WOMEN ABSENT IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS: GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

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ABSTRACT:

Seventy percent of 1.3 billion people in developing countries living on less than one dollar a day, are women, therefore it follows that energy poverty is a problem that has a disproportionate effect on women because they are responsible for supplying their families with food, fuel and water, often without the benefit of basic modern infrastructure. Lack of energy for households' needs limits women's ability to take care themselves. Without access to convenient, affordable fuels for cooking and heating, women have to spend large amounts of time and physical energy obtaining traditional fuels and agricultural wastes to hot water and meals. At the same time women in rural areas often have to grow and process their own food, and transport heavy loads without any motorized equipment. If they do not have running water or motorized pumps for their homes, women also have to spend time each day gathering water from taps or possibly polluted wells, rivers or spring. In low-income homes, women often spend many hours a day near an open fire for cooking meals. As a result, they are exposed to harmful levels of gases, particles and dangerous compounds. Indoor air pollution is responsible for more than 1.6 million deaths per year due to pneumonia, asthma, bronchitis, tuberculosis, lung cancer, heart disease.

Although women always play an important role to manage environment due to their traditional family roles, they are absent in decision-making mechanisms for environmental politics. Governments and other actors were invited to analyse policies regarding to their effects on women and men and promote a gender perspective in all policies and programs before decisions are taken. The concept of Gender Mainstreaming has comprised an equal representation of women with men in decision-making institutions as well. In 2013, researches indicate that women continue not to exist in any planned environmental policy actions including legislation and programs and moreover environmental politics haven't been prepared by using gender lenses. However it wouldn't be possible to provide Sustainable Development if the role of women in environmental decision making is not taken into consideration.

Key Words: Gender Mainstreaming, Sustainable Development, Participation, Poverty, MDGs.

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I-   INTRODUCTION

1.1 Conceptual Background

In many international human rights instruments included "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women", Gender Equality is accepted as inalienable and integral part of human rights and fundamental freedoms and it is essential for to achieve sustainable development, peace and security as well. It is also important to emphasize that the concept of gender is not only relating with women. Gender refers to both women and men and relations between them. Since Beijing Conference in 1995, Gender Equity was used as a terminology to provide balance between women and men. Gender Equity denotes an element of interpretation of social justice, usually based on tradition, custom, religion or culture. However, advancement of women is unacceptable by the term of Gender Equity. During the Beijing Conference, it was agreed that the term equality would be utilized. Gender Equality means that the rights, responsibilities and opportunities of individuals will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Equality does not mean "the same as". In other words, promotion of gender equality does not mean that women and men will become the same. Equality involves ensuring that the perceptions, interests, needs, roles, responsibilities and priorities of women and men will be given equal weight in planning and decision-making.

There is a dual rationale for promoting gender equality. Firstly, equality between women and men-equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities-is a manner of human rights and social justice. And secondly, equality between women and men is also a precondition for sustainable development. The perceptions, interests, needs and priorities of both women and men must be taken into consideration not only as a matter of social justice, they are necessary to enrich development processes (Office of the special adviser on gender issues and the advancement of women, UN/CH rev. August 2001)[1].

Some results which have obtained from field studies are also shown that gender equality is the fundamental issue regarding to economic efficiency. For instance, the same opportunities regarding to required agricultural raw materials and vehicles are

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[1]http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/pdf/factsheet1.pdf

given to the women farmers in Kenya as men farmers, the amount of agricultural products could increase by more than 20 per cent. Another dramatic example is from Tanzania. If reducing time that required for to spend household cares, women coffee and banana growers increase household cash incomes by 10 %, labor productivity by 15% and capital productivity by 44%.

1.2 Importance of Gender Mainstreaming in Environmental Policy Making

Women use and manage natural resources in order to perpuate their families and communities. Women manage and rehabilitate natural resources and so, they play a key role to provide sustainable development. Although they create direct affects on the quality and sustainability of the life for today's and future generations, women are not available in political and decision making processes. However, if exploitation of nature and women is not ended, it is not possible to provide sustainable development.

This conceptual change in gender equality brings back gender mainstreaming strategies. Gender mainstreaming does not entail to develop different development projects for women. Gender mainstreaming entails to put women's components within existing projects, programs and policies. In order to reflect gender perspective on policies following questions should be answered: What are the impacts of the decisions on women and men? How is the resource allocation for women and men? What are the roles of women and men regarding to policy development, implementation and monitoring? How the norms and standards are determined?

1.3 Methodology and Future Research Comments

For this study, Secondary Research Technique is used. Sets of documents were reviewed specifically in terms of gender rationale and environmental policy approaches.

1. Selected literature reviews of gender and environmental theory and practice.
2. Gender and environmental policy documentations and official records from various bilateral and multilateral institutions.

The review adopts familiar working definitions of a number of basic gender and environmental concepts at global level, although using of gender mainstreaming strategy vary across countries and policy sectors. However, by the following step, implementation of gender mainstreaming strategy in environmental policies will be examined for different countries and comparative analysis will be realized within supranational organizations. Special focus is placed not only to the analysis of policy formulation and decision-making, but also the implementation and evaluation of these decisions and the subsequent evaluation of their outcomes.

