



# Gender Roles and Relationships in Water Management

## *A Case Study in An Giang Province, Vietnam*

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An Giang, November 06-07, 2017

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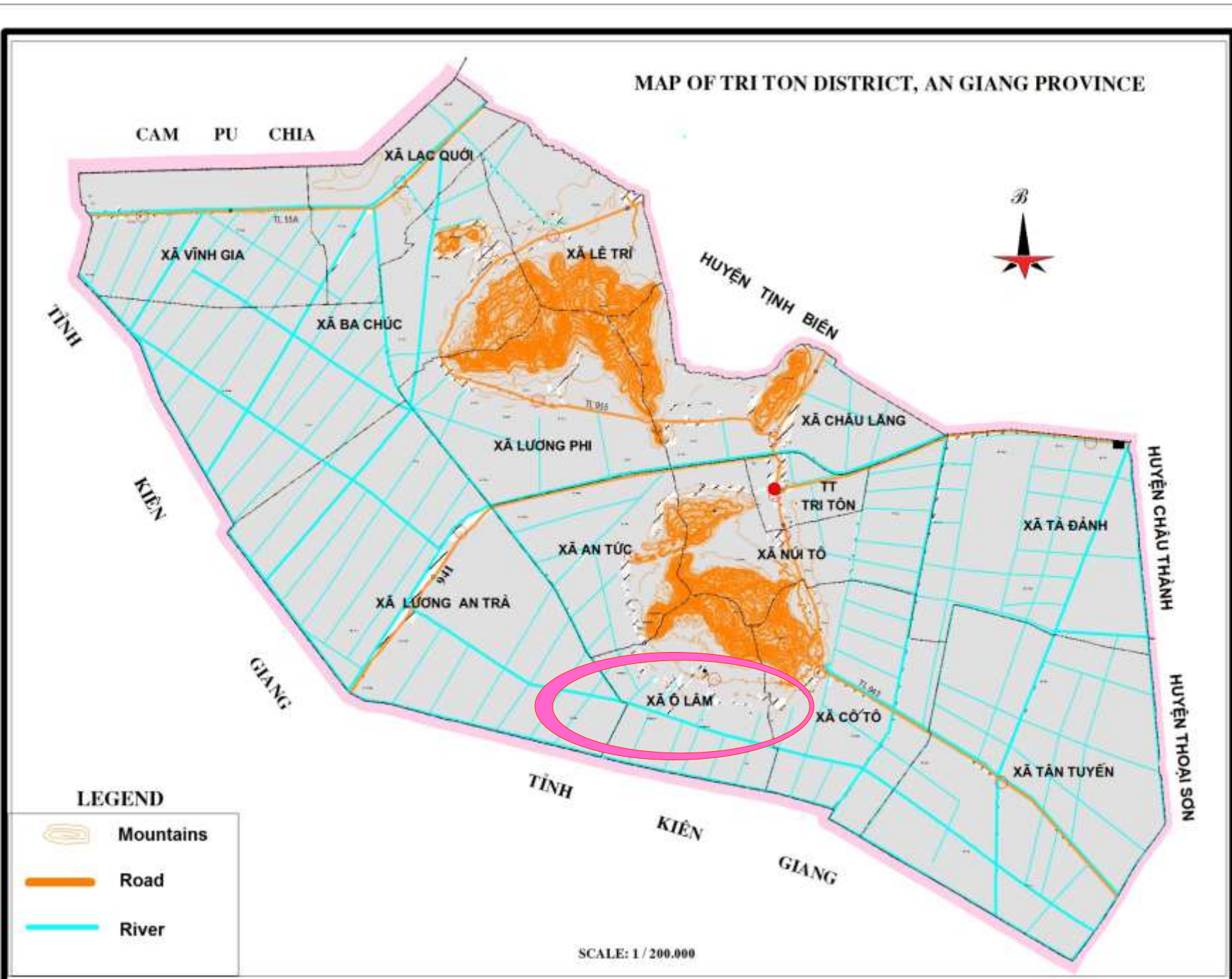
Conclusion

# Socio-economic Background

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- Water is essential for life.
- Lack of access to safe water has severe consequences for people's health and livelihood.
- The economy of An Giang Province is agro-based, with rice production.

# MAP OF TRI TON DISTRICT, AN GIANG PROVINCE



## LEGEND

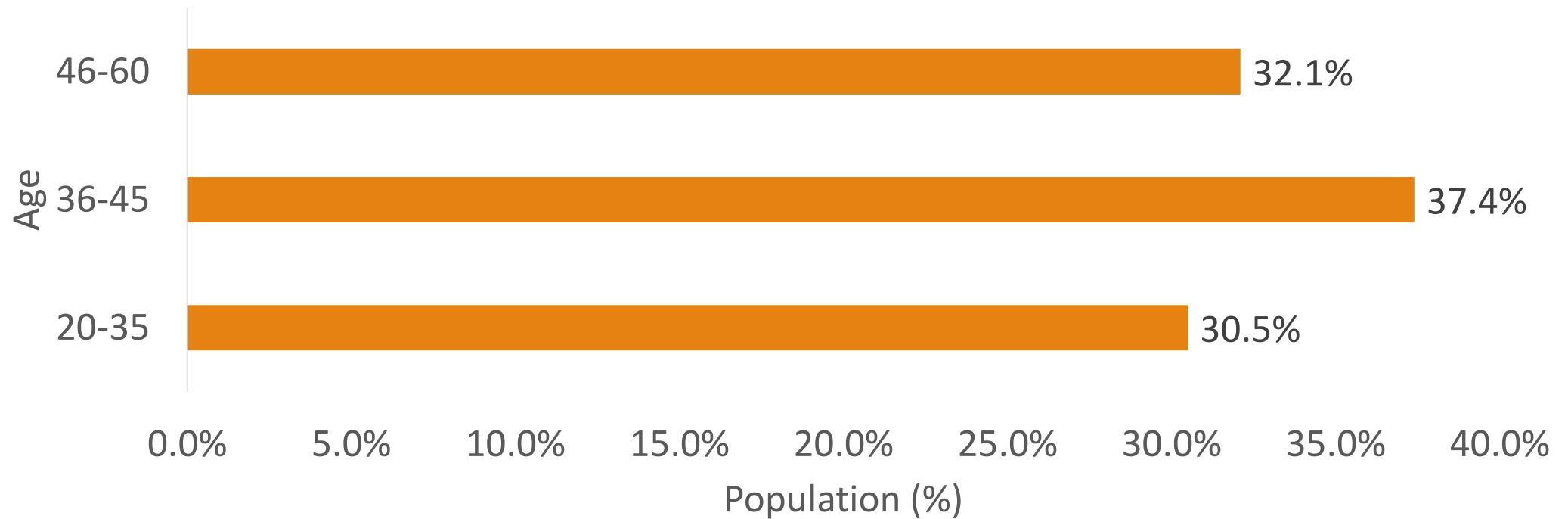
-  Mountains
-  Road
-  River

SCALE: 1 / 200.000

# Socio-economic Background

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Age structure of the population in study areas

