

# **A gender analysis of the water, sanitation and health nexus through Individual Deprivation Measure**

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Integrating gender considerations into Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) has long been a feminist project

Ester Boserup (1970) highlighted the how material practices are intrinsically related to gender division of labour – women’s water related tasks and labour are the result of social processes

International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD) from 1981-1990

Dublin Principles 1992 “Women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water”

# Water, Sanitation and Health Nexus from a Gender Lens

The SDGs 3, 5, 6 and 10: key goals in linking water, sanitation and health from a gender perspective

Extensive literature on WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) on how poor access and lack of safety reduces gender equitable outcomes for women and girls

Progression of gender integration into WASH is not linear

# Scale: What is it and why should we care?

Scale is “a heuristic employed by scientists and managers to organise their understanding of the world and the relationships and interactions therein” (Cash and Moser 2000:110).

Scale as biophysical vs. socio-political

See also: Walmsley, Toby. 2019. *(Re) thinking gender: Confronting challenges to gender mainstreaming in development practice*. Canberra: CSIRO  
<https://doi.org/10.25919/5d3607b8efe60>

# The Case of Scale Mismatch

1. So-called “local” problems which may have larger scale implications
2. Short-term fixes for long-term problems
3. Gendered politics of scale
4. Compartmentalisation between Water (biophysical, engineering, “national interest”) and WASH (public health, social, “community issue”)

“I say as a Barkandji person, reared on the river all my life: we don’t want a pipeline from the Murray. Our Natji, the rainbow serpent, doesn’t live in a pipe. It’s got to live in the water.

We say that the old turtle or the yabby can jump up and walk away. But the fish can’t. There are a lot of other little animals that live in there too that keep the river healthy. They can’t walk away. To us, that’s our family. We have to protect them. If we don’t protect Natji, then it hurts us.”

Indigenous elder William ‘Badger’ Bates.

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/jul/26/when-they-take-the-water-from-a-barkandji-person-they-take-our-blood>

# Indonesian Water Context

2019: enacted new law on water resources and replaced the 1974 law

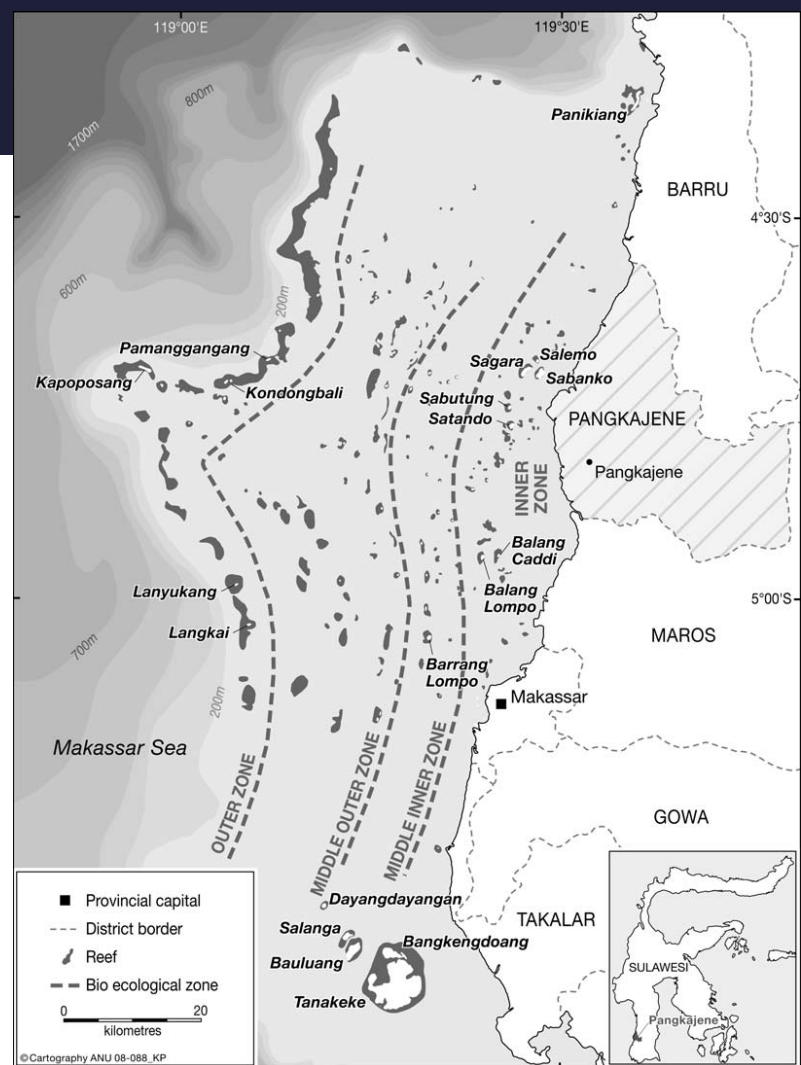
Recognition of water as public commodity

