Gender and climate change adaptation in livestock production in Tunisia

- Both men and women are negatively affected by rangeland degradation and lack of water.
- Women are additionally disadvantaged by drought-mitigation strategies related to rangeland degradation which only target men.
- Our findings reveal that women are more involved in rangeland grazing than is generally believed in practitioner and policy circles, and in different ways than men. Women practice grazing closer to homes and do not stay overnight in distant locations. Accepting this participation in rangelands use is a necessary first step to enable women to benefit and participate in rangeland-related decisions and projects.
- Women’s involvement and opinions are important to be considered for the sustainable and equitable use of rangelands and reaping benefits from related interventions.