

Gender & knowledge

Complementary ways of knowing

Although men and women share knowledge, they also hold distinct knowledge sets relating to differing and complementary roles in society and in food harvesting and production. Women have their own areas of expertise and their own modes of knowledge transmission. Their knowledge is vital for sustaining community livelihoods, values and well-being.

Differences between women and men, for example with respect to resource access and decision-making, can create patterns of gender-specific vulnerability in the face of social, environmental or climate change. Gender-specific vulnerabilities and knowledge need to be considered in adaptation planning.



MAASAI WOMEN monitor their cows' milk to know if it is time to move to new pastures.



© Abdelrahman Hassanein / Shutterstock.com

IN NICARAGUA Mayangna women do most of the fishing in summer primarily using handheld lines and fish hooks, while men fish in winter using other techniques.

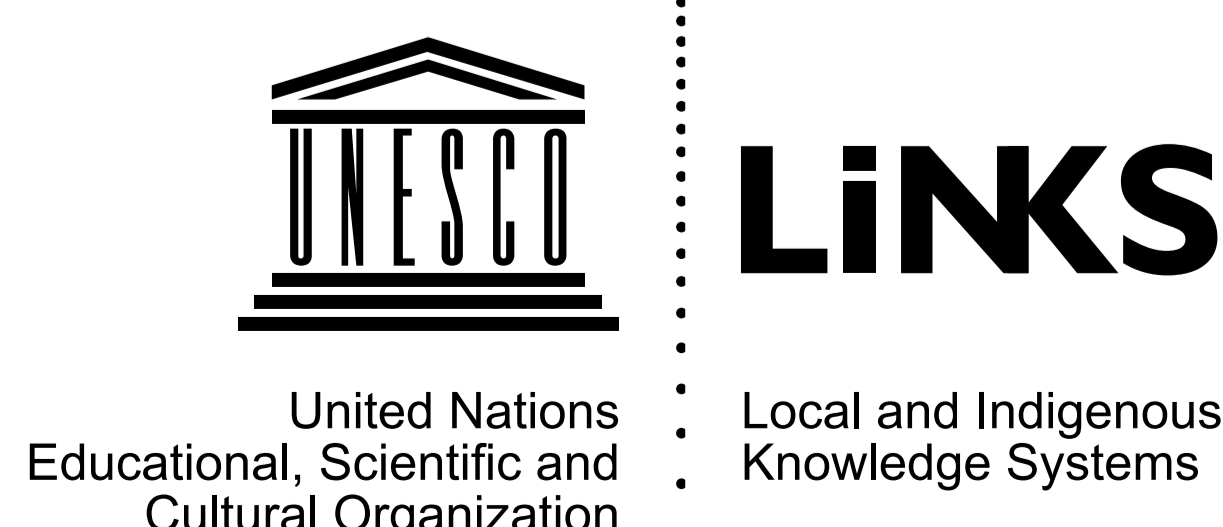


© Menuka Scetbon-Didi

INUIT WOMEN often assume the important role of processing seal meat and skins.



© Douglas Nakashima



With the support of