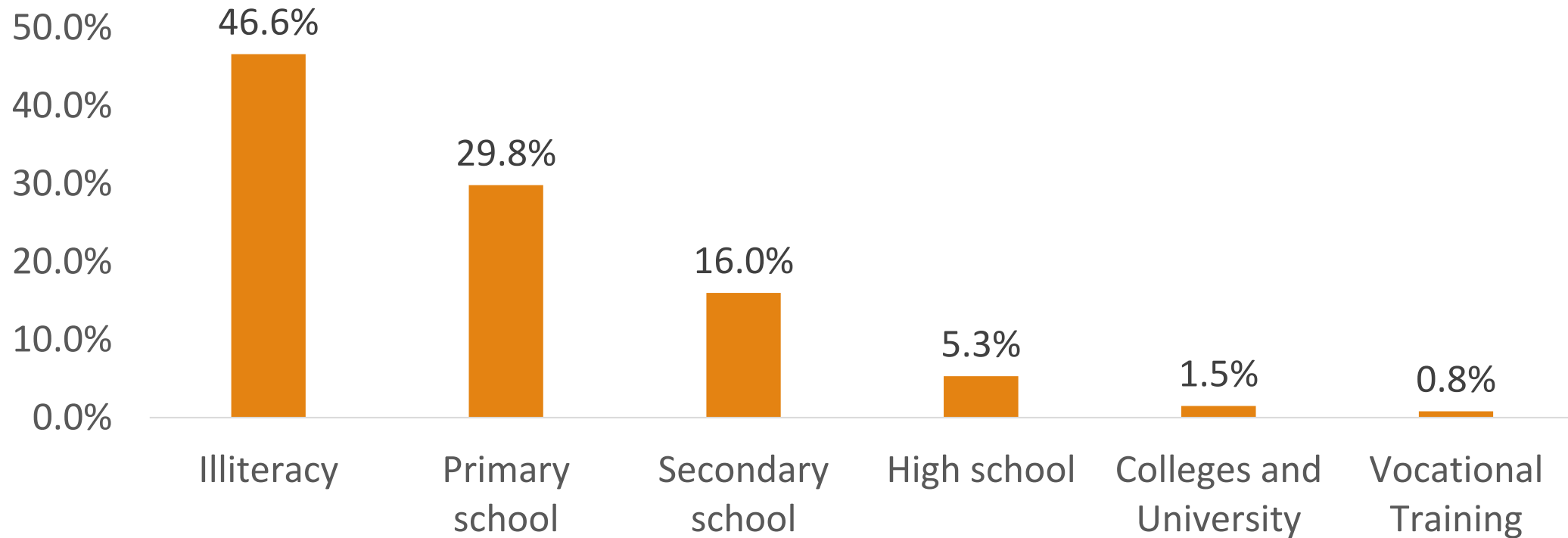




# Socio-economic Background

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Education of the selected respondents



# Research questions

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How the gendered roles and relationships between women and men influence access, allocation and use of water resources in O Lam commune?

## Specific research questions

- 1) How do men and women divide their tasks related to accessing and managing water for household and livelihood activities (drinking, bathing, sanitation, household use, agriculture and others)?
- 2) How is water used and managed by men and women in their daily life and livelihood activities?
- 3) How do the water problems affect the members of local communities? Do the impacts vary by gender?
- 4) How are various community members adapting to or engaging with water problems? Do the ways community members are adapting to or engaging with water problems vary by gender? If so, how?

# Definition of gender related

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- **Gender:** reflects a set of behavioral norms ascribed to men and women in a given social group or system.
- **Gender roles:** are designated as males or females by societies and communities, which accept and perpetuate the socially constructed behaviours, norms and roles.
- **Gender relations:** are the social and economic relationships, which exist in families, communities and societies between males and females, and are established in legal and institutional systems.



# Research Methodology

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Secondary data (reports, journals published)

Primary data (In-depth interviews, FGDs and household survey)

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## In-depth Interviews

- Commune level: O Lam Commune People's Committee
- District level: Tri Ton District People's Committee
- Provincial level: Center for Clean Water and Sanitation in An Giang; Department of Agriculture and Rural Development; Department of Environment and Resources
- Relevant stakeholders: Can Tho University; NGOs working on water or environment issues in the Mekong Delta
- Local people: women and men are in the study area

