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The Role of Gender in Environmental Negotiations and Policies in India

By

Ira Sharma

Abstract

A substantial body of literature has been devoted to analyzing the complex and multifaceted relationship between gender and the environment. Though they offer valuable insights into the intersections of gender, environmental issues, and sustainable development, India faces specific challenges, experiences, and opportunities that have not received enough attention in existing literature yet.

The objective of this study is to identify general trends in the relationship between gender and environmental policies in India by examining scholarly works, reports, and publications by non-, multi-, and intra-governmental bodies and individuals. It also aims to analyze how gender dynamics influence decision-making processes, policy outcomes, and the overall sustainability of environmental initiatives, particularly in the Indian context. In doing so, it underscores the need for gender-sensitive policies and interventions to ensure equitable and effective environmental policies and highlights the need for gender mainstreaming in environmental negotiations in India.

Key Words: Gender, Environment, Environmental Negotiations, India, Environmental Policies

Introduction

With predictions of becoming the third-largest economy by 2027¹, we are witnessing a watershed moment in India's economic history and must reflect and strategize for an inclusive and sustainable future that leaves no one behind. Research on the role of gender in environmental negotiations has provided valuable insights into the dynamics, challenges, and opportunities for promoting gender-responsive and inclusive decision-making processes. In the Indian context, some scholars argue that women play a dual role in ecological action as victims of environmental degradation and active agents of change, leading movements for environmental protection while others argue that both men and women assume parallel identities as ravagers and restorers of the environment.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 70 percent of India's rural households depend on agriculture for their livelihood.² Comprising 33 percent of its labour force, the agricultural sector employs 80 percent of all economically active women in India.³ Research conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in nine states further revealed that 75 percent women participate in the production of major crops, 79 percent in horticulture, 51 percent in post-harvest work and 95 percent in animal husbandry and fisheries.⁴

Thus, it is safe to say that women play a pivotal role not only in the agrarian sector, but in the nation's overall economy as well. In fact, recognizing the essential role of women in the economy, a 2022 article published in the National Portal of India and authored by Dr. Neelam Patel and Dr. Tanu Sethi, Senior Advisor, Agriculture, NITI Aayog and Senior Associate at NITI Aayog

¹ English. 2024. "NDTV." NDTV.com. February 22, 2024. <https://www.ndtv.com/business-news/indian-economy-gdp-india-to-be-3rd-largest-economy-by-2027-surpass-japan-germany-jefferies-5105312>.

² "India at a Glance | FAO in India | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations." 2018. Fao.org. 2018. <https://www.fao.org/india/fao-in-india/india-at-a-glance/en/>.

³ Jadhav, Radheshyam. 2022. "How Women Are Doing the Heavy-Lifting in Agriculture." BusinessLine. October 13, 2022.

<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/data-stories/data-focus/how-women-are-doing-the-heavy-lifting-in-agriculture/article66004569.ece>.

⁴ "COMPENDIUM TRAINING PROGRAMME on Gender Sensitisation for Strengthening Women Perspective in Agriculture." 2016.

<https://icar-ciwa.org.in/gks/Downloads/Technical%20Bulletins/GenderSensitisationTraining.pdf>.

respectively, recognizes rural women as the “torchbearers for social, economic and environment transformation for the New India.”⁵

Women and men have differing experiences with their natural surroundings due to their societal roles, rights and responsibilities, as well as their specific uses and knowledge of the environments. As a result, they often respond differently to incentives and public policy initiatives. In spite of this, most Indian environmental policies so far have taken a “single-pronged, bird-eye approach to all environmental problems instead of considering a more localised strategy that includes women as invaluable stakeholders, not only in the implementation but also in the creation of policies.”⁶ For instance, the National Environment Policy, 2006, which included guidelines for the issues of pollution, forest conservation and industrialization was not gender-sensitive in its formulation or implementation despite seeking “the elimination of gender disparities”.⁷ India’s national strategy for the implementation of the ‘Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation’ (REDD+) program similarly lacked gender-responsiveness as women are comparatively less involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the program.⁸ Consequently, although women in forest-dependent communities play a vital role in the management of forests⁹, they do not often benefit from forest-related investments due to a lack of property rights to forests and their resources or are excluded from the decision-making process. Thus, there is an urgent need to identify how policies can take into account the specific relationship between gender and environmental policies in India in order to be more gender-sensitive and sustainable.

