

## Gender Equality and Environmental Justice: Exploring the Connection

Anuradha kaswan<sup>1</sup>, Anjali Juyal<sup>2</sup>, Hemu Rathore<sup>3</sup> and Diksha Saharan<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>M.Sc. Research Scholar, HDFS Department, CCAS, MPUAT

<sup>2</sup>Guest Faculty, RMCS department, CCAS, MPUAT

<sup>3</sup> Professor and HOD, RMCS department, CCAS, MPUAT

<sup>4</sup> Ph.D. Research Scholar, Home science, MLSU

ARTICLE ID: 22

### Abstract

Environmental justice emerges as a pivotal societal endeavor aimed at rectifying environmental inequities that disproportionately affect marginalized communities grappling with hazardous waste, exploitative resource practices, and adverse land use patterns. The article delves into empirical studies, revealing the unequal distribution of environmental harm and advocating for empowering marginalized communities to actively participate in environmental decision-making processes.

Furthermore, this article rigorously examines the differential impact of environmental hazards, particularly heatwaves, on gender cohorts, uncovering gender-based disparities in mortality rates during such crises. While acknowledging strides in mitigating gender disparities—such as the surge in women's employment in the Netherlands—it critically highlights emergent gender inequalities exacerbated by climate change. It cautions against complacency in addressing evolving gender disparities, calling for sustained vigilance.

The study accentuates the urgency of integrating gender-sensitive approaches into environmental policy frameworks and decision-making paradigms. It emphasizes the imperative of dismantling gender-specific barriers that impede women's capacity to confront environmental challenges and adapt to climate change. Additionally, it underscores the pivotal role of feminist movements in advocating for inclusive and equitable environmental justice policies.

In summation, this article advances an interdisciplinary understanding of the intricate linkage between gender equality and environmental justice, advocating for comprehensive insights to drive inclusive, sustainable solutions benefitting both societal well-being and environmental resilience.



## Introduction

The term "gender" refers to socially constructed roles assigned to individuals as men or women, shaped by factors such as gender markers, socio-economic, political, and cultural contexts. These roles are influenced by various factors, including race, ethnic origin, class, sexual orientation, and age, and they vary widely within and across cultures. Unlike an individual's biological gender, gender roles can be changed, encompassing cultural views on intellectual capabilities, personal traits, and behavior. Society constructs the concept of gender as a social model that determines the roles and positions of men and women across all spheres of public life.

Gender equality, synonymous with sexual equality or parity of the sexes, entails providing equal access to resources and opportunities irrespective of gender. It encompasses fair treatment and valuing different behaviors, aspirations, and needs regardless of gender. UNICEF defines gender equality as ensuring that women and men, girls and boys, have equal rights, resources, opportunities, and protections, without requiring absolute sameness in treatment. For a sustainable future, gender equality is essential. The UNDP's environmental justice strategy forms a foundation for an integrated approach to achieve climate justice, prioritizing gender equality and women's environmental rights in advocacy and programming. This approach focuses on environmental rights realization, the promotion of environmental rule of law, and aims to address the 'triple planetary crisis' of climate change, pollution, and nature loss, which directly impacts various human rights, including food, health, development, and life itself.

The severity of the triple planetary crisis's impact is shaped by an individual's gender, residence, income source, and socioeconomic status. Vulnerability and resilience levels vary among men, women, households, and communities. Women and girls, especially those in crisis-affected or rural areas, or belonging to minority or Indigenous groups, are particularly vulnerable. Gender inequality, unequal access to land, resources, and assets further hinder women's ability to cope with environmental crises and enjoy their environmental rights (Fabiano De andrade Correa, 2022).

## Environmental justice

Environmental justice, also known as eco-justice, constitutes a social movement aimed at rectifying environmental inequities, wherein disadvantaged or marginalized communities



bear the brunt of hazardous waste, resource exploitation, and land uses that offer them no benefits. Numerous studies initiated by this movement have highlighted the unequal distribution of exposure to environmental harm. The primary goal of the environmental justice movement is to empower marginalized communities, enabling them to actively participate in environmental decisions that significantly impact their lives. Environmental racism and environmental inequality are concepts closely associated with environmental justice.

Research has shown that land surface temperature affects gender groups disparately, particularly during heatwaves. Chen et al. (2015) observed varying mortality rates based on gender, age, and education level during heatwaves in Nanjing. Their findings indicated that during severe heatwaves, where the daily average temperature surpasses the 98th percentile for more than four consecutive days, women experience a significantly higher mortality rate compared to men, recording 30.3% versus 18.4%. Similarly, Ma et al. (2015) discovered a 5.8% higher risk of heatwaves in females than in males after examining 66 Chinese communities.

Despite some improvements in gender disparities, such as the notable rise in women's employment in the Netherlands from 62% in 2000 to 74% in 2019 (OECD, 2019), it remains crucial to recognize that progress in one area of gender inequality should not overshadow or justify the emergence of new gender disparities, particularly those exacerbated by climate change. While advancements in certain aspects are commendable, they should not detract from the rise of other forms of gender inequality.

