

Mitigating Climate Change And Promoting Gender Equality

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ABSTRACT

The basic elements of survival of human race is based upon ecological environment, the development of social, economic and the security of the ecological environment are closely interwoven and interact with each other. The environmental infirmity, unswervingly affects the steadiness of the local ecosystem and the sustainable development of the ecological environment. The assessment of regional ecological fragility is a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the uneven allocation of ecological environment factors caused by human socio-economic activities or changes in ecosystems. About 220 years ago the industrial revolution took place– factories came up and things began to be made in bulk, using machines. Machines need energy to run; most of this energy comes from fuels- like coal and oil which are known as fossil fuels. When fossil fuels are burnt, carbon dioxide, methane, ozone, chlorofluorocarbons, nitrous oxide, increased. The gases listed are called Greenhouse Gases (GHGs), over the last 200 years our activities are dumping massive quantities of GHGs into the atmosphere. It is clear; this time around it is humans that are responsible for climate change, hence we are facing a fragile environment.

A growing body of research shows that the more people value money, image, class, status, and positions by personal achievement, the less they care about other living species and the less likely they are to recycle, to turn off lights in unused rooms, and to walk or bicycle to work¹. It is high time for a complete and comprehensive examination of the impacts of change in land use, loss of biodiversity, use of fertilizers and

pesticides and consistent pollution of air and water bodies. With half the world now living in cities and billions of dollars spent each year on growth and infrastructure, we need to finance and implement sustainable infrastructure practices that reduce our environmental footprint, employ clean technologies and are economically viable. Handprints are needed to save the environment and minimize the pressure or footprints on environment.

Key Words: Fragile Environment, Environmental degradation, Footprints (Pressure).

Introduction

Safe drinking water, reliable access to food, a secure place to live, and sanitary conditions are fundamental necessities for a quality existence. On the other hand, currently, more than 50% of the population lacks access to potable drinking water, and nearly 80% of the population lacks access to appropriate sanitation. The shortcomings or incorrect priorities in the economic and developmental policies are made clear by these figures. It is imperative that policies pertaining to the aforementioned four basic commodities seamlessly interact with the ecological, which is inextricably linked to overall quality of life. Just concentrating on emissions and temperature increases will not help to mitigate climate change. The state of the planet is influenced by a number of variables, including perception and attitude. The attitude and impression people have towards their duties, values, beliefs, cultural heritage, and other considerations all have an impact on the health of the world.

Although everyone will be impacted by environmental deterioration, the effects will vary between men and women as well as between areas, generations, age classes, income groups, and occupations².

Possible Hazards	Illustrations
Direct Dangers	

Increased drought and water shortage	Morocco faced 10 years of drought (1984 to 2000) and four severe droughts between 1983 and 2001 experienced by northern Kenya The intensity and quantity both are increasing of hurricanes, cyclones, floods, and heat waves.
Increased extreme Weather events	
Indirect Risks	
Rising outbreaks	Malaria outbreaks were greatly influenced by climate variability, which is growing in Asia and East Africa and is believed to be responsible for 70% of the volatility in recent cholera series in Bangladesh.
Decreasing species	Climate warming may cause between 18 and 35 percent of species to go extinct by 2050.
Reduced crop production	Due to the intense El Nino-like conditions in Africa, crop production is predicted to drop 20–50%.

The world's resources are being depleted by current economic development tactics at a rate so high that future generations will experience severe environmental issues that are far worse than the ones we are already experiencing. As a result, present development strategies are now viewed as being unsustainable for the long-term growth of the planet. "Sustainable Development" is the name given to the more recent conception of development³. At the 1992 Rio Conference, the nations of the globe had a comprehensive understanding of these concerns.

A number of documents from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) made apparent how closely connected environment and development are, and how only this relationship can save the world. Development that satisfies current demands without compromising the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own needs is referred to as sustainable development. Also; it

considers equity across borders, continents, racial groups, socioeconomic classes, gender, and ages. On the one side, it addresses social advancement and economic opportunity, and on the other, it addresses environmental needs. It is built on enhancing everyone's quality of life, especially that of the underprivileged and disadvantaged, while remaining within the bounds of the supporting ecosystems. It is a method that improves life while having less of an adverse effect on the environment. Its strength is that it recognizes the interconnectedness of environmental demands and human needs.