II. GENDER MAINSTREAMING

2.1 Definition of Gender Mainstreaming in its broadest sense

A gender perspective raises some questions. The first question is about whether or not women and men access to natural resources at the same level. In order to answer this question it is important to collect sex-disaggregated data on use of, access to resources etc. It is also critical to ensure a consultation process for to identify priorities for women as well as men. The second question is about whether or not various policy options will affect women and men differently. The third question is about the impacts of fiscal policy, structure of taxation and budget allocations on women and men respectively.

The strategy of mainstreaming is defined in the ECOSOC Agreed Conclusions, 1997/2[2], as "…..*the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and social spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality*."

Before to implement gender mainstreaming strategy, the following elements could be taken as starting points to explore how and why gender differences and inequalities are occurring in many specific situations: Inequalities in political power (access to decision-making, representation), inequalities within households, inequalities in labor markets, inequalities in strategies for HIV/AIDS prevention, inequalities in strategies for to eliminate violence against women, differences in legal status and entitlements, inequalities in the domestic/unpaid sector.

It should be born in mind that "Gender Mainstreaming" as a key strategy for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women. In order to make operational gender mainstreaming, the main elements that should be taken into consideration are as follows:

- Capacity building and institutional development is a fundamental issue for to apply gender mainstreaming strategy for both private and public bodies. At first step, the equality should be provided regarding to the number of women and men from senior decision-making level to workers. Secondly, mandatory

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[2]http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/gmrolesmadtgenfp.htm

structures and mechanisms should be ensured in order to reflect the concerns of both women and men within planning and decision making.

- Accountability processes and mechanisms will be strengthen in order to make possible implementation of gender mainstreaming on different policy areas at all levels.
- Participatory mechanisms should be supported to accelerate the processes. Working groups with responsibility for advocating on gender equality issues might be formed. The members of these groups are acting as a catalyst rather than holding the overall responsibility for implementation of gender mainstreaming.
- In order to provide timely information to senior managers for to enable them making strategic decisions, indicators could be determined, measurement protocols could be developed and result-based management could be realized.
- In the context of monitoring, evaluation, audit and reporting, common indicators and benchmarks are determined to measure achieved progress. This approach will help to close the gap in the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data. Because, the lack of sex-disaggregated data is one of the major barriers to realize accurate assessment on policies and programs which are related to promote gender equality and empower women.
- To achieve desired outcomes during the implementation of gender mainstreaming, accurate allocation of human and financial resources is provided. However, developing and strengthening the staff with a capacity and competency in gender analysis is essential to implement gender mainstreaming into policies and programs successfully.
- Collecting sex-disaggregated is the major tool for accurate allocation of existing resources such as water, land and forest among men and women.
- Coherence and coordination of the efforts among different stakeholders in the implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategy is a vital element for to reach gender equality goals.

2.2. Gender Mainstreaming in Policy Development

Gender mainstreaming in policy analysis and development is implemented to determine the impacts of policies on women and men and explore how this impacts could vary regarding to gender differences and inequalities. It should also enable decision-makers for cutting the gender gap down. In the first step, gender perspectives should be reflected to the formulation of the policy. The accurate formulation is important in the means of fixing of the proper scope of constructive process. Secondly, gender-disaggregated data is obtained to analyse the gender differences and inequalities in the framework of the scope. The third important point

is the assessment of the implications of different options that could have different costs, benefits and consequences for women and men. Fourth, gender perspectives should also be taken into account in the determination of relevant stakeholders and different options for to define different needs, expectations and information. However the involvement of civil society and public bodies is extremely important to seek meaningful inputs from both women and men.

2.3 Historical Overview on Gender Mainstreaming

The Professor of Stanford University Gita Sen [3]have emphasized the importance of gender issues for development policy as "***A gender perspective means that women stand at the crossroads between production and reproduction, between economic activity and the care of human beings, and therefore between economic growth and human development. They are workers in both spheres-those most responsible and therefore with most at stake, those who suffer most when two spheres meet at cross-purposes, and those most sensitive to the need for better integration between the two***".

When we look over the poverty reduction policies, we have distinguished that serious transition was observed from 1960 to extant. In the early post-war years, development policy emphasized economic growth. In fact, development was equated by industrialization with import substitution. However, by the end of the 1960's, it was obvious that such strategies had failed to bring about the expected reductions in poverty and inequality (Kaberr: 2003, page: 4). In the years of 1970's, there was a great concern on the productivity of small farmers. The accumulated effects of the oil crisis slow-down the growth rates in the advanced industrialized countries and increase the debt burden in the less developed countries. 1970's were the years when the link between women and poverty has been established. Attention was drawn to the disproportionate number of female-headed households who were largely responsible for meeting families 'basic needs. This led to the spread of income-generating projects for women. But these projects had limited impact on marginalized status of women in the development process (ibid. page: 13). Poverty reduction strategies have become important than the problems of unsustainable budget deficits and balance of payments in the 1980's (ibid, page: 4). In 1990's, poverty agenda of World Development Report (WDR) underlined the importance of broad-based and labor-intensive strategies. Generating income-earning opportunities and rarefying basic

