

Abstract

This thesis explores how ecofeminist principles can contribute to increasing resilience and equity in water security. Through two case studies - the Lake Chad Basin and the GBM River Basin - the thesis analyses how the involvement of women and marginalised groups in water resource management can improve the efficiency and sustainability of water management. The ecofeminist approach, which rejects capitalist practices and considers water as a basic right, emphasizes the need for a combination of traditional knowledge and modern technology. The results show that decentralised management and recognition of ecosystem rights leads to more equitable access to water and better adaptation to climate change. Ecological and social aspects are closely linked within the ecofeminist approach, allowing complex water security challenges to be addressed in a holistic way. The work also highlights the importance of integrating cultural and spiritual values into water resource management, emphasising the interconnectedness of all life. The study offers recommendations for policy makers and practitioners, suggesting the extension of the research to other geographical areas and the use of mixed methods to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the issues. The aim is to develop policies that not only improve water security but also enhance social equity and environmental sustainability. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the link between gender equality and environmental sustainability, which is key to addressing global water security challenges.