

# Food and nutrition security, gender and education: an integrative approach

## Segurança alimentar e nutricional, gênero e educação: uma abordagem integrativa

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### Abstract

In view of women's role for food and nutrition security, as well as the interference of socioeconomic elements, such as education, this current research presents an integrative review of these issues. It is a bibliographical integrative review which presents scientific publications from ScienceDirect® and SciELO® databases, from 2004 to 2014, about "food and nutrition security and gender" and "food and nutrition security and education" themes (in Portuguese and English languages), regarding the identification of the approach of the mentioned ones. The selected publications follow the principles of integrative investigation taking into account: key word quotes on the title of the articles, the average rate of impact factors from 2004 to 2013 and the publication year. Subsequently, the main emerged themes on the selected publications were categorized. The analysis of the published contents considered their convergences or divergences among other national and/or international data. It is concluded that the selected publications ratified the Brazilian advances in Human Right to Adequate Food, and in spite of the major feminine vulnerability (and the families headed by them) to food insecurity, the female contribution on the food and nutrition security promotion is undeniable, either in Brazil and in the world. It also highlights the relevance of the development of other research on the "food and nutrition security and Education" issue on the perspective of educational and emancipatory processes, and traditional nutritional education related to the promotion of healthy habits as well. The importance of Brazilian studies that relate "food and nutrition security and gender" was also

identified, especially with the objective of helping the promotion of equity in these relations, increasing female roles for food and nutrition safety.

**Keywords:** Food and Nutrition Security, Education and Gender. Review.

### Resumo

Diante da constatação do papel das mulheres para a SAN, bem como da interferência dos fatores socioeconômicos, entre eles a educação, a presente pesquisa apresenta uma revisão integrativa desses assuntos. Trata-se de uma revisão bibliográfica integrativa que apresenta publicações científicas das bases de dados ScienceDirect® e SciELO®, entre 2004 e 2014, sobre os temas “SAN e gênero” e “SAN e educação” (em línguas portuguesa e inglesa), para identificar a abordagem integrada dos referidos temas. Foram selecionadas publicações segundo os princípios da investigação integrativa, tendo como critérios de inclusão: citação das palavras-chave nos títulos dos artigos, médias dos fatores de impacto do período de 2004 a 2013 e ano das publicações. Realizou-se a categorização dos principais temas emergentes nas publicações selecionadas. Os conteúdos publicados foram analisados vislumbrando suas convergências ou divergências em relação a outros dados nacionais e/ou internacionais. Conclui-se que as publicações selecionadas ratificaram os avanços brasileiros da SAN quanto ao Direito Humano à Alimentação Adequada e que, apesar da maior vulnerabilidade feminina (e das famílias chefiadas por elas) à insegurança alimentar, são inegáveis as contribuições das mulheres na promoção de SAN no Brasil e no mundo. Destaca-se a recomendação da relevância do desenvolvimento de outras pesquisas na temática “SAN e educação” sob a ótica de processos educativos emancipatórios, além da educação nutricional tradicional relacionada à promoção de hábitos saudáveis. Também se identificou a importância de estudos brasileiros que relacionem “SAN e gênero” com o objetivo de auxiliar na promoção da equidade dessas relações, potencializando, assim, a atuação feminina para SAN.

**Palavras-chave:** Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional. Educação e Gênero. Revisão.

## Introduction

In Brazil, the Brazilian National Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (SAN, in the Portuguese abbreviation) is conceived as the entitlement of the right of all to regular and permanent access to quality food in sufficient quantity without compromising access to other essential needs, based on food practices promoting health that respect cultural diversity and be environmentally, culturally, economically and socially sustainable.<sup>1</sup>

In 2001, researchers from the International Food Policy Research Institute, in the work *Empowering Women To Achieve Food Security*, would already point to the need for changes in gender relations as a condition for sustainable rural development, including the guarantee of food security. The work referenced also highlights that increase in women's schooling is some "key ingredient" for empowerment<sup>1</sup> and that, in addition to the evidence of the impact of women's education on early childhood education and nutrition, it is also important for them.<sup>2</sup>

In 2004, Siliprandi, a researcher at the Center for Studies and Research in Food (NEPA, in the Portuguese abbreviation) at (Brazilian public research university) the University of Campinas (in Portuguese, *Universidade Estadual de Campinas*, commonly called Unicamp), presented reflections on the relevance of developing policies valuing women's experiences in the field of nutrition without reinforcing existing gender inequalities. She also emphasizes the need to improve access to education and nutrition and health information.<sup>3</sup>

For Branco,<sup>4</sup> public policies would have considerable advances if they promoted an articulation with women's movements for accomplishing Food and Nutrition Security in the country.

