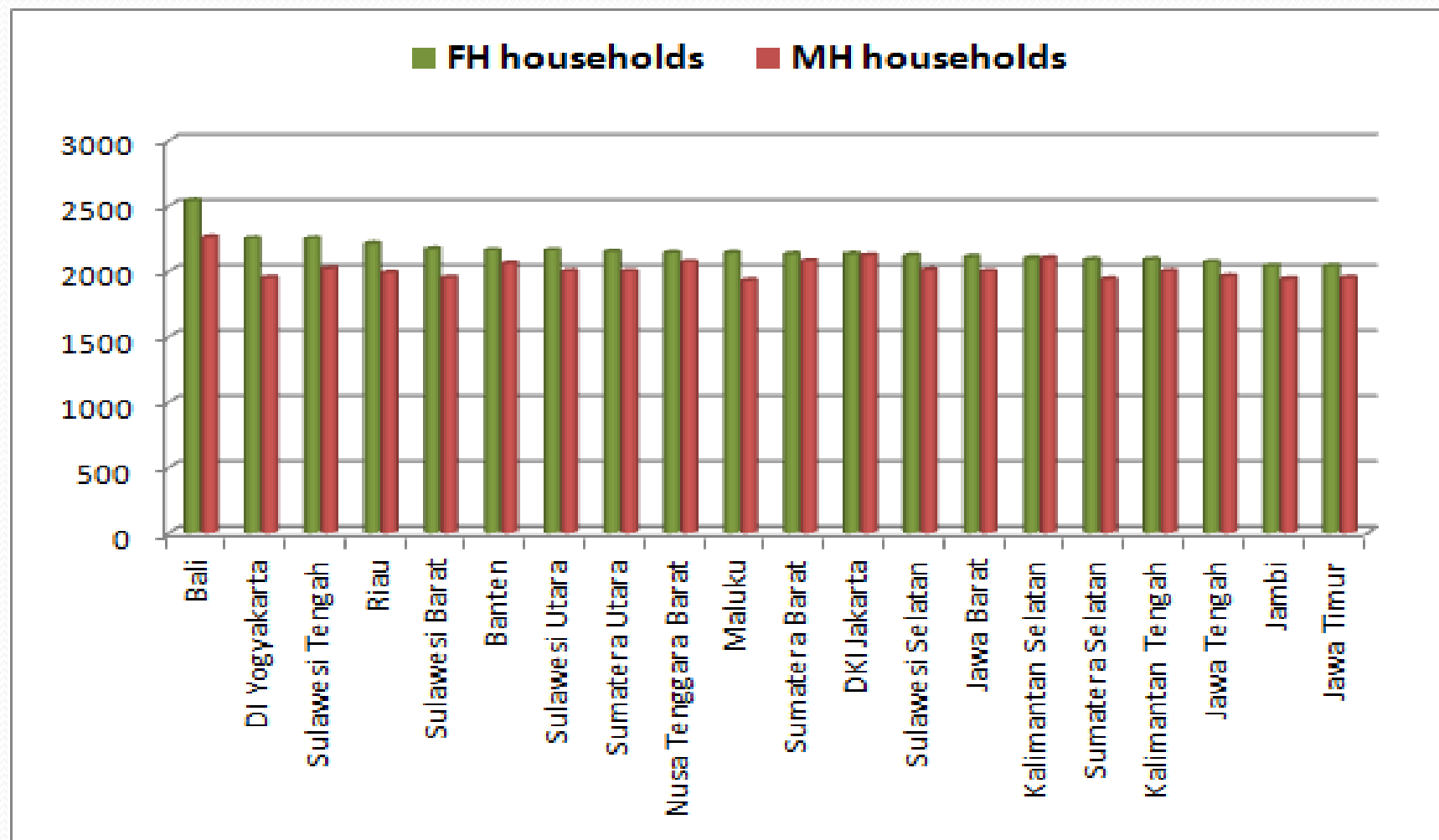
***Dietary energy consumption (DEC) (kcal/person/day) of
Gender HH in Indonesia and Area of Residence***



