



## GENDER INEQUALITY IN WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Linda Ariyani<sup>1</sup>, Miza Wardina<sup>2</sup>, Leni Herawati<sup>3</sup>, Dinda Putri Aggraini<sup>4</sup>, Ichrar Syahbani Mukti<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Law, Jambi University, Indonesia. E-mail: ariyanilinda92@gmail.com (Corresponding Author)

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Law, Jambi University, Indonesia. E-mail: wardinamiza37@gmail.com

<sup>3</sup>Faculty of Law, Jambi University, Indonesia. E-mail: leniherawatilhr0507@gmail.com

<sup>4</sup>Faculty of Law, Jambi University, Indonesia. E-mail: dindaanggraini140604@gmail.com

<sup>5</sup>Faculty of Law, Jambi University, Indonesia. E-mail: icalsahbani477@gmail.com

**Abstract:** Gender inequality is an issue that has long been debated in various fields, including women's access to environmental resources. This research was conducted by conducting a literature review of articles, journals, and other relevant publications. The literature review method was used to collect and analyze information from previous researchers on Gender Inequality in Women's Access and Environmental Resources. Based on some of these research references, it can be concluded that gender inequality in women's access to environmental resources is a real issue in various contexts. Measures to improve gender equality in access to environmental resources include strengthening the role of women in decision-making, social change, and inclusive policies and a gender-based approach in environmental program planning and implementation. Collective efforts from the government, civil society, and the private sector are needed to overcome gender inequality and achieve sustainable development that is just and sustainable.

**Keywords:** Environment; Gender; Women

### 1. Introduction

Gender inequality in women's access to environmental resources is based on the understanding that women often face more significant obstacles in accessing and managing natural and environmental resources. In many cases, women face physical limitations in accessing resources, such as clean water, fuel, and agricultural land; they also often do not have sufficient land ownership or access to the information and technology needed to manage resources effectively. In addition, women's participation in environmental decision-making is often limited, leaving them with no voice in formulating policies or managing resources. This imbalance is also reflected in women's control over resources, as they often do not have equal ownership rights or control over land, forests, and other natural resources. More significant efforts are needed to address this inequality to ensure women's access to resources, empower them in decision-making, and recognize their contribution to environmental stewardship.

Women are often underrepresented in forums and decision-making processes related to environmental management<sup>1</sup>. This creates gaps in their representation and participation in decisions affecting natural resources and the environment. The lack of involvement of women

<sup>1</sup> Siti Nimrah and Sakaria, 'Women and Patriarchal Culture in Politics (Case Study of Failure of Female Candidates in the 2014 Legislative Election)', *The POLITICS: Journal of the Master of Political Science at Hasanuddin University*, 1.2 (2015), 2407–9138.



in decision-making can result in decisions that do not consider their particular interests and needs<sup>2</sup>. The impact is that women become more vulnerable to social and economic losses because these decisions may not pay attention to issues such as health, security, livelihoods, and access to resources that are important for survival. Therefore, it is essential to promote the active involvement of women in decision-making processes and ensure that their voices are heard and valued in environmental management.

In addition, women may also face economic and social constraints that affect their access to environmental resources. Inequality in land ownership or productive assets often limits women's ability to effectively manage and use natural resources<sup>3</sup>. Limited employment opportunities and low income also make women more vulnerable to the impacts of environmental degradation and climate change. For example, if women rely on the agricultural sector, which is affected by climate change, reduced agricultural productivity could impact their income and food security<sup>4</sup>. In addition, while women have limited access to education and training, they may lack the necessary knowledge and skills to deal with environmental challenges. To overcome this obstacle, it is essential to strengthen women's economic empowerment, ensure equality in asset ownership, and provide fair and sustainable employment opportunities for women in the environmental sector.

Previous research has revealed gender disparities in women's access to environmental resources. These studies highlight that women often face more significant barriers in accessing and utilizing natural resources and the environment. For example, research shows women have limited physical access to clean water, fuel, and productive agricultural land. In addition, they often do not have sufficient land ownership or control over these resources. Research also shows that women face limitations in decision-making related to the environment, so their voices are often not heard in the decision-making process. This results in decisions that do not consider the interests and needs of women specifically. These studies highlight the need for action to address this gender inequality and ensure women's equitable access to environmental resources and their participation in related decision-making<sup>5</sup>.

Gender inequality in women's access to environmental resources has serious consequences, both for the women themselves and for environmental sustainability. These inequities can also exacerbate poverty, increase vulnerability to natural disasters, and hinder sustainable development. Therefore, research on gender inequality in women's access to environmental resources aims to determine the factors causing gender inequality, the implications and impacts of gender inequality, and actions and efforts to address gender inequality.