## Group Discussion

### **Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)**

- Mapping/transect
- Timeline
- Gender Analysis
- Seasonal Calendar
- Ranking

## Household Survey

131 females and males were selected in the survey









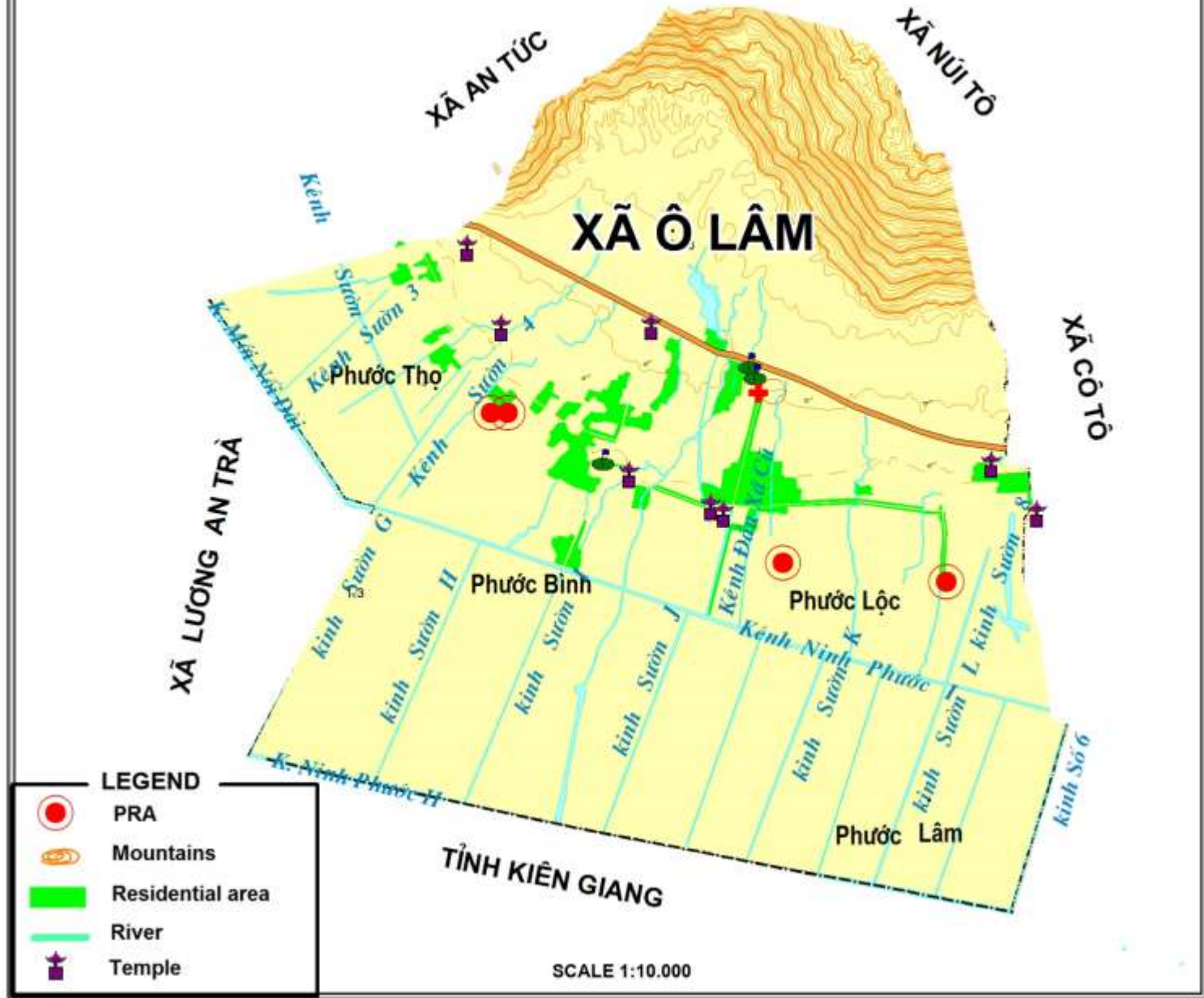


CỔ ĐIỀU NHẬN  
MỸ GỐC  
THƯỜNG TẶNG  
NGÀY 18/4/2018



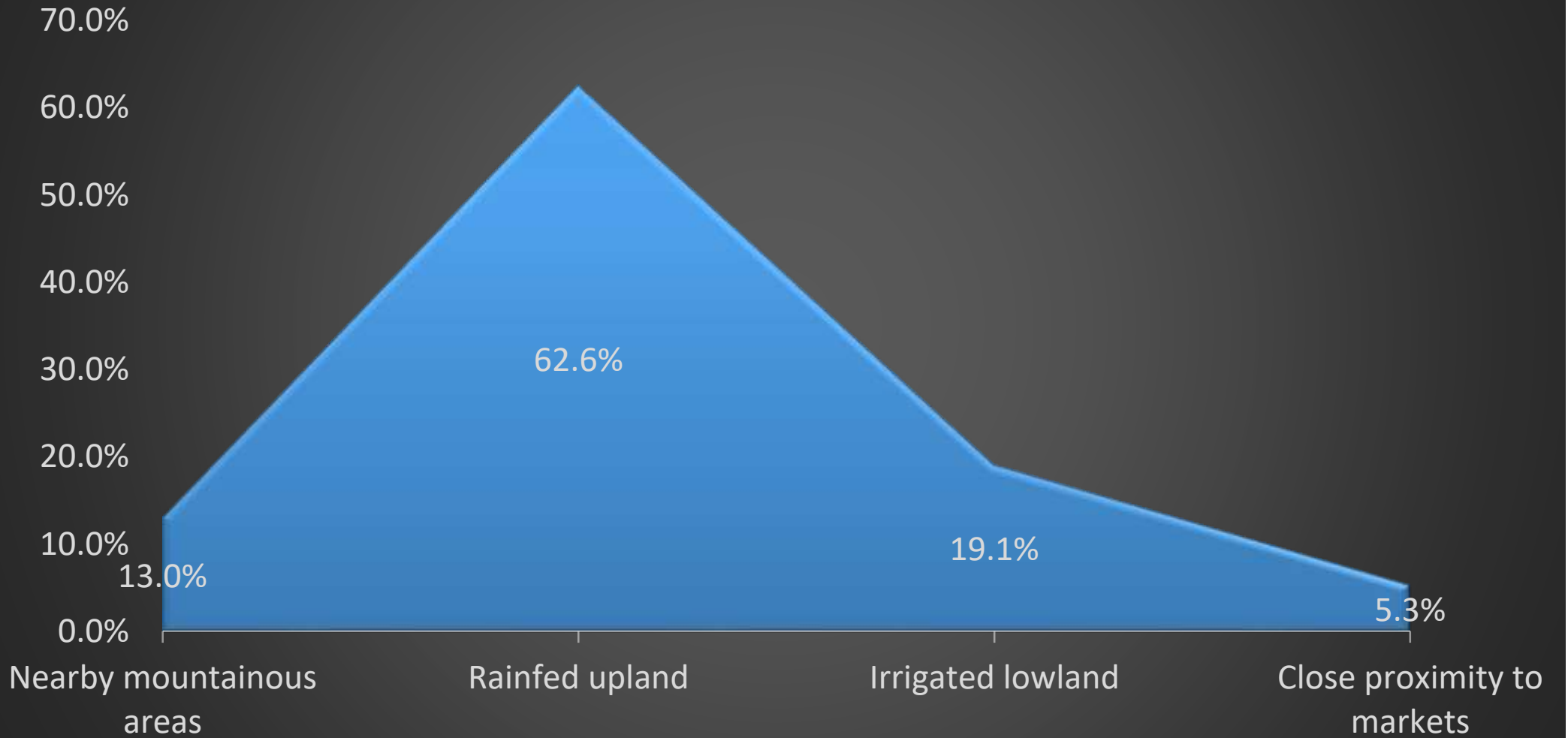
# MAP OF O LAM COMMUNE

(04 PRA GROUP DISCUSSIONS WERE CONDUCTED IN DIFFERENT THREE VILLAGES OF O LAM COMMUNE)



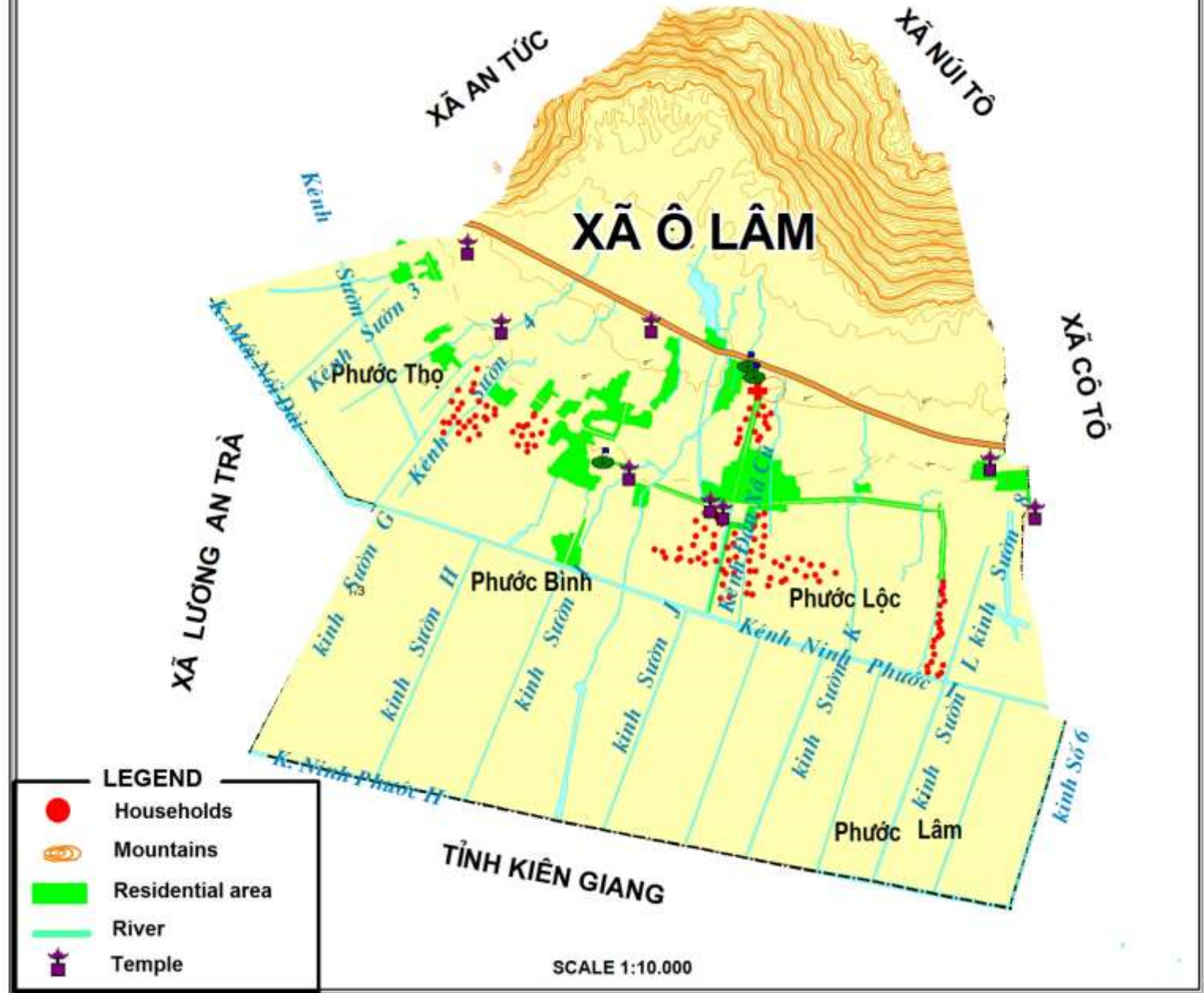


# Geographical characteristics



# MAP OF O LAM COMMUNE

(131 HOUSEHOLDS WERE ASKED IN THE PROJECT)



# Results and Discussion

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1. Gender roles at household level
2. Gender relationships at household level