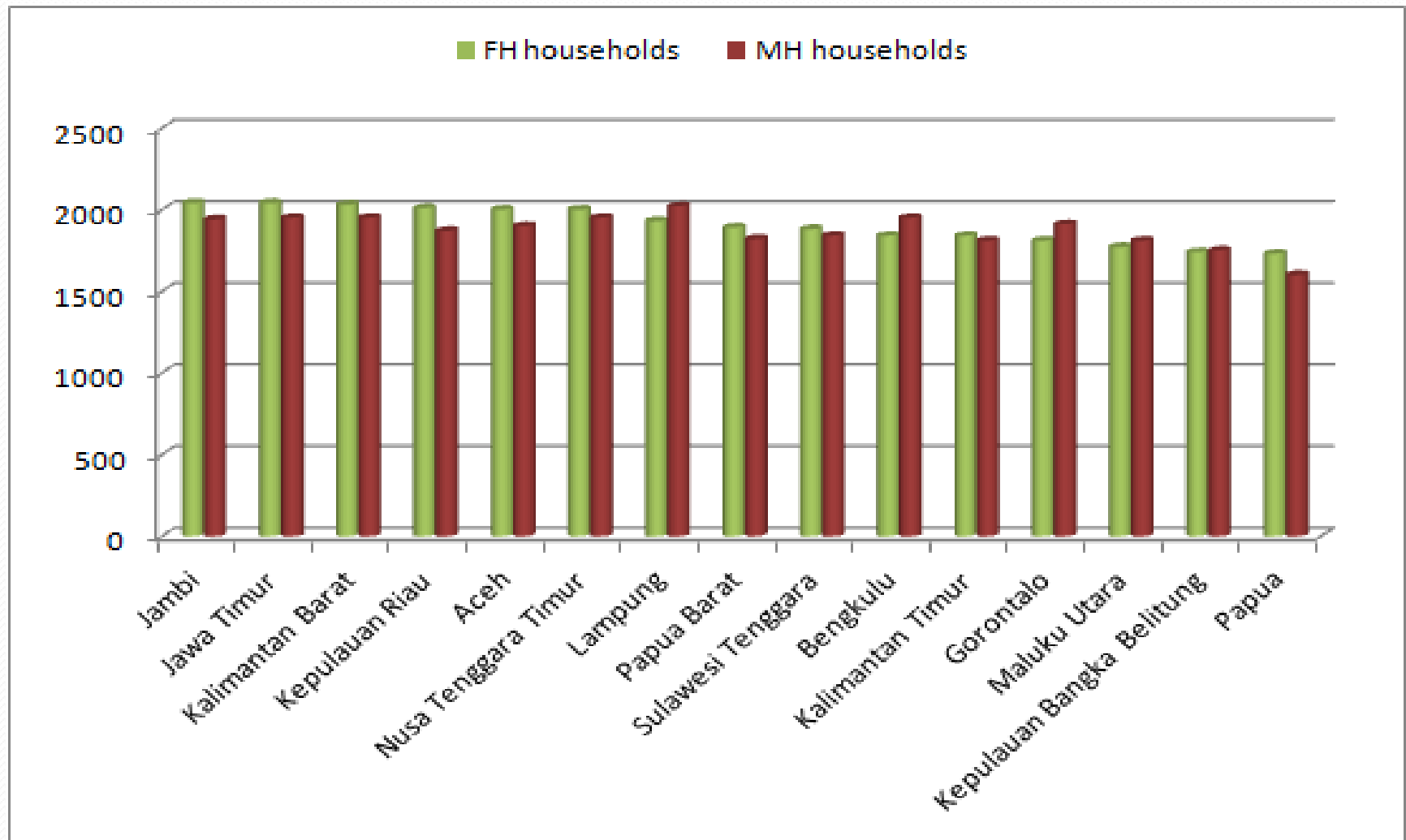
DEC (kcal/person/day) of Gender of HH by income



