



# Household Food and Water Insecurity in the Philippines

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## UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CONFERENCES



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# Outline of Presentation

- Background
- Findings from the Cohort Study on the Filipino Child
  - Food Security
  - Water Security
- Summary



# Preview of Findings

- Declining proportion of households with moderate or severe food insecurity was found from Waves 1-4 reversed during the pandemic period
- Visayan households appeared to have persistently suffered the most of both forms of serious food insecurity. This was persistent across waves. Households in Luzon had the lowest incidence of moderate or severe food insecurity across waves.
- Moderate and severe food insecurity was consistently higher in incidence for rural households.
- The young adolescents tracked in this study were also more likely to report experiencing hunger if their households were classified as severely food insecure indicating the gravity of the situation.
- Higher proportions of moderately and severely food insecure households without access to basic water service



# Background



# Background

- Sustainable Development Goal 2 aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
- Food security is the state where “all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (World Food Summit, 1996).”
- Elimination of moderate and severe food insecurity, measured by the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), by 2030.
- Food insecurity is important to consider for households with children acquiring human capital that will determine life course outcomes
- Previous work with the Cohort Study shows associations with health and education outcomes(Largo etal. 2020;2019)



# Background

- Global and national trends (FAO, 2021):
  - Moderate food insecurity increased from 8.3 % globally in 2014 to 11.9% in 2020. Severe food insecurity prevalence also heightened from 22.6% in 2014 to 30.4% in 2020.
  - 45% of Filipino households with moderate or severe food insecurity as of 2019 ENNS



# Background

- Sustainable Development Goal 6 aims for “clean water and sanitation for all.”
  - Indicator of success: proportion of population with using safely managed drinking water services
    - Population drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination (WHO,2021).
    - 1.6 billion people do not have access to this level of service (WHO, 2021)
    - Only 48% of Filipinos have access to this level of service as of 2020 (WHO, 2021)



# Background

- Link between water security and food security
- Cohort Study is a nationally representative database with data on aspects of water security and the UN standard indicator for food security
- Ability to link with education and health outcomes for children and underlying correlates
- Food and water as important inputs to human capital production