# Roles of men and women in general

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## Household and farm tasks performed by women (% of respondents)

Type of work	Phuoc Loc	Phuoc Loi	Phuoc Long	Phuoc Tho
Cooking	86.2	80.0	88.6	81.3
Washing	88.5	80.0	85.3	82.8
Cleaning the house	81.5	81.0	85.3	80.6
Taking care of children	95.2	71.4	92.3	85.2
Wood collection for domestic use	83.3	70.0	83.3	91.7
Soil preparation	100	50	33.3	75.0
Weeding	73.3	78.6	75.0	82.6
Rice seedling	66.7	60.0	66.7	69.2
Weeding	81.8	81.8	76.2	93.8
Transplanting rice	87.5	83.3	82.4	84.6
Wood collection for selling	100.0	100.0	33.3	0.0
Rice seedling	33.3	75.0	70.0	66.7





PHÂN TÍCH GIỚI		
NỮ	NAM	NAM-NỮ
Đón tiếp nhà cửa	Giặt đồ	Đón tiếp nhà cửa
Nấu ăn	Giặt đồ	Đón tiếp nhà cửa
Rửa chén	Đón tiếp nhà cửa	Đón tiếp nhà cửa
Chăm sóc con cái	Đón tiếp nhà cửa	Đón tiếp nhà cửa
Nhà bếp	Đón tiếp nhà cửa	Đón tiếp nhà cửa
Trò chuyện hàng xóm	Đón tiếp nhà cửa	Đón tiếp nhà cửa
Nghĩa vụ xã hội người già	Đón tiếp nhà cửa	Đón tiếp nhà cửa
Tiền chôn (Trẻ em)	Đón tiếp nhà cửa	Đón tiếp nhà cửa

# Information Box *(qualitative data)*

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- **One KIP person (environmentalist staff) in People's Committee of Tri Ton district said:**

*"Rural women mainly undertake domestic tasks, such as cooking, washing and food processing; while men are appropriate for fixing water-related problems".*

*(In-depth interview, 2016)*

- **One KIP person (staff from Environment and Natural Resources) in An Giang Province said:**

*"Regarding water use, water fetching is physical tasks. Men will often hold this responsibility, and women will manage water and inform their husband about the water quantity in the household".*

*(In-depth interview, 2016)*

- **Participants in the FGDs said:**

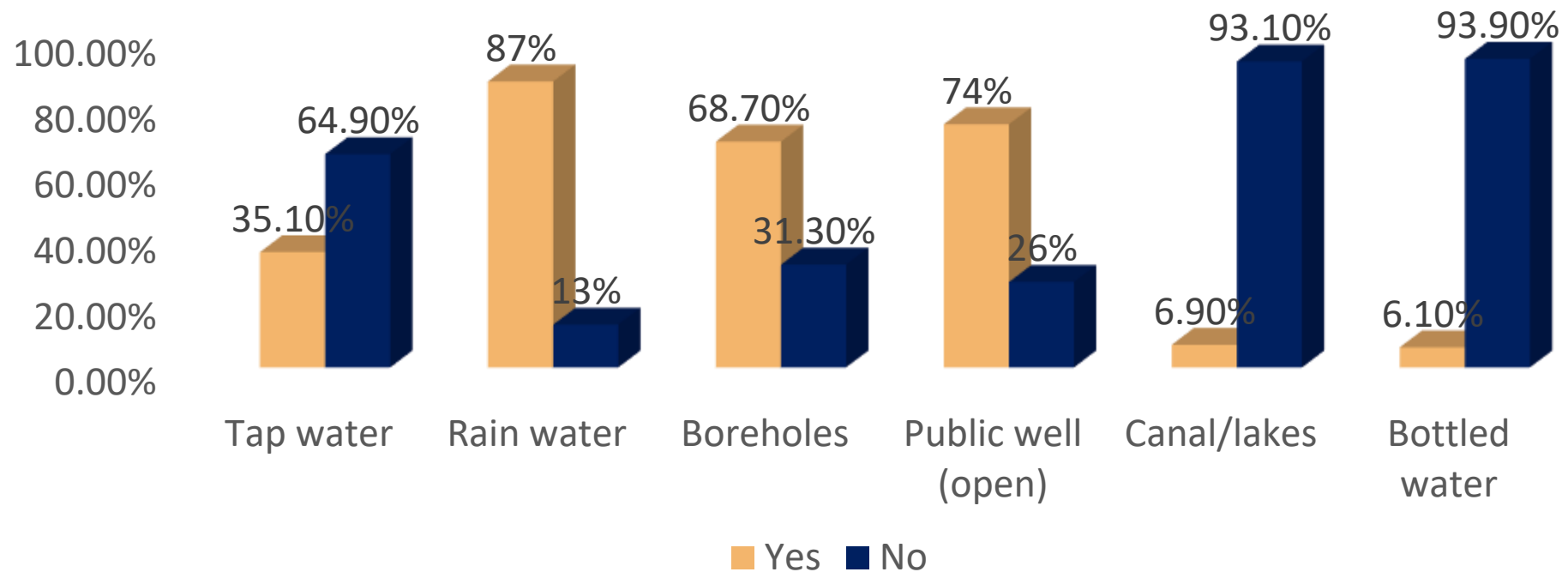
*"Women hold the responsibility of water collection, use and management, such as washing clothes, dishes, cleaning toilets and houses, collecting rainwater; while men places a key role in fixing water-related breakdown and working at the farm".*

*(Gender Analysis - FGDs results, 2016)*



# Household water use and management

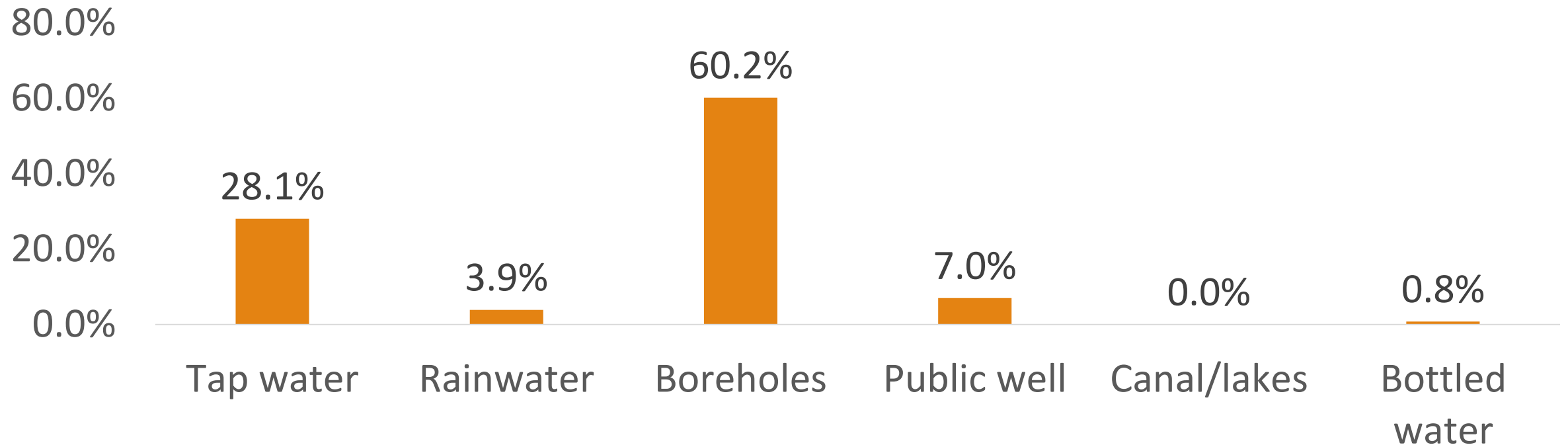
Household water use and source (%)