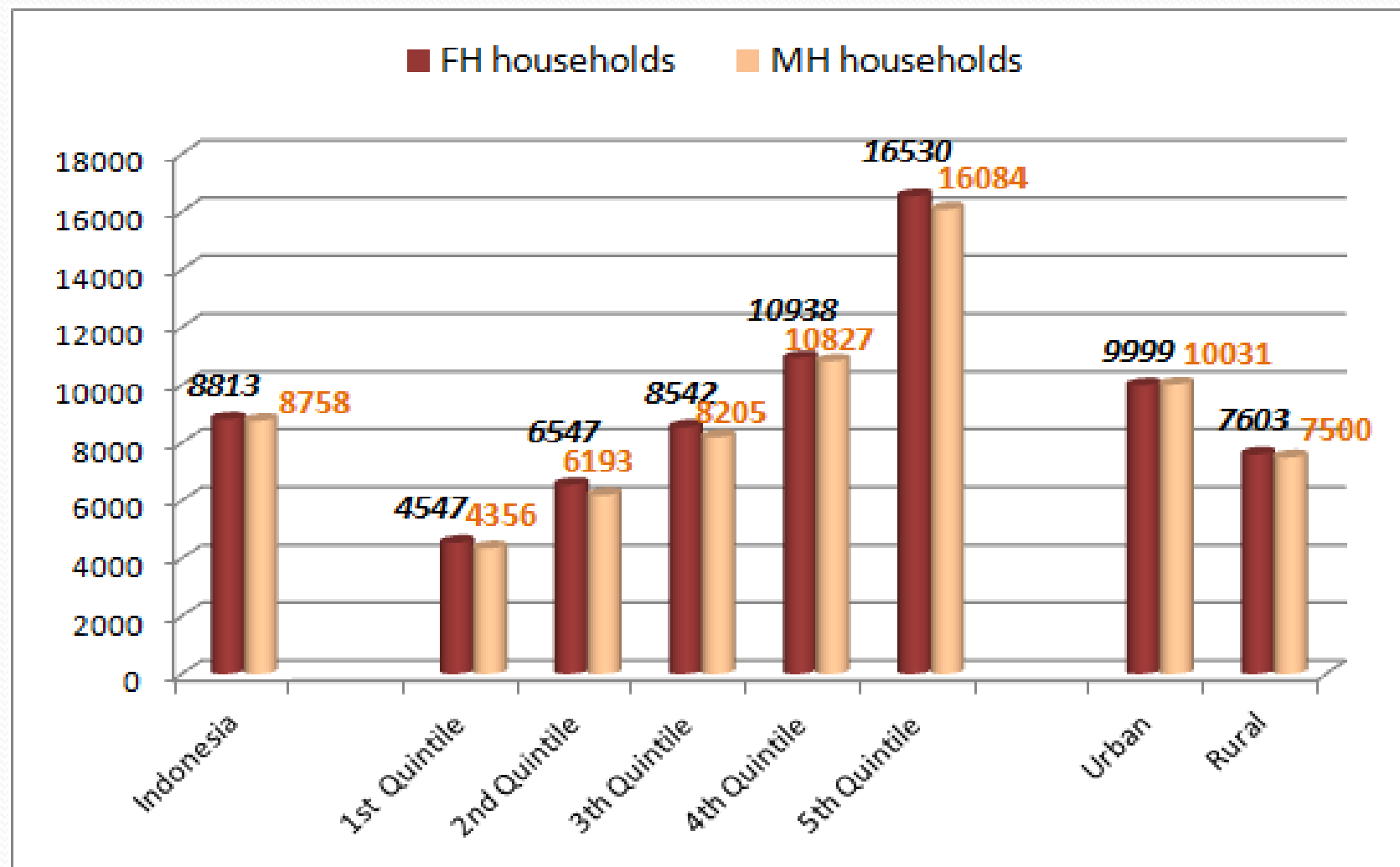
*DEC (kcal/person/day) of GENDER of HH by provinces of Indonesia
(High DEC)*



