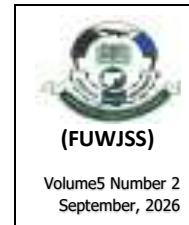


CLIMATE-INDUCED INSECURITY, MASCULINITY AND FEMINIZATION OF ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITIES IN NIGERIA'S LAKE CHAD BASIN

Shadrach Adams Brandford

Social Sciences Unit, Department of General Studies,
Federal Polytechnic Bali, Taraba State, Nigeria
Email: belsemen808@gmail.com
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9383-7170>



Johnson U. Agbo

Department Political Science
Federal University Wukari, Taraba State, Nigeria

John Moses Maikomo

Department of Political Science
Taraba State University Jalingo, Taraba State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study examines how climate-induced insecurity is eroding the economic and social power of male-breadwinners in Nigeria's Lake Chad Basin; thereby reshaping gender identities and undermining economic and social rights. Drawing on mixed-methods research across three Local Government Areas: Monguno, Marte and Kukawa/Baga in Borno State, Nigeria, the study combines 400 household surveys with 20 in-depth interviews to analyze the intersection of climate-induced insecurity and masculinity. Findings reveal a measurable fracture of the male-breadwinner identity, with 63% of respondents perceiving its collapse. Logistic regression shows that age and education significantly shape these perceptions, while gender does not. However, the lived experience of livelihood collapse is deeply gendered: women are significantly more likely to assume increased economic responsibilities without corresponding decision-making authority. The study conceptualizes this pattern as "feminization of responsibility without feminization of authority," reflecting a structural gender imbalance. Situating these findings within the framework of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the study concludes that the erosion of livelihoods for male-breadwinners constitutes violations of the rights to work, adequate standard of living, and social security, while also reinforcing gender inequality. The study recommends a rights-based approach to livelihood recovery that integrates gender-transformative strategies and masculinity re-engagement, while acknowledging constraints of state capacity in conflict-affected settings.

Keywords: Masculinity, livelihood, climate change, Lake Chad Basin, gender inequality

Introduction

In the Lake Chad Basin, the convergence of climate change, violent conflict, and mass displacement has generated a profound crisis of livelihoods with far-reaching implications for gender identity, social relations, and human rights. The lake's contraction by over 90 percent since the 1960s has devastated fishing economies, while erratic rainfall and desertification have undermined agriculture. At the same time, the Boko Haram insurgency has disrupted trade networks, destroyed productive assets, and displaced millions (Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 2022; Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), 2022; UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), 2024). For men in particular, whose social roles have been closely tied to provisioning as fishermen, farmers, herders, and traders, livelihood collapse has destabilized established forms of masculine identity (Connell, 2005; Enloe, 2019; Morrell & Jewkes, 2023). Emerging scholarship conceptualizes such conditions as crisis masculinities, situations in which men's economic roles erode more rapidly than the social norms that define masculine authority, producing tensions that are experienced as shame, frustration, and, in some cases, conflict (Cornwall & Lindisfarne, 2022; Kehler & Shefer, 2022; Ratele, 2021). Despite these advances, the human rights dimensions of such transformations remain insufficiently theorized. In particular, the erosion of livelihoods in climate-affected, conflict-prone regions has rarely been systematically analyzed through the normative framework of economic and social rights.

The study advances three arguments. First, livelihood collapse in the Lake Chad Basin is associated with conditions consistent with violations of economic and social rights, particularly where state responses fail to provide alternatives (CESCR, 2021; De Schutter, 2022). Second, these transformations are inherently gendered: while men experience provisioning erosion as identity crisis, women assume expanded economic responsibilities without corresponding authority a pattern termed *responsibility without authority* (Chant, 2022; Rao et al., 2023). Third, addressing these dynamics requires a rights-based recovery approach integrating gender-transformative strategies and masculinity re-engagement, while remaining attentive to state capacity constraints.