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<sup>2</sup> Riko Riyandi, 'The Participatory Role of the Community in Development Planning in the Sitokok Village-Batam City Riko Riyanda (Department of State Administration at Putra University Batam)', *Journal of State Administration Science (JUAN)*, 4.1 (2018), 34–46.

<sup>3</sup> Alia Fajarwati, Eva Latifah Puspita Sari, and Nirania Galuh Putrie Soewarno, 'Strategy for Overcoming the Problems of Women in Social and Economic Vulnerability (WRSE)', *Indonesian Geography Magazine*, 31.1 (2017), 22

<sup>4</sup> Roosgandha Elizabeth, 'Labor Revitalization and Employment Opportunities Related to Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies and Policies', 1–25

<sup>5</sup> Dede Nurul Qomariah, 'Public Perceptions of Gender Equality in the Family', *PLS Window: Journal of Out-of-school Education Scientific Scholars*, 4.2 (2019), 52–58

## 2. Research Method

This research was conducted by conducting a literature review of articles, journals, and other relevant publications. The literature review method collects and analyzes information from previous researchers on Gender Inequality in Women's Access to Environmental Resources<sup>6</sup>. The information was analyzed to identify Gender Inequality Studies on Women's Access to Environmental Resources regarding Factors Causing Gender Inequality, Implications and Impacts of Gender Inequality, and Measures and Efforts to Overcome Gender Inequality. By conducting a comprehensive literature review, this study was able to gain an in-depth understanding of the critical issues in Gender Inequality in Women's Access to Environmental Resources and draw conclusions based on existing findings and evidence.

## 3. Discussion

Several previous studies discuss gender equality inequalities in environmental resources. The following are some relevant past studies:

1. Das, S. K., & Das, S. (2018). Gender Inequalities and Women's Access to Natural Resources in Bangladesh. *Journal of Comparative Social Work*, 13(1), 93-109. This research highlights gender inequality in women's access to environmental resources in Bangladesh. This study identifies the social, economic, and institutional factors that affect women's access to clean water, agricultural land, and energy.
2. Agarwal, B. (2016). *Gender and Green Governance: The Political Economy of Women's Presence Within and Beyond Community Forestry*. Oxford University Press. This book explains the role of women in forest management and the impact of gender inequality on women's access to forest resources. The authors also identify strategies to strengthen women's participation in decision-making about environmental resources.
3. Oduro, A. D., & Badasu, D. M. (2017). Gender and Climate Change Vulnerability: A Comparative Study of Women's Livelihoods in the Volta River Basin, Ghana. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 60(10), 1843-1863. This study analyzes the impact of climate change on women's livelihoods. It identifies gender disparities in women's access to water resources and agricultural land in the Volta River Basin region, Ghana.
4. Ameyaw, D., & Osei-Tutu, A. (2019). Gender Inequalities and Women's Access to Water and Sanitation Services in Ghana. *Water Policy*, 21(3), 520-535. This research explores gender inequality in women's access to water and sanitation services in Ghana. This study identifies social, economic, and cultural barriers that affect women's access to clean water resources.
5. Beuchelt, T. D., & Badstue, L. B. (2013). Gender, Nutrition- and Climate-Smart Food Production: Opportunities and Trade-offs. *Food Security*, 5(5), 709-721. This research examines the relationship between gender inequality, nutrition and climate-friendly food production, and women's access to environmental resources. This study highlights the

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<sup>6</sup> Entot Suhartono, 'Systematic Literature Review (SLR): Methods, Benefits, and Challenges of Learning Analytics with Data Mining Methods in the World of Higher Education', *INFOKAM Scientific Journal*, 13.1 (2017), 73-86.

need to integrate a gender-based approach to improve food security and climate change adaptation.

Based on some of these research references, it can be concluded that gender inequality in women's access to environmental resources is a real issue in various contexts. Furthermore, further action is needed to address gender inequality in women's access to environmental resources. Measures to improve gender equality in access to environmental resources must involve women's participation in decision-making, inclusive policy changes, and a gender-based approach to environmental program planning and implementation.

Women are essential in managing environmental resources and maintaining a sustainable environment. However, they often face obstacles that hinder their access to these resources<sup>7</sup>. The study of gender inequality in women's access to environmental resources is essential because it not only involves issues of gender equality but also relates to environmental aspects and sustainable development. The following are several aspects regarding gender equality inequality in environmental resources.

