
Women and climate change impacts in Uganda: A review article

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Abstract Climate change becomes the universally a major challenge facing humanity. The effects occur at global, regional, and local levels. It threatens the community, but not equally because women have limitations to access alternative resources such as movement to cities, jobs, and services. The climate change has impacted to women which increased in the levels of drought, death of livestock, scarcity of traditional food sources and water shortage in Uganda. There are decreased in crop production, loss of biodiversity, and solid fuels as firewood and charcoal for domestic use. Environmental degradation and human mobility are increased the availability of freshwater sources is reduced. There are also increased in wildfires, outbreaks of infectious diseases, climate-related displacements, armed conflicts, child marriages, human trafficking, epidemics, and gender-based violence. The quality of water for household use is reduced. The study showed that Ugandan women face different challenges from men because their societal roles have been constructed differently. Women in rural areas are depending mainly on natural resources more than men, therefore, they are more vulnerable to climate change. On other hand, women face socio-economic and political barriers and this makes them more susceptible and vulnerable to disasters. The study is emphasized the need for the development of robust support systems to cushion rural women from the vulnerable effects of climate change.

Keywords: Climate Change impacts, Women, Uganda

Introduction

Climate change is being known as a global crisis (UN, Women watch). The effects occur at global, regional, and local levels. It affects socio-economic systems that support human development amidst increasing global population projected to reach nine billion by 2045 (Kamuntu, 2015). United Nations Population Fund International Conference on Population and Development (Bernstein *et al.*, 2007) recorded that the world is struggling to reckon with the basic human necessities of a thriving population as a result of disruptions by climate change which reduces goods and services derived from ecosystems. This has majorly affected sectors

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the heavy pour. Flooding has made difficult for women to get the swamps and to obtain these materials (IA)

The women in Uganda have traditional coping and adaptive practices

Women's practices are included a strengthening local social manage climate change risks. The actions contain mechanisms of risk management. The connection between women and livelihood is revealed very strong and contained strong directly implications for sustainability and using the natural resources efficiently. The women have activated several means of conserving natural resources such as diver income, reforestation and planting trees in a home garden, and using modern irrigation for watering efficiency. Diversification of their crops is to alternate livelihoods and generate income during a drought season. They improve their ability to expand their farms. Diversifying can provide an opportunity to earn additional income such as food processing and dairy product (Wan *et al.*, 2016).

Conclusion remarks

Climate change significantly has increased the drought, numbers of livestock, and shortage of water. At the same time, increased reduction in food sources and crop production. Women are increasingly being noticed as more vulnerable than men to the impacts of climate change.

What is important for the strategy of women to adopt climate change in Uganda requires to encourage women to improve their ability to expand their farms and diversify their crops as well as to go into alternate livelihoods. Development and improve women's access to assets and finances loans and fair distribution of resources are involved. Educated women are created their own businesses and entrepreneurship in rural areas This enables women to access appropriate information technology, skills, and infrastructures like fertilizer and machines.

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