



Introduction

Women in LMICs face disproportionate climate risks due to systemic gender inequalities. Limited access to land, finance, and decision-making hinders their ability to adapt effectively in agriculture. Addressing these challenges requires policies that secure land tenure, promote climate-smart agriculture (CSA), and ensure women's inclusion in decision-making.

Key findings

- Gender-responsive interventions in climate-smart agriculture, governance and land rights show potential but face enforcement gaps.
- Governance barriers and cultural norms limit women's ability to adapt to climate change.
- Women often experience increased workloads due to climate-induced migration of men.
- Limited access to technology and infrastructure restricts women's abilities to incorporate climate adaptation strategies.
- Financial exclusion and lack of access to credit reduce women's resilience to climate shocks.

Policy suggestions

- Implement equitable land reforms with strict enforcement of women's land ownership rights and tenure security.
- Expand training and support for women-led cooperatives.
- Provide gender-responsive financial products and safety nets.
- Establish quotas and leadership programs to increase women's representation in governance.
- Train and build capacities of women for farm management with CSA.



References:

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