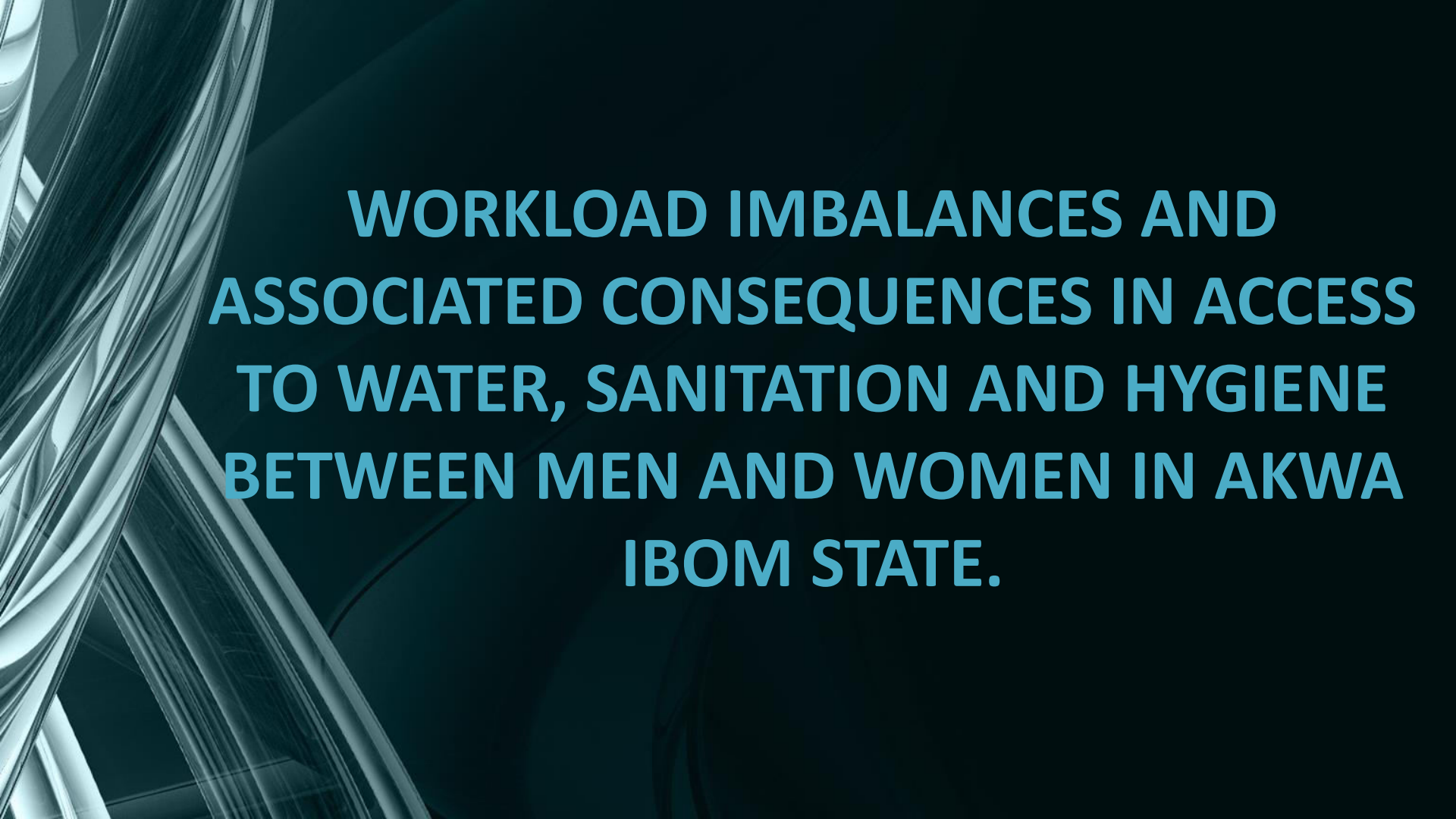




**ENO-OBONG
UMOH**



**WORKLOAD IMBALANCES AND
ASSOCIATED CONSEQUENCES IN ACCESS
TO WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN IN AKWA
IBOM STATE.**

INTRODUCTION

- >2.1 billion people are affected by poor access to WaSH and women are disproportionately the most affected.
- This study aims at ascertaining how much this workload imbalances occur and it's associated consequences.
- The research is carried out qualitatively with the use of FGD's, in-depth interviews, oral testimonies, the use of key informants and keen observation.
- The theory of access by Ribot and Peluso, 2003 guides this research.
- Study areas include Ini L.G.A. and Eastern Obolo L.G.A. of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeri



PRESENTATION OF RESULT

Ho 1:

There exist no significant difference in efforts, time and resources that men and women invest into water provision and management in study areas.

A. Data on roles and efforts of men and women in water provision and management:

INI L. G. A.

Responsibilities.	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Fetching of water	3%	75%	13%	20%
Water regularization	2%	80%	4%	18%

Eastern Obolo L. G. A.

