



Gender and the Environment

A Selected and
Annotated
Bibliography
1993-1996

Compiled by
Natalie Boodram

The Centre for Gender and Development Studies
The University of the West Indies
St. Augustine
Trinidad and Tobago

GENDER AND THE ENVIRONMENT

**A Selected and Annotated Bibliography
1993-1996**

Compiled By
Natalie Boodram

Centre for Gender and Development Studies
The University of the West Indies
St. Augustine
Trinidad and Tobago

(c) Centre for Gender and Development Studies
The University of the West Indies
St. Augustine
Trinidad and Tobago

Publication Date

February 1997

ISBN 976-620-070-X

Cover design by Detta van Aardt-Buch

Photograph by Deborah Barndt

CONTENTS

<i>Foreword</i>	i
<i>Introduction</i>	ii
<i>Acknowledgment</i>	iv
General	1
Biodiversity	11
Coastal Resources	13
Ecofeminism	15
Ecology	21
Environmental Health	23
Forestry	26
Militarism and the Environment	29
Nature	30
Population Issues	32
Sustainable Development	35
Terrestrial Resources	40
Water Resources	43
Subject Index	45
Author Index	57

FOREWORD

With this bibliography on Gender Issues and the Environment, the Centre for Gender and Development Studies (CGDS) continues the tradition begun under the Women and Development Studies Project of issuing occasional bibliographies in specific areas. These bibliographies are aimed at bringing to the specialist in the related field, an awareness of the new literature in the area of women's and gender studies internationally. Initially these bibliographies were used to stimulate academics to explore gender issues in their research and ultimately in their teaching and so far bibliographies in Agriculture, Law and Science have been developed.

This particular bibliography can also be seen as marking the Centre's entry into a new area of scholarship, that of the environment. This printed bibliography reflects the creation of a computerised data base which can be added to and also provide the basis for other bibliographies in related fields. This exercise was funded by the UWI/CIDA Institutional Strengthening Project, which allowed us to access the human and physical resources for this task. This was part of an overall concern with Gender, Science and Technology which is one of the interest areas of the CGDS on the St. Augustine campus. The issue of the environment like that of gender brings together traditionally distant areas of academic knowledge to address a complex societal problem. This publication should therefore be seen as a beginning of our work in this important and exciting area.

Natalie Boodram has done an excellent and professional job of compiling and annotating these entries and she was ably supported by the staff of the UWI Main Library on the St. Augustine campus and by Ms Sandra John of Caribbean Documentation Centre at the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN/ECLAC).

We hope that this publication will be a useful addition to your collection.

Rhoda Reddock
St. Augustine.

INTRODUCTION

This bibliography exists as a printed document, as well as, a CDS/ISIS database at the Centre for Gender and Development Studies. It includes all types of publications e.g. journal articles, chapters in books, conference papers, reports, seminar/workshop documents and dissertations. The references are all English language publications dated from 1993-1996.

The bulk of the material is organised within three categories, that is, **sustainable development** which has 43 records, **ecofeminism** (64 records) and the **general** category which has 77 entries.

The **general** category encompasses the broad aspects of the gender and environment issue, as well as, material which falls outside of the assigned subject groupings.

The category **ecofeminism** explores theoretical concepts on the relationship between women and the environment. Much of this research is found in feminist research journals such as *Women's Studies*, *Feminist Studies* and *Hypatia*. A significant amount of information on ecofeminism is also located in environmental philosophy magazines such as *Environmental Ethics*.

Work on gender and **sustainable development** focuses on the respective experiences of men and women in the creation of sustainable livelihoods. In particular, there is a lot of research on the sexual division of labour. Many of these records are papers from conferences such as the *Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference, Vancouver, 1994*, and the *Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, 1994*.

While there is a wealth of material in the aforementioned subject areas, there is a lot less literature on the use, degradation and management of specific

resources. Thus, there are few entries in the sections on **coastal resources** (8), **water resources** (12), **terrestrial resources** (16), **biodiversity** (8) and **forestry** (18). What little literature there is, is found in rural development magazines such as *Development* and *IDS Bulletin*. Subsequently, much of the literature deals with the natural resources in areas such as Africa and Asia. Issues explored in this category include men and women's differential knowledge about natural resources. Women's indigenous knowledge of biodiversity has been especially well documented in magazines like *Indigenous Knowledge and Development Monitor*. Generally speaking most of the literature in the bibliography deals with environmental issues in rural parts of developing countries.

There is much less research done on gender and environmental issues in urban areas and industrialised countries. Thus, there is little work from Europe and North America. What is available, falls mainly into the category of environmental health (21 entries). The records document the health problems of women and their children as a result of environmental pollutants. There is less information available on livelihood issues such as water supply, housing and sanitation.

There is also a paucity of research on gender and the environment in small island states. There has been some in the Pacific states focusing on the effects of nuclear testing. In the Caribbean, there has been work on sustainable development and the management of marine resources, but the records from this region total only 6.

Other categories in this bibliography include **population issues** which explores population growth and people's reproductive rights. The category **militarism and the environment** explores the view that militarism jointly degrades both women and the environment. Sections on **ecology and nature** combine both theoretical ideas on the woman-nature link and more practical issues such as ecosystem management.

Overall the literature examines how men's and women's activities are affected by environmental degradation and how also, their actions may contribute to environmental deterioration. Their potential role in protecting the environment is also documented.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This publication was made possible through funding provided by the Canada/UWI Institutional Strengthening Project. I would also like to acknowledge the technical assistance provided by Ms. Sandra John of UNECLAC. Thanks must also be extended to Dr. Rhoda Reddock, Dr. Grace Sirju-Charran and Ms. Ramona Shah for their assistance in the compilation of this document.

GENERAL

*** 1

Awumbila, M. and Momsen, J. H. 1995. **Gender and the Environment: Women's Time Use as a Measure of Environmental Change.** *Global Environmental Change: Human and Policy Dimensions.* Vol. 5, No.4, Sept. p.337-346.

*** 2

Ayupan, L. B. and Oliveros, T. G. 1994. **Filipino Peasant Women in Defence of Life.** IN *Close to Home: Women Reconnect Ecology, Health and Development Worldwide.* p.113-120. Edited by V. Shiva. Philadelphia: New Society Publisher.

Describes peasant women's fight to protect home and land in the Philippines. Filipinos depend heavily on natural resources, so industrialization robs them of their land and thus their livelihoods.

*** 3

Barrett, M. 1994. **Women, Development and the Environment.** [Paper presented at the] *Gender, Science & Technology Seminar.* Mona, Jamaica. February 23-25, 1994.

Women are important in development processes especially in the areas of science, technology and the environment. They play a pivotal role in environmental circles especially as members of NGO environmental organizations. Through their role as caregivers they can pass on the message of sustainable development. Too often, women are viewed as the victims of environmental degradation. The author believes that more emphasis should be placed on their potential role as protectors. She also cites examples from developing countries such as Jamaica, where women are involved as workers, trainers and beneficiaries of environmental projects.

*** 4

Bhardwaj, P. P. 1993. **Custodians of the Environment.** *Women & Environments.* Vol. 13, No.3/4, Winter/Spring. p.30.

Women and the natural world are closely intertwined as both are integral parts of the life system on earth. In many instances, women are unfairly blamed for environmental degradation, but women do realize the need for the long term care of resources. It is only under dire circumstances that they might overexploit resources, because their family and not the environment is the priority. There are countless examples of women acting as environmental stewards. In India for example, the women of the Chipko movement were prepared to sacrifice their lives to protect trees from timber industries.

*** 5

Bragina, E. A. 1994. **Women in Small Business and Environment.** [Paper presented at] *Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.*

In Russia, there are many women involved in small business ventures. Small businesses are sources of pollution, due to a lack of sanitary control as well as poor infrastructure. The author suggests that the state should institute a system of support for women in business, paying attention to the environmental aspects of these ventures. In particular she suggests that the state could initiate projects to demonstrate eco-friendly technologies for small business.

*** 6

Brundtland, G. H. 1994. **Empowering Women: The Solution to a Global Crisis.** *Environment.* Vol. 36, No.10, Dec. p.16.

*** 7

Budgett- Meakin, C. 1995. **Technology, Women and the Environment.** *Science, Technology & Development.* Vol. 13, No.1, p.72-78.

The author presents an appropriate technology approach to development. Case studies from Peru,

Ghana and Sri Lanka are discussed where women are putting intermediate technology to work in cottage industries. They are using their indigenous knowledge about natural resources to further self development.

*** 8

Caldecott, L. and Leland, S. eds. 1993. **Reclaim the Earth**. London: Women's Press.

*** 9

Cameron-Porter, K. 1994. **Conservation Based Empowerment**. The Unepa Magazine- Populi. Vol. 21, No.3, March.

Discusses the role of women in conserving natural resources and in controlling population growth. Environmental degradation can be correlated to poverty and the low status of women. For effective conservation of resources, the empowerment of women is essential.

*** 10

Canadian Women Studies. 1993. **Women and the Environment**. Canadian Women Studies. Vol. 13, No.3, 112p

*** 11

Chen, L. C., Fitzgerald, W. M. and Bates, L. 1995. **Women, Politics and Global Management**. Environment. Vol. 37, No.1, p.4-9.

*** 12

Cutter, S. L. 1995. **The Forgotten Casualties: Women, Children and Environmental Change**. Global Environmental Change: Human and Policy Dimensions. Vol. 5, No.3, June. p.181-194.

*** 13

Dankelman, I. and Davidson, J. 1993. **Women and Environment in the Third World**. London: Earthscan/IUCN.

Examines women's involvement in the use and management of natural resources including their role in forestry, water and fuelwood collection. Additionally, the authors describe women's role in environmental conservation, emphasizing their

potential contribution in the areas of education, training and family planning.

*** 14

Davidson, J. 1993. **Women's Relationship With the Environment**. Focus on Gender. Vol. 1, No.1, p.5-10.

Describes women's relationship with various natural resources including the land, water and forests. In particular, the paper focuses on how women have been affected by environmental degradation and how they worked to cope with, and combat it.

*** 15

Davidson, S. 1993. **Women and Environment in Developing Countries: Issues and Linkages**. Women and Environments. Vol. 13, No.3/4, Winter/Spring. p.6-7.

Women are greatly affected by environmental degradation as they are the primary users of resources in many parts of the world. They also produce most of the world's food. As primary food producers they are linked to the land, as fuel gatherers they are linked to forests and as water carriers they have a stake in water resources. Despite their important role, women are still being marginalised. They do not have rights to the land they farm, they also lack credit and are excluded from training programmes. The author suggests that action is needed to remedy this situation, and suggests that this could come about through environmental education programming and the establishment of pilot projects.

*** 16

Dean, B. A. 1994. **Women, Science and Environmentalism**. [Paper presented at] Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

Examines the role of women in the environmental movement in the former USSR, especially the role of women scientists in grassroots and environmental organizations. The author compares the experiences of women in the United States and the former Soviet Union.

*** 17

Doncheva, A. V. 1994. **Environmental Expertise**

and Women's Movement. [Paper presented at] Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

The author suggests that the women's movement in Russia could help to organize environmental expertise on a local level. She notes that many women have been fired from industrial enterprises and technical research institutes, and suggests that with the help of the women's groups, these unemployed women can be retrained as experts in environmental technology. The women's movements can partake in this venture through the organization of courses or by financial assistance.

*** 18

El Mdaghri, C. A. 1995. **Women, Environment and Population: A Moroccan Case Study.** IN Gender Relations and Environmental Change. IDS Bulletin. Vol. 26, No.1, p.61-65. Edited by M. Leach, S. Joekes and C. Green.

Discusses the impact of environmental degradation on women living in the Rif mountains of Northern Morocco. The study focuses on two subdistricts namely Al Haoud and Iatmanene which differ in terms of their urban links and economies. The two communities thus provide comparative material for the analysis of the interactions between women, population and the environment based on the differences outlined above. The main environmental aspects studied are water and forest resources.

*** 19

Fernandez, A. P. 1994. **The Filipina, Environment and Development.** LiLA. Asia Pacific Women's Studies Journal. No.4, p.43-57.

*** 20

Forth, S. S. **Women and the Environment.** NWSA Journal. Vol. 6, p.324-9.

*** 21

Foster, P. 1994. **Women as Change Agents for Environmental Protection: The Need for Participatory Development.** [Paper presented at] Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

Women often bear the brunt of environmental degradation. They lose sources of food and fuel, they are affected by water contamination and they have to face rising food prices due to resource scarcity. The author acknowledges all these effects of environmental degradation on women, however, she also emphasizes the positive role women can play in environmental protection. She believes that women can contribute greatly to policy formulation aimed at environmental protection.

*** 22

Ghimire, K. 1994. **Local Level Adjustment Processes Between Population, Resources and Livelihoods.** Development. Journal of the Society for International Development. Vol. 1, p.31-34.

Explores the experiences of local communities in maintaining a balance between population, resources and livelihood requirements. Cites case studies in Costa Rica, Pakistan and Uganda. The author suggests that the reaction of women to demographic, ecological and livelihood changes depends on their position in a given society, the existing cultural, social and religious norms, as well as, their level of modernization and their relationship with men.

*** 23

Gilbert, A. 1994. **Third World Cities: Poverty, Employment, Gender Roles and the Environment During a Time of Restructuring.** Urban Studies. Vol. 31, No.4/5, p.605-633.

The paper examines four aspects of urban life i.e. the environment, poverty, work and gender issues. It focuses on how these issues have been affected by the changes in world organization and development.

*** 24

Glazer, P. M. and Glazer, M. P. 1994. **Mothers Crusade for a Safe Environment in the U.S., Israel and Czechoslovakia.** [Paper presented at] Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

Grassroots environmental organizations have been on the rise in the United States and now increasingly in other countries such as Israel, Slovakia and the Czech Republic. Many of these grassroots groups are led by women. This occurrence is due to the fact that many of the environmental issues are related to children and the

hone. The paper looks at environmental activists around the world including many women, focusing on the factors which transform non-involved citizens to concerned environmental activists.

*** 25

Hamilton, C. 1994. **Women, Home and Community: The Struggle in an Urban Environment.** IN *Living with Contradictions: Controversies in Feminist Social Ethics.* Edited by A. M. Jagger. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

*** 26

Heder, H. 1994. **Canadian Women as Environmental Stewards.** [Paper presented at the] *Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.*

*** 27

Heyzer, N. 1995. **Gender, Population and Environment in the Context of Deforestation: A Malaysian Case Study.** IN *Gender Relations and Environmental Change.* IDS Bulletin. Vol. 26, No.1, p.40-46. Edited by M. Leach, S. Joeke and C. Green.

Examines two contrasting livelihood systems in Sarawak, Malaysia. These are the nature resource-dependent systems in the Penas and Kelabit communities, which are vulnerable to environmental change, and the Iban and Luan Bawang livelihood systems, which are supported by market activity. Community responses to resource depletion in the areas studied are highly dependent on gender relations. This is due to gendered differences in the divisions of labour and property rights.

*** 28

Heyzer, N. 1995. **The View Through a Triple Lens.** *Our Planet.* Vol. 7, No.4, p.9-11.

Women in third world countries view the world through the "triple lens" of gender, environment and development. The author discusses this statement and presents views on the women and environment topic in general. Sustainable livelihoods and feminist environmentalism are also discussed.

*** 29

Hofrichter, R. ed. 1993. **Toxic Struggles: The Theory and Practice of Environmental Justice.** Gabriola Island, B.C.: New Society Publishers. 260p

Includes chapters on feminism and ecology, ecofeminism, gender, militarism and the environment. Additionally there is a chapter on blue collar women and toxic waste protests. Also included are the issues of environmental justice, grassroots environmentalism and green socialism. Overall, the book focuses on how women, industrial workers, migrant farm workers and others, are working with civil rights and peace activists, to challenge the environmentally destructive activities of large corporations.

*** 30

Hombergh, H. van den. 1993. **Gender, Environment and Development: A Guide to the Literature.** Utrecht: International Books. 175p

Reviews literature related to gender, environment and development including introductory readings, conference materials and theoretical writings. In particular, the book focuses on the role of women in sustainable development and their possible impact as environmental managers. Additionally, global issues leading to the marginalisation of both women and the environment are discussed. The book also outlines policy steps and projects for a gender and environment methodology and highlights some aspects of the gender and environment debate which could benefit from added research.

*** 31

IDS. 1995. **New Thinking on Gender and Environment.** IDS Policy Briefing. No.5,

*** 32

ILO. 1994. **Environment and the World of Work. Women in Environment and Development, A Briefing Note.** Geneva: ILO.

*** 33

Ishtar, Z. de. 1995. **Daughters of the Pacific**. North Melbourne, Australia: Spinifex. 282p

Discusses environmental problems faced by women living in Pacific countries including nuclear issues and the dumping of toxic wastes.

*** 34

Jackson, C. 1993. **Doing What Comes Naturally? Women and the Environment in Development**. World Development (Oxford). Vol. 21, No.12, Dec. p.1947-1963.

Examines the link between women's interests and the environment. This is done from two perspectives, that is, the theoretical perspective that women are close to nature and secondly, that they are more caring in their environmental management. The author argues that women's environmental relations cannot be isolated from that of men and that policies cannot be based only on gender stereotypes. Instead she proposes that policies and programmes should be based on local level research.

*** 35

Jackson, C. 1995. **From Conjugal Contracts to Environmental Relations: Some Thoughts on Labour and Technology**. IN Gender Relations and Environmental Change. IDS Bulletin. Vol. 26, No.1, p.33-39. Edited by M. Leach, S. Joeques and C. Green.

Discusses the impact of conjugal contracts and divisions of labour on women and the environment. The author cites case studies from southern Zimbabwe focusing on the Madangombe and Gwendomba regions. She notes the male and female divisions of labour are not due only to conjugal contracts, as a result, neither are the environmental outcomes. Instead divisions of labour are dependent on the use of technology and access to commoditised domestic labour and markets.

*** 36

Jackson, C. 1994. **Environmental Reproduction and Gender Relations**. Development Journal of the Society for International Development. Vol. 1, p.72-75.

Discusses the significance of equity issues in the process of environmental management and degradation. Different people perceive the

environment in different ways depending on the positions they occupy in the processes of production and reproduction. Thus the gendered divisions of labour, responsibilities and incomes would affect peoples perceptions of the environment and their activities would differ as a result.

