



# Género y Medio Ambiente: fundamentos y principales áreas de investigación social

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  - a) Aspectos conceptuales
  - b) Ecofeminismos
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2. **Principales áreas de investigación en la conexión Género y Medio Ambiente**
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  - c) Género y Valores Ambientales
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# 1. El sistema sexo-género y su conexión con el medio ambiente

- a) Aspectos conceptuales
- b) Ecofeminismos
- c) Principales hitos históricos

# Aspectos conceptuales

- *Género y Medio Ambiente* como constructos sociales
- **GÉNERO:**
  - Conjunto de características socialmente construidas utilizadas para categorizar según M/F.
  - Capa sociocultural por encima de la biológica (sexo)
  - Herramienta de clasificación y de control social
  - Género como proceso
  - Naturaleza relacional
  - Género > DESIGUALDAD DE GÉNERO (VS. Género = Mujeres)

(Buckingham, 2000; MacGregor, 2017)

# Aspectos conceptuales

- El género intersecciona con otros constructos sociales
  - El género no representa una realidad homogénea y se modula en función de otras variables (etnia, clase social, fenotipo, orientación sexual, etc.)
  - Peligro de falacia universalista
- La socialización de género como proceso vital
  - Reproducción generacional, contextual y no estático
- En modelos de socialización de género tradicionales (vs. Igualitarios):
  - Mujeres: cuidado, crianza, cooperación, altruismo, ámbito privado.
  - Hombres: suministro y éxito económico de la familia, el control, el liderazgo, ámbito público.

# Ecofeminismos

- Origen (70-80s): Françoise d'Eaubonne (*Le féminisme ou la mort*, 1974); Susan Griffin (*Woman and Nature*, 1978); Mary Daly (*Gyn/Ecology*, 1978); Carolyn Merchant (*The Death of Nature*, 1980).
- Ecologismo + Feminismo (fin 70s)
- Corriente crítica de pensamiento + activismo político
- Explotación de la naturaleza y la explotación de la mujer como procesos paralelos con origen en el sistema patriarcal:
  - Pensamiento dicotómico
  - Estructura jerárquica
  - Lógica de dominación

(Aledo y Domínguez-Gómez, 2001; Gaard, 2011; Mediavilla y Echavarren, 2021)



# Ecofeminismos

## Ecofeminismo clásico o esencialista:

- Especial conexión de mujeres con la naturaleza
- Maternidad, cuidado de la familia, la comunidad y la Naturaleza
- Ligado a luchas por justicia ambiental en EEUU
- Conexión con ecofeminismo espiritual



(Howell, 1997; Warren, 1997; Puleo, 2002; Buckingham, 2004; Detraz, 2017; MacGregor, 2018)

# Ecofeminismos

## Ecofeminismo constructivista:

- Crítica al esencialismo sexual
- Construcción social del género y ausencia de una esencia femenina/masculina
- El esencialismo perpetúa las estructuras patriarcales
- Deconstrucción del género como objetivo

(Howell, 1997; Warren, 1997;  
Puleo, 2002; Buckingham, 2004;  
Detraz, 2017; MacGregor, 2018)





# Ecofeminismos

## **Ecofeminismo materialista o social:**

- Origen capitalista de la dominación de la mujer y la naturaleza
- Estructuras de trabajo, poder y propiedad
- Trabajo no reconocido de las mujeres y explotación natural
- Fin del sistema de mercado y las jerarquías capitalistas

(Howell, 1997; Warren, 1997;  
Puleo, 2002; Buckingham, 2004;  
Detraz, 2017; MacGregor, 2018)