Public institutions/enterprises have priority of access to domestic water – private sector must cooperate to have access

ANU conducted surveys in the Pangkapjene (“Pangkep”) and Jeneponto districts. Selected by the local Indonesian government as priority due to high level of poverty

In Pangkep, 1560 women and 1323 men responded to the survey

Map source: Siry, Hendra Yusran. 2009. [Making decentralized coastal zone management work in Indonesia: Case studies of Kabupaten Konawe and Kabupaten Pangkajene Dan Kepulauan.](#)





# Water

Responsibility for water collection and experience of threats or hazards by gender and age

Level	Gender		Age			Overall
	Female	Male	16-24	25-49	50 years and over	
<b>Responsible for collecting water (n = 2883)</b>						
No	1104 (70.8)	986 (74.5)	424 (72.5)	1031 (68.5)	635 (80.4)	2090 (72.5)
Yes	<b>456</b> <b>(29.2)</b>	337 (25.5)	161 (27.5)	475 (31.5)	155 (19.6)	793 (27.5)
<b>Crime threat while collecting water</b>						
No	435 (95.4)	330 (97.9)	157 (97.5)	457 (96.2)	149 (96.1)	765 (96.5)
Yes	<b>21</b> <b>(4.6)</b>	7 (2.1)	4 (2.5)	18 (3.8)	6 (3.9)	28 (3.5)

# Health

	Gender		Age group			Overall
	Females	Males	16 to 24	25 to 49	50 years over	
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	
Never felt worried, nervous or anxious	491 (31.5)	509 (38.5)	181 (30.9)	480 (31.9)	338 (42.8)	1000 (34.7)
Have felt worried, nervous or anxious	<b>1,069 (68.5)</b>	814 (61.5)	<b>404 (69.1)</b>	<b>1026 (68.1)</b>	452 (57.2)	1883 (65.3)
Never felt depressed	1314 (84.3)	924 (69.8)	427 (73.1)	1139 (75.6)	672 (85.1)	2238 (77.7)
Have felt depressed	245 (11.2)	399 (11.8)	157 (13.9)	367 (12.2)	118 (8.2)	644 (22.3)

# Sanitation

Number  
(percent) of  
respondents in  
Pangkep with  
sharing status  
of toilet  
facilities

	Location		Region			Over all
	Rural	Urban	Island s	Lowlan ds	Mountain s	
	No (%)	No (%)	No (%)	No (%)	No (%)	No (%)
Toilet sharing status						
Private toilet	1223 (55.2)	598 (89.5)	270 (30.5)	1286 (77.2)	265 (80.1)	1821 (63.2)
Shared toilet	132 (6.0)	32 (4.8)	44 (5.0)	102 (6.1)	18 (5.4)	164 (5.7)
Public toilet	220 (9.9)	22 (3.3)	87 (9.8)	148 (8.9)	7 (2.1)	242 (8.4)
No facility	640 (28.9)	16 (2.4)	<b>485</b> <b>(54.7)</b>	130 (7.8)	41 (12.4)	656 (22.8)
N	2215	668	886	1666	331	2883

Taken alone, gender disaggregated data on water, sanitation and health may not seem to reveal very much

But let's look at gender differences of paid and unpaid work

	Gender		Age		
	Female	Male	16-24	25-49	50 years and over
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
<b>Work Status</b>					
<b>Employed</b>	897 (57.5)	1128 (85.3)	356 (60.9)	1152 (76.5)	515 (65.2)
<b>Not in labour force</b>	598 (38.3)	126 (9.5)	178 (30.4)	302 (20.1)	244 (30.9)
<b>Unemployed</b>	65 (4.2)	69 (5.2)	51 (8.7)	52 (3.5)	31 (3.9)
<b>N</b>	1560	1323	585	1506	790