# Findings from the Cohort Study

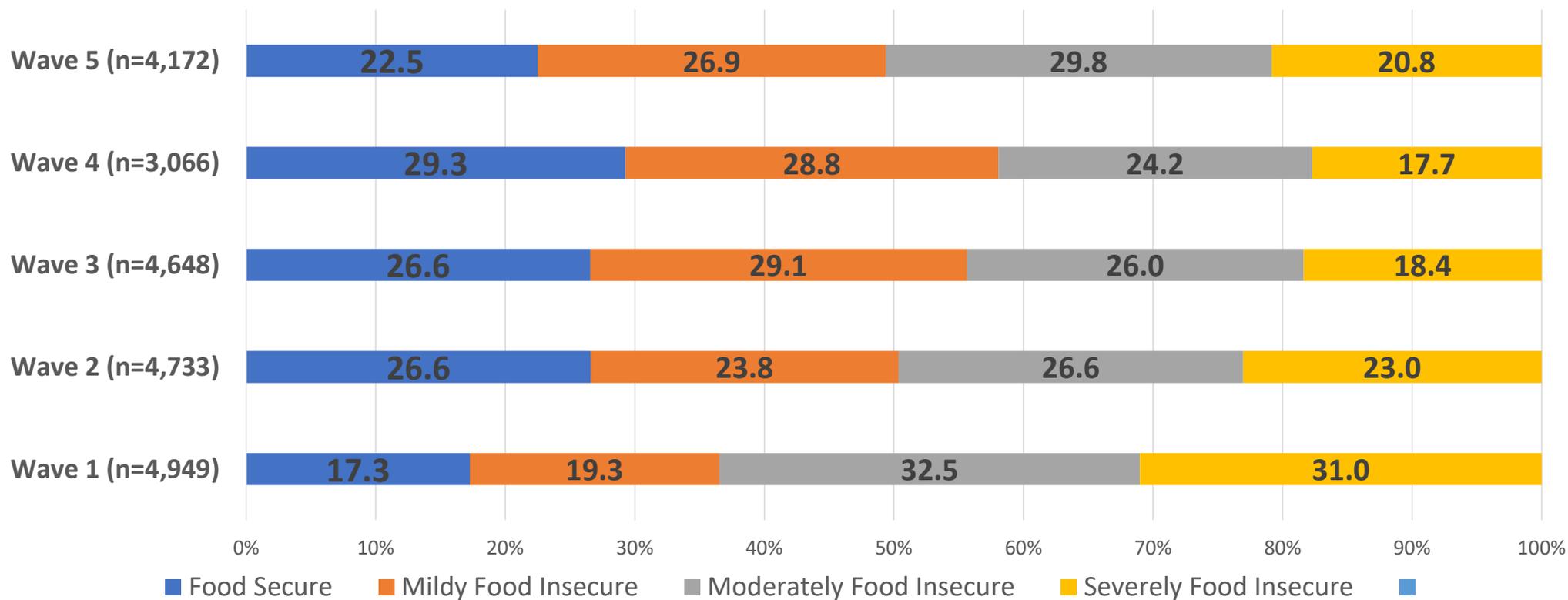


# Household Food Insecurity Across Waves

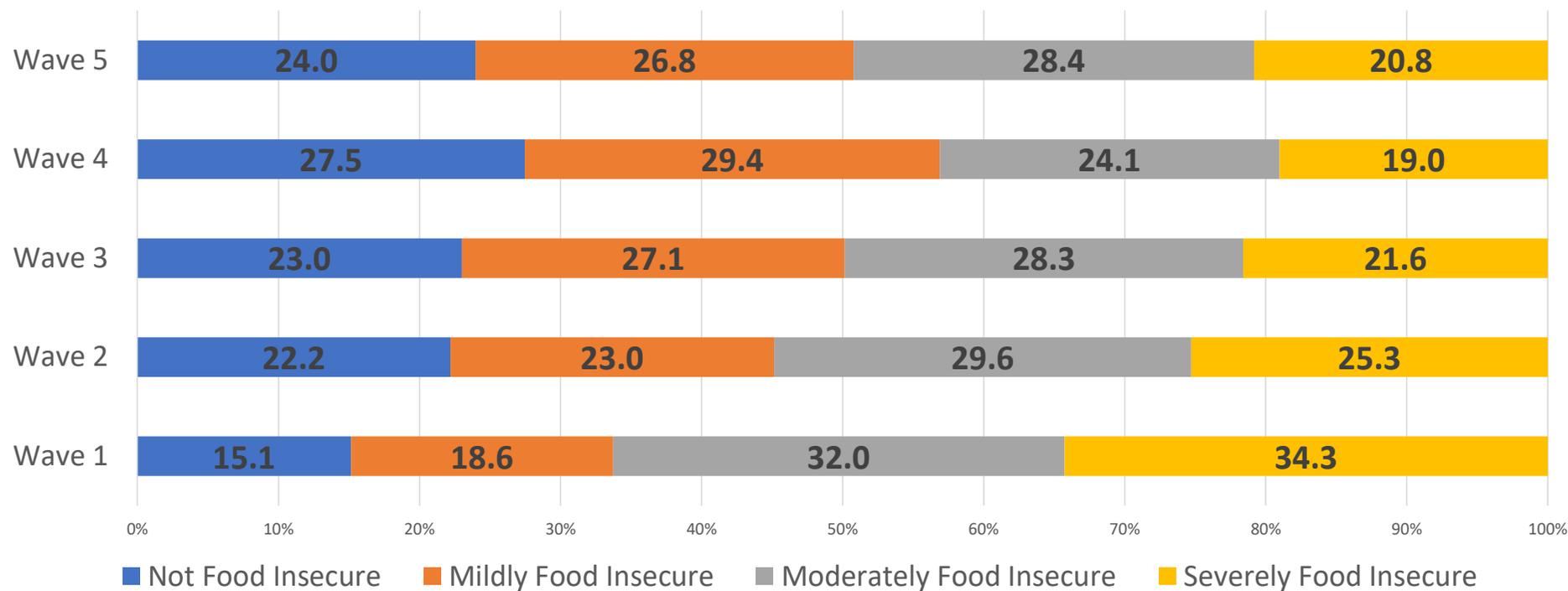
- Decreasing levels of moderate and severe food insecurity across the first four waves reversed with increased incidence of serious household food insecurity in Wave 5 coinciding with the Covid19 Pandemic
- Increased prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity consistent with other estimates approximately 60%



