

Impact of MUS Intervention on Women's Empowerment in Doti District, Nepal



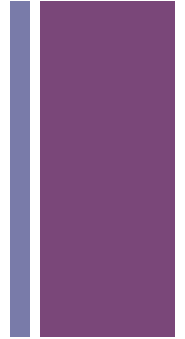
IWMI is a member of the CGIAR Consortium and leads the:



Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems

Emma Karki, IWMI
International MUS Workshop
Kathmandu, 25-26 February 2016

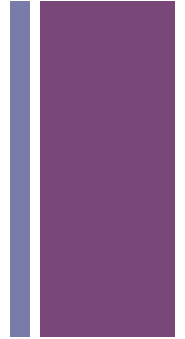
+ Introduction



- Exploring linkages between women's empowerment, access to water technologies and vegetable production and marketing (MAWTW)

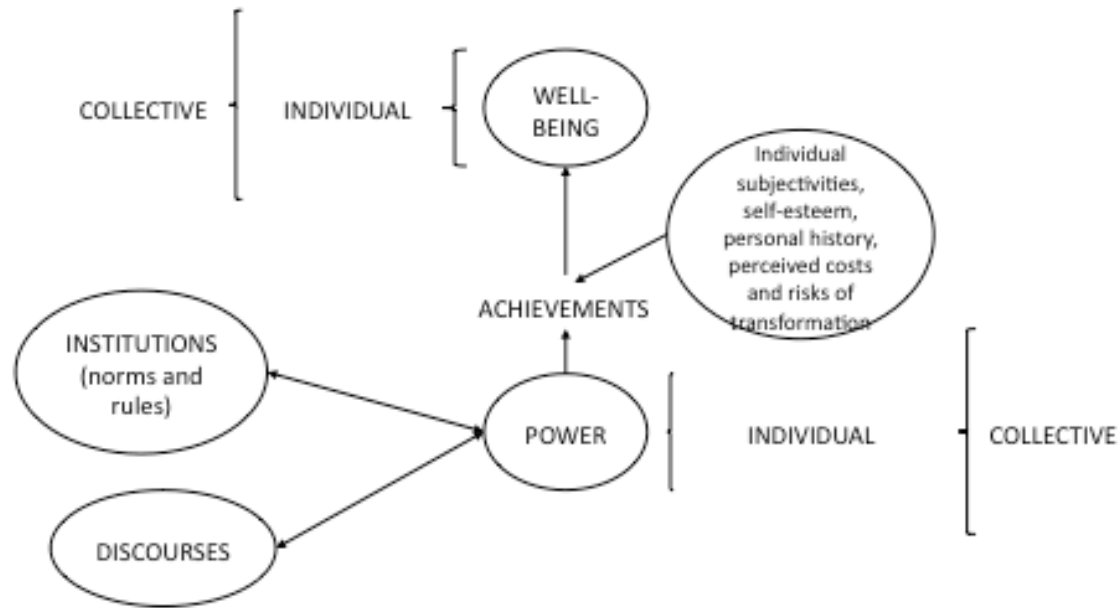
- Research Question
 - ◆ How has the MAWTW intervention increased women's empowerment and influenced the power relations in the household and in the wider community?
 - ◆ Do these changes in power support increased individual and collective well-being?

+ Market Access and Water Technology for Women



- Improve women's access to and utilization of technology to increase agriculture productivity and income
- Increase women's leadership in agriculture and resource politics
- Implemented by iDE along with IWMI, NTAG, Samjhauta Nepal and SAPPROS Nepal
- A total of 10,000 households in Kailali, Doti, Dadeldhura in Far Western Nepal
- MUS, classes on empowerment, nutrition and training on vegetable farming

+ Conceptual Framework



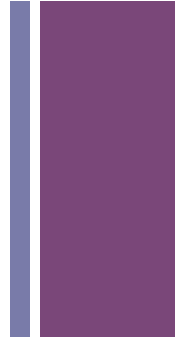
Power Framework (Clement, 2015)
Lukes and Gaventa's Power Cube
Kabeer's concept of Empowerment



INDIA

CHINA

+ Methodology



- Study villages – Panetola and Panebata, Khatiwada VDC, Doti
- Qualitative Research using Participatory Research Appraisal
- Village Mapping, Wealth Ranking, Venn Diagram
- HH interviews, Key Informant interviews and Focus Group Discussions

+ Results

MUS beneficiaries in Panetola and Panebata

Village Name	Total HHs	Male	Female	Dalits	Chettris	Total beneficiaries
Panetola (Sellepani MUS)	16	44	40	0	16	84
Panebata (Kharukhola MUS)	16	50	64	3	13	114

+ Improved water access



Thai jar



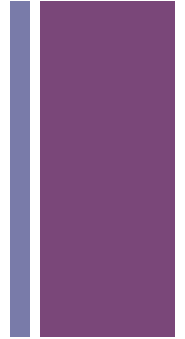
Communal Taps

+ Water Access

- Improved drinking water access
- Communal taps shared by 6-8 hh
- Many have private pipes
- Natural ponds for irrigation



+ Women in Agriculture in Panetola and Panebata



- Many female headed households due to high rate of male out migration
- Farmers group managed by women
- Many women growing and selling vegetables prior MAWTW
- Income spent on children's education, buying basic household supplies
- Vegetables sold in Depail, Silgadi, Rajpur
- Collection center not in use



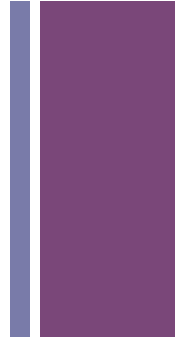
View from
Khatiwada
VDC

+ Women's Empowerment



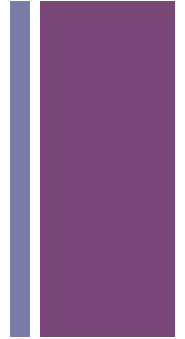
- Women manage community groups providing credit and savings facility
- Income generated from selling vegetables kept by the women
- Greater participation in community meetings
- Women make decisions regarding children's education, farming
- Participation in nutrition and empowerment classes by young mothers
- Female headed households more independent
- Collective action – alcohol ban

+ Discussion



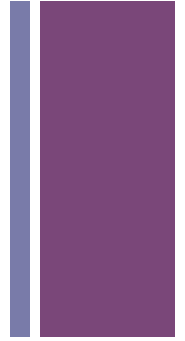
- MUS only provides water to some members of the community
- MUS recently installed, will it be sustainable?
- Vegetable farming – mostly done by women, prior to MAWTW
- Market Access – nearest market an hour away on foot, men too embarrassed to go sell vegetables
- Women still rely on men for book keeping; women not educated
- The village elders, mostly men, are consulted to resolve disputes

+ Conclusion



- Improved drinking water access, increased food security
- Training programme – nutrition, empowerment classes, vegetable farming
- Women's empowerment - outside interventions and male out migration have led to a gradual shift
- Lack of education hindering women
- Market access is a concern

+ Recommendations



- Integrated training programmes focused on empowerment
- Market Access – Collection center usage
- MUS – wider coverage in the villages



Thank you!