⁵ “Rural Women: Key to New India’s Agrarian Revolution | NITI Aayog.” 2021. Niti.gov.in. 2021. <https://www.niti.gov.in/rural-women-key-new-indias-agrarian-revolution>.

⁶ Singh, Vaishnavi, and Vaishnavi Singh. 2020. “Women’s Empowerment—the Missing Piece of Environmental Policies.” *Feminism in India*. June 11, 2020. <https://feminisminindia.com/2020/06/12/womens-empowerment-missing-piece-environmental-policies/>.

⁷ Singh, Rajesh Kumar, and Aparna Mishra. “REVISITING INDIA’S ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY.” *The Indian Journal of Political Science* 76, no. 3 (2015): 639–46. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26534904>.

⁸ “Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Government of India 2018 LR;Es O T;Rs National REDD+ Strategy INDIA.” n.d. Accessed October 12, 2023. https://redd.unfccc.int/media/india_national_redd_strategy.pdf.

⁹ Kumari, Pallavi. 2002. “Issue 7 Joint Forest Management and GENDER.” *Journal on Contemporary Issues of Law (JCIL)* 2. <https://jcil.isyndicate.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Role-of-women-in-forest-pallavi-kumari.pdf>.

Gender Disparities in Environmental Impact

A 2011 OECD survey¹⁰ revealed that women are more likely to be environmentally motivated and less likely to be skeptical about environmental issues. It further states, “Globally, more women are harmed by indoor air pollution, second-hand (passive) smoke, and risks relating to poor sanitation and water quality.” Women, as agricultural labourers and primary workers, are disproportionately impacted by climate-induced disasters such as droughts or floods, are the first to experience poverty traps that limit their adaptive capacities, and are more vulnerable to organized criminal traffickers as a result of communities being scattered after such events.¹¹

At the same time, women play an essential role in developing sustainable adaptation options due to their knowledge, responsibilities and roles in productive areas. These include sectors such as agriculture, rangelands, biodiversity and forests, as well as households, income generation, livelihoods and other sociocultural and political-economic institutions. However, lack of access to formal education, economic poverty, discrimination in food distribution, food insecurity, limited access to resources, exclusion from policy and decision-making institutions and other forms of social marginalisation make large-scale adaptation more difficult for women.

The concept of ‘ecofeminism’ emerged in the 1970s as an offshoot of the feminist movement. It links the subjugation of women to humanity’s oppressive relationship with nature and aims to reconcile economic growth with environment preservation, thus providing an alternative approach to ‘sustainable development’. Martha McMahon argues that “the model of ‘economic man’ as a separate, autonomous, detached, competitive and primarily self-interested individual is antifeminist, anti-ecological, and oppressive of those who are ‘other’ than economic man” as women and nature are backgrounded. Ecofeminists see the neo-classical model as anti-ecological and gender-biased and propose a “grounds-up approach to addressing environmental degradation;

¹⁰ “Gender and Environmental Statistics Exploring Available Data and Developing New Evidence Contents.” n.d.

<https://www.oecd.org/environment/brochure-gender-and-environmental-statistics.pdf>.

¹¹ “Explainer: How Gender Inequality and Climate Change Are Interconnected | UN Women – Headquarters.” 2022. UN Women – Headquarters. February 28, 2022.

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/explainer/2022/02/explainer-how-gender-inequality-and-climate-change-are-interconnected>.

one that starts from lived experience rather than an abstract model.”¹²

Bina Agarwal sums up the important characteristics of the ecofeminist argument(s) as

1. “There are important connections between the domination and oppression of women and the domination and exploitation of nature.
2. In patriarchal thought, women are identified as being closer to nature and men as being closer to culture. Nature is seen as inferior to culture; hence, women are seen as inferior to men.
3. Because the domination of women and the domination of nature have occurred together, women have a particular stake in ending the domination of nature.
4. The feminist movement and the environmental movement both stand for an egalitarian, non-hierarchical system. Thus, they need to work together to evolve a common perspective, theory, and practice.”¹³

Therefore, ecofeminist discourse traces the connection between women and nature. There is an ideological connection between domination over women and domination over nature wherein both are treated as resources to meet “human” needs. However, by the end of the 1990s, ecofeminism was increasingly being criticised as essentialist and lacking intersectionality. By focusing solely on gender, it did not consider crucial factors such as caste, class, or race.