In view of women's role in relation to SAN, as well as the interference of socioeconomic factors and education, this research presents an integrative approach to these issues from the contextualization of SAN approach, education and gender.

Considering the increasing number of scientific publications in the area of nutrition, especially on Food and Nutrition Security, the use of methodologies for conducting evidence-based bibliographic research becomes a reality.

Among bibliographic review methodologies, integrative review currently represents a broad methodological approach,<sup>5</sup> since it allows the inclusion of studies with experimental and non-experimental designs for a complete understanding of the phenomena analyzed.<sup>6</sup>

## Methodology

As some search strategy, a bibliographic search was carried out in databases SciELO® (Scientific Electronic Library Online) and (website which provides subscription-based access to a large

database of scientific and medical research) ScienceDirect® in the period from 2004 to 2014. The strategy used for the search was to use the key words: “Food and Nutrition Security and Gender” and “Food and Nutrition Security and Education” and their equivalent in the English language.

As for the inclusion criteria, it was established, from the authors’ experience, that it included published articles presenting the following criteria in ascending order of priority, according to Chart 1.

**Chart 1.** Profile of criteria for inclusion of scientific publications on “Food and Nutrition Security and Gender” and “Food Security and Education” in the period from 2004 to 2014.

Item	Description	Justification	Score
Key word in title	Articles that feature at least one of the key words of the search.	In the analysis of the existing relationships between gender, food and nutrition security and education articles that present in the title at least one of the key words of the research shall be selected, as well as among their indications.	Presentation of the key word in the title: 1 point. Maximum 2 points.
Year of publication	Articles published since 2004.	The period of a decade was considered based on the year of the reference publication for research contextualization, valuing the recently published publications.	2004 to 2006: 1 point; 2007 to 2009: 2 points 2010 to 2012: 3 points > 2013: 4 points Maximum 4 points.
Impact factor (IF)*	Articles quality standardization by analyzing the number of citations in publications selected.	Considering that, as a bibliometrics indicator, Impact Factor (IF) is a good technical resource for scientific evaluation, its average was used in the period from 2004 to 2013 (depending on its availability) to select articles to make up the present research. For international publications, “Impact per Publication” (IPP) was used.	For weighting the impact factors means, the following values were considered: Publications without FI or IPP – 0 0.2 to 1.1 – 4 points 1.2 to 2.3 – 6 points > 2.4 – 8 points Maximum 8 points.

\* In order to analyze this indicator, the following websites were consulted: <http://www.scielo.org/php/level.php?lang=pt&component=56&item=28> <http://www.journalmetrics.com/values.php>.

Publications scoring below eight were excluded from the analyses. From the sum of the scores, a total of 13 possible points were obtained.

Subsequently, content analysis, according to Bardin,<sup>7</sup> was used to consolidate the main considerations of the articles selected in categories common to the respective approaches.

It should be noted that, in the case of the present study, in order to observe the approach used in the publications, the type of epidemiological design was not adopted as a selection criterion.

## Results

Twenty-four publications were included, of which 66.5% (n = 16) were available on SciELO®, as described in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Number of scientific publications found according to key words, 2015.

Key words	SciELO®	ScienceDirect®
Food security and gender	3	5
Food security and education	13	3
Total	16	8

Considering the criteria established in the present research methodology, 13 of the 24 publications were selected, of which 54% (n = 07) refer to key words “Food and Nutrition Security and Education.” Mean scores obtained by the selected publications were 10 points, with a standard deviation of 2.05.

For content analysis, six publications of the first topic and seven of the second one were chosen, totaling 13 scientific editions, with their scores presented in Chart 2.

**Chart 2.** Description of selected publications according to journal and year of publication – integrative research, 2004 to 2014.

Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional e Gênero & Food Security and Gender		
Item	Article title	Information about the journal
01	Gender, agroforestry and food security in Africa.	Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability. 2014. v 6
02	The association of food security with psychological distress in New Zealand and any gender differences.	Social Science & Medicine. 2011. v 72
03	What Determines Gender Inequality in Household Food Security in Kenya? Application of Exogenous Switching Treatment Regression.	World Development. 2014. v 56
04	Food Security, Gender, and Occupational Choice among Urban Low-Income Households.	World development. 2013. v 42
05	Land rights, gender equality and household food security: Exploring the conceptual links in the case of India.	FoodPolicy. 2006. v 31
06	Bens de consumo e insegurança alimentar: diferenças de gênero, cor da pele autorreferida e condição socioeconômica.	Revista Brasileira de Epidemiologia. 2011. v 14 (3)
Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional e Educação & Food Security and Education		
07	Hunger at Home: A Higher Education Service Learning Course of Appraisal and Action in Community Food Security.	Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior. 2011. v 43
08	Ações de alimentação e nutrição e sua interface com segurança alimentar e nutricional: uma comparação entre Brasil e Portugal.	Saúde e Sociedade. 2013. v 22.
09	Conversas sobre <i>formafazer</i> a nutrição: as vivências e percursos da Liga de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional.	Interface Comunicação Saúde Educação. 2014. v 18 (48)

10	Significados e apropriações da noção de segurança alimentar e nutricional pelo segmento da sociedade civil do Conselho Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional.	Saúde e Sociedade. 2012. v 21.
11	(In) Segurança alimentar em famílias de pré-escolares de uma zona rural do Ceará.	ACTA Paulista de Enfermagem. 2012. v 25 (1)
12	Atuação profissional no âmbito da segurança alimentar e nutricional na perspectiva de coordenadores de cursos de graduação em Nutrição.	Interface Comunicação Saúde Educação. 2013. v 17 (44)
13	A framework for revitalization of rural education and training systems in sub-Saharan Africa: Strengthening the human resource base for food security and sustainable livelihoods.	International Journal of Educational Development. 2007. v 27.

In terms of choices, diversity of knowledge areas is observed, covering health, education, communication, epidemiology and sustainable development.

### Food and Nutrition Security and Gender

Regarding the profile of journals chosen for the aforementioned topics, three different areas are also perceived: epidemiology, sustainable development and interdisciplinarity (represented by journal *Social Science and Medicine*). It should be added that 83.5% (n = 5) of the publications were written in English.

The categories established according to the integrated search main considerations between “Food and Nutrition Security and Gender” were: 1) Vulnerability to food insecurity and 2) Contributors to SAN. Each of them was represented by three different publications.

Chart 3 summarizes the main considerations for each category.

**Chart 3.** Content analysis synthesis of the main considerations on Food and Nutrition Security and Gender in the publications selected in databases SciELO® and ScienceDirect® in the period from 2004 to 2014.

Categories	Article title	Synopsis	Main considerations
Vulnerability to food insecurity	<i>Bens de consumo e insegurança alimentar: diferenças de gênero, cor da pele autorreferida e condição socioeconômica.</i>	Results from the Brazilian government National Home Sample Survey (PNAD, in the Portuguese abbreviation) (2004) were analyzed in relation to food insecurity associated with having consumer goods and other socioeconomic and demographic conditions.	The research has evidenced the greater vulnerability to food insecurity of households with lower income per capita and headed by black women.
	<i>What Determines Gender Inequality in Household Food Security in Kenya? Application of Exogenous Switching Treatment Regression</i>	The research presents the main aspects related to the greater vulnerability of households whose reference is a woman. residence.	Among the reasons found, the authors emphasize women's lower access to financial resources and also the interference of cultural and social factors related to gender relations. In view of this result, more studies are suggested to understand the impacts of gender inequality and SAN in households.
	<i>Land rights, gender equality and household food security: Exploring the conceptual links in the case of India</i>	The author analyzes the implications of gender relations on land access and, consequently, food security. She also points out that agricultural production responsibility has been increasingly on women.	Even with advancements in the rights to access land, women still remain excluded from decision-making processes. The author also concludes that the concentration of responsibilities in women can reduce male involvement in food security. In order to have progress in this direction, it is necessary to integrate other strategies, such as strengthening rights, increasing female participation in decision-making processes and improving issues related to gender division of labor.