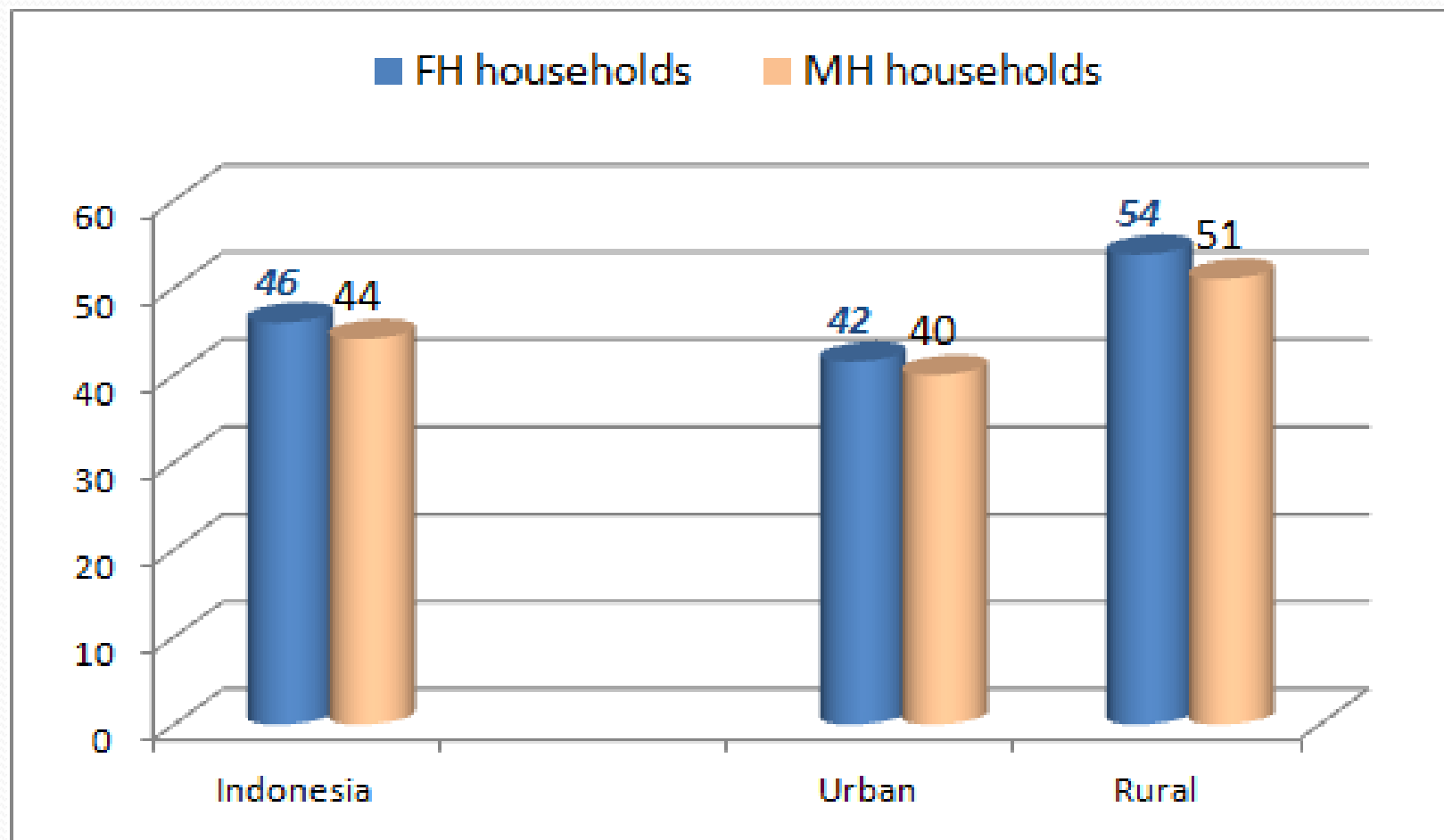
*DEC (kcal/person/day) of GENDER of HH by provinces of Indonesia
(low DEC)*



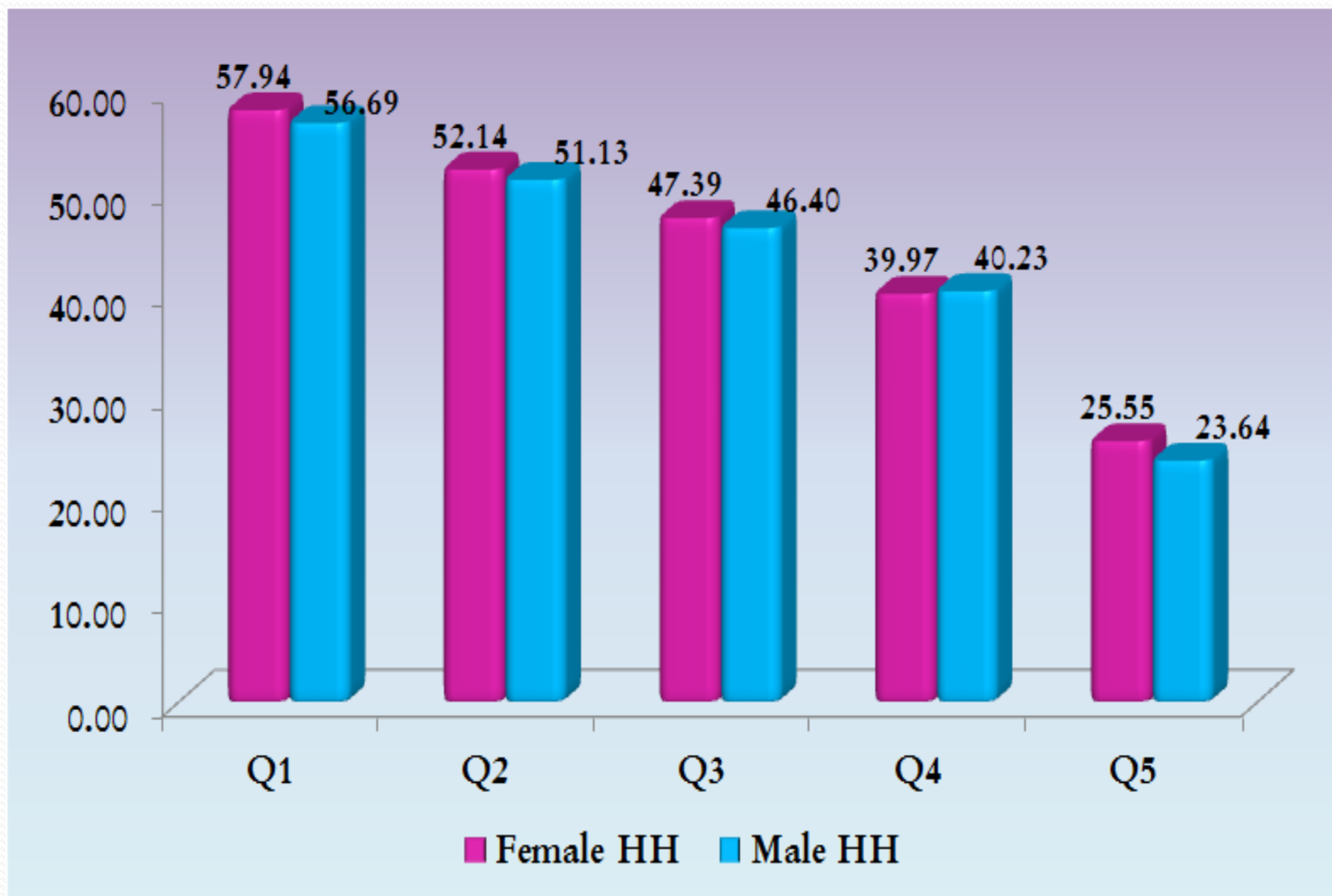
Food consumption expenditure (Rupiah/person/day) of Gender of HH by Income and Area of Residence