# Household water use and management

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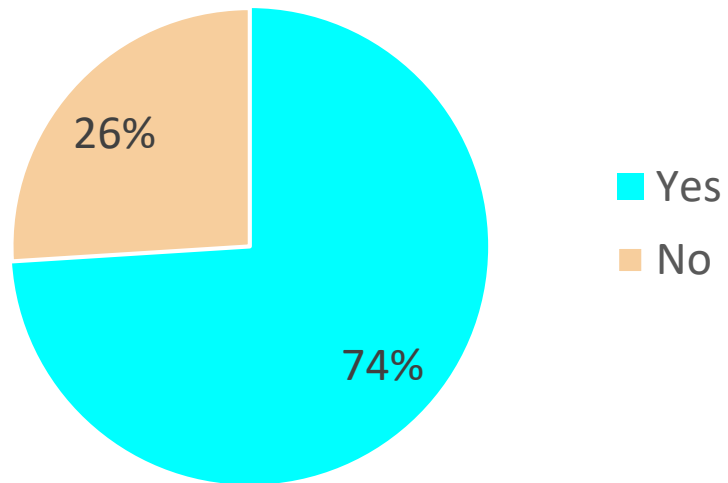
## Main source of water



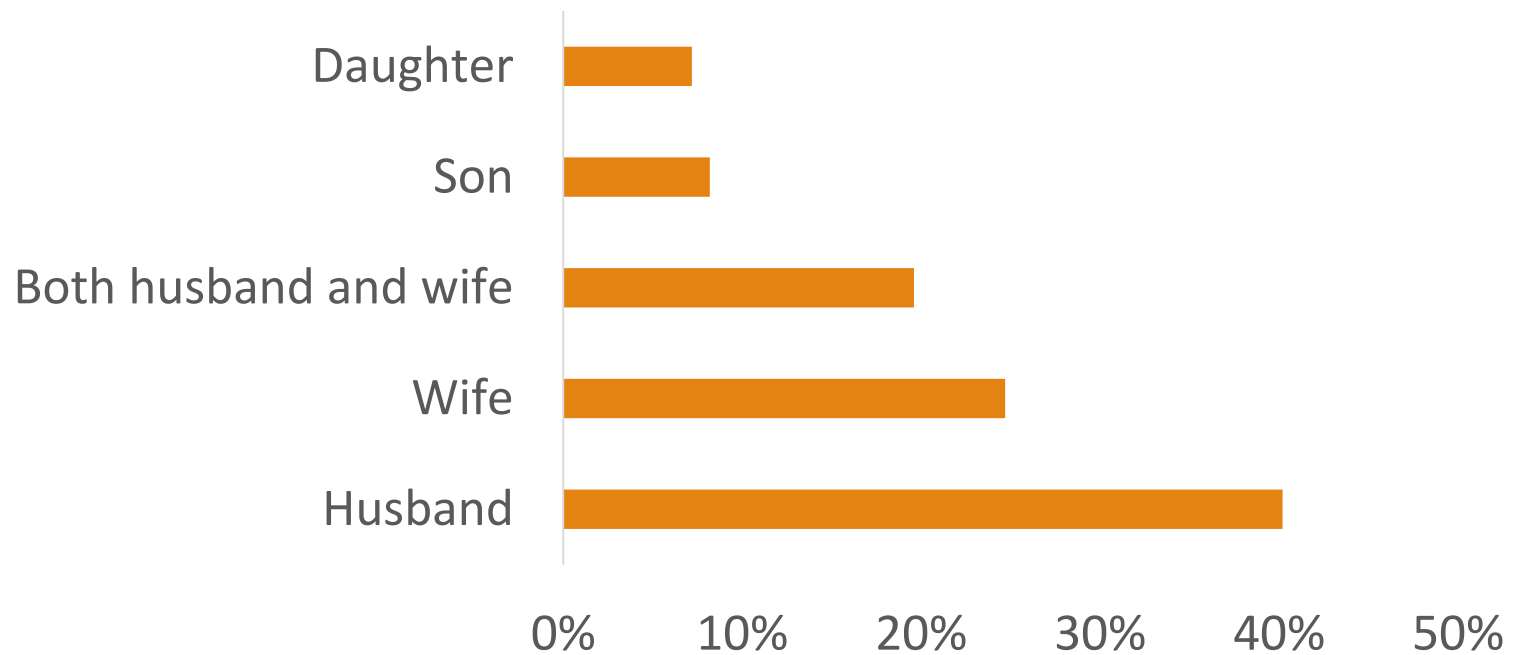
# Collection of water

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Water fetching far away from houses



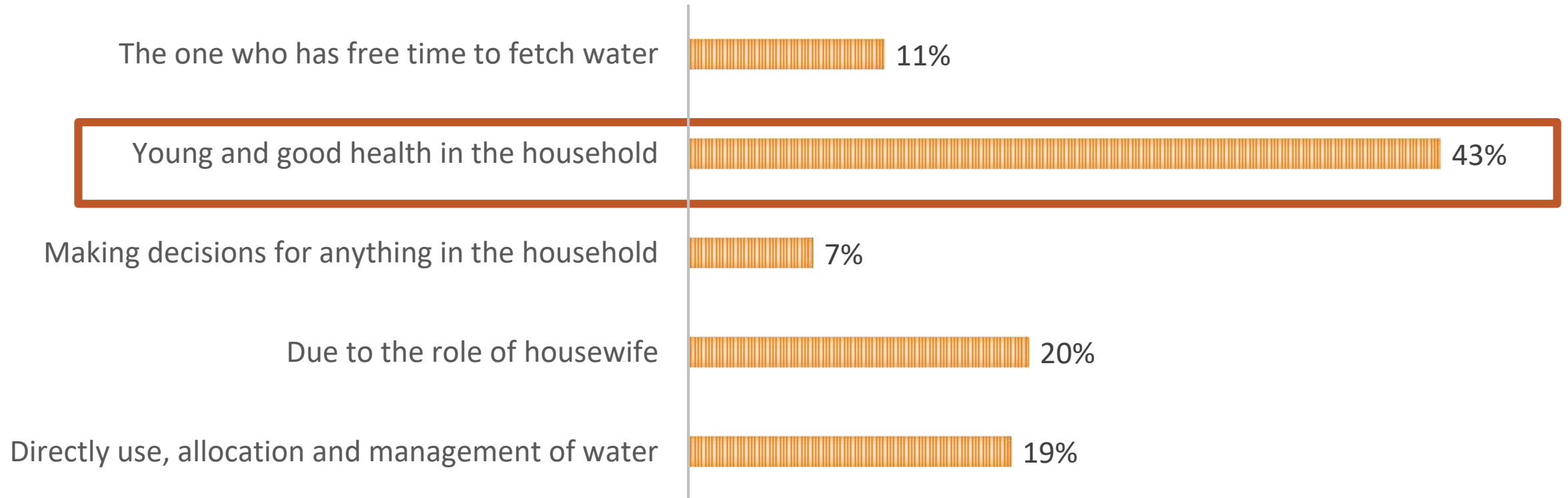
Family's member who fetch water



# Why collect water?

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## THE REASON WHY THE ONE WHO FETCHES WATER



