



Consortium on Gender, Security & Human Rights

Feminist Political Ecology

Selected Resources

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The **Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights** created this bibliography to provide a guide to the landscape of academic literature on Feminist Political Ecology and related literature. Our goal is to provide the policy, activist and scholarly communities with improved access to the findings of academic research.

The Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights

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Masculinities and Armed Conflict

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Private Military and Security Companies: Gendered Perspectives

Sexual Violence and Armed Conflict

Please check our website for new bibliographic resources posted since this one was published.

The Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights created this bibliography to provide a guide to the academic literature using the theoretical framework of Feminist Political Ecology (FPE).

FPE is devoted to “understanding and addressing the dynamics of gender in relation to the natural environment and in the context of natural resource-based livelihoods” (Elmhirst 2015). It explores the “gender dimensions of key questions around the politics of environmental degradation and conservation, the neoliberalization of nature and ongoing rounds of accumulation, enclosure and dispossession associated with each of these” (Elmhirst 2015). As such, it is an approach to the natural environment that is centrally concerned with power relations, including, especially, gendered power relations.

This bibliography has three sections. The first contains the literature that introduces the FPE approach, defines it, and explores what the framework has to offer. The second contains the studies that have deployed an FPE approach in order to study a particular place, resource or dynamic. These case studies range from women’s participation in Malawi’s water governance, to women’s experiences of small-scale solar energy projects in the USA and Mexico, to the relationship between women’s roles and attitudes towards tigers and their reintroduction in Rajasthan, India, and cover many more diverse places and practices as well. The third section contains a sample of the literature that does not explicitly define itself as FPE, but which is similarly concerned with the gender dimensions of questions about the politics of humanity’s relationship with nature. This literature in this third section explores one of the aspects of an FPE approach not always privileged in the case studies: a concern with how economies and societies might be “structured differently to prioritize equity, ecological and political sustainability, and interspecies or ecosystemic well-being” (Perkins 2021). This third section can thus be thought of as more focused on solutions, *what could be*, in contrast to the second section’s focus on offering fine-grained analyses of the gendered dimensions of the problem, the *what is*.

The Consortium has created a series of bibliographic resources devoted to feminist approaches climate and environment issues. In addition to this one, others include “The Climate Crisis: Gendered Impacts, Women’s Agency, and Feminist Analyses,” “Feminist Engagements with Green New Deals,” “Food Security, Gender and the Climate Crisis,” “Masculinities, the Environment, and Technological ‘Solutions’ to the Climate Crisis,” Migration, Gender and the Climate Crisis,” “Ecofeminism” and “Environmental Disasters: Gendered Impacts and Responses.” There is some overlap between this bibliography, especially the third section, and some of the others listed here, given the shared concerns many of these fields have with how societies and economies could be organized differently in order to address ecological crises.

Consortium interns Josie Abugov, Lauren Nishimuta and Isabelle Scarborough undertook the principal research for this bibliography, with additional contributions from Consortium staff members. Entries include citations and, insofar as possible, abstracts or summaries. If you are familiar with resources that you think should be included in the next draft of this bibliography and/or in the Consortium’s Research Hub, please send us the citation, and, if possible, the PDF. Resources can be submitted through our website at: <http://genderandsecurity.org/projects-resources/bibliographic-resources>.

*This bibliography was created by the Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights, as part of our **Feminist Roadmap for Sustainable Peace and Planet (FRSPP)** project. The FRSPP focuses on the transnational economic actors and processes that tend to deepen the inequalities that underlie armed conflicts and to undermine the prospects for peace that is both politically and environmentally sustainable. Its goal is to provide: forward-looking expert knowledge of those processes; analyses of their impacts on gender relations and other structural inequalities underlying armed conflicts; and recommendations for how to engage and modify those processes to be more supportive of the societal transformations critical to building gender-equitable, sustainable peace. Topics addressed in the FRSPP include, inter alia: the economic recovery policy prescriptions of international financial institutions; extractive industries and natural resource policy; land rights, large scale land acquisition and land grabbing; infrastructure reconstruction; and climate disruption.*

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I. Feminist Political Ecology: Defining the Approach

Bauhardt, Christine. 2013. "Rethinking Gender and Nature from a Material(ist) Perspective: Feminist Economics, Queer Ecologies and Resource Politics." *European Journal of Women's Studies* 20 (4): 361–75.

Abstract:

After the cultural turn, it has become necessary to reconsider society's relations to nature. This article provides a theoretically sound basis for feminist interventions in global environmental policies drawing on feminist economics and queer ecologies to theorize material(ist) perspectives on gender and nature. This is the starting point for rethinking social and gender relations to nature from the resource politics approach. Beyond the feminization of environmental responsibility this approach aims at an understanding of human life embedded in material and discursive processes – without putting the potential (re)productivity of the female body on the ideological pedestal of heterosexual maternity. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: ecological crisis; environmental politics; gender and sustainability; naturecultures; social relations to nature

Elmhirst, Rebecca. 2011. "Introducing New Feminist Political Ecologies." *Geoforum* 42 (2): 129-32.

Abstract:

Political Ecology is firmly established as an important area of enquiry within Geography that attends to many of the most important questions of our age, including the politics of environmental degradation and conservation, the neoliberalisation of nature and ongoing rounds of accumulation, enclosure and dispossession, focusing on access and control of resources, and environmental struggles around knowledge and power, justice and governance. This short introductory paper considers how feminists working in this field of enquiry consider the gender dimension to such issues, and how political ecologies might intersect with a feminist objectives, strategies and practices: a focus for early iterations of a promising sub-field, labelled Feminist Political Ecology. It considers a number of epistemological, political and practical challenges that together may account for the relatively limited number of works that self-identify as feminist political ecology. Whilst this has made it difficult for Feminist Political Ecology to gain purchase as a sub-field within the political ecology cannon, this introductory piece highlights fruitful new ways that developments in feminist thinking enrich work in this field, evident in a flowering of recent publications. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: feminist political ecology; political ecology; gender; subjectivity; scale; embodiment

Elmhirst, Rebecca. 2015. "Feminist Political Ecology." In *The Routledge Handbook of Gender and Development*, 82–90. New York: Routledge.

Abstract:

Feminist political ecology has established itself as an influential subfield within gender and development studies and, from this, shares a broad commitment to understanding and addressing the dynamics of gender in relation to the natural environment and in the context of natural resource-based livelihoods. Feminist political ecology (FPE) offers an explicit emphasis on power and politics at different scales, directing attention towards the gender dimensions of key questions around the politics of environmental degradation and conservation, the neoliberal-ization of nature and ongoing rounds of accumulation, enclosure and dispossession associated with each of these. Its genealogy owes much to the wider field of political ecology, which seeks to understand 'the complex relations between nature and society through a careful analysis of . . . access and control over resources and their implications for environmental health and sustainable livelihoods' and explaining 'environmental conflict especially in terms of struggles over 'knowledge, power and practice' and 'politics, justice and governance' (Watts 2000: 257). For feminists working in political ecology, a key question has always been to ask in what sense is there a gender dimension to such struggles, and how might these intersect with feminist objectives, strategies and practices? (*Abstract from Taylor & Francis*)

Resurrección, Bernadette P. 2017. "Gender and Environment from 'Women, Environment, and Development' to Feminist Political Ecology." In *Routledge Handbook of Gender and Environment*, edited by Sherilyn MacGregor, 71-85. Abingdon: Routledge.

No abstract available.

Summary:

"This chapter provides an overview of gender, environment, and development scholarship that explains how early ideas and debates that have shaped subsequent work. My aim is to demonstrate how this field has evolved over time and how it has now come to understand two of the most pressing challenges of this century: climate change and disaster risk. While there remains a number of different approaches to studying gender-environment connections, in the discussion that follows I focus on feminist political ecology (FPE). FPE has evolved as a loose platform of ideas that seeks to theorize differentiated forms of power and resource access primarily but not exclusively in developing country contexts. FPE grew out of a desire to foreground the political aspects of earlier frameworks, as well as to analyze the growing neoliberalization of nature in capitalist development processes. It draws on feminist poststructuralist theory in order to criticize the domination of techno-scientific solutions to environmental change that sidestep more holistic and grounded approaches. I argue that at a time when there is a dire need to address the exigent features of climate change and disaster policy discourses, FPE offers valuable insights into human-nature relations that can contribute to more grounded analyses and better solutions. Understanding how women and men, as embodied and emotional beings, have complex and shifting relationships to the natural

world that are embedded in place and shaped by intersections of gender, race, class, caste, culture, age (and so on) is central to the search for environmental and social justice. An FPE lens provides tools for envisioning transformative changes that are much needed in these troubling times” (Resurrección 2017, 71).

Rocheleau, Dianne E. 2008. “Political Ecology in the Key of Policy: From Chains of Explanation to Webs of Relation.” *Geoforum* 39 (2): 716-27.

Abstract:

Political ecology (PE) is rooted in a combination of critical perspectives and the hard won insights distilled from field work. The theoretical base of political ecology was joined, by Piers Blaikie and others, to an unflinching commitment to empirical observation of biophysical and socio-economic phenomena in place. To this already ambitious mix was added a practical intent to contribute to material as well as social change: a practical political ecology of alternative development ran beneath the surface of much of this work. For many this led to serious encounters with policy and the machinery of policy research institutions. While seemingly contradictory with the critical tenets of political ecology, Blaikie’s pursuit of this pathway led beyond the ivory tower to Political Ecology in the Key of Policy, initially to inform national and international policy and eventually expanding – through the work of second-generation PE – to address internal policy in social movements and alternative development networks. Among recent variations on political ecology that have built partly on the work of Blaikie, Feminist Political Ecology (FPE) expands PE to address women as a group, and gender as a category. FPE and post-structural PE are based on multiple actors with complex and overlapping identities, affinities and interests. An emergent wave of political ecology joins FPE, post-structural theory, and complexity science, to address theory, policy and practice in alternatives to sustainable development. It combines a radical empiricism and situated science, with feminist post-structural theories of multiple identity and “location”, and alternative development paradigms. This approach honors the legacy of Piers Blaikie and other PE founders yet incorporates the insights and political projects of feminism, post-structural critique and autonomous or alternative development movements. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: Blaikie; political ecology; hybrid ecologies; feminist; post-structural; policy; development

Rocheleau, Dianne E., Barbara P. Thomas-Slayter, and Esther Wangari. 1996. “Gender and Environment: A Feminist Political Ecology Perspective” in Rocheleau, Dianne E., Barbara P. Thomas-Slayter, and Esther Wangari, eds. 1996. *Feminist Political Ecology: Global Issues and Local Experiences*. New York: Routledge.

No abstract available.

Summary:

Feminist political ecology is a feminist approach to political ecology, where gender becomes a main category analysis in relation to understanding how decision-making practices and socio-political forces influence environmental laws and issues, as well as access to and control over resources. This chapter discusses the relationship between gender, environment, and development, arguing that men and women have different environmental concerns and experience environmental issues differently because of gender roles. (*Summary from Virginia Tech Library*)

Rocheleau, Dianne, and Padini Nirmal. 2015. "Feminist Political Ecologies: Grounded, Networked and Rooted on Earth." In *Oxford Handbook of Transnational Feminist Movements*, edited by Rawwida Baksh and Wendy Harcourt, 793–814. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Abstract:

This chapter examines how feminist political ecology (FPE) emerged as a feminist critique of sustainable development and a poststructural feminist critique and expansion of political ecology. It looks at how FPE brought together intellectual and political conversations among feminist scholars/practitioners working in geography, anthropology, women's/gender studies, critical development studies, environmental science/studies, environmental justice, and agrarian studies. The chapter traces early work that looked at the gendered nature of environmental knowledges, access to/control over resources, spaces/places, organizations, and social movements and gendered authority in all of them. It shows how in the 1990s FPE engaged in poststructural/postcolonial/decolonial turns in theory, politics, and social movements. The chapter discusses how FPE scholars have enriched analyses of the material world and everyday life through place-based thinking/research/writing and practice. (*Abstract from Oxford Handbooks Online*)

Keywords: decolonial; feminist; political ecology; sustainable development; social movements

Sultana, Farhana. 2017. "Emotional Political Ecology." In *The International Handbook of Political Ecology*, edited by Raymond L. Bryant, 633-45. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing.