Economic and Social Rights: Normative Foundations

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing such transformations in rights terms. The Covenant recognizes, *inter alia*, the rights to work (Article 6), to just and favorable conditions of work (Article 7), to social security (Article 9), and to an adequate standard of living

(Article 11), alongside the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of these rights (Article 3). States parties are obligated, under Article 2(1), to take steps individually and through international assistance to achieve the progressive realization of these rights. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) has elaborated the content of these rights through General Comments, emphasizing that the right to work entails access to freely chosen and dignified employment (CESCR, 2005), while the right to an adequate standard of living encompasses not only material sufficiency but conditions of dignity, including access to food, water, and housing (CESCR, 1999; 2002). More recent interpretations recognize the implications of environmental degradation and climate change for rights realization, affirming that states have obligations to prevent livelihood destruction, provide remedies, and ensure participation in decision-making processes (CESCR, 2022).

These normative developments are particularly salient in contexts such as the Lake Chad Basin, where environmental decline and conflict intersect to undermine the material conditions necessary for the realization of economic and social rights. While the principle of progressive realization acknowledges resource constraints, it does not absolve states of responsibility; rather, it requires prioritization of vulnerable populations and the mobilization of maximum available resources (CESCR, 2021; De Schutter, 2022).

A key limitation, however, lies in domestic enforceability. In Nigeria, economic and social rights articulated in Chapter II of the Constitution are non-justiciable, constraining access to judicial remedies despite the country's international obligations. This gap between normative commitment and institutional enforcement remains central to understanding the persistence of rights deficits. Feminist political economy provides a critical lens for examining how these rights deficits are structured along gendered lines. Economic systems are not gender-neutral; they are organized through differentiated access to resources, labour markets, and decision-making power (Elson, 2022; Kabeer, 2021; Razavi, 2022). These structures shape both the distribution of livelihood opportunities and the capacity to respond to economic shocks.

Although not explicitly codified as a standalone right within the ICESCR, the *right to livelihood* has emerged in human rights discourse as an integrative concept encompassing the rights to work, social security, and an adequate standard of living. It reflects the principle that individuals are entitled not merely to survive, but to secure dignified and sustainable means of living (De Schutter, 2022; UN Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty, 2021). Jurisprudence from the African human rights system reinforces this position, linking environmental degradation to violations of socio-economic

rights, as demonstrated in landmark decisions such as *Social and Economic Rights Action Center (SERAC) v. Nigeria* (2001).

In the Lake Chad Basin, the gendered structure of livelihood systems is central to understanding the differentiated impacts of crisis. Male-dominated sectors fishing, farming, herding have borne the brunt of environmental and conflict-related disruption, while women's roles in processing, trading, and household management have expanded under conditions of scarcity (FAO, 2022; UN Women, 2023). However, this expansion of responsibility has not been matched by a redistribution of authority. Instead, existing gender hierarchies persist, producing a pattern in which women shoulder increasing economic burdens without corresponding decision-making power (Chant, 2022; Rao et al., 2023). This disjuncture underscores the importance of analyzing livelihood disruption not only as an economic phenomenon but as a rights issue embedded in gendered power relations. The erosion of livelihoods thus reflects not only material deprivation but a broader failure to ensure equitable access to the conditions necessary for dignified life.

Theoretical Framework

This study is grounded in three interlocking theoretical frameworks that together provide the analytical scaffolding for examining the intersections of climate-induced livelihood collapse, gender identity, and economic and social rights. The first is Connell's (2005) theory of hegemonic masculinity and its extension into the concept of crisis masculinities. Hegemonic masculinity refers to the culturally dominant form of masculine identity, constructed around the capacity to provision households, exercise authority, and control economic resources. Crisis masculinities emerge when the material foundations of this identity erode faster than the social norms that sustain masculine authority, producing shame, social dislocation, and tension between expectations and lived realities (Cornwall & Lindisfarne, 2022; Ratele, 2021). In the Lake Chad Basin, where fishing, farming, and herding have historically underpinned masculine status, environmental degradation and conflict-related displacement have generated precisely these conditions. This framework enables the study to analyze not only economic disruption but its constitutive effects on gender identity and social relations.

