



Introduction

Marginalized populations face greater climate risks due to location, poverty, and weak institutions, with environmental and social stressors worsening their vulnerability. Rising temperatures, extreme weather, and resource depletion disproportionately affect these communities, while limited access to financial, social, and governmental support further hinders their ability to adapt and recover. Addressing these challenges requires targeted interventions and policy reforms to build resilience.

Key findings

- Rural and coastal communities experience extreme weather, displacement and livelihood loss.
- Scarce resources, uncertain land tenure, and volatile markets hinder adaptation and recovery.
- Women are more vulnerable to climate impacts due to lack of land ownership, limited decision-making power and caregiving responsibilities.
- Climate change worsens health issues, especially for those with poor healthcare access.
- Weak governance and poor policies limit resilience efforts.

Policy suggestions

- Governments must create emergency plans and train at-risk communities.
- Policies should improve women's access to land, resources and financial aid.
- Stronger institutional coordination will improve climate resilience.
- Expanding healthcare access will reduce climate-related health impacts.
- Promoting alternative incomes and climate-smart farming will enhance stability.



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