*** 37

Jancar-Webster, B. 1994. **Women and the Urban Environment**. [Paper presented at] Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

Examines the inferior economic and political situation of women, in relation to the environment in which they live. The author describes the feminization of poverty with special reference to life in the degraded environments of "inner cities". She suggests that poor urban environmental conditions contribute to female poverty, and that female poverty in turn, contributes to environmental degradation.

*** 38

Joeques, S. 1995. **Gender and Livelihoods in Northern Pakistan**. IN Gender Relations and Environmental change. IDS Bulletin. Vol. 26, No.1, p.66-75. Edited by M. Leach; S. Joeques and C. Green.

Examines the relationship between women and environmental resources in light of socioeconomic changes in the mountainous regions of Northern Pakistan. The author argues that there is no special relationship between women and the environment and that in terms of labour demands, environmental change does not have a greater impact on women than on men.

*** 39

Kelber, M. 1994. **The Women's Environment and Development Organization**. Environment. Vol. 36, Oct. p.43-45.

*** 40

Kuang, E. 1994. **Women and Environmental Technology Transfer**. [Paper presented at the] Women and Sustainable Development Conference: Canadian Perspectives Conference, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

*** 41

Leach, M. and Green, C. 1995. **Gender and Environmental History: Moving Beyond the Narratives of the Past in Contemporary Women-Environmental Policy Debates.** IDS Working paper No. 16.

*** 42

Leach, M., Joekes, S. and Green, C. 1995. **Gender Relations and Environmental Change.** IN *Gender Relations and Environmental Change*. IDS Bulletin. Vol. 26, No.1, p.1-8. Edited by M. Leach, S. Joekes and C. Green.

Outlines the linkages between gender and the environment and emphasizes the need for the integration of gender issues in environment and sustainable development policies. The authors stress the gender aspect as opposed to the women and environment focus, which they regard as being flawed.

*** 43

Li, T. M. 1993. **Gender Issues in Community-based Resource Management: Theories, Applications and Philippine Case Studies.** Halifax: Dalhousie University Environment and Resource Management Project. 32p

*** 44

Lorentzen, L. A. 1995. **Reminiscing About a Sleepy Lake: Borderland Views of Place, Nature/Culture and the Wild.** IN *Wild Ideas*. Edited by D. Rothenberg. University of Minnesota Press.

Describes the participation of women in popular environmental movements such as the Chipko Andolean movement in India. The author believes that women are environmental activists because their socially constructed roles involve them in providing for the basic needs of their families.

*** 45

Maklyarsky, B. M. 1994. **Environmental Policy and the Women's Movement in Russia.** [Paper presented at] *Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium*, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

The author suggests that the women's movement in Russia is in a unique position to further

environmental activism in that country. The programmes of women's groups are not tied to ideological dogmas and are thus more effective. The women's environmental movement also works within existing political structures rather than seeking to radically change them.

*** 46

Martin-Brown, J. 1993. **The Greenbook: a Manual to Support Organizing a National Assembly of Women and the Environment.** Washington: UNEP. 216p

The paper serves as a guide for the institution of a National Assembly of Women and the Environment. It includes the rationale for such an assembly as well as the process. National assemblies are important for the implementation of Chapter 24 of Agenda 21 in addition to fostering partnerships among bilateral, multilateral NGOs and the private sector.

*** 47

Mitchell, L. 1994. **Environment and the Law: Where Have all the Women Gone?** [Paper presented at the] *Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference*, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

*** 48

Momsen, J. H. 1993. **Gender and Environmental Perceptions in the Eastern Caribbean.** IN *The Development process in Small Island States*. Edited by D. G. Lockhart, Drakakis-Smith, D. and Sehembri J. London, UK: Routledge.

Examines gender differences in environmental perceptions of people living in Barbados and other small Eastern Caribbean islands. The study reveals that women are more aware of environmental problems that affect their daily lives. Fishermen and farmers on the other hand are more aware of problems such as soil erosion and marine pollution which affect the resources they depend on.

*** 49

Morris, R. H. 1995. **Woman as Shaman: Reclaiming the Power to Heal.** *Women's Studies*. Vol. 24, No.6, p.573-584.

Discusses the feminine insights and wisdom of

indigenous peoples, showing how these may be of value in protecting the earth.

*** 50

Moss, P. 1994. **Poster Session: Celebration of Women in the Environmental Movement.** [Paper presented at the] Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

*** 51

Ngwa, N. E. 1995. **The Role of Women in Environmental Management: A Review of the Rural Cameroonian Situation.** *Geojournal*, Vol. 35, No.4, p.515-520.

In Cameroon, rural women interact greatly with the natural environment. They are responsible for tasks such as fetching water and fuelwood for the household. Depending on how their activities are performed, their impact on the environment can be either positive or negative. The paper examines how rural women can have a more positive impact on their surrounding environment, through education about water management, forestry management and energy conservation. The author proposes that Welfare Development Programmes should be geared towards the aforementioned activities and that these programmes should also focus on the empowerment of women, as in many cases their activities are determined by men.

*** 52

Ofosu-Amaah, W. 1995. **Women, Environment and Development: The Evolution of the Debate.** *Journal of the Society for International Development*, Vol. 1, p.63-66.

Discusses the Global Action for Women towards Equitable and Sustainable Development chapter of Agenda 21. This chapter attempts to incorporate women's issues into Sustainable Development policies. The article traces the history and development of the debate on women, the environment and development. In the past there has been a Women in Development (WID) thrust, where attempts were made to mainstream gender concerns into development activities. More recently the focus has shifted to Women, Environment and alternatives to Development (WED) which seeks to change the essential development pattern in light of Agenda 21.

*** 53

Ogunleye, B. 1993. **Local Initiative: Key to Women's Voice in Global Decision Making for a Healthy Environment in Africa.** *Women and Environments*, Vol. 13, No.3/4, Winter/Spring, p.15-17.

From the African women's perspective, environmental and sustainable development not only calls for safeguarding the earth's natural resources but also the equitable distribution of these resources. To achieve a healthy planet, women, the custodians of the world's natural resources, must have a voice in the global decision making process.

*** 54

Omolade, B. 1994. **We Speak for the Planet.** IN *Living with Contradictions: Controversies in Feminist Social Ethics.* Edited by A.M. Jagger. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

*** 55

Onaing'o, R. 1995. **The Impact of Out-migration on Household Livelihoods and on the Management of Natural Resources: a Kenyan Case Study.** IN *Gender Relations and Environmental Change.* *IDS Bulletin*, Vol. 26, No.1, p.54-60. Edited by M. Leach, S. Joekes and C. Green.

Examines the management of household and natural resources in the Embu district in Kenya, in light of declining resource availability. In particular the article focuses on whether the absence of a male spouse due to out-migration has any impact on women's strategising around environmental degradation.

*** 56

Ontario Institute for Studies in Education and York University, Faculty of Environmental Studies. 1994. **Awakening Sleepy Knowledge: Transformative Learning in Action: Final Report of the Transformative Learning Through Environmental Action Project** Toronto: OISE.

Changes in power and gender relations can allow for a healthy relationship with the earth. This can be brought about by transformative learning which refers to learning in formal or non-formal educational settings.

*** 57

Peine, M. A. 1994. **Women and Environmental Action at the University Level.** [Paper presented at] Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

The author suggests that environmental issues are linked to women's issues, as both demonstrate an absence of understanding and respect. Environmental degradation also has a great impact on women as it contributes to the high incidence of cancer, as well as, being deleterious to female reproductive cycles. Female students are in a position to help combat environmental degradation. University students in particular, are proactive and highly involved in environmental causes. They are also part of networks such as the SEAC (the Student Environmental Action Coalition). The author believes that young women should take advantage of organizations such as the SEAC so that their voices on environmental issues can be heard.

*** 58

Penn, S. 1994. **Women and Environment in the Former Soviet Union: Intersections, Challenges and Strategies for Action.** [Paper presented at] Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

The author links women and the environment in the former Soviet Union. She cites both case studies and direct experiences for example, the impact of Chernobyl and the resulting launch of women's environmental activism. Ecofeminist philosophy and its relevance to women in post communist conditions is also discussed, as is, women's bodies as an environmental issue.

*** 59

Pitanguy, J. 1993. **To Rio and Beyond: The Case of Brazil.** Instraw News. Women and Development. No.19, p.11-22.

In Brazil, environmental and feminist issues are largely regarded as separate. Feminism as an organized social movement dates back from 1975, however it is only recently that links have been recognized between the environmental and women's movement. Concerned women's groups have recently begun to act on environmental issues. They have done work in the following areas: environmental education in schools, community

based activities aimed at assisting women in management and trading of natural resources, advocacy for legislation, and the sensitization of women about the link between poverty and the environment.

*** 60

Rathgeber, E. M. 1995. **Integrating Gender into Environmental Education in Africa.** Canadian Journal of Development Studies. No.SPEC/ISSUE, p.89-103.

The author describes the interaction of women with the natural world, specifically their use and intimate knowledge of forest resources. Men and women interact differently with the environment. Therefore for a better understanding of human management of the natural world, gender issues must be addressed. In teaching school children about the environment, the inclusion of a gender dimension into the curriculum will go a long way in promoting environmental conscientization and environmental responsibility.

*** 61

Reardon, G. ed. 1993. **Women and the Environment.** Dorset: Oxfam Publishing. 64p

Examines the effect of environmental degradation on women as well as the underlying factors of environmental degradation such as war, debt and structural adjustment.

*** 62

Resurrecion-Sayo, B. 1994. **Women and the Environment: Two Case Studies.** LiLA. Asia Pacific Women's Studies Journal. No.4, p.73-81.

*** 63

Rhodda, A. 1994. **Women and the Environment.** IN Women and World Development Series. London: Zed Books. 180p

Describes the impact of world environmental issues on women. The author highlights the role of women in collecting and using food, fuel, fodder and water. She also describes how women have worked towards combating environmental degradation citing case studies from places such as Sierra Leone and Kenya. Key environmental terms are also defined in the book, and ideas for environmental action on an individual level are given.

*** 64

Ruthven, O. and David, R. 1995. **Benefits and Burdens: Researching the Consequences of Migration in the Sahel**. IN *Gender Relations and Environmental change*. IDS Bulletin. Vol. 26, No.1, p.47-53. Edited by M. Leach, S. Joekes and C. Green.

Examines the impacts of out-migration from the rural regions of the Sahel. Out-migration is a direct consequence of environmental degradation where people, mainly men, migrate to towns to work to supplement their rural livelihoods. Out-migration leads to an increase in work for women but at the same time it forces them to shoulder the effects of environmental degradation. Researchers have suggested that while out-migration helps people to cope with environmental change, development projects in rural areas should be encouraged. It has also been suggested that women should be recognized as resource managers and that environmental projects should address their concerns.

***65

Satha-Anand, S. 1994. **Healing the Earth With Women and Buddhism**. LiLA. *Asia Pacific Women's Studies Journal*. No.4, p.58-62.

*** 66

Sen, G. 1995. **Creating Common Ground Between Environmentalists and Women: Thinking Locally, Acting Globally?** *Ambio*. A Journal of the Human Environment. Vol. 24, No.1, p.64-65.

*** 67

Shah, M. K. and Shah, P. 1995. **Gender, Environment and Livelihood Security: An Alternative Viewpoint from India**. IN *Gender Relations and Environmental change*. IDS Bulletin. Vol. 26, No.1, p.83-91. Edited by M. Leach, S. Joekes and C. Green.

The paper examines the limitations of ecofeminist thought using a case study from India. While many ecofeminists suggest that men are the destroyers and women are the conservers, the author argues that both men and women may be destroyers and conservers of the natural world and that their role is largely dependent on their social structures and the extent to which they have to use their natural

resources. The author further suggests that gender issues must be addressed when dealing with sustainable development programmes.

*** 68

Shiva, V. and Moser, I. eds. 1995. **Biopolitics. A Feminist and Ecological Reader in Biotechnology**. Zed Books. 304p

Describes feminist and environmentalist thinking on biotechnology, highlighting the ethical issues and potential risks. The contributors also present ideas on genetics, food, agriculture, biodiversity and sustainable development.

*** 69

Sosunova, A. I. 1994. **Ecology and Politics in Modern Russia: The Gender Aspect**. [Paper presented at] *Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994*.

Environmental issues are important in the socio-political arena of the Russian Federation. Worsening environmental conditions are the concern of most citizens especially the women. Sociological research has revealed that the condition of the environment is the third most significant reason for the insecurity of women.

*** 70

Spivak, G. C. 1995. **Empowering Women**. *Environment*. Vol. 37, No.1, p.2.

*** 71

Tanner, S. 1994. **Women's Empowerment in a Time of Scarcity**. *Peace and Environment News*. Nov.

*** 72

Tauli-Corpuz, V. 1994. **The Environmental Disaster in the Philippines. Impact on the Women and Implications for Action** LiLA. *Asia Pacific Women's Studies Journal*. No.4, p.17-32.

*** 73

Tinker, C. 1994. **WEDO and the Role of NGO's in UN Sustainable Development Activities**.

[Paper presented at] Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

Discusses the activities of WEDO (Women's Environment and Development Organization) which has been instrumental in raising women's concern's about items in Agenda 21. The Agenda 21 Action Plan now acknowledges the importance of women in decision making at every level and recognizes the impact of environmental destruction on women.

*** 74

Tyler, C. 1994. **The Woman Who Asked too Many Questions.** Financial Times. 5th Nov. p.26.

Interview with Wangari Maathai, an environmental activist in Kenya.

*** 75

Venkateswaran, S. 1995. **Environment, Development and the Gender Gap.** Sage Publications. 236p

Examines the relationship between women and the environment, including the impact of environmental degradation on their activities as well as their potential role in environmental management.

The book describes women's experiences in forestry, wasteland development, croplands, water resources and domestic energy. Also included are issues such as gender and technology, pollution and environmental health.

*** 76

Whelan-Enns, G. 1994. **Women as Stakeholders in Environmental Reporting.** [Paper presented at the] Women and Sustainable Development : Canadian Perspectives Conference. U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

*** 77

Women's Feature Service. 1993. **The Power to Change.** Third World Women Changing their Environment. Zed Books/Kali for Women. 256p

Documents women's attempts to achieve more equitable and sustainable ways of living. The contributors describe the feminization of poverty and stress the importance of including women's needs and rights in the development and environment debate. Case studies are cited from Latin America, Africa and Asia.



BIODIVERSITY

*** 78

Badri, B. and Badri, A. 1995. **Women and Biodiversity**. Development. Journal of the Society for International Development. Vol. 1, p.67-71.

Biodiversity schemes in Sudan have not been geared towards women's needs, instead they have focused on the protection of commercially valuable species. The authors argue that biodiversity cannot only be thought of as raw material for industrial biotechnology. Instead biodiversity should be viewed as a resource for women to draw on, for use as food, drink, medicines and cosmetics. The authors also suggest that in conserving biodiversity, women's knowledge must be studied and publicized.

*** 79

Domoto, A. 1994. **Women and the Convention of Biological Diversity**. IN Widening Perspectives on Biodiversity. p.219-224. Edited by A. F. Krattiger ; J. A. McNeely; W. H. Lesser; K. R. Miller; Y. St. Hill; and R. Senanayake. Gland, Switzerland: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

Examines the role of women in the use and protection of biodiversity. In particular, the paper discusses women's intimate knowledge of forests and forest resources, as well as their crucial role in sustainable agriculture. Women however, have not been included in planning or training for sustainable agriculture, forestry and biodiversity projects. Additionally, modern national and international development policies have hampered women's attempts at sustainable agriculture. The author makes some recommendations for improvements in institutional arrangements and project financing, to better address gender considerations. In particular, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity is called on, to establish a Women and Biodiversity division.

*** 80

Ghabbour, S. I. 1995. **Workshop on Rural Women, Biodiversity and Development in North Africa, 25-28 April 1995, Marrakech,**

Morocco. Environmental Conservation. Vol. 22, No.4, Winter. p.373-374.

*** 81

Moreno-Black, G., Somnasang, P. and Thamthawan, S. 1995. **Women in Northeastern Thailand: Preservers of Botanical Diversity**. Indigenous Knowledge and Development Monitor. Vol. 2, No.3, Dec.

In Thailand, as in most tropical countries, rates of deforestation are ever increasing. Subsequently, countless species are being lost at alarming rates. There is however, some hope for the conservation of plant species, in the form of home gardens. Women in villages in Thailand select indigenous species to grow at home. This selection, as well as, exchange of non-domesticated plants can play a crucial role in maintaining species which may otherwise be lost.

*** 82

Quiroz, C. 1994. **Biodiversity, Indigenous Knowledge, Gender and Intellectual Property Rights**. Indigenous Knowledge and Development Monitor. Vol. 2, No.3, Dec.

Western farming practices promote monocultural systems which use only a few varieties of plants, selectively bred for high yield, disease resistance and other related properties. Through the selective use of only a few varieties, traditionally used varieties are lost and as a result, so is biodiversity. By contrast, indigenous farming systems maintain high levels of diversity. In the last ten years researchers have recognized the importance of indigenous systems and knowledge in the preservation of biodiversity. They have also recognized the gendered nature of this indigenous knowledge. Recognition has not however, translated into a greater involvement of women in biodiversity projects, where women, because of their low status and lack of power have not been involved in conservation attempts. The author suggests this situation should be rectified so that women's intimate knowledge of the natural world could be successfully utilized in conservation

projects. The author also recommends that women need to have more control over their indigenous knowledge and other resources so that they are not exploited by large multinational pharmaceutical companies which seek to commercially exploit genetic resources.

*** 83

Rea, V. 1995. **Gender: A Vital issue in Biodiversity.** *Appropriate Technology*. Vol. 21, No.4, p.8.

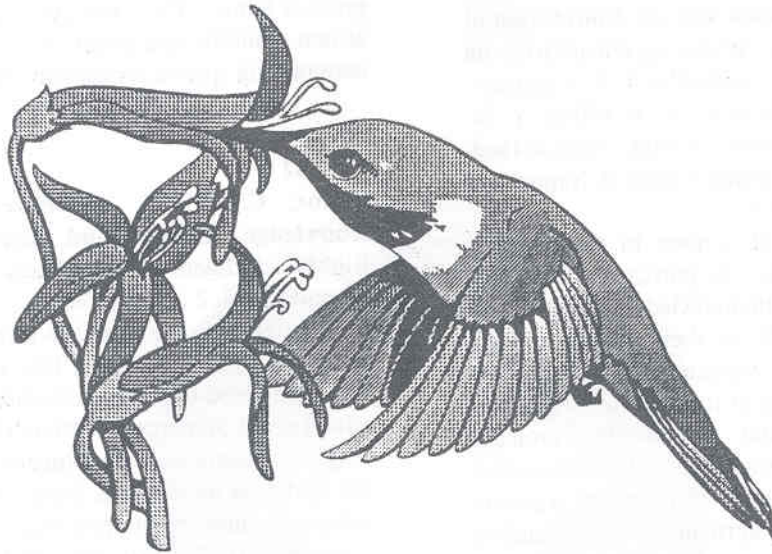
*** 84

Rocheleau, D. 1995. **Gender and Biodiversity: a Feminist Political Ecology Perspective.** IN *Gender Relations and Environmental Change*. *IDS Bulletin*. Vol. 26, No.1, p.9-16. Edited by M. Leach; S. Joeke and C. Green.