The second theoretical lens is the normative framework of economic and social rights as codified in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). This framework treats livelihoods not as discretionary welfare goods but as rights-based entitlements, and obliges states to progressively realize the rights to work (Article 6), just conditions of employment (Article 7), social security (Article 9), and an adequate standard of living (Article 11), with equality between men and women

(Article 3). Recent General Comments from the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have extended this framework to environmental and climate contexts, affirming state obligations to prevent livelihood destruction and ensure meaningful participation in recovery (CESCR, 2022). This framework allows the study to evaluate observed livelihood disruptions against a normative standard, moving beyond description toward accountability.

The third framework is feminist political economy, which provides the analytical tools for examining how economic systems are structured through gendered power relations (Elson, 2022; Kabeer, 2021; Razavi, 2022). This framework foregrounds the differentiated access of men and women to resources, labour markets, and decision-making authority, revealing how crises reproduce and reconfigure rather than simply disrupt gender hierarchies. The concept of *feminization of responsibility without feminization of authority*, inspired by Chant's (2022) work on the feminization of poverty and feminization of anti-poverty programmes, captures the structural pattern whereby women assume expanded economic burdens under conditions of crisis without commensurate gains in agency or decision-making power. Taken together, these three frameworks enable an integrated analysis that is simultaneously empirical, normative, and structural.

Research Methodology

The study draws on mixed-methods research conducted between March and May 2024 across three Local Government Areas in Borno State - Monguno, Marte, and Kukawa/Baga. These sites were selected for their exposure to environmental degradation, insurgency-related displacement, and dependence on climate-sensitive livelihoods. Quantitative data were collected through 400 structured household surveys administered using the Open Data Kit (ODK) platform, while qualitative data were generated through 20 in-depth interviews with displaced persons, community leaders, and cooperative members. Quantitative analysis employed descriptive statistics, chi-square tests, and binary logistic regression using SPSS (Version 26), while qualitative data were analyzed thematically using NVivo. The mixed-methods design enables triangulation between statistical patterns and lived experiences, strengthening both validity and interpretive depth.

The sample reflects the demographic realities of conflict-affected settings: 74.5 percent of respondents were female, a pattern consistent with male out-migration, mortality, and displacement in the region. While this distribution enhances insight into women's experiences of livelihood transformation, it may underrepresent men who are absent due to migration

or insecurity. Accordingly, the findings are interpreted with attention to these limitations. Although geographically confined to the Nigerian segment of the Lake Chad Basin, the study offers analytically transferable insights for other regions experiencing the intersection of climate stress, conflict, and livelihood disruption.

Results/Findings and Discussions

The Fracture and Collapse of the Male-Breadwinner Identity

Survey data reveal a clear and measurable fracture of the male-breadwinner ideal in the Lake Chad Basin. Overall, 63% of respondents agree that the traditional male-provider role is collapsing, indicating a widely shared perception across the study population. Table 1 presents the distribution of this perception across key demographic variables.

Table 1: Perception of Male-Breadwinner Collapse by Demographic Characteristics

Characteristic	n	% Who Agree Ideal is Collapsing	χ^2	p-value
Gender			0.03	0.86
Male	102	62.7%		
Female	298	63.1%		
Age			11.8	0.008
18-25	90	78.9%		
26-35	167	62.3%		
36-45	98	54.1%		
46-55	33	51.5%		
56+	12	50.0%		
Education			15.4	0.001
None	251	68.5%		
Primary	109	59.6%		
Secondary+	40	42.5%		

Source: Field survey, March-May 2024

Gender is not significantly associated with perceived collapse ($\chi^2 = 0.03$, $p = 0.86$), suggesting broad social recognition rather than gender contestation. However, given 74.5% female sample and male out-migration, this non-finding may reflect selection bias rather than consensus.