The Role of Women in Environmental Movements and Negotiations in India

Scholars have previously taken contradictory stands with regard to women and the environment. While some scholars argue that women play a dual role in ecological action as victims of environmental degradation and active agents of change leading movements for environmental protection, others argue that both men and women assume parallel identities as ravagers and

¹² “Ecofeminism Selected Resources 2020.” n.d. https://genderandsecurity.org/sites/default/files/Ecofeminism_Selected_Resources_-_CGSHR.pdf.

¹³ “The Gender and Environment Debate: Lessons from India.” Omnilogos. April 2, 2015. <https://omnilogos.com/gender-and-environment-debate-lessons-from-india/>.

restorers of the environment, yet others see women playing a dual role as both victim and perpetrator, distinct from that of men. For instance, Moser, recognizing the important role that women play in third-world development, distinguishes between three roles for women:

1. “As managers or maintainers of the natural environment,
2. Rehabilitators of the natural environment in the sense of sustainable development, and
3. As innovators in the use of appropriate technology in the creation of new environments.”¹⁴

Similarly, Dankelman and Davidson observed that women play a key role in managing their surroundings.¹⁵ The ecofeminist conception of the inherent closeness of women and nature is expressed by Vandana Shiva - “(The) organic process of growth in which women and nature work in partnership with each other has created a special relationship of women with nature...”¹⁶ Working together, “masculine” development and science displace Indigenous and women’s knowledges. It then becomes necessary to overcome the domination of the masculine/man over women and nature. However, it would be naive to characterize women as inherently environment-friendly. Eele, Duncan and Lawson, upon conducting a study in Tanzania, found that “even after accounting for other variations such as holding size, male farmers were more likely than female farmers to make a conservation investment.”¹⁷ According to research on gender dimensions of agriculture, “Women are adopting changes less frequently than men, citing financial and resource limitations.”¹⁸ Further, according to Arora-Johnson, “Generalizations about

¹⁴ Caroline O.N. Moser. 2020. “Gender Planning in the Third World: Meeting Practical and Strategic Gender Needs.” *World Development* 17 (11): 1799–1825.

https://www.academia.edu/28265102/Gender_planning_in_the_third_world_Meeting_practical_and_strategic_gender_needs.

¹⁵ Dankelman, Irene, and John Davidson. 2013. *Women and the Environment in the Third World*. Routledge EBooks. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315066219>.

¹⁶ Dalal, Anjali. 2019. “Explicating Environmental Patriarchy: An Examination through Gender and Environment Perspectives - Anjali Dalal, 2019.” *ANTYAJAA: Indian Journal of Women and Social Change*. 2019.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/2455632719880849?icid=int.sj-abstract.citing-articles.5>.

¹⁷ Jackson, Cecile. 1993. “Doing What Comes Naturally? Women and Environment in Development.” *World Development* 21 (12): 1947–63.

[https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-750x\(93\)90068-k](https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-750x(93)90068-k).

¹⁸ “Understanding Gender Dimensions of Agriculture and Climate Change in Smallholder Farming Communities.” 2016. *Climate and Development*.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/17565529.2015.1050978>.

women's vulnerability and virtuousness can lead to an increase in women's responsibility without corresponding rewards.”¹⁹

In the Indian context, Bina Agarwal has done significant research on the ‘Class-Gender Effects’ of the processes of environmental degradation. In a 1992 article titled ‘The Gender and Environment Debate: Lessons from India’, she states that the processes of environmental degradation, statization and privatization of nature’s resources “have had particularly adverse effects on poor households because of the noted greater dependency of such households on communal resources.”²⁰ She further explains how the state and the people most affected by degradation have responded to these processes in different ways. For instance, the state has previously initiated tree-planting schemes for the issues of deforestation and fuelwood shortage. This, however, had a high failure rate.²¹ In another article titled ‘Rural Women, Poverty and Natural Resources: Sustenance, Sustainability and Struggle for Change’ she states that “gender inequities in access to (natural) resources take varying forms: intra-family differences in the distribution of basic necessities; women’s systematically disadvantaged position in the labour market; their little access to the crucial means of production-land, and associated production technology; and the growing deterioration and privatisation of the country’s common property resources on which the poor in general and women in particular depend in substantial degree for sustenance.”²² Thus, though women have a stake in environmental conservation, they are either not featured in

¹⁹ Arora- Jonsson, Seema. 2011. “Virtue and Vulnerability: Discourses on Women, Gender and Climate Change.” *Global Environmental Change* 21 (2): 744–51.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2011.01.005>.