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[3] Kabeer, Naila, 2003,Gender Mainstreaming in Poverty Eradicationand the Millenium Development Goals: a handbook for policy-makers and other stakeholders, International Development Research Center, Canada.

health and education services uphold the improvement in the productivity of labour force (ibid, page: 5). WDR is important for the feminist history because in its analysis there is a part for gender dimension of poverty. It is because, the data on health, nutrition, education and labor force participation showed that women were often disadvantaged compared to men (ibid, page: 14). The first Human Development Report (HDR) also touched on gender issues in 1990's. It noted that the increasing number of female-headed households has led to a "feminization of poverty". The 1995 Report focused on gender inequality in parallel with the outcomes of the UN Fourth Conference on Women in Beijing. It stated that the purpose of development is to increase overall quality of life, not just income. It also figured out that there are 1.3 million people in poverty and 70 per cent are women (ibid, page: 15). 2000 World Development Report was more comprehensive that 1990 WDR regarding to gender equality. Gender issues were discussed in different dimensions such as opportunity, empowerment, security etc. Although there were some changes in development policies have been observed from 1970's to 2000's, it is easily say that Millennium Developments Goals (MDGs) are the milestones in the means of gender needs to be understood clearly as a cross-cutting socio-cultural variable. The Millennium Declaration laid out a number of key development goals framed to reflect its fundamental values. Along with the reduction of poverty and hunger, these included commitments to the promotion of human development and environmental sustainability. In addition, they included an explicit commitment to gender equality as: No individual and no nation must be denied the opportunity to benefit from development. The equality for the rights and opportunities of men and women must be assured" (Kabeer 2003). Director General of **International Union for Conservation of Nature** [4](IUCN) Julia Marton-Lefevre said that "the third MDG is dedicated to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women. When we look at the other seven goals, it is clear that none of them are possible without the inclusion of gender considerations".

In Table 1, there are some examples for the key links between gender and MDGs:

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[4] http://www.iucn.nl/en/?13750/Put-nature-at-the-heart-of-sustainable-development-goals

Table 1: Key links between gender and MDGs:

Millenium Development Goals	Examples of gender, environment and energy linkages
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Women represent the majority of those in extreme poverty and their livelihood strategies, and food, water and fuel supplies, often depend directly on healthy ecosystems.
Achieve universal primary education	Time spent collecting water and fuel wood by children, especially girls, reduces school attendance.
Promote gender equality and empower women	Women's time constraints and burdens related to collecting water and fuel wood, and unequal accsess to land and other natural resources, limit their ability to be active in social and political organisations.
Reduce child mortality	Women's inability to provide clean water for their families results in deaths from diseases such as diarrhea and cholera, especially among children under the age of five.
Improve maternal health	Indoor air pollution from burning biomass fuels and injures from carrying heavy loads of water and fuel wood adversly affect women's health and add to risks of complications during pregnancy.
Combat major diseases	Environmental risk factors such as water contamination and lack of sanitation, may have differing impacts on men and women, boys and girls.
Ensure environmental sustainability	Men and Women both have important roles to play in environmental conservation efforts

Source: Gender Mainstreaming: A Key Driver of Development in Environment and Energy, Training Manual, UNDP[5]

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[5]http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/sustainable_energy/gender_mainstreamingakeydriverofdevelopmentinenvironmentenergy/

III. THE IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN IN ECOSYSTEMS

3.1 Women and Environment

The primary concerns about gender differences in some practical areas are related to the fact that adverse environmental conditions and lack of energy services tend to have a more negative effect on women than on men. This is largely due to women's traditional roles and responsibilities. Inequalities coming from sociological gender roles limit women's control over and access to environmental and energy resources as compared to men. In many developing countries, women-as farmers and pastoralists, with primary responsibility for household food production-are the principal users of land and natural resources. However, the women generally do not own the land or control the allocation of natural resources. Another major difference between men and women is related to access to water resources. In areas where there is no pumped water, and supplies are scarce due to seasonal dry periods or drought conditions, women can spend many hours per week trying to get enough water. Improved water and sanitation facilities can give time to women for productive activities, and girls more time for school, besides safeguarding their safety, dignity and physical well-being. In addition to getting water, women in developing countries also spend a great deal of time collecting traditional biomass fuels-such as wood, dung and agricultural wastes for household needs. Over 1.6 billion people rely on these fuels, and the collection and management of these fuels is primarily done by women. When environmental degradation makes fuel supplies more difficult to find, women have to spend more time and effort searching for fuels long distances from home with consequently less time for other responsibilities. They are also at greater risk of rape, animal attacks and other threats as they travel farther away from home (UNDP Training Manuel, page: 11-13). Women- have no chance to use appropriate fuel with affordable prices- have to spend more time and energy to reach traditional sources such as coal, wood and dried cow dung in order to prepare food and heat. Rural women have to make cultivation without modern agricultural vehicle in order to provide their foods. They spend additional time to provide water from fountains, wells and rivers if they have no infrastructure or water pumps in their homes. At downscale areas, women are being exposed open fire for to prepare food and heat for long hours. Physiological differences between men and women also affect their relative susceptibility to adverse health impacts from exposure to toxic chemicals. However, due to the reason of direct interaction with gaseous, particulates, carbon monoxide, benzene and some poisonuous chemical compounds, there are 1.6 million people died in every year. Air pollution also causes cataract and low birth weight (Mies, Maria., Shiva, Vandana, 1993). In many areas, rural women and men have different types of knowledge, and value different things, about natural resources and biodiversity conservation. Women may place more value on forests for the collection of fruits, nuts and medical plants. However, deforestation not only leads to loss of

valuable health and food resources but also affects the amounts of time and distances women must travel to secure fuel and water.

