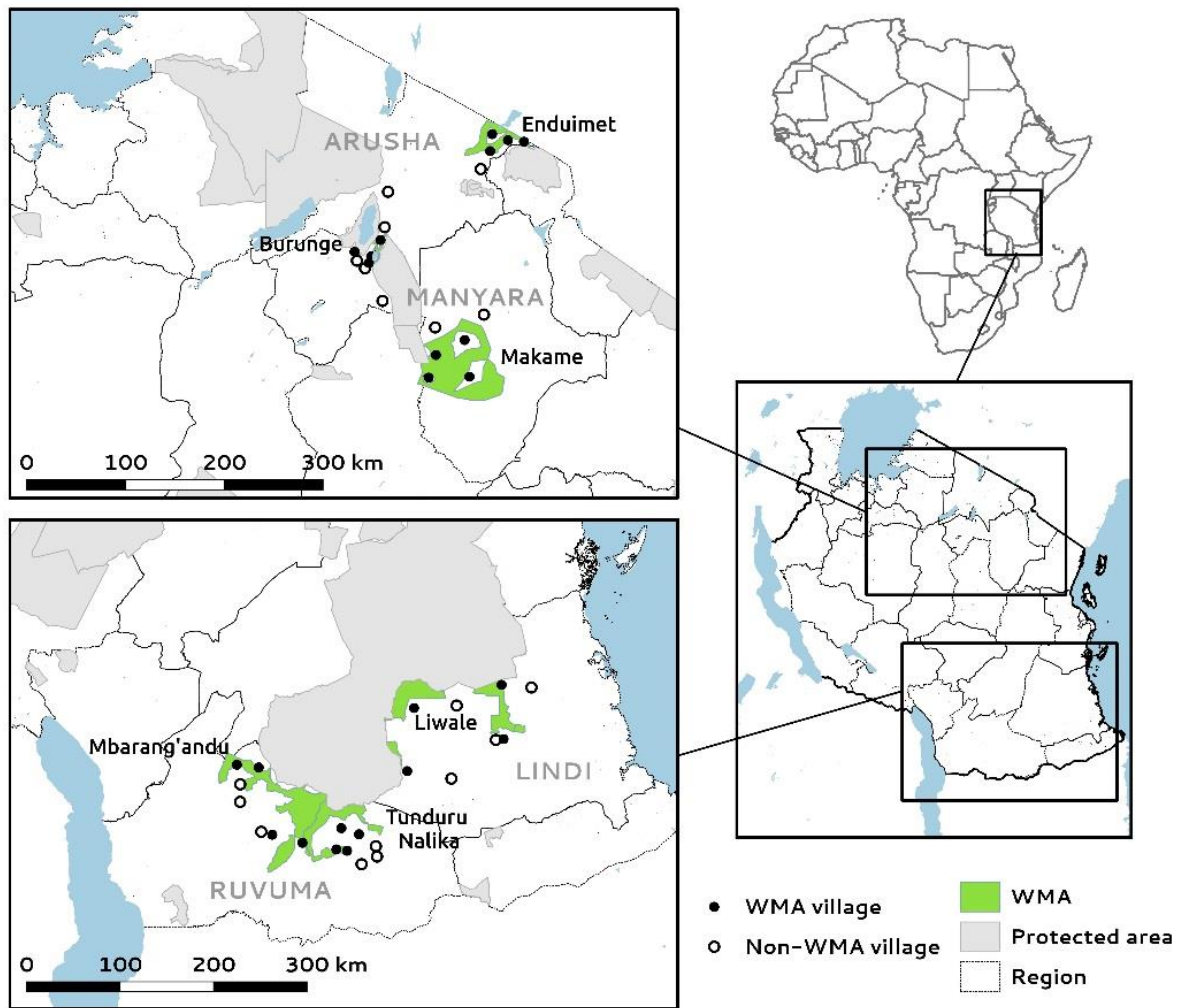
