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SURAT TUGAS

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Sehubungan dengan surat Sekretaris Jurusan Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas Nomor : 574/UN.16.3.4/PP/2017 tanggal 9 Agustus 2017 hal Permohonan Surat Tugas, dengan ini Dekan Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas menugaskan dosen tersebut di bawah ini :

No.	Nama/NIP	Pangkat/Gol.	Jabatan
1.	Hasnah, SP, DipAgEc, Mec, PhD 196808181994032003	Penata Tk. I (Gol. III/d)	Dosen Jurusan Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas

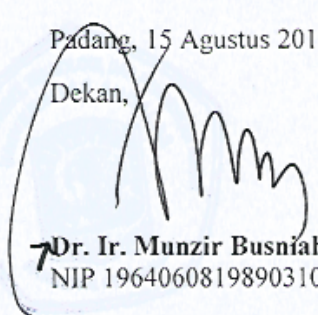
Untuk mengikuti "*Internasional Conference and Congress of The Indonesia Society of Agricultural Economics*" bekerjasama dengan PERHEPI pada tanggal 23 s/d 25 Agustus 2017 di Universitas Udayana Denpasar, Bali.

Setelah melaksanakan tugas agar Saudara menyampaikan laporan secara tertulis kepada Dekan.

Demikian surat tugas ini dikeluarkan untuk dapat dilaksanakan dan dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Padang, 15 Agustus 2017

Dekan,


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THE LINKAGES BETWEEN GENDER EQUALITY AND HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY OF RICE FARMERS IN KETAPING, BATANG ANAI SUB- DISTRICT, PADANG PARIAMAN MUNICIPALITY

HASNAH

RUDI FEBRIAMANSYAH

YUNI ANGGRAINI



BACKGROUND

- According to the New Food Law No. 18/2012, Food Security has been defined as a situation when “individual” at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, diversified, safe and nutritious food that meets his/her dietary needs, food preferences and religious believes for an active and healthy life.
- FAO estimates the prevalence of undernourishment at 8.7% of the Indonesian population in 2012-14. As rice contributes as the major source of calories for most Indonesians (47%) significant focus of Indonesia’s food security program is on rice.