continue



Categories	Article title	Synopsis	Main considerations
Women's contributions to food security	<i>The association of food security with psychological distress in New Zealand and any gender differences</i>	It is a research with a gender point of view in terms of psychological distress experienced by heads of the household with all socioeconomic variables being controlled.	The results suggest a slight difference between men and women, with some higher level of psychological distress in women. The authors emphasize that these results reinforce the importance of research on factors associated with food insecurity in relation to physical and mental impacts experienced by individuals.
	<i>Gender, agroforestry and food security in Africa</i>	The research has highlighted women's intense participation in agroforestry systems and how they can contribute to SAN reduction.	Considering the potential of women's action against food security, the author makes recommendations related to gender equality, such as access to credit, knowledge and skills in an equitable way.
	<i>Food Security, Gender, and Occupational Choice among Urban Low-Income Households.</i>	The authors have analyzed the possible influences of gender relations in the choice of professional occupations in a context of food insecurity for favela residents in Bolivia, Ecuador, Philippines and Thailand.	At the end of the study, results have shown that autonomous women in vulnerable families tend to employ adaptive strategies to improve access to food. Relevance of more research investigating relationships between income, gender, employment and SAN is shown.

## Food and Nutrition Security and Education

Regarding the profile of the journals selected for this topic, it is possible to note publication in four different areas: nutrition, nursing, collective health, interdisciplinarity (represented by Brazilian magazine *Interface Comunicação Saúde Educação* and by *Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior*).

From the main results and discussions presented in the publications chosen, the following categories emerged from the semantic analysis: 1) Professional qualification; 2) Perspective of the Human Right to Adequate Food; 3) Food Security Situation. Each one of them presented four, two and one publication, respectively. Synthesis description of the main considerations can be seen in Chart 4.

**Chart 4.** Synthesis of categories emerging from content analysis of Food and Nutrition Security and Education in the publications selected from databases SciELO® and ScienceDirect® in the period from 2004 to 2014.

Categories	Article title	Synopsis	Main considerations
Perspective of DHAA	<i>Ações de alimentação e nutrição e sua interface com segurança alimentar e nutricional: uma comparação entre Brasil e Portugal.</i>	The authors indicate that differences among countries are related to their political, historical and economic characteristics and in Brazil there is a discussion of SAN related to promoting DHAA.	They emphasize the relevance of intersectoriality and investments in strategies of educational nature with a view to individuals' autonomy and emancipation for SAN stability.
	<i>Significados e apropriações da noção de segurança alimentar e nutricional pelo segmento da sociedade civil do Conselho Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional.</i>	The publication presents the categorization of meanings and appropriations of the SAN notion: approximation between thematic fields; intersectorial articulation; strategic development objective; human right to food and demand for an educational process.	In view of a systemic approach, the authors reinforce the importance of training for a more citizenly view of food and diet through a dialogic practice between the guidelines and principles involved.

continue

Categories	Article title	Synopsis	Main considerations
Professional qualification	<i>Conversas sobre formar-fazer a nutrição: as vivências e percursos da Liga de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional.</i>	Understanding SAN multidimensionality, the authors discuss nutritionists' qualification in the perspective of a process under construction that should unite new theoretical and practical knowledge.	The results indicate that qualification should go beyond intersectoral meetings, seeking ways to promote some fluid and social dialogue.
	<i>Atuação profissional no âmbito da segurança alimentar e nutricional na perspectiva de coordenadores de cursos de graduação em Nutrição.</i>	The authors, when analyzing facilitators and barriers to nutritionists' work in SAN, have identified that professional training is still considered as targeting more technical competences in detriment of humanistic ones, being fragmented and disjointed as to theoretical and practical activities.	In view of the context, the relevance of nutritionists' politicization to some critical and amplified view of the different areas and sectors that are related to food and nutrition was observed.
	<i>Hunger at Home: A Higher Education Service Learning Course of Appraisal and Action in Community Food Security.</i>	It is the presentation of a possibility for higher education students (in subject matters such as nutrition, sociology, etc.) to discuss hunger, its causes and local and national public policies in a partnership with community organizations.	During the analysis of the course execution, students' engagement (on the causes of hunger) and the continuity of the partnership between partners and the university in food security actions were noticed.
	<i>A framework for revitalization of rural education and training systems in sub-Saharan Africa: Strengthening the human resource base for food security and sustainable livelihoods.</i>	Considering the relevance of education as well as family farming and their contribution to Sub-Saharan Africa communities' vulnerability, the authors point to the strengthening of rural education as an important strategy for improving these communities' food security. To do so, they present ten fundamental steps that can be executed at low costs and little reliance on external management.	It is concluded that, even in view of the potential of rural education for communities' food security and the promotion of sustainable development for these regions, actions are also needed at some macro level, such as poor communities access to land, natural resources and improvements in terms of equity and justice.