Mahatma Gandhi recommended a transformed village society built on responsible environmental management many years ago⁸. He underlined the necessity for well-ventilated cottages made of recyclable materials and sanitation based on recycling human and animal waste. The development plan that Mahatma Gandhi had proposed several decades prior is today recognized by development specialists all over the world. This is founded on his idea that people's needs could be met by the world, but their greed could not. In order to avoid destroying the environment, society must rethink its unsustainable development approach, this type of sustainable growth can only be achieved if each person adopts a sustainable lifestyle that prioritizes protecting the environment. Certain elements of the ecological justice concept are crucial for a healthy society.

Healthy environment deals social, political and economic dimensions of human growth. During the 2000s women in the environment have bowed their attention to another facet of the environmental justice movement, which is Gender justice which varies from ecofeminism in that this perspective contends that women are affected by the environment in gender specific ways as opposed to the focus on the interconnection between the oppression of women and nature. Gender inequalities for women comprise the increase of environmental loads due to their engrossment in the work burden hold by women of care taking and lack of access to required recourses due to lower incomes or poverty. They are more likely to make food sacrifices for their family, and are more obstructed by the change in climatic conditions, impacts at a greater risk those that are already environmentally disadvantaged. Women are at greater risk during environmental calamities, and exposed to amplified levels of male

violence in the incite of these disasters. Hence females are less likely to be able to evade or adjust to environmental degradation. The response to these gender inequities has been an increase in activism by women of color, in a noticeable alteration from mainstream conservationists, women of color, primarily Native American and Hispanic, are driving political change using grassroots organizations in a wish to address the gender definite changes of environmental effects. Gender justice protestors also seek to empower their societies and reserve their cultural traditions in addition to preserving the environment. Subsequent these principles, environmental leaders or activists like Julia Butterfly Hill (Founder of Circle of Life Foundation) and native Activist (America) Winona LaDuke founder of Indigenous Women's Network are enduring women's involvement in the environmental gender justice drive in the United States nowadays. Women have had a longstanding impact on the environment in the United States, with efforts being shaped by larger feminist movements.

Ecofeminism and Climate Change

The unfathomable linking between women and men comes from the everyday interaction between them in developing areas of the world, women are considered the chief users of the resources like Land, forest, and water as they are the ones who are accountable for gathering food, fuel, and fodder. Even however in these Nations, women habitually can't own the land and farms outright, they are the ones who spend most of their time working on the farms to feed the family. Bearing this responsibility directs them to acquire more about soil, plants, and trees and not misuse them. Though, technical efforts increase male participation with land, several of them leave the farm to go to capitals to discover the jobs, resultant females become progressively accountable for an increasing percentage of field or farm responsibilities. These rural females incline to have a nearer connection with land and other natural resources, which promotes a new culture of respectful use and preservation of natural resources and the environment, ensuring that the following generations can meet their needs⁴. Besides seeing how to attain proper agrarian production and human nourishment, women want to secure access to the land. Women's opinion and values for the environment are fairly dissimilar from men. They give priority to protection, conservation of and improving the capacity of nature, sustaining agricultural lands, and caring for flora and fauna and promoting environment's

future. Repeated studies have revealed that women have a stake in environment, and this stake is replicated in the upgradation to which they care about natural resources. Ecofeminism denotes to females' and feminist outlooks on the environment – where the authority and mistreatment of women, of poorly resourced individuals and of nature is at the heart of the ecofeminist measures and drives.

Severity of Climate Change for Women

Women are affected disproportionately with the environmental effects of climate change and it has placed women in more vulnerable circumstances have placed women Environmental incidences that affect the activities women are found to be mostly accountable for in developing nations comprise rise in storm occurrences and forces, increase in floods, droughts, and fires. According to Indian Government's National Action Plan on Climate Change "The impacts of climate change could display particularly severe for women⁵. Due to climate change, there would be extreme weather conditions and even at present their steps are being seen, increased scarcity of water, rise in temperature is resulting the retreat of glaciers, reductions in yields of forest biomass, loss of habitat, increased risks to human health with children, women and the elderly in a household are becoming the most vulnerable. In this way special attention should be paid to the aspects of gender. For example, in the Pacific Islands and coastal areas of Asia, women are sturdily involved in subsistence fishing as well as gathering of food in local habitats. These habitats, such as mangroves, beds, seagrass and lagoons are all being negatively influenced by a changing climate, making fences in the direct work of women which then ripple out to their community.