No abstract available.

Summary:

This chapter develops an emotional political ecology approach by integrating scholarship in feminist political ecology, resources management and emotional geographies. Emotions matter in resource struggles. They influence outcomes of practices and processes of resource access, use and control while shaping how resources-related interactions are actually experienced in everyday lives. I demonstrate the importance of heeding the various emotions and meanings attached to resource access, use and conflict in order to better elucidate the emotionality thereby engaged in everyday struggles. Through a case study of a water crisis, the chapter draws attention to the emotional

geographies of water that are important in explaining the ways that feeling subjects relate to water and how water mediates broader social relations. Conflicts over resources are thus as much about embodied emotions, feelings and lived experiences as they are about property rights and entitlements, long the focus in political ecology. Not only does such an approach lead to greater nuance in understanding resources struggles and politics; it also rejects the idea that ‘real’ scholarship is about ‘rational’ social interactions over resources that leaves emotive realities about how resources are accessed, used and fought over firmly to one side. Indeed, (feminist) political ecology will be immeasurably strengthened when often abstract articulations of ‘resource struggles’ and ‘resource conflicts’ are grounded in embodied emotional geographies of places, peoples and resources, enabling enhanced comprehension of how resources and emotions intermingle in everyday resource management practices. I believe that more comprehensive and productive analyses are possible that can greatly expand current debates to better explain why and how specific nature–society relations play out the way they do. An emotional political ecology approach thus elucidates how emotions matter in nature–society relations, and can thus greatly enhance future political ecology scholarship. (*Summary from ElgarOnline*)

Sundberg, Juanita. 2017. “Feminist Political Ecology.” In *International Encyclopedia of Geography: People, the Earth, Environment and Technology*, edited by Douglas Richardson, Noel Castree, Michael F. Goodchild, Audrey Kobayashi, Weidong Liu, and Richard A. Martson. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley-Blackwell.

Abstract:

Feminist political ecology is a subfield that brings feminist theory, objectives, and practices to political ecology, which is an analytical framework based on the assumption that ecological issues must be understood and analyzed in relation to political economy (and vice versa). Feminist political ecologists hold that gender is a crucial variable – in relation to class, race, and other relevant dimensions of political ecological life – in constituting access to, control over, and knowledge of natural resources. In addition, research in feminist political ecology demonstrates how social identities are constituted in and through relations with nature and everyday material practices. (*Abstract from Wiley Online Library*)

II. Feminist Political Ecology: Case Studies Adopting the FPE Approach

Abbruzzese, Teresa V., and Gerda R. Wekerle. 2011. “Gendered Spaces of Activism in Exurbia: Politicizing an Ethic of Care from the Household to the Region.” *Frontiers: A Journal of Women Studies* 32 (2): 140–69.

No abstract available.

Summary:

This paper analyzes the convergence of women, environment, and place through a case study of women’s engagement in an antispawl campaign that resisted dominant models of growth and development. We examine the ways in which community-based women extended concerns for the well-being of their families and locality to the environment of the region. They worked with environmental activists to formulate a vision for the region’s ecosystem health that culminated in protective legislation. Recent feminist and political ecology scholarship offers theoretical frameworks and empirical documentation of women’s engagement in environmental struggles worldwide.¹ Feminist scholarship highlights the critical convergence of women, environment, and place, drawing attention to the ethics of care and social responsibility.² Connecting debates on an ethic of care to feminist political ecology raises critical questions regarding the relationship of gender and the environment as the extension of the body, the household, and the community. *(Summary from original source)*

Adams, Ellis Adjei, Luke Juran, and Idowu Ajibade. 2018. “‘Spaces of Exclusion’ in Community Water Governance: A Feminist Political Ecology of Gender and Participation in Malawi’s Urban Water User Associations.” *Geoforum* 95: 133-42.

Abstract:

Much of the literature on gender dimensions of community-based water governance focuses on irrigation systems in rural areas. Largely overlooked is how gender dynamics influence participation in community-based urban water governance systems. To address this gap, we use insights from Feminist Political Ecology (FPE) to examine whether and how community-based governance of drinking water in an urban context leads to (in) equitable gender participation and decision making. Using household surveys (n = 415), key informant interviews (n = 19), focus-group discussions (n = 14), we explore gender dynamics and power relations underpinning participation, decision making processes, and employment and benefit sharing arrangements among Water User Associations (WUAs) in the urban informal settlements of Lilongwe, Malawi. We find that WUAs do not guarantee equitable gender participation. Rather, inequitable participation is simply reified through: (1) gendered representation in WUA structures; (2) socio-cultural practices and women’s self-exclusion; and (3) community micro-politics and power relations. Our findings contradict the notion that community-based governance of water leads to equitable participation and empowerment of women. The policy implications are that without systematic efforts to incorporate women’s needs, interests, and voices, so-

called participatory approaches to water governance will only serve to suppress women's agency and reinforce existing gender-based inequalities. Future work will explore the pathways to women's leadership in the WUAs and interrogate how women on the board and executive committees navigate their way up the hierarchy, their experiences in a male-dominated water governance scheme and their recommendations for how WUAs can improve women's participation. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: feminist political ecology; water user associations; gender; participation; urban water governance; Malawi

Alarcón, Jozelin María Soto, Diana Xóchitl González Gómez, Eduardo Rodríguez Juárez, and Angélica María Vázquez Rojas. 2020. "Feminist Political Ecology and Rural Women-Led Cooperatives in Hidalgo, Mexico." *Textual* 75: 131-55.

Abstract:

This study analyzes through feminist political ecology approach the gender strategies enacted by two peasant and indigenous rural women-led cooperatives in Hidalgo Mexico, to access and manage natural resources intersected by ethnicity and training. With a long-term longitudinal study, the interdependence between cooperative organization and climate change processes are explored. Time poverty, gender restriction for rural women, collective strategies to create productive autonomous space and identify stakeholders' co-responsibility, are discussed. The cooperatives efforts in climate change processes in critical environments are highlighted by the approach. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: gender; environmental preservation; time poverty

Alarcón, Jozelin María Soto, Diana Xóchitl González Gómez, Eduardo Rodríguez Juárez, and Angélica María Vázquez Rojas. 2020. "La ecología política feminista y cooperativas dirigidas por mujeres rurales en Hidalgo, México." *Textual* 75: 131-55.

Resumen:

El artículo analiza desde la ecología política feminista las estrategias de género implementadas por dos cooperativas dirigidas por mujeres campesinas e indígenas en Hidalgo, México, para acceder y controlar recursos naturales, intersectados por la etnia y la capacitación. Mediante un estudio longitudinal de largo plazo, se explora la interdependencia entre la organización cooperativa y los procesos de cambio ambiental encabezados por las socias. Se discute el tiempo de pobreza, las restricciones de género para mujeres rurales, las estrategias colectivas para construir espacios autónomos de producción e identifica la corresponsabilidad de actores involucrados. El enfoque destaca el papel de las cooperativas en procesos de cambio ecológico en entornos ambientales críticos. (*Resumen extraído de la fuente original*)

Palabras claves: Género; conservación ambiental; tiempo de pobreza

Allen, Irma Kinga. 2020. "Thinking with a Feminist Political Ecology of Air-and-Breathing Bodies." *Body & Society* 26 (2): 79-105.

Abstract:

Social theory has paid little attention to air, despite its centrality to bodily existence and air pollution being named the world's biggest public health crisis. Where attention to air is found, the body is largely absent. On the other hand, conceptualizing the body without life-sustaining breath fails to highlight breathing as the ongoing metabolic bodily act in which the materiality of human and more-than-human intermingle and transmute one another. Political ecology studies how unequal power structures and knowledge production reproduce human–environment relations, including a nascent focus on the body and air – but as separate issues. This article argues that a political ecology of air would productively fuse with a political ecology of the body to bring the visceral realm into intersectional analysis of air's contemporary materialities. A feminist political ecology situates explicitly air-and-breathing-bodies, their intimately posthuman, relational, elemental and corpomaterial intra-action, at the heart of such analysis. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: air; breath; breathing body; embodiment; feminist political ecology; posthuman

Bauhardt, Christine, and Wendy Harcourt, eds. 2019. *Feminist Political Ecology and the Economics of Care: In Search of Economic Alternatives*. New York: Routledge.

No abstract available.

Summary:

This book envisages a different form of our economies where care work and care-full relationships are central to social and cultural life. It sets out a feminist vision of a caring economy and asks what needs to change economically and ecologically in our conceptual approaches and our daily lives as we learn to care for each other and non-human others.

Bringing together authors from 11 countries (also representing institutions from 8 countries), this edited collection sets out the challenges for gender aware economies based on an ethics of care for people and the environment in an original and engaging way. The book aims to break down the assumed inseparability of economic growth and social prosperity, and natural resource exploitation, while not romanticizing social-material relations to nature. The authors explore diverse understandings of care through a range of analytical approaches, contexts and case studies and pays particular attention to the complicated nexus between re/productivity, nature, womanhood and care. It includes strong contributions on community economies, everyday practices of care, the politics of place and care of non-human others, as well as an engagement on concepts such as wealth, sustainability, food sovereignty, body politics, naturecultures and technoscience.

Feminist Political Ecology and the Economics of Care is aimed at all those interested in what feminist theory and practice brings to today's major political economic and environmental debates around sustainability, alternatives to economic development and gender power relations. *(Summary from Routledge)*

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4. Environmental Feminisms: A Story of Different Encounters – Karijn van den Berg
5. Climate Change, Natural Disasters and the Spillover Effects of Unpaid Care: The Case of Super-typhoon Haiyan – Maria S. Floro and Georgia Poyatzis
6. Care-full Community Economies – Kelly Dombroski, Stephen Healy and Katharine McKinnon
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8. Diverse Ethics for Diverse Economies: Considering the Ethics of Embodiment, Difference and Inter-corporeality at Kufunda – Pamela Richardson-Ngwenya and Andrea J. Nightingale
9. Striving Towards What We Do Not Know Yet: Living Feminist Political Ecology in Toronto's Food Network – Carla Wember
10. "The Garden has Improved My Life": Agency and Food Sovereignty of Women in Urban Agriculture in Nairobi – Joyce-Ann Syhre and Meike Brückner
11. Transnational Reconfigurations of Re/Production and the Female Body: Bioeconomics, Motherhoods and the Case of Surrogacy in India – Christa Wichterich
12. Menstrual Politics in Argentina and Diverse Assemblages of Care – Jacqueline Gaybor
13. Bodies, Aspirations and the Politics of Place: Learning from the Women Brickmakers of La Ladrillera – Azucena Gollaz Morán
14. Towards an Urban Agenda from a Feminist Political Ecology and Care Perspective – Ana Agostino

Bavington, Dean, Brenda Grzetic, and Barbara Neis. 2004. "The Feminist Political Ecology of Fishing Down: Reflections from Newfoundland and Labrador." *Studies in Political Economy* 73 (1): 159–82.

No abstract available.

Summary:

"Often ecological science universalizes the experiences of women and men and promotes a highly simplified view of social reality and political economy that makes human activities appear simple and amenable to managerial control. If biologically sustainable and socially just arrangements in the fishery are to be achieved, we believe that the complex ideas developing in the science of ecology need to be balanced by sufficiently nuanced insights from political ecology and feminist political ecology that present an equally complex picture of social relations. As the case of fishing down in Newfoundland and Labrador fisheries shows, gender, race, and class relations characterize fisheries policies and fisheries science at both ideological and material levels. Women in fishery-

dependent communities, including those who fish, have been marginal and invisible, struggling for some degree of influence over policy and the nature and dynamics of human interactions with each other and marine ecosystems. The implications of their exclusion are wide ranging and include gendered social, economic, and health effects associated with fishing down, as well as the loss of insight into creative opportunities for ecosystem recovery and protection.” (Bavington et al. 2004, 177).

Keywords: women; social conditions; fisheries management

Behzadi, Negar Elodie. 2019. “Women Miners’ Exclusion and Muslim Masculinities in Tajikistan: A Feminist Political Ecology of Honor and Shame.” *Geoforum* 100: 144-52.

