



Introduction

In most LMICs, women disproportionately bear the impacts of climate change due to entrenched gender inequalities.

Cultural gender norms and patriarchal structures restrict their access to resources and decision making power. This leads to limited capacities to adapt to climate change and exacerbation of their vulnerabilities.

Key findings

1. Women, despite constituting over 60% of the agricultural workforce in Sub-Saharan Africa, lack secure land tenure and resources.
2. In Sub-Saharan Africa and many LMICs, limited access to training and decision-making slows down women's adoption of agricultural technologies.
3. Cultural norms, out-migration of men and additional responsibilities worsen time poverty, safety risks, and health vulnerabilities.
4. Food shortages and climate migration amplify these impacts, increasing GBV and health risks like anaemia and maternal mortality.

Policy suggestions

1. Equip women farmers with access to gender-responsive technologies, secure land tenure and inclusive decision-making processes.
2. Strengthen institutional support by offering targeted training programs, leadership development opportunities and access to cooperatives for resource sharing.
3. Implement programs like India's MGNREGA by addressing delayed payments and increasing work availability to reduce migration during droughts.



References:

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