The subsequent response to the connection between women and climate change has advised multiple responses in the policy realm. Policy makers have shifted policy to reflect gender sensitive frameworks to address climate change⁷. Arora-Jonsson claims that by pointing on the susceptibility of women in relation to climate change, it places more duties on women and shifts the narrative to overlook the roots of the issue, power relations and institutional difference. The outcome of UN movements and policies for promoting women in areas obstructed by climate change such as agriculture have not been precisely proven to have any advantageous results on women communities.

Perception of Environment and Gender

Some have theorized that women would protect the Earth better than men if she will be in ruling authority or in power. Even though there is no evidence for this premise, present actions have shown that women are more sensitive to the earth and its problems. They have designed a specific value system regarding environmental substances. People's methods to environmental issues may depend on their association with nature. Equally women and nature have been measured as subordinates' entities by men throughout history, which bears a close affiliation between them.

Factually, the perception of the natural environment between men and women varies. As an example, in place of cutting the live trees rural Indian women collect the dead branches which are cut by storm for fuel wood to use. Since African, Asian, and Latin American women use the land to produce food for their family, they gain the knowledge and information of the land/soil conditions, water, or other environmental features. Any changes in the environment on these extents, like deforestation, have the intense effect on women of that extent, and cause them to hurt until they may handle with these changes.

An example of female eminence in the defense of natural forests comes from India in 1906. As forest clearing was expanding conflict between Government and loggers and peasant societies increased. The men were settled and diverted from their villages to a fictional payment compensation were sent to forests. The women left in the villages, though, objected by physically hugging themselves to the trees to stop their cutting, giving rise to Chipko movement, an environmentalist movement initiated by these Indian women (which also is where the term tree-huggers originated). This conflict started because men wanted to cut the trees to use them for industrial purposes while women wanted to keep them since it was their food resource and deforestation was an existence substance for local people.

Environmental Laws and Women

Although worldwide women make only 13.8 % of landholders while they have an important place to utilize land for food security, income and household resources even so facing many legal and societal barricades in all spheres of land rights like including rights to control, sell and manage the economic production from

their land. Frail land rights are a huge barrier for women in sharing in or leading sustainable management exertions, due to lack of decision-making power. Additionally, while women that manage land may want to adopt sustainable management approaches, if they do not have their name on the land name again, they will not be able to invest in technology and inputs. Throughout history men have looked at natural resources as commercial entities or income generating tools, while women have tended to see the environment as a resource support their basic needs. As an example, rural Indian women collect the dead branches which are cut by storm for fuel wood to use rather than cutting the live trees. Since African, Asian and Latin American women use the land to produce food for their family; they acquire the knowledge of the land / soil conditions, water. Changes in the environment on these areas, like deforestation, have the most effect on women of that area, and cause them to suffer until they can cope with these changes. An example of female predominance in the defense of natural forests comes from India in 1906. As forest clearing was expanding conflict between loggers and government and peasant communities increased. To thwart resistance to the forest cleaning, the men were diverted from their villages to a fictional payment compensation site and loggers were sending to the forests. The women left in the villages; however, protested by physically hugging themselves to the trees to prevent their being cut down, giving rise to what is now called the Chipko movement, an environmentalist. Chipko movement one of the first environmentalist movements which were inspired by women was the Chipko movement (Women tree-huggers in India). "Its name comes from a Hindi word meaning to stick" (as in glue). The movement was an act of defiance against the state government's permission given to a corporation for commercial logging. Women of the village resisted, embracing trees to prevent their felling, to safeguard their lifestyles which were dependent on the forests. Deforestation could qualitatively change the lives of all village residents but it was the women who agitated for saving the forests. Organized by a non-governmental organization that Chandi Prasad led, The Chipko movement adopted the slogan "ecology is permanent economy." The women embracing the trees did not tag their action as feminist activism; however as a movement that demonstrated resistance against oppression, it had all the markings of such. It began when Maharaja of Jodhpur wanted to build a new palace in Rajasthan which is India's Himalayan foot