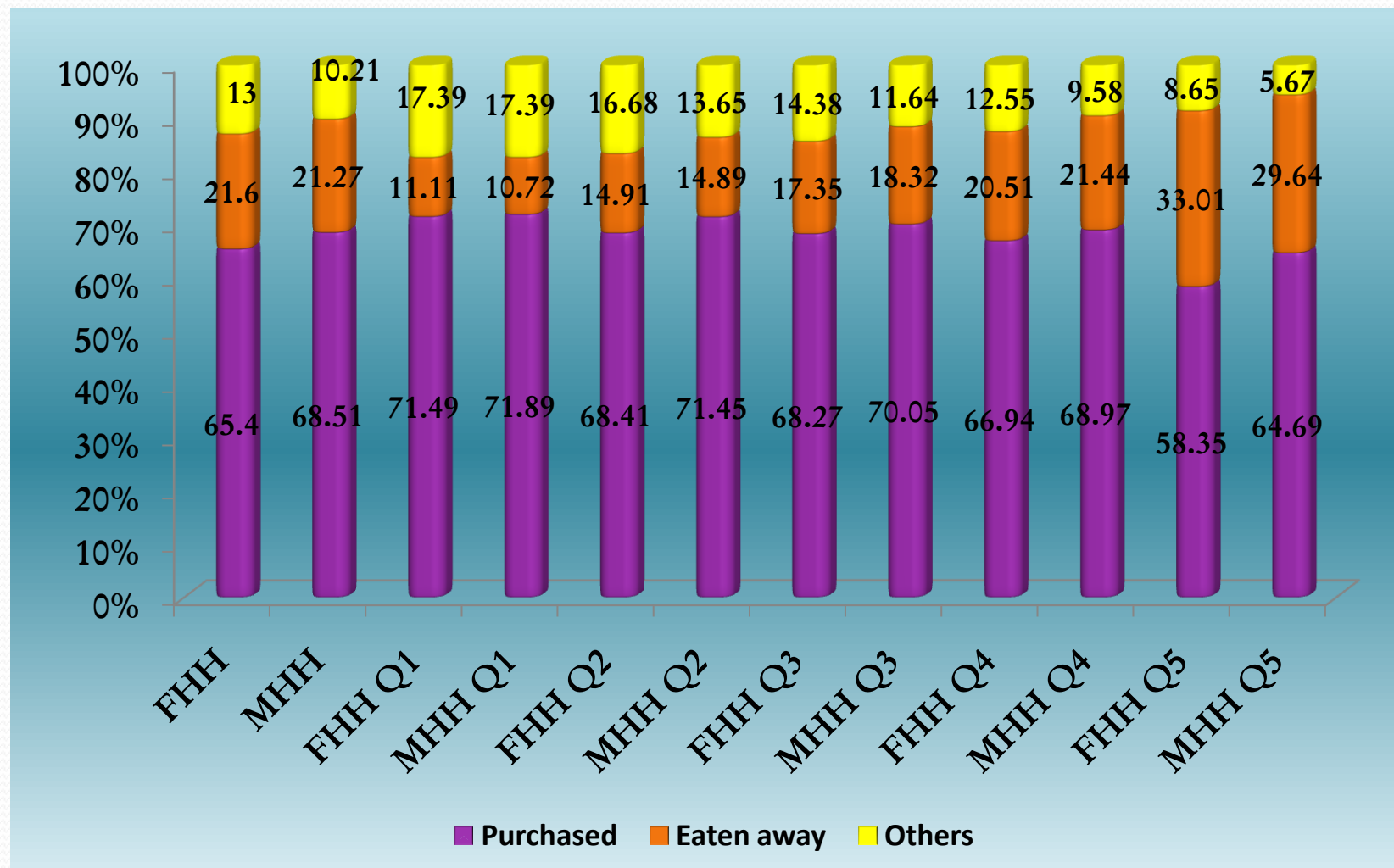
Food Share/Ratio (%) of Gender of HH in Indonesia and Area of Residence