## Household Food Insecurity Across LCSFC Waves 1-5 (Weighted Proportions Per Wave)



## Household Food Insecurity Across LCSFC Waves (Fixed Sample Across Waves n=2,060)

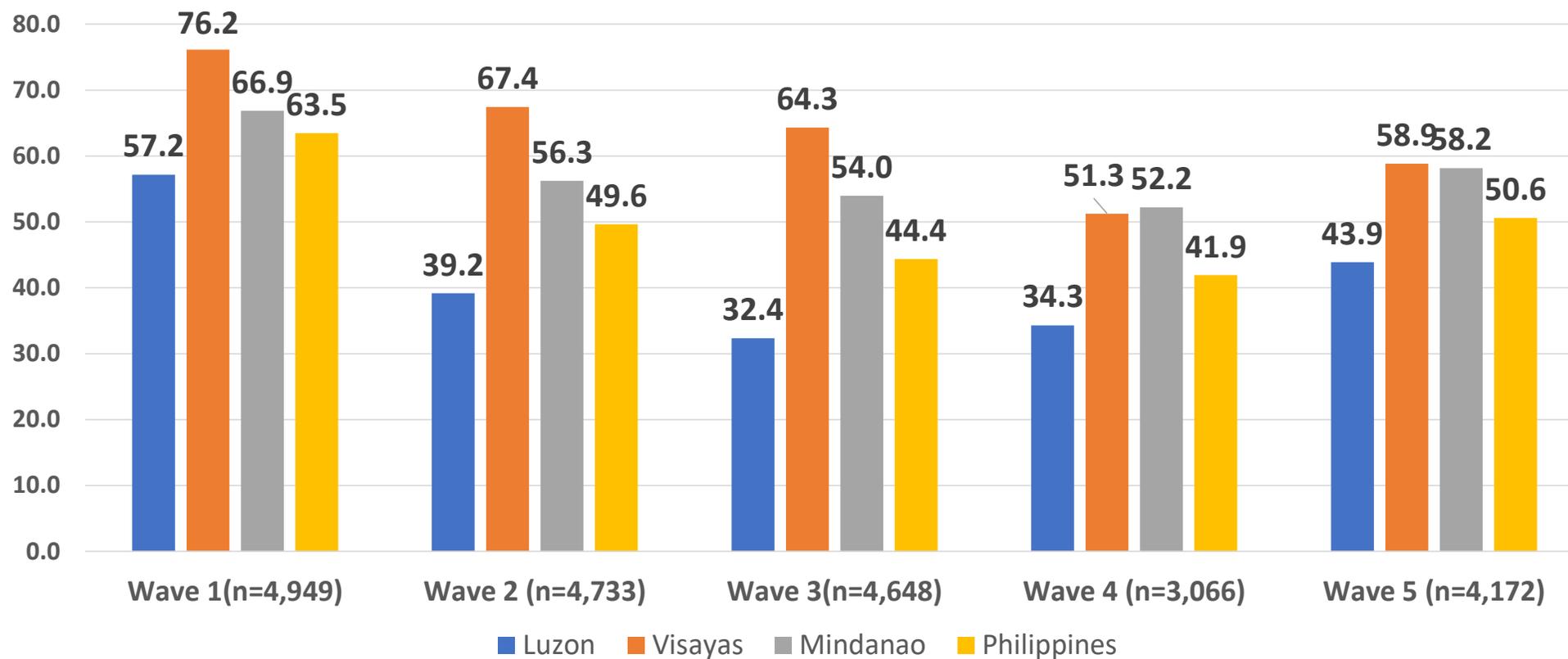


# Household Food Insecurity Across Domain and Waves

- Highest prevalence of serious forms of food insecurity among Visayan households consistent across wave