²⁰ “The Gender and Environment Debate: Lessons from India on JSTOR.” 2023. Jstor.org. 2023. https://www.jstor.org/stable/3178217?searchText=the+gender+and+environment+debate&searchUri=%2Faction%2FdoBasicSearch%3FQuery%3Dthe%2Bgender%2Band%2Benvironment%2Bdebate%26typeAccessWorkflow%3Dlogin&ab_segments=0%2Fbasic_search_gsv2%2Fcontrol&refreqid=fastly-default%3Afa1e8239a564ada51cffe5852554a13&typeAccessWorkflow=login_&seq=18.

²¹ Why, Forests. 2022. “Phantom Forests: Why Ambitious Tree Planting Projects Are Failing.” Yale E360.

2022. <https://e360.yale.edu/features/phantom-forests-tree-planting-climate-change#:~:text=Researchers%20found%20little%20evidence%20that,based%20onprofit%20Mangrove%20Action%20Project>.

²² “Rural Women, Poverty and Natural Resources: Sustenance, Sustainability and Struggle for Change on JSTOR.” 2023. Jstor.org. 2023. https://www.jstor.org/stable/4395522?read-now=1&typeAccessWorkflow=login#page_scan_tab_contents.

government schemes or, when featured, are allotted a 'caretaker' role.

At the same time, women are not passive victims. Many have reacted against their marginalisation and are a major part of grassroots initiatives for change. Some Indian environmental movements led by women are:

1. Chipko Movement, 1973: The Chipko Movement is an ecological movement, concerned with the preservation of forests and maintenance of the traditional ecological balance in the sub-Himalayan region.²³ The people, led by Gaura Devi, stood up to loggers, surrounded the trees and sang, "This forest is our mother's home; with all our strength we will protect it".²⁴
2. Appiko Movement, 1983: The Appiko Movement fought against tree-felling and deforestation in Uttara Kannada and other hill districts in Karnataka and Kerala. The mahila mandal of Kerehosahalli, comprising women of various castes and tribal groups, played a major role in this movement.²⁵
3. Narmada Bachao Andolan, 1985: Founded by Medha Patkar, the Narmada Bachao Andolan began as a fight for information about the Narmada Valley Development Projects.²⁶

It can thus be observed that women's contributions to environmental management have often taken place at the local level. The limited presence of women in decision-making processes and environmental impact assessments, as well as limited access to the negotiating table, relates

²³ "Women and People's Ecological Movement: A Case Study of Women's Role in the Chipko Movement in Uttar Pradesh on JSTOR." 2023. Jstor.org. 2023.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/4373670?read-now=1&typeAccessWorkflow=login&seq=5#page_sc_an_tab_contents.

²⁴ "When Women Lead: Looking Back at the Chipko Movement." 2020. Inbreakthrough.org. 2020. <https://inbreakthrough.org/chipko-movement-history/>.

²⁵ Lavanya Shanbhogue-Arvind. 2018. "Whose Trees Are They Anyway." BusinessLine. April 13, 2018.

<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/blink/know/whose-tress-are-they-anyway/article23522642.ece>.

²⁶ "Isis International." 2015. Isiswomen.org. 2015.

http://www.isiswomen.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=908.

directly to the extent of incorporation of those women's concerns, who are intimately connected and most affected by environmental issues, but have no vote and voice in the treaty-making or implementation process. Consequently, their concerns are not adequately addressed.

Environmental Policies in India

In the early years after Independence, there were no specific environmental policies. The Stockholm Conference of 1972 focused on conservation and turned the Indian Governments' attention towards legislation for environmental protection. At the 1975 UN Conference on Women, India agreed to 'improve the living conditions and quality of life for women, particularly rural and poor urban women'.²⁷ Furthermore, India supported the third World Conference on Women in Nairobi, Kenya "which contained strategies for the rest of the century designed to improve the status of women and integrate them into all aspects of development" in 1985.²⁸ While the Government of India has launched several policies for environmental conservation since the creation of the National Council for Environmental Policy and Planning, the first Indian body for Environmental Planning, within the Department of Science and Technology in 1972, the apex body to regulate and ensure environmental protection in India, these policies, such as the Environment Protection Act, 1986, the National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992, and the National Environment Policy, 2006, are yet to reflect the sensitivities of the unique impact of environmental degradation on women. However, the implementation of Indian environmental policies was slow and lacked gender-sensitivity. Further, the policies alienated the ones most affected by environmental degradation - marginalized women in rural areas, dependent solely on agriculture or forests for their livelihood.