3.2 Main Approaches used to interpret the Gender-Environment Relationship

A recent World Bank Report (2012)[6] found that gender equality is essential for countries' economies. Aguilar (2002) argues that sustainable development is not possible without equity. This implies that gender equality and equity are not only a question of fundamental human rights and social justice, but are also precondition, for environmental conservation, sustainable development and human security. Table 2 shows the constructive notices of main models that are used to interpret the Gender-Environment relationship.

Table 2: Main Modules used to interpret the "Gender-Environment" relationship

Ecofeminist Approach	Women in Development Approach (WID)	Gender and Development Approach (GAD)
Conceptualizes the relationship of women with nature, maintaining that there is a strong link between two.

Maintains that women's experiences (biological or cultural) give them a different natural mindset, a special knowledge that will enable them to save the planet and a tendency to protect the environment | Assumes that women are the main volunteers in the fight against environmental degradation.

Stress the potential of women's role as day-to-day administrators of natural resources.

Much is made of women's vulnerability to environmental change due to their dependence on these resources.

Development projects and programs center on women and their needs as individuals and groups. | Maintains that women is expressed in our societies mainly through; division of labor, access to resources and participation in decision making

Accounts for social relationships of production and power.

Identifies and seeks to evaluate the differences that exist between women and men by emphasizing the social historical and cultural nature of the processes of subordination and negotiation in which they are involved. |

Source: Cornell Journal of Law and Public Policy, Vol: 22, page: 670[7]

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[6]http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTWDRS/EXTWDR2012/0,,menuPK:7778074~pagePK:7778278~piPK:7778320~theSitePK:7778063~contentMDK:22851055,00.htm

[7] http://www.lawschool.cornell.edu/research/JLPP/upload/Feldman-final.pdf

3.2.1 Eco-feminist Approach

According to Eco-feminist approach, women are considered as unique without considering the differences such as ethnic background, social class, age and other factors. Paternal and capitalist systems have been established for to dominate, exploit and domesticate both women and nature. Eco-feminists have based their system on hierarchical dilemma of Western World such as culture/nature, women/men, mind/body, intelligence/emotions and materialism/ morale. However women are surrounded by nature, body, emotion and morale in negative way where men are accepted as the representatives of the one-dimensional public sphere that has been materialized by culture, mind, intelligence and materialism. Patriarchal communities bear themselves with the destructive attitudes like as aggressiveness, competitiveness and preconceived. Under these circumstances, the public areas where women are excluded, the environmental problems are growing exponentially.

Eco-feminism is a biology centered environmental movement along with its cultural and social connections. It is a melting pot of ecology and feminism. It is emerged as a reaction to men's treatment against nature as they treated women or vice versa equating woman and nature. The 1970's are even more constructive years in this sense because they are the years in which the sensible connections are formed between words therefore the degree of perception is increased. Sustainable Development was first used as a term in the written report called "World Protecting Strategy" prepared by International Nature and Nature and Natural Resources Protecting Association in 1972; whereas Eco-feminisim is first used as a term by d'Eaubonne in her work "Feminism or Death" in 1974. According to d'Eaubonne that was a former member of French Communist Party and took part on the foundation of FHAR, which was a homosexual revolutionary movement. The same year, right after Francoise d'Eaubonne, Shelia Colins in her work 'Another Paradise and World' evaluating gender discrimination and ecological destruction in the same context, says "Racism, sexism, class exploitation, and ecological destruction are structures which shoulder patriarchal construction and they are firmly clasped together. " In her work "New Woman, New World" (1975), Rosemary Ruether leaves the door of Eco-feminism ajar in this way: "Women have to comprehend that the phenomenon of dominance lies on the basis of social relationships and freedom will not be given to them in this kind of structure. If it wants to reshape socio-economic relationships and form the basic needs of modern industrial society within the frame of universal values. Philosopher Patsy Hallen sees ecofeminism as a broad, diverse, worldwide movement, dedicated to preventing 'further deterioration of both women's condition and that of nonhuman nature'(Gaard, Great (ed.), 1993).