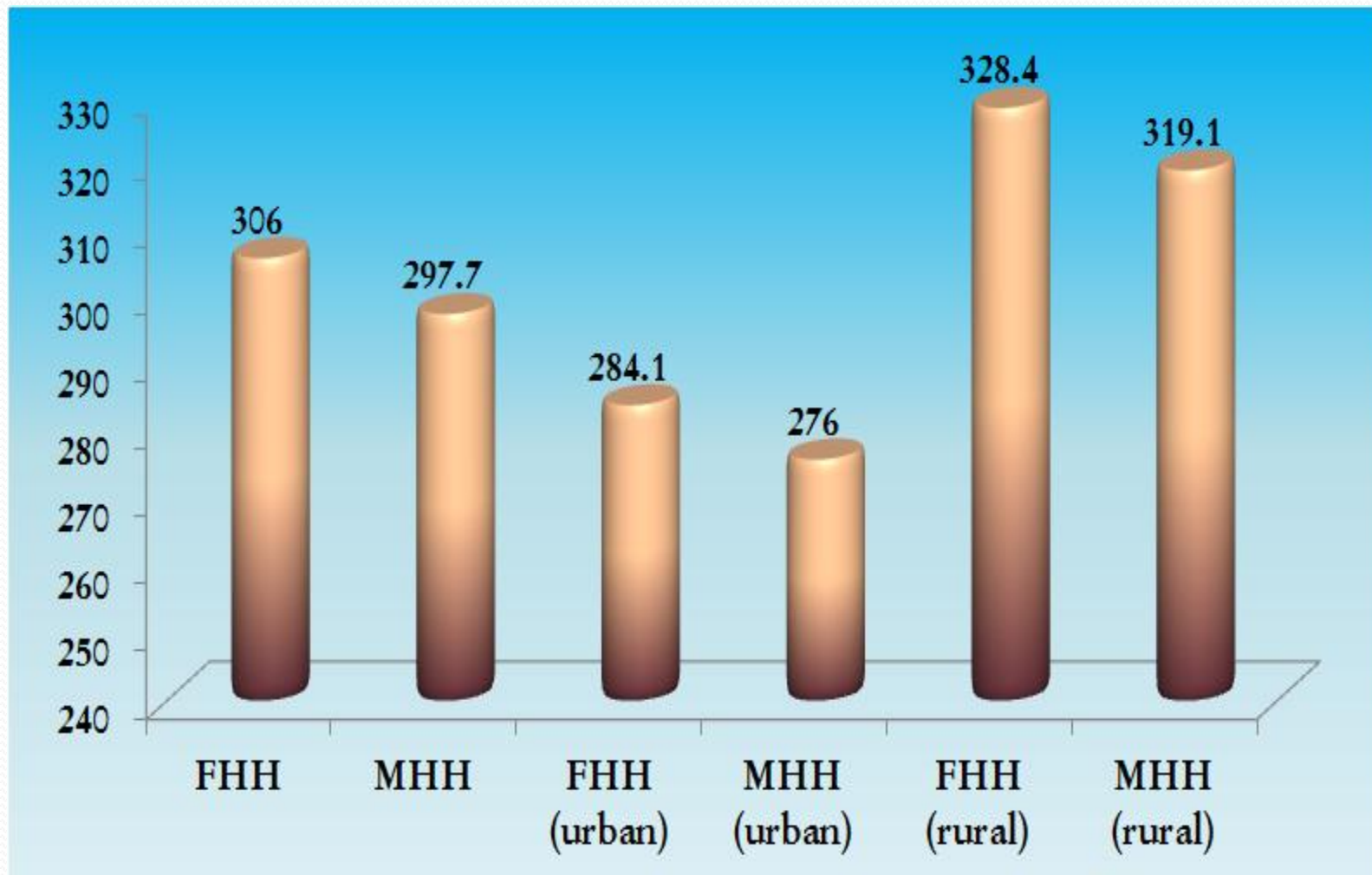
Food Share/Ratio (%) of Gender of HH by income