## People who had concerns and raised concerns with their local leaders by gender and age (n=293)

Whether raised concerns	Gender		Age groups			Overall
	Female	Male	16 to 24	25 to 49	50 plus	
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	
Yes	38 (36.5)	107 (56.6)	20 (29.0)	93 (54.4)	32 (60.4)	145 (49.5)
No	<b>66</b> <b>(63.5)</b>	82 (43.4)	<b>49</b> <b>(71.0)</b>	78 (45.6)	21 (39.6)	148 (50.5)
N	104	189	69	171	53	293

Number and percentage of people reported being prevented from working or finding work outside home for income in the last 12 months, by gender and age (n= 2844)

Prevented working from	Gender		Age groups			Overall
	Female	Male	16 to 24	25 to 49	50 plus	
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	
Yes	<b>187</b> <b>(12.2)</b>	38 ( 3)	67 (11.5)	104 ( 7.0)	54 ( 7.2)	225 (8)
No	1346 (87.8)	1273 (97.0)	518 (88.5)	1390 (93)	709 (92.8)	2619 (92)
N	1533	1311	585	1494	763	2844

# Expectation for getting future job by gender and age (employed and unemployed)

	Gender		Age			Overall
	Female	Male	16-24	25-49	50 years and over	
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No (%)
No	<b>63</b> <b>(6.5)</b>	33 (2.8)	18 (4.4)	45 (3.7)	<b>33</b> <b>(6.0)</b>	96 (4.4)
Yes	899 (93.5)	1164 (97.2)	389 (95.6)	1159 (96.3)	513 (94.0)	2063 (95.6)
N	962	1197	407	1204	546	2159

# Illness or Injury as Result of Work

	Gender		Age		
	Female	Male	16-24	25-49	50 years and over
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Injury	177 (19.1)	<b>513</b> <b>(43.6)</b>	116 (30.0)	<b>394</b> <b>(33.4)</b>	<b>179</b> <b>(33.5)</b>
No injury	750 (80.9)	663 (56.4)	271 (70.0)	785 (66.6)	356 (66.5)
N	927	1176	387	1179	535



# Working Hours Preference and Reasons

	Gender		Age		
	Female	Male	16-24	25-49	50 years and over
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
<b>Work more or less</b>					
<b>Continue same hours</b>	1035 (71.4)	485 (80.0)	301 (76.4)	826 (72.5)	393 (75.3)
<b>Less hours</b>	<b>415</b> <b>(28.6)</b>	121 (20.0)	93 (23.6)	<b>313</b> <b>(27.5)</b>	129 (24.7)
<b>N</b>	1450	606	394	1139	522
<b>Reason of working less</b>					
<b>Health</b>	51 (12.3)	20 (16.5)	5 (5.4)	29 (9.3)	<b>37</b> <b>(28.7)</b>
<b>Leisure</b>	60 (14.5)	17 (14.0)	29 (31.2)	43 (13.7)	5 (3.9)
<b>Paid work</b>	25 (6.0)	<b>53</b> <b>(43.8)</b>	17 (18.3)	52 (16.6)	9 (7.0)
<b>Rest</b>	<b>279</b> <b>(67.2)</b>	31 (25.6)	42 (45.2)	<b>189</b> <b>(60.4)</b>	<b>78</b> <b>(60.5)</b>
<b>N</b>	415	121	93	313	129

# TL; DR? (Too Long; Didn't Read)

Broader analyses of different poverty dimensions reveal a pattern of unequal outcomes which are context specific and pertain to gender and intersectionalities

In advocating for gender integration into water-related policies, there are often barriers (e.g. scale, male-dominance of irrigation and WRM sectors)

IDM offers a holistic consideration of poverty from a gender lens, including relational analysis between gender, water and participation



## IDM Measure What Matters Global Conference

- 2.5 day program discussing the intersection between poverty, gender & data.
- Initial findings released from Indonesia & Republic of South Africa IDM studies.
- International keynotes + panels.
- Culmination of ten years of research.

To register & see the full program:  
[www.individualdeprivationmeasure.org/conference2020/](http://www.individualdeprivationmeasure.org/conference2020/)



# Measure What Matters

Data to leave no one behind

April 6-8 2020 Global Conference

## Keynote Speakers



**Sarah Bradshaw**  
Professor of Gender and Sustainable Development, School of Law, Middlesex University



**Papa Seck**  
Chief Statistician, UN Women



**David Hulme**  
Professor of Development Studies, University of Manchester



**Marilyn Waring**  
Professor of Public Policy, Auckland University of Technology

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