Responsibilities.	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Fetching of water	2%	78%	2%	18%
Water regularization	1%	80%	3%	16%

A picture of an interview session in INI L.G.A.



Quantitative effort of women and girls as reported by key informants in INI LGA

**25
Liters of
water
for 5
rounds
in a day**

35 rounds
in a week

- 125 liters of water a day.

140
rounds in
a month

- 875 liters of water in a week

1680
rounds in
a year

- 10500 liters of water in a year

A picture of an interview session in Eastern Obolo L.G.A.



Quantitative effort of women and girls as reported by key informants in Eastern Obolo LGA

**30 liters of
water for
50 rounds
in a day**

350
rounds in
a week

- 10,500 liters of water in a day.

1400
rounds in
a month

- 42,000 liters of water in a week

16800
rounds in
a year

- 504,000 liters of water in a year

B. Time invested by men and women in water provision and management

Ini L. G. A.

- **A trip takes about 20 minutes**
- **About an hour every day for a small household size**
- **7 hours a Week**
- **28 hours in a Month?**
- **And about 365 or 366 hours a year?**

Eastern Obolo L. G. A.

- **A trip takes about 4 minutes**
- **About three hours every day for a small household size**
- **21 hours a Week**
- **84 hours in a Month?**
- **And about 1008 hours a year?**

Ini L. G. A.

- **Fetching water from the age of 5 presumes that at age 30, one year of a woman's life in Mbia Ebet Ikpe would have been spent on fetching water.**

Eastern Obolo L. G. A.

- **Fetching water from the age of 5 presumes that at age 30, three years of a woman's life in Mbia Ebet Ikpe would have been spent on fetching water.**

C. Resource - finance

Ini LGA

- For those excluded women(for mother of twins, and menstruating women)
 - 150NGN (0.19USD) is being spent on water in a day
 - 1050NGN (1.33USD) in a Week
 - Not less than 4500NGN (5.70USD) in a Month
 - and not less than 54,000 (68.40USD) NGN annually.
- Dettol used as purifying agent, is also purchased by women

Eastern Obolo LGA

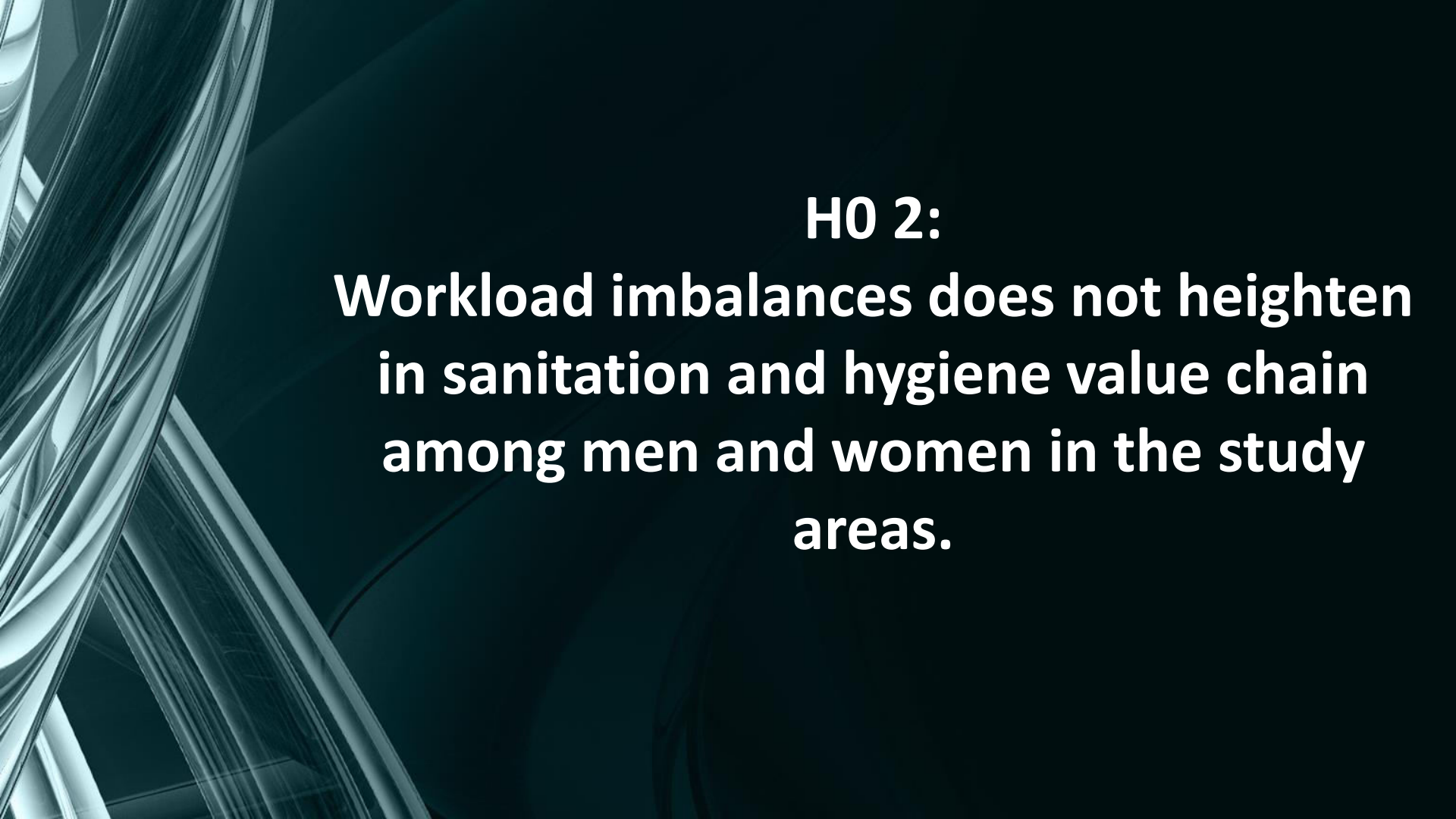
- For those excluded women(nursing mothers within 3 months and menstruating women)
 - 200NGN (0.25USD) is being spent on water in a day
 - 1400NGN (1.77USD) in a Week
 - Not less than 5600NGN (7.09USD) in a Month
 - and not less than 67,200 (85.12USD) NGN annually.
- Dettol and confor are used as purifying agent, still purchased by women