FIGURE I.VULNERABILITY TO FOOD INSECURITY MAP OF INDONESIA

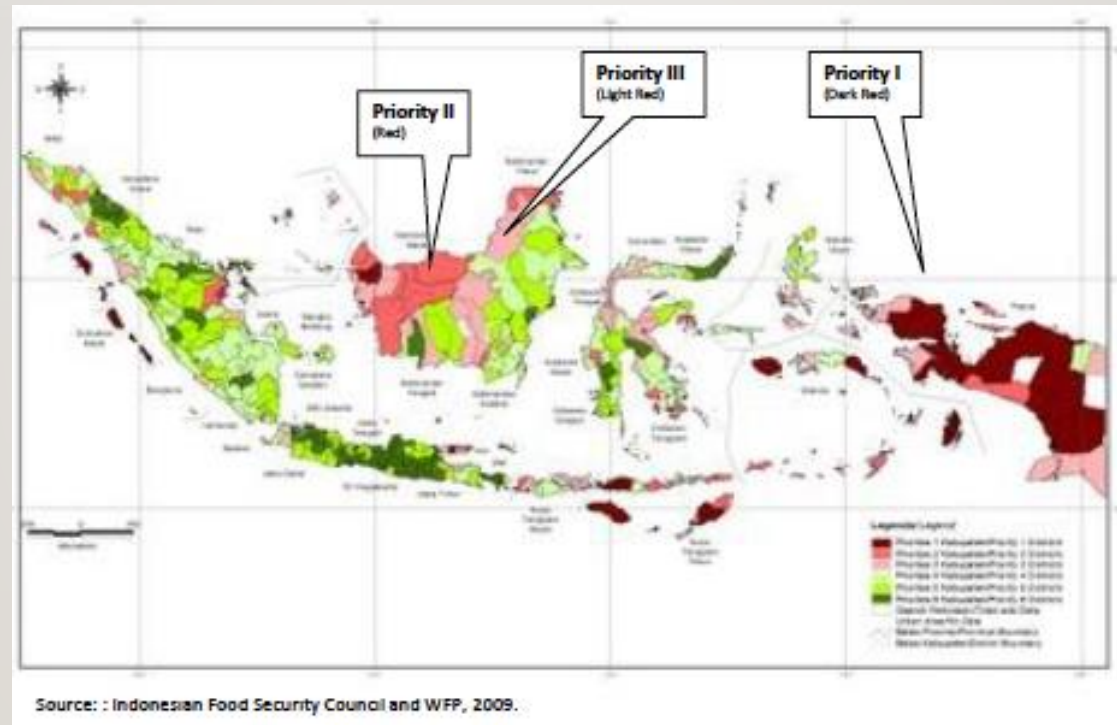


FIGURE 2. AVERAGES FOOD EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA BY FOOD ITEMS (PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE)

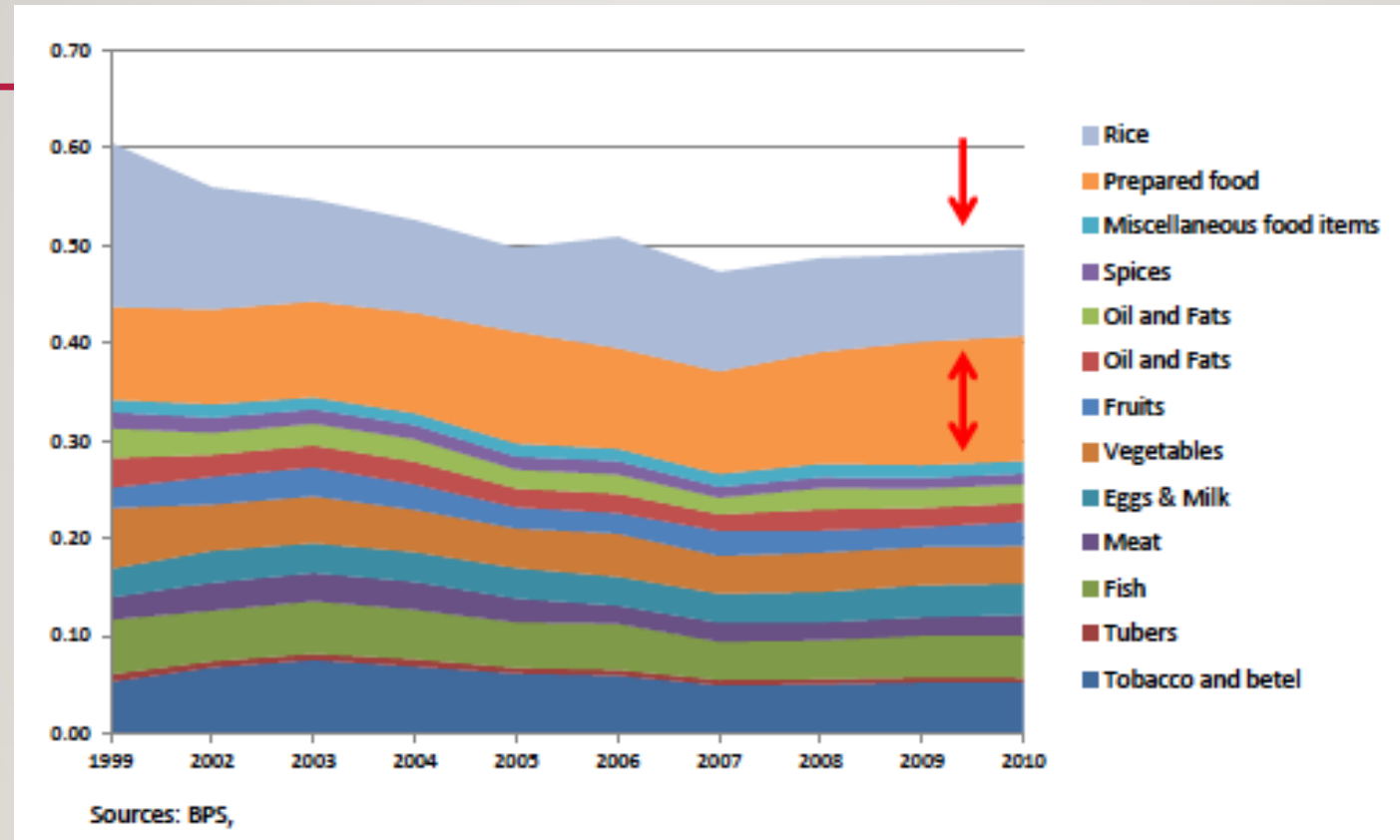
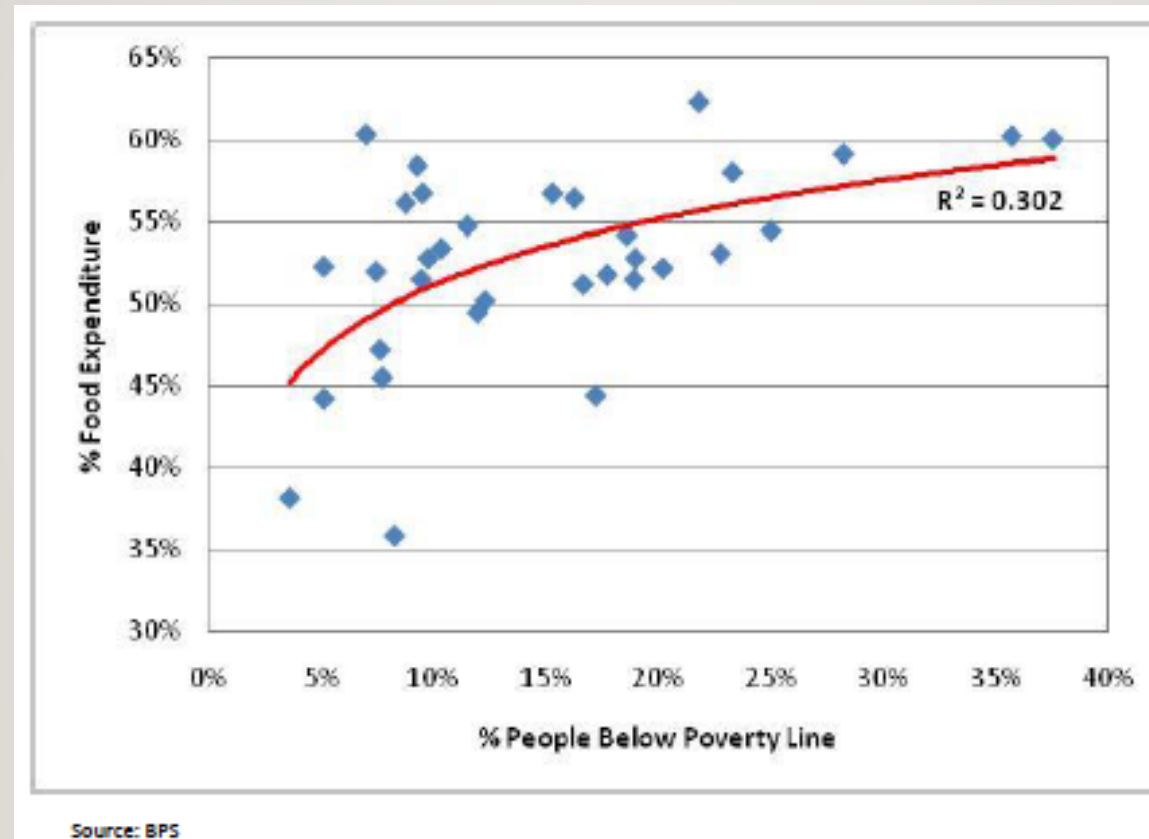