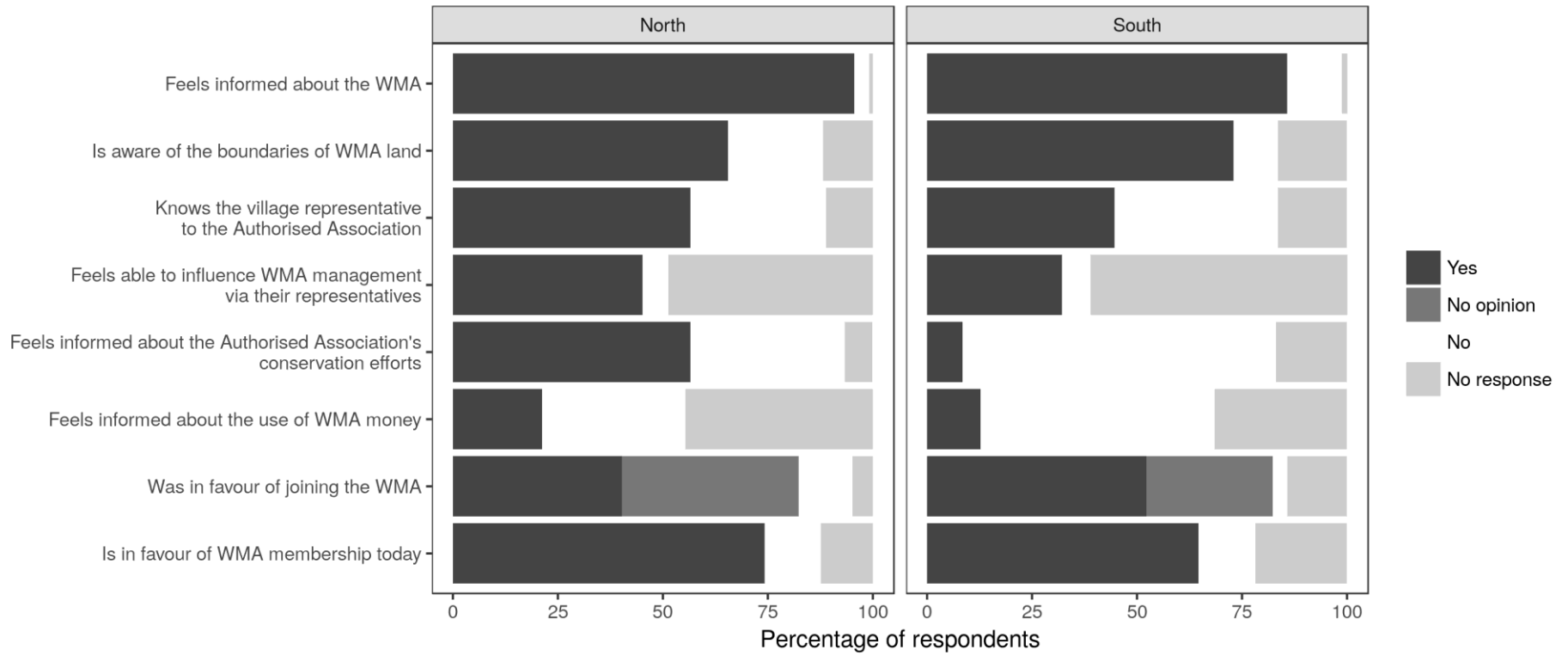