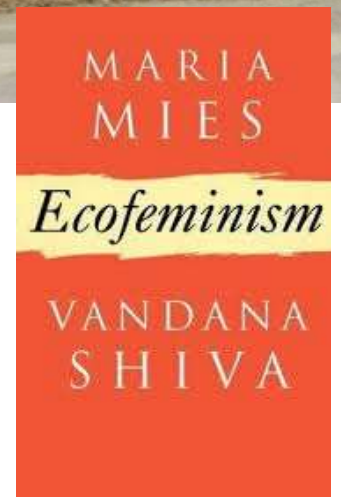
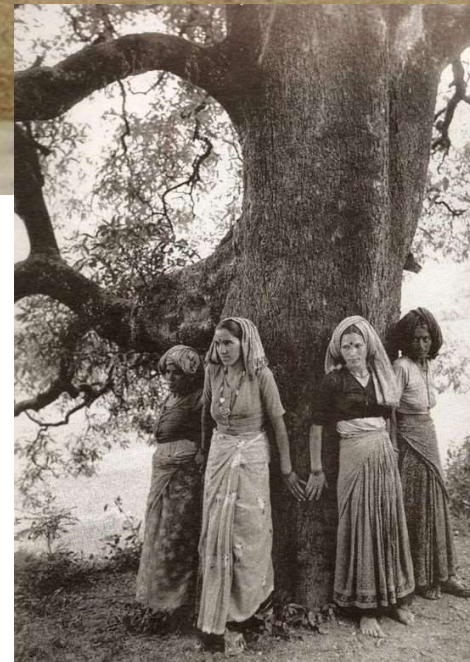


# Ecofeminismos

## Otras corrientes ecofeministas:

- Ecofeminismo liberal
- Ecofeminismo radical
- Ecofeminismo de ecología profunda
- Ecofeminismo indigenista

(Howell, 1997; Warren, 1997;  
Puleo, 2002; Buckingham, 2004;  
Detraz, 2017; MacGregor, 2018)





# Principales hitos históricos en el reconocimiento internacional de la relación entre género y medioambiente

1945	The United Nations Charter reaffirms "the equal rights of women and men" in its preamble. Article 55 c states: "The United Nations shall promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion" ( <a href="http://www.un.org/aboutun/charter">www.un.org/aboutun/charter</a> ).
1947	Establishment of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women ( <a href="http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw">www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw</a> ).
1948	Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights" ( <a href="http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html">www.un.org/Overview/rights.html</a> ).
1975	First United Nations World Conference on Women and associated NGO Forum in Mexico City; start of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.
1979	The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) becomes the first international bill of women's rights. It obliges signatory Governments to take action to promote and protect the rights of women. All countries that have ratified CEDAW (171 as of March 2003) must report on specific measures they have taken to advance the status of women. The Optional Protocol to CEDAW, created in 1999, enables women victims of gender discrimination to submit complaints for review ( <a href="http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw">www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw</a> ).
1985	The United Nations Third World Conference on Women and associated NGO Forum in Nairobi reviews and appraises the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women. It produces the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, which recognize women's role in environmental conservation and management ( <a href="http://www.un.org/womenwatch/confer/nfifs.htm">www.un.org/womenwatch/confer/nfifs.htm</a> ).
	At the Third World Conference, UNEP organizes a special event on women and the environment and nominates senior

	women advisers on sustainable development. The Environment Liaison Centre International (ELCI) holds a series of workshops on women, environment and development at the NGO Forum.
1990	The World Conference on Education: Education for All takes place in Jomtien, Thailand and commits Governments to ensuring access to, and to improve the quality of, education for girls and women, and to remove every obstacle that hampers their active participation ( <a href="http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/background/world_conference_jomtien.shtml">www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/background/world_conference_jomtien.shtml</a> ).
1991	The WorldWIDE (World Women in Environment and Development) Global Assembly on Women and the Environment: Partners in Life meets in Miami, Florida, United States of America and presents 218 success stories ( <a href="http://www.womenenvironment.org/publ51.asp">www.womenenvironment.org/publ51.asp</a> ).
	Organized by WEDO, the First Women's World Congress for a Healthy Planet, also in Miami, develops the Women's Action Agenda 21 ( <a href="http://www.wedo.org/sus_dev/section1.htm">www.wedo.org/sus_dev/section1.htm</a> and <a href="http://www.iisd.org/women/about3.htm">www.iisd.org/women/about3.htm</a> ).
	In Geneva, the secretariat for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development holds the symposium Women and Children First: The Impact of Poverty and Environmental Degradation on Women and Children (Steady, 1993).
1992	The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development produces the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, as well as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. The meeting recognizes women as a "major group" in sustainable development and makes specific provisions to advance their position. These include chapter 24 of Agenda 21, entitled "Global Action for Women towards Sustainable Development", along with 145 other references. Rio Principle 20 reads: "Women have a vital role in environmental management