Age is significantly associated ($\chi^2 = 11.8$, $p = 0.008$): younger respondents (18–25) show highest agreement (78.9%), declining across older cohorts, possibly reflecting generational differences in expectations or exposure, though cross-sectional data preclude causal inference. Education is also significant ($\chi^2 = 15.4$, $p = 0.001$): those without formal education perceive collapse more frequently (68.5% vs. 42.5% with secondary+), possibly reflecting alternative livelihood pathways or interpretive

frameworks, though unobserved factors may contribute. To further examine these relationships, binary logistic regression was conducted (Table 2).

Table 2: Binary Logistic Regression Predicting Perception of Breadwinner Collapse

Predictor	B	SE	OR	95% CI	p-value
Female (ref=Male)	0.05	0.29	1.05	[0.59, 1.86]	0.86
Age (ref=18-25)					0.015
26-35	-0.79	0.32	0.45	[0.24, 0.85]	0.014
36-45	-1.10	0.36	0.33	[0.16, 0.68]	0.002
46-55	-1.22	0.48	0.29	[0.11, 0.75]	0.012
Secondary+ (ref=None)	-0.91	0.35	0.40	[0.20, 0.80]	0.009
Constant	1.33	0.31	3.78		<0.001

N = 400, Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.11$. OR values <1 indicate that the reference category (18-25) has higher odds of perceiving collapse than the comparison group.

The regression confirms gender's non-significance (OR = 1.05, $p = 0.86$), while age and education remain significant. Older cohorts show lower odds of perceiving collapse compared to 18–25; secondary+ education reduces odds (OR = 0.40, $p = 0.009$). The model explains modest variance (Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.11$), suggesting unobserved factors also shape perceptions.

Gendered Experience of Livelihood Collapse

While perceptions of breadwinner collapse do not differ significantly by gender, the lived experience of this transformation is markedly gendered. Table 3 illustrates the distribution of what this study conceptualizes as *feminization of responsibility without feminization authority* the condition in which individuals assume increased economic responsibilities without corresponding decision-making power.

Table 3: Responsibility without Authority by Gender

	n	% Trapped in Responsibility-without-Authority	χ^2	p-value
Gender			38.9	<0.001
Female	298	46.0%		
Male	102	17.6%		
Education			0.9	0.64
None	251	38.6%		
Primary	109	35.8%		
Secondary+	40	30.0%		

Source: Field survey, March-May 2024

The gender asymmetry is pronounced: 46.0% of women versus 17.6% of men report this condition ($\chi^2 = 38.9$, $p < 0.001$). Education does not significantly alter the pattern ($\chi^2 = 0.9$, $p = 0.64$), indicating the authority gap persists across schooling levels. A Spearman correlation ($\rho = -0.31$, $p < 0.001$) confirms a negative relationship between responsibility and authority.

These findings provide quantitative support for existing scholarship on the “feminization of responsibility,” wherein women’s economic contributions expand under conditions of crisis without corresponding shifts in power relations (Chant, 2022; Rao et al., 2023; Sultana, 2021). The persistence of this pattern across educational categories underscores its structural character.

Table 4: Binary Logistic Regression Predicting Responsibility-without-Authority

Predictor	B	OR	95% CI	p-value
Female	1.68	5.36	[2.89, 9.95]	<0.001
Age (continuous)	0.01	1.01	[0.91, 1.11]	0.78
Education (Secondary+)	-0.37	0.69	[0.28, 1.72]	0.22
Constant	-0.91	0.40		0.03

N = 400, Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.21$

Gender emerges as the only significant predictor of this condition. Being female increases the odds more than fivefold ($OR = 5.36$, $p < 0.001$), independent of age and education. The model explains a substantial portion of variance (Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.21$), reinforcing the centrality of gender as a structural determinant of authority within households. This finding is consistent with broader empirical research demonstrating that gender remains a primary predictor of decision-making power, even when controlling for socioeconomic variables (Doss et al., 2022; Twyman et al., 2022).