continue

Categories	Article title	Synopsis	Main considerations
<p>Food security situation</p>	<p><i>(In) Segurança alimentar em famílias de pré-escolares de uma zona rural do Ceará.</i></p>	<p>Some descriptive research has been carried out with the following objectives: detecting prevalence of food (in)security among families living in the Brazilian rural area of Maranguape and verifying the association between socioeconomic variables and the degree of food (in)security.</p>	<p>The study has found a statistically significant association between school attendance, number of residents, monthly family income and food security status. It is concluded that from understanding these associations it is possible to empower educators' actions without health to improve quality of life.</p>

## Discussion

Starting from the understanding that intersectoriality is one of the conditions for promoting SAN, given its multidimensional nature,<sup>8</sup> the diversity of journals represented in the selection of this integrative review is positively evaluated.

Analysis of this scenario points to different characteristics among the topics, such as the fact that the issue of “SAN and gender” presents 83.5% (n = 5) of publications in English, which refers to gender invisibility in Brazil and women from the perspective of family provider role, especially regarding issues related to SAN. In Brazil, although, since 2004, researchers such as Siliprandi<sup>3,9-13</sup> would already highlight the female role importance for SAN, there are still few publications in Brazilian journals presenting this issue, with more frequent research highlighting women’s vulnerability, such as Brazilian government National Home Sample Survey (PNAD, in the Portuguese abbreviation),<sup>14</sup> technical publications linked to Research Centers<sup>12,13,15</sup> or books.<sup>4,13</sup>

It should be noted that the papers cited were not selected for this review because they were published in journals with low or no FI/IPP (Impact Factor/Impact per Publication) or because editions would not meet the criteria of having been published in indexed journals. It should be emphasized that any evaluation system of graduate programs in Brazil is anchored in this same logic.

The end of the 1980s in Brazil shows the (still timid) beginning of the use of the word gender. As for the Western world, references to feminism as an organized social movement date back to the nineteenth century.<sup>16</sup> It is, in this sense, 100 years behind in its approach to rights and duties equality between men and women.

Discussions in the English language publications refer to issues related to female roles for Food and Nutrition Security,<sup>17,18</sup> some female role and psychological stress<sup>19</sup> and gender inequalities effects.<sup>20,21</sup>

According to Branco,<sup>4</sup> from the 1980s, when the United Nations (UN) revised gender strategies, concepts of equity and sustainability were adopted. From this movement came the incorporation of the “gender and development” concept by technical and academic sectors. This review has been an attempt to highlight women’s situation in underdeveloped and developing countries, as is the case in Brazil.

It is interesting to note that such English-language publications reflect this language hegemony in scientific works and not, as would be expected, in Europe and the United States. The fact that all research has been conducted in States where gender inequality is widely known is emblematic.

Regarding the “SAN and Education” topic, the majority of the studies (71.5%, n = 5) was written in Portuguese, focusing on training/performance of professionals from different areas. This training/performance has included the analysis of perception and professional practices,

qualification for citizenship and the dialogic educational practices which are emancipatory of individuals. It should be emphasized that, although educational level is one of the indicators most associated to Food and Nutrition Security,<sup>22-28</sup> this variable has been considered in the studies as an independent one, which has left several studies about the situation of food and nutrition and nutritional status outside the present review.

The only study including educational level associated with SAN was carried out with a population native of Northeastern Brazil, precisely analyzing the food insecurity situation and its relationship with demographic and socioeconomic variables. Aires et al.<sup>29</sup> highlight in conclusions the need to strengthen health educators' actions as a way to improve the quality of life.

An analysis of these articles on "SAN and Education" shows, unlike the previous topics presented, that the majority (75%; n = 6) deals with the Brazilian reality. The others reflect on the importance of education (dialectic) as a tool for SAN. It is interesting to note that, although they have the same approach, the articles describe totally different realities (USA and Sub-Saharan Africa).