hills. While the axe men were cutting the trees, martyr Amrita Devi hugged one of the trees. This is because in Jodhpur each child had a tree that could talk to it. The axe men ignored Devi and after taking she off they cut down the tree. Another movement, which is one of the biggest in women and environment history, is the Green Belt movement. Nobel Prize winner Wangari Maathai founded this movement on the World Environment Day in June 1977. The starting ceremony was very simple, few women planted seven trees in Maathai's backyard. By 2005, 30 million trees had been planted by participants in the Green Belt movement on public and private lands. The Green Belt movement aims to bring environmental restoration along with society's economic growth.

Related legal provision on environment India is one of the few countries of the world that have made a precise orientation in the constitution of to the need for environmental protection, regulation and conservation.

- The constitution (42nd Amendment) Act of 1976 has made it a Fundamental duty to protect and improve the natural environment.
- Article 51 (a) provides that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and have compassion for living creatures.
- Article 21 of Constitution guarantee the right to life; a life of dignity, to be lived in a proper environment, free from danger of disease and infection.

As well as there are numbers of Directive Principles which give indirect emphasis for protection of environment. In addition to Indian Constitutional aspect, certain special legislations are also available in India for Environmental protection such as-

- The Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act 1981
- The Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- Environmental protection Act, 1986

Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are:

1. Analyzing the people's interest to follow the norms of sustainable environment.
2. Evaluating the sense of gender equality among people for constructing a sustainable Environment.
3. Promoting the women participation to conserve environment with the acknowledgement of their managerial skills.

Hypothesis

- 1) Women's contribution can be helpful in maintaining sustainable environment due to their narration of environment-friendly values among their children.
- 2) Lack of knowledge of existing environmental laws and flimsy enforcement of those laws is also a cause of environmental degradation.

Research Methodology

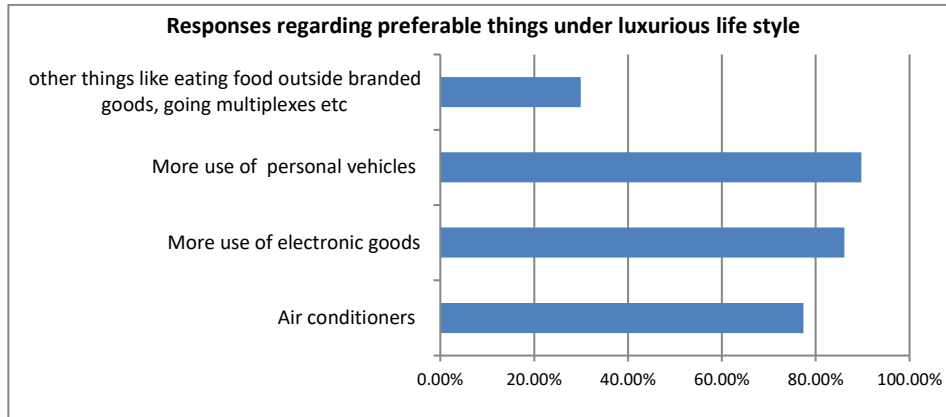
- ❖ **Research design-** Descriptive Research.
- ❖ **Universe and sample-** The people of sector 19, Indira Nagar (urban area), Lucknow, U.P., India will be the universe and 125 people (age limit of 25-35 years) will be purposively selected as sample.
- ❖ **Source of data collection-** Primary, secondary and tertiary.
- ❖ **Tools of data collection-** Interview Schedule.
- ❖ **Techniques of data collection** – Observation and Interview.
- ❖ **Classification and Analysis of Data** – Through editing, coding and tabulation.