(UNEP, 2004: 20-21)



# Principales hitos históricos en el reconocimiento internacional de la relación entre género y medioambiente

Table 1: Continued	
	and development. Their full participation is therefore essential in achieving sustainable development". At the NGO Forum that runs concurrently, the women's tent, Planeta Femea, attracts much attention ( <a href="http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/UNCED_Docs.htm">http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/UNCED_Docs.htm</a> ).
1993	The World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna clearly acknowledges that women's rights are human rights and that the human rights of women are an inalienable part of universal human rights ( <a href="http://www.unhcr.ch/women">www.unhcr.ch/women</a> ).
1994	The International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo takes major steps forward on women's and girls' rights to control their lives and obtain equal status with men, including in the areas of reproduction and family planning. The Programme of Action affirms that women's empowerment, autonomy, equality and equity are important ends in themselves as well as essential for sustainable development. It also defines reproductive rights and applies principles to population policies and programmes. Calls on Governments to make sexual and reproductive health care available to all (women, men and adolescents) by 2015 ( <a href="http://www.un.org/popin/icpd2.htm">www.un.org/popin/icpd2.htm</a> ).
1995	The World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen calls for the eradication of poverty and the promotion of social justice and women's rights ( <a href="http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/wssd/index.html">www.un.org/esa/socdev/wssd/index.html</a> ).
	The United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing and the affiliated NGO Forum in Huairou provide an opportunity to consolidate decisions already made and bring them forward into the Beijing Platform for Action. It offers a road map for achieving gender equality in 12 key areas: poverty, education and training, health, violence, armed conflict, the economy, decision-making, institutional mechanisms, human rights, the media, the environment and the girl child (United Nations, 1996). Section K, on women and the environment, asserts that "women have an essential role to play in the development

(UNEP, 2004: 22-24)