RESOURCE – for water storage facilities

- The study generally shows that



which are purchased by women

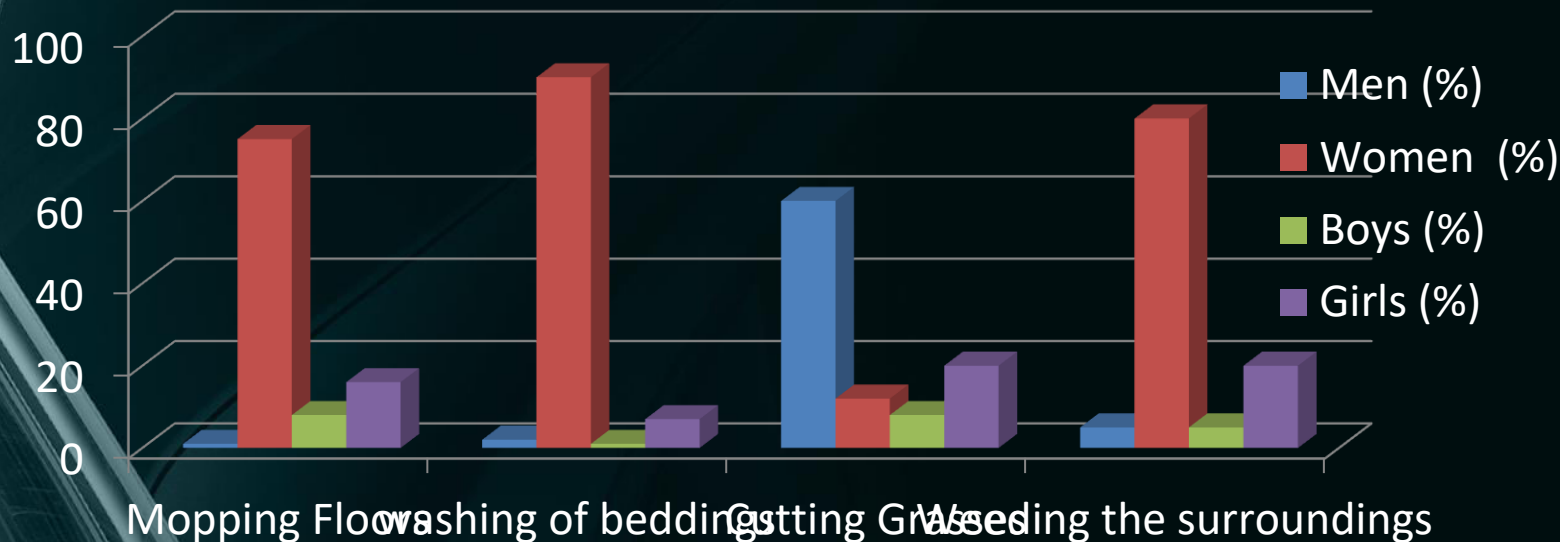


H0 2:
**Workload imbalances does not heighten
in sanitation and hygiene value chain
among men and women in the study
areas.**