Abstract:

This article explores the gendered process that leads to women informal miners’ restricted access to natural resources, their exclusion and their stigmatization in one village in the Muslim post-Soviet space. Drawing on eight months of ethnographic work in the village of Kante in Northern Tajikistan, this article seeks to understand how and why this process is mediated through notions of honor and shame traditionally seen as anchored in Muslim religion. A focus on changing masculinities and their relationship with women miners’ exclusion in this extractive landscape where informal coal mining developed alongside male migration and the setting up of a Sino-Tajik coal mine after the fall of the Soviet Union, allows us to develop a feminist political ecology of honor and shame. Here, I reveal how these cultural notions are mobilized in the wake of embodied and emotional work and resource struggles and the gendered impacts of broader politico-ecological changes. I particularly link women miners’ exclusion and its mediation through notions of honor and shame to men’s loss of sense of self since the fall of the Soviet Union and the reconfiguration of masculinities with new work and resource struggles. By doing so, this article challenges the idea of Muslim men as fixed into codes of honor and patriarchy anchored in religion. Instead, it develops a re-theorization of Muslim masculinities which highlights instances where men oppress women at the same time as it challenges culturalist readings of gender and Muslimness that overemphasize culture/religion to the detriment of the economic/ecological. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: Muslim masculinities; honor-and-shame; feminist political ecology; emotions; mining; resource; extraction; women miners; Post-Soviet Central Asia

Brennan, Teresa. 1997. “Economy for the Earth: The Labour Theory of Value without the Subject/Object Distinction.” *Ecological Economics: The Transdisciplinary Journal of the International Society for Ecological Economics*, 20 (2): 175–85.

Abstract:

This is a theoretical paper which applies feminist and ecological feminist critiques of the subject/object distinction in philosophy to Marx's labour theory of value. It argues that much of the use of Marx's political economy has been undermined by the centrality of the

subject/object distinction in his theory. His deployment of this distinction led him to an exclusive emphasis on subjective human labour-power as the key factor in profit. The main part of the paper reworks Marx's value-theory without the subject/object distinction. Used this way, the paper argues, Marx's value theory becomes a theory of time and speed, in which nature overall is the source of value, and the time of natural reproduction is disregarded in the interests of profit. The paper contends that this reworking of the labour theory of value extends its explanatory force. (*Abstract from original source*)

Buechler, Stephanie, and Anne-Marie S. Hanson, eds. 2015. *A Political Ecology of Women, Water and Global Environmental Change*. Abingdon: Routledge.

No abstract available.

Summary:

This edited volume explores how a feminist political ecology framework can bring fresh insights to the study of rural and urban livelihoods dependent on vulnerable rivers, lakes, watersheds, wetlands and coastal environments. Bringing together political ecologists and feminist scholars from multiple disciplines, the book develops solution-oriented advances to theory, policy and planning to tackle the complexity of these global environmental changes. Using applied research on the contemporary management of groundwater, springs, rivers, lakes, watersheds and coastal wetlands in Central and South Asia, Northern, Central and Southern Africa, and South and North America, the authors draw on a variety of methodological perspectives and new theoretical approaches to demonstrate the importance of considering multiple layers of social difference as produced by and central to the effective governance and local management of water resources. This unique collection employs a unifying feminist political ecology framework that emphasizes the ways that gender interacts with other social and geographical locations of water resource users. In doing so, the book further questions the normative gender discourses that underlie policies and practices surrounding rural and urban water management and climate change, water pollution, large-scale development and dams, water for crop and livestock production and processing, resource knowledge and expertise, and critical livelihood studies. This book will be of interest to students and scholars of environmental studies, development studies, feminist and environmental geography, anthropology, sociology, environmental philosophy, public policy, planning, media studies, Latin American and other area studies, as well as women's and gender studies. (*Summary from ResearchGate*)

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Buechler, Stephanie, Verónica Vázquez-García, Karina Guadalupe Martínez-Molina, and Dulce María Sosa-Capistrán. 2020. “Patriarchy and (Electric) Power? A Feminist Political Ecology of Solar Energy Use in Mexico and the United States.” *Energy Research & Social Science* 70: 1-10.

Abstract:

This study combines the use of feminist political ecology and a water-energy-food nexus lens to analyze gender, age and social class in women’s experiences with small-scale solar energy projects in urban and rural Arizona, USA and Zacatecas, Mexico. Unlike fossil fuels, renewable energy lends itself to more decentralized forms of production, offering an opportunity for individuals and communities (rather than corporations) to shape a more sustainable energy landscape. Understanding women’s roles and needs related to small-scale solar energy projects is essential; women remain the most important decision-makers and laborers for household and small-scale livelihood-related energy use. The study focused on the roles of women community leaders and male self-taught innovators in small-scale solar energy technology training, uptake and dissemination. It also analyzed barriers for elderly and low-income women to access solar energy. Most of the solar energy was related to water use for household chores or for irrigation of urban

or rural agriculture. Some projects assisted women in meeting their household and livelihood needs in multiple ways and were part of broader household and community-level sustainability initiatives. The policy and institutional context in which the small-scale projects were inserted shaped women's access to training and technologies. Some projects and programs missed the very populations they were intended to serve due to funding politicization. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: feminist political ecology; WEF nexus; solar energy; women; Arizona; Zacatecas

Carey, Mark, M. Jackson, Alessandro Antonello, and Jaclyn Rushing. 2016. "Glaciers, Gender, and Science: A Feminist Glaciology Framework for Global Environmental Change Research." *Progress in Human Geography* 40 (6): 770-93.

Abstract:

Glaciers are key icons of climate change and global environmental change. However, the relationships among gender, science, and glaciers – particularly related to epistemological questions about the production of glaciological knowledge – remain understudied. This paper thus proposes a feminist glaciology framework with four key components: 1) knowledge producers; (2) gendered science and knowledge; (3) systems of scientific domination; and (4) alternative representations of glaciers. Merging feminist postcolonial science studies and feminist political ecology, the feminist glaciology framework generates robust analysis of gender, power, and epistemologies in dynamic social-ecological systems, thereby leading to more just and equitable science and human-ice interactions. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: feminist glaciology; feminist political ecology; feminist postcolonial science studies; folk glaciology; glacier impacts; glaciers and society

Clement, Floriane, Wendy Jane Harcourt, Deepa Joshi, and Chizu Sato. 2019. "Feminist Political Ecologies of the Commons and Commoning." *International Journal of the Commons* 13 (1): 1–15.

No abstract available.

Summary:

"A key contemporary multi-scalar collective action issue is that of climate change. Much of the discourse on collective action in relation to climate happens without much attention to the consensualisation and de-politicisation of climate change (Swyngedouw 2011). FPE helps draw focus to the centrality of the gender dimension of power, difference and divide in climate change and environmental discourses, notably in arenas beyond the community (see Shrestha et al. 2019) It is important to note that FPE scholarship does not see gender as the 'end point of critique and analysis. (...) People are seen as inhabiting multiple and fragmented identities, in which gender is but one axis of difference' (Elmhirst 2011, 130–131). To that extent, gender is 'the process through which differences based on presumed biological sex are defined, imagined, and become

significant in specific contexts [and is] constantly (re)defined and contested' (Nightingale 2006, 171). The intersection of variables, termed 'intersectionality' is, 'an approach to gender that studies the interconnections amongst various dimensions of social relationship and subject formation' (Elmhirst 2015, 523). Another central concept in FPE is that of 'subjectivities', which refer to how one understands oneself in a social context activated by situated power relations. For FPE scholars, gender is not a fixed and stable identity, but rather a process through which subjectivities are constituted and performed through discourse and everyday practices (Butler 1997; Nightingale 2006).

Finally, FPE acknowledges that 'values do enter processes of scientific reasoning' (Łapniewska 2016, 143). This critique of what is presented as science, allows one to deconstruct how, for example, Ostrom segregated her experiences as a female scientist, so that her views on gender and science became disassociated from her scientific work. FPE scholars instead boldly position themselves politically and as feminists in their research, and this positioning is explicit in their writing and analysis (Harcourt and Nelson 2015). In this special issue, we seek to challenge hegemonic masculinist conceptions and practices of knowledge production through in-depth case studies that analyse the implementation of hydropower projects in India (Shrestha et al. 2019) to knowledge production in higher education international classrooms in the Global North (Harcourt 2019)" (Floriane 2019, 30).

Keywords: commoning; commons; feminist political ecology; gender; intersectionality; multiscalar; power; subjectivities

Cole, Stroma. 2017. "Water Worries: An Intersectional Feminist Political Ecology of Tourism and Water in Labuan Bajo, Indonesia." *Annals of Tourism Research* 67: 14-24.

Abstract:

Framed in feminist political ecology, this paper presents an intersectional analysis of the gender-water-tourism nexus. Based in an emergent tourism destination, Labuan Bajo, Indonesia, it goes beyond an analysis of how women bear the brunt of burdens related to water scarcity, and examines which women and why and how it affects their daily lives. Based on ethnographic research and speaking to over 100 respondents, the analysis unpicks how patriarchal cultural norms, ethnicity, socio-economic status, life-stage and proximity to water sources are intertwined to (re)produce gendered power relations. While there is heterogeneity of lived experiences, in the most part tourism is out competing locals for access to water leading to women suffering in multiple ways.

(Abstract from original source)

Keywords: gender; water; Indonesia; intersectionality; patriarchy

Doshi, Sapana. 2017. "Embodied Urban Political Ecology: Five Propositions." *Area* 49 (1): 125-8.

Abstract:

This commentary makes a case for a more rigorous treatment of the body as a material and political site within the sub-field of urban political ecology. I propose an embodied urban political ecology grounded in a feminist, anti-racist and postcolonial approach consisting of five orienting propositions. They include attention to metabolism, social reproduction, intersectionality and articulation, emotion and affect, and political subjectivity. Although applicable to political ecology broadly, I focus on the urban because of how often the body is mobilised in conceptualisations of cities and infrastructure despite the fact that material embodiment remains under-studied and disparately theorised in the subfield. I suggest that theoretical and empirical attention to embodiment in these five key arenas can deepen understandings of the terrain of environmental politics and potential transformation within the subfield of urban political ecology. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: intersectionality; social reproduction; postcolonial urbanism; feminist political ecology; embodiment; metabolism

Doubleday, Kalli F. 2020. “Tigers and ‘Good Indian Wives’: Feminist Political Ecology Exposing the Gender-Based Violence of Human-Wildlife Conflict in Rajasthan, India.” *Annals of the American Association of Geographers* 110 (5): 1-19.

No abstract available.

Summary:

This qualitative study, based on fifty-two focus groups, interviews, and participant observation within a 10-km buffer around Sariska Tiger Reserve in Rajasthan, India, builds on Monica Ogra’s foundational work bringing together feminist political ecology and human–wildlife conflict studies. Specifically, it exposes gender-based violence as a hidden cost of the socioenvironmental network of the tiger reserve landscape. This study asks these questions: How do gendered geographies in and around a protected area influence tiger reintroduction, and how do tiger reintroductions influence gendered geographies? What is the nature of the relationships between women’s economic and gender roles and attitudes toward tigers (original and reintroduced), and what are the main factors influencing this relationship? This research finds that (1) gender-based violence is a hidden cost of women working in and around Sariska and the reintroduced tigers, a hidden cost of human–wildlife conflict otherwise unnoted in the literature, (2) this hidden cost is not solely the product of human–wildlife encounters but in large part a consequence of the highly patriarchal society that dictates gendered human–environmental relations. The results and presented framework seek to inform developing debates and theory around just conservation, gender-based violence in relation to environmental change, human dimensions of apex predator conservation, and sustainable rural livelihoods in and adjacent to protected areas. (*Summary from original source*)

Keywords: conservation; feminist political ecology; gender-based violence; well-being

Elmhirst, Rebecca. 2018. “Understories of the Political Forest: A Mobile Feminist Political Ecology?: Commentary on Nancy L. Peluso’s ‘The Remittance Forest: Turning

Mobile Labour into Agrarian Capital’.” *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* 39 (1): 41-4.

No abstract available.