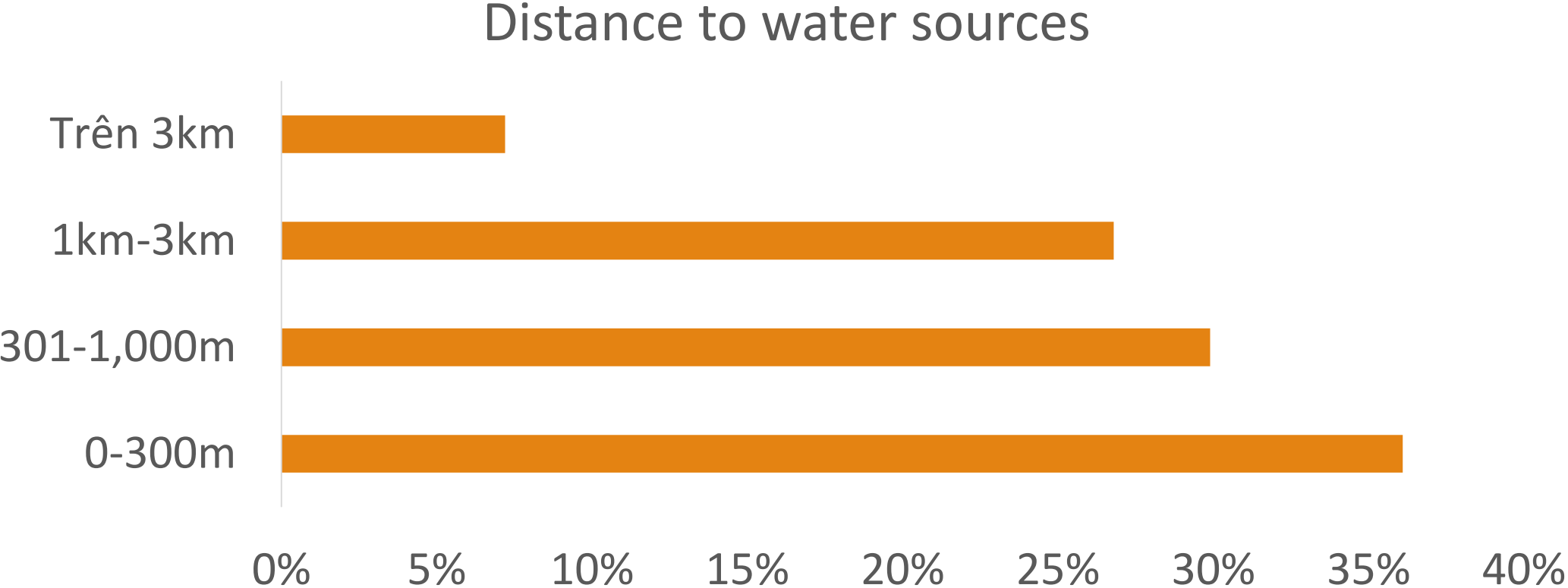
# Frequency of water fetching by study area

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<b>Geographical features</b>	<b>Number of trips per week</b>				
	1-2 trips	3-5 trips	6-8 trips	9-14 trips	> 14 trips
Nearby mountainous areas	3	2	0	0	3
Rainfed upland	32	20	8	5	2
Irrigated lowland	10	3	2	1	0
Close proximity to markets	1	3	0	0	0

# Distance traveled to water sources

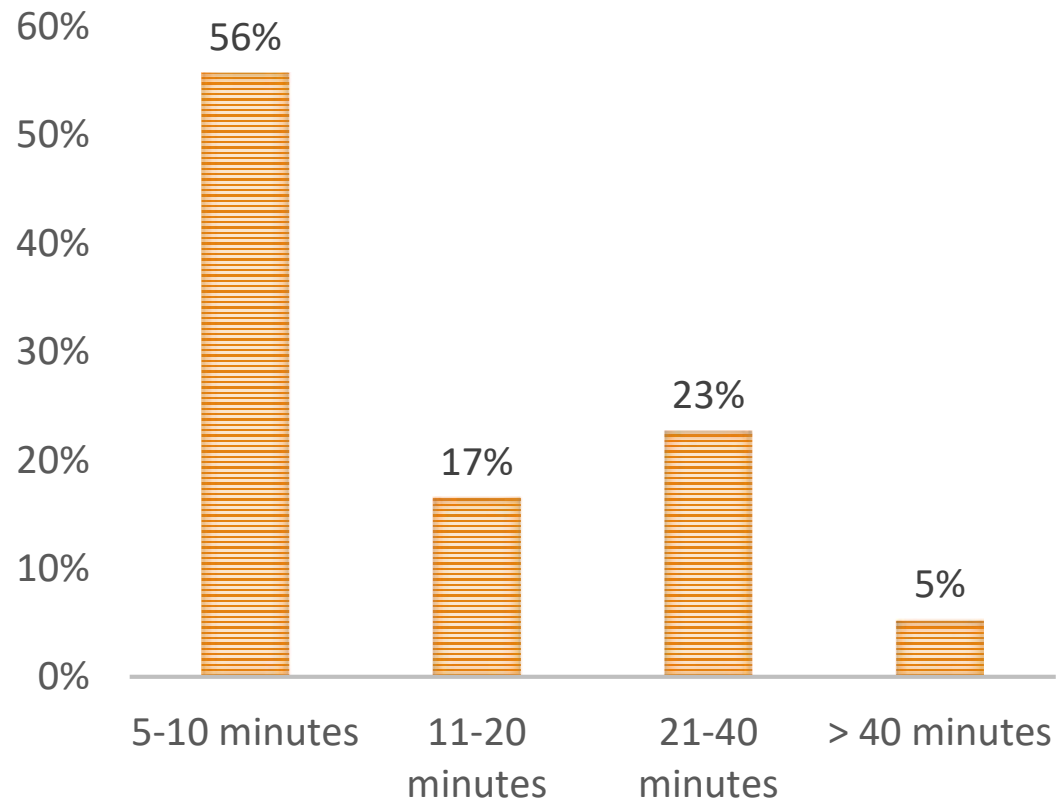
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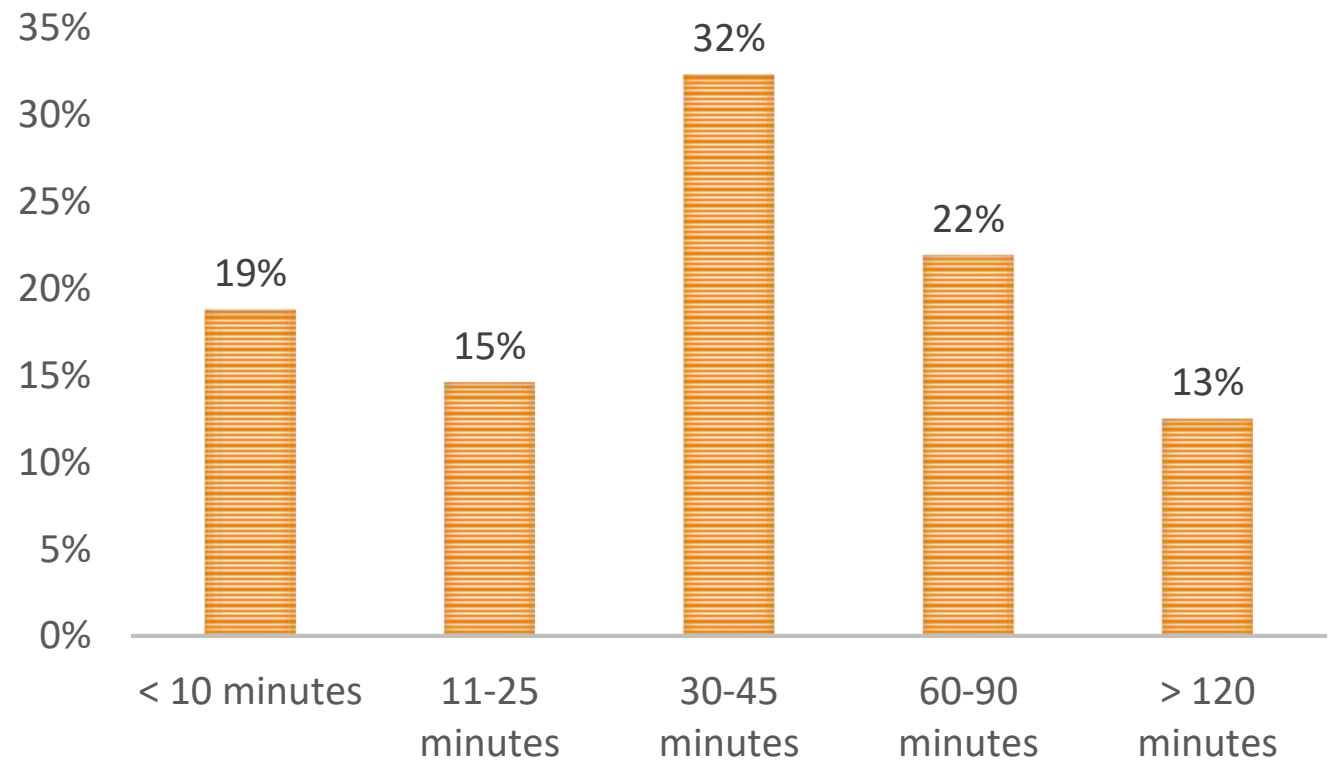