Result and Discussion:

The Primary data shows that-

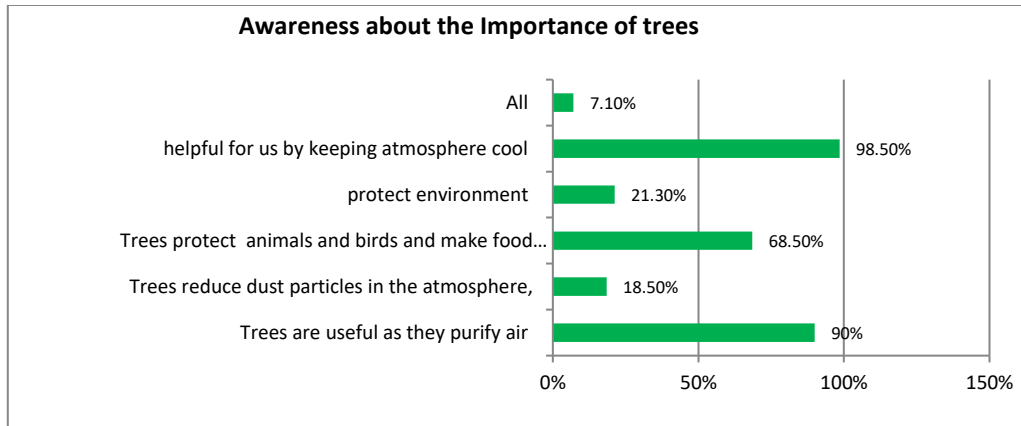
The responses of respondents regarding preferable things under luxurious life style show that 77.4 percent respondents prefer AC under luxurious life style followed by 86.1 percent respondents responded that they prefer more use of electronic goods under luxurious life style, 89.7 percent respondents responded that they prefer more use of personal

vehicles under luxurious life style and 29.9 percent respondents reported other things under luxurious life style like eating food outside branded goods, going multiplexes etc while it all consume energy produced by fossil fuel and enhancing carbon footprint in the environment.



The analysis shows the means of transport in daily life being used by the respondents. 56.7 percent respondents responded they use public transport in their daily life and 43.3 percent respondents responded they use private vehicle in their daily life for transport. While among them 67.4 percent were knowing that use of private vehicles for single person again consuming more fossil fuel and resultant more carbon emission and footprints on earth.

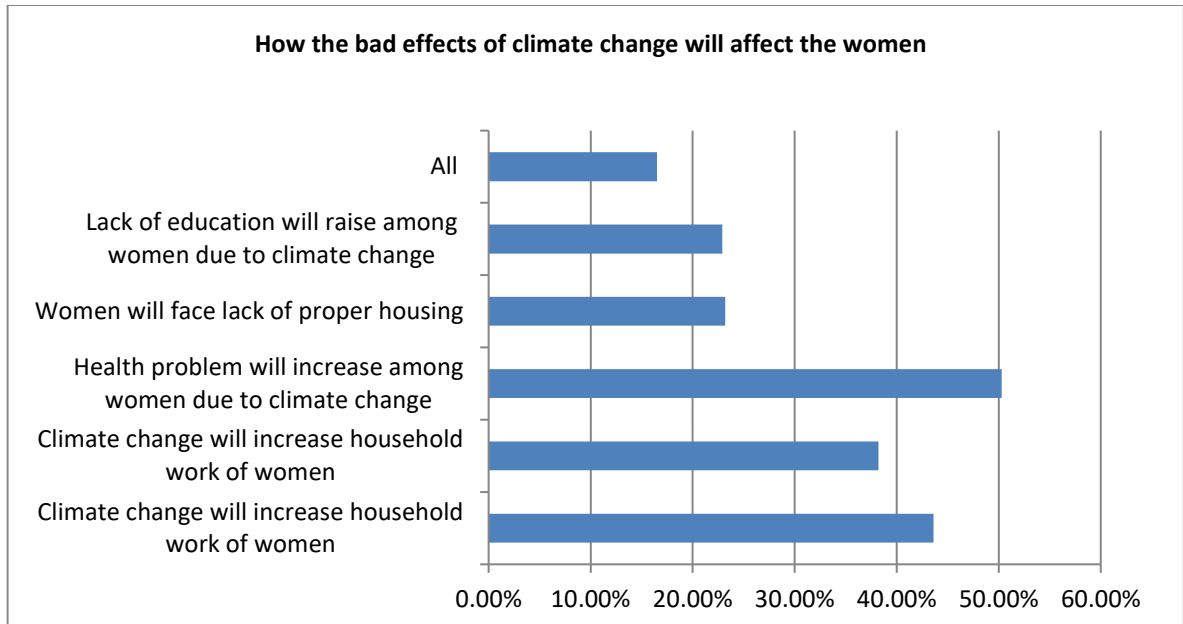
The analysis shows the awareness among respondents regarding the importance of trees. An overwhelming majority of the respondents i.e. 89.5 percent responded that trees are useful as they purify air followed by 18.5 percent respondents responded they reduce dust particles in the atmosphere, 68.5 percent respondents responded that they protect animals and birds and make food materials available, 21.3 percent respondents responded that they protect environment by reducing noise pollution, 98.5 percent respondents responded that they are helpful for us by keeping atmosphere cool and 7.1 percent respondents were agree with all of the above given causes regarding the importance of trees.