Summary:

“In this important article, Nancy Peluso revisits the montane forests of Java to examine the effects of women’s transnational labour migration and remittance practices, and in so doing, rethinks the ‘political forest’, a concept she crafted in collaboration with Peter Vandergeest (Peluso & Vandergeest, 2001). The ‘political forest’ continues to be an important theme in studies of enclosure and resource access in Southeast Asia, representing a territorialized constellation of power constituted by ideas, practices and institutions that seek to regulate peoples’ access to resources, providing recognition and legitimacy to some, whilst excluding and criminalizing others (Peluso & Vandergeest, 2001; Elmhirst, 2011). The concept was developed in part through Peluso’s ethnographic work in the late 1980s in forest villages whose residents lived and cultivated land adjacent to or enclaved within the political forest— teak and non-teak forest areas under the control of the state (Peluso, 1992; Peluso et al., 2010). Thirty years on, the relationships between forest workers, the forest landscape and the State Forestry Corporation have been radically transformed through the transnational labour migration of women and girls, and the effects of remittances saved from their paid domestic work in Hong Kong and elsewhere. Peluso describes the unexpectedly large and fancy houses built on land ‘borrowed’ from the state, listening in on cell phone calls from returning women waiting at the international airport, and livelihoods now based somewhat surprisingly on smallscale but commercial dairy farming: tell-tale signs that this is an emblematic remittance landscape (McKay, 2005), or more precisely, a ‘remittance forest’. Mobile labour and money has enabled a shift in the room for manoeuvre accorded to low paid forest workers whose livelihoods hitherto depended on being granted ‘privileged’ access to forest land and work opportunities. The politics and practices of enclosure and access are thus challenged and reworked by the possibilities arising through women’s mobile labour, their remittances and multi-local family livelihoods based on the managed cultivation of elephant grass below the pine trees of the state forest” (Elmhirst 2018, 41).

Elmhirst, Rebecca, Mia Siscawati, Bimbika Sijapati Basnett, and Dian Ekowati. 2017. “Gender and Generation in Engagements with Oil Palm in East Kalimantan, Indonesia: Insights from Feminist Political Ecology.” *The Journal of Peasant Studies* 44 (6): 1135-57.

Abstract:

Across many parts of Indonesia, investment in oil palm has brought accelerated forms of land acquisition and market engagement for communities, signaling far-reaching implications for equity and well-being of current and future generations. This paper uses a conjunctural feminist political ecology approach to explore gendered and generational engagements with oil palm in Indonesia. The paper compares four communities in East

Kalimantan that form part of an ongoing study of the gendered impacts of large-scale and independent smallholder investments in oil palm in the context of corporate zero deforestation commitments in West and East Kalimantan. We show how different pathways of engagement with oil palm – adverse or otherwise – reflect the interplay between modes of incorporation into oil palm systems with landscape history, gender, life stage and ethnic identity. Whilst our findings complicate singular ‘victim’ narratives, they also challenge the ‘cruel optimism’ that is accompanying the current oil palm boom. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: oil palm; gender; youth; Indonesia; forests; feminist political ecology

Fehr, Rachel, and William G. Moseley. 2019. “Gardening Matters: A Political Ecology of Female Horticulturists, Commercialization, Water Access, and Food Security in Botswana.” *African Geographical Review* 38 (1): 67-80.

Abstract:

The Government of Botswana and its partners have sought to address household food insecurity and poverty by experimenting with gardening initiatives of various sizes and commercial orientation. We use a multi-method approach, incorporating both econometric analysis and qualitative data, viewed through the theoretical lens of feminist political ecology, to determine how effective these women’s gardening initiatives are in addressing household food insecurity. We compare the relationship between commercial orientation and food security for women who rely on borehole water, tap water, and river water. We find that food security status improves with commercial orientation only when women are already experienced with the commercial market and/or when commercialization helps cover unavoidable water costs. When women have access to a reliable source of inexpensive water (as the river water users do), they can sustainably pursue subsistence-oriented horticulture and may in fact see greater food security benefits from consuming what they grow than from selling it. This study’s results call into question claims that commercialized horticulture will improve food security without first addressing the gendered dynamics of water access. (*Abstract from Taylor & Francis*)

Keywords: Botswana; commercial agriculture; feminist political ecology; food security; horticulture; water access

Gay-Antaki, Miriam. 2016. “‘Now We Have Equality’: A Feminist Political Ecology Analysis of Carbon Markets in Oaxaca, Mexico.” *Journal of Latin American Geography* 15 (3): 49-66.

Abstract:

Carbon projects follow a neoliberal logic that stresses that nature is best conserved via market mechanisms. Studies and experiences of the impacts of development projects on communities and feminist political ecologies suggest that women, the elderly, the young, the poor, and the indigenous often perceive projects differently, benefit and lose in different ways, or shape the projects on the ground to fit their needs. Carbon projects have differentiated impacts within a community especially on the poor, women, and

ecology; however, these differences do not tend to be the main focus of scholarship. The research presented here focuses on the effects of a wind project and a small scale reforestation project and the convergence of environment, gender and development as these are introduced into communities in Oaxaca, Mexico. This paper expands on carbon offset literature in Mexico by looking at the differential impacts of technologies on geographies and people with specific attention to gender. I find that there are important gendered differences between the wind and the forest projects, and suggest that a Feminist Political Ecology perspective is a necessary, though infrequently employed, lens through which to understand the impacts of carbon markets. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: carbon projects; feminist political ecology; Oaxaca

Gillespie, Josephine, and Nicola Perry. 2019. "Feminist Political Ecology and Legal Geography: A Case Study of the Tonle Sap Protected Wetlands of Cambodia." *EPA: Economy and Space* 51 (5): 1089-105.

Abstract:

Legal geography (LG) unravels the co-constitutive relationship between law, space and society. Much LG scholarship has focused on urban issues situated in the Global North, but there is an emerging scholarship that explicitly extends this effort to the Global South and to rural locations. For example, Gillespie's LG research in Southeast Asia exposes problems in governance institutions and decision-making processes that can unintentionally exacerbate existing socioeconomic disadvantage. The feminist political ecology (FPE) approach, as conceptualized by Rocheleau et al. and more recently expanded upon by Elmhirst provides a useful additional framework for considering the intersectionality of social and environmental factors which constitute identity, and the mutual dependency between identity and ecological processes. In this paper we argue that marrying an LG perspective with FPE results in a more nuanced understanding of complex legal–human–environment dynamics. Our focus on lore/law plus gendered identity as a lens for analysis blends an emergent LG literature with insights from FPE. This paper draws on research from a pilot project on the formal and informal regulatory mechanisms that enable and/or disable sustainable conservation in the protected wetlands of the Tonle Sap (lake) in central Cambodia. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: legal geography; feminist political ecology; intersectionality; wetlands; Cambodia

Gonda, Noémi. 2019. "Re-Politicizing the Gender and Climate Change Debate: The Potential of Feminist Political Ecology to Engage with Power in Action in Adaptation Policies and Projects in Nicaragua." *Geoforum* 106: 87-96.

Abstract:

The time of gender-blind climate change policies and projects has passed. However, while research is increasingly moving away from understanding the relationship between gender and climate change in a linear, technocratic, and instrumental way, gender and

climate change policy-makers and project practitioners are having difficulties operationalizing this progress. In the meantime, as climate change effects are increasingly felt worldwide, and because the policy context after the Paris Agreement (2015) is bringing new challenges for gender and equity concerns, (re-)politicizing the climate justice debate in a policy and project-relevant way is more crucial than ever. My aim in this article is to contribute to this endeavor by exploring how a feminist political ecology framework applied to a specific case study in Nicaragua—one of the countries most affected by climate change in the world—can generate new policy and project-relevant lessons and insights from the ground that can in turn strengthen the conceptual debate on gender and climate change adaptation. Based on ethnographic fieldwork carried out in 2013 and 2014, as well as eight years of professional experience as a development worker in Nicaragua, I discuss the workings of power in the feminist political ecology of climate change adaptation; in so doing I raise new questions that will, I hope, lead policy-makers and project practitioners to explore how adaptation processes could open up the conceptual possibility for emancipation, transformation, and new ways of living life in common. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: power; feminist political ecology; climate change adaptation; gender; Nicaragua

Harcourt, Wendy. 2019. “Feminist Political Ecology Practices of Worlding: Art, Commoning and the Politics of Hope in the Classroom.” *International Journal of the Commons* 13 (1): 153–74.

Abstract:

In the paper I argue that in a world where our lives are intricately interconnected and our environments are rapidly changing, commoning produces ecological imaginaries and understandings of places that could build a sense of global commons based on mutuality, reciprocity, and relationality. In exploring commoning in the international classroom, my paper contributes to ongoing dialogues on community economies and feminist political ecology in the Community Economies Research Network (CERN), and the newly formed EU project Well-being, Ecology, Gender and Community (WEGO). In the article I first set out how I use commoning in my teaching. In section two I present my methodology, followed by section three where I present the community economies research network. In section four I present a case study of how I employ the community economies iceberg diagram in my teaching process using drawing/ art-making to create an emergent commons-in-practice. In section five I discuss the productivity of bringing community economies and commoning to a broader feminist, ecological justice project followed by a conclusion. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: communing; community economics; feminist political ecology; gender; postdevelopment

Harcourt, Wendy, and Ingrid L. Nelson, eds. 2015. *Practicing Feminist Political Ecologies: Moving Beyond the “Green Economy.”* London: Zed Books.

No abstract available.

Summary:

Practicing Feminist Political Ecologies explores the latest thinking on feminist political ecology. Included is a collective critique of the “green economy,” an analysis of the post-Rio+20 UN conference debates, and a nuanced study of the impact that the current ecological and economic crisis will have on a diverse range of women and their communities. By including such well-known contributors as Dianne Rocheleau, Catherine Walsh, and Christa Wichterich, along with an upcoming generation of new activist scholars, it fills the gap in the literature on the relationship between the environment and gender. (*Summary from University of Chicago Press*)

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10. World-Wise Otherwise Stories for Our Endtimes: Conversations on Queer Ecologies – Wendy Harcourt, Sacha Knox and Tara Tabassi

Heynen, Nik. 2018. “Urban Political Ecology III: The Feminist and Queer Century.”
Progress in Human Geography 42 (3): 446-52.

Abstract:

Given the ongoing importance of nature in the city, better grappling with the gendering and queering of urban political ecology offers important insights that collectively provides important political possibilities. The cross-currents of feminist political ecology,

queer ecology, queer urbanism and more general contributions to feminist urban geography create critical opportunities to expand UPE's horizons toward more egalitarian and praxis-centered prospects. These intellectual threads in conversation with the broader Marxist roots of UPE, and other second-generation variants, including what I have previously called abolition ecology, combine to at once show the ongoing promises of heterodox UPE and at the same time contribute more broadly beyond the realm of UPE.

(Abstract from original source)

Keywords: feminist political ecology; feminist urban geography; queer ecology; queer urbanism; urban political ecology (UPE)

Indirastuti, Catharina, and Andi Misbahul Pratiwi. 2019. "When Wetlands Dry: Feminist Political Ecology Study on Peat Ecosystem Degradation in South and Central Kalimantan." *Jurnal Perempuan* 24 (4): 335-49.