Describes the gendered nature of forestry and land use systems using a case study from Kenya. The article highlights the complementary and conflicting work and knowledge of men and women. The author argues that for the protection of biodiversity there must be recognition of the gender component so that diverse ecosystems can be maintained.

*** 85

Tsegaye, B. 1994. **The Role of Women in the Conservation and Management of Crop Genetic Resources in the Context of Sustainable Agricultural Development: Ethiopian Perspective** [Paper presented at the] *Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference*, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.



COASTAL RESOURCES

*** 86

Ahmad, N. 1993. **Stresses and Storms: The Case of Bangladesh.** In *Straw News. Women and Development.* No.19, p.23-37.

Documents environmental problems in Bangladesh for example: sea level rise, deforestation, soil erosion and flooding. Other problems include: the loss of wetlands through land reclamation projects, shrimp farming, salinity changes and chemical pollution. Many women's groups in Bangladesh are fighting against these environmental problems. They are involved in forest protection and they have campaigned against the dumping of toxic waste in the Bay of Bengal. They are also involved in the mobilization of public opinion on environmental issues.

*** 87

Christiansen-Ruffman, L. 1995. **Canada, Social Development and the Debt Crisis: A Feminist Revaluing and Reconstruction.** *Development. Journal of the Society for International Development.* Vol. 1, p.41-44.

Presents a feminist viewpoint of the economics of life in Canada. The author believes that current economic strategies reassert patriarchal relations, glorify consumption and threaten the environment. The article focuses on dwindling fish stocks in the Atlantic. Here, the use of sophisticated dragging techniques and specialized fleet sectors have resulted in overfishing and local communities, especially the women and children have suffered greatly. Women are involved in the harvesting and to a greater extent processing of the fish, but they have been largely ignored in policy making and excluded from task forces geared towards resolving the crisis. The author suggests that there could be an opportunity for reconstruction of the fisheries sector utilizing the contribution of women. Women have seen the need to plan by and for local communities, and have identified policy problems of the current systems. They are also likely to make a contribution

to fashioning environmentally and economically sustainable community-based fisheries.

*** 88

Caricoates, J. 1996. **Women & Wetlands.** *Wildfowl & Wetlands.* No.117, Autumn. p.18-21.

Chapter 24 of Agenda 21 recognizes a gender issue in national ecosystem management fields. It proposes that women should be actively involved in all aspects of environmental management from decision making, to planning, to extension work. With this in mind the WWT Wetland link International programme decided to profile some of the women engaged in wetland conservation work. Caricoates, the coordinator of WWT Wetland Link International spoke to some of these women about their role in wetland conservation. The women profiled included Molly Gaskin, President of the Pointe-a-Pierre Wild Fowl Trust in Trinidad, Linda Butler, a warden at WWT Welney, and Margaret Lwanga, an environmental officer for the Uganda National Wetlands Conservation and Management Programme.

*** 89

Edwards, A. 1994. **Marine Resource and Environmental Management Programme.** [Paper presented at the] *Gender, Science & Technology Seminar.* Mona, Jamaica. February 23-25, 1994. 19p

Examines women's role in addressing marine degradation. Although women in the Caribbean lack decision making power in marine management issues, through their traditional roles they can still make a significant contribution to conservation attempts in this area. Women have the ability to mold young minds and therefore to instill in their children, a caring attitude towards the environment. Additionally, they are the major consumers and through their purchasing power can help protect

marine resources. For instance they can exercise discretion in the detergents they use, the residues of which ultimately end up in the sea. They can avoid products which have excessive packaging as in many cases the plastics end up in the sea and choke marine animals. Also they can refuse to purchase products such as black coral jewelry or turtle shells. The subsequent reduction in demand may dissuade harvesters from continuing their destructive habits.

*** 90

Hinrichson, D. 1994. **Where Women take Control.** *People and the Planet*. Vol. 3, No.1, p.22-23.

On the island of Panay in the Philippines, women are taking charge of their environmental resources. This is crucial to small Philippine communities, in light of dwindling fish stocks and environmental degradation in the coastal zone region.

*** 91

Ncis, B. 1994. **Women, Fisheries, Science and the Sustainability of Fisheries Communities in New Foundland and Labrador.** [Paper presented at the] *Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference*, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

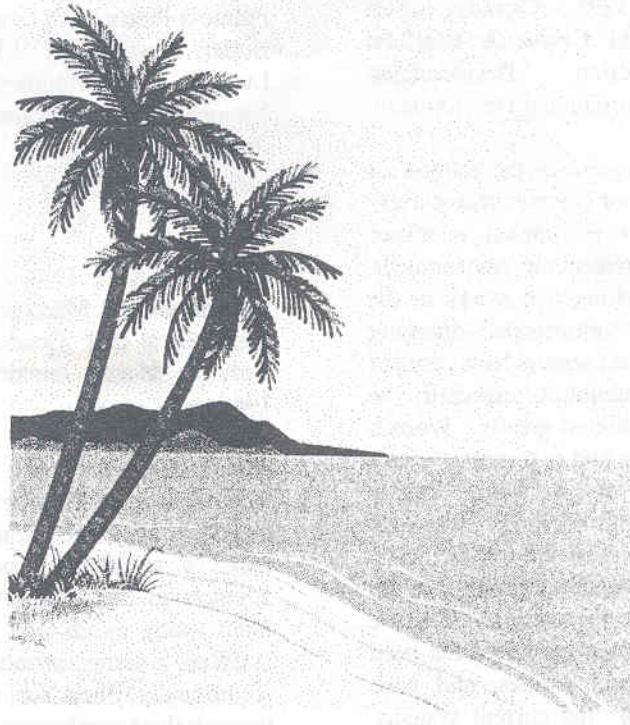
*** 92

Silk, V. 1994. **Dragging Women Through Suffering.** *Canadian Oceans Caucus*. 6p

The paper examines the impact of dragging technology on the fisheries of New Foundland. In particular the author discusses how this destructive fishing practice impacts on women of the area.

*** 93

Taylor, S. 1994. **Women: Fishing for a Future.** [Paper presented at the] *Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference*, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.



ECOFEMINISM

*** 94

Adams, C. J. ed. 1993. **Ecofeminism and the Sacred**. New York: Continuum Press. 352p

Discusses the degradation of women, animals and nature. The contributors link this denigration to patriarchal religions, where traditionally the female body has been profaned. They examine the possibilities if the physical world was held sacred. Additionally, they interpret and critique ecofeminist spiritualities.

*** 95

Alaimo, S. 1994. **Cyborg and Ecofeminist Interventions: Challenges for an Environmental Feminism**. *Feminist studies*. Vol. 20, No.1, p.133-152.

Describes ecofeminism drawing upon cultural studies and post Marxist theory. The article questions the ideology of cyborgs and ecofeminists, in order to map out a feminist ecological position within and between cyborg and ecofeminist roles.

*** 96

Armstrong, S. J. and Botzler, G.eds. 1993. **Environmental Ethics**. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Section nine discusses the challenge of ecofeminism.

*** 97

Baker, S. 1993. **The Principles and Practice of Ecofeminism: A Review**. *Journal of Gender Studies*. Vol. 2, No.1, May. p.4-26.

*** 98

Biehl, J. 1996. **Problems in Ecofeminism**. *Democracy & Nature, Feminism and Ecology*. Vol. 2, No.1 (Issue 4), p.52-71.

*** 99

Birke, L. 1994. **Feminism, Animals and Science:**

The Naming of the Shrew. Buckingham, England: Open University Press.

Discusses ecofeminism, feminism, feminist theory and human-animal relationships.

*** 100

Birkeland, J. 1995. **The Relevance of Ecofeminism to the Environmental Professions**. *The Environmental Professional*. Vol. 17, No.1, p.55.

*** 101

Birkeland, J. 1995. **Neutralizing Gender**. *Environmental Ethics*. Vol. 17, p.443-444.

*** 102

Booth, A. L. 1994. **Caring for Nature 101 or an Ecofeminist Considers the Training of Natural Resource Managers**. [Paper presented at] *Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium*, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

The demand for environmental studies courses is increasing at a rapid rate. These courses are usually integrated, incorporating material from ecological science, social, political and philosophical fields. The author argues that while all of this is essential, it is also important to instill a sense of caring in the students. She discusses this idea using ecofeminist principles, examples and ideas from her years of teaching environmental studies courses.

*** 103

Bratton, S. P. 1994. **Ecofeminism and the Problem of Divine Immanence/Transcendence in Christian Environmental Ethics**. *Science & Christian Belief*. Vol. 6, No.1, p.21-40.

Ecofeminists have mixed views with regard to the Christian religion. Some ecofeminist leaders want to abandon Christianity altogether, in favour of goddess worship. Others however, prefer to retain Christian beliefs with some revision of the theology,

such that, Christianity becomes more in keeping with the ecofeminism praxis. This revision attempts to incorporate goddess images into Christianity and to place a greater emphasis on divine immanence. In spite of this, the author concludes that ecofeminism is contributing greatly to Christian environmental ethics, by highlighting the link between the oppression of humans and nature.

*** 104

Buege, D. J. 1994. **Rethinking Again: A Defense of Ecofeminist Philosophy.** IN *Ecological Feminism*. Edited by K. Warren. New York: Routledge.

*** 105

Chaia, H. 1996. **Toward a Radical Ecofeminism: From Dual-Logic to Eco-Logic.** *Democracy & Nature, Feminism and Ecology*. Vol. 2, No.1 (Issue 4), p.72-96.

*** 106

Cheney, J. 1994. **Ecofeminism and the Reconstruction of Environmental Ethics.** IN *Ecological Feminism*. Edited by K. Warren. New York: Routledge.

*** 107

Cuomo, C. J. 1994. **Ecofeminism, Deep Ecology, and Human Population.** IN *Ecological Feminism*. Edited by K. Warren. New York: Routledge.

*** 108

Curtin, D. 1994. **Dogen, Deep Ecology and the Ecological Self.** *Environmental Ethics*. Vol. 16, p.195-213.

The author discusses the Japanese Buddhist philosopher Dogen. She suggests that Dogen's perception of the self is more in keeping with one version of ecofeminism rather than the deep ecology praxis.

*** 109

Datar, C. 1994. **Ecofeminism or Perspective on Women's Liberation.** *Praxis*. January. p.10-18.

The author defines ecofeminism as an alternative development paradigm in the context of ecological sustainability and gender equality.

*** 110

Davion, V. 1994. **Is Ecofeminism Feminist?** IN *Ecological Feminism*. Edited by K. Warren. New York: Routledge.

*** 111

Des Jardins, J. R. 1993. **Environmental Ethics: An Introduction to Environmental Philosophy.** Wadsworth. 272p

Contains sections on ecofeminism, deep ecology, forests, pollution and biocentrism, the land ethic and basic ethical concepts.

*** 112

Eaton, H. 1995. **Ecofeminist Spiritualities: Seeking the Wild or the Sacred?** *Alternatives*. Vol. 21, April-May. p.29-31.

*** 113

Fox, K. M. 1994. **Negotiating in a World of Change: Ecofeminist Guide Posts for Leisure Scholarship.** *Journal of Leisure Research*. Vol. 26, No.1, p.39-56.

*** 114

Gaard, G. 1996. **Women, Animals, and Ecofeminist Critique.** *Environmental Ethics*. Vol. 18, Winter.

*** 115

Gaard, G. ed. 1993. **Ecofeminism: Women, Animals and Nature.** Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Discusses the oppression of animals as well as animal liberation theory in conjunction with feminist theory. Some contributors analyze the connection between women and animals, whilst others address the issue of serving meat at feminist meetings. The book also describes the theory of ecofeminism in contrast to other environmental philosophies such as deep ecology.

*** 116

Gaard, G. and Gruen, L. 1996. **Ecofeminism: Toward Global Justice and Planetary Health.** *Democracy & Nature, Feminism and Ecology*. Vol. 2, No.1 (Issue 4), p.1-35.

*** 117

Green, K. 1994. **Freud, Wollstonecraft, and Ecofeminism: A Defense of Liberal Feminism.** *Environmental Ethics*. Vol. 16, p. 117-134. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

Ecofeminism suggests a link between the subordination of women and the subordination of nature. Green believes that this view is problematic, both from historical and psychosexual perspectives. She argues that any connection between women's emancipation and the achievement of important environmental goals, is more practical than conceptual.

*** 118

Gruen, L. 1994. **Towards an Ecofeminist Moral Epistemology.** IN *Ecological Feminism*. Edited by K. Warren. New York: Routledge.

*** 119

Hallman, D. G. 1994. **Ecoteology: Voices from the South and North.** Geneva: Orbis books.

*** 120

Irvine, M. 1993. **Fiery Determination on the Ice.** Ms. *The World of Women*. Vol. III, No.4, Jan/Feb. p.82.

*** 121

Jagger, A. M. ed. 1994. **Living with Contradictions: Controversies in Feminist Social Ethics.** Boulder, CO: Westview Press. 600p

Encompasses wide ranging feminist issues including a section on "Environmentalism". The contributors deal with ecofeminist philosophy, ecology and women's role in conservation.

*** 122

Johnson, D. K. and Johnson, K. R. 1994. **The Limits of Partiality: Ecofeminism, Animal Rights, and Environmental Concerns.** IN *Ecological Feminism*. Edited by K. Warren. New York: Routledge.

*** 123

Kheel, M. 1993. **From Heroic to Holistic Ethics:**

The Ecofeminist Challenge. IN *Ecofeminism: Women, Animals and Nature*. p.243-271. Edited by G. Gaard. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

The author gives an ecofeminist approach to the current environmental crisis. She examines Aristotelian and Cartesian philosophy which largely view nature and women as inert or mindless. Kheel suggests this abstract view of nature does not allow for the perception of nature in a caring way. Ecofeminism challenges these views and attempts to piece together the inherited fragmented world view, for the creation of a world of peace and non-violence for all creatures.

*** 124

Kinsley, D. 1995. **Ecology and Religion: Ecological Spirituality in Cross-Cultural Perspective.** Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall. 248p

The book showcases religious aspects of ecology for example Hindu, Buddhist and Christian perspectives on environmental issues. The author also includes a section on ecofeminism and the exploitation of women and nature.

*** 125

Li, H. 1993. **A Cross Cultural Critique of Ecofeminism.** IN *Ecofeminism: Women, Animals and Nature*. Edited by G. Gaard. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

*** 126

List, P. C. ed. 1993. **Radical Environmentalism: Philosophy and Tactics.** Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Co. 276p

Includes sections on ecofeminism and ecofeminist activism.

*** 127

Mazel, D. 1993. **Theresa Yelverton's Zanita, Ecofeminism and the American National Parks Debate.** Annual Proceedings of the Philological Association of Louisiana.

The first book set in the Yosemite Valley was *Zanita* (1871). The author suggests that this book by Theresa Yelverton has an ecofeminist outlook.

*** 128

Mellor, M. 1996. **Eco-Feminism and Eco-Socialism: Dilemmas of Essentialism and Materialism.** *Democracy & Nature, Feminism and Ecology*. Vol. 2, No.1 (Issue 4), p.97-116.

*** 129

Merchant, C. 1995. **Earthcare: Women and the Environment.** New York: Routledge.

*** 130

Mies, M. and Shiva, V. 1993. **Ecofeminism.** 328p. London: Zed Books.

The book discusses ecological destruction and how it is affecting women and indigenous peoples. It also critiques prevailing environmental economic theories and the myth of "catching up development", which incorporates capital accumulation, technology and industrialization. Mies discusses the Chernobyl disaster and how women are struggling to protect their families from environmental contamination. Shiva describes women's indigenous knowledge and protection of biodiversity for its intrinsic value. Reproductive technology, population issues and consumerism are also discussed.

*** 131

Murphy, P. D. 1995. **Literature, Nature and Other : Ecofeminist Critiques.** Albany: SUNY Press.

The author uses ecofeminist philosophy and post-structuralist theory to critique environmental literature.

*** 132

Nageeb, S. A. 1994. **The Question of Women and Environment in Sudan: Inquiries in Eco-feminism and Feminist Environmentalism.** *The Ahfad Journal. Women and Change*. Vol. 11, No.2, Dec. p.4-15.

*** 133

O'Loughlin, E. 1994. **Questioning Sour Grapes: Ecofeminism and the United Farm Workers Grape Boycott.** IN *Living with Contradictions: Controversies in Feminist Social Ethics*. Edited by

A. M. Jagger. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

*** 134

Orenstein, G., Zemp, D. and Auerbach, J. 1994. **Rethinking Environmental Choices: The Intersection of Feminism and the Environmental Movement, or What is Feminist About the Feminist Perspective on the Environment?** *The American Behavioural Scientist*. Vol. 37, Aug. p.1090-103.

*** 135

Payne, P. 1994. **Restructuring the Discursive Moral Subject in Ecological Feminism.** IN *Ecological Feminism*. Edited by K. Warren. New York: Routledge.

*** 136

Plant, J. 1994. **Searching for Common Ground: Ecofeminism and Bioregionalism.** IN *Living with Contradictions: Controversies in Feminist Social Ethics*. Edited by A. M. Jagger. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

*** 137

Plumwood, V. 1996. **Feminism and Ecofeminism: Beyond the Dualistic Assumptions of Women, Men and Nature.** *Democracy & Nature, Feminism and Ecology*. Vol. 2, No.1 (Issue 4), p.36-51.

*** 138

Pojman, L. P. 1994. **Environmental Ethics: Readings in Theory and Application.** Boston: Jones and Bartlett.

The author examines numerous environmental issues including ecofeminism, the Gaia hypothesis, deep ecology, intrinsic natural value, animal rights and the preservation of biodiversity. Other issues such as world population, pollution, nuclear power and climate change are also discussed.