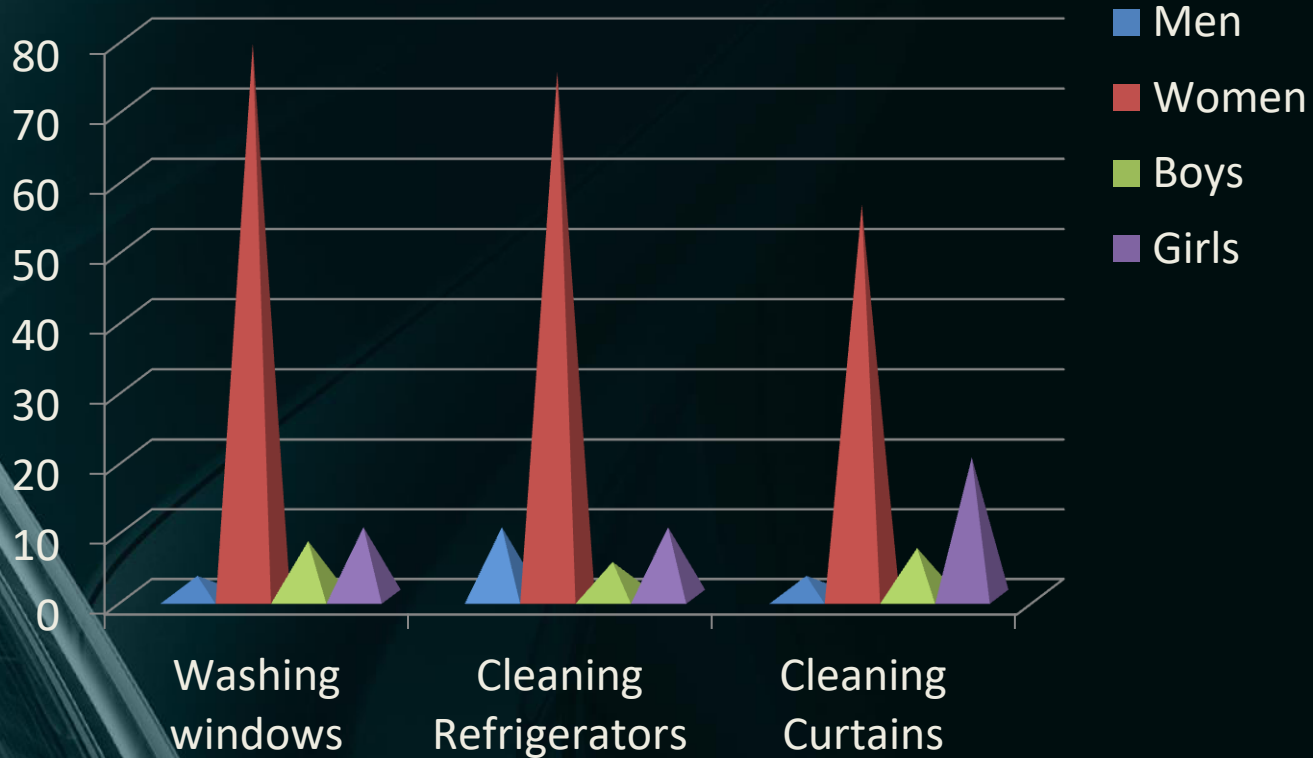
Workload imbalances in daily chores among men and women

ROLES	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	BOYS (%)	Girls(%)
Taking out of trash when it is full	4	78	8	10
Washing of toilets	1	90	3	6
Washing of plates	2	60	12	26
Arranging of plates	1	90	2	7
Sweeping the kitchen	5	85	4	6
Wiping down countertops	2	90	3	5
Ensuring that towels ar sundried after bath	10	80	4	6
Who ensures removing of shoes	29	65	3	3
Who ensures putting of items into their proper place	30	65	2	3
Cleaning of messes like hair from bathroom spills	5	85	2	8
Dusting	3	87	3	7
Washing of cloths	10	75	5	10
Child toilet training	2	90	3	5
Cleaning a child who is messed up with feaces	1	90	3	6
Helping the elderly who needs help with the toilet	3	70	2	25
Washing water storage facility	4	90	2	4
TOTAL	112	1290	61	141

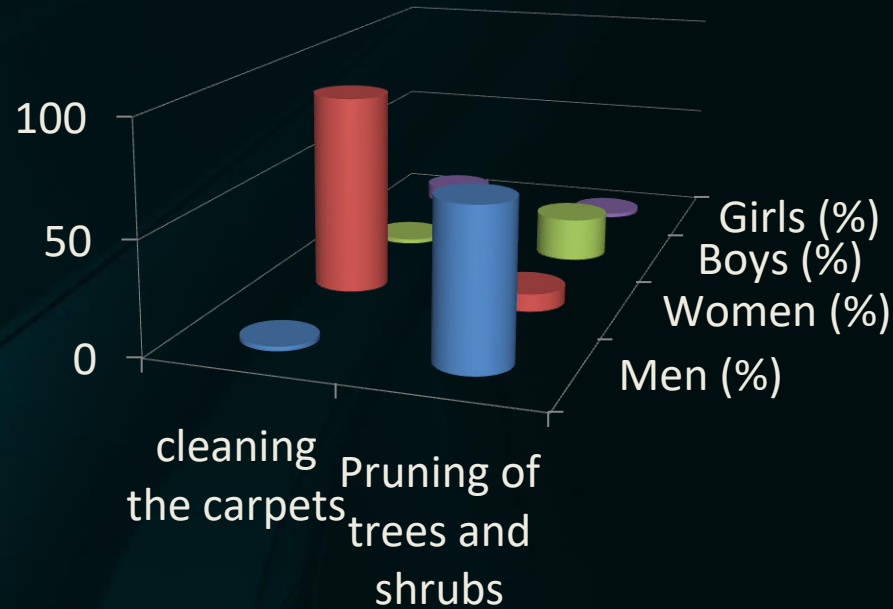
Workload imbalances in weekly chores related to water, sanitation and hygiene.