Abstract:

Indonesia tropical peatlands area is 47 percent of out of the total global peatlands. But unfortunately, sustainable peatland governance has not been widely applied in the management of peatlands, instead of being home to biodiversity, peatlands in Indonesia have ended up dry, burning and turned into monoculture plantations. The problem of peat ecosystem degradation is the result of unsustainable - historical environmental governance politics. This study shows the political complexity of peatland governance and its impact on women with a feminist political ecology lens. This research was conducted in several villages in Central and South Kalimantan, the largest tropical peat areas in Indonesia. This study found that 1) Rural women were realized that there are problems with peatland governance, both practically and politically; 2) women and girls have multiple impacts from peat ecosystem degradation ie, women are deprived of living space, women find it difficult to get water and food sources, women take over the role of the head of the family because men migrate but are not always recognized as the head of the family, and women are impoverished because they lose their independence and must work as oil palm workers. This study uses a feminist political ecology study as an analytical tool to see the multi-layered oppression experienced by rural women due to peat ecosystem degradation. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: rural women; peatland village; peat ecosystem; feminist political ecology; resource governance

Abstrak:

Indonesia memiliki 47 persen lahan gambut tropis dari total lahan gambut dunia. Namun sayangnya tata kelola lahan gambut yang berkelanjutan belum banyak diterapkan dalam pemanfaatan lahan gambut, alih-alih menjadi rumah bagi keanekaragaman hayati, lahan gambut di Indonesia justru berakhir kering, terbakar, dan beralih menjadi perkebunan monokultur. Persoalan degradasi ekosistem gambut adalah akibat dari politik tata kelola lingkungan yang tidak berkelanjutan--yang menyejarah. Penelitian ini memperlihatkan kompleksitas politik tata kelola kawasan gambut dan dampaknya terhadap perempuan dengan lensa ekologi politik feminis. Penelitian ini dilakukan di beberapa desa di Kalimantan Tengah dan Selatan, kawasan gambut tropis terbesar di Indonesia. Penelitian

ini menemukan bahwa 1) Ada persoalan salah tata kelola lahan gambut yang disadari perempuan desa baik secara praktis maupun politis; 2) perempuan dan anak perempuan mendapatkan dampak berlapis dari degradasi ekosistem gambut yakni, perempuan tercerabut dari ruang hidup, perempuan sulit mendapatkan sumber air dan pangan, perempuan mengambil alih peran kepala keluarga karena laki-laki bermigrasi namun tidak selalu diakui perannya sebagai kepala keluarga, dan perempuan dimiskinkan karena kehilangan kemandiriannya dan harus bekerja sebagai buruh sawit. Penelitian ini menggunakan kajian ekologi politik feminis sebagai alat analisis untuk melihat ketertindasan berlapis yang dialami perempuan pedesaan akibat degradasi ekosistem gambut. (*Abstrak dari sumber asli*)

Kata kunci: perempuan desa; desa gambut; ekosistem gambut; ekologi politik feminis; tata kelola sumber daya

Jarosz, Lucy. 2011. "Nourishing Women: Toward a Feminist Political Ecology of Community Supported Agriculture in the United States." *Gender, Place and Culture* 18 (3): 307-26.

Abstract:

This article examines the motivations of women farmers actively involved in community supported agriculture. Drawing from interviews with farmers situated in a metropolitan region of the USA, it argues that these women's motivations are expressive of an ethics of care that defines their work as centered upon nourishing themselves and others. Women came to this work as a conscious choice to change their life-work. These choices are shaped by the urban context of their farming practices and also by their race and middle class status. These motivations and choices express a care ethics centered in self-care. Drawing from Foucault's ethics of self-care, these motivations express a liberatory transformation of self that is also radically responsible to others and expressive of a post-capitalist politics. These ethically informed agricultural practices correspond to the development of a post-capitalist politics that challenges neoliberal subject formation in food production and consumption. Feminist care ethics contributes to feminist political ecology by focusing upon the social relations of caring practice, and also revealing how self-care is ethically embodied and politically transformative in the case of middle class urban farmers active in community supported agriculture. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: political ecology; care ethics; sustainable agriculture

Jarosz, Lucy. 2011. "Las mujeres que alimentan: hacia una ecología política feminista de la agricultura sustentada por la comunidad en los Estados Unidos." *Gender, Place and Culture* 18 (3): 307-26.

Resumen:

Este artículo examina las motivaciones de las mujeres granjeras involucradas activamente en la agricultura sustentada por la comunidad. Basándome en entrevistas con granjeras situadas en una región metropolitana de los EE.UU., propongo que las motivaciones de estas mujeres son expresión de una ética del cuidado que define su trabajo como centrado

en alimentarse a sí mismas y a otros. Las mujeres llegaron a este trabajo como una elección conciente para cambiar su proyecto de vida. Estas elecciones están determinadas por el contexto urbano de las prácticas de su trabajo agrícola y también por su raza y su estatus de clase media. Estas motivaciones y elecciones expresan una ética del cuidado centrada en el cuidado propio. Basándose en la ética del cuidado propio de Foucault, estas motivaciones expresan una transformación liberadora de uno mismo que también es radicalmente responsable hacia los otros y expresiva de una política postcapitalista. Estas prácticas agrícolas éticamente informadas corresponden al desarrollo de una política postcapitalista que desafía la formación neoliberal del sujeto en la producción y el consumo del alimento. La ética feminista del cuidado contribuye a la ecología política feminista al centrarse en las relaciones sociales de las prácticas del cuidado, y también al revelar cómo el cuidado propio está éticamente corporizado y es políticamente transformador en el caso de las granjeras urbanas de clase media que participan en la agricultura sustentada por la comunidad. (*Resumen extraído de la fuente original*)
Palabras claves: ecología política; ética del cuidado; agricultura sustentable

Kerr, Rachel Bezner. 2014. "Lost and Found Crops: Agrobiodiversity, Indigenous Knowledge, and a Feminist Political Ecology of Sorghum and Finger Millet in Northern Malawi." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 104 (3): 577-93.

Abstract:

This article tells the story of two indigenous, drought-tolerant grains, finger millet and sorghum, once grown in northern Malawi. Sorghum essentially disappeared from the landscape, replaced by maize. Finger millet persisted, despite being discouraged by colonial and postcolonial governments, but is now in decline. This case study of these two crops in northern Malawi uses data from in-depth interviews, focus groups, archival documents, and observations. I suggest that sorghum almost disappeared due to a combination of maize promotion, male migration, and pest problems. An upsurge of tobacco production, in part due to neoliberal policies, combined with gender dynamics that favor maize are reducing finger millet production. Drawing on theories of feminist political ecology, resilience, and indigenous knowledge, I argue that agrobiodiversity and related indigenous knowledge are situated in material and gendered practices. Efforts to improve social resilience in these vulnerable regions need to pay attention to processes and the intersectionality of gender, class, and other subjectivities at different scales that produce particular agricultural practices and knowledge in a given place. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: feminist political ecology; gender; indigenous knowledge; Malawi; resilience

Resumen:

Este artículo relata la historia de dos granos indígenas adaptados a la sequía, el millo (mijo) perla y el sorgo, que tradicionalmente han sido cultivados en la parte norte de Malawi. El sorgo esencialmente desapareció del paisaje, remplazado por el maíz. El millo perla persistió, pese a que su cultivo fue desestimulado por los gobiernos colonial y poscolonial, pero ahora está en declive. El estudio de caso sobre estas dos cosechas en el

norte de aquel país utiliza datos generados en entrevistas a profundidad, grupos focales, documentos de archivo y observaciones de campo. Pienso que el sorgo casi desapareció debido a las campañas de promoción del maíz, combinadas con otros factores como la migración de varones y problemas de plagas. En lo que se refiere al millo perla, su producción se ha reducido por la competencia de la reactivación de cultivos de tabaco, debida en parte a políticas neoliberales, combinado todo esto con dinámicas de género que favorecen el cultivo del maíz. A partir de teorías de ecología política feminista, resiliencia y conocimiento indígena, arguyo que la agro-biodiversidad y el conocimiento indígena pertinente son factores situacionales en las prácticas de materialidad y género. Los esfuerzos para mejorar la resiliencia social en estas regiones vulnerables deben poner atención sobre los procesos y la interseccionalidad de género, clase y otras subjetividades, a diferentes escalas, que producen prácticas agrícolas particulares y conocimiento en un lugar dado. (*Resumen extraído de la fuente original*)
Palabras claves: ecología política feminista; género; conocimiento indígena; Malawi; resiliencia

Lamb, Vanessa, Laura Schoenberger, Carl Middleton, and Borin Un. 2017. “Gendered Eviction, Protest and Recovery: A Feminist Political Ecology Engagement with Land Grabbing in Rural Cambodia.” *The Journal of Peasant Studies* 44 (6): 1215-34.

Abstract:

We examine what we argue has been overlooked in the Cambodian context: the roles and practices of women in relation to men and their complementary struggles to protest land grabbing and eviction, and subsequently rebuild community and state relations. We present research carried out in Cambodia in 2014–2015 in Kratie, the country’s most concessioned province. Through a feminist political ecology lens, we examine how protest and post-eviction community governance are defined as women’s or men’s work. Our case also reveals how ‘rebuilding’ gender relations in rural Cambodia simultaneously rebuilds uneven community and state relations. (*Abstract from original source*)
Keywords: gender; land grab; eviction; Cambodia; Southeast Asia; state-gender relations

Leder, Stephanie, Fraser Sugden, Manita Raut, Dhananjay Ray, and Panchali Saikia. 2019. “Ambivalences of Collective Farming: Feminist Political Ecologies from Eastern India and Nepal.” *International Journal of the Commons* 13 (1): 105–29.

Abstract:

Collective farming has been suggested as a potentially useful approach for reducing inequality and transforming peasant agriculture. In collectives, farmers pool land, labor, irrigation infrastructure, agricultural inputs and harvest to overcome resource constraints and to increase their bargaining power. Employing a feminist political ecology lens, we reflect on the extent to which collective farming enables marginalized groups to engage in smallholder agriculture. We examine the establishment of 18 farmer collectives by an

action research project in the Eastern Gangetic Plains, a region characterised by fragmented and small landholdings and a high rate of marginalised and landless farmers. We analyze ambivalences of collective farming practices with regard to (1) social relations across scales, (2) intersectionality and (3) emotional attachment. Our results in Saptari/ Eastern Terai in Nepal, Madhubani/Bihar, and Cooch Behar/West Bengal in India demonstrate how intra-household, group and community relations and emotional attachments to the family and neighbors mediate the redistribution of labor, land, produce and capital. We find that unequal gender relations, intersected by class, age, ethnicity and caste, are reproduced in collective action, land tenure and water management, and argue that a critical feminist perspective can support a more reflective and relational understanding of collective farming processes. Our analysis demonstrates that feminist political ecology can complement commons studies by providing meaningful insights on ambivalences around approaches such as collective farming. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: agriculture; collective action; collective farming; commons; feminist political ecology; FPE; gender; India; irrigation; land; Nepal; water

Lloro-Bidart, Teresa. 2017. “A Feminist Posthumanist Political Ecology of Education for Theorizing Human-Animal Relations/Relationships.” *Environmental Education Research* 23 (1): 111-30.

Abstract:

This paper contributes to a nascent conversation in environmental education (EE) research by using ethnographic data and extant theory to develop a feminist posthumanist political ecology of education for theorizing human–animal relations/relationships. Specifically, I (1) engage feminist methodologies and theories; (2) give epistemological and theoretical attention to nonhuman animals; and (3) address the field of EE’s minimal engagement with the interdisciplinary research agenda of political ecology. The paper begins with a literature review examining how feminist and/or posthumanist scholars have theorized human–animal (or human–nature) relations/relationships. Next, I outline the conceptual frameworks guiding the analyses of ethnographic data I collected at Long Beach, California’s Aquarium of the Pacific and follow with a brief overview of the study. I conclude by outlining the major tenets of this article’s conceptual framework, which contributes to a growing conversation in EE regarding human–animal relations/relationships and lays the groundwork for other political ecologies of education. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: aquariums; animals; feminism; multispecies ethnography; political ecology of education; posthumanism

Lutz-Ley, América N., and Stephanie J. Buechler. 2020. “Mining and Women in Northwest Mexico: A Feminist Political Ecology Approach to Impacts on Rural Livelihoods.” *Human Geography* 13 (1): 74-84.

Abstract:

Women's participation in large-scale mining (LSM) has been increasing in Mexico and worldwide; however, few comprehensive studies exist on the socioeconomic effects of mining on women depending on the specific roles they play in this activity. The objective of this study was to analyze, from a feminist political ecology perspective, the effects of mining on women in a rural community in Sonora State, in arid northwest Mexico, a region with important participation of LSM in the country. For this purpose, we developed a mixed methods approach combining literature review on gender and LSM, semi structured in-depth interviews, and analysis of secondary government data. Most literature on women and mining treats them conceptually as a homogeneous social group or focuses on only one role women play in mining. We address this gap by identifying several roles women can play in their interactions with the mining sector and then analyzing and comparing the effects of mining associated with these distinctive roles. In doing so, we unravel the gendered complexities of mining and highlight the socioecological contradictions embedded in these dynamics for individual women who are faced with significant trade-offs. Mining can provide economic and professional opportunities for women of varying educational and socioeconomic levels in otherwise impoverished and landless rural households. At the same time, women are unable to, as one interviewee phrased it, "break the glass ceiling even if using a miner's helmet," especially in managerial positions. Extraction of natural resources in the community is accompanied by the extraction of social capital and personal lives of miners. We give voice to the social– ecological contradictions lived by women in these multiple roles and offer potential insights both for addressing gender-based inequities in mining and for avenues toward collective action and empowerment. (*Abstract from original source*)
Keywords: women in mining; feminist political ecology; rural livelihoods; northwest Mexico; extractivism

Lutz-Ley, América N., and Stephanie J. Buechler. 2020. "Minería y mujeres en el noroeste de México: Un acercamiento desde la ecología política feminista a los impactos sobre medios de vida rurales." *Human Geography* 13 (1): 74-84.