The second impact of the eco-feminism wave was being seen in the years of 90's. Plumwood has captured the precedence of nature through her considerations on the relations between gender and capitalism, racialism, colonialism in the framework of feminism in her books of "Feminism and the Mastery of Nature, 1993" and "Environmental Culture: The Ecological Crisis of Reason, 2002". The reasons of the dilemma in between human and nature which is resulting from the polarizations such as human-animal, intelligence-emotion, female-men, civilized-primitive, are expressed by anthropocentric approach. Plumwood accepted that all these dilemmas are contrary to the approaches of environmental ethics. In order to overcome these dilemmas coming from the power dependent polarizations, people should build up the empathy with all others. Another eco-feminist researcher Vandana Shiva pointed out that the western kind of development that aims only to increase capital without consider the competence of nature for restructuring itself. Shiva has evaluated the exploitation of women in the framework of the destruction of productive lands (Mies, Vandana, pp: 113).

3.2.2 Women in Development Approach (WID)

In the framework of Women in Development Approach, women are considered as a distinct and vulnerable group in projects and programs. Where women's knowledge has been utilized in areas related to family or community health (ensuring medical plans and food security) and environmental conservation (the protection of forest products). This approach also ignores the required strategies needed to pursue the various objectives involved in the use and management of environmental resources that will require the contributions of women and men alike. This approach first came to prominence in the early 1970s. Research and information collected throughout the UN Decade for Women (1975-85) highlighted the existing poverty and disadvantage of women and their invisibility in the development process. Different policy responses and interventions focused on women as a separate group resulting in women's concerns being "added on" and peripheral to mainstream development efforts. WID policies have proposed actions targeted only to women rather than integrating them fully into the project activities. WID policies and interventions have concentrated on women's productive work. The failure to make an explicit link to women's reproductive work has often added to women's workload. Gradually, it was recognized that an approach that focused on women in isolation, was inadequate and not sustainable. Because it did not take into account the overall project objectives or integrate women fully into their implementation. Moreover, it did not address or change unequal gender relations in various social and economic settings. However, there are shortcomings to this approach because by WID, women are not available in the use and management of environmental resources. Many policy-makers tend to follow WID Approach to development discourses and programs (Moser, 1993, page: 3-4). Although the WID Approach may be successful when implementing projects on

a small scale, to ensure long-term and sustainable results, it is better to utilize Gender and Development Approach.

3.2.3 Gender and Development Approach (GAD)

The Gender and Development (GAD or GID) perspective emerged in the late 1980s as response to the failure of WID projects. Aims of GAD are to provide qualitative and long-lasting changes in women's social status. The Gender and Development (GAD) focuses on social, economic, political and cultural forces that determine how men and women participate in, benefit from, and control over project resources and activities differently (Cornell Journal of Law and Public Policy, Vol: 22, Page: 672). This approach shifts the focus from women as a group to the socially determined relations between women and men. GAD refers the term of "gender" in stead of "women". It is also taking into account participation of men as well as women's (Buvinic and others 1996). However, several key analytical principles, relating to gender roles and practical and strategic gender needs, as well as to control over resources and decision making in the household, civil society and the state, were determined and translated into tools and techniques for a gender-planning process at the policy, program and project levels (Moser, 1993).

The following table indicates the major differences of WID and GAD approaches;

Table 3: WID or GAD?

Description	Women in Development	Gender and Development
Approach	An approach that views women as the problem	An approach to development
Focus Problem	Women The exclusion of women (half of the productive resources)from the development process	Relations between men and women Unequal relations of power (rich and poor, women and men) that prevent equitable development and participation
Goal	More efficient, effective development	Equitable, sustainable development with both women and men as decision makers
Solution	Integrate women into the development process	Empower the disadvantaged and women; transform unequal relations

Strategies	Women's Projects	Identify/adress practical needs determined by women and men to improve their condition
	Women's components	
	Integrated Projects	At the same time, adress women's strategic interests
	Increase women's productivity	
	Increase women's income	Adress strategic interests of the poor throughpeople-centered development
	Increase women's ability to look after the households	

Source: Dayal and others, 1993.

IV- TOWARDS GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

With only two years left until 2015, the target date for achieving the MDG's, it couldn't possible to end gender based injustices that create barriers to women's and girls' opportunities. Some practical approaches should be referred for to put women's rights at the heart of the MDG's such as increasing the rate of access to services for women (including reproductive health; using stipends and cash transfers), encouraging girls to go to school, delaying marriage, amplifying women's voices in decision-making, enhancing women's ability to accumulate assets including through laws and affirmative actions, ensuring policies which reflect the realities of women's lives.

4.1 Women in Eco-system Management

Although, women have played a leadership role for to minimize and reuse of environmental wastes, consumption of natural resources and to develop environmental ethics in their daily life, the number of women is very low in the professional areas such as city planners, environmentalists, agriculturalists, and oceanagraphists. If they have educated as professionals for the management of natural resources, equal participation haven't been provided at decision-making levels in local, national, regional, international organisations, public institutions and parliaments as well. On the other hand, there is a traditional weakness in the means of cooperation among non-governmental organisations and public bodies in different thematic areas. Furthermore, the participation of women in local governments is extremely low although women have incredibly high experiences to environmental protection, eco-system management and ecologic interactions at local levels. Due to the reason of men spent most of time outside their homes and let all the responsibilities related with sustainable resource allocation to women, women becomes stabilized members of the communities in the means of informal

environmental management through their daily activities (Van den Homberg, Heleen., 1993)[8].