# Time spent on water collection by study area

## TIME SPENT AT WATER POINTS



## TIME SPENT ON WATER COLLECTION



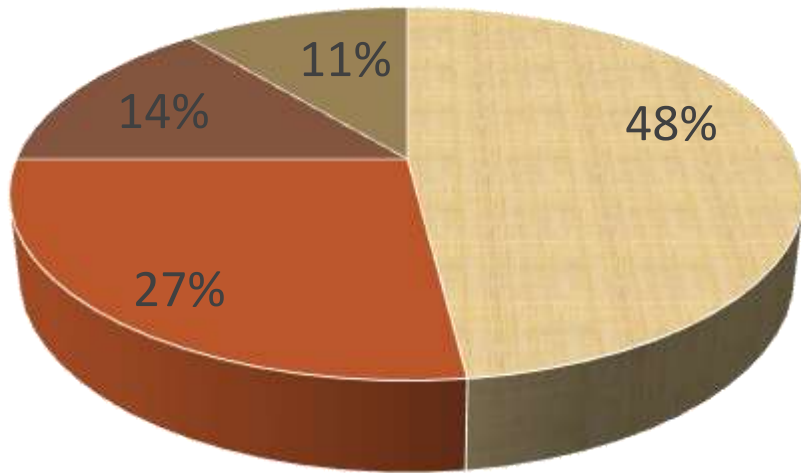
# How to fetch water?

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Methods of water collection	Frequency	Percent
By bicycle	29	22
By motorbike	36	27
By hand	30	23
By hand cart	2	2
Information (missing)	34	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100</b>

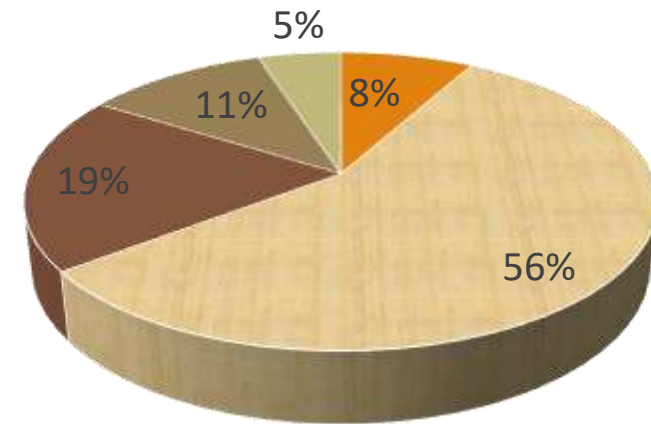
# In case of water shortage?