Qualitative Narratives: The Embodied Experience of Crisis

Quantitative patterns structure the analysis; qualitative narratives illuminate lived experience. Men's accounts express loss of identity, not merely income:

Before the lake dried, men had work; now our wives sell small things and feed the house - Modu, 50, Fisherman, Marte (IDI-03).

A man's respect came from his farm or his boat... now the boats are gone and the land is dry" Fannami, 46, Farmer, Mongonu (IDI-02).

Women's accounts highlight expanded responsibility with persistent exclusion:

We women now sell what men used to sell, but when we decide how to spend it, they say it is not our business" Nana Aisha, 38, Baga, IDP (IDI-07).

My hand holds the money, but the voice still comes out of his mouth" Maimuna, 44, Petty trader, Mongonu (IDI-10).

The following narrative encapsulates this dynamic:

My husband's canoe was our pride... Today I pay school fees and buy food, yet the village council still calls him 'household head.' The boat is ash, the taboo remains- Amina, 34, displaced fish-trader, Kukawa (IDI-14)

This account reflects a broader structural pattern in which the material foundations of male authority have eroded, while symbolic and institutional norms remain intact. The result is a condition in which both men and women experience forms of constraint: men confront the loss of socially valued roles, while women bear increased responsibilities without commensurate recognition or authority. This resonates with Sultana's (2021) analysis of patriarchal persistence under crisis: disruptions simultaneously destabilize and reproduce gender hierarchies. Livelihood collapse is thus not merely economic but a reconfiguration of social relations mediated through entrenched norms.

Economic and Social Rights Violations: The Lake Chad Case

Article 6 of the ICESCR recognizes the right to work as opportunity to gain a living through freely chosen employment; Article 7 guarantees just and favourable conditions (CESCR, 2005). In the Lake Chad Basin, fishing, farming, and herding collapse has deprived large segments of viable subsistence means. As Section 3 demonstrates, 63% of respondents perceive erosion of traditional provisioning roles, reflecting widespread livelihood disruption. The absence of alternative employment pathways, vocational support, or livelihood reconstruction suggests conditions consistent with failure to progressively realize the right to work (CESCR, 2021; De Schutter, 2022). The gendered dimensions are significant. Livelihood losses concentrate in male-dominated sectors, eroding men's economic roles, while women's participation in informal, precarious activities expands without institutional support. Displaced populations increasingly engage in survival-based labour lacking income security, workplace protections, or social benefits implicating Article 7 guarantees (CESCR, 2017). While state capacity is constrained by insecurity and fiscal limitations, the obligation of progressive realization requires directing available resources toward restoring work access for the most affected.

The Right to an Adequate Standard of Living and Social Security (Articles 9, 11)

Article 11 guarantees adequate standard of living including food, water, housing, and continuous improvement of conditions; Article 9 recognizes social security against income loss (CESCR, 1999; 2002; 2007). In the Lake Chad Basin, widespread food insecurity, displacement, and limited basic services reflect systemic deficits. The destruction of livelihoods has directly undermined household capacity to secure food and maintain stable conditions, while humanitarian responses remain insufficient for long-term needs (FAO, 2022; UNOCHA, 2024). Women disproportionately assume responsibility for household survival food provisioning, water securing, resource management without matching decision-making authority. This imbalance reflects structural rights deprivation: capacity to meet basic needs is constrained not only by scarcity but by unequal power relations (Chant, 2022; Rao et al., 2023). The time and labour required for household sustenance under scarcity constitute unrecognized work that Article 11 must be interpreted to address in conjunction with gender equality obligations.