Resumen:

La participación de las mujeres en la minería de gran escala se ha incrementado en México y alrededor del mundo; sin embargo, existen escasos estudios comprensivos de los efectos socioeconómicos de la minería sobre las mujeres dependiendo de los roles específicos que ellas juegan en esta actividad. El objetivo de este estudio es analizar, desde la perspectiva de la ecología política feminista, los efectos de la minería sobre mujeres de una comunidad rural del estado de Sonora, en el noroeste árido de México; una región con importante participación de la minería de gran escala en el país. Con este propósito desarrollamos un acercamiento metodológico mixto, combinando el análisis de literatura sobre género y minería de gran escala, con entrevistas semiestructuradas y análisis de datos secundarios producidos por agencias gubernamentales. La mayoría de los estudios sobre mujeres y minería las concibe conceptualmente como un grupo social homogéneo, o se centran solamente en uno o dos roles de las mujeres en la minería. En este trabajo se cubre esta brecha mediante la identificación de múltiples roles que las mujeres pueden desempeñar en sus interacciones con el sector minero y el análisis

comparativo de los efectos de la minería asociados con estos distintos roles. De esta manera, se desentrañan las complejidades de la minería vistas desde el género y se enfatizan las contradicciones socio-ecológicas inmersas en estas dinámicas para mujeres que enfrentan costos individuales significativos. La minería puede proveer oportunidades económicas y profesionales para mujeres de distintos niveles educativos y socioeconómicos en hogares rurales empobrecidos o sin tierras productivas. Al mismo tiempo, las mujeres no han podido, en palabras de una minera, “romper el techo de cristal ni usando un casco minero”, especialmente en posiciones de mando. La extracción de recursos naturales en la comunidad se acompaña de la extracción de capital social y el tiempo de vida personal de las mineras. Se da voz a las contradicciones socio-ecológicas vividas por mujeres que ocupan estos múltiples roles y se ofrecen visiones potenciales para atender estas inequidades basadas en el género en la minería, así como posibles caminos hacia la acción colectiva y el empoderamiento. (*Resumen extraído de la fuente original*)

Palabras claves: mujeres en la minería; ecología política feminista; medios de vida rurales; noroeste de México; extractivismo

Massicotte, Marie-Josée. 2014. “Feminist Political Ecology and La Vía Campesina’s Struggle for Food Sovereignty through the Experience of the Escola Latino-Americana de Agroecologia (ELAA).” In *Globalization and Food Sovereignty: Global and Local Change in the New Politics of Food*, edited by Peter André, Jeffrey Ayres, Michael J. Bosia, and Marie-Josée Massicotte, 255-87. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

No abstract available.

Summary:

"Food is a vital element for social reproduction, and its quality and quantity depends on *Pacha Mama* (Mother Earth) and people's wisdom and practices, especially among rural communities. However, only recently (since the 1990s, following mass mobilizations and protests, and especially since the 2007-8 food crisis across the globe) have public opinion and the often-myopic disciplines of political science and economics begun awakening to the contentious nature of food politics. For their part, family farmers and peasants have long understood the risks and felt the multiple impacts of the globalizing model of agro-industrial development, which is based on export-oriented and capital-intensive monocultures. Their livelihoods, their modes of farming, and their cultures have been under threat since the so-called Green Revolution of the post-Second World War era that pushed for greater “productivity” through increased agrochemical, technological, and energy inputs. In many parts of the world, they use more sustainable methods not because it is trendy or more profitable, but because it is their traditional way of farming (Altieri 2010 and/or because they lack the resources to incorporate expensive agro-toxics (i.e., petroleum), and genetically modified seeds into their production. This is still, too often, especially true for rural women.

Hence, peasant activists around the world have a tough row to hoe. Not only are they dedicating themselves to the demanding field of small-scale agriculture, but they are also fighting inequalities and struggling for a piece of land that they can call theirs. These common travails sometimes culminate in grassroots resistance movements, depoliticizing the public sphere by inciting peasants to organize and participate the national movements, campaigns, and transnational networks (Dal Maso 2004; Wittman 2009; Wolford 2004, 2010). In doing so, they are contesting and redefining the politics of place and scale — that is, they are challenging the socio-political construction of the “local,” the “national,” and the “global,” concepts that usually confine rural movements to a bounded local place associated with traditional (read pre-modern or backward) ways of life, identities, and cultures (Massicotte 2010b; Escobar 2001, 2008)” (Massicotte 2014, 256).

Mollett, Sharlene, and Caroline Faria. 2013. “Messing with Gender in Feminist Political Ecology.” *Geoforum* 45: 116-25.

Abstract:

Feminist political ecology (fpe) is at a crossroads. Over the last 2 years, feminist political ecologists have begun to reflect on and debate the strengths of this subfield. In this article, we contribute by pointing to the limited theorization of race in this body of work. We argue that fpe must theorize a more complex and messier, notion of ‘gender’, one that accounts for race, racialization and racism more explicitly. Building on the work of feminist geography and critical race scholarship, we argue for a postcolonial intersectional analysis in fpe – putting this theory to work in an analysis of race, gender and whiteness in Honduras. With this intervention we demonstrate how theorizing race and gender as mutually constituted richly complicates our understanding of the politics of natural resource access and control in the Global South. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: feminist political ecology; race; whiteness; postcolonial intersectionality

Nightingale, Andrea J. 2019. “Commoning for Inclusion? Political Communities, Commons, Exclusion, Property and Socio-Natural Becomings.” *International Journal of the Commons* 13 (1): 16–35.

Abstract:

As a response to the march of privatization and neoliberal individualism, the commons have recently re-emerged as an attractive alternative. In this article, I bring a feminist political ecology critique to the burgeoning literature on commoning to develop a conceptualisation of how political communities of commoning emerge through socionatural subjectification and affective relations. All commoning efforts involve a renegotiation of the (contested) political relationships through which everyday community affairs, production and exchange are organised and governed. Drawing on critical property studies, diverse economies, feminist theory and commoning literatures, this analysis critically explores the relationship between property and commoning to reveal how the commons emerge from the exercise of power. Central to my conceptualisation is that commoning is a set of *practices* and *performances* that foster

new relations and subjectivities, but these relations are always contingent, ambivalent outcomes of the exercise of power. As such, commoning creates socionatural inclusions *and* exclusions, and any moment of coming together can be succeeded by new challenges and relations that un-common. I argue for the need to focus on *doing* commoning, *becoming* in common, rather than seeking to cement property rights, relations of sharing and collective practices as the backbone of durable commoning efforts. Becoming in common then, is a partial, transitory becoming, one which needs to be (re)performed to remain stable over time and space. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: common property; environmental subjectivities; exclusion; feminist political ecology; inclusion; Nepal; political communities

Nyantakyi-Frimpong, Hanson. 2017. "Agricultural Diversification and Dietary Diversity: A Feminist Political Ecology of the Everyday Experiences of Landless and Smallholder Households in Northern Ghana." *Geoforum* 86: 63-75.

Abstract:

There is an emerging literature suggesting that when smallholder households diversify their agriculture, a wide range of food groups will be available, and consequently, dietary diversity will be improved. The present article brings this literature into critical conversation with research in feminist political ecology. Grounded in five years of repeated fieldwork, the article weaves together 70 in-depth interviews, and dietary as well as farm production diversity data from 30 households in northern Ghana. This dataset is analyzed by considering not only the diversity of farming systems, but also household headship, including male-headed, *de facto* female-headed, and *de jure* female-headed. Among other findings, the paper suggests that dietary diversity scores are lowest for households who have lost their farmlands to on-going land grabbing in Ghana. Furthermore, the paper suggests that while agricultural diversification is essential, it is not sufficient in itself to address nutritional challenges confronting smallholder households. In the contested and political arena of the household, the gendered politics of access to food can deeply shape how agricultural diversification contributes to dietary diversity. Overall, I do not wish to conclude that there are no benefits of increasing the diversity of farm production. Rather, I wish to stress that farm production diversity might not be the best or only strategy to improving dietary diversity among rural households. Through this case study, I also contribute to emerging research in new feminist political ecologies by demonstrating how the intersection of gender, seniority, marital status, and sexual politics shapes resource access and control. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: farm production diversity; dietary diversity; land; gender; feminist political ecology; Ghana

Nyantakyi-Frimpong, Hanson. 2019a. "Combining Feminist Political Ecology and Participatory Diagramming to Study Climate Information Service Delivery and Knowledge Flows among Smallholder Farmers in Northern Uganda." *Applied Geography* 112: 1-17.

Abstract:

Using innovative diagramming and a feminist political ecology (FPE) approach, this paper examines gender, power, and equity considerations in the delivery of climate information service (CIS) to smallholder farmers. Based upon a multi-method triangulation fieldwork involving a survey (n = 998), participatory listing and scoring activities (n = 82), and network diagramming (n = 180), the paper illuminates several structural barriers to acquiring CIS. These barriers include gender norms and expectations, patriarchal values, time poverty, and the format in which technical climate forecasts are presented to illiterate farmers. Another key finding is the multiple subject positions beyond gender within which women are embedded, such as the intersection of seniority, religion, class, and positions within households, that further reconfigure access to CIS. In addition to contributing to emerging intersectional research in FPE, the paper proposes innovative ways of studying household relations and politics. More specifically, it illustrates how feminist political ecologists could deploy participatory network diagramming to provide a nuanced, powerful, and graphic account of subtle politics at the household scale. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: climate information service; smallholder farmers; gender; participatory diagramming; feminist political ecology; Ghana

Nyantakyi-Frimpong, Hanson. 2019b. "Visualizing Politics: A Feminist Political Ecology and Participatory GIS Approach to Understanding Smallholder Farming, Climate Change Vulnerability, and Seed Bank Failures in Northern Ghana." *Geoforum* 105: 109-21.

Abstract:

Over the past three decades, seeds banks have emerged as a major strategy for building seed systems resilience to climate change. Often initiated and funded by non-governmental organizations, seeds banks have grown prolifically, but questions remain concerning their long-term sustainability. Despite their precipitous rise, and effectiveness during initial years, many seed banks cut back on activities or stop altogether once external NGO funding is withdrawn. This rise and fall of seed banks raise three questions worthy of examination: (1) What factors shape the sustainability of community seed banks? (2) Do community seed banks function as they are designed to be? (3) How well do seed banks target farmers based upon true underlying need? Drawing upon insights from feminist political ecology (FPE) and Participatory Geographic Information Systems (PGIS), this paper examines these questions with data collected from drought-prone northern Ghana. The empirical research includes participant-observations; 144 in-depth interviews; participatory geospatial data analysis; gender-disaggregated data validation workshops; and analyses of seed bank inventory, lending, and payment records. Contrary to previous work emphasizing the role of climate variability and crop failure, this paper highlights the centrality of rural politics in the sustainability of seed banks. Specifically, the findings show that the lack of respect for indigenous knowledge, pseudo seed borrowing, and local elite capture, all work together to undermine the sustainability of seed banks. When seed banks do not meet farmers' needs, the paper also demonstrates how farmers covertly resist such projects. Finally, the paper shows how through a

repertoire of gender politics, village men undermine seed banks' vision of ensuring equitable and democratic access to seeds. Overall, the paper contributes to existing research by demonstrating how FPE and PGIS could be used in parallel to permit a more rigorous testing of claims of village and gender politics on the ground. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: seed banks; smallholder agriculture; climate vulnerability; feminist political ecology; participatory GIS; Ghana

Rao, Manisha. 2020. "Gender and the Urban Commons in India: An Overview of Scientific Literature and the Relevance of a Feminist Political Ecology Perspective." *International Quarterly for Asian Studies* 51 (1/2): 261-76.

