The aims are to:

1. **Introduce a range of SLEJ issues;**

2. **Explore a feminist analysis of SLEJ; and**

3. **Understand the links between SLEJ and the political economy of globalisation including trade, sexual and reproductive health and rights, governance and security agendas**

Academic/Activist Categories

1. Ecofeminism

• Assumes a close connection between the domination of nature and of women.

•Some argue there is an intrinsic biological connection (i.e. an essentialist position), others see this connection as an affinity between women and nature (i.e. a social construction).

• Ecofeminists further argue that both nature and women share a history of oppression by patriarchal institutions and dominant cultures.

2. Feminist Environmentalism

• Identifies gendered rights and responsibilities in natural resource use and management

3. Feminist Political Ecology

• Focuses on the material/tangible inequities in access to and control over resources on the basis of gender, class, caste and race.

• Emphasises the decision-making processes and the social, political, and economic context that shapes environmental policies and practices.

4. Sustainable Livelihoods and Environmental Justice (SLEJ)

• SL: Focuses on meeting the needs of poor and marginalized communities (i.e. livelihoods) without undermining the natural resource base now and in the future (i.e. sustainable).

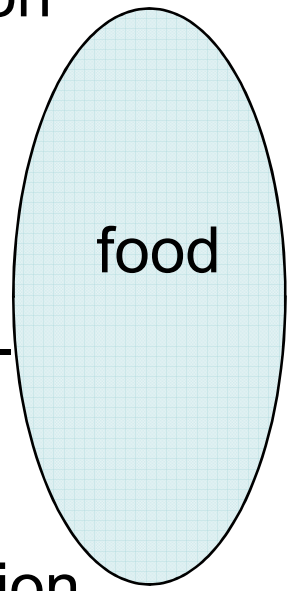
• EJ: Response to the disproportionate negative environmental impact on marginalized communities.

Mapping the landscape of PEAS

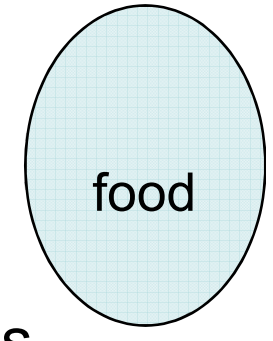
Resources

- Water → Rivers, sea, hydropower, sanitation
- Land rights,indigeneous rights

- Forests → Fires, timber, de-forestation, re-forestation, a-forestation
- Desertification
- Biodiversity → Animals, plants, conservation, patenting of life forms,indigenous rights



Mapping the landscape of PEAS



Urban environment

Garbage, sanitation, water delivery and pollution ,slums, recycling, industrial pollution

Water, soil, air,industries,mining

Hazardous waste, gas emissions

Pollution

ENERGY

technologies

CLIMATE CHANGE

DISASTERS

NUCLEAR

OIL chains

DAMS

Fuel for cooking

Alternative sources

GMOs

Plastic

Rephealth tech.

Asbestos

biotechnology

Year & Place	Event	Normative/Institutional Outcome
1972 Stockholm	UN Conference on Human Environment	UN Environment Programme (**UNEP**)
1973 Washington	Convention on International Trade and Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (**CITES**)	Controlling International trade of selective species threatened with extinction
1976 Vancouver	**Habitat**	Linked ecological issues to human settlements (i.e. the lived environments that we as humans inhabit)
1977 Nairobi	UN Conference on Desertification (**UNCD**)	Plan of Action to Combat Desertification Response to ecological crisis/drought in the Sahel.

Year & Place	Event	Normative/Institutional Outcome
1987	ŌOur Common FutureÕ Brundtland Report	World Commission on Environment and Development chaired by Norwegian PM Gro Harlem Brundtland popularised term **ŌsustainableÕ development** - development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
1985 Vienna	Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	**UNEP** initiated the process toward this non-binding convention after the Antarctic ozone hole was discovered.
1987 Montreal	Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Binding convention that required industrialized countries to reduce their consumption of chemicals harming the ozone layer including Chlorofluorocarbons (**CFCs**) used to propel aerosol-spray.

Year & Place	Event	Normative/Institutional Outcome
1992 Rio de Janeiro	UN Conference on Environment and Development (**UNCED**)	Agenda 21 and Rio Declaration Õ**Sustainable development**Ó places people at the centre of development concerns; environmental protection is integral part to any development process; the eradication poverty (in the South) is a requirement as is the goal of eliminating unsustainable production and consumption patterns (in the North); make economic growth and environmental protection mutually supportive. Õ**Precautionary principle**Ó the idea that governments should err on the side of caution when there is the possibility of devastating and irreparable environmental harm when science cannot confirm this with certainty. Õ**Common but differentiated responsibilities**Ó the understanding that those nations who played the biggest role in causing a problem should take the lead in addressing it. Convention on Biological Diversity (**CBD**) signed by 156 states and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (**UNFCCC**) signed by 154 states Non-binding Forest Principles Commission on Sustainable Development (**CSD**)

Year & Place	Event	Normative/Institutional Outcome
1994 Paris	Convention to Combat Desertification (**CCD**)	Signed by 179 states
1994 Barbados	Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (**SIDS**)	Barbados Plan of Action Recognised the threat of climate change especially rising sea levels to the very existence of SIDS. Led to other state groupings demanding special recognition/status (ex. land-locked countries, oil producing countries, etc.)