Nigeria's social protection coverage remains limited, particularly for informal sector workers who constitute the regional majority (ILO, 2022; World Bank, 2023). The absence of unemployment support, income transfers, or accessible health coverage reflects under-fulfilment of Article 9. These gaps reinforce gender inequality: women's expanded economic roles remain concentrated in low-income, informal activities without protection. Social protection systems must adapt to climate-induced transformations, providing relief and sustainable recovery pathways (De Schutter, 2022; Knox, 2023), a requirement the current system fails to meet.

Political Economy Constraints and State Responsibility

An exclusive focus on rights violations risks overlooking the structural constraints facing the Nigerian state. A more balanced analysis recognizes that the realization of economic and social rights in the Lake Chad Basin is shaped by intersecting political and economic factors. First, territorial insecurity limits state presence in parts of Borno State, constraining the delivery of services and protection. Second, fiscal pressures including high debt servicing obligations restrict public spending capacity. Third, governance challenges, including corruption and elite capture, affect the allocation and effectiveness of resources intended for recovery and adaptation. Finally, the long-term effects of structural adjustment policies have weakened institutional capacity and reduced the scope of social protection systems. These factors do not negate state obligations but contextualize them. Under the ICESCR framework, states are required to utilize maximum available resources and to seek international assistance

where domestic capacity is insufficient. The persistence of livelihood insecurity therefore reflects not only external constraints but also gaps in policy prioritization, coordination, and accountability.

A Rights-Based Approach to Livelihood Recovery: From Crisis Response to Rights-Based Governance

Addressing the crisis requires shifting from humanitarian response to a rights-based approach treating livelihoods as entitlements, not discretionary policy. Three principles are central: accountability, operationalizing rights through mechanisms enabling claims and redress, using regional and international mechanisms where domestic justiciability is constrained (De Schutter, 2022; Knox, 2023); structural transformation coordinated interventions across water governance, rural development, and conflict management addressing vulnerability drivers (Okpara et al., 2023; UNEP, 2023); and gender transformation moving beyond gender-sensitive programming toward interventions that actively redistribute authority (Chant, 2022; Arora-Jonsson, 2023).

Masculinity Re-Engagement as a Rights Strategy

The livelihood crisis is also an identity crisis; engaging masculinity is integral to recovery. However, engagement carries risks: backlash, poorly designed interventions may reinforce patriarchal norms where men are framed as primary victims; resource competition, prioritizing male-focused programmes may undermine women's empowerment in resource-constrained settings; and instrumentalization, narrow conflict-reduction goals may leave gender inequalities intact.

Operationalizing Rights-Based Livelihood Governance: The GR-CIAF Framework

The Gender-Responsive Climate Insecurity Adaptation Framework (GR-CIAF), developed from the empirical findings of this study, provides a structured approach to rights-based livelihood recovery. It integrates gender analysis, institutional reform, and livelihood support into a coherent policy framework.

Component 1: Gender-Sensitive Policy Design Integrate gender analysis into climate and livelihood policies, including gender-responsive budgeting and land/resource governance reforms (Arora-Jonsson, 2023; UN Women, 2023).

Component 2: Institutional Support for Gender Role Transformation

Facilitate community-level role renegotiation through dialogue platforms, leadership training, and women's participation in decision-making structures, incorporating masculinity engagement for psychosocial dimensions.

Component 3: Livelihood Resilience and Diversification

Expand credit access, skills training, and value-chain opportunities with explicit gender-equitable access, linked to social protection mechanisms (De Schutter, 2022; Rao et al., 2023).

Component 4: Participatory Governance

Ensure meaningful participation through mechanisms such as community resilience boards with balanced gender representation (Chant, 2022; Nightingale et al., 2020).