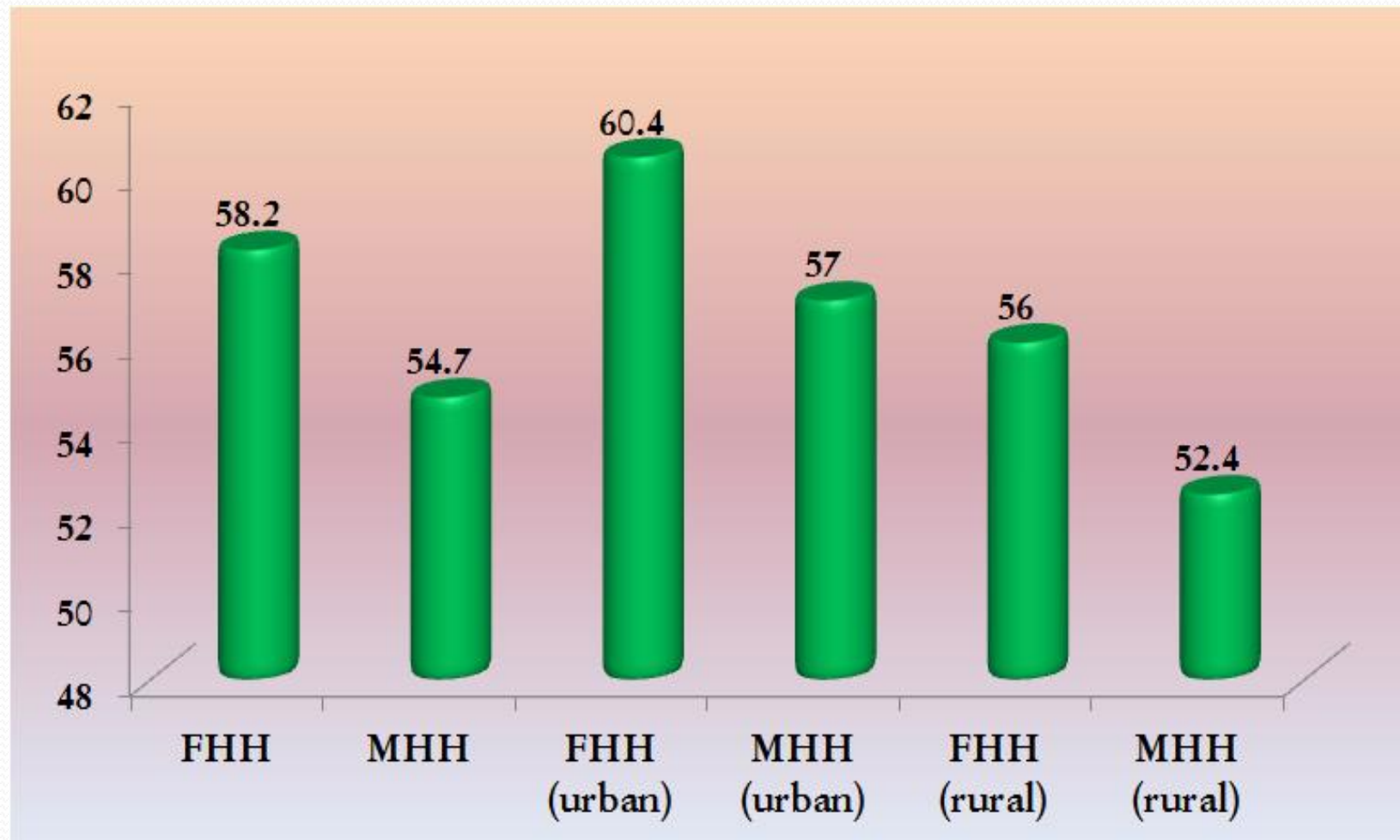
DEC of Gender of HH by Food Sources (%) in Indonesia and by Income