4.2. Gender Mainstreaming in Environmental Policies

According to UNEP[9], the discussion of Gender and Environment is based on two precepts[10]. The first one implies that gender mediates human/environment interactions and use, knowledge, and assessment of environmental issues. According to the second precept, gender roles, responsibilities, expectations and norms predict human-environment relationship. A gender-sustainable development perspective should be infused with a commitment to change the cultural values. As such UNEP feels that the issue of concern should be "gender and environment" rather than "women and environment". The two broad principles noted above manifest themselves in a variety of environmental relations and interactions.

An analysis conducted by Castaneda and Martin [11]in the Country Analysis Report for CEDAWpoints out that the inclusion of sustainable development and the environment in the gender agenda is still week in many countries. While some reports presented sex-disaggregated data to contextualize gender gaps in rural and urban contexts, most of the reports did not. The situation is not better at international level as well. When we did revision on global indices that measure progress in gender equality in different policy areas, the number of indices that show the advancement of women in relation to environmental and development concerns (please see Table 4 for global indices) are very limited.

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[8]http://www.cabdirect.org/search.html?q=do%3A%22Gender%2C+environment+and+development%3A+a+guide+to+the+literature.%22,

[9]http://www.unep.org/civilsociety/Portals/24105/documents/publications/Women%20and%20the%20environment/ChapterTwo.pdf

[10] http://www.wikigender.org/index.php/Women_and_the_Environment

[11] http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/Gender%20and%20Environment/Powerful-Synergies.pdf

Table 4: GLOBAL INDICES

TITLE	TYPE	DIMENSION	OBSERVATIONS
Global Gender Gap Report (WEF)	Index Annual 135 Countries	Economic Participation, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, Political Empowerment	2011 and previous: Does not include or measure any environmental dimension such as use and access to natural resources, climate change, water and sanitation
Human Development Report (UNDP)	Index Annual 187 Countries	Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index (Before 2010 known as Gender Development Index), Multidimensional Poverty Index)	2006: Focused on water scarcity, emphasizing gender inequalities and time-use 2007/2008: Focused on climate change and recognized that climate changed will aggravate existing inequalities (including gender inequality) 2011: Focused on sustainability and equity. Great attention to women's productivity health.
Humanitarian Response Index (HRI)	Index Annual Donor Countries	Responding to Humanitarian Needs, Integrating Relief and Development, Working with Humanitarian Partners, Implementing International Guiding Principles, Promoting Learning and Accountability.	2008: Focused on donor accountability in humanitarian action. Women and gender mentioned in relation to violence and development. 2009: Focused on clarifying donor's priorities. 2010: Focused on the problems of politicization. 2011: Focused on addressing the gender challenge. Heavy focus on women and gender issues in relation to humanitarian responses.

Source: Cornell Journal of Law and Public Policy, Vol: 22, Page: 677[12]

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[12]http://www.lawschool.cornell.edu/research/JLPP/upload/Feldman-final.pdf

V. CONCLUSION

Gender is a key organizing principle in the distribution of all kinds of resources. When we focus on the definition of "environmental justice" as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, sex, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies13", we easily understand that it couldn't be possible to provide environmental justice without using gender mainstreaming strategy. On the other hand, socio-economic classifications are made according to access to global resources. Poverty is generally thought of in terms of deprivation, either in relation to some basic minimum needs or in relation to the resources necessary to meet these minimum basic needs and prosperity is in direct contradiction. However, gender-based data shows that 1.3 billion people in developing countries living on less than one dollar a day are women. This is because energy poverty has a disproportionate effect on women. In many countries, women belongs the responsibilities to provide basic family needs through close contact with natural resources such as crops, water, trees, animals.

UN 2012 Report in Human Development in Africa [14]observes that food security and human development reinforce each other. The Report notes that "To accelerate food security, countries in sub-Saharan Africa must boost agricultural productivity and enhance nutrition to improve availability, access and use of food... and empowering women and the rural poor are critical enablers of food security." Another dramatic example is about the relation between women and access to water. According to the Organisation of Few Resources, in just one day, 200 million work hours are consumed by women collecting water for their families. This lost productivity is greater than the combined number of hours worked in a week by employees at Walmart, United Parcel Service, McDonald's, IBM, Target, and Kroger.

V.1 Findings

In 1995, governments across the World signed the Beijing Platform for Action to achieve gender equality and gender mainstreaming was defined as the most important strategy to reach the goal. Although 18 years past from the beginning point, it is impossible to say that gender mainstreaming strategy is widely used in different agendas of sustainable development.

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[13] The definition of environmental Justice by the United States Environmental Protection Agency

[14] http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/hdr/africa-human-development-report-2012/

When we focus on the gender mainstreaming in environmental politics, it is becoming more complicated. Although the history of feminist movement is very old, the conceptual evolution regarding to gender equality was realized in recent date. However it is possible to say that gender equality is also the 3rd generation human right like as the rights of healthy environment, natural resources, intergeneration, equity, sustainability, cultural heritage, collective movements, self-determination, economic and social development, communication.