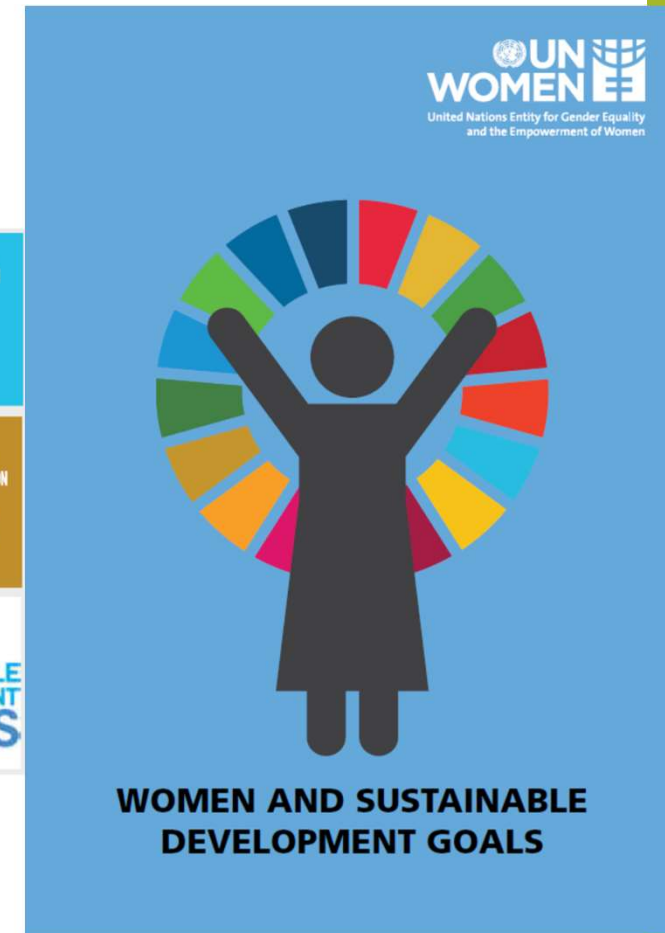
Table 1: Continued

	of sustainable and ecologically sound consumption and production patterns and approaches to natural resource management" (paragraph 246; <a href="http://www.un.org/womenwatch/confer/beijing/reports">www.un.org/womenwatch/confer/beijing/reports</a> ).
2000	Beijing+5: Beijing and Beyond convenes in New York and recognizes several emerging critical issues for women and girls, including work-related rights, gender-based violence, reproductive and sexual rights, education and social security, and access to productive resources (DAW, 2001; <a href="http://www.un.org/womenwatch/confer/beijing5/">www.un.org/womenwatch/confer/beijing5/</a> ).  At the Millennium Summit in New York, all 189 United Nations Member States commit themselves to establishing a better, healthier and more just world by 2015. The Millennium Declaration promises "to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable". The Declaration's eight Millennium Development Goals include Goal 1, eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Goal 3, promote gender equality and empower women; and Goal 7, ensure environmental sustainability ( <a href="http://www.un.org/millennium/">www.un.org/millennium/</a> ).  Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), on women, peace and security, recognizes the impact of war on women and recommends improving women's protection during conflicts as well as women's leadership in peace-building and reconstruction ( <a href="http://www.un.org/Docs/scres/2000/sc2000.htm">http://www.un.org/Docs/scres/2000/sc2000.htm</a> ).
2001	The United Nations General Assembly special session on HIV/AIDS in New York adopts targets to promote girls' and women's empowerment as fundamental elements in the reduction of the vulnerability of women and girls to HIV/AIDS ( <a href="http://www.unaids.org/Unaid/EN/events/un+special+session+on+hiv_aids.asp">www.unaids.org/Unaid/EN/events/un+special+session+on+hiv_aids.asp</a> ).
2002	The World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg issues the Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Action. It confirms the need for gender analysis, gender specific data and gender mainstreaming in all sustainable development efforts, and the recognition of women's land rights. The Declaration states: "We are committed to ensuring that women's empowerment, emancipation and gender equality are integrated in all the activities encompassed within Agenda 21, the Millennium Development Goals and the Plan of Implementation of the Summit" (WEDO, 2002; <a href="http://www.johannesburgsummit.org">www.johannesburgsummit.org</a> ).
2003	The eleventh session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development decides that "gender equality will be a cross-cutting issue in all forthcoming work up until 2015" ( <a href="http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd11/CSD11.htm">www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd11/CSD11.htm</a> ).

Sources: UNIFEM, 2002; UNDP, 2003; Hemmati and Seliger, 2001; Pietila, 2002; WEDO, 2003



Principales hitos históricos en el reconocimiento internacional de la relación entre género y medioambiente



(UN Women, 2016)

## 2. Principales áreas de investigación en la conexión Género - Medio Ambiente

- a) Género e Impactos Socioambientales
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# Género e Impactos Socioambientales

EIA > EIS: EIS > Vulnerabilidad diferencial frente a impactos

Algunas áreas principales para el análisis transversal del género en EIS:

- División sexual del trabajo
  - Organización de la vida privada
  - Organización en la esfera pública
- Acceso y control de los recursos
- Participación, representación, estatus legal
- Integridad física, autonomía personal y violencia de género
- Necesidades diferenciadas (ej. salud)