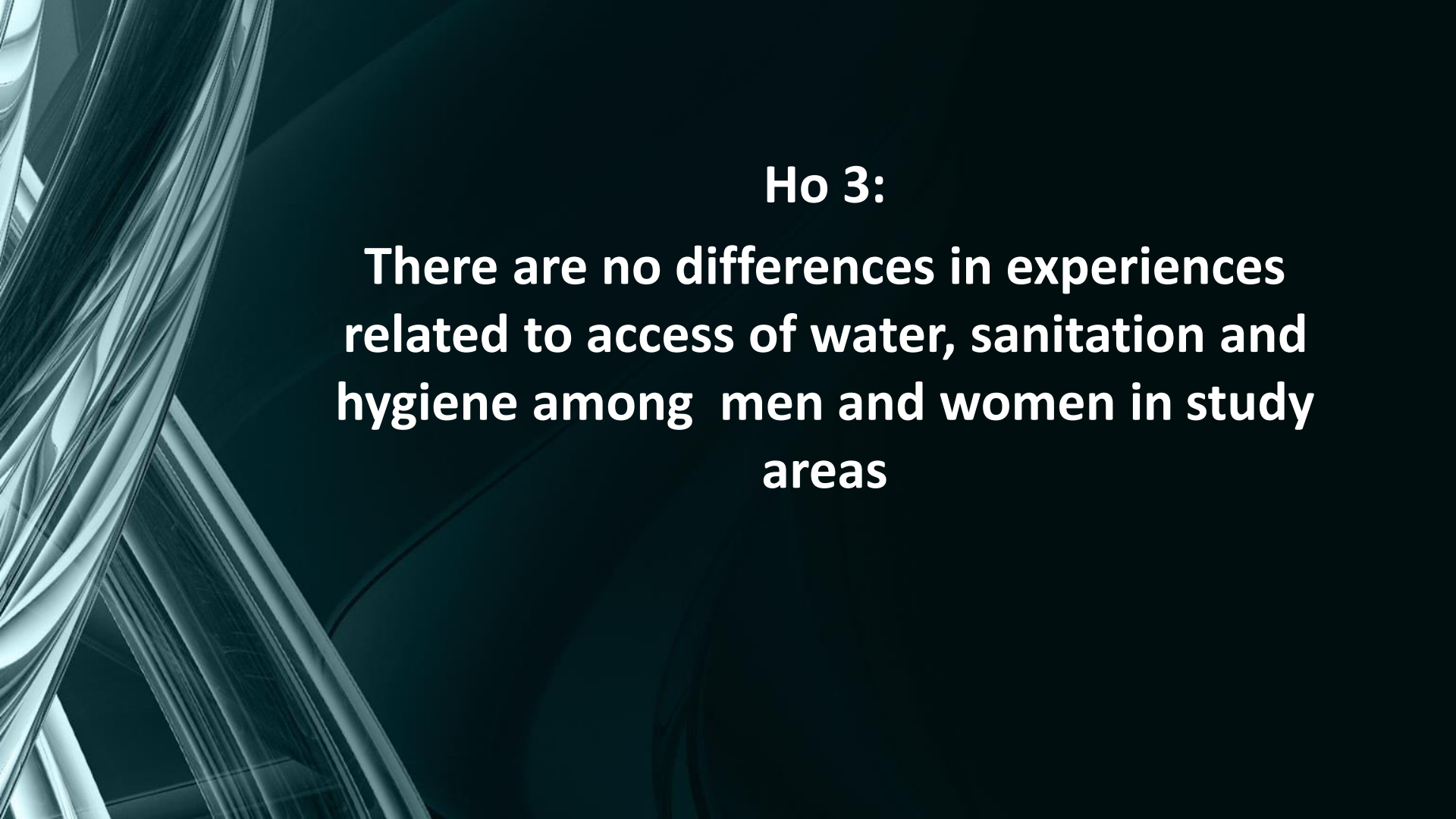


Workload imbalances in monthly chores related to sanitation and hygiene



Workload imbalances in yearly chores in relation to sanitation and hygiene





Ho 3:

There are no differences in experiences related to access of water, sanitation and hygiene among men and women in study areas