*** 139

Rae, E. 1994. **Women, the Earth, the Divine.** Maryknoll, N.Y.: Orbis.
Describes ecofeminism and feminist theology.

*** 140

Robinson, M. W. 1993. **The Rhetoric of Ecofeminism: A Postmodern Inquiry.** MAI. Vol. 31.

Examines the rhetoric of ecofeminism, the deconstruction of patriarchal structures, and the reconstruction of the structures of cooperation and liberation.

*** 141

Ruether, R. R. 1994. **Ecofeminism: Symbolic and Social Connections of the Oppression of Women and the Domination of Nature.** LiLA. Asia Pacific Women's Studies Journal. No.4 , p.63-72.

*** 142

Salleh, A. 1993. **Class, Race and Gender Discourse in the Ecofeminism/Deep Ecology Debate.** Environmental Ethics. Vol. 15, p.225-244.

Ecofeminism and deep ecology have certain commonalities, both for instance, seek to overcome the division between humanity and nature. The author suggests however, that the two philosophies digress with respect to sociology. For example, she believes that deep ecology is embedded in political attitudes meaningful to white-male, middle class professionals.

*** 143

Salleh, A. 1993. **Second Thoughts on Rethinking Ecofeminist Politics: A Dialectical Critique.** ISLE. Vol. 1 , No.2 , p.93-106.

The author challenges Jane Biehl's " Rethinking Ecofeminist Politics" on the issues of nature, spirituality, politics and ethics.

*** 144

Seager, J. 1993. **A Not-So- Natural Disaster.** Ms. The World of Women. Vol. IV , No.3 , p.26.

*** 145

Sessions, G. ed. 1994. **Deep Ecology in the 21st Century.** Boston: Shambala Publications. 450p

The book is divided into six parts, including a section on the relationship between deep ecology

and ecofeminism.

*** 147

Slicer, D. 1994. **Wrongs of Passage: Three Challenges to the Maturing of Ecofeminism.** IN Ecological Feminism. Edited by K. Warren. New York: Routledge.

*** 148

Slicer, D. 1995. **Is There an Ecofeminism Deep Ecology "Debate".** Environmental Ethics. Vol. 17, p.151-169.

The author discusses Warwick Fox's "The Deep Ecology-Ecofeminism debate and its Parallels". She notes that deep ecologists such as Fox need to study ecofeminism in more detail, so that genuine debate and not disputes can occur between these two groups.

*** 149

Spretnak, C. 1993. **Critical and Constructive Contributions of Ecofeminism.** IN Worldviews and Ecology. p.181-189. Edited by P. Tucker and E. Grim. Philadelphia: Bucknell Press.

The author discusses philosophical, political, and spiritual aspects of ecofeminism. She notes that prior to the Bronze age, nature and the female were held sacred, however after this period a distant sky God was favoured. Today some ecofeminists forsake the idea of a distant father God, in favour of a Goddess spirituality where nature, the earth and our bodies are held sacred. Ecofeminists work in a broad range of efforts to halt environmentally destructive policies and practices. They criticize the masculine bias in the environmental movement, they challenge development models for third and fourth world countries, they campaign for animal rights and they oppose some forms of reproductive technology. Ecofeminist thinking is linked to deep ecology where both reject the rationalist value theories and the Eurocentric sense of discontinuity between humans and nature. Deep ecology and ecofeminism diverge however, in that deep ecology is gender blind, condemning anthropocentrism without recognizing androcentrism or male dominance. Ultimately ecofeminism links the denigration of nature and women and suggests that both can be liberated together.

*** 150

Thomashow, M. 1994. **Ecological Identity: Becoming a Reflective Environmentalist.** Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press. 268p.

The author describes the new emphases of the environmental movement including ecofeminism and bioregionalism. He suggests that environmental studies can be taught from a perspective based on personal reflection.

*** 151

Van De Veer, D. and Pierce, C. eds. 1994. **The Environmental Ethics and Policy Book: Philosophy, Ecology, Economics.** Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Co. 649p

Includes information on ecofeminism, deep ecology, social ecology, biodiversity, forests and environmental activism.

*** 152

Warren, K. 1996. **Ecological Feminist Philosophies.** Indiana University Press. 352p

The book consists of a number of feminist philosophical essays on ecofeminism. Contributors deal with topics such as: the "ecofeminism - deep ecology debate", the connection between feminism and environmentalism and the role of patriarchal concepts in perpetuating the domination of women and nature.

*** 153

Warren, K. ed. 1994. **Ecological Feminism.** New York: Routledge. 224p.

Discusses the connection between women and nature where traditionally both have been dominated by men.

*** 154

Warren, K. 1994. **Toward an Ecofeminist Peace**

Politics. IN *Ecological Feminism.* Edited by K. Warren. New York: Routledge.

*** 155

Warren, K. 1995. **Ecofeminism.** IN *Encyclopedia of Bioethics,* revised ed. New York: Macmillan Library Reference, Simon and Schuster.

*** 156

Warren, K. 1994. **Taking Empirical Data Seriously: An Ecofeminist Philosophical Perspective.** IN *Living with Contradictions: Controversies in Feminist Social Ethics.* Edited by A. M. Jagger. Boulder CO: Westview Press.

*** 157

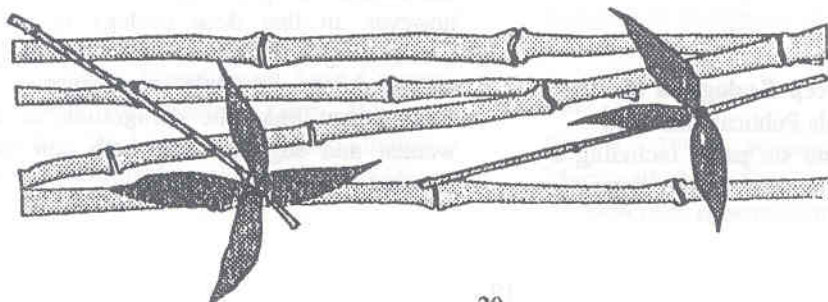
Zimmerman, M. 1994. **Contesting the Earth's Future: Radical Ecology and Postmodernity.** Berkeley: University of California Press. 447p

Zimmerman assesses the debates between deep ecology, ecofeminism and social ecology. While some ecofeminists maintain the domination of women and nature is in part due to "progressive" ideas, he instead, suggests that ecofeminism should recognize the "emancipatory" dimension of modernity.

*** 158

Zimmerman, M. , Callicott, J. B. , Sessions, G. , Warren, K. and Clark, J. P. 1993. **Environmental Philosophy: From Animal Rights to Radical Ecology.** Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Warren edits part three of the book which is devoted to ecofeminist issues. This section includes selections from Carolyn Merchant, Val Plumwood, Ariel Salleh and Warren herself. Other sections of the book include information on deep ecology and environmental ethics.



ECOLOGY

*** 159

Brewis, A. 1995. **Lives on the Line: Women and Ecology on a Pacific Atoll.** USA: Harcourt Brace and Co. 140p

Discusses how the constraints of ecology and history have affected the lives of women on Butaritari, a Pacific island. The author demonstrates the connections between human behaviour, culture and ecology.

*** 160

Chaia, H. 1996. **Down to the Body: Feminism, Ecology and the Evolution of the Body Politic.** Democracy & Nature, Feminism and Ecology. Vol. 2, No.1, p.137-162.

*** 161

Hawkins, R. Z. 1994. **Reproductive Choices: The Ecological Dimension.** IN Living with Contradictions: Controversies in Feminist Social Ethics. Edited by A. M. Jagger. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

*** 162

King, Y. 1995. **Engendering a Peaceful Planet: Ecology, Economy, and Eco-feminism in Contemporary Context.** Women's Studies Quarterly. Vol. XXIII, No.3&4, Fall/Winter. p.15.

*** 163

Merchant, C. 1994. **Ecology.** New Jersey: Humanities Press.

Includes sections on ecofeminism, deep and social ecology as well as environmental justice and spiritual ecology.

*** 164

Omvedt, G. 1994. **Green Earth, Women's Power, Human Liberation: Women in Peasant Movements in India.** IN Close to Home: Women Reconnect Ecology, Health and Development Worldwide. p.99-112. Edited by V. Shiva. Philadelphia, PA: New Society Publishers.

Capitalism has transformed agriculture throughout the world through the creation of large monocultural plantations which extract surplus from the land thus degrading it. In such a system, men and women peasants and forest dwellers are exploited and often end up working in the plantations. Resistance to this exploitation has begun however, largely through the actions of third world peasant women. The article documents the activities of two grassroots organizations in India i.e. the Mukti Sangharsh and Shetkari Sanghatana which address water and agricultural issues respectively.

*** 165

Rocheleau, D. 1996. **Feminist Political Ecology.** New York: Women Ink. 384p

*** 166

Shiva, V. 1994. **Close to Home: Women Reconnect Ecology, Health and Development.** London: Earthscan. 170p

The book consists of a series of essays covering people's perceptions of environmental issues in their daily lives. It also chronicles how women around the world are taking action at the grassroots level to combat environmental degradation. The author suggests that quick technological fixes are not the solution to the environmental crisis. Instead, women because of their role in providing sustenance, can provide insights to the management of ecological resources.

*** 167

Shiva, V. 1994. **Development, Ecology and Women.** IN Living with Contradictions: Controversies in Feminist Social Ethics. Edited by A. M. Jagger. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

*** 168

Shiva, V. 1994. **Women, Ecology and Health: Rebuilding Connections.** IN Close to Home: Women Reconnect Ecology, Health and

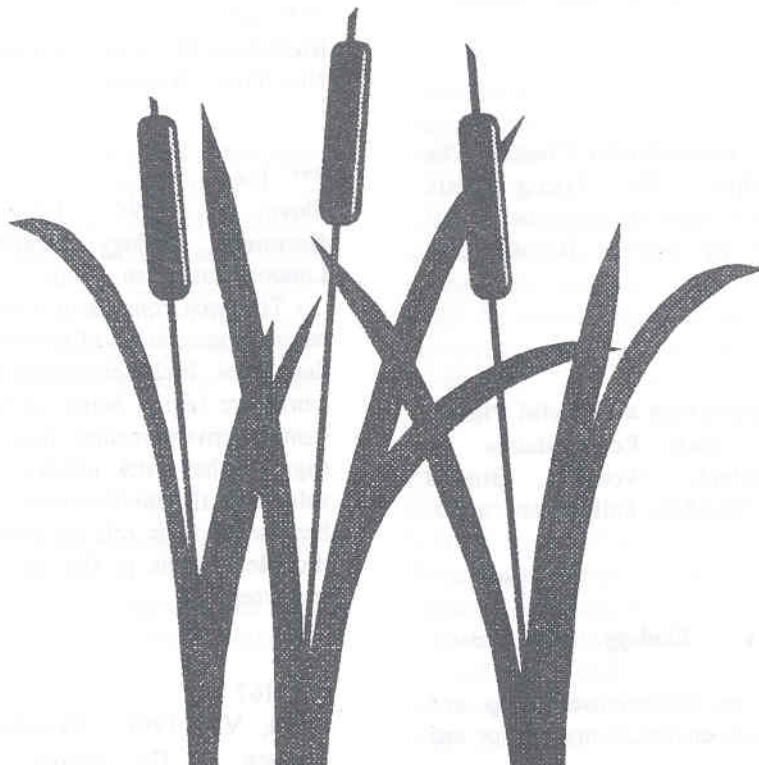
Development Worldwide . p.1-9. Edited by V. Shiva. Philadelphia: New Society Publishers.

For women, environmental issues are issues of survival. They perceive the environment to be where they live and everything that affects their lives. Women are also able to provide ecological insights because of their role in providing sustenance.

*** 169

United Nations Environment Programme and World Bank. 1993. **Final Report...[Proceedings of International Consultation to Advance Women in Ecosystem Management]**. Washington, DC: UNEP. 307p

Plenary sessions and keynote speeches focus on identifying opportunities for the integration of women into ecosystem management.



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

*** 170

Arnaud, J. and Favier, A. 1995. **Copper, Iron, Manganese and Zinc Contents in Human Colostrum and Transitory Milk of French Women.** *Science of the Total Environment*. Vol. 159, No.1, p.9-16.

*** 171

Bellows, A. C. 1994. **Environmental Health Problems: Women Targeting their Activism.** [Paper presented at] *Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.*

Presents data from the Women and Environmental Health Project in Silesia, Poland. The author suggests the women have been targeting their environmental activism at local governments instead of private industries, where the environmental activism is really needed.

*** 172

Benemariya, H., Robbercht, H. and Deelstra, H. 1995. **Copper, Zinc, and Selenium Concentrations in Milk from Middle-class Women in Burundi (Africa) Throughout the First Ten Months of Lactation.** *Science of the Total Environment*. Vol. 164, No.2, March. p. 161-174.

*** 173

Cerilli, M. 1994. **Environmental Impact Assessment and Women's Health.** [Paper presented at] *Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.*

*** 174

Cook, K. 1993. **Mothers, the First Environment.** *Health Sharing*. Vol. 13, No.4, Winter/Spring. p.22-24.

Describes toxic contamination of the water, air,

soil and food in Akwesne, due to industrial activity. The pollutants have created health problems for the Mohawk women of the area.

*** 175

Danielson, M. 1993. **Problems in Paradise: The Case of Tahiti.** *Instraw News. Women and Development*. No.19, p.47-52.

Islands in French Polynesia such the Morura atoll have been used as testing sites for nuclear bombs since 1962. This has led to numerous health problems such as radiation linked leukemia and cancers. Women have suffered from miscarriages, children have been born deformed and have grown up retarded. Women in French Polynesia, dissatisfied with the situation have formed environmental groups to act against the environmental destruction. They have made contact with large international NGO's and in so doing have publicized their plight. With the assistance of the international NGO's the local women have begun to act. They have started to lobby the Government for a ban on nuclear testing, and have pushed for the elimination of nuclear waste from the region.

*** 176

Fitzgerald, E. F., Hwang, S. A., Brix, K. A., Bush, B., Cook, K. and Worswick, P. 1995. **Fish PCB Concentrations and Consumption Patterns Among Mohawk Women at Akwesasne.** *Journal of Exposure Analysis and Environmental Epidemiology*. Vol. 5, No.1, Jan-March. p.1-20.

*** 177

Goldberg, M. S., Goulet, L., Riberdy, H. and Bonvalot, Y. 1995. **Low Birth Weight and Pre-term Births Among Infants Born to Women Living Near a Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Site in Montreal, Quebec.** *Environmental Research*. Vol. 69, No.1, April. p. 37-50.

*** 178

Guo, Y. L., Lai, T. J., Chen, S. J. and Hsu, C. C. 1995. **Gender-related Decrease in Raven's Progressive Matrices Scores in Children Prenatally Exposed to Polychlorinated Biphenyls and Related Contaminants.** Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology. Vol. 55, No.1, p.8-13.

*** 179

Honey, M. 1995. **Pesticides: A Clear and Present Danger.** Ms. The World of Women. Vol. VI, No.1, p.16.

*** 180

Kalinowska, E. 1994. **Silesian Women Facing Environmental Health Problems.** [Paper presented at] Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

Describes the Environmental Management and Leadership Training pilot project for women in Silesia, Poland. The aim of the project is to increase the effectiveness of Silesian women's activities in environmental health and protection. This is done through meetings with women representatives from local communities. Environmental problems are identified at these meetings and steps to resolve them are undertaken.

*** 181

Kim, J. M. 1994. **Women and Environmental Health: A View from Korea.** [Paper presented at] Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

Much of the agricultural work in Korea is done by women. They are for instance, involved in spraying pesticides in rice, vegetable and fruit fields. Studies have shown that women exposed to pesticides have a higher death rate than those not exposed. The author suggests that the best method of farming in Korea would be without the use of pesticides so that the health of the women would be preserved and the soil would be left untarnished.

*** 182

Kneipp, M. 1994. **Women, Breast Cancer and the Great Lakes.** [Paper presented at] Women, Politics

and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

*** 183

Kuester, C. 1995. **From Poison to Protest: Home-based Resistance to Toxic Pollution.** Women and Environments. Vol. 14, p.25-27.

*** 184

Latowsky, G. 1994. **Woburn, Massachusetts, U.S.A.- A Case Study of Women as Leaders in Grassroots Environmental Movements in the United States.** [Paper presented at] Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

Woburn an industrialized community in Massachusetts, has been the site of unsafe waste disposal practices for many years. One of the resulting effects is the contamination of drinking wells used by the people of the town. The use of this contaminated water has been linked to the high incidence of leukemia, birth defects and other health problems experienced by the local population. The women of Woburn organized a grassroots environmental organization to bring the hazardous waste and health issues to the attention of the government and the general public. They also worked with scientists to investigate the hazardous waste and also to develop appropriate technology to aid in the cleanup of the area. The women of Woburn can serve as an example to the national community as they illustrate what grassroots environmental organizations can achieve.

*** 185

Monica, A. D. 1993. **The Lethal Connection: Environmental Contaminants and Breast Cancer.** New Directions for Women. Vol. 22, No.4, p.6.

*** 186

Newman, P. 1994. **Killing Legally With Toxic Waste: Women and the Environment in the United States.** IN Close to Home: Women Reconnect Ecology, Health and Development Worldwide. p.10-42. Edited by V. Shiva. Philadelphia: New Society Publishers.

Toxic waste dumps in the United States are often located in poor rural areas inhabited largely by minorities. Families suffer grave health problems

due to the pesticides, heavy metals and other contaminants in the dumps. Pregnant women, children and the elderly are most affected by the pollutants. In response, the mothers of America have campaigned against the dumping of toxic wastes in their neighbourhoods. For their efforts they have been branded as "hysterical housewives" but they believe their efforts are crucial for the survival and well being of their families. They form the core of movements such as the Citizen's Clearinghouse for Hazardous Wastes (CCHW) which helps people fight against dumping in their neighbourhoods. The CCHW fights for environmental justice for people who have suffered the most.

*** 187

Shiva, M. 1994. **Environmental Degradation and Subversion of Health.** IN *Close to Home: Women Reconnect Ecology, Health and Development Worldwide.* p.60-77. Philadelphia: New Society Publishers.

The author shows how health and environmental issues are related. She discusses the "chemicalisation" of nature, and suggests that chemical pollution cannot be solved with quick technological fixes. So too, population control cannot be facilitated by technology only. Women must have the ability to make reproductive decisions themselves. To do this, their status must be enhanced, they need to be literate as well as socially and politically aware.