Abstract:

Traditionally, the concept of the commons implied a rural commons, an area of common usage for agricultural or pastoral purposes. As increasing numbers of people migrate to cities, however, sociological studies have focused on urban issues, of which the urban commons is one area of emerging research. In crowded, underdeveloped cities, residents must often rely on these shared public areas for their livelihoods or basic needs. This paper provides an overview of the literature on the urban commons in India, illustrating the relevance of a feminist political ecology perspective to sharpen its critical edge. The article begins with an overview of the commons debate and then moves on to analyse the question of the urban commons. After mapping the research on the urban commons in India, it analyses the issue of the urban commons within the context of the gender and environment debate that emerged in the 1980s. This is followed by alternative conceptualisations of gender and the environment as put forward by feminists in the Global South. Finally, a plea is made to engage in the study of the urban commons through the lens of feminist political ecology. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: India; urban commons; gender; literature; feminist political ecology

Rap, Edwin, and Martina Jaskolski. 2019. "The Lives of Women in a Land Reclamation Project: Gender, Class, Culture and Place in Egyptian Land and Water Management." *International Journal of the Commons* 13 (1): 84–104.

Abstract:

This article links feminist political ecology with the academic debate about communing by focusing on the gendered distribution of common pool resources, in particular land and water. The research is set in the context of a coastal land reclamation project in Egypt's Nile Delta, in a region where conflicts over resources such as arable land and fresh water are intensifying. Drawing on recent literature on communing, we analyse the conditions under which different groups of resource users are constrained or enabled to act together. The article presents three case studies of women who represent different groups using land and water resources along the same irrigation canal. Through the concepts of intersectionality, performativity, and gendered subjectivity, this article explores how these women negotiate access to land and water resources to sustain viable

livelihoods. The case studies unpack how the intersection of gender, class, culture, and place produces gendered subject positions in everyday resource access, and how this intersectionality either facilitates or constrains communing. We argue that commoning practices are culturally and spatially specific and shaped by pre-existing resource access. Such access is often unequally structured along categories of class and gender in land reclamation and irrigation projects. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: common pool resources (CPR); communing; Egypt; feminist political ecology (FPE); gender; intersectionality; Nile; performativity

Rocheleau, Dianne. 1995. "Maps, Numbers, Text, and Context: Mixing Methods in Feminist Political Ecology." *The Professional Geographer* 47 (4): 458-66.

Abstract:

Feminist post-structuralist theory, feminist empiricism, and field practice can all contribute to insights on the value of quantitative and qualitative methods in feminist geographical research. A political ecology study of gendered interests in a social forestry program in the Dominican Republic illustrates the methodological dilemmas and potentials of feminist research on environmental change. The study combined qualitative and quantitative data collection and analytical techniques. Examples from the case study address three methodological questions in feminist geography: (1) Should identity or affinity be the basis for situating ourselves and the subjects of our research? (2) How can we reconcile multiple subjectivities and quantitative methods in the quest for objectivity? and (3) Can we combine traditional positivist methods with participatory mapping and oral histories? The paper draws on theoretical literature as well as field experience to answer these questions. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: feminist; gender; qualitative methods; political ecology

Rocheleau, Dianne. 2008. "Listening to the Landscapes of Mama Tingo: From the 'Woman Question' in Sustainable Development to Feminist Political Ecology in Zambrana-Chacuey, Dominican Republic." In *A Companion to Feminist Geography*, edited by Lise Nelson and Joni Seager, 419–33. Oxford, UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

No abstract available.

Summary:

"In the rural countryside of the Dominican Republic environmental change has long been tied to livelihoods and landscapes and enmeshed in struggles for social justice and rights to land. In the early 1990s I went with a team of three other researchers to the rolling hills of the Zambrana–Chacuey region in the center of the country to learn about and document the recent community forestry experience of women and men who had been engaged in peasant land struggles against large commercial landowners for decades. Our goal was to see how gender and class had affected their sustainable development and forestry enterprise efforts, and in turn, how these initiatives had changed gendered social relations in the region. We ended up in a dialogue that I call "listening to the landscape,"

since every feature in this patchwork of farms, forests, gardens, and homesteads was tied to stories of individual lives, families, communities, and social movements” (Rocheleau 2008, 419).

Rocheleau, Dianne E., Barbara P. Thomas-Slayter, and Esther Wangari, eds. 1996.
***Feminist Political Ecology: Global Issues and Local Experiences*. New York:**
Routledge.

No abstract available.

Summary:

Feminist Political Ecology explores the gendered relations of ecologies, economies and politics in communities as diverse as the rubbertappers in the rainforests of Brazil to activist groups fighting racism in New York City.

Women are often at the centre of these struggles, struggles which concern local knowledge, everyday practice, rights to resources, sustainable development, environmental quality, and social justice.

The book bridges the gap between the academic and rural orientation of political ecology and the largely activist and urban focus of environmental justice movements. (*Summary from Taylor & Francis*)

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13. Feminist Political Ecology: Crosscutting themes, theoretical insights, policy implications — Barbara Thomas-Slayter, Esther Wangari, Dianne Rocheleau

Rose, Jeff, and Corey Johnson. 2017. “Homelessness, Nature, and Health: Toward a Feminist Political Ecology of Masculinities.” *Gender, Place & Culture* 24 (7): 991–1010.

Abstract:

Engaging with feminist political ecology and leveraging experiences from a 16-month critical ethnography, this research explores ways in which masculinities served as both a rationale and an outcome of men facing homelessness living in the margins of an urban municipal public park – a space known as ‘the Hillside.’ Ethnographic narratives point to Hillside residents making their home in nature, connecting experiences in nature with various masculinities, and the gendered eschewing of social services. These portrayals further highlight the perceived feminization of social services within a context of rapidly neoliberalizing urban environments, and illustrate the ways participants positioned and engaged with social services. Entanglements of health and nonhuman nature prompt a feminist political ecological engagement with masculinity. Experiences from the Hillside add textured richness to discourses concerning the ways in which contemporary landscapes are constructed, perceived, experienced, and co-constituted through and with gender. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: landscape; social services; gender; urban; wildland

Sato, Chizu, and Jozelin Maria Soto Alarcón. 2019. “Toward a Postcapitalist Feminist Political Ecology’s Approach to the Commons and Commoning.” *International Journal of the Commons* 13 (1): 36–61.

Abstract:

Feminist scholars are deeply involved in current global debates surrounding natural resource management. Looking at feminists’ engagement through the entry point of the commons and communing, feminists’ voices are diverse. Somewhat separate from feminist discussions on the commons and communing, scholars of postcapitalist

community economies have recently linked their scholarship to the study of the commons and communing. This essay expands feminist political ecology's approaches to the study of the commons and communing by integrating some insights from existing eco- and autonomist Marxist feminisms as well as postcapitalist community economies. We first discuss a postcapitalist feminist political ecology's perspective. After introducing our site and methods, we explore the productivity of this framework through an examination of the case of a woman-led cooperative that has been producing agave syrup in rural Mexico for the last two decades. To conclude, we discuss several insights this approach may offer for transformative politics. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: communing; community economies; cooperatives; feminist political ecology; Mexico; multispecies

Shrestha, Gitta, Deepa Joshi, and Floriane Clement. 2019. "Masculinities and Hydropower in India: A Feminist Political Ecology Perspective." *International Journal of the Commons* 13 (1): 130–52.

Abstract:

Mainstreaming gender in water governance through "how to do gender" toolkits has long been a development focus. It has been widely argued that such toolkits simplify the complex, nuanced realities of inequalities by gender in relation to water and fail to pay attention to the fact that the proposed users of such gender-water toolkits, i.e. mostly male water sector professionals, lack the skills, motivation and/or incentives to apply these toolkits in their everyday work. We adopt a feminist political ecology lens to analyse some of the barriers to reduce social inequalities in the management of global commons such as international rivers. Our findings highlight the leap of faith made in the belief that gender toolkits, as they exist, will filter through layers of a predominantly masculine institutional culture to enable change in ground realities of complex inequalities by gender. Analysing the everyday workings of two hydropower development organisations in India, we show how organisational structures demonstrate a blatant culture of masculinity. These two organisations, like many others, are sites where hierarchies and inequalities based on gender are produced, performed and reproduced. This performance of masculinity promotes and rewards a culture of technical pride in re-shaping nature, abiding by and maintaining hierarchy and demonstrating physical strength and emotional hardiness. In such a setting, paying attention to vulnerabilities, inequalities and disparities are incompatible objectives. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: feminist political ecology; gender; global commons; hydropower; India; masculinities

Souyeon, Nam. 2018. "Toward Everyday Practices of Gender: Implications of Feminist Political Ecology for Gender Mainstreaming in Korean ODA." *Asian Journal of Women's Studies* 24 (4): 463-88.

Abstract:

This paper suggests feminist political ecology (FPE) as a knowledge resource for policy

makers, practitioners, and researchers involved in Korean gender equality-focused ODA (Official Development Assistance) programs. Since Korea joined the OECD in 2010, its government has endeavored to incorporate gender mainstreaming into Korean ODA programs. This has generally taken the "topdown approach," (i.e., shifting the practice of official institutions in ODA agencies of the donor country to recipient countries). However, social and cultural contexts of recipient countries have received little attention in assessing what the outcomes would be in these. This paper reviews feminist political ecology, which has examined multi-scalar gender politics and considers the importance of social and cultural contexts of developing countries, in order for Korean ODA programs to embrace things in a nuanced way regarding gender politics. This paper argues for the potential of FPE as an effective tool for these programs that relate to gender. It proceeds as follows: first, it critically examines characteristics of Korean gender equality focused ODA. Then it reviews what FPE is about, including four themes of feminist political ecology: property rights, gender division of labor, women knowledge resource for policy makers, practition on its review, the paper discusses ways in which feminist political ecology can generate insights for researchers and practitioners involved in the ODA programs of Korea. (*Abstract from original source*)

Truelove, Yaffa. 2011. "(Re-)Conceptualizing Water Inequality in Delhi, India through a Feminist Political Ecology Framework." *Geoforum* 42 (2): 143-52.

Abstract:

This article demonstrates how a feminist political ecology (FPE) framework can be utilized to expand scholarly conceptualizations of water inequality in Delhi, India. I argue that FPE is well positioned to complement and deepen urban political ecology work through attending to everyday practices and micropolitics within communities. Specifically, I examine the embodied consequences of sanitation and 'water compensation' practices and how patterns of criminality are tied to the experience of water inequality. An FPE framework helps illuminate water inequalities forged on the body and within particular urban spaces, such as households, communities, streets, open spaces and places of work. Applying FPE approaches to the study of urban water is particularly useful in analyzing inequalities associated with processes of social differentiation and their consequences for everyday life and rights in the city. An examination of the ways in which water practices are productive of particular urban subjectivities and spaces complicates approaches that find differences in distribution and access to be the primary lens for viewing how water is tied to power and inequality. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: feminist political ecology; water; inequality; gender; urban India; criminality; environmental politics

Tuijnman, Wouter, Mucahid Mustafa Bayrak, Pham Xuan Hung, and Bui Duc Tinh. 2020. "Payments for Environmental Services, Gendered Livelihoods and Forest Management in Vietnam: A Feminist Political Ecology Perspective." *Journal of Political Ecology* 27 (1): 317-34.