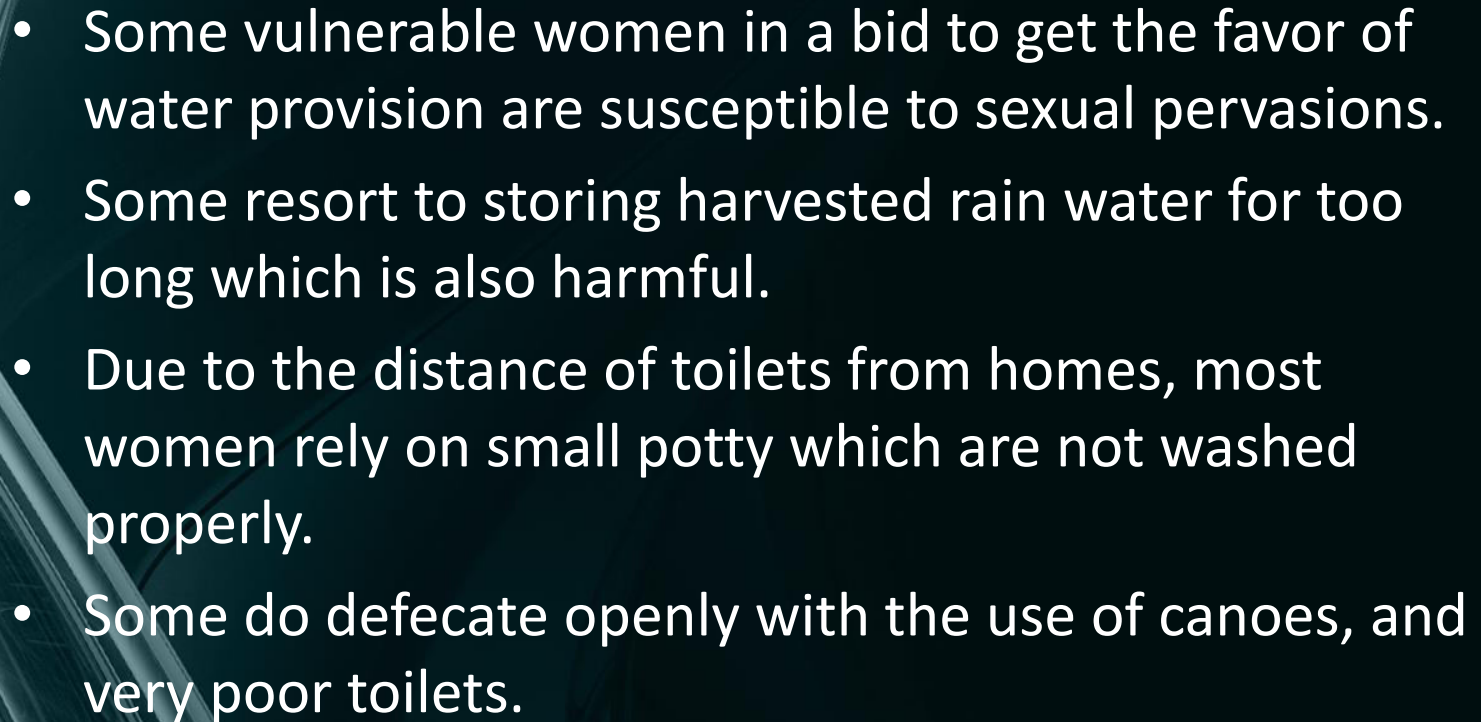
Negative impacts of societal norms on women