**Fig.1**



**Fig.2**



**Fig.3**

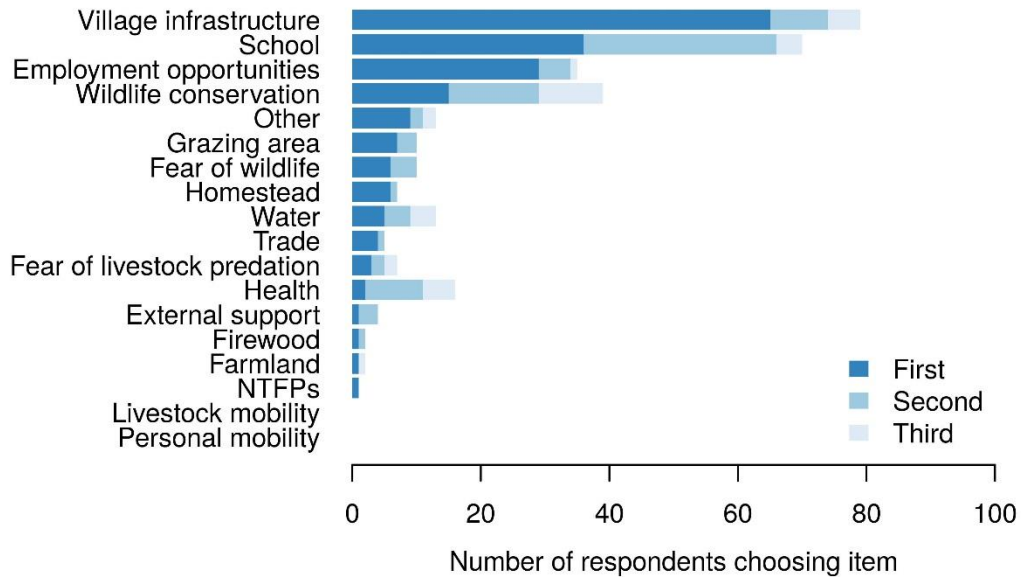
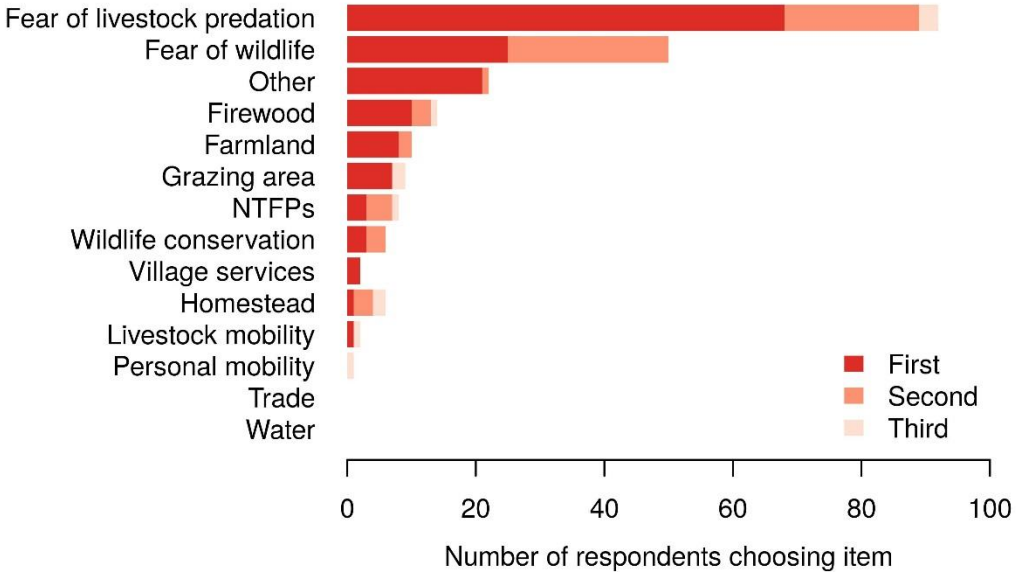