- Luzon households with the lowest prevalence of serious forms of food insecurity across waves



## Proportions of Households with Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity by Domain and Wave

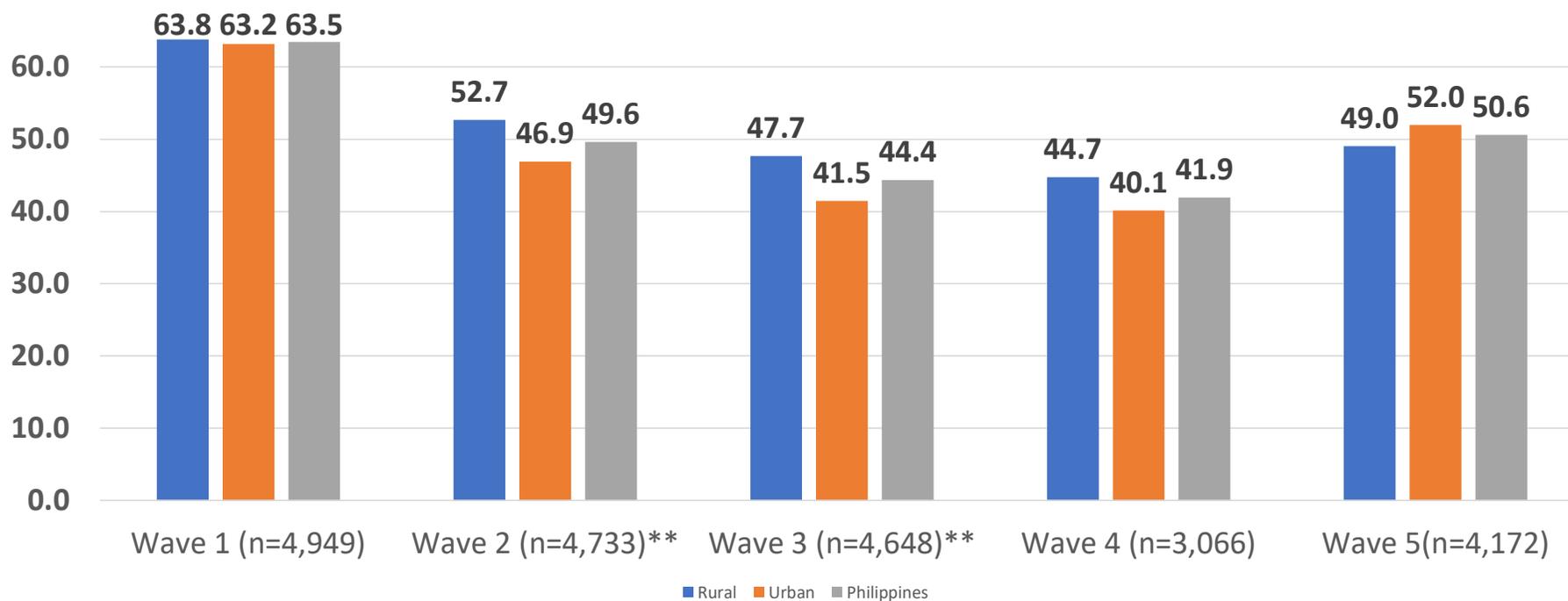


# Household Food Insecurity Across Stratum and Waves

- Significant gap favoring urban households in Wave 2 and 3
- Widespread prevalence of more severe forms of food insecurity across stratum in Wave 5