FIGURE 3. CORRELATION BETWEEN POVERTY LEVEL AND FOOD EXPENDITURE



WOMEN'S ROLE

- Rural women assume critical roles in attaining each of the pillars of food security: availability, access, and utilization.
- Their role is thus crucial throughout the agricultural value chain, from production on the family plot, to food preparation, to distribution within the household.
- However, their roles are generally undervalued and constrained by limitations on their access to resources, services, and labor market opportunities.
- Most rural households and communities in the region manage their agricultural production systems based on social norms and practices that determine the gender division of labor.
- These direct improvements in agricultural output and food security are just one part of the significant gains that could be achieved by ensuring that women have equal access to resources and opportunities.



OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- Analyzing the level of food security of households of rice farmers in Nagari Ketaping.
- Analyzing the role of gender in the household of rice farmers, the division of labor in productive and reproductive activities, and the access and control over resources and benefits in the household.
- Analyzing the relationship between gender equity and level of household food security of rice farmers

METHODOLOGY

- Location: Ketaping, Batang Anai Sub-District, Padang Pariaman Municipality.
- Survey was employed by using questionnaire involving 30 farmers rice farm households.
- Data were analyzed using quantitative method. The level of household food security was measured using the measurement developed by Jonsson and Tolle (1991), which was adopted by Maxwell, et al (2000). It is defined by two indicators, Energy Sufficiency Level and Percentage of Expenditure on Food
- The level of gender equity was assessed in terms of division of labor in household and access and control over resources and benefits. Model Harvard method was employed in the gender analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



TABLE I.THE PROFILE OF RICE FARMER HOUSEHOLD

Description	Total	Percentage
Husband's Education		
Not completed primary school	4	13%
Primary School	16	53%
Secondary High School	5	17%
Senior High School	5	17%
Wife's education		
Not completed primary school	3	10%
Primary School	16	53%
Secondary High School	6	20%
Senior High School	5	17%
Farming experience (year)		
a. \leq 10 years	10	33%
b. >10 years	20	67%
Land size (Ha)		
a. <0,5 ha	16	53%
b. 0,5-1 ha	12	40%
c. >1 ha	2	7%
Land status		
a. owned land	20	67%
b. land tenure	10	33%
Number of famier member		
a. 1-3 people	7	23%
b. 4-6 people	15	50%
c. >6 people	8	27%

TABLE 2. LEVEL OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF RICE FARM HOUSEHOLD BASED ON AKE CATEGORY

Average of energy consumption (kcal/cap/day)	Number of household	ESL (%)	AKE category
2,004.04	12	93.21	Sufficient
1,472.03	18	68.47	Insufficient

TABLE 3.AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE PER MONTH

Type of expenditure	Amount (Rupiah/month)	Proportion (%)
Food	2,076,500	57,06
Non-food	1,687,967	42,94
Total	3,664,467	100

FIGURE 4. SHARE OF FOOD EXPENDITURE ON TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