*** 188

Shuverova, V. D. 1994. **Ecological Problems in the Chuvash Republic and the Aims of the Women's Movement in Chuvashia.** [Paper presented at] *Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.*

Ecological problems in the Chuvash Republic are centered around the Novochebodsarsk chemical plant. Emissions from this plant are linked to a high incidence of respiratory disease and infant mortality. Additionally, the emissions impact on the plants and animals of the area. The aims of the women's

movement in Chuvash include: protection of the health of the population, especially that of the children, protecting nature in Chuvashia, and uniting all movements with similar goals.

*** 189

Slodczyk, K. 1994. **Women and Environmental Degradation in Poland.** [Paper presented at] *Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.*

Many areas in Poland are facing extreme environmental degradation. One resultant effect is the deterioration in health of the resident population. Cancer mortality rates, for example, are high in Opole and other polluted areas. Women are more sensitive to environmental pollution, and this sensitivity starts earlier in life than in males. In recognition of this fact, women are taking action. They now make up the majority of members in new ecological clubs and they also form the majority of students in the environmental engineering department at the Opole Technical University.

*** 190

Van Hauwermeiren, S. 1994. **Pesticide Use and Women Workers in Chile.** [Paper presented at] *Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.*

The heavy use of pesticides in the Chilean fruit-sector has been correlated with health problems experienced by the temporary workers working in the fields. Women constitute the majority of these workers. Problems they experience include: loss of eyesight, skin diseases and infertility. There have been incidences of spontaneous abortion and the birth of deformed babies. The author suggests several solutions to these problems including: a ban on the production and importation of pesticides which are already banned in Europe and the United States, an installation of an "ecological tax" on the sale of pesticides and the use of the revenue from the ecological tax to support the development of sustainable agriculture.

FORESTRY

*** 191

Contreras, A. P. 1994. **Strategies to Incorporate Gender Issues in Curricular Programmes of Forestry and Natural Resources.** IN Proceedings of the Regional Workshop on Gender Issues in Teaching and Research Programs in Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Southeast Asian University Consortium Members. College, Languna (Philippines) 1994. p.145-149.

Discusses the incorporation of gender issues in environmental and natural resource fields. The author suggests that this may be facilitated by the integration of gender concerns into undergraduate and graduate courses, as well as the development of courses specially geared towards these issues.

*** 192

Coulibaly, S. 1994. **Women, Migration and Forest Resources: The Case of Burkina Faso.** IN Food systems under stress in Africa: African-Canadian Research Corporation. Proceedings of a Workshop held in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 7-8 November 1993. p.14-20. Edited by R. Vernooy and K. M. Kealy. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: International Development Research Centre.

The article describes the vast indigenous knowledge which women in Burkina Faso possess about forestry resources. This indigenous knowledge has in the past allowed for the efficient management of the resource base. However, because of the deteriorating environmental conditions the women cannot survive on the declining forest resources and as a result many of them have to migrate to towns to find work. In the meantime, the forest resources continue to be degraded, even more so because the women are not there to utilize their knowledge for the effective management of the forest trees and their associated products. As a result, environmental conditions become increasingly worse, there is more deforestation and in extreme cases desertification.

*** 193

Das, P. K. 1994. **Women in Joint Forest Management.** Social Action (New Delhi). Vol. 44, No.2, p.56-68.

Examines the Joint Forest Management (JFM) policy which was introduced to India since 1990. This policy seeks to involve people in local village communities in forest resource conservation attempts. The JFM policy still however has to address and incorporate gender issues into the institutional framework. The author suggests that women should be actively involved in forestry programmes as many of them gather and process forest products. Furthermore, NGO's are critical in achieving this goal, as many of them have the skills and experience to reach out to rural women and to coordinate programmes for their development.

*** 194

Finnish International Development Agency. 1993. **Looking at Gender and Forestry.** Helsinki: FinnIDA. 35p

The paper is designed to assist in project implementation. It reviews eight forestry programmes from a gender perspective.

*** 195

Freeman, A. 1994. **Feminist Perspective on Forest Issues in Canada.** [Paper presented at the] Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

*** 196

Iron, L. 1994. **Feminist Perspectives on Forest Issues in Canada.** [Paper presented at the] Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

*** 197

Kharel, S. 1993. **Women's Participation in Community Forestry: the Nepal-Australia Community Forestry Project's Experience.** IN Second National Community Forestry Workshop, Nepal. Banko Janakari. Vol. 4, No.1, p.73-75. Edited by J. Riley.

Women have an important role in forest resource management. Their involvement in forestry projects is limited however, as the majority are illiterate or semi-literate. As a result, their knowledge about new forestry activities is dependent on what their husbands and sons tell them. Their input is also checked by the volume of farm and household work they have to perform. The Nepal-Australia Community Forestry Project (NACFP) attempts to involve women in community forestry. The article documents the methodology used in the training programme which can serve as a model for training programmes for women in community forestry projects.

*** 198

Laronde, M. 1994. **Feminist Perspectives on Forest Issues in Canada.** [Paper presented at the] Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

*** 199

Lloyd, B. 1994. **Feminist Perspectives on Forest Issues in Canada.** [Paper presented at the] Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

*** 200

Mishra, S. 1994. **Women's Indigenous Knowledge of Forest Management in Orissa (India).** *Indigenous Knowledge & Development Monitor*. Vol. 2, No.3, p.3-5.

In Orissa, women have an important role in farming systems such as: shifting cultivation and minor forest produce economy. In recent times, they have had to cope with environmental degradation, a declining resource base as well as institutional structures which deny them participation in decision making at the community level. The author highlights women's intimate knowledge of forest and agricultural resources and suggests that this knowledge should be utilized in designing alternatives to conventional development strategies.

*** 201

Rawat, A. S. 1995. **Deforestation and Forest Policy in the Lesser Himalayan, Kumaum:**

Impacts on Peasant Women and Tribal Populations. *Mountain Research and Development*. Vol. 15, No.4, Nov. p.311-322.

*** 202

Sarin, M. 1995. **Regenerating India's Forests: Reconciling Gender Equity with Joint Forest Management.** *IDS Bulletin*. Vol. 26, No.1, p.76-82.

Traditionally, forest management in India focused on timber production. More recently, due to the implementation of the Indian National Forest Policy in 1988, forest management now seeks to provide fuelwood, fodder and other forest produce to meet the needs of the people. In particular, the policy attempts to incorporate the needs of women and to get them involved in forestry projects. In spite of this policy, women are still being marginalised in community projects where their needs and rights are not reflected in the new systems of control.

*** 203

Simpson, A. 1994. **Feminist Perspectives on Forest Issues in Canada.** [Paper presented at the] Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

*** 204

Thrupp, L. A. and Mayorga, A. 1994. **Engendering Central American Forestry Management: The Integration of Women in Forest Policy Initiatives.** Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. 12p

Women's role in forest resource management goes beyond the collection of fuelwood. In Central America for example, they are involved in planting, protecting and maintaining the trees. They also gather and use many forest products for example: nuts, fruits and oils. Women have thus derived a well developed indigenous knowledge about forest resources, including the medicinal value of parts of plants. They also have a grassroots knowledge about ecosystem functions such as the role of leaf litter. Studies also show that women are concerned about the conservation of forest resources, in particular the sustainable use of their fuelwood supply. Deforestation has impacted heavily on them as they are responsible for the provision of food and basic

necessities for their families. Women also in many cases do not own the land, they lack access to credit and therefore have the difficulty in attempting to improve resource management practices.

*** 205

Tinker, I. 1994. **Women and Community Forestry in Nepal: Expectations and Realities.** Society and Natural Resources. Vol. 7, p. 367-381.

*** 206

Townsend, J. 1995. **Women's Voices From the Rainforest.** New York: Women Ink.. 272p

Examines the role of women in clearing the rainforests of Central and Latin America.

*** 207

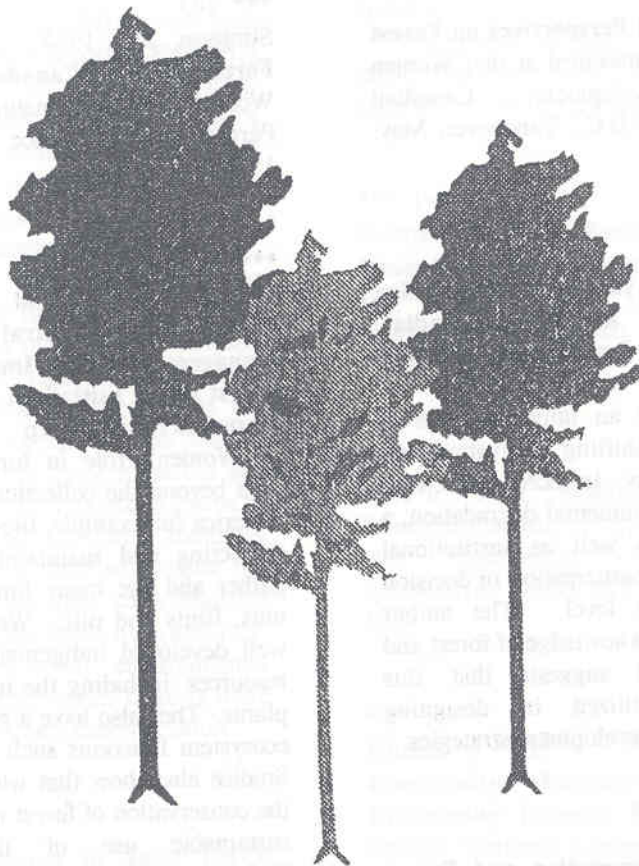
Viegas, P. and Menon, G. 1993.

Bringing Government and People Together: Forest Protection Committees in West Bengal-Role and Participation of Women. IN Women and Wasteland Development. Edited by A.M. Singh and N.Burra. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

*** 208

Wickramasinghe, A. 1994. **Deforestation, Women and Forestry: The Case of Sri Lanka.** Utrecht, Netherlands: International Books. 112p

Discusses historical factors leading to deforestation in parts of Sri Lanka. The book demonstrates how women and local communities have lost control over natural resources and how deforestation has affected their lives. The author argues that community participation is important for the conservation of natural resources, especially that of the women, who have special knowledge of the multiple uses of natural resources.



MILITARISM AND THE ENVIRONMENT

*** 209

Bertell, R. 1994. **Regreening of the Planet.** IN *Close to Home. Women Reconnect Ecology, Health and Development worldwide.* p. 144-154. Edited by V. Shiva. Philadelphia, PA: New Society Publishers.

Society is geared towards the use of natural, human and scientific resources in military pursuits. This has proliferated since World War II culminating in nuclear testing within recent times. Radiation from nuclear testing has resulted in a proliferation of diseases in humans, including cancer and genetic abnormalities. The author discusses militarism showing how it has created ecological disaster. She also poses the question, can women united internationally, provide centres of clarity, dialogue and goodwill to move the global agenda towards a peaceful, sustainable global community?

*** 210

Seager, J. 1993. **Earth Follies: Coming to Feminist Terms with the Global Environmental Crisis.** New York: Routledge. 332p

The author analyses environmental degradation from the feminist perspective and links environmental destruction to the gendered structure of political and economic power. She examines all levels of the political spectrum, detailing women's fight against the men in the military, government and the boardrooms. Seager's message is that the gender bias in western culture is linked to the environmental crisis, and it is only through women's actions at the local level that there will be any hope for the planet. She discusses international women's and green movements but focuses on the United States which she believes is the source of most damage to the world's environment. Issues such as ecofeminism and deep ecology are also discussed.

*** 211

Turpin, J. 1995. **Women, Militarism, Development**

and the Environment: Beyond an Essentialist Response. IN *Viewpoints on War, Peace and Global Cooperation. The Annual Journal of the Wisconsin Institute.* p.9-12.

Militarism, environment and development issues are intricately bound in a system where everyone loses, but women are most affected. In war, women are raped and exploited, they are denied their basic needs and many of them become refugees. Militarism also does great harm to the environment. The U. S. military for example is the single largest polluter on earth, for it creates nuclear toxic wastes which cannot be disposed of effectively. Military ventures use huge amounts of energy and destroys ecosystems. In environmental destruction, women again suffer because they lack social power and are denied access to resources when they become scarce. Militarism thus directly and indirectly impinges on the lives of women.

*** 212

Turpin, J. and Lorentzen, L.A. eds. 1996. **The Gendered New World Order.** Routledge. 264p

Examines the relationship between gender, militarism and environmental degradation. Issues such as polluted waters, deforestation, the refugee crisis and women's rights are discussed.

*** 213

Turpin, J. 1994. **Militarism: The Greatest Threat to Women and the Environment.** [Paper presented at] Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

The author links militarism to the subordination of women, underdevelopment and environmental degradation. She notes that women suffer the most from both environmental destruction and the consequences of wars.

NATURE

*** 214

Adams, C. J. 1994. **Neither Man Nor Beast: Feminism and the Defense of Animals.** New York: Continuum Press. 271p

*** 215

Bigwood, C. 1993. **Earth Muse: Feminism, Nature, and Art.** Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.

*** 216

Birkeland, J. 1995. **Genderizing Nature.** Environmental Ethics. Vol. 17, Winter.

*** 217

Dixon, B. A. 1996. **The Feminist Connection Between Women and Animals.** Environmental Ethics. Vol. 18, Summer.

*** 218

Donovan, J. 1993. **Animal Rights and Feminist Theory.** IN *Ecofeminism: Women, Animals, Nature.* Edited by G. Gaard. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

*** 219

Dorzhu, Z. Y. 1994. **Traditions of Tuva' People and the Role of Women in the Conservation of Nature.** [Paper presented at] Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

The people of the Republic of Tuva have a deep reverence for nature. Their culture emphasizes that people are a part of nature, thus to harm nature is to harm oneself. A Tuvan never cuts down a tree unnecessarily, nor does he kill more animals than he needs. The Tuva' people have a cult system, for example the cult of fire, the holy tree and the taiga. Women are most connected to the fire as they prepare food and bring sacrifices to it. Women also instill in their children a respect for nature.

*** 220

Gruen, L. 1996. **On the Oppression of Women and Animals** Environmental Ethics. Vol. 18, Winter.

*** 221

Hutcheson, S. 1995. **Walking the Line: Facing the Complexities of the Woman-nature Link.** Alternatives. Vol. 21, April- May. p. 16-20.

*** 222

McLeod, E. and Esther, S. 1993. **Walk Softly with Me: Adventures of a Woman Big-Game Guide in Alaska.** MAI. Vol. 31, No.1993, Memoir discussing hunting and men and women's relationship with animals.

*** 223

Norwood, V. 1993. **Made From This Earth: American Women and Nature.** Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press.

Describes the contribution of American women in the fields of botany, biology and conservation biology.

*** 224

Orr, L. 1994. **Theorizing the Earth: Feminist Approaches to Nature and Leslie Marmon Silko's Ceremony.** American Indian Culture and Research Journal. Vol. 18, No.2, p.145-157.

*** 225

Plumwood, V. 1994. **Feminism and the Mastery of Nature.** New York: Routledge. 248p

Western culture has yet to recognize how dependent humans are on the natural world. The author believes that feminist thought can help change this, in so doing contribute to the development of a better environmental philosophy. The book includes chapters on ecofeminism, deep ecology and dualism.

*** 226

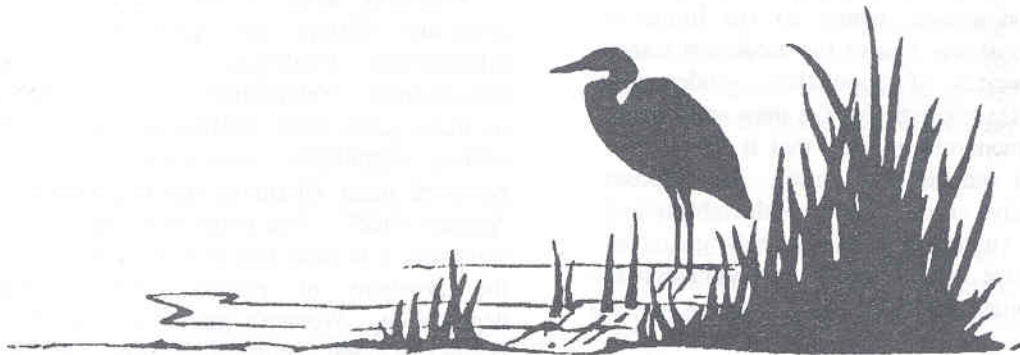
Plumwood, V. 1994. **Conversation with Gaia.** IN *Living with Contradictions: Controversies in Feminist Social Ethics.* Edited by A. M. Jagger. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

*** 227

Shiva, V. 1994. **The Seed and the Earth: Biotechnology and the Colonization of**

Regeneration. IN *Close to Home. Women Reconnect Ecology, Health and Development Worldwide.* p.128-143. Edited by V. Shiva. Philadelphia, PA: New Society Publishers.

Describes how new biotechnologies are reproducing old patriarchal divisions of activity/passivity and culture/nature. Shiva describes the gendered separation of male activity as intellectual and female as biological.



POPULATION ISSUES

*** 228

Abernethy, V. D. 1995. **Women and Population.** Environment. Vol. 37, No.6, Jul-Aug. p.4.

*** 229

Bandarage, A. 1996. **Women, Population and Global Crisis: A Political-Economic Analysis.** 288p

*** 230

Banuri, T. 1994. **Rape as a Metaphor for Modernity.** Development. Journal of the Society for International Development. Vol. 1, p.6-9.

Discusses the problem of population growth, but emphasizes that it is the consumptive lifestyle not only population growth, which try the limits of nature. Banuri argues against the modernist stance on the discussions of population, gender and environment. He suggests that the most appropriate metaphor for modernity is rape, that is the rape of nature, women and the body politic. He proposes that an alternative vision based on vulnerability and acceptance of vulnerability, is the only guarantee against violence and against environmentally degrading population growth.

*** 231

Barroso, C. 1995. **Women and Population.** Environment. Vol. 37, No.6, Jul-Aug. p.3.

*** 232

Clisby, S. 1995. **Population and the Environment: Gender, Poverty and Household Level Analysis.** Journal of Gender Studies. Vol. 4, No.2, p.189.

*** 233

Dale, A. 1993. **Women and Population.** Women & Environments. Vol. 13, No.3/4, Winter/Spring. p.26-27.

The resources of the planet are finite. The author argues that one of the keys to sustainable development is the emancipation of women. In many cases, women in developing countries do not want to have large families. If they are educated and their socio-economic status raised, if they have access to family planning information and birth control, population growth can be limited and ultimately, sustainable development can be achieved.