# Proportions of Households with Moderate and Severe Food Insecurity by Stratum and Wave

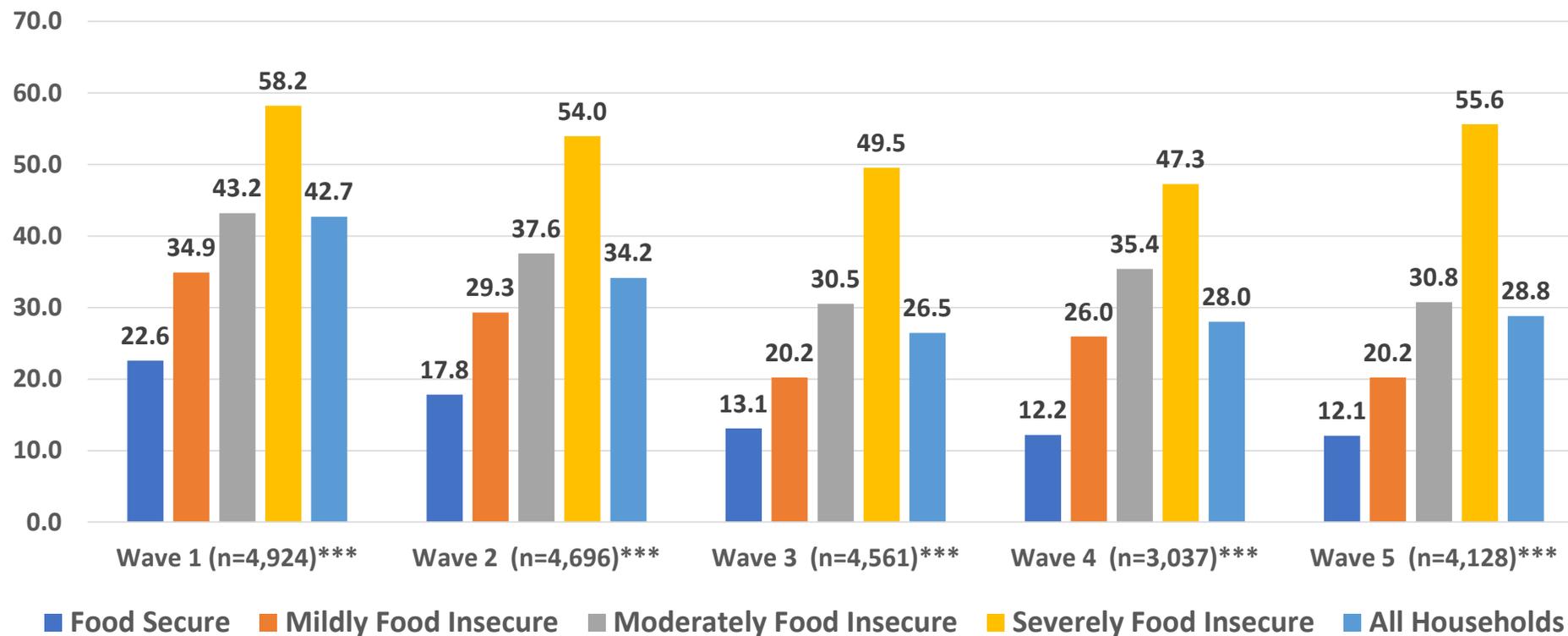


# Hunger Among Index Children

- Indicates severe food insecurity as children may be insulated from household level insecurity
- Significantly higher prevalence of hunger with increasing severity of household food insecurity