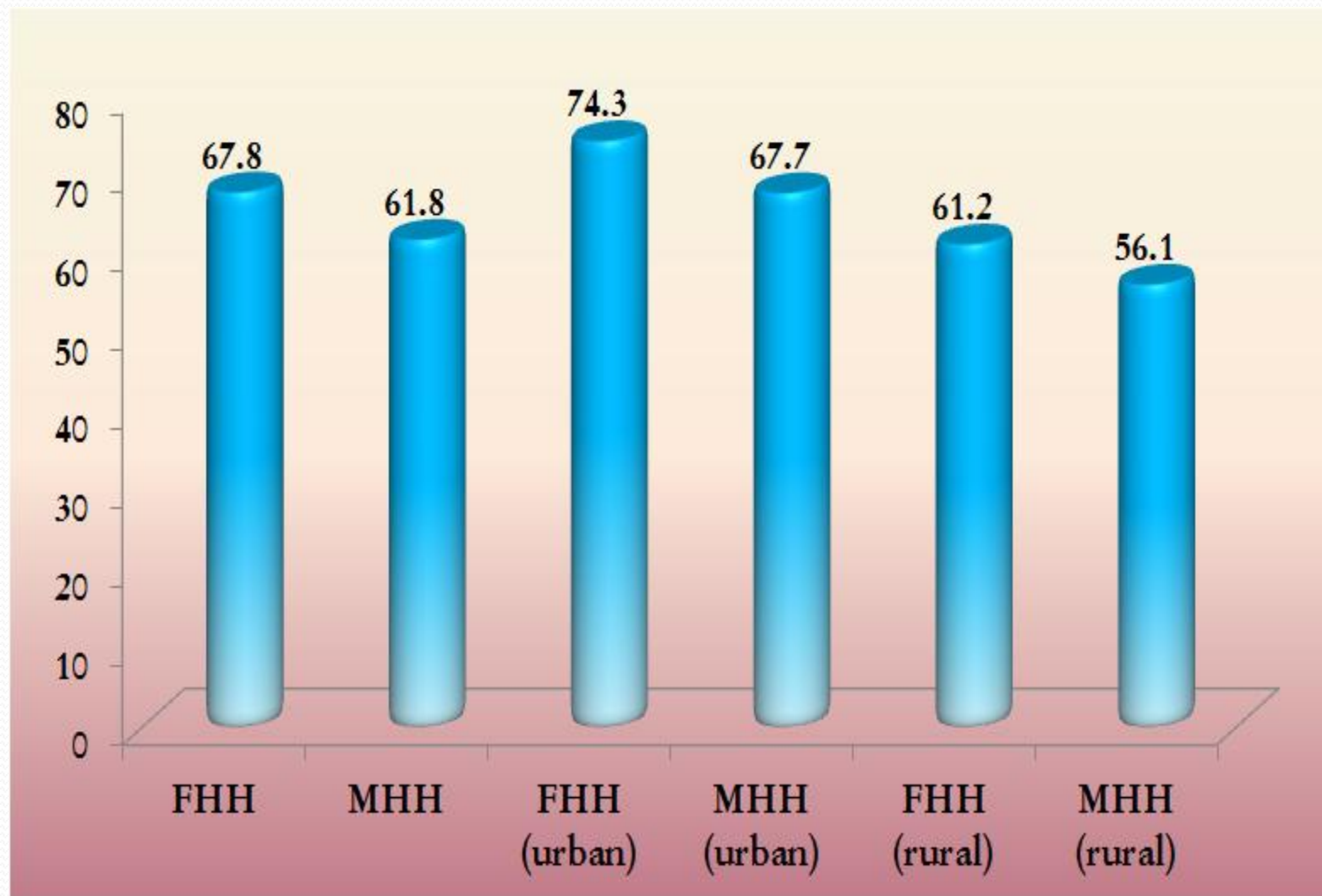
Carbohydrate Consumption –(gram/person/day) of GENDER of HH in Indonesia and Area of Residence (DRI-300gm)



Protein Consumption – (gram/person/day) of GENDER of HH in Indonesia and Area of Residence (DRI-50gm)



Fat Consumption – (gram/person/day) of GENDER of HH in Indonesia and Area of Residence (DRI-65gm)



Remarks

- Gender differences exist in food and nutrition security.
- Women adopt different livelihood strategies to cope with their low income level
- Overall income of female headed households is low due to the absence of the male bread winner.
- Caring capacity of FHH as to provide better nutrition to the members and particularly children.

Conclusions

- ❖ NHIES is useful to analyse gender dynamics into urban-rural areas and provide important details to food security and nutrition analysis at national and subnational levels.
- ❖ NHIES in countries are major sources of information for deriving gender sensitive indicators including food and nutrition security indicators.
- ❖ NHIES allows the effective monitoring and evaluation of project, policies, programmes for improving gender inequality in agriculture and rural development.



Thank you for your attention