### 3. 1 Factors Causing Gender Inequality

First, fragmented social norms and gender roles often limit women's access to resources. Roles traditionally assigned to women, such as household responsibilities and child care, often limit their mobility and opportunities to access environmental resources<sup>8</sup>. Social norms that require women to stay indoors or in domestic settings limit their ability to participate in activities related to environmental management, such as access to agricultural land or natural resources<sup>9</sup>. In addition, the demands of gender roles attached to women also often lead to neglect of their interests and needs in making decisions related to the environment. To overcome this, changes in social norms and gender roles are needed, providing fairer opportunities for women to access, manage, and participate in decision-making related to environmental resources.

Second, institutional systems that are not inclusive also contribute to gender inequality in women's access to environmental resources<sup>10</sup>. Women are often under-represented in environmental-related forums and decision-making processes at the local and national levels. This limited participation of women reduces their opportunity to voice their needs and aspirations in managing natural resources and the environment. When women are not actively involved in decision-making, the resulting policies and programs tend not to consider women's

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<sup>7</sup> Suriani Nur, 'Empowering Women for Equality & Increasing Participation in Environmental Development', *An-Nisa*, 10.1 (2019), 99–111.

<sup>8</sup> Achmad Mulyadi, 'Coastal Madurese Women Hack the Culture of Patriarchal Production Modes', *Will*, 19.2 (2011), 200–2012.

<sup>9</sup> Achmad Mulyadi, 'Relations between Men and Women (Bumping into Text Interpretation, Measuring Reality)', *Al-Ihkam: Journal of Law & Social Institutions*, 7.2 (2014), 247–61.

<sup>10</sup> Ahmad Yaneri And Arini Dwi Deswanti, 'Analysis of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Social Protection Programs: A Case Study of Covid-19 Cash Social Assistance in West Bandung Regency', *Social Work*, 20.1 (2021), 70–84.

perspectives and interests specifically<sup>11</sup>. As a result, women are vulnerable to environmental degradation and climate change impacts that do not consider their situation and needs. To address this inequality, steps are needed to strengthen women's representation in decision-making institutions and ensure that women's voices and experiences are recognized and heard in the context of environmental resource management.

Third, structural injustice involving gender also plays a vital role in the inequality of women's access to environmental resources. Women often face significant economic constraints, including low incomes and limited land ownership. This limitation makes women more vulnerable to environmental degradation and climate change impacts<sup>12</sup>. For example, if women rely on the agricultural sector, which is affected by climate change, reduced agricultural productivity could impact their income and food security. Economic constraints can also limit women's access to the technology, training, and information needed to manage environmental resources effectively<sup>13</sup>. Therefore, it is essential to overcome this structural injustice and fight for economic equality for women, including fair access to environmental resources, to reduce inequality of access and protect women from the negative impacts of environmental degradation and climate change.<sup>14</sup>

### 3. 2 Implications and Impacts of Gender Inequality

Gender inequality in women's access to environmental resources has severe implications for women and overall environmental sustainability. First, women may face higher health risks due to limited access to clean water and adequate sanitation. This limited access can make them vulnerable to diseases transmitted through poor water and sanitation, such as diarrhea, urinary tract infections, and skin diseases. In addition, women may also face difficulties in meeting their families' food and energy needs. Gender inequalities in access to environmental resources such as clean water, agricultural land, and energy can cause women to take extra responsibility in finding food, resulting in vulnerability to malnutrition and exhaustion, which impact their health.

Second, gender inequality in women's access to environmental resources can exacerbate poverty. Inequality in access to resources and economic opportunities means that women are often trapped in a cycle of poverty that is difficult for them to escape. Women's limited access to environmental resources such as agricultural land, clean water, and energy can limit economic opportunities and a decent livelihood<sup>15</sup>. As a result, women may face difficulties meeting their and their families' basic needs, including education, health, and food. Gender

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<sup>11</sup> Faiqul Hazmi And Zahrotun Nafisah, 'Evaluation of the Impact of Distribution of Sharia Microfinance on Equality, Gender Justice and Social Inclusion', *Journal of Tabarru': Islamic Banking and Finance*, 4.1 (2021), 99–112.

<sup>12</sup> Meylan Saleh, 'Women's Participation in Environmental Management Meylan Saleh', *Exchange*, 6.2 (2014), 236–59.

<sup>13</sup> Very Wahyudi, 'Political Role in Gender Perspective', *Politea: Journal of Islamic Politics*, 1.1 (2018), 63–83.

<sup>14</sup> Acievinna Mirza Senathalia, Zaitunah Subhan, and Ida Rosyidah, 'Gender and the Phenomenon of Female Terrorism', *Kalam: Journal of Religion and Social Humanities*, 9.1 (2021), 1–12

<sup>15</sup> Damai Yona Nainggolan, 'Empowerment and Development of Young Women Entrepreneurs in Poor Households in Medan Deli District, Medan City', *Perspective*, 1.2 (2019), 162–78

inequality in access to environmental resources increases women's poverty rates and deepens social and economic disparities between the sexes.