Certainly, overlapping of these two new concepts is taking up time because it requires systemic change in the stated and unstated rules of the game. These rules can be formal, such as constitutions, laws, policies and school curricula; or informal such as cultural arrangements, religious practices and norms (Goetz 1997; North 1990; Rao and Kelleher 2002). Figure 1 indicates that what we are trying to change?

Figure 1: What we are trying to change?
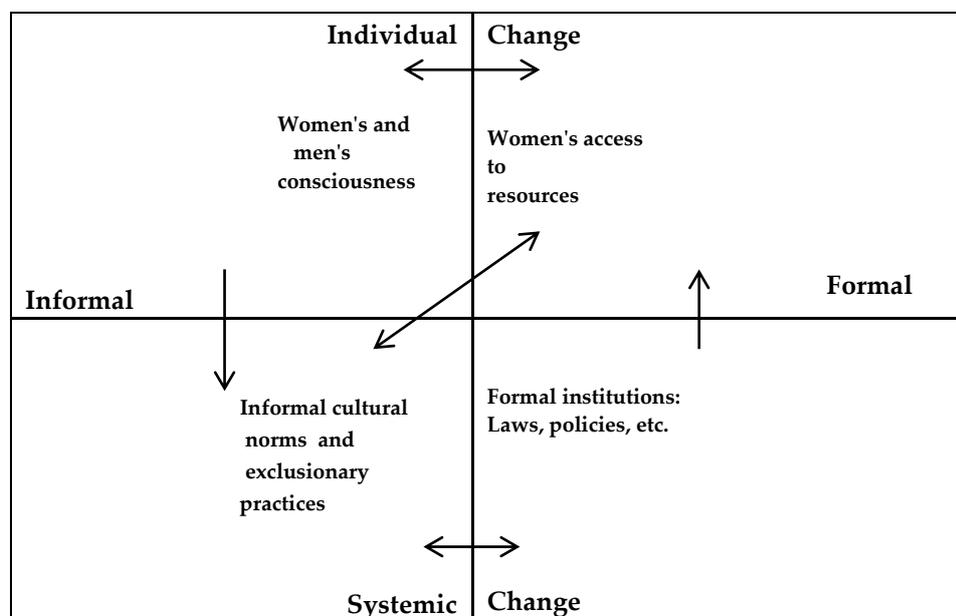
Source: Mainstreaming Gender in Development, A Critical Review[15]

V.2 Discussions

Many researchers have pointed out the importance of effective implementation of gender mainstreaming strategies (Hannan 2003; Subrahmanian 2004). The fundamental mistake come into being to accept gender mainstreaming is completely different from the works on women's empowerment. However they are very close each other in the means of providing gender equality. It is because; women have time constraints and burdens due to their traditional roles. Moreover, they have limited accsess to land and other natural resources.

Another challenge for effective implementation of gender mainstreaming strategies is related to obtain sex-disaggregated data. It is needed to examine the access to resources and the impacts of environmental factors on both women and men respectively. On the other hand, gender mainstreaming and organizational culture are intrinsically linked. An organizational culture which is male-biased, in terms of attitudes, recruitment, working conditions, structures and procedures, discriminates against female staff and clients (Minh Chau-Nguyen 1997).

Gender training programs always recommended increasing awareness about gender equality at all levels. Gender trainings needs to be not a one-off event, but ongoing and consistently refreshed. It needs to be more tailored to operational activities and culturally sensitive (Wallace 1998). As both DAC (1998) and UNIFEM (1997) stated that gender mainstreaming should not be considered without women's participation at all levels. Cornwall (2003) argues that to provide development without participatory mechanisms can exacerbate existing exclusion and unequal gender roles. Although women's representation at all levels is necessary, it is not sufficient. The following questions should be answered on the process of gender mainstreaming: Are the women voices actually heard? How is the participation and representation of women in general? Does their presence simply legitimize decisions made by men? What of the differences among women? Whether and how gender issues are raised in participatory processes? Who shape the processes of policy making?

V.3 Recommendations

World Banks' approach for mainstreaming gender and development is applicable tool for to apply gender mainstreaming into environmental policies. 5 recommendations of the World Bank for to achieve gender mainstreaming in environmental policies are summarized as below:

Recommendation 1: Define a rationale framework for gender and environment

Men and women have different positions, different social roles and different needs within the household. They have differences regarding to access to and control over resources as well. Because of the differences, solutions should be developed for different needs through varying participatory planning, processes and procedures. On the other hand, gender planning should be accepted as an operational procedure at the policy, program and project levels. Gender planning is mainstreamed into existing institutions rather than establishing separate gender-specific organizational structures.

Recommendation 2: Gender-based data collection

Gender Analysis looks at quantative and qualitative data on different roles, activities, needs and opportunities of men and women. Gender-based data collection is a vital part to determine how they differ and how they affect and in turn, are affected by interventions and policies. The starting point is to examine the access to and control over resources for men and women besides the effects of environmental factors that influence both women and men.

Recommendation 3: A World of women's activism

Around the World, the women's movement and many non-governmental organizations have mobilized around gender and livelihood issues. Many groups have identified environmental issues and gender equality as a priority and placed them on the top of their political agenda. In the process, women have acquired a wide range of expertise, including their experiences on the ground. However, the importance of women participation for policy-making and relevance implementations should be accepted.