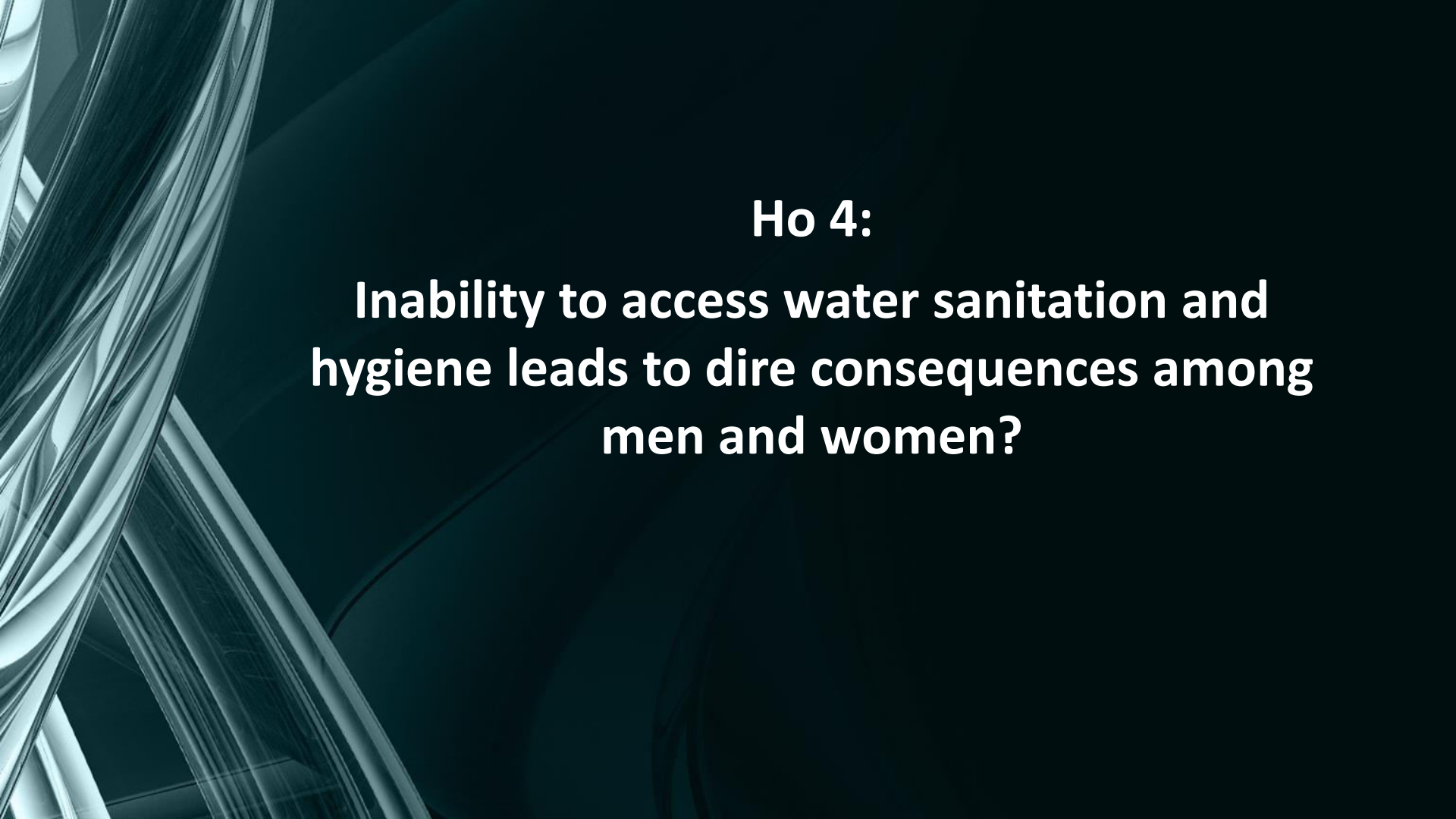
INI L.G.A

- Men and women do face water challenges alike, however it affects women mostly
- Women with menstruation aren't allowed to use the stream
- Women aren't allowed outside during days of intense ekpo festival.
- Mothers of twins are not allowed to use the Idim Afia stream at all.
- Edet was a resting day for women, as they were not allowed to fetch water that day.
- Strong patrilineal society, where women are mostly voiceless.

Eastern Obolo L.G.A.

- Men and women do face the water challenge alike, however it affects women mostly as:
- Women with menstruation aren't allowed to use the stream
- Nursing mothers between 3 months are not allowed to use the stream at all.
- It's also a strong patrilineal society, where women are mostly voiceless.

- 
- Some vulnerable women in a bid to get the favor of water provision are susceptible to sexual pervasions.
 - Some resort to storing harvested rain water for too long which is also harmful.
 - Due to the distance of toilets from homes, most women rely on small potty which are not washed properly.
 - Some do defecate openly with the use of canoes, and very poor toilets.



Ho 4:

Inability to access water sanitation and hygiene leads to dire consequences among men and women?

Distance to Idim Afai in Ini L.G.A. as a disadvantage to the most involved.

- **Time wastage**
- **Undue social vices like theft or revenge especially during lonely hours**
- **Danger of sexual assault to women and female children especially at night**
- **Exposure to reptiles mostly at night**

Distance to Access toilet in Eastern Obolo L.G.A. as a disadvantage to the most involved.

- **Time wastage**
- **Fear against social vices like theft or revenge especially during lonely hours**
- **Anxiety against sexual assault to women and female due to lack of privacy**

Time as a challenge

- **Limited productive hours at home for women as frequent users**
- **Limited economic advancements for women here**
- **Limited time for academic purposes for children as frequent users**

Effort as a challenge

- Health crises like neck pain, back ache, arthritis,
- Fatigue, which poses a threat to further productivity



The Topological challenge

Carrying water up and down the undulating plain that leads to Idim Afia causes

- **Wrong posture**
- **Strained muscles**

Cultural Challenge on Women's psychology

- **Negative belief like proper sanitation is for the rich**
- **Negative belief like proper sanitation is for the educated**
- **Women in this community are basically voiceless.**
- **Inferiority complex to Men**
- **women are forbidden to visit the stream during their menstrual period, this poses a serious threat to their hygiene even their mental health.**
- **Worst of all they Advocate for these negative norms**