Thus, it may be concluded according to the analysis that majority of the respondents i.e. 98.5 percent were agree with that the trees are helpful to us by keeping atmosphere cool but very few only 19.4 percent people were indulged in plantation and afforestation activities which is very important to reduce the different kind of pollutions like air and noise pollution which is imperative for a sustainable environment.

73.1 percent respondents opined that in our society women are always neglected as many a time their point of view remains unheard. Rest of the respondents i.e. 26.9 percent were not agrees with this view.

Women are more prone to bad effects of climate change. Women play crucial role in the development of any nation. After questioning how the bad effects of climate change will affect the women. 43.6 percent were of the view that climate change will increase household work of women, 38.2 percent respondents opined that economic insufficiency will raise due to climate change, 50.3 percent respondents stated that health problem will increase among women due to climate change, 23.2 percent respondents responded women will face lack of proper housing, 22.9 percent respondents stated that lack of education will raise among women due to climate change and 16.5 percent respondents responded that all of the above given problems will be faced by women due to climate change .



Women can play a vital role to aware the people regarding climate change. An overwhelming majority i.e., 84.9percent respondents responded positively. In the support of their statement 38.6 percent were of view that they have good managerial skill to deal with any issue sensitively and 46.3 percent were of view that women hold whole family as they can narrate environment-friendly values among their children and family. Hence, the hypothesis that 'women's contribution can be helpful in maintaining sustainable environment due to their narration of environment-friendly values among their children' is proved here. Rest 15.1percent respondents were not agreeing with the crucial role of women to aware the people regarding climate change. Related legal provision on environment India is one of the few countries of the world that have made a precise orientation in the constitution for the need for environmental protection, regulation and conservation.

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It is also a fact that India is the only country which had put environment and its protection in its constitution. The Indian constitution endorses the concept of sustainability in its concern for the preservation of the wildlife and forests. The constitution enjoins the state and the citizens to protect bio-diversity.

Article-48-A states “the state shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forest and wildlife of the country.

Article 51-A (g) expect every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creature”.

Article 21 entitles every citizen of India to safe and clean air and water.”

In respect to constitutional provisions there are some existing laws like- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, The Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1981, Indian Forest Act, 1927, Water (prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974, The Factories Act, 1948, Insecticides Act, 1968, Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, Indian Fisheries Act 1997, Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, The Explosive Substances Act, 1908, Atomic Energy Act 1962, Radiation Protection Rules, 1971, The Poisons Act, 1919, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The environmental protection covers all those activities

which relate to the formulation of policies and programmes for prevention of pollution and conservation of ecology. Protection of environment is regarded as our national duty. During the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, the summit adopted a global action plan called agenda 21 aimed at integrating environmental imperatives with development aspirations. India has also evolved legislations policies and programmes for environmental protection and conservation of natural resources like National Policy and, action strategy on Biodiversity. A National Forest Policy, National Conservation Strategy, Policy Statement on Environment and Development. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has been constituted for the prevention and control of water and air pollution in the country. At the state level this work is performed by the State Pollution Control Board⁴.