Component 5: Institutional Coordination and Financing

Promote cross-agency collaboration with dedicated gender-responsive adaptation funding, addressing fragmentation that has limited previous interventions (LCBC, 2022; UNOCHA, 2024)

Taken together, these components translate the normative commitments of economic and social rights into actionable policy interventions. Their effectiveness, however, depends on sustained political commitment, adequate resourcing, and robust accountability mechanisms.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The Lake Chad Basin illustrates how environmental change and violent conflict intersect to erode livelihoods and their social foundations. The collapse of fishing, farming, and herding is not merely economic disruption but a transformation with profound implications for gender relations and economic and social rights. Mixed-methods evidence identifies widespread perception of breadwinner-ideal erosion (63%), shaped by age and education. Yet beneath this shared recognition lies unequal reality: men experience provisioning loss as identity crisis, while women assume expanded responsibilities without authority- *feminization of responsibility without feminization of authority* (46% vs. 17.6%; OR 5.36). Through the ICESCR framework, these dynamics reflect conditions consistent with under-fulfilment of rights to work, adequate living standards, and social security violations embedded within gendered power hierarchies that reconfigure rather than simply redistribute inequality. Humanitarian assistance cannot substitute for structural interventions; a rights-based approach links recovery to accountability, institutional reform, and power redistribution.

Central is engaging masculinity as a transformation site, providing alternative pathways for men's social role reconstruction not exclusively tied to provisioning, while ensuring these complements rather than displaces women's rights advancement. The challenge is not only restoring livelihoods but reimagining the social relations governing them: material foundations of gender roles erode under crisis, yet sustaining norms persist. Bridging this gap requires interventions simultaneously economic, social, and normative. The Lake Chad Basin offers a critical lesson: the right to livelihood cannot be reduced to income restoration. It must encompass dignity, equity, and agency a normative claim demanding recognition, institutional commitment, and sustained multi-level governance engagement.

References

- African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. (2001). *Social and Economic Rights Action Center (SERAC) v. Nigeria, Communication No. 155/96*.
- African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. (2010). *Centre for Minority Rights Development (Kenya) and Minority Rights Group International on behalf of Endorois Welfare Council v. Kenya, Communication No. 276/2003*.
- African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. (2022). *General Comment No. 7 on Article 22: The right to development*. ACHPR.
- Arora-Jonsson, S. (2023). Virtue and vulnerability: Discourses on women, gender and climate change after a decade. *Global Environmental Change*, 78, 102115.
- Chant, S. (2022). The “feminization of poverty” and the “feminization” of anti-poverty programmes: Room for revision? *Journal of Development Studies*, 58(3), 465–485.
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (1999). *General Comment No. 12: The right to adequate food (E/C.12/1999/5)*.
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (2002). *General Comment No. 15: The right to water (E/C.12/2002/11)*.
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (2005). *General Comment No. 18: The right to work (E/C.12/GC/18)*.
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (2007). *General Comment No. 19: The right to social security (E/C.12/GC/19)*.
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (2016). *General Comment No. 22: The right to sexual and reproductive health (E/C.12/GC/22)*.
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (2017). *General Comment No. 24: State obligations under the ICESCR in the context of business activities (E/C.12/GC/24)*.
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (2021). *Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Nigeria (E/C.12/NGA/CO/2-3)*.
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (2022). *General Comment No. 26: Land and economic, social and cultural rights (E/C.12/GC/26)*.
- Connell, R. W. (2005). *Masculinities* (2nd ed.). University of California Press.