# Proportions of Index Children Experiencing Hunger by Wave and Household Food Insecurity Severity.



# Household Water Security Across Waves

- Access to safely managed water service difficult to determine due to need for water quality measurements
- More accessible metric: access to basic water service (access to improved water source and less than 30 minute travel time total)
- Almost universal household access to basic water service across waves: 96% with basic water service on the average nationally
- Significantly higher proportion of households in Luzon with access to basic water service compared to Visayas and Mindanao households across waves
- Consistently higher access for urban households across waves, 99% vs 91-93% for rural households across waves
- Children identifying as IP and in GIDA 3 times more likely to have no access to basic water service (Wave 1)

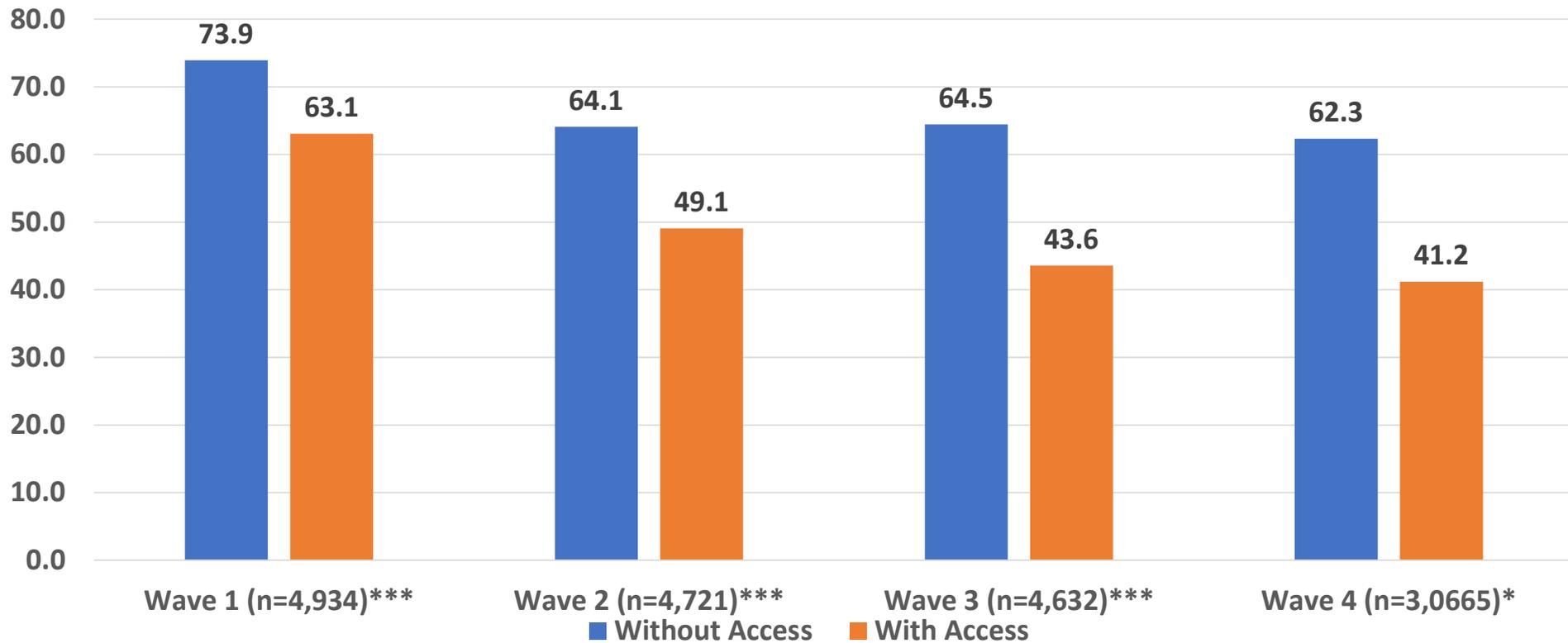


# Household Water Security and Food Insecurity Across Waves

- Significantly higher proportion of households without access to basic water service suffering from moderate or severe food insecurity



# Proportions of Households with Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity by Access to Basic Water Service



# Summary

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# Thank you for your kind attention.

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