Abstract:

Economic approaches to combat environmental degradation and deforestation have resulted in development initiatives such as the Payment for Environmental Services program (PES). This study deals with the effects of PES on women's livelihoods in Thuong Lo commune, Central Vietnam. Employing a feminist political ecology perspective and adopting a qualitative approach, we analyze the gendered roles, responsibilities and effects of PES on local livelihoods. We found that the women in our study portrayed different preferences and knowledge in relation to PES, forest management and livelihoods. Women are often excluded in PES projects due to a range of various socio-cultural factors. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: payments for environmental services; forest management; gender; women's empowerment; livelihoods; Central Vietnam; Co Tu people

Résumé:

Les approches économiques pour lutter contre la dégradation de l'environnement ont donné lieu à des initiatives de développement comme le programme de Paiement des Services Environnementaux (PSE). Cette étude-ci s'agit des effets de PSE sur les moyens de subsistance de femmes dans la communauté Thuong Lo, au Vietnam central. Utilisant une perspective fondée sur l'écologie politique féministe et une méthode de recherche qualitative, on analyse les rôles sexués, les responsabilités et les effets de PSE sur les moyens locaux de subsistance. Les femmes dans cette étude ont exprimé des préférences et des connaissances différentes par rapport au PSE, l'aménagement forestier et les moyens de subsistance. Les femmes souvent sont exclues du PSE à cause d'une variété de facteurs socio-culturels. (*Le résumé de la source originale*)

Mots-clés: Paiement des Services Environnementaux; l'aménagement forestier; sexe; émancipation des femmes; moyens de subsistance; Vietnam central; peuple Co Tu

Resumen:

Las diferentes estrategias económicas para luchar contra el deterioro ambiental y la deforestación han resultado en iniciativas de desarrollo como el programa de Pago por Servicios Ambientales (PSA). Este estudio trata acerca de los efectos de PSA sobre los medios de subsistencia locales de las mujeres en la comunidad Thuong Lo, en Vietnam Central. Utilizando una perspectiva ecología política feminista y un método cualitativo, analizamos las funciones de los géneros, responsabilidades y los efectos de PSA en los medios de subsistencia locales. En este estudio, alegamos que las mujeres en este estudio reflejaron preferencias y conocimientos diferentes respecto al PSA, la gestión forestal y los medios de subsistencia. Generalmente las mujeres están excluidas de PSA debido a una variedad de factores socio-culturales. (*Resumen extraído de la fuente original*)

Palabras claves: Pagos por Servicios Ambientales; gestión forestal; género; empoderamiento femenino; medios de subsistencia; Vietnam Central; Pueblo Co Tu

Tummers, Lidewij, and Sherilyn MacGregor. 2019. "Beyond Wishful Thinking: A FPE Perspective on Commoning, Care, and the Promise of Co-Housing." *International Journal of the Commons* 13 (1): 62–83.

Abstract:

Co-housing has re-emerged in European cities as a model of common dwelling that aims to be ecologically and socially sustainable. Although it is the subject of growing academic interest, there are significant gaps in knowledge and wishful thinking about its promise that is not substantiated by evidence. We examine co-housing from a feminist political ecology (FPE) perspective with the aim of contributing to research on co-housing, and commoning more generally, as alternative practices in affluent Global North cities. Drawing on extensive research on co-housing in Europe and our observations from joint visits to four co-housing projects in the Netherlands and the UK, we cast critical feminist light on sharing practices at the level of the collectivized household. In addition to identifying synergies and tensions between FPE and recent literature on the radical promise of commoning, we raise questions about the extent to which the seeds of transformative, post-capitalist *and* post-patriarchal change are being sown in actually existing co-housing projects. We conclude with questions toward an agenda for co-housing research that moves beyond wishful thinking. (*Abstract from original source*)
Keywords: co-housing; commons/commoning; gender justice; intersectionality; social reproduction

Vaz-Jones, Laura. 2018. “Struggles over Land, Livelihood, and Future Possibilities: Reframing Displacement through Feminist Political Ecology.” *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society* 43 (3): 711-35.

Abstract:

In this article I challenge conventional conceptions of displacement, which focus narrowly on its large-scale, top-down, and physical dimensions. I draw on insights from feminist political ecology in order to reframe displacement as multiscalar, micropolitical, and differentiated. Drawing on fieldwork conducted on the Ithemba land occupation on the peripheries of Cape Town, South Africa, I examine how land-insecure people have contested their eviction by the state through everyday practices and ongoing negotiations that strengthen their presence on the land. In bringing a feminist political ecology approach to studies of displacement, I develop a more expansive theorization of displacement that accounts for the overlooked practices, bodies, spaces, and scales through which displacements occur. This intervention thereby seeks to better align theories of displacement with the messy and uneven ways people experience and contest the loss of their land, livelihoods, and future possibilities. (*Abstract from ProQuest*)

III. Related Literature on Gender, Power and the Environment

The literature in this section does not use the term Feminist Political Ecology explicitly, but shares a focus on the gender dimensions of the politics of environmental degradation, and the possibilities of structuring economies differently to prioritize equity, ecological and political sustainability, and interspecies and ecosystem well-being.

Berik, Günseli. 2018. “To Measure and to Narrate: Paths toward a Sustainable Future.”
Feminist Economics 24 (3): 136–59.

Abstract:

This contribution engages with the question of measurement of economic well-being from a feminist ecological perspective. It starts from the dual premises that it is necessary to recognize and value as important the economic, social, and environmental contributors to economic welfare and desirable for ecological and feminist economists to collaborate in moving toward a sustainable future. The study examines the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI), formulated and developed by environmental-ecological economists, as a potentially useful measure that responds to both feminist and ecological economic concerns by making visible unpaid care labor and the environment. As an accounting framework that applies the monetary imputation approach, the GPI is objectionable to some ecological and feminist economists. Reviewing debates among feminist and ecological economists, this study argues that the goals and potential objections of both groups may be addressed by complementing GPI with a narrative approach in a plural and conditional policy-input process. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: Genuine Progress Indicator; unpaid care work; sustainability; ecology; welfare measures

McMahon, Martha. 1997. “From the Ground up: Ecofeminism and Ecological Economics.”
Ecological Economics 20 (2): 163–73.

Abstract:

Speaking from the margins, ecofeminist analysis exposes many of the assumptions of neoclassical economics as gender biased and as anti-ecological. It identifies the abstract individual of neoclassical economics as a privileged male individual whose apparent 'autonomy' is predicated on the oppression of women, marginal people and nature. Thus ecofeminists tell a different story about economic man -- from the grounds of others' experience up. Ecofeminism points to the limits of models of sustainability built on extending market rationality to non-market spheres of life. Ecofeminist economics contains a creative tension between a commitment to social justice and a determination not to colonize the wild. (*Abstract from original source*)

Mellor, Mary. 1997. “Women, Nature and the Social Construction of ‘Economic Man’.”
Ecological Economics 20 (2): 129–40.

Abstract:

This paper argues that the social construction 'economic man' is the product of a hierarchical dualism in western society that has also created 'rational man' and 'scientific man'. Women and the natural world form the subordinated half of these dualisms. Central to this paper is the claim that this dualism is not only a cultural/theoretical one, but also a material one. The social construction of 'economic man' is the product of a bifurcated knowledge system and a materially divided society. 'Economic man' reflects a society in which the embeddedness and embodiedness of humanity is hidden by the division of mind from body, and science/culture from the natural world. For this reason it is not possible to incorporate women and nature into the 'economy' through the commodity form by according them a value as price. It is argued that the economic system can only exist if women and nature remain externalised, as women form the bridge between an autonomous individualised 'man' and the biological/ecological underpinning of his existence. Central to this analysis is the distinction between social and natural/biological time. 'Economic' man lives in social time (clock time) while women are responsible for biological time. This is not because women are closer to nature/biology in an essential sense. Rather, this relationship is imposed upon them by a male-dominated society. (*Abstract from original source*)

Nelson, Julie A. 1997. "Feminism, Ecology and the Philosophy of Economics." *Ecological Economics* 20 (2): 155–62.

Abstract:

The contemporary discipline of economics pays little heed to either the natural environment or to the work of women. A review of the literature on the historical development of western concepts of self and science shows that this is not coincidental. Rather than suggesting that ecological economics reinforce the identification of women with nature, however, feminist thought suggests that dualistic thinking about men and women, humans and nature can and should be replaced with a fuller picture of human identity and knowledge. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: feminism; economics; ecology; philosophy

Nelson, Julie A., and Marilyn Power. 2018. "Ecology, Sustainability, and Care: Developments in the Field." *Feminist Economics* 24 (3): 80–8.

Abstract:

Over the past three decades, scholars and activists have been attempting to enrich the field of economics with both feminist and ecological perspectives. This essay reviews some highlights of such efforts, describes the current state of the field (particularly in regard to notions of 'care'), and introduces a short symposium. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: feminist economics; ecological economics; green economics; gender; care; care work

Summary:

Long neglected in economic analysis, caring, both in the practical sense of hands-on “caring for” and in the emotional and ethical sense of “caring about,” has been a fruitful area of study for many feminist economists. We have explored the many dimensions of care, delved into its implications for economic methodology, and advocated for appropriate support for care work activities, especially those directed toward the young, very old, and ill. Yet many also understand – in a time of crises such as climate change, species extinction, and access to water – that we, as a global society, have also sorely neglected to “care about” and “care for” the natural environment. This symposium was proposed as a way of stimulating investigation into how the feminist economics of care scholarship and ecological economics scholarship might further engage in productive crossfertilization, and by this contribute to goals of creating societies that are both socially and ecologically sustainable. (Nelson and Power 2018, 80)

Keywords: feminist economics; ecological economics; green economics; gender; care; care work

O’Hara, Sabine U. 1997. “Toward a Sustaining Production Theory.” *Ecological Economics* 20 (2): 141–54.

Abstract:

Production is commonly described as the root of wealth creation, growth and progress. Mainline production theory ascribes this wealth generating ability to a limited number of inputs transformed into equally narrowly defined goods and services. Output which is not part of the official economy's market exchange, or inputs not employed in their production process remain external and unaccounted for. Many of these unaccounted for goods and inputs are provided in households, gardens, subsistence production, or ecological and biophysical systems through the 'free' services of women or nature. Thus an alternative view of production is suggested, one which views production itself as linked to the social and bio-physical contexts within which it takes place. This context first makes the generation of input streams, the receiving of output streams and the processing of inputs by means of fund factors (Georgescu-Roegen) possible. As production is contextualized it becomes evident that processes which sustain input generation, waste absorption and material transformation are critical to the production process. These are referred to as sustaining services. A sustaining production process is one which maintains sustaining services instead of destroying them. It is further argued that steps toward the implementation of a sustaining production concept require a move from abstraction to material concreteness. Three areas of concreteness are discussed as moving from solely monetary to physical valuation criteria, moving from methodological homogeneity to diversity, and moving from a mystified and distanced decision making process about quantity and quality of production to one of informed, participatory discourse. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: production theory; sustainability; ecosystem service; social sustainability; flow/fluid factors; feminist theory

O'Hara, Sabine U. 1999. "Economics, Ecology, and Quality of Life: Who Evaluates?"
Feminist Economics 5 (2): 83–9.

Abstract:

Measures of the Quality of Life have always raised questions about what indicators and valuation methods best represent human well-being. This paper argues that the "what" is inseparably linked to "who" is included in the selection and valuation process. It is argued that operative biases undervalue and even neglect the most basic aspects of the quality of life, namely those services provided in households, communities and nature which sustain the social and environmental context of human life. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: feminist methodology; context; local participation; quality of life; sustainability

Perkins, Ellie. 1997. "Women, Ecology and Economics: New Models and Theories."
Ecological Economics 20 (2): 105–6.

No abstract available.

Summary:

"In envisioning a special issue of this journal which would focus on the connections between women, ecology and economics, our initial goal was to provide a forum for discussion around very concrete examples of why women are (and should be!) concerned with ecological economics. Flowing from my initial discussions with several colleagues and students, who all thought such a forum was a great idea and long overdue, a number of specific suggestions emerged.

The Call for Papers mentioned such possible topics as "The parallels between women's work, environmental services and natural resource use with regard to valuation, status as 'externalities,' sustainability, complementarity with financial capital, incorporation in national accounts, etc.; the role of women in creating the conditions for sustainable economies and sustainable trade; women's health as an environmental and economic issue; the economic implications of women's position as environmental stewards, especially in the South; and the impact of globalization on women, from an ecological economics perspective." The journal's editors suggested an additional topic of interest which we listed as 'women and population policy.'

...the degree of complementarity and balance in the work of authors from all over the globe is astounding. While the models differ somewhat in emphasis and form, all those we received take as a starting point the unpaid work which is vitally necessary to build and maintain homes, human relationships, and communities -- and without which there is no 'economy'. ~ Whether her paper is theoretical or empirical, however, each author chooses a unique focus for her inquiry, tracing different ecological connections" (Perkins 1997, 105).

Perkins, Patricia E. 2007. "Feminist Ecological Economics and Sustainability." *Journal of Bioeconomics* 9 (3): 227–