*** 234

Harcourt, W. 1994. **Dangerous Liaisons: Population and Development Dialogues.** Development. Journal of the Society for International Development. Vol. 1, p.10-13.

Examines some of the contesting dialogues emerging during the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development. Environmental and women's groups in many cases have conflicting ideas as how to achieve sustainable development. The author perceives many environmental organizations to be "gender blind". She notes that they promote the simplistic arguments that fertility control could solve the problems of poverty and environmental degradation. Women's groups on the other hand would like to see a progression away from the idea of fertility control through quick technological fixes. Instead, they would prefer more emphasis on women's rights and status and a change in population behaviour to achieve sustainable development.

*** 235

Hynes, P. H. 1993. **Taking Population Out of the Equation: Reforming I=PAT.** North Amherst, MA: Institute on Women and Technology. 59p

Discusses women, population and environmental issues. In particular the author focuses on the I=PAT equation which has framed population and environmental policy. She proposes a new model which replaces population with structural causes of

environmental degradation, thus removing women as the subjects of environmental policy.

*** 236

Jackson, C. 1993. **Questioning Synergism: Win-Win With Women in Population and Environmental Policies.** *Journal of International Development.* Vol. 5, No.6, p.651-668.

*** 237

Jiggins, J. 1994. **Changing the Boundaries: Woman Centered Perspectives on Population and the Environment.** Washington: Island Press. 291p

*** 238

Joekes, S., Heyzer, N., Oniang'o, R. and Salles, V. 1994. **Gender, Environment and Population.** IN *Development and Environment: Sustaining People and Nature.* Development and Change. Vol. 25, No.1, p.137-165. Edited by D. Ghai. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.

The paper is based on research done in Malaysia, Kenya and Mexico. It investigates the relevance of gender factors for the patterns of adaptation to environmental change. The authors focus on population issues, health and nutrition. Women are particularly affected by health and nutrition issues. They are often exposed to environmental health hazards and also have to work harder to maintain food production because of declining resource bases.

*** 239

Lambert, T. A. 1995. **Women and Population.** *Environment.* Vol. 37, No.6, Jul-Aug. p.4.

*** 240

Petchesky, R. and Pitanguy, J. 1993. **Population, the Environment and Women's Rights: Three Perspectives.** *Conscience.* Autumn.

*** 241

Pitanguy, J. 1994. **From Population to People: On the Road to Cairo.** *Development. Journal of the Society for International Development.* Vol. 1, p.56-58.

Population control is largely regarded as a key factor in the attempt to save the planet. Some

environmental NGO's subscribe to the simplistic correlation that people = environmental degradation. The author however, suggests that population policies cannot only be based on the neo-malthusian paradigm, they must also include a human rights dimension. Women's reproductive rights must be recognized and women should be included in decision making processes.

*** 242

Sen, G. 1995. **Women and Population.** *Environment.* Vol. 37, No.6, Jul-Aug. p.4.

*** 243

Shiva, M and Shiva, V. 1993. **Population and Environment: An Indian Perspective.** *Women & Environments.* Vol. 13, No.3/4, Winter/Spring. p.20-21.

The authors believe that drastic population control via violent and coercive contraceptive technologies, is not the way to sustainability. Population growth is not the only overriding cause of environmental degradation as the large numbers of poor people in the south, use an insignificant fraction of the resources used by the people of the economic north. Additionally hazardous population control policies work against women's health and their right to informed decision making.

*** 244

Silliman, J. 1994. **Population, Women and Environment-The Nexus.** *Development. Journal of the Society for International Development.* Vol. 1, p.59-62.

Argues for a more women centered approach to reproductive health and family planning which can help both women and the environment. Silliman notes that women have changed thinking on population issues and that there is also potential for them to reshape thinking on environmental issues. In the past, women have been perceived as a negative or neutral force in environmental circles. They have been seen as agents of environmental destruction through their fertility and their quest for food, fuel and water. The author however, believes that structural adjustment policies and large corporations cause greater degradation, and that given greater access and control of resources poor people, especially women can conserve their resources. Women's movements can also contribute

to environmental policy development as they challenge the root causes of environmental problems, they focus on social justice issues and they define environmental concerns from a health and livelihood perspective.

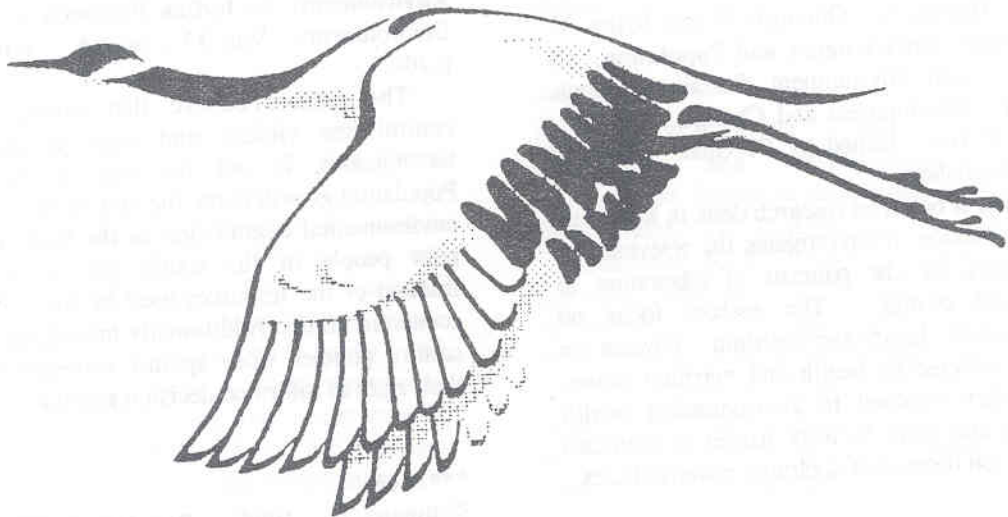
*** 245

Singhanetra-Renard, A. 1994. **The Complex Relation Between Production and Reproduction.**

LiLA. Asia Pacific Women's Studies Journal. Vol. 4, No.1994, p.1.

*** 246

The Committee on Women, Population, and the Environment. 1994. **Women, Population and the Environment.** IN Living with Contradictions: Controversies in Feminist Social Ethics. Edited by A. M. Jagger Boulder, CO: Westview Press.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

*** 247

Antrobus, P. 1994. **Gender Issues in Sustainable Development.** [Paper presented at] The Regional Meeting of Caribbean NGO's in Preparation for the United Nations Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. Trinidad and Tobago. February 21-24, 1994.

Examines the role of women in sustainable development. The author identifies five key gender issues in sustainable development in the Caribbean. These are: macro economic policies of structural adjustment, the new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, militarism, consumerism and population.

*** 248

Antrobus, P., Bizot, J. and Deshsingkan, P. 1994. **Women's Perspectives for an Ethical, Equitable and Sustainable World.** Development. Journal of the Society for International Development. Vol. 1, p.42-44.

Women are leading the way to a more sustainable, equitable, holistic approach to development. In many areas they are close to the environment for socio-economic reasons that is, they gather wood, collect medicinal herbs and look after the land. The authors cite examples from research done by the Development Alternatives for a New Era (DAWN) which draws on the experiences of poor women living in the economic South. They seek to debunk the myths that the poor are destroying the environment and that population growth is the overriding cause of environmental degradation. The authors believe that business corporations cause more damage than the poor and that population growth is not the single most important factor in environmental degradation. A more serious problem is the extremes of wealth and poverty which leads to overconsumption by some and erosion of livelihoods in others.

*** 249

Appleton, H. E. 1994. **Gender and Indigenous**

Knowledge in Various Organizations. Indigenous Knowledge and Development Monitor. Vol. 2, No.3, Dec.

The article highlights the pivotal role of indigenous knowledge systems in creating effective and sustainable development efforts. In particular the author notes the gendered nature of these knowledge systems and the importance of women's knowledge in development attempts. She suggests that organizations and networks which specialize in indigenous knowledge programmes should play an important role in disseminating and protecting indigenous knowledge, especially that of women.

*** 250

Bellamy, C. 1995. **Women and the Environment.** Our Planet. Vol. 7, No.4, p.7-8.

The author believes that sustainable development is possible if women are given opportunities to achieve sustainable livelihoods. To do this, they must be educated and provided with skills and training. More importantly they must be able to partake in decision making within the community.

*** 251

Botelho, V. 1994. **Women's Participation in the Process of Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Amazon.** [Paper presented at the] Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

*** 252

Braidotti, R. 1993 **Negotiating for Change: Debates on Women, the Environment and Sustainable Development.** London:Zed Books. 224p

*** 253

Braidotti, R., Charkiewicz, E., Hausler, S. and Wieringa, S. 1994. **Women, the Environment and**

Sustainable Development: Towards a Theoretical Synthesis. London: Zed Books. 220p

Examines women, development and the environment on a theoretical level. The authors discuss alternative development strategies and provide suggestions for economic reform.

*** 254

Bryers, E. and Sainju M. 1994. **Mountain Ecosystems and Women: Opportunities for Sustainable Development and Conservation.** Mountain Research and Development. Vol. 14, No.3, Aug. p.213-228.

*** 255

Chiappe, M. B. 1994. **Minnesota Farm Women and Sustainable Agriculture.** Indigenous Knowledge and Development Monitor. Vol. 2, No.3, Dec.

This article showcases research done on farm women in Minnesota. It focuses on their perspectives on sustainable development practices on their land. The study revealed while they are committed to sustainable agriculture, they believe that sustainable practices must also be economically viable. The women's goals and perceptions of sustainable agriculture are bound up in their desire to increase the quality of life for their families. Most of the women interviewed either owned the land that they farmed or are at least heavily involved in farm management decision making. They are therefore key players in the construction of sustainable agriculture systems and their views and concerns should therefore be addressed.

*** 256

Cohen, S. A. 1993. **Competition or Consensus.** The UNEPA Magazine - Populi. Vol. 20, No. 9, October.

Discusses the role of women as environmental managers. In particular, the author highlights women's activities such as gathering fuel and food, and disposing of waste. She notes that women's status is linked to family size, both of which are important factors in sustainable development.

*** 257

Dimitrakopoulou, H. 1993. **Northern Manitoba:**

Women and Sustainable Economic Development. Thompson, MB: The Northern Manitoba Economic Development Commission. 227p

*** 258

Earthcare Africa. 1993. **Gender-sensitive Policies for Sustainable Livelihood Security: Guidelines for People-centered Research and its Implementation.** Earthcare Africa. 15p

*** 259

Emberson-Bain, A. ed. 1994. **Sustainable Development or Malignant Growth? Perspectives of Pacific Island Women.** Marama Publications. 290p

Chronicles the aspirations and struggles of women from the Pacific Islands. The contributors analyze traditional development strategies and describe conflicting interests in resource use and abuse. They also examine the impact of migration and tourism.

*** 260

Fernandez, M. E. 1994. **Gender and Indigenous Knowledge.** Indigenous Knowledge and Development Monitor. Vol. 2, No.3, Dec.

Whilst there is an ever increasing body of research on indigenous knowledge systems, the gendered nature of these systems has been largely ignored. This article argues that bodies of local knowledge are often structured by gender due in part to the type of activities each gender performs. The author suggests that the gendered aspect of the systems must be recognized if sustainability is to be achieved.

*** 261

Harcourt, W. ed. 1994. **Feminist Perspectives on Sustainable Development.** London: Zed Books. 272p

Includes issues such as the politics of sustainable development, environmental literacy and biodiversity.

*** 262

Harcourt, W. 1994. **Negotiating Positions in the Sustainable Development Debate: Situating the**

Feminist Perspective. IN *Feminist Perspectives on Sustainable Development.* Edited by W. Harcourt. London: Zed Books.

*** 263

Hessing, M. 1994. **Feminist Perspectives of Sustainability: Beyond the Economics of Survival.** [Paper presented at the] Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

*** 264

Heyzer, N. and Wee, V. 1996. **Gender, Poverty and Sustainable Development. Towards a Holistic Framework.** Engender. 168p

Discusses the link between poverty and unsustainability. The authors describe case studies from the Asian and Pacific regions, showing how current development strategies impact negatively on women and the environment. They also suggest approaches for the restoration of the ecological and social balance of the area.

*** 265

ILO. 1995. **Gender Issues in Environment and Sustainable Development.** Geneva: ILO. 6p

Describes the relationships between women, work, employment and the environment. Identifies gender issues in environmental concerns such as the sexual division of labour, the feminization of poverty and gender ideology which defines women's social positions and implies that women have less access to and control over resources than men. The ILO believes to achieve sustainable development women must be included at all levels in relevant policies, projects and programmes. The organization thus promotes women's equal access to all of its training and employment creating activities.

*** 266

ILO. 1994. **Environment and the World of Work. Women, Environment and Sustainable Development.** Geneva: ILO.

Discussion booklet on the environment: 5 ILO case studies.

*** 267

James, V. U. ed. 1995. **Women and Sustainable**

Development in Africa. Prager Publishers. 203p

Argues that women should be integrated into sustainable development schemes in Africa. The author cites case studies from Nigeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi and Zaire, highlighting women's role as farmers, educators and role models.

*** 268

Kaktins, S. 1994. **Women and Sustainable Development: A Prairie Perspective.** [Paper presented at the] Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

*** 269

Lama, K. 1994. **Learning from the Communities from Women's Perspective.** [Paper presented at the] Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

*** 270

Lunid, R. and Panda, S. M. 1994. **The Role of Gender in the Quest for Sustainable Agricultural Development.** Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift Vol. 48, No.3, p.113-122.

Describes the relationship between gender and the use of natural resources. The paper suggests that women are closer to nature than men and that in the creation of sustainable practices a gender perspective must be incorporated.

*** 271

May, E. 1994. **Feminist Perspectives on Sustainability and the Campaign for Nuclear Phase out.** [Paper presented at the] Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

*** 272

Muteshi, J. K. 1995. **Collaborative Alliances: the Environment, Women and the Africa 2000 Network.** Environment and Urbanization. Vol. 7, April. p.205-218.

The Africa 2000 Network management project addresses gender issues in environmentally sustainable development activities worldwide. The project links women's needs and interests to the work

of the coordinators of the project, and attempts to highlight the role of women as natural resource managers.

*** 273

Ochirova, A. V. 1994. **The Social, Political and Ecological Aspects of the Role of Women in the Formation of Modern World Models.** [Paper presented at] Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

The paper describes the position of women in modern society looking in particular at the development of new world models, for example the model of sustainable development.

*** 274

Onaing'o, R. 1994. **Embu and People's Livelihoods: Implications for Sustainable Development Policy.** Development. Journal of the Society for International Development. Vol. 1, p.35-37.

Rural people in Africa derive their livelihoods from natural resources, especially the women as they are the food producers and providers. The author describes research from the Embu district in Kenya where a study was done to show the effects of different forms of environmental degradation on the activities of women. In the Embu district, women apparently have a fair knowledge of environmental issues. Tradition however, prevents them from utilising this knowledge, as they do not have rights to the land they farm. As a result they are prevented from practising sustainable techniques. The author believes that with increasing affluence and education of the women, women's status will rise as will their decision-making power. There may subsequently be resource management changes in favour of women.

*** 275

Pena, D. G. 1995. **The Terror of Machine: Technology, Work, Gender, and Ecology on the U.S.-Mexico Border.** Monroe, ME: Common Courage Press.

Describes women workers struggles for sustainable development, social justice and workplace democracy.

*** 276

Picchio, A. 1995. **Human Sustainable Development: Economic Theories, Responsibilities and Hopes.** Development. Journal of the Society for International Development. Vol. 1, p.50-54.

For viable sustainable development, the waged labour market must be analyzed and restructured. In particular the marginalization of women must be addressed and their potential as agents of change should be recognized.

*** 277

Redclift, N. 1993. **Looking For a Regenerative Approach to Sustainability.** Focus on Gender. Vol. 1, No.1, p.50-51.

The author suggests that for sustainable development to be achieved women's interests must be addressed. In particular, there must be a gender perspective on the issues of the environment, energy systems, reproductive control and epistemologies. Additionally, there must be emphasis on social reproduction, recognizing the influence of gender ideologies and ecological processes.

*** 278

Seepersad, J. 1994. **Gender and Sustainable Agricultural Development: Selected Issues in Technology Development and Transfer.** 11p

Outlines points and observations emerging from a panel discussion on gender issues at the Ninth Regional Meeting of the Agricultural Research and Extension Coordinating Committee (RARECC) held in Dominica (January 1994). It was noted that women are involved in all aspects of agricultural production and marketing in the Caribbean. Therefore, research and extension into sustainable agriculture must be sensitive to the circumstances of women.

*** 279

Steady, F. C. ed. 1993. **Women and Children First. Environment, Poverty, and Sustainable Development.** Zed Books. 470p

Discusses the link between poverty and environmental degradation and its impact on women and children. The contributors highlight the unsustainable nature of many development policies and suggest that women and children should be considered when formulating development strategies. The book draws on research presented at

the "Women and Children First" Symposium (Geneva 1991) and the "Earth Summit" (Rio 1992)

*** 280

Swantz, M. 1995. **Women Entrepreneurs in Tanzania: A Path to Sustainable Livelihoods.** Development. Vol. 1, p.55-60.

*** 281

Swantz, M. 1995. **Embracing Economies of Women: Paths to Sustainable Livelihoods.** Development. Journal of the Society for International Development. Vol. 3, p.27-29.

Examines the work of women including both reproduction and production. Women have to combine their income earning activities with domestic and social responsibilities, as a result any small enterprise venture on their part does not receive full attention. The author suggests that economies should be developed with more emphasis to local economic circuits in which women are most active. In so doing, there can be the sustained use of natural resources and the development of sustainable livelihoods.

*** 282

Tanner, S. 1993 **Women and the Sustainable Development Commission.** Women and Environments. Vol. 13, No.3/4, Winter/Spring p. 51.

The Sustainable Development Commission (SDC) set up by the United Nations Commission on Environment and Development is hailed as an important achievement for the United Nations. The author suggests that women must not be left out of the commission and that the commission itself must be gender balanced.

*** 283

The Commonwealth of Learning. 1994. **Women: Key Partners in Sustainable and Equitable Development: Resource Materials on Women and Sustainable Development.** Vancouver: COL. 113p

*** 284

Traylor, M. 1994. **A Plan for the Transfer of Technology Described in United States Patents to Women of Developing Countries for**

Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development. [Paper presented at] Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

The author suggests that the transfer of technology from developed countries could help in dealing with environmental problems in developing countries. In particular, she describes the available body of technology in the U.S. patent office, and how these specific technologies can be used by women to address environmental problems.