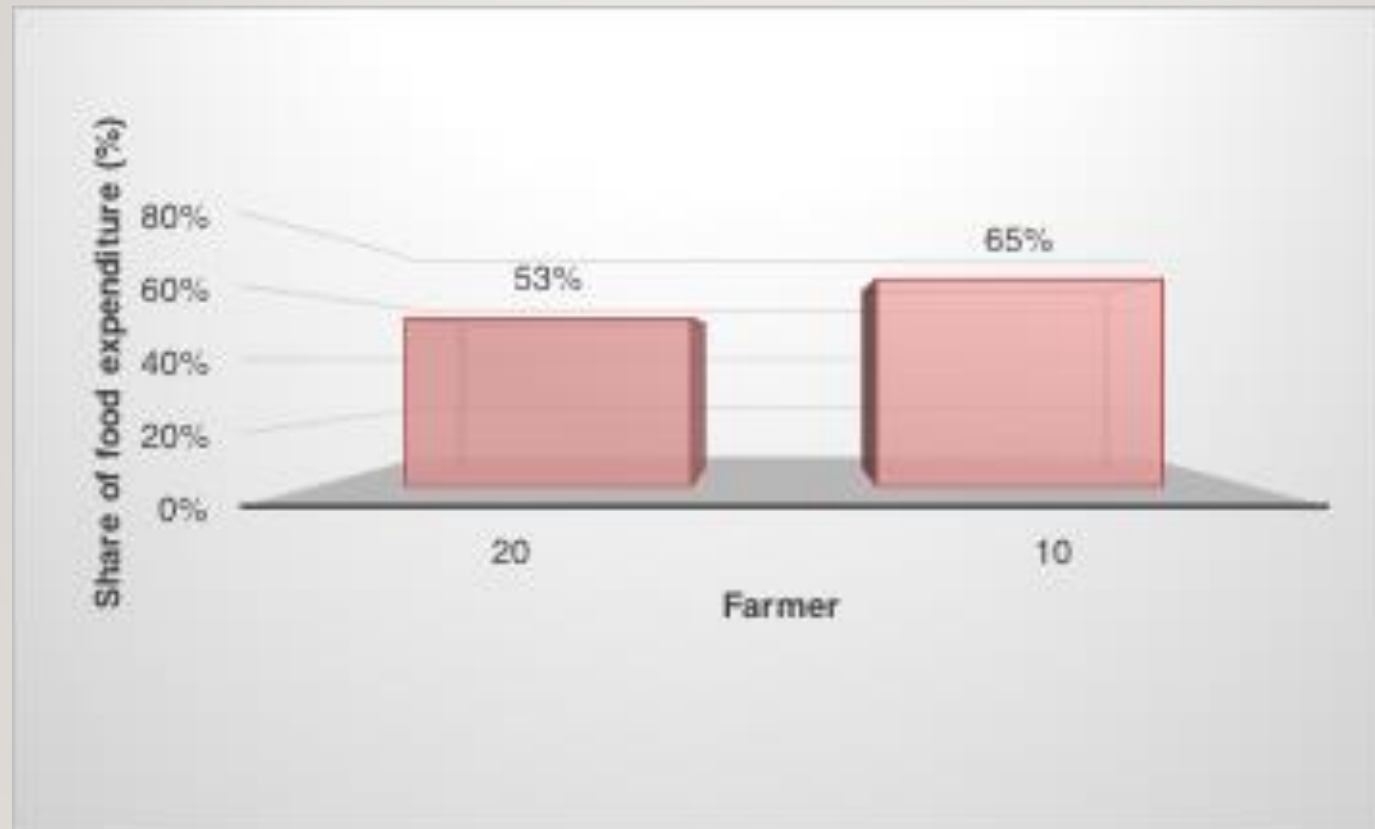


TABLE 4. FOOD SECURITY LEVEL OF RICE FARMERS

Energy consumption level	Share of food expenditure on total expenditure		Total household
	Low ($\leq 60\%$ of total expenditure)	High ($>60\%$ of total expenditure)	
Sufficient	Food security (8) 26.67%	Food vulnerable (4) 13.33%	12
Insufficient	Lack of food (12) 40%	Food insecurity (6) 20%	18
Total household	20	10	30

TABLE 5 THE LEVEL OF GENDER EQUALITY IN
PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES IN RICE FARM HOUSEHOLDS

Level of gender equity	Average score	Number of households	Percentage (%)
Predominantly men	1.43	12	40
Jointly men and women	1.95	17	57
Predominantly women	2.64	1	3

TABLE 6.THE LEVEL OF GENDER EQUALITY IN
REPRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES IN RICE FARM HOUSEHOLDS

Level of gender equity	Average score	Number of households	Percentage (%)
Predominantly men	-	-	-
Jointly men and women	-	-	-
Predominantly women	2.91	30	100

TABLE 7.THE LEVEL OF GENDER EQUALITY IN
DIVISION OF LABOR IN RICE FARM HOUSEHOLDS

Level of gender equality	Average score	Number of households	Percentage (%)
Predominantly men	-	-	-
Jointly men and women	2.09	21	70
Predominantly women	2.46	9	30

TABLE 8. GENDER ROLES IN ACCESS AND CONTROL ON RESOURCES AND BENEFITS

Level of gender equality	Average score	Number of households	Percentage (%)
Predominantly men	1.62	2	7
Jointly men and women	1.96	17	57
Predominantly women	2.48	11	36

TABLE 9. CROSS TABULATION BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF GENDER EQUALITY IN DIVISION OF LABOR AND THE LEVEL OF FOOD SECURITY

Level of gender equality	Level of food security				Total
	Food insecurity	Lack of food	Food vulnerability	Food security	
Jointly men and women	5	4	4	8	21
Predominantly women	1	8	0	0	9
Total	6	12	4	8	30

TABLE 10. CROSS TABULATION BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF GENDER EQUALITY IN ACCESS AND CONTROL AND THE LEVEL OF FOOD SECURITY

Level of gender equality	Level of food security				Total
	Food insecurity	Lack of food	Food vulnerability	Food security	
Predominantly men			2		2
Jointly men and women	3	6	1	7	17
Predominantly women	3	6	1	1	11
Total	6	12	4	8	30



Certificate

This is to certify that

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**THE INDONESIAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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*New Social Economics of Sustainable Agriculture and Food System:
The Rise of Welfare State Approach*

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