



Introduction

Women in remote, rural areas play a crucial role in climate adaptation by using and passing on traditional ecological knowledge. However, systemic barriers such as limited access to land, water and financial resources hinder their ability to use these climate resilient practices consistently. Gender inequities in decision-making further exacerbate their vulnerabilities, reducing their capacities to mitigate climate effects.

Addressing these challenges requires targeted policy actions to enhance resource access, preserve indigenous knowledge, and integrate women into governance structures.

Key findings

1. Women employ traditional agroecological practices to enhance food security and biodiversity.
2. Traditional water management techniques (e.g., rainwater harvesting, boreholes) support livelihoods during climate stress.
3. Limited access to land, financial resources and decision-making weakens climate adaptation efforts of women.
4. Market-driven agriculture threatens traditional knowledge and food security.

Policy suggestions

1. Ensure gender-equitable access to land, water and agricultural resources.
2. Support documentation and conservation of traditional ecological knowledge.
3. Provide tools like mechanized plows or fuel-efficient stoves and financial aid, such as microloans, to ease workloads.
4. Increase women's representation in climate and agricultural decision-making.
5. Facilitate access to climate-resilient agricultural inputs and income diversification programs.



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