The Forest Rights Act, 2006, is an exception in this sense as it is one of the rare laws that factored

²⁷ Nations, United. 2023. "World Conference of the International Women's Year | United Nations." United Nations. United Nations. 2023.

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/women/mexico-city1975>.

²⁸ Nations, United. 2023. "World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women | United Nations." United Nations. United Nations. 2023.

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/women/nairobi1985>.

household characteristics instead of only focussing on community-level directions. It also acknowledges the traditional rights of forest dwellers including individual land rights (mandating joint titles (in the name of both spouses where married and recognizing women's claims in single-headed households) and community forest rights. It thus recognizes the power dynamics at the household and local levels.

Government policies have the power to mediate gender roles and shape local dynamics. However, if they do not proactively identify and address relevant gender issues, environmental projects have the potential to not only perpetuate disparities but widen the gap between men and women. A research paper titled 'Assessing Gender Responsiveness of Forest Policies in India' shows that forest "policies do not explicitly use terms like 'gender' or 'sex' in the text. Instead, there is a maximum reference to gender-neutral and generic terms like 'Household(s)', 'community(s)', 'Scheduled Tribe(s)', 'Scheduled Caste(s)', 'forest dweller(s)' and 'forest dependent (s)'."²⁹ However, individuals of a community are often referred to by masculine terms such as 'man', 'men', 'he', 'him', 'his' etc.

Meanwhile, a 2015 article by Rajesh Kumar Singh and Aparna Mishra titled 'Revisiting India's Environmental Policy' reveals the lack of proper enforcement of environmental policies despite the presence of an extensive legal and regulatory framework. It states, "Most of the time, India's environmental policies have been symbolic" and "For the polluters... the cost of compliance is higher than the cost of non-compliance".³⁰ The slow implementation and lack of gender-responsiveness in these policies puts women at a disadvantageous position when it comes to being an active agent of environmental conservation.

According to Bidhubhusan Mahapatra of the Population Council, one solution could be adopting a 'population-centric' approach over most "solution-centric. . . one which "does not take into account the population composition, dynamics, social issues in a community, or the risks that

29 Tyagi, Niharika, and Smriti Das. 2018. "Assessing Gender Responsiveness of Forest Policies in India." *Forest Policy and Economics* 92 (July): 160–68. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2018.05.004>.

30 "REVISITING INDIA'S ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY on JSTOR." 2015. Jstor.org. 2015. https://www.jstor.org/stable/26534904?read-now=1&typeAccessWorkflow=login&seq=7#page_scan_tab_contents.

certain high-risk priority groups may be facing.”³¹ Another article published by Asia & the Pacific Policy Society states that “policymakers must engage with local decision-makers to reform their processes, giving particular attention to marginalised Indigenous groups.”³² The book *Green Technology: A Roadmap For Sustainable Development – 2020* highlights the role of NGOs in environmental protection. Indian NGOs such as Assam Science Society, Bombay Natural History Society, CEE, CSE, CPR Environmental Education Centre, Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad, Kalpavriksh, Narmada Bachao Andolan, FRLHT, TERI, Development Alternative Groups and Madras Crocodile Bank Trust are working alongside international NGOs like Greenpeace, WWF funds for Nature (WWF) and Earth First “in framing the environmental policy, mobilizing public support for environmental conservation and protecting the endangered species of forests and animals.”³³ These NGOs play a vital role in promoting collective action by women in contrast to government policies that tend to formalise collective management of forests under male-dominated communal institutions.³⁴ However, the All India Council for Technical Education warns against leaving environmental negotiation not only to the state, but also international bodies and national and international NGOs as it leads to women being viewed as “mere local assets” by planners and administrators, instead recommending entrusting its implementation to country-level institutions.³⁵

Conclusion

“Advancing gender equality, through reversing the various social and economic handicaps that

³¹ Azera Parveen Rahman. 2022. “India’s Climate Policies Are Failing Its Women and Children.” Scroll.in. Scroll.in. March 3, 2022.

<https://scroll.in/article/1018496/indias-climate-policies-are-failing-its-women-and-children>.