*** 285

United Nations Development Programme. 1995. **Gender, Poverty and Sustainable Development.** New York: UNDP.

*** 286

University of British Columbia. 1994. **Final Report. [Proceedings of] Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives 1994, Vancouver, B.C.** Vancouver, B.C.: Sustainable Development Research Institute. 29p

*** 287

University of the West Indies. School of Continuing Studies. Women and Development Unit. 1994. **Sustainable Development.** New Women. Vol. 4, No.1,

The issue discusses the finite nature of resources, as well as, sustainable development issues on small island states such as those of the Caribbean.

*** 288

Wickramasinghe, A. 1994. **Women and Sustainable Development: Reconsideration of Strategic Issues.** [Paper presented at the] Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference. U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

*** 289

Woods, Z. 1994. **Youth Sourcebook on Sustainable Development.** Winnipeg: International Institute for Sustainable Development. 167p

Examines sustainable development issues from a youth perspective, including biodiversity, genetic resources, human rights, women's rights, and the effect of structural adjustment policies on women.

TERRESTRIAL RESOURCES

*** 290

Burra, N. 1993. **Caste, Class, Tribe and Gender: Factors Affecting Women's Participation in Wasteland Development.** IN *Women and Wasteland Development*. Edited by A. M. Singh and N. Burra. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

*** 291

Chen, M. A. 1993. **Women and Wasteland Development in India: An Issue Paper.** IN *Women and Wasteland Development*. Edited by A. M. Singh and N. Burra. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

*** 292

Dhagamwar, V. and Thukral, E. G. 1993. **Legal, Illegal and Socio-Legal Problems of Women in Wasteland Development.** IN *Women and Wasteland Development*. Edited by A. M. Singh and N. Burra. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

*** 293

Diamond, I. 1994. **Fertile Ground: Women, Earth and the Limits of Control.** Boston: Beacon Press.

*** 294

Kinuthia-Njenga, C. 1996. **Women and Desertification.** *The Circular on Desertification*. No.14, p.18-19.

Examines the impact of desertification on the lives of women. The author notes that desertification has made it increasingly difficult for women to grow food and obtain water. She suggests that women should be integrated into anti-desertification schemes in so doing ensuring the success of these projects. She proposes that special attention be placed on the following issues: women's rights to the land, their access to credit and the availability of training and information. Finally, she concludes that

the environmental management skills of women should be recognized and utilized.

*** 295

Leach, M. and Fairhead, J. 1995. **Ruined Settlements and New Gardens: Gender and Soil Ripening Among Kuranko Farmers in the Forest-savanna Transition Zone.** IN *Gender Relations and Environmental Change*. *IDS Bulletin*. Vol. 26, No.1, p.24-32. Edited by M. Leach, S. Joeekes and C. Green.

Examines changing patterns of gendered resource use and how they affect a field-soil-vegetation complex (tombodu). The use of tombodu depends on the changing routes and sites of men's and women's work. The prevalence of tombodu and its associated benefits, impact heavily on soil fertility and thus on the environment.

*** 296

Lorentzen, L. A. 1994. **Bread and Soil of Our Dreams: Women, the Environment and Sustainable Development: Case Studies from Central America.** [Paper presented at] *Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium*, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

The author describes the impact of environmental degradation on the women of El Salvador as well as the relationship between women and the land. She notes that land ownership and land use are in fact the main focus of many of the female headed, grassroots environmental organizations in El Salvador.

*** 297

Mackenzie, F. 1993. **Exploring the Connections: Structural Adjustment, Gender and the Environment.** *Geoforum*. Vol. 24, No.1, p. 71-87.

Describes agricultural programmes in sub-Saharan Africa, showing how they may exacerbate environmental problems such as soil deterioration. The article suggests that structural adjustment policies do not allow for sustainable land management projects. It also emphasizes the necessity of incorporating gender and environmental issues in the analysis of the impact of macroeconomic policies.

*** 298

Mackenzie, F. 1995. "A Farm is Like a Child who Cannot be Left Unguarded": Gender, Land and Labour in Central Province, Kenya. IN *Gender Relations and Environmental Change*. IDS Bulletin. Vol. 26, No.1, p.17-23. Edited by M. Leach; S. Joekes and C. Green.

Discusses sustainable management of soil resources in small farm holdings in Kenya. In particular, the author notes how the relationship between men, women and the environment is affected by land rights, labour issues and economic stress. Thus, the management of soil resources hinges on the level of wealth of the household and the rights that the women have to the land that they farm on.

*** 299

Madhu, S. 1993. **Wasteland Development and the Empowerment of Women: The Sarthi Experience**. New York: Seeds. 20p

*** 300

Resurrecion-Sayo, B. 1994. **Farmers, Loggers on Fragile Land: Changing Gender Relations in a Philippine Mountain Village**. No.170, 73p Working paper series- Institute of Social Studies, The Hague.

Examines gender and environmental issues in the village of Barabac in the Philippines. This area is experiencing severe environmental degradation due in part to extensive logging of the nearby forests. The article discusses the gender divisions of labour in the village, showing how the allocation of responsibilities between men and women have changed due to environmental degradation. The changes in divisions of labour have also led to tensions between the men and women of the village. Additionally, while men are able to leave the village to look for work, women's mobility is restricted due

to cultural factors. The women therefore are left to bear the consequences of resource use degradation.

*** 301

Rodgers D. M. and Vandeman, A. M. 1993. **Women as Farm Landlords: Does Gender Affect Environmental Decision-making on Leased Land?** *Rural Sociology*. Vol. 58, No.4, p.560-568.

Analyses the role of women as farmland owners. Studies have noted that female land owners are mostly non-operators who usually rent their land. The author suggests that female landlords do not partake in decisions concerning the use of pesticides and fertilizers. Male land owners however, are more likely to be involved in environmental decisions involving the use of chemicals on the land.

*** 302

Sanou, L. R. **Beating Back the Desert: The Case of Burkina Faso**. *Instraw News. Women and Development*. No. 19, p.39-45.

Burkina Faso is a land locked country with a harsh climate and an expanding desert. Desertification is increasing at a rapid pace due to the combined effects of drought, deforestation and soil erosion, all of which has negative implications for the inhabitants, especially the women. Women are the main food producers in Burkina Faso, they also gather fuel, collect water and labour in farmers' cash crop fields. Desertification has thus heavily impacted on them, as they now have to travel further for food, fuel and water. Many of the women having recognized the effect of desertification and environmental degradation, have started to work to combat it. They are involved in anti-desertification and water conservation projects. Their effectiveness in these projects is limited by their heavy responsibilities at home, due to the mass migration of their menfolk to nearby towns. They are also hampered by a lack of literacy. However, as the role of women in environmental protection has been recognized, steps have been taken to ensure women's more effective participation in environmental projects.

*** 303

Sarin, M. and Khanna, R. 1993. **Women Organize For Wasteland Development: A Case Study of SARTHI in Gujarat**. IN *Women and Wasteland Development*. Edited by A. M. Singh and N. Burra.

New Delhi: Sage Publications.

*** 304

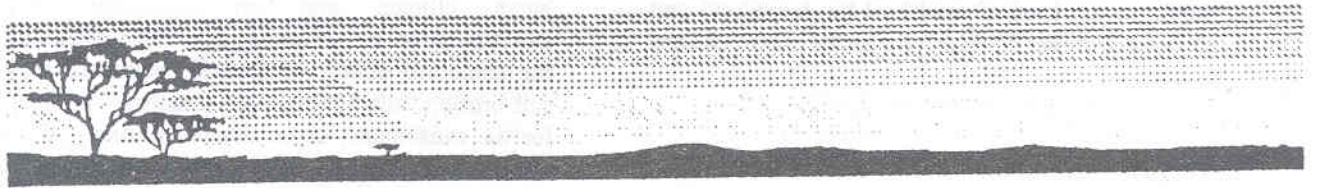
Saxena, N. C. 1993. **Women and Wasteland Development in India: Policy Issues.** IN Women and Wasteland Development. Edited by A. M. Singh and N. Burra. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

*** 305

Shrivastava, J. P. L. and Kaul, R. N. 1994. **Joint Management of Common Lands : The Aravalli Experience.** Gurgaon, India: Aravalli Project, Haryana Forest Department. 103p

The Aravalli Hills in Haryana has been subject to

years of vegetation loss and degradation. Women in particular were heavily affected by the degradation of the hills as their supply of fuel and food kept diminishing. Rehabilitation of the hills needed the cooperation of the village people as grazing and cutting of trees in the area had to be checked, at least in the initial stages of the project. Additionally, the villagers participated in selection of tree species for replanting. Goods and services had to be provided for the villagers to compensate for their loss of the use of resources from the hills. The rehabilitation project focused on working with the women in the area, as they were most active in resource use. This paper documents the institutional framework, strategy management, training and extension methods used in the project.



WATER RESOURCES

*** 306

Babiker, R. A. 1994. **Women's Perception of the Environment and Interaction With Emphasis on Water Hygiene.** The Ahfad Journal. Women and Change. Vol. 11, No.1, June. p.57.

*** 307

Finnish International Development Agency. 1994. **Looking at Gender, Water Supply and Sanitation.** FinnIDA. 41p

Reviews gender aspects in water supply and sanitation projects. The paper draws information from seven projects.

*** 308

Green, C. and Baden, S. 1995. **Integrated Water Resources Management: A Gender Perspective.** IN Gender Relations and Environmental Change. IDS Bulletin. Vol. 26, No.1, p.92-99. Edited by M. Leach, S. Joekes and C. Green.

Examines the approach adopted to women in water resources management policies. The author notes that integrated water resources management is currently high on the international policy making agenda and that a gender focus should be incorporated in the frameworks and practices currently being developed in water resources management.

*** 309

INSTRAW. 1994. **Women and Water: Meeting the Management Challenge.** INSTRAW News. Women and Development. No.21, p.15-18.

Presents information from seminars in Guyana and Ecuador aimed at creating gender awareness in water management. It was recognized that women are the primary users and managers of water at the household and community levels and that for efficient water management the concerns of women must be addressed. On a global level there is now more emphasis on sustainable water use rather than increasing water supplies. In this new thrust women can play an important role.

*** 310

International Water and Sanitation Centre. 1993. **PROWESS/UNDP- World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme. Special Issue: Water Resources. WRC Woman, Water, Sanitation.** No.3, The Hague, Netherlands: 58p

Reviews the role of women in the utilization and management of water resources. The author notes that women are more affected by polluted or depleted water supplies, as they have to walk further to find water to fulfill the needs of their families and themselves. Women also have to care for the sick members of their family who are suffering from the ill effects of poor water sanitation. Thus gender issues are extremely important in regional water resource management and women should be involved in community water supply and sanitation projects.

*** 311

IRC. 1994. **Together for Water and Sanitation. Tools to Apply a Gender Approach.** IRC. 110p

Presents materials from a two-week workshop (Sri Lanka, 1993) organized by the International Water and Sanitation Centre and the NGO Water and Sanitation Centre Decade Service. Issues discussed include water supply, water sanitation and water resources protection. Tools are presented for incorporating a gender perspective into water projects.

*** 312

IRC. 1994. **Working With Women and Men on Water and Sanitation. A Field Guide From Africa.** IRC. 110p

The field guide documents material from a workshop on the importance of gender in African Water and Sanitation Projects. The issues of gender and sustainability are addressed drawing on the experience of middle-level managers working in rural water supply and sanitation projects.

*** 313

Kendie, S. B. 1996. **Some Factors Influencing Effective Utilization of Drinking Water Facilities: Women, Income and Rural Health in North Ghana.** Environmental Management. Vol. 20, No.1, p.1-10.

*** 314

Ly, A. B. 1994. **The Impact of the Senegal River Dams on the Women of the Sahel.** [Paper presented at] Women, Politics and Environmental Action: An International Symposium, Moscow, Russia, June 1-3, 1994.

Hydro-electric dams have been built in the Sahel region without the benefit of environmental impact assessments. Since their construction there have been negative impacts on the ecosystem and on the people of the area. The embankments have curtailed inundation of the surrounding landscape, resulting in lower nutrient levels and therefore impoverishment of the vegetation. Cattle now have reduced grazing zones and therefore no longer produce milk. The fish are disappearing from the rivers. The negative environmental effects are felt by all the people but especially the women. The impoverished vegetation means women can no longer find enough wood for cooking. The dams have also created a proliferation of diseases for example bilharzia and paludism. Women are specially affected by the diseases, as in addition to becoming ill themselves, they have to take care of the sick members of their family.

*** 315

Mutsoto, B. M. 1994. **Women's Struggle for Water in East Pokot.** IN Masters of Survival.

Edited by C. Awuondi Odegi; H. W. Namai and B. M. Mutsoto. Nairobi, Kenya: Basic Books Kenya Ltd.

In lieu of environmental degradation in the Nairobi to East Pokot area, women are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining water. The paper describes how much water is used by the people and how they are attempting to save this precious resource. The author suggests the government should develop more bore holes and water pans to help the women's plight.

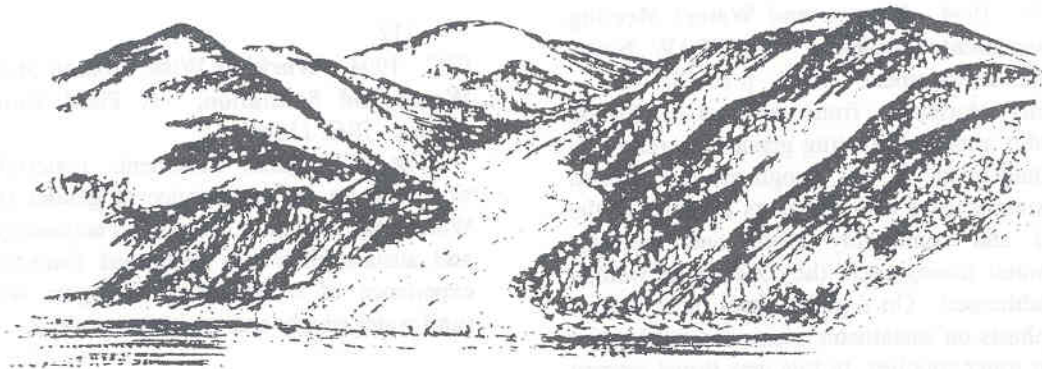
*** 316

Shrestha, N. 1994. **Water Supply, Sanitation, Gender and the Environment-The Case of Nepal.** [Paper presented at the] Women and Sustainable Development: Canadian Perspectives Conference, U.B.C., Vancouver, May, 1994.

*** 317

Ulluwishewa, R. 1994. **Women's Indigenous Knowledge of Water Management in Sri Lanka.** Indigenous Knowledge and Development Monitor. Vol. 2, No.3, Dec. p.17-19.

Women are the main water providers and managers in Sri Lanka. They provide clean water for their families to drink and they collect water for domestic functions such as cleaning and washing. Women manage their water resources in a sustainable manner and improve the quality by the use of non-toxic botanical compounds. This is essential in Sri Lanka as water is scarce especially in the Dry Zone which covers approximately two thirds of the country. Thus the frugal and wise use of this resource is of paramount importance.



SUBJECT INDEX

- Africa
053, 077, 267, 297
- Africa 2000 Network
272
- Agenda 21
052, 073
- Amazon
251
- American national parks
127
- American women
223
- Animal oppression
220
- Animal rights
115, 122, 138, 158, 214, 218
- Animals
099, 114, 123, 217, 222
- Anti-desertification projects
294, 302
- Appropriate technology
007
- Aristoleian philosophy
123
- Asia
077, 264
- Atlantic fisheries crisis
087
- Bangladesh
086
- Bay of Bengal
086
- Big game hunter
222
- Biodiversity
080, 082, 083, 138, 261
- Biodiversity conservation
081, 084
- Biodiversity projects
079
- Bioregionalism
136, 150
- Biotechnology
068, 227
- Birth control
233
- Birth defects
184
- Birth weight
177
- Body politic
160
- Botanical diversity
081
- Brazil
059, 251
- Breast cancer
182, 185
- Buddhism
065

- Burkina Faso
192, 302
- Burundi
172
- Cameroon
051
- Canada
026, 087, 195, 196, 198, 199, 203,
286
- Cancer
175
- Cancer mortality
189
- Caribbean
048, 247, 287
- Cartesian philosophy
123
- Central America
204, 206, 296
- Chemical contamination
170, 172, 178
- Chemical plant
188
- Chemical pollution
086
- Chernobyl
058
- Children
012, 279
- Chile
190
- Chipko movement
004
- Christianity
103
- Chuvash Republic
188
- Coastal zone degradation
090
- Community based activities
059
- Community based fisheries
087
- Community based resource
management
043, 197, 305
- Community forestry
197, 205
- Community participation
208
- Conjugal contracts
035
- Consumers
089
- Contraceptives
243
- Copper
170, 172
- Costa Rica
022
- Crop genetic resources
085
- Cyborg
095
- Czech Republic
024
- Deep ecology
107, 108, 115, 138, 142, 145, 148,
157, 163, 210

Deep ecology debate
146, 152

Deforestation
201, 208, 212, 305

Demographic changes
022

Desertification
192, 302

Developing countries
119, 284

Development
003, 019, 030, 032, 034, 075, 109,
130, 166, 167

Development alternatives
052

Development policy
079

Development strategies
253, 259

Domestic energy
075

Dragging technology
087, 092

Drought
302

Dualistic assumptions
137

Earth
008, 065, 223, 224, 293

Eco-Socialism
128

Ecofeminism
096, 100, 101, 106, 107, 108, 110,
111, 115, 119, 120, 121, 122, 125,
129, 130, 133, 135, 136, 138, 144,
150, 151, 155, 157, 158, 162, 210