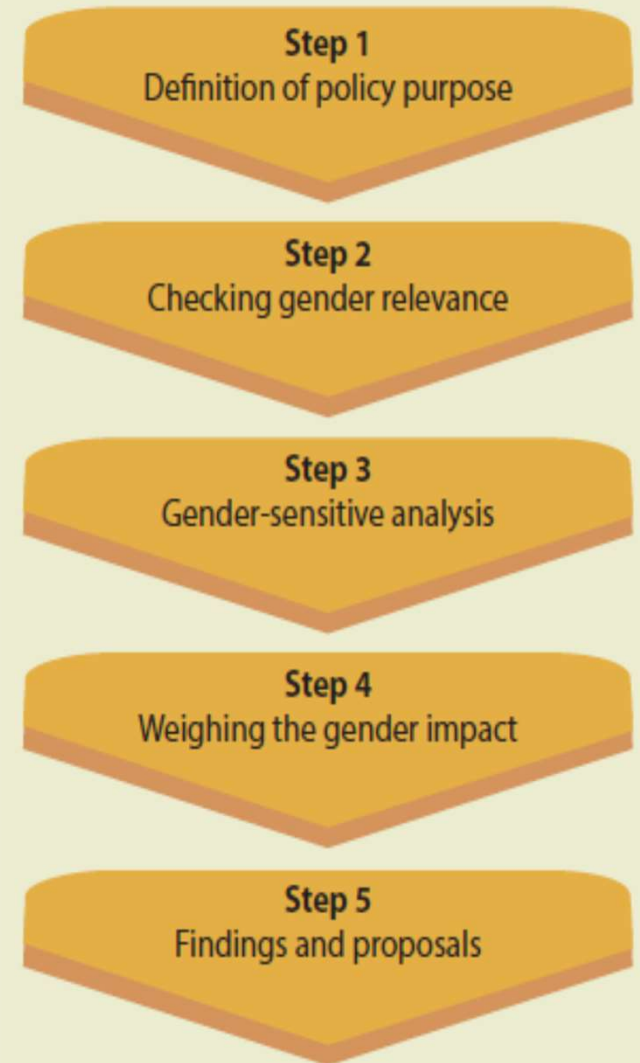


# Género e Impactos Socioambientales

- EIA > EIS > EIG : atención a la desigual distribución de impactos según sexos (Vanclay, 2002; Fletcher, 2015; EIGE, 2017)
- EIG: previsión y análisis de los efectos de una acción desde un enfoque de género, para:
  - Mitigar impactos negativos
  - Promover proactivamente la igualdad de género

Recurso de interés a modo de check list: WECF, 2018:

<http://www.wecf.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/FINAL-GIM-Tool-Jan-19.pdf>





# Género y Riesgo frente a Desastres

- Riesgo por desastre:  
intensidad x exposición x vulnerabilidad
- Vulnerabilidad social: factores sociales que determinan la capacidad de afrontamiento y recuperación.
- Evidencia empírica demuestra que mujeres + riesgo
- Condicionantes de vulnerabilidad de género frente a amenazas :
  - Estructura social, cultura y normas
  - Biología

(Neumayer & Plümper, 2007; Birkmann et al., 2013; Aznar-Crespo et al., 2020; Chowdhury et al., 2021)



# Género y Riesgo frente a Desastres

## Estructura social, cultura y normas:

- Determina exposición y capacidad adaptativa
- Pobreza > +riesgo frente desastres >  
> mujeres +riesgo pobreza
- Mujeres + riesgos de muerte (según tipo de amenaza) directa e indirecta
- División ámbito público / privado
- Condicionantes normativos y culturales: de comportamiento (ej. comportamientos de riesgo), falta de autonomía, vestimenta, valor otorgado a H/M, violencia, etc.