Climate change and associated policies are expected to profoundly impact gender relations, particularly in developing nations. Numerous gender-specific barriers hinder the ability of impoverished women to cope with and adapt to climate change. It is imperative to eliminate these barriers in the pursuit of both gender equality and effective adaptation strategies. Additionally, integrating gender analysis into the assessment of public policies aimed at reducing carbon emissions is essential. Despite receiving limited attention in international policy discourse, including the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, feminist advocacy and increased involvement of gender experts in this realm might be altering this landscape. The forthcoming international post-2012 Kyoto Protocol agreement holds significant implications for gender equality, making the stakes high.



The dynamics of global warming are crucial concerning social and environmental justice because those contributing the least to climate change are disproportionately affected by its adverse impacts (Parks and Roberts, 2006; Roberts & Parks, 2007)

### **The relationship between Gender equality and environmental justice**

The connection between gender equality and environmental justice is intricate and multifaceted, demonstrating various interconnections:

- **Vulnerability and Impact:** Gender inequalities often exacerbate the vulnerability of women, especially in marginalized communities, to environmental hazards and climate change impacts. Social norms and disparities limit women's access to resources, decision-making processes, and opportunities, leaving them disproportionately affected by environmental degradation, disasters, and resource scarcity.
- **Access to Resources:** Environmental justice issues intersect with gender equality through unequal access to resources like clean water, land, and energy. Women, particularly in rural settings, often bear the responsibility of collecting water and fuel, facing increased challenges when these resources become scarce or contaminated due to environmental degradation.
- **Health Disparities:** Environmental degradation and pollution can disproportionately impact women's health due to their roles within communities and households. Exposure to pollutants, inadequate sanitation, and limited access to healthcare services often affect women more profoundly, particularly pregnant women and children.
- **Climate Change Adaptation:** Women often play critical roles in community resilience and adaptation to climate change. Empowering women and ensuring their active involvement in decision-making processes regarding climate adaptation strategies can contribute significantly to more effective and sustainable solutions.
- **Environmental Decision-making:** Gender-inclusive decision-making processes are crucial for effective environmental policies and climate action. Greater representation of women in environmental governance and policy formulation leads to more comprehensive and equitable strategies that consider diverse perspectives and needs.
- **Global Advocacy:** Intersectional feminist movements advocate for environmental justice, emphasizing the interconnectedness of gender equality and environmental issues. These



movements highlight the importance of addressing social inequalities in combating environmental degradation and climate change.

Understanding and addressing the connections between gender equality and environmental justice are vital for creating inclusive and sustainable solutions that benefit both the environment and society as a whole.

### **Conclusion**

The intricate interrelation between gender equality and environmental justice constitutes a pivotal nexus within societal sustainability. Gender disparities, particularly prevalent in marginalized communities, amplify the vulnerability of women to environmental risks. Unequal access to critical resources stemming from environmental degradation, notably evident in rural settings, disproportionately affects women. This inequity further extends to health disparities, significantly impacting the well-being of women, especially among vulnerable groups such as pregnant women and children. Enhancing the involvement of women in decision-making processes is fundamental in facilitating effective adaptation to climate change, given their pivotal roles in fostering community resilience. Integrating gender perspectives into governance frameworks leads to the formulation of more holistic environmental policies, fostering equitable strategies. Globally, feminist movements vigorously advocate for addressing inherent social inequalities within environmental agendas, accentuating the intricate interlinkage between gender equality and environmental concerns. Comprehensively understanding and proactively addressing these multifaceted connections stand as imperative endeavors to forge inclusive and sustainable solutions that redound to the benefit of both the environment and society at large within the scholarly discourse.

### **References**

- Environmental Inequality by Julie Gobert <https://www.encyclopedie-environnement.org/en/society/environmental-inequalities/>
- Fabiano De andrade Correa, 2022). Gender equality: A cornerstone for environmental and climate justice. <https://www.undp.org/blog/gender-equality-cornerstone-environmental-and-climate-justice>
- Khatuna BERISHVILI, 2016 Analysis of political and economic environment from the viewpoint of gender Equality. <http://www.ecoforumjournal.ro/index.php/eco/article/viewFile/330/192>



- LeMoyne, Roger (2011). "Promoting Gender Equality: An Equity-based Approach to Programming" (PDF). Operational Guidance Overview in Brief. UNICEF. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2017-10-20. Retrieved 2011-01-28.
- Malin, Stephanie (June 25, 2019). "Environmental justice and natural resource extraction: intersections of power, equity and access". *Environmental Sociology*. 5 (2): 109–116. doi:10.1080/23251042.2019.1608420. S2CID 198588483
- Martinez Alier, Joan; Temper, Leah; Del Bene, Daniela; Scheidel, Arnim (2016). "Is there a global environmental justice movement?". *Journal of Peasant Studies*. 43 (3): 731–755.
- Mashhoodi, B. (2021, December). Feminization of surface temperature: Environmental justice and gender inequality among socioeconomic groups. *Urban Climate*, 40, 101004. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.uclim.2021.101004>
- Scheidel, Arnim (July 2020). "Environmental conflicts and defenders: A global overview". *Global Environmental Change*. 63:
- Schlosberg, David. (2007) *Defining Environmental Justice: Theories, Movements, and Nature*. Oxford University Press.
- Terry, G. (2009, February 19). No climate justice without gender justice: an overview of the issues. *Gender & Development*, 17(1), 5–18.