Who primarily fetch water in case of water shortage



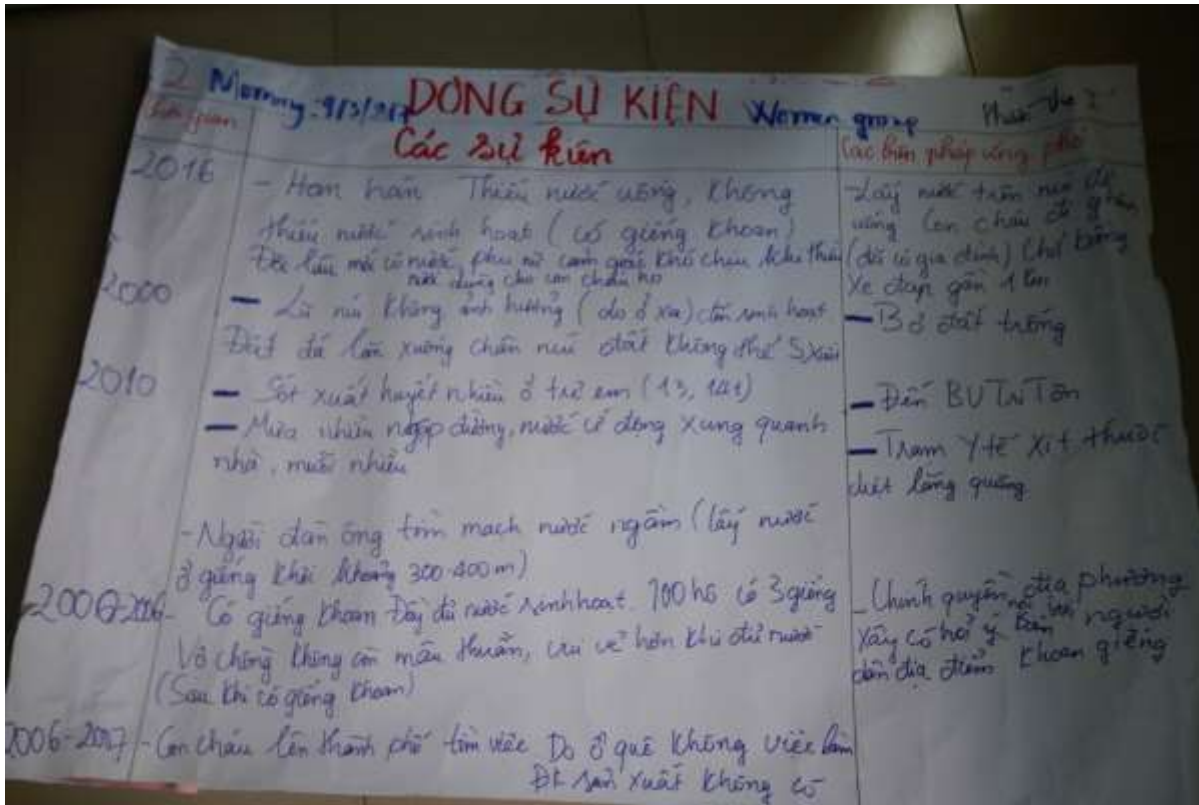
■ Husband ■ Wife ■ Both ■ Son/daughter

Who unpleasantly experience the lack of water



■ Husband ■ Wife  
■ Both ■ All family members  
■ No one in the family

# FGDs findings



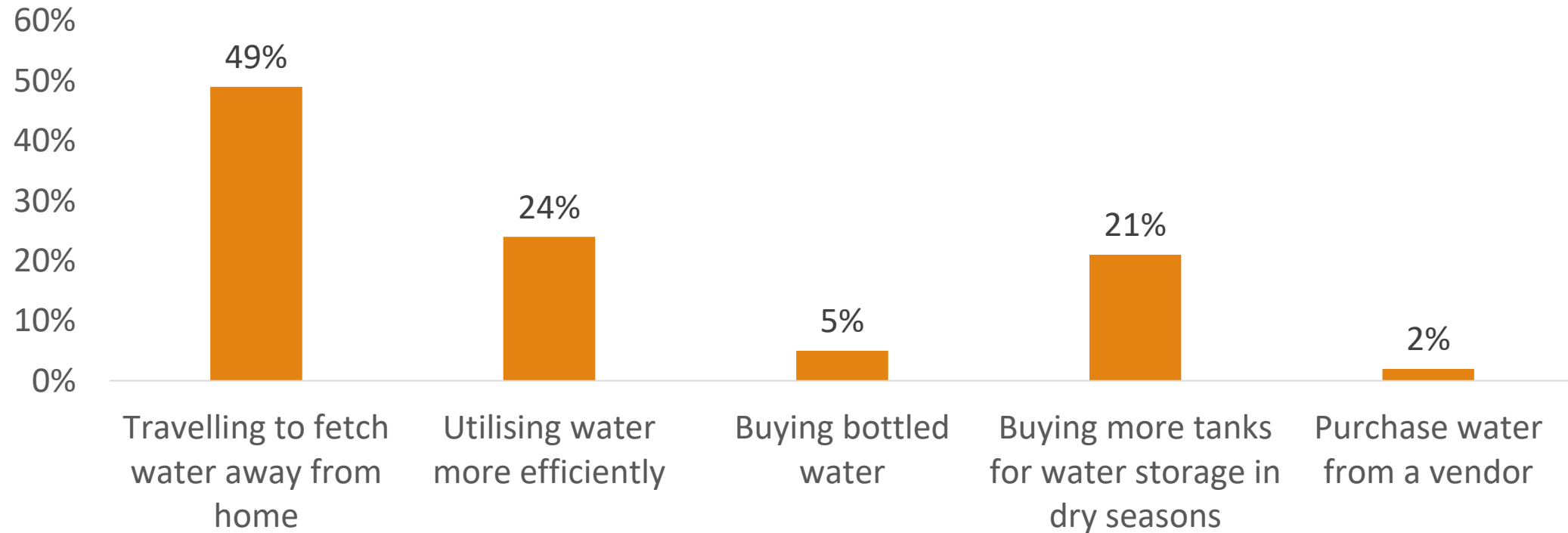
From 1995 to 2000, local people suffered droughts, especially in water shortage in domestic uses. Conflicts between men and women in the family usually appeared; particularly wives were often blamed when the water was not available at home.

(PRA's Timeline, 2016)

# Solutions of water needs of household

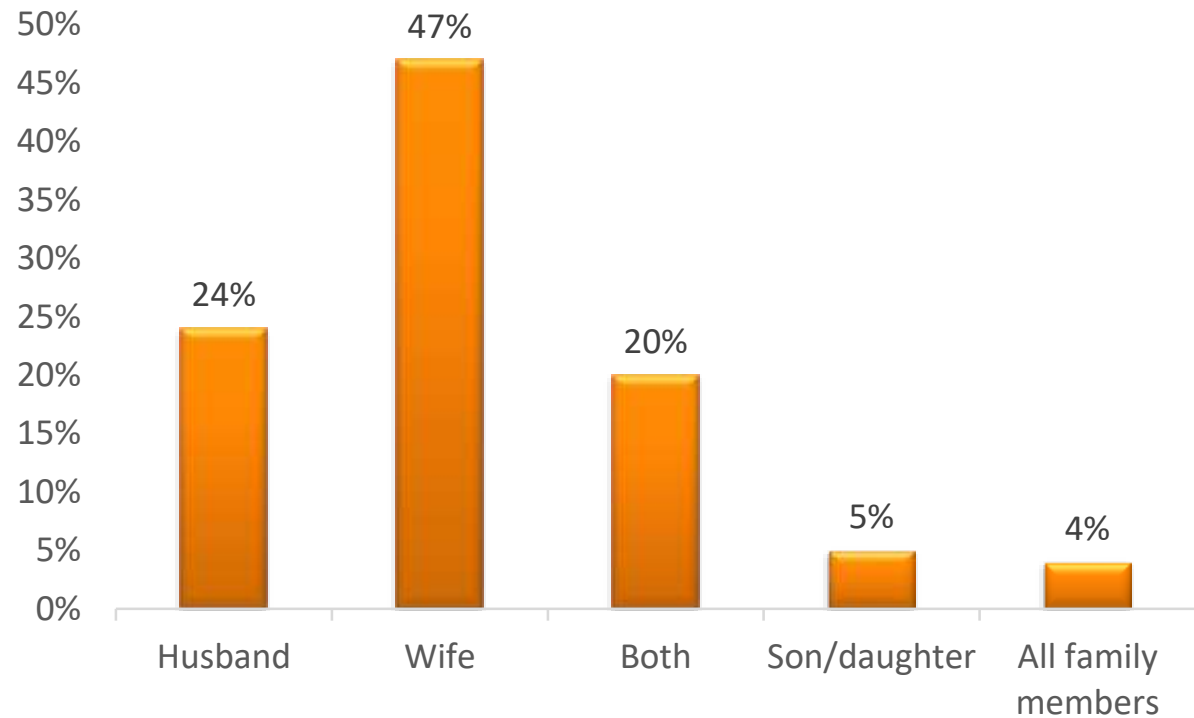
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## Priopritized solutions for the lack of water

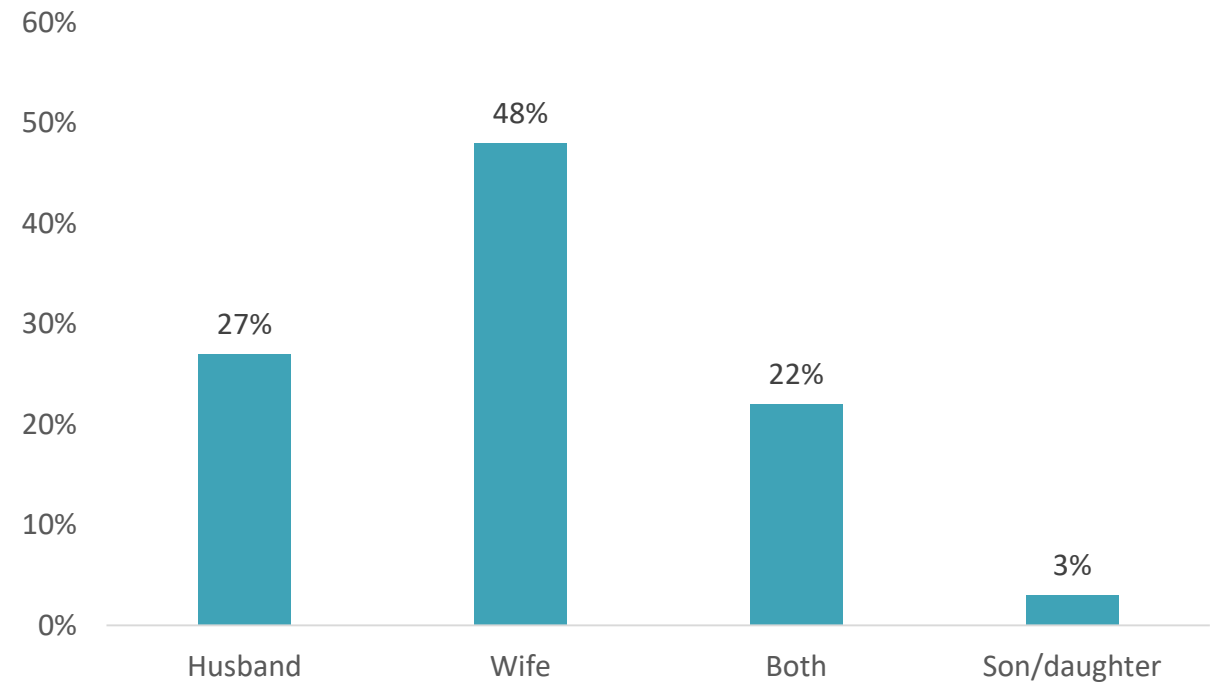


# Who find and who solve water-related problems?

## Who primarily identify water pollution?



## Who give solutions for water-related problems?





# Conclusion

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- > 80% women undertake household and farm tasks
- Clear gender division in water collection, use and management.
  - + Who collect water?
  - + Time spent on water fetching
- Water-related problems and solutions (females are more sensitive than males)

**THANK YOU!**

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect against the white background.