³² Patrick. 2022. “Indigenous Women’s Struggle for Forest Rights in India - Policy Forum.” Policy Forum. July 22, 2022.

<https://www.policyforum.net/indigenous-womens-struggle-for-forest-rights-in-india/>.

³³ Salah El- Haggar, Aliaa Samaha, and Springerlink (Online Service. 2019. Roadmap for Global Sustainability -- Rise of the Green Communities. Cham: Springer International Publishing.

³⁴ “Environmental Policy and Gender Issues.” 2023. Gdrc.org. 2023.

<https://www.gdrc.org/gender/gender-and-envi.html>.

³⁵ “WORKING GROUP EMPOWERMENT of WOMEN for the XI PLAN MINISTRY of WOMEN and CHILD DEVELOPMENT GOVERNMENT of INDIA.” n.d. https://www.aicte-india.org/downloads/woman_empowerment.pdf.

make women voiceless and powerless, may also be one of the best ways of saving the environment.”³⁶

—Amartya Sen, 1998 Nobel Laureate in Economics

Environmental and women’s rights movements began as separate movements in the global north in the 1960s. However, it was only in the 1970s and 80s that the impacts of economic development and environmental degradation on women became apparent to all, including the global south. Eco-feminists drew attention to the connection between the exploitation and degradation of nature and the subordination and oppression of women. In India, Vandana Shiva's *Staying Alive* propelled the field forward by highlighting the deleterious impacts of patriarchal, colonial, and modernist forces, such as development and science, on both women and nature.³⁷ Furthermore, feminist economists argue that while women were victims of environmental degradation and had been instrumental in the protection and rejuvenation of natural resources, their contributions were undervalued and their voices went unheard in the decision-making processes. This approach examined both genders, highlighting the fact that men and women were assigned different roles, responsibilities, and entitlements based on their gender which included ownership of resources and decision-making.³⁸ This has limited women’s involvement in the behavioural aspect of conservation in India.³⁹

There is a need to explore the complex linkages and intersections of gender, caste and class with policy, environmental degradation and sustainable resource use in India. The gendering of social processes and institutions, along with the prevalence of values, attitudes and behaviours traditionally perceived as masculine, significantly influence both the conceptualization of

³⁶ Sass, Justine. 2002. “The Environment Is a Women’s Issue - Women’s ENews.” Women’s ENews. April 17, 2002. <https://womensenews.org/2002/04/the-environment-womens-issue/>.

³⁷ Buckingham, Susan. 2015. “Ecofeminism.” *Elsevier EBooks*, January, 845–50. <https://doi.org/10.1016/b978-0-08-097086-8.91020-1>.

³⁸ America. 2021. “Implications of Gender Roles in Natural Resource Governance in Latin America and the Caribbean | CEPAL.” Cepal.org. 2021. <https://www.cepal.org/en/insights/implications-gender-roles-natural-resource-governance-latin-america-and-caribbean>.

³⁹ Singh, Narendra, and Karnika Gupta. 2013. “Gender Differences in Environmentalism in India: A Meta Analysis.” ResearchGate. unknown. July 30, 2013. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340844428_Gender_Differences_in_Environmentalism_in_India_A_Meta_Analysis.

environmental problems and the formulation of policies designed to address them.⁴⁰ Thus, policy-makers must take into account the differing relationships of women and men to the environment. Further, women must be given a seat at the negotiation table to ensure equitable and effective environmental policies.

⁴⁰ “CHAPTER II. THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE.” 2020. Fao.org. 2020.
<https://www.fao.org/3/x2919e/x2919e04.htm>.

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“Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Government of India 2018 LR;Es O T;Rs National REDD+ Strategy INDIA.” n.d. Accessed October 12, 2023. https://redd.unfccc.int/media/india_national_redd_strategy.pdf.

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“Explainer: How Gender Inequality and Climate Change Are Interconnected | UN Women – Headquarters.” 2022. UN Women – Headquarters. February 28, 2022. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/explainer/2022/02/explainer-how-gender-inequality-a-climate-change-are-interconnected>.

“Ecofeminism Selected Resources 2020.” n.d. https://genderandsecurity.org/sites/default/files/Ecofeminism_Selected_Resources_-_CGSHR.pdf.

“The Gender and Environment Debate: Lessons from India.” Omnilogos. April 2, 2015. <https://omnilogos.com/gender-and-environment-debate-lessons-from-india/>.

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