The National Environmental Tribunal Act, 1995, Amendment 2010

The Act has been created to award compensation for damages to persons, property, and the environment arising from any activity involving hazardous substances. The three major objectives of the Green Tribunal are

- The effective and speedy disposal of the cases relating to environment protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources. All the previous pending cases will also be heard by the Tribunal.
- It aims at enforcing all the legal rights relating to the environment
- It also accounts for providing compensation and relief to effected people for damage of property.

The salient features of amendment are as follows:

- Amendment provides an equal opportunity to any citizen of India to approach the National Green Tribunal.
- It ensures that the tribunal takes into consideration principles of Sustainable Development, Precautionary principles, Polluter Pays Principles and Inter generational Equity while hearing any appeal and giving judgments.

National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

Under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010 for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It is a specialized body equipped with the necessary expertise to handle environmental disputes involving multidisciplinary issues. The Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but shall be guided by principles of natural justice.

The Tribunal's dedicated jurisdiction in environmental matters shall provide speedy environmental justice and help reduce the burden of litigation in the higher courts. The Tribunal is mandated to make and endeavour for disposal of applications or appeals finally within 6 months of filing of the same. Initially, the NGT is proposed to be set up at five places of sittings and will follow circuit procedure for making itself more accessible. New Delhi is the Principal Place of Sitting of the Tribunal and Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata and Chennai shall be the other 4 place of sitting of the Tribunal.

There are suitable punishment according to the intensity of the encroachment of environmental and conservation laws but for the proper enforcement of these laws promotion of awareness and involvement of people is needed. Responsible attitude, willingness to healthy environment narration of value system will work efficiently in a sustained manner. In the proposed work researcher has tried the same. Advancement and development which is generally measured by the materialistic things, this kind of mindset is a big hurdle for sustainable development. We are enjoying our present but what we are leaving for our future generation. Youth who will be the bearer of future, their awareness and enthusiasm can break this self-centered mindset^{5,6}.

The analysis shows the awareness of respondents regarding the adequacy of existing environmental laws in our country. The majority i.e., 48.5 percent respondents responded that there are insufficient environmental laws in our country, 37.1 percent respondents responded that existing environmental laws are adequate in our country, 14.4 percent respondents responded that

they don't know about the adequacy of existing and needed environmental laws.

The analysis shows the responses of respondents regarding the responsible reasons for inadequacy of environmental laws. 22.6 percent responded that neutral attitude of government is responsible for inadequacy of environmental laws, 32.8 percent respondents responded that lack of proper implementation of existing few environmental laws, 11.3 percent respondents responded that unawareness of people regarding exist few environmental laws in present and 63.9 percent respondents responded that all of the above reasons are responsible for inadequacy of environmental laws.

Thus, it may be concluded according to the analysis of that Majority of the respondents think that all the reasons like neutral attitude of government towards environment, lack of proper implementation of existing few environmental laws and unawareness of people regarding existing few environmental laws in present are some main reasons which are responsible for inadequacy of environmental laws to prevent pollution and climate change.

The analysis shows that 43.3 percent people were agree that there is need to sensitize females first for having the knowledge of existing environmental laws as they nurture their children with cultural and behavioral practices with values in Indian family system for a healthy environment while rest 56.7 said both male and female equally responsible for nurturing their children in this way.

The analysis shows that women's opinion and values for the environment are fairly dissimilar from men. According the responses 57.3 percent people were agreeing that women give priority to protection, conservation of and improving the capacity of nature. Their sense of caring, protecting and managing the things within their financial capacity lead them to minimize the over consumption or wastage of resources, develops a sustainable attitude among women in natural way.

The 2019 United Nations Climate Change Conference, also known as COP25, is the 25th [United Nations Climate Change conference](#). It was held in [Madrid](#), Spain, from 2 to 13 December 2019 under

the presidency of the Chilean government. The conference incorporated the 25th [Conference of the Parties](#) to the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) (UNFCCC), the 15th meeting of the parties to the [Kyoto Protocol](#) (CMP15), and the second meeting of the parties to the [Paris Agreement](#) (CMA2). The decisions about the carbon market and emissions cuts were delayed to the next climate conference in Glasgow. The United States, Russia, India, China, Brazil and Saudi Arabia were the main opponents of these measures.