Third, gender inequality in women's access to environmental resources can also increase women's vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change. Women are often the more vulnerable victims in crises, including natural disasters such as floods, droughts, or tropical storms<sup>16</sup>. Limited women's access to the environmental resources needed to deal with disasters and reduce risks can exacerbate the impacts they experience. In addition, climate change also affects women disproportionately because they often rely directly on natural resources for their daily lives, such as water, food, and energy. With gender disparities in access to these resources, women are more vulnerable to economic losses, environmental damage, and social changes caused by climate change. Therefore, it is essential to pay attention to the gender dimension to mitigate and adapt to natural disasters and climate change to ensure better protection for women.

### 3.3 Actions and Efforts to Overcome Gender Inequality

Addressing gender inequality in women's access to environmental resources requires holistic actions and efforts. First, it is essential to strengthen the role of women in making decisions related to environmental management. Women's active participation in forums and decision-making processes allows them to hear their voices and ensures that their interests and needs are adequately accommodated. Women have unique knowledge and understanding of the environment and its relation to their daily lives. Strengthening women's participation in decision-making, policies, and actions that are more inclusive, sustainable, and responsive to environmental issues can be created.<sup>17</sup> In addition, actively involving women can contribute to formulating innovative and sustainable solutions to environmental challenges faced by communities and society.

Second, it is necessary to make concrete efforts to increase women's access to natural resources and the environment, which are essential for their daily lives. This involves measures such as increasing access to clean water and adequate sanitation, including building sanitation infrastructure that is equitable and accommodates women's needs<sup>18</sup>. In addition, steps are needed to ensure women's access to productive and sustainable agricultural land and meet energy needs by developing environmentally friendly renewable energy. Increasing women's access to work opportunities that are sustainable and inclusive is also essential so that women can participate in managing environmental resources and receive equal economic benefits. This effort must be supported by inclusive policies, positive social change, and gender mainstreaming in the planning and implementation of environmental programs to achieve equality of access to resources and broad empowerment of women.

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<sup>16</sup> Ade Latifa and Fitranita, 'The Survival Strategies of Women in Facing the Impacts of Climate Change', *Indonesian Population Journal*, 8.1 (2013), 53–64.

<sup>17</sup> Novita Sari, Rabina Yunus, and Suparman Suparman, 'Ecofeminism: Socio-Cultural Construction of Women's Behavior in Environmental Management', *Palita: Journal of Social Religion Research*, 4.2 (2019), 161–78

<sup>18</sup> Dedi Sufriadi and Zakaria, 'Community Participation in the Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation Provision Program (PAMSIMAS) in Aceh Jaya District', *Journal of National Service (JPN) Indonesia*, 2.2 (2021), 62–72.

Third, an inclusive and sustainable approach to managing natural resources and the environment is a must. This involves recognizing the needs and interests of women in every stage of planning, implementing, and evaluating environmental policies and programs<sup>19</sup>. It is essential to actively involve women in decision-making related to resource management, recognize their unique knowledge and understanding of the environment, and ensure their participation in decision-making forums.<sup>20</sup> In addition, it is necessary to carry out continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure that these policies and programs achieve inclusive and sustainable outcomes for women. This approach will bring dual benefits, namely women's empowerment and more effective and sustainable environmental protection.

#### 4. Conclusion

Gender inequality in women's access to environmental resources has broad implications for sustainable development. Inequality in access can negatively impact women's welfare, environmental sustainability, and overall development. By ensuring equal access for women to environmental resources, we can achieve the goals of sustainable development that are inclusive and just. The study of gender inequality in women's access to environmental resources highlights the importance of overcoming obstacles and injustices women face in environmental management. Measures to improve gender equality in access to environmental resources include strengthening the role of women in decision-making, social change, and inclusive policies and a gender-based approach in environmental program planning and implementation. Collective efforts from the government, civil society, and the private sector are needed to overcome gender inequality and achieve sustainable development that is just and sustainable.

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<sup>19</sup> Mulia Astuti, 'Empowerment of Poor Women Based on the Utilization of Local Resources Through a Social Entrepreneurship Approach (Case Study in Disadvantaged Areas, Pasaman District, West Sumatra),' *Journal of Socioconception*, 17.03 (2012), 241–51.

<sup>20</sup> Hilwati Hindersah and others, 'Challenges for the Development of Ciletuh Geopark Inclusive Tourism, Ciwaru Village, Sukabumi Regency - West Java Province', *Proceedings of the National Seminar: Village-City Inclusive Development Planning*, 2017, 125–34.

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