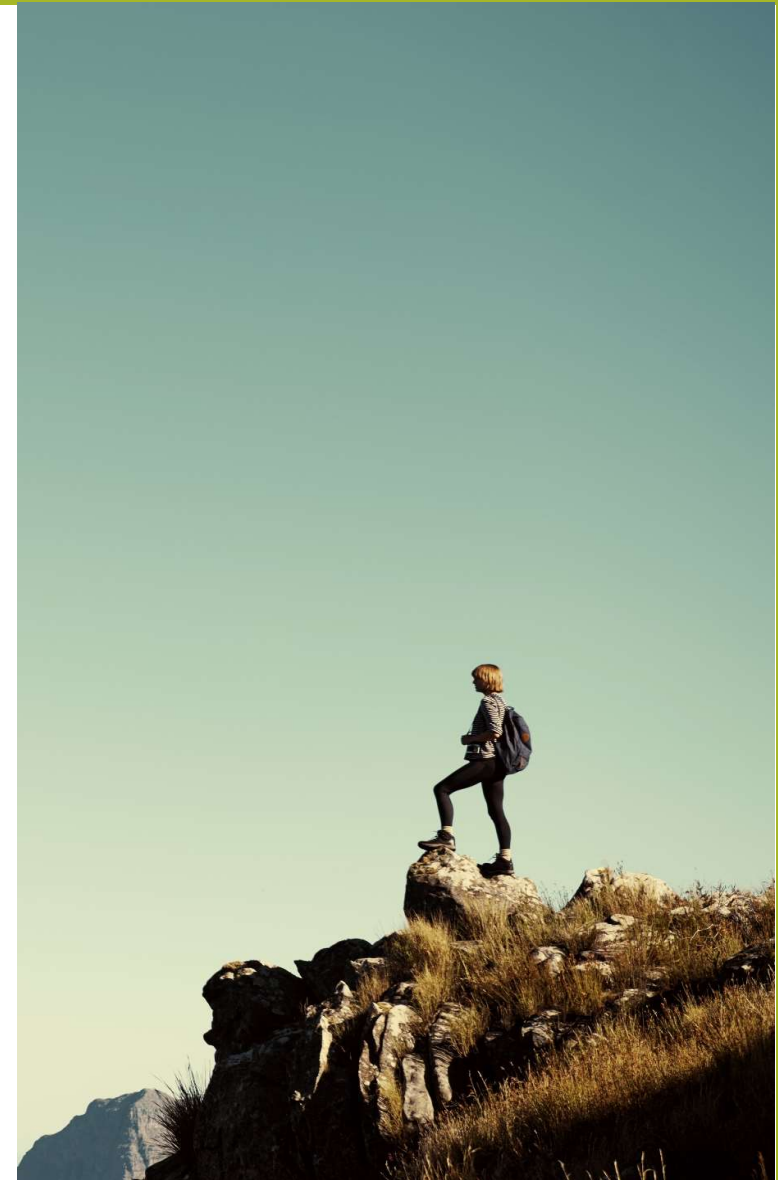
**Biología:** Fuerza, rapidez, propensión a ciertas enfermedades, embarazo, etc.



# Género y Valores Ambientales

- *Gender gap*
- Altruismo vs. *Self-enhancement*
- Teoría de la Socialización vs. Teoría de Roles
- Mediación por otras variables (conocimiento, confianza en tecnología, percepción de riesgo, etc.)

(Mohai, 1992; Davidson & Freudenberg, 1996; Dietz, Kalof & Stern, 2002 ; Xiao & Hong, 2010; Boeve-de-Pauw et al. 2012; Mobley & Kilbourne, 2012; Xiao & McCright, 2012; Strapko et al., 2016)



# Género y Comportamientos Pro- Ambientales

- Roles de género tradicionales (cuidados femeninos) > Cuidado del planeta como cuestión de género
- La evidencia indica que:
  - Las mujeres son más activas en el ámbito privado
  - No hay resultados claros sobre diferente acción pública
  - Equilibrio en términos de activismo

(Mohai, 1992; Tindall et al, 2003; Hunter et al, 2004; Xiao & Hong, 2010; Kennedy & Kmec, 2018)





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