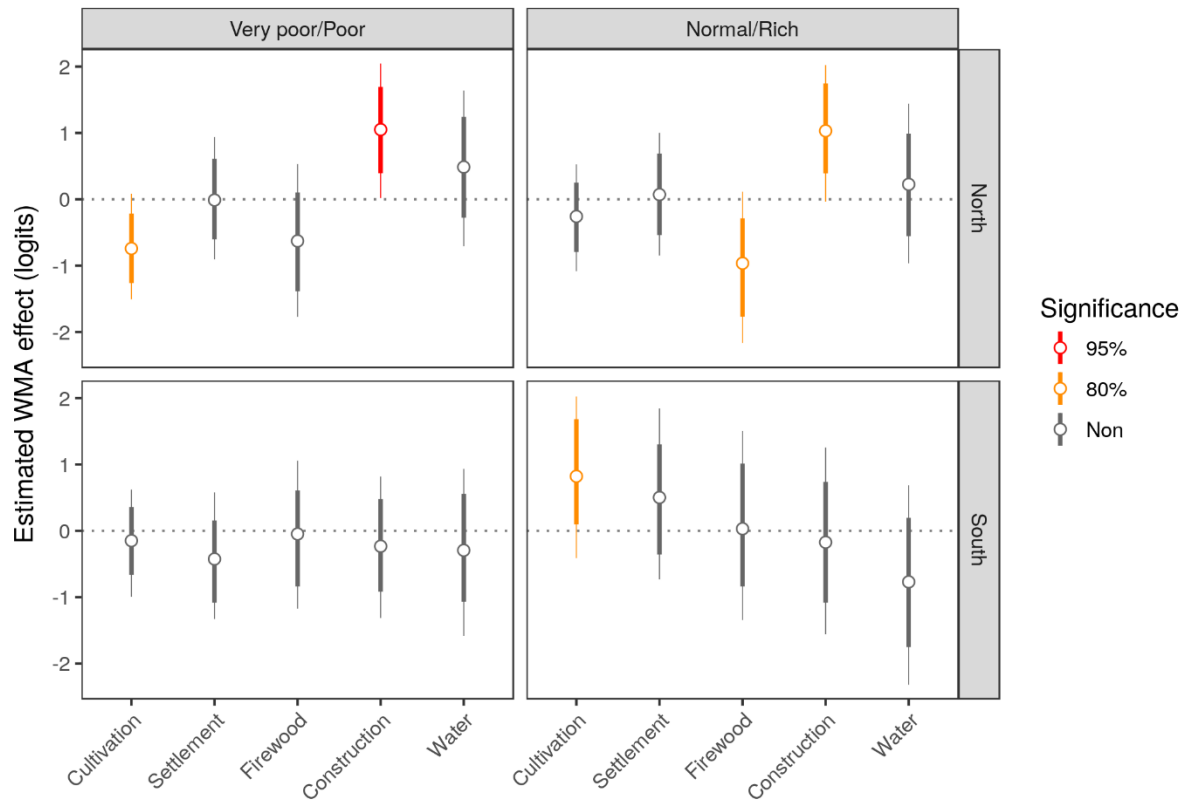
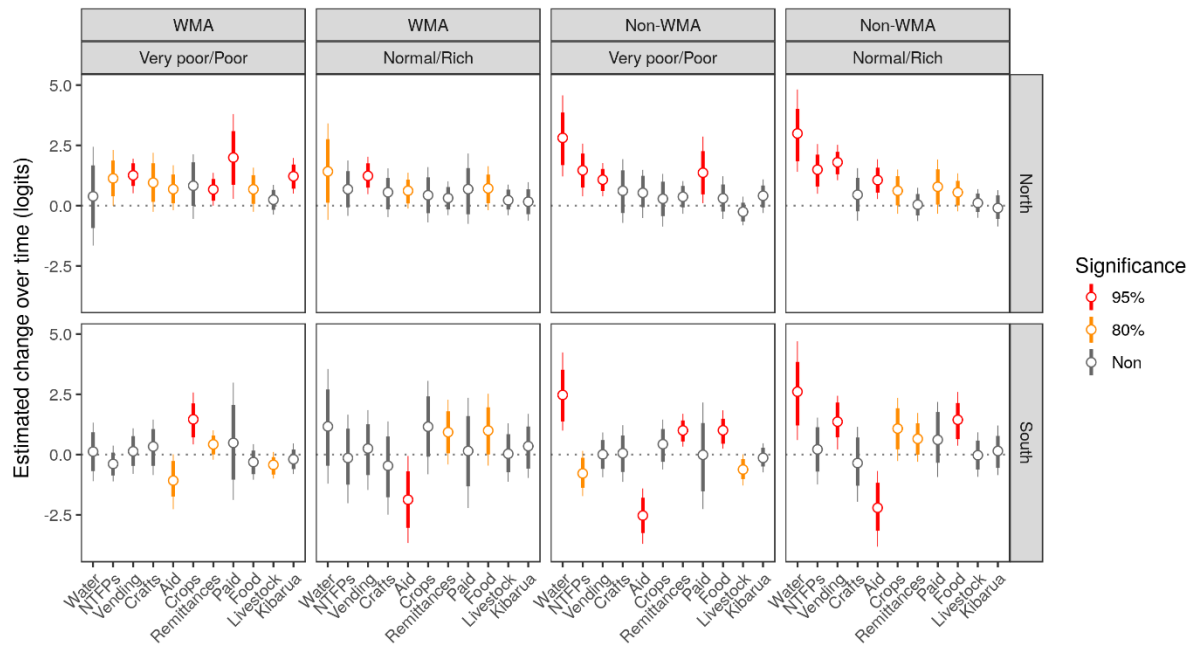