On the other side, the [European Union](#) reached an agreement about The [European Green Deal](#) that should lower its emissions to zero by 2050. Also, many commitments were made by countries, cities, businesses and international coalitions. For example, the Climate Ambitious Coalition contains now "73 countries committed to net zero emissions by 2050, as well as a further 1214 actors (regions, cities, businesses, investors) who have pledged the same goal". All the information about the pledges (governmental and non-governmental) is streamed to the [Global Climate Action portal](#).

According to scientists, talks focused on some of the rules for implementing the 2015 Paris agreement, but the overriding issue of how fast the world needs to cut greenhouse gas emissions has received little official attention. Urgent UN talks on tackling the climate emergency are still not addressing the true scale of the crisis, one of the world's leading climate scientists has warned.

A quarter of the world's population are at risk of water supply problems as mountain glaciers, snow-packs and alpine lakes are run down by global heating and rising demand.

Women play a conclusive role in the protection of the environment in a different and specific manner. Though not the same for all and while many women may not feel the need for this appreciation, the way of understanding nature or creation on the one side and environmental damage on the other is different between men and women⁹. It also is proof of what has been said, such as that women are the best defenders in negotiation on climate change and their ideas are more effective and suitable when it comes to fighting hunger and poverty. We need laws or regulations that set examples to protect the environment based on the female view of the world. We need more creative legal tools that, like prior

consent, can incorporate the environmental values of women into local and global environmental practices in a real and efficient way.

Gender-based promises and actions like feminism have reached to a novel tactic through the combination of feminism and Environmentalism called Ecofeminism. Ecofeminists trust on the interrelation between the domination of women and nature. According to ecofeminism the superior power treats all subordinates the same. Thus, ecofeminism receipts into account women subordination and nature depletion. Commenting all these different reactions, though it can be seen that most policy decision makers are men.

To enhance women's participation in environmental management for sustainable development the following recommendations are proffered: Women should be encouraged to participate in committees on environmental protection projects, programs, and policies to address gender imbalances in decision making. Women's access to land and other resources should be ensured and not undermined. During a disaster, women may be constrained by cultural norms that restrict their movement, they may lack access to adequate information and supports, and shelters may be gender-insensitive, all of which may explain why women are more likely to die in a disaster. In the aftermath of a disaster, women may be left responsible for rebuilding lives when husbands and sons migrate to earn remittance income, and there is strong evidence that women and girls will be more food-insecure when food is scarce and that violence against women escalates in the aftermath of disasters, a factor noted in a number of disasters across the world. Following a disaster, young girls are particularly vulnerable to being withdrawn from education to assist with the workload, to forced child marriages, and to trafficking.

While the vulnerabilities of women in times of disaster are evident, so too is their resilience. It is important to acknowledge women's capacities to care for their children and family members, and, depending upon the social context, women are engaged in multiple activities and tasks in the productive, reproductive, and community spheres.

The government will have to come in, in this respect, to ensure gender equity regarding access to and control of resources.

Environmental education is required for to every citizen for sustainable development. Environmental education will produce change in attitude of the people, as well as impact specific knowledge on the every citizen. Separation of plastic from municipal solid wastes and recycling of plastic will help to reduce the contribution of plastic to the solid waste problem, as well as eliminate the unsightly littering. "Biodegradable plastic" could also be used. These will eventually decompose. Women education and access to education for girls should be seen as a policy priority. Educated women will contribute more significantly to bridging the gap between environment and development. Empowerment of women in sustainable human development and in relation to the protection of the environment must be recognized and sustained.

CONCLUSION

This paper has discussed the various ways women have participated actively in environmental protection and natural resource management in order to ensure sustainable use of environmental resources. Recommendations are proffered, especially those that can help the goal of women empowerment. The critical role of women, as resource managers, as community activists, as environmental advocates, must be recognized when strategies for the protection of the environment are being developed. Women should be allowed to participate at the local, regional, national, and international levels on environmental issues. To make a significant impact on decision making, women should be present in equal numbers to men (or at least on a 40:60 proportional split of genders). As resource managers, women should be consulted and supported in what they are already doing to protect the environment. Specifically, more women should be involved in decision making with regard to policies programs, or funding of environment.

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