In relation to the inclusion criteria of the papers chosen, these were adequate. However, they can be improved by adopting the FI/IPP of the last three years. In addition, the discussion would be expanded with the inclusion of databases more sensitive to studies in human sciences, such as psychology, anthropology, sociology, etc., and the inclusion of the Spanish language.

Publications selected on "SAN and Education" and published in health journals (nutrition, nursing, medicine and public health). Thus, the scenario found converges to the guidelines of the Brazilian government National Food and Nutrition Policy (PNAN, in the Portuguese abbreviation), especially the ninth guideline, entitled "cooperation and articulation for SAN," which points out:

Ensuring SAN for the population, as well as ensuring the right to health, does not depend exclusively on the health sector but this one has an essential role in the intersectoral articulation process.<sup>30</sup>

The categories that have emerged from the content analysis on the topic "SAN and gender" are strongly linked to female vulnerability and women's commitment with SAN, both emotionally as in the use of adaptive strategies to obtain food. Such vulnerability is associated with the difficulty of accessing financial resources and factors related to culture, mainly to social and religious issues. Even in countries that have advanced access to resources (land), women are still excluded from decision-making processes, as is the case in India.

In Brazil, women have advanced in access to education. However, this has not been enough to guarantee better jobs or equitable remuneration for them.<sup>31,32</sup> But women's advancement presently reached in Brazil is undeniable, raising important political positions, such as the Presidency of the Republic.

All articles, regardless of the population studied (from New Zealand, Africa, Bolivia, Ecuador, Philippines, Thailand or India) report on female fragility in view of food insecurity determinants, compromising access to food and decision-making processes, indicating a perverse vicious cycle that can only be interrupted by State intervention through public policies.<sup>15,33-35</sup>

In the case of “SAN and Education,” half of the journals grouped in the “professional training” category deal with training nutritionists, indicating the demand for more dialogue between theory and practice, praxis and politicization and an articulation between different sectors. Overcoming such deficiencies would, of course, bring to the center stage the professionals’ praxis, their political views and how they relate to SAN.<sup>36,37</sup> It is important to note the authors’ perception on the importance of the SAN adopted concept in the inclusion of vulnerable groups, the role of opinion leadership groups’ politicization and the execution of public policies, such as nutritionists.

Second, in the number of “SAN and Education” publications, the “DHAA Perspective” [Brazilian government Human Right to Adequate Food; DHAA, in the Portuguese abbreviation)] category, which highlights the importance of intersectoriality for achievement and stability of the SAN. In Portugal, according to the authors, what is being discussed is not the human right to adequate food, but security from the point of view of safe food (without contamination). Even in view of Brazil’s advancement in the discussions on the topic, the authors report different appropriations of SAN among key actors in the process, such as Brazilian government National Council for Food and Nutrition Security (CONSEA, in the Portuguese abbreviation) advisers. They also reflect on the need for an emancipatory education to further advance the SAN concept.

As for the “food security situation” category, it has evidenced the impact of variables such as schooling and income, indicating greater vulnerability in cases where these variants referred to females as heads of the household.<sup>29</sup> These findings are found in other studies, as previously mentioned,<sup>22-28</sup> and confirmed by Brazilian government National Home Sample Survey (PNAD, in the Portuguese abbreviation)<sup>14</sup> on Food and Nutrition Security in Brazil (the lower the residents’ schooling, the higher the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, and the same happens when the household reference person is a female).

It should be emphasized that in all cases it is evident in the results of the empirical surveys or in the authors’ conclusions that actions that are reflected in strengthening gender rights and equality to ensure SAN in Brazil or in other parts of the world are actions that are necessarily through education.

## Conclusions

In view of the results found by the present research, the strong relationship between gender, food security and education was evidenced, with a symbiosis between women and food and nutrition



security being indisputable. This relationship encompasses aspects from its greater vulnerability to the development of strategies to guarantee SAN.

Considering the advances in the field of food and nutrition regarding food and nutrition security issues, it was noticed that the area is in full development, including the approaches. However, the “SAN and Education” approach does not present information from the point of view of emancipatory processes yet, whether linked to knowledge of rights or to an opportunity of access to qualification and, consequently, improvement in income conditions.

Given this context, it is expected that more research shall be carried out to analyze women’s role in relation to SAN beyond the (traditionally instituted) domestic role representation and rather as holders of rights.

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