Year & Place	Event	Normative/Institutional Outcome
1996 Singapore	First World Trade Organisation (**WTO**) Ministerial Conference	WTO rules call for "**sound science**" for nations to present conclusive scientific evidence before enacting any measures that might restrict trade. (Opposite of precautionary principle) Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (**TRIPs**) Article 27.3b mandates the patenting of biological resources (Opposte of **CBD** access and benefit sharing arrangements with regard to protecting indigenous knowledge and genetic resources, guarding agains biopiracy). Moves to "ensure coherence and mutual supportiveness between rules of WTO rules and the rules of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (**MEAs**)". Agreements negotiated within the WTO have far greater enforceability than those in any other multilateral forum.

Year & Place	Event	Normative/Institutional Outcome
1997 Rome	World Food Summit (**WFS**)	Heads of state agree to halve the 800 million people who suffer hunger by the year 2015. They agreed to do this by endorsing Ņtrade as a key element in achieving food securityÓand conducive to Ņfostering food security for all through a fair and market-oriented world trade system.Ó
1997 New York	UN General Assembly review of Earth Summit (**Rio+5)**	Contentious pre-Kyoto Protocol meeting.
1997 Kyoto	Kyoto Protocol	Sets goals for greenhouse gas emission reduction.

Year & Place	Event	Normative/Institutional Outcome
1998 Rotterdam	Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (**PIC**)	**PIC** is designed to protect people and the environment, especially in developing countries, from the risks associated with imported pesticides and other hazardous chemicals. There are a total of 41 chemicals (24 pesticides, 11 industrial chemicals and 6 severely hazardous pesticides). It gives importing countries the power to decide which chemicals they wish to accept and which they do not. It also creates a new duty to label listed chemicals with information about their potential health and environmental effects.

Year & Place	Event	Normative/Institutional Outcome
2000 Cartagena	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Creates new safeguards to protect the environment from the harmful effects of genetically modified organisms (**GMOs**). Negotiations were obstructed by a small minority of GMO-exporting countries, namely the USA, Canada, Argentina, Australia, Chile and Uruguay - the so-called Miami group. The Miami Group succeeded in erasing mandatory labeling and information about the use of GMOs in food. ŌThis product may contain GM ingredients.Õ
2001 Doha	Fourth **WTO** Ministerial Conference	Concept of Ō**environmental services**Õ introduced to refer to the liberalisation of resources such as Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture, and Biodiversity (**WEHAB**).

Year & Place	Event	Normative/Institutional Outcome
2001 Stockholm	Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (**POPs)**	Signed by 91 governments. **POPs** are a group of toxic chemicals, principally pesticides and industrial by-products, that have collectively been linked to cancer, damage to the nervous system, reproductive disorders and disruption of the immune system. Targets 12 specific chemicals (the Ōdirty dozenÕ) whose production and use is to be halted. These include insecticides like DDT and chlordane, as well as polychlorinated biphenols (PCBs), dioxins and furans.
2002 Johannesburg	World Summit on Sustainable Development (**Rio+10**)	Shifting the responsibility to corporations via voluntary, public-private Ō**partnerships**Õ

Year & Place	Event	Normative/Institutional Outcome
2005 Montreal	First Meeting of Parties (**MOP**) to The Kyoto Protocol and Eleventh Conference of Parties (**COP**) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (**UNFCCC**)	
2005 Hong Kong	Sixth **WTO** Ministerial Conference	
2006 Mexico	Fourth World Water Forum	
2006	International Year of Deserts and Desertification	

Grounding International Processes Locally

- **What positions have your government, NGO, or related groups taken on any of the issues or processes we identified?**

- **What are the gendered concerns of the issue or process?**

Confronting the Contradictions

Signing environmental agreements vs. Relaxing domestic environment standards in the name of free trade

Community level activism (women involved) vs. global advocacy (women's NGOs not as involved)

Tribals vs. Tigers

Corporate accountability vs. Social responsibility (green washing)

Trade vs. Environment (contradiction between MEAs and WTO Agreements)

Sustainable development vs. Sustained economic growth

Common and differentiated responsibility vs. Special and differentiated treatment