Ecofeminism debate
142, 145, 146, 148, 152

Ecofeminist activism
126

Ecofeminist approach
123

Ecofeminist challenges
147

Ecofeminist connections
141

Ecofeminist critique
114, 131

Ecofeminist epistemology
118

Ecofeminist guide posts
113

Ecofeminist interventions
095

Ecofeminist outlook
127

Ecofeminist philosophy
058, 104, 149, 153, 156

Ecofeminist politics
143, 149, 154

Ecofeminist practices
097

Ecofeminist principles
097, 102

Ecofeminist problems
098

Ecofeminist rhetoric
140

Ecofeminist spirituality
094, 103, 112, 124, 149

Ecofeminist thought
067

Ecological changes
022

- Ecological insights
168
- Ecology
029, 151, 152, 162, 166, 167
- Economic power
210
- Economic sustainable development
257
- Economics
162, 281, 298
- Ecosystem diversity
084
- Ecosystem management
169
- Ecosystem restoration
305
- Ecuador
309
- El Salvador
296
- Employment
032, 265, 266
- Energy conservation
051
- Energy systems
277
- Environmental activism
024, 044, 171, 189
- Environmental change
001, 012, 038, 042, 238
- Environmental choices
134
- Environmental crisis
210
- Environmental degradation
037, 063, 315
- Environmental education
015, 059, 060, 191, 267
- Environmental ethics
106
- Environmental expertise
017
- Environmental feminism
095
- Environmental health projects
180
- Environmental history
041
- Environmental impact
063
- Environmental impact assesment
173
- Environmental issues
010, 020, 054, 166
- Environmental justice
163, 186
- Environmental literacy
261
- Environmental literature
030
- Environmental movement
050, 134
- Environmental networks
057
- Environmental policy
031, 041, 045, 236
- Environmental professionals
100
- Environmental reporting
076
- Environmental stewards
004, 026

- Environmental studies
102
- Environmental technology
005, 017, 040, 284
- Environmentalists
066, 129
- Equitable development
248, 257, 283
- Essentialism
128
- Ethiopia
085, 267
- Family planning
233, 244
- Family size
256
- Farm landlords
301
- Farm women
255
- Farm workers
133
- Farmers
300
- Farming systems
200
- Feminism
099, 214, 215, 225
- Feminist ecology
165
- Feminist environmentalism
028, 132
- Feminist perspective
029, 262
- Feminist theology
139
- Fertile ground
293
- Fertility control
234
- Fish stocks
090
- Fisheries
091, 092, 093
- Food
302
- Food producers
015
- Forest management
051, 192, 193, 200
- Forest policy
193, 201
- Forest products
192, 204
- Forest protection committees
207
- Forest regeneration
202
- Forest resources
060, 192, 204
- Forestry
079, 195, 196, 198, 199, 203, 206
- Forestry programmes
191
- Forestry projects
194
- French Polynesia
175
- French women
170
- Fuelwood
302

- Gaia hypothesis
138, 226
- Gender discourse
142
- Gender divisions
027, 036, 265, 300
- Gender equity
109, 202
- Gender gap
075
- Gender neutrality
101
- Gender relations
300
- Gender roles
023
- Gender sensitive policies
258
- Gender stereotypes
034
- Genetic resources
082, 085
- Ghana
007, 267, 313
- Global crisis
006
- Global justice
116
- Global management
011
- Goddess worship
103
- Graduate courses
191
- Grassroots organisations
024, 164, 184, 296
- Great Lakes
182
- Guyana
309
- Heavy metals
186
- Holistic development
248
- Holistic ethics
123
- Home based resistance
103
- Home gardens
081
- Hunting
222
- Hydro-electric dams
314
- India
004, 067, 202, 304
- Indigenous knowledge
007, 079, 082, 192, 200, 204, 249,
260, 317
- Indigenous peoples
049, 119
- Indigenous systems
082, 260
- Industrial waste
069
- Infant mortality
188
- Inner cities
037
- Intellectual property rights
082
- Iron
170

- Israel
 - 024
- Jamaica
 - 003
- Kenya
 - 055, 074, 084, 238, 274, 315
- Kenyan case studies
 - 063
- Korea
 - 181
- Labour
 - 027, 035, 036, 038, 265, 298, 300, 302
- Labrador
 - 091
- Lactation
 - 172
- Land
 - 293
- Land management
 - 297
- Land ownership
 - 296, 301
- Land rights
 - 274, 294, 298
- Land use
 - 084, 296
- Landfill sites
 - 177
- Latin America
 - 077, 206
- Law
 - 047
- Leisure scholarship
 - 113
- Leukemia
 - 175, 184
- Liberal feminism
 - 117
- Literacy
 - 302
- Literature
 - 030, 131
- Livelihood security
 - 067
- Livelihood systems
 - 027
- Logging
 - 300
- Macroeconomic policy
 - 297
- Malawi
 - 267
- Malaysia
 - 027, 238
- Manganese
 - 170
- Manitoba
 - 257
- Marine degradation
 - 089
- Materialism
 - 128
- Mexico
 - 238
- Migration
 - 055, 064, 192
- Militarism
 - 212, 213
- Military
 - 029, 210
- Minnesota
 - 255

- Mohawk women
176
- Morocco
018
- Mountain ecosystems
254
- National Assembly
046
- National parks
127
- Natural resource management
055, 059, 064, 192
- Natural resource professions
191
- Natural resource programmes
191
- Natural resource trading
059
- Natural resources
007, 014, 270
- Nature
115, 123, 131, 153, 215, 216, 219,
224, 225
- Nature link
221
- Nepal
205, 316
- New Foundland
091, 092
- Nigeria
267
- Nuclear industry
033
- Nuclear phase out
271
- Nuclear testing
175, 209
- Nuclear waste
175
- Nutrition
238
- Pacific
159, 259, 264
- Pakistan
022, 038
- PCB concentrations
176
- Peasant women
002, 201
- Peru
007
- Pesticides
179, 181, 186, 190
- Philippine case studies
043
- Philippines
002, 019, 062, 072, 090, 300
- Planetary health
116
- Plant species
081
- Poison
183
- Poland
171, 180, 189
- Policy formulation
021
- Policy implementation
021
- Political ecology
165
- Political power
210

- Pollution
 - 086, 174, 183
- Polychlorinated biphenyls
 - 178
- Population
 - 018, 107, 228, 229, 231, 232, 238,
 - 239, 242, 244, 245, 246, 256
- Population control
 - 187, 243
- Population dialogue
 - 234
- Population equation
 - 235
- Population growth
 - 230, 233, 248
- Population perspectives
 - 237, 240
- Population policy
 - 236
- Population control
 - 241
- Poverty
 - 232, 265
- Prairies
 - 268
- Preterm births
 - 177
- Project implementation
 - 194
- Quebec
 - 177
- Radiation
 - 175
- Radical ecofeminism
 - 105
- Radical ecology
 - 158
- Refugee crisis
 - 212
- Reproductive choices
 - 161
- Reproductive control
 - 277
- Reproductive health
 - 244
- Resource management
 - 043, 059, 197, 204, 272
- Respiratory disease
 - 188
- Rural livelihoods
 - 064
- Rural women
 - 051, 080
- Russia
 - 005, 045, 069
- Sahel region
 - 064, 314
- School children
 - 060
- Scientists
 - 016
- Sea level rise
 - 086
- Selenium
 - 172
- Shamanism
 - 049
- Shifting cultivation
 - 200
- Sierra Leone case studies
 - 063
- Slovakia
 - 024

- Small business
005
- Small island states
287
- Social ecology
151, 157, 163
- Social reproduction
277
- Soil
298
- Soil deterioration
297
- Soil erosion
302
- Soil fertility
295
- Soil- vegetation complex
295
- Soviet Union
016, 058
- Spiritual ecology
163
- Spirituality
112
- Sri Lanka
007, 208, 317
- Structural adjustment
061
- Structural adjustment policies
244, 297
- Sudan
078, 132
- Sustainable agriculture
079, 085, 255, 267, 270, 278
- Sustainable development
251, 253, 257, 262, 263, 264, 268,
271, 272, 276, 285, 286, 288
- Sustainable development commission
282
- Sustainable development communities
269
- Sustainable development debate
252, 262
- Sustainable development model
273
- Sustainable development opportunities
254
- Sustainable development policies
279
- Sustainable development politics
261
- Sustainable development programmes
067
- Sustainable development sourcebook
289
- Sustainable livelihoods
077, 250, 280, 281, 028, 258
- Tanzania
280
- Technology
075, 275
- Thailand
081
- Third World
013
- Third World cities
023
- Toxic struggles
029
- Toxic waste
029, 183, 184, 211
- Toxic waste dumping
086

- Toxic waste dumps
186
- Transformative learning
056
- Trinidad
088
- Tyva
219
- Uganda
022, 088
- Undergraduate courses
191
- United States
016, 024, 186
- University students
057
- Urban life
023, 025, 037
- Urban links
018
- War
211
- Waste dumping
033
- Wasteland development
075, 290, 291, 292, 299, 303, 304
- Water conservation projects
302, 315
- Water facilities
313
- Water management
051, 308, 309, 310, 317
- Water pollution
310
- Water resources
311, 312
- Water sanitation
306, 307, 310, 311, 316
- Water supply
310, 311, 316
- Water utilization
310
- WEDO
039, 073
- Wetland conservation
088
- Wetland reclamation
086
- Woburn
184
- Women entrepreneurs
280
- Women's activities
051
- Women's empowerment
006, 009, 070, 071, 299
- Women's fertility
244
- Women's health
173, 181
- Women's knowledge
249
- Women's movement
045
- Women's needs
272
- Women's participation
251
- Women's perceptions
306
- Women's rights
212, 294

Women's role
085

Women's time use
001

Yosemite valley
127

Youth sourcebook
289

Zaire
267

Zimbabwe
035

Zinc
170, 172

AUTHOR INDEX

Abernethy, V. D.
228

Adams, C. J.
094, 214

Ahmad, N.
086

Alaimo, S.
095

Antrobus, P.
247, 248

Appleton, H. E.
249

Armstrong, S. J.
096

Arnaud, J.
170

Auerbach, J.
134

Awumbila, M.
001

Ayupan, L. B.
002

Babiker, R. A.
306

Baden, S.
308

Badri, A.
078

Badri, B.
078

Baker, S.
097

Bandarage, A.
229

Banuri, T.
230

Barrett, M.
003

Barroso, C.
231

Bates, L.
011

Bellamy, C.
250

Bellows, A. C.
171

Benemariya, H.
172

Bertell, R.
209

Bhardwaj, P. P.
004

Biehl, J.
098

Bigwood, C.
215

Birke, L.
099

Birkeland, J.
100, 101, 216

Bizot, J.
248

Bonvalot, Y.
177

Booth, A. L.
102

Botelho, V.
251

Botzler, G.
096

Bragina, E. A.
005

Braidotti, R.
252, 253

Bratton, S. P.
103

Brewis, A.
159

Brix, K. A.
176

Brundtland, G. H.
006

Bryers, E.
254

Budgett-Meakin, C.
007

Buege, D. J.
104

Burra, N.
290

Bush, B.
176

Caldecott, L.
008

Callicott, J. B.
158

Cameron-Porter, K.
009

Canadian Women Studies
010

Caricoates, J.
088

Cerilli, M.
173

Chaia, H.
105, 160

Charkiewicz, E.
253

Chen, L. C.
011

Chen, M. A.
291

Chen, S. J.
178

Cheney, J.
106

Chiappe, M. B.
255

Christiansen-Ruffman, L.
087

Clark, J. P.
158

Clisby, S.
232

Cohen, S. A.
256

Contreras, A. P.
191

Cook, K.
174, 176

Coulibaly, S.
192

Cuomo, C. J.
107

Curtin, D.
108

Cutter, S. L.
012

Dale, A.
233

Danielson, M.
175

Dankelman, I.
013

Das, P. K.
193

Datar, C.
109

David, R.
064

Davidson, J.
013, 014

Davidson, S.
015

Davion, V.
110

Dean, B. A.
016

Deelstra, H.
172

Des Jardins, J. R.
111

Deshsingkan, P.
248

Dhagamwar, V.
292

Diamond, I.
293

Dimitrakopoulou, H.
257

Dixon, B. A.
217

Domoto, A.
079

Doncheva, A. V.
017

Donovan, J.
218

Dorzhu, Z. Y.
219

Earthcare Africa
258

Eaton, H.
112

Edwards, A.
089

El Mdaghri, C. A.
018

Emberson-Bain, A.
259

Esther, S.
222

Fairhead, J.
295

Favier, A.
170

Fernandez, A. P.
019

Fernandez, M. E.
260

Finnish International Development
Agency
194, 307

Fitzgerald, E. F.
176

Fitzgerald, W. M.
011

Forth, S. S.
020

Foster, P.
021

Fox, K. M.
113

Freeman, A.
195

Gaard, G.
114, 115, 116

Ghabbour, S. I.
080

Ghimire, K.
022

Gilbert, A.
023

Glazer, M. P.
024

Glazer, P. M.
024

Goldberg, M. S.
177

Goulet, L.
177

Green, C.
041, 042, 308

Green, K.
117

Gruen, L.
116, 118, 220

Guo, Y. L.
178

Hallman, D. G.
119

Hamilton, C.
025

Harcourt, W.
234, 261, 262

Hausler, S.
253

Hawkins, R. Z.
161

Heder, H.
026

Hessing, M.
263

Heyzer, N.
027, 028, 238, 264

Hinrichson, D.
090

Hofrichter, R.
029

Hombergh, H. van den
030

Honey, M.
179

Hsu, C. C.
178

Hutcheson, S.
221

Hwang, S. A.
176

Hynes, P. H.
235

IDS
031

ILO
032, 265, 266

INSTRAW
309

- International Water and Sanitation
Centre
310
- IRC
311, 312
- Iron, L.
196
- Irvine, M.
120
- Ishtar, Z. de
033
- Jackson, C.
034, 035, 036, 236
- Jagger, A. M.
121
- James, V. U.
267
- Jancar-Webster, B.
037
- Jiggins, J.
237
- Joekes, S.
038, 042, 238
- Johnson, D. K.
122
- Johnson, K. R.
122
- Kaktins, S.
268
- Kalinowska, E.
180
- Kaul, R. N.
305
- Kelber, M.
039
- Kendie, S. B.
313
- Khanna, R.
303
- Kharel, S.
197
- Kheel, M.
123
- Kim, J. M.
181
- King, Y.
162
- Kinsley, D.
124
- Kinuthia-Njenga, C.
294
- Kneipp, M.
182
- Kuang, E.
040
- Kuester, C.
183
- Lai, T. J.
178
- Lama, K.
269
- Lambert, T. A.
239
- Laronde, M.
198
- Latowsky, G.
184
- Leach, M.
041, 042, 295
- Leland, S.
008
- Li, H.
125

Li, T. M. 043	Mies, M. 130
List, P. C. 126	Mishra, S. 200
Lloyd, B. 199	Mitchell, L. 047
Lorentzen, L. A. 044, 296	Momsen, J. H. 001, 048
Lorentzen, L.A. 212	Monica, A. D. 185
Lunid, R. 270	Moreno-Black, G. 081
Ly, A. B. 314	Morris, R. H. 049
Mackenzie, F. 297, 298	Moser, I. 068
Madhu, S. 299	Moss, P. 050
Maklyarsky, B. M. 045	Murphy, P. D. 131
Martin- Brown, J. 046	Muteshi, J. K. 272
May, E. 271	Mutsoto, B. M. 315
Mayorga, A. 204	Nageeb, S. A. 132
Mazel, D. 127	Neis, B. 091
McLeod, E. 222	Newman, P. 186
Mellor, M. 128	Ngwa, N. E. 051
Menon, G. 207	Norwood, V. 223
Merchant, C. 129, 163	O'Loughlin, E. 133

Ochirova, A. V.
273

Ofosu- Amaah, W.
052

Ogunleye, B.
053

Oliveros, T. G.
002

Omolade, B.
054

Omvedt, G.
164

Oniang'o, R.
055, 274, 238

Ontario Institute for Studies in
Education and York University Faculty
of Environmental Studies
056

Orenstein, G.
134

Orr, L.
224

Panda, S. M.
270

Payne, P.
135

Peine, M. A.
057

Pena, D. G.
275

Penn, S.
058

Petchesky, R.
240

Picchio, A.
276

Pierce, C.
151

Pitanguy, J.
059, 240, 241

Plant, J.
136

Plumwood, V.
137, 225, 226

Pojman, L. P.
138

Quiroz, C.
082

Rae, E.
139

Rathgeber, E. M.
060

Rawat, A. S.
201

Rea, V.
083

Reardon, G.
061

Redclift, N.
277

Resurrecion-Sayo, B.
062, 300

Rhodda, A.
063

Riberdy, H.
177

Robbercht, H.
172

Robinson, M. W.
140

Rocheleau, D.
084, 165

- Rodgers D. M.
301
- Ruether, R. R.
141
- Ruthven, O.
064
- Sainju M.
254
- Salleh, A.
142, 143
- Salles, V
238
- Sanou, L. R.
302
- Sarin, M.
202, 303
- Satha- Anand, S.
065
- Saxena, N. C.
304
- Seager, J.
144, 210
- Secpersad, J.
278
- Sen, G.
066, 242
- Sessions, G.
145, 158
- Shah, M. K.
067
- Shah, P.
067
- Shiva, M.
187, 243
- Shiva, V.
068, 130, 166, 167, 168, 227, 243
- Shrestha, N.
316
- Shuverova, V. D.
188
- Silk, V.
092
- Silliman, J.
244
- Simpson, A.
203
- Singhanetra-Renard, A.
245
- Slicer, D.
147, 148
- Slodczyk, K.
189
- Somnasang, P.
081
- Sosunova, A. I.
069
- Spivak, G. C.
070
- Spretnak, C.
149
- Srivastava. J. P. L.
305
- Steady, F. C. ed
279
- Swantz, M.
280, 281
- Tanner, S.
071, 282
- Tauli-Corpuz, V.
072
- Taylor, S.
093

- Thamthawan, S.
081
- The Committee on Women, Population,
and the Environment
246
- The Commonwealth of Learning
283
- Thomashow, M.
150
- Thrupp, L. A.
204
- Thukral, E. G.
292
- Tinker, C.
073
- Tinker, I.
205
- Townsend, J.
206
- Traylor, M.
284
- Tsegaye, B.
085
- Turpin, J.
211, 212, 213
- Tyler, C.
074
- Ulluwishewa, R.
317
- United Nations
Development Programme
285
- United Nations Environment
Programme and World Bank.
169
- University of British Columbia
286
- University of the West Indies. School
of Continuing Studies. Women and
Development Unit.
287
- Van De Veer, D.
151
- Van Hauwermeiren, S.
190
- Vandeman, A. M.
301
- Venkateswaran, S.
075
- Viegas, P.
207
- Warren, K.
152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 158
- Wee, V.
264
- Whelan-Enns, G.
076
- Wickramasinghe, A.
208, 288
- Wieringa, S.
253
- Women's Feature Service
077
- Woods, Z.
289
- Worswick, P.
176
- Zemp, D.
134
- Zimmerman, M.
157, 158