- Cornwall, A. (2023). Masculinities under pressure: Gender, crisis and the politics of male identity. *Development and Change*, 54(2), 245–267.
- Cornwall, A., & Lindisfarne, N. (Eds.). (2022). *Dislocating masculinity: Comparative ethnographies* (2nd ed.). Routledge.
- De Schutter, O. (2022). *The right to work in the context of climate change*. UN Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights.
- Doss, C., Meinzen-Dick, R., & Quisumbing, A. (2022). Gender and the right to land: A review of evidence. *World Development*, 150, 105719.
- Elson, D. (2022). Labor markets as gendered institutions: Equality, efficiency and empowerment. *World Development*, 150, 105712.
- Enloe, C. (2019). *The big push: Exposing and challenging the persistence of patriarchy*. University of California Press.
- Fenny, A. P., Asante, F. A., & Ahorlu, C. K. (2022). Climate change and labour rights in Africa. *African Journal of Labour Studies*, 6(1), 45–67.
- Food and Agriculture Organization. (2022). *Lake Chad Basin: Climate, conflict, and water management*. FAO.
- Hilhorst, D., Jansen, B., & Mena, R. (2023). Masculinities and humanitarian crisis: A research agenda. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 36(2), 234–252.
- Hovorka, A., & Peter, G. (2022). Gender, climate change and land: A feminist political ecology perspective. *Gender, Place and Culture*, 29(4), 489–508.
- Ibeanu, O., & Onuoha, F. C. (2022). *Climate change, conflict and livelihoods in the Lake Chad Basin*. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung.
- International Labour Organization. (2022). *World social protection report 2022–23*. ILO.
- Kabeer, N. (2021). Gender equality and women's empowerment: A critical analysis. *Gender & Development*, 29(1), 13–27.
- Kehler, J., & Shefer, T. (2022). Masculinities and social change in South Africa. *Men and Masculinities*, 25(2), 256–274.
- Knox, J. H. (2023). Climate change, human rights and the right to work. *Harvard International Law Journal*, 64(1), 89–124.
- Lake Chad Basin Commission. (2022). *Regional strategy for climate resilience*. LCBC.
- Morrell, R., & Jewkes, R. (2023). Masculinities and violence in South Africa: A decade of research. *South African Review of Sociology*, 54(1), 78–96.
- Nhamo, G., & Ndlela, M. (2022). *Gender and climate change in Africa*. Routledge.
- Nightingale, A. J. (2019). Bounding difference: The embodied production of gender, caste and space. *Geoforum*, 102, 145–156.
- Nightingale, A. J., Eriksen, S., & Taylor, M. (2020). Resilience and the politics of participation. *Global Environmental Change*, 64, 102146.
- Okpara, U. T., Stringer, L. C., & Dougill, A. J. (2023). Climate change, conflict and adaptation in the Lake Chad Basin. *Regional Environmental Change*, 23(2), 1–14.
- Peel, J., & Osofsky, H. M. (2023). *Climate change litigation: A guide for the Global South*. Cambridge University Press.

- Rao, N., Lawson, E., & Raditloaneng, W. (2023). Gendered vulnerabilities to climate change: Insights from semi-arid regions. *Climate and Development*, 15(2), 112–128.
- Ratele, K. (2021). *The world looks like this from here: Thoughts on African psychology*. Wits University Press.
- Razavi, S. (2022). Engendering the political economy of agrarian change. *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 49(3), 567–589.
- Setzer, J., & Higham, C. (2022). *Global trends in climate change litigation: 2022 snapshot*. Grantham Research Institute.
- Soboyejo, L., Sakinat, A., & Bankole, A. (2021). A DPSIR and SAFE analysis of water insecurity in Lake Chad Basin. *Proceedings of the International Association of Hydrological Sciences*, 384, 313–318.
- Sultana, F. (2021). Political ecology 1: From margins to center. *Progress in Human Geography*, 45(1), 156–165.
- Twyman, J., Muriel, J., & Garcia, M. (2022). Gender and decision-making in climate-vulnerable households. *World Development*, 152, 105757.
- UN Environment Programme. (2023). *Adaptation gap report 2023*. UNEP.
- UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2024). *Humanitarian needs overview: Lake Chad Basin*. UNOCHA.
- UN Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights. (2021). *Report on social protection and climate change (A/76/234)*. United Nations.
- UN Women. (2023). *Gender, climate and security in the Lake Chad Basin*. UN Women.
- Walkerdine, V. (2021). Gender, work and community after de-industrialization. *Sociology*, 55(3), 489–506.
- World Bank. (2023). *Nigeria social protection assessment*. World Bank.