Resource Challenge

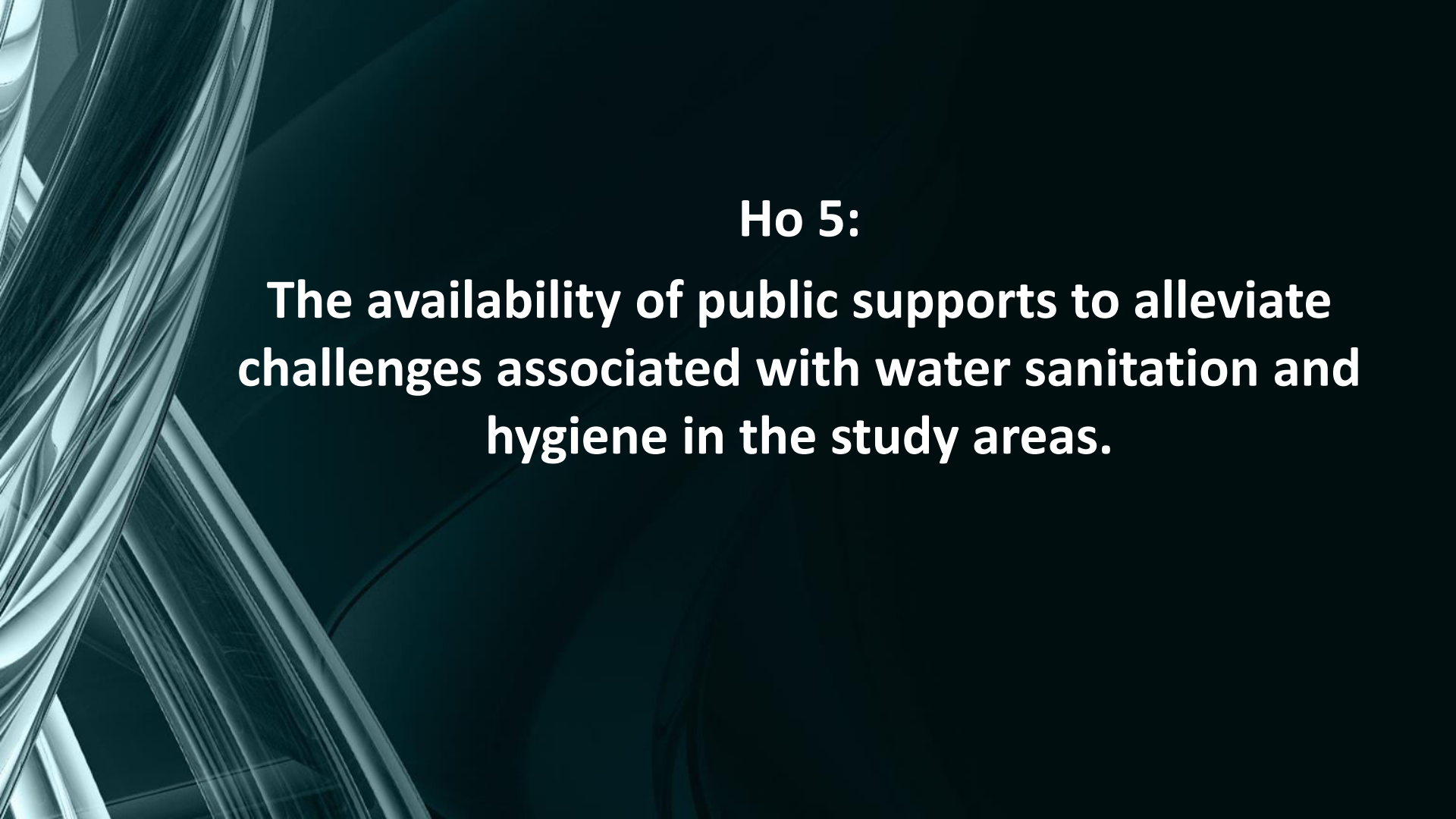
- **Limited access if resource isn't available**
- **Strain on other budgets.**

Challenges due to poor access to Sanitation and Hygiene in Mbia Ebet

- **Challenge to women's privacy**
- **Constant change of toilet location which is a threat to citizens health.**
- **External toilets exposes women to danger at night**
- **Some women resort to the use of potties which when not managed well, creates more health challenges.**

Challenges due to poor access to Sanitation and Hygiene in Isi toyo.

- **At school, both boys and girls use the same restroom no privacy at all.**
- **There is no provision of soap and water in schools, a girl commented that she has to tear her paper any time she wants to use the restroom.**
- **Women commented that they mostly have the tension of if blood will be found on their cloth.**



Ho 5:

The availability of public supports to alleviate challenges associated with water sanitation and hygiene in the study areas.

INI L.G.A.

**No external effort
aside from the
efforts of the
youths of the
community who
constructed a
levee in Idim Afia
2000, so as to
prevent
anthropogenic
perturbations.**

EASTERN OBOLO L.G.A.

**No external effort
aside an attempt
that failed, efforts
of the youths of the
community who
constructed a levee
in Idim Afia 2000, so
as to prevent
anthropogenic
perturbations.**

conclusion

- From the foregoing it is certain that women bear greater workload with relation to WaSH.
- Societal norms are also marginalized against women's access to WaSH
- These two disadvantages call for strong advocacy.
- There is also a need for trans generational capacity building in order to avert future reoccurrences of exclusivity.
- I strongly advocate for intervention for these poor populace, as their topmost request is access to WaSH.



THANK YOU