

In slides that follow:

Black text:

Significant findings, but no WMA effect

Red text:

Weak evidence for WMA effect

Married women: access to assets

~100% wives: household has shamba/ bustani

90%N + 60%S: household has livestock

Independent access for consumption/ sale:

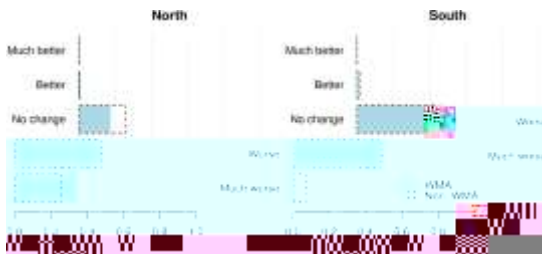
shamba crops : <50% wives

bustani crops : 50% S + 80% N

livestock products : -90% N+ 60% S

Married women: access to land to settle and/or farm

- Increasing problem for most women
- No WMA effect



Married women: access to NRs

non-village water-point water

most women: no change

~25%: access is worse, especially

South women

Poor wives

firewood + construction materials

~50% : increasingly hard to access,

**Negative effect of North WMAs on access to
water
construction materials**

Married women: Income generation

Sale of home produce

North:

~50% sell livestock products

~33% sell crops.

South

~50% sell crops

~33% sell livestock products

Married women: external income

Female HHs, wellbeing and WMAs:

Compared to Male HH, Female HHs have lower

- Livestock holdings
- Land owned / farmed
- Wealth trajectory
- Knowledge of governance
- Wives < FHH < MHH

Married women, wellbeing and WMAs:

positive WMA (BACI) effect on

- % external aid
- overall and in S (not N)
- Very poor (though still < others)
- % Average/ Rich wives engaging in petty vending

Adverse WMA (BACI) effects:

- % South and Poor wives selling cooked foods
- % Selling NTFPs in the North
- % Very poor
- % Poor wives receiving remittances

Adverse effects of WMAs on

- N WMAs: access to water and NTFPs
- crop damage reports WMA > non WMA
- Perceived food security attributed to WMAs,
- wildlife hazard worries WMA > non WMA

Women, wellbeing and WMAs:

WMAs:

Few positive effects on Female HHs/ married women

- o Assets
- o Wealth rank
- o Access
- o Income generation
- o Security
- o Participation

Opportunity to reconsider WMA

- Theories of change
- Delivery of benefits