At international level, the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) continues to be a strong advocate for women in sustainable development, United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development facilitates women as a major group. The Gender and Water Alliance looks specifically at water-

related subjects; the International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy (ENERGIA) advocates around energy; and Diverse Women for Diversity specialize in agro-biodiversity. GROOTS organizes grassroots women's organizations from around the world on livelihood issues, while the International Network of Indigenous Women is a strong voice on biodiversity and environment-related issues. In 2002, the international network Women Leaders for the Environment was launched, bringing together women Ministers of environment and other leaders. Regionally, prominent groups include Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF), the Platform on Land and Water Rights in Southern Africa and the Gender and Environment Network in Latin America and the Caribbean. Innumerable national and local organizations have flourished as well. Involvement of these civil society organizations is needed at all levels and in all phases of development [16]

Recommendation 4: Gender budgeting for infrastructure investments

Gender budgeting does not aim to produce a separate budget for women. Instead it aims to produce a budget in which gender has been 'mainstreamed'. It means that the formulation of the budget incorporates an analysis of public expenditure and methods of raising public revenue, from a gender perspective, identifying the implications and impacts for women and girls as compared to men and boys. The key question is: What impact does this fiscal measure have on gender equality? Does it reduce gender inequality; increase it; or leave it unchanged?

There are two principles[17] which are mostly used in doing gender budget analysis. The first principle is anticipated to assess the budget from the point of view of poor households as compared to rich households. But it is also important to assess the budget for each people in a family although households do share some resources. According to the second principle, social and economic objectives of the countries depends not only on the amount of paid work its people do, but also on the amount of unpaid work its people do caring for their family members and neighbours, and upon the amount of free time people have for leisure and for civic activities. Unpaid care work is still unequally shared between women and men in most countries and this is one of the major obstacles to equality in paid work and to the full development of the talents of both women and men. A key dimension of a budget's impact on gender equality is the impact on the amount of unpaid care work that has to be done.

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[16] www.unep.org/PDF/Women/ChapterSix.pdf

[17] http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/llp/jm/more/confgender03/elson.pdf

Recommendation 5: Define the components of Gender Analysis

The main components of Gender Analysis which are critical regarding to the gender mainstreaming in environmental policies, are summarized in Table 5:

Table 5: Potential components of gender analysis in Environmental Policies

Component	Description
Need Assessment	What are the priority needs of men and women? What are the underlying causes of the problem? How can theses problems to be adressed? Which problems can be ssolved at the local level? Which need external intervention?
Activities Profile	Who does what? What do women, men and children do? When do they do it-daily?-seasonally? Where isthe activity performed? How flexible or rigid is the division of labor?
Resources, access and control	What resources are available to men and women to conduct their activities? What resources(land, knowledge, cash, institutions) do women and men have Access to (use)? Which resources do they control, who has power to decide whether a resource is used, how it is used, and how it is allocated?
Benefits and incentives	Benefit resources refers to resources, Access and control and goes further to analyse who controls outputs or benefits. Incentive Analysis taps into user preferences, values placed on output, and the risks involved, which affect motivation. Incentives include: taste, risk, convenience, time savings, reduced conflict, marketability, prestige and by products.
Institutional Analysis	The household is a system of resource allocation All members of a household have different roles, skills, interests, needs, priorities, Access to and control over resources Policies, laws, regulations and procedures Planning and evaluation procedures Participatory Mechanisms

Sources: CEDPA (1996)[18], Kabeer (1994), Derbyshire (1996), Moser (1993), Overholt (1985)[19]

VI. INDEX WORDS

Eco-feminism…………………………………………………	**10,11,12**
Empowerment of Women…………………………………	**4,7,13,18**
Environment	
Environmental Ethics………………………………………..	11,18
Environmental Degradation………………………………....	9
Environmental Conservation………………………………..	10,12
Environmental Justice………………………………………	17
Environmental Management………………………………..	9
Environmental Policies (Politics)…………………………....	1,3,4,17,19
Environmental Policy Making………………………………	3
Environmental Protection…………………………………....	19
Environmental Resources…………………………………..	12
Environment Risks…………………………………………....	8
Environmental Sustainability………………………………..	7,8
Gender	
Gender Analysis……………………………………………	5,20,21
Gender Budgeting…………………………………………	20,21
Gender Equality……………………………………………..	2,3,5,7,10,15,17,18,20,21
Gender Equity………………………………………………	2
Gender and Environment…………………………………	14,15
Gender and Development…………………………………..	12,15
Gender Gap……………………………………………..…….	5,15
Gender Lens………………………………………………....	1
Gender Mainstreaming……………………………………	3,4,5,17,19
Gender Perspective………………………………………....	6,21
Gender Planning……………………………………………	19
Gender Roles………………………………………………....	9,19
Gender Training……………………………………………...	19
MDG's………………………………………………………………	**7,14**

[18] http://www.cedpa.org/section/publicationsd3dc.html?topic=37

[19] http://www.kitpublishers.nl/net/KIT_Publicaties_output/ShowFile2.aspx?e=1456

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