Barriers to Implementing COVID 19 Containment Measures
How Multidimensional Poverty in Indonesia could undermine pandemic containment measures

A lack of reliable access water, coupled with no soap or handwashing facility inside the home, means that poor and marginalised individuals are often unable to effectively and regularly wash their hands.

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Almost 13 percent of respondents reported not having enough containers to store water for more than one day.

One quarter of people surveyed had no place in their house or yard to wash their hands.

Around 13 percent of people surveyed reported not having access to soap for hand washing.

Having to leave the home to fulfil basic human needs such as collecting water or using a toilet, coupled with overcrowding in the home, means that many people in poor and marginalised communities are not able to maintain the recommended physical distance between themselves and others.

Almost one quarter of respondents did not have access to toilet facilities in their own house or yard.

Over one quarter of people surveyed had to collect water from a source outside their home.

Almost nineteen percent of respondents reported their home was too crowded to live comfortably.

It is essential that we understand the ways in which multidimensional poverty makes people especially vulnerable to COVID 19, and unable to take measures to protect themselves. Responses to COVID 19 need to take account of the specific challenges in the context of poverty and deprivation.

The information in this graphic uses data from the Individual Deprivation Measure study, led by The Australian National University in South Sulawesi, Indonesia in 2018. Data are from one district, where 2881 women and men over the age of sixteen years were surveyed.