Fig.4

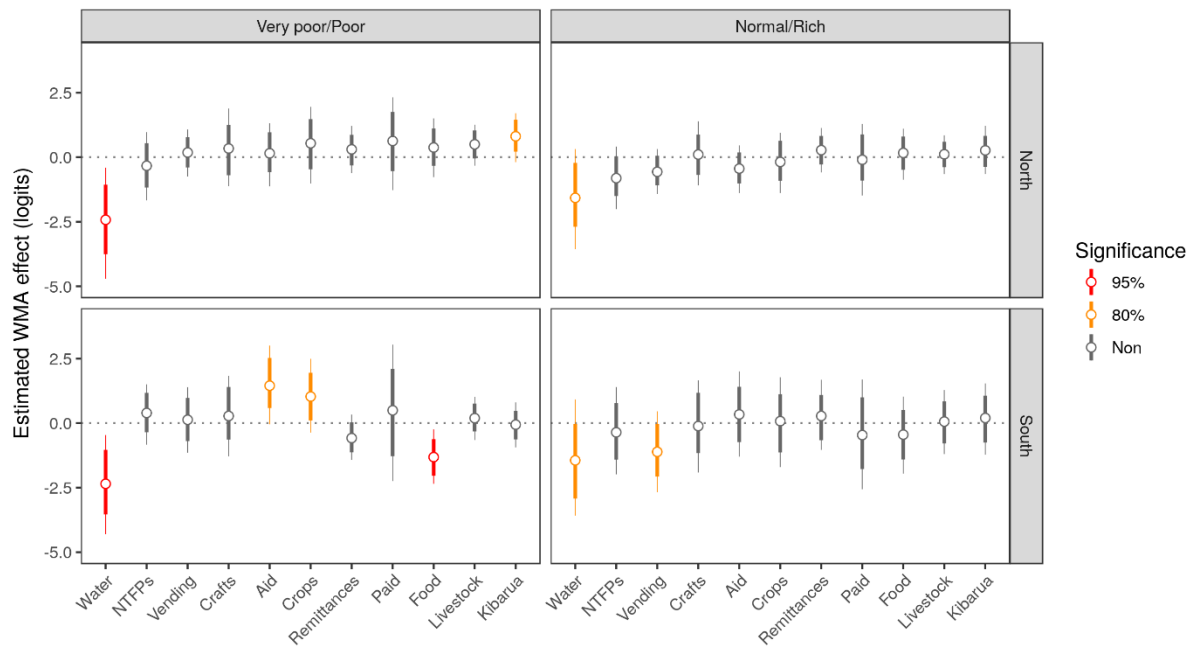




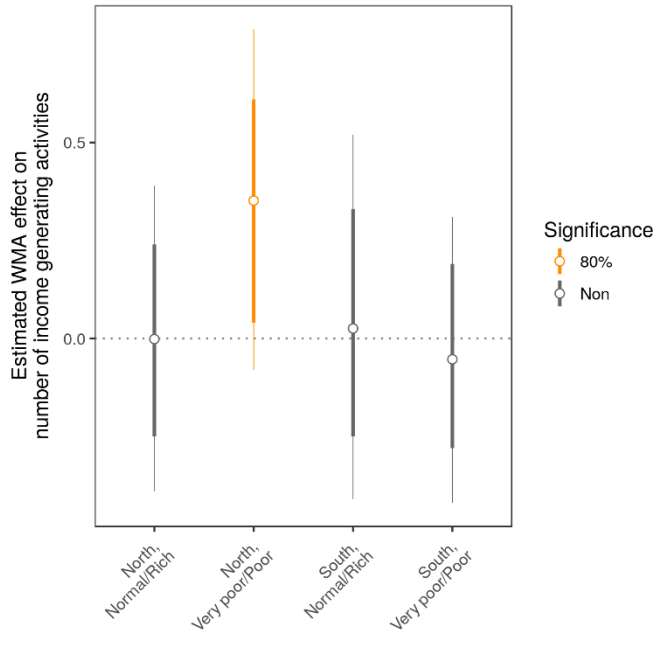
**Fig 5**



**Fig.6**

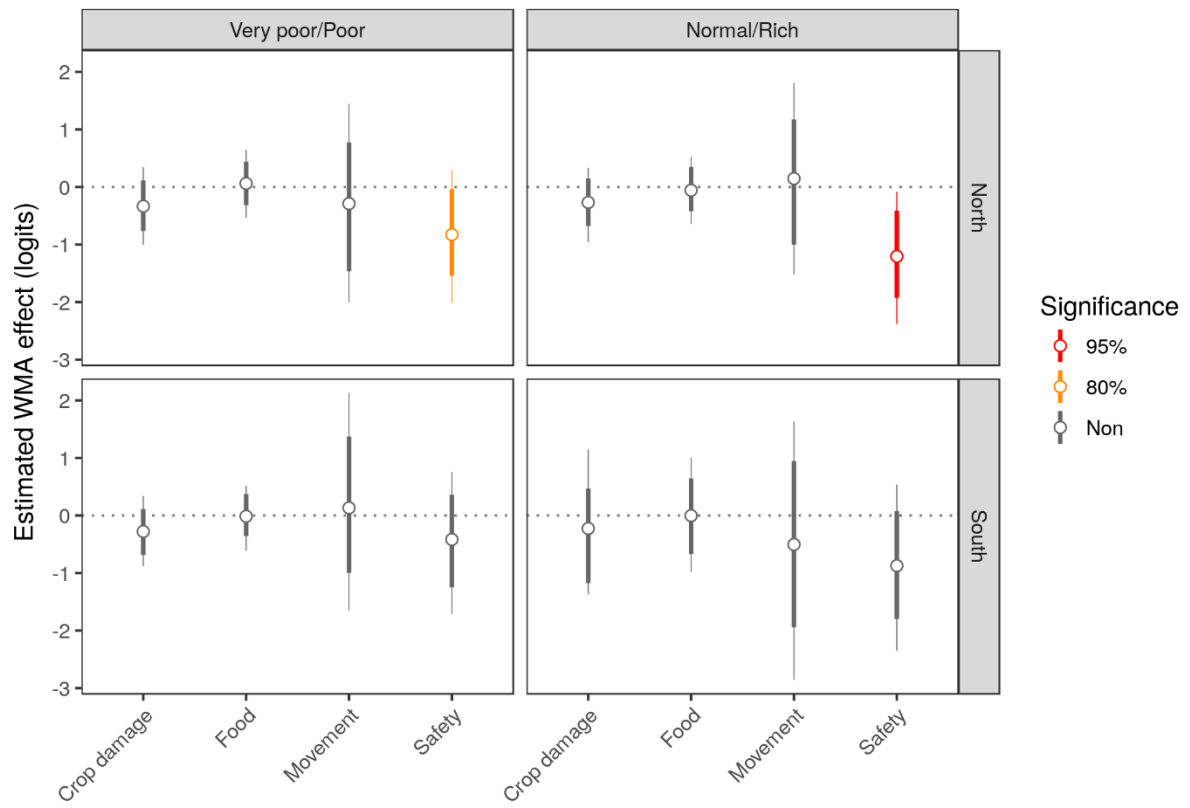


**Fig 7**



**Fig.8**





**Fig.9**

## List of Figures

**Figure 1:** Map of study areas, reproduced with permission from <https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata201887>. Circle symbols indicate the approximate location of our study villages, with closed symbols indicating those which are part of a WMA and open symbols indicating matched non-WMA villages. Grey shaded areas show the boundaries of the land managed by WMAs included in our study. Hatched areas show the boundaries of National Parks, Game Reserves and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

**Figure 2:** Wives' knowledge of WMA extent, personnel, work and revenues, perception of WMA membership, and their ability to influence the Authorized Association.

**Figure 3:** Perceived benefits of WMAs.

**Figure 4:** Perceived costs of WMAs.

**Figure 5:** WMA impacts on married women's access to natural resources, disaggregated by region and by pooled wealth group. Thick and thin lines show 80% and 95% credible intervals around means respectively. Effects traditionally considered statistically significant (where 95% confidence intervals (CIs) do not overlap zero) display in red; weaker evidence for an effect (where 80% CIs do not overlap zero) in orange. Negative outcomes (below the zero line) indicate WMAs are associated with a worse outcome.

**Figure 6:** Change of income-generating activities through time, disaggregated by region, by pooled wealth group, and by WMA/non-WMA status.

**Figure 7:** WMA effect on married women's income-generating activities, disaggregated by region and by pooled wealth group.

**Figure 8:** WMA effect on number of income-generating activities.

**Figure 9:** WMA effect on dimensions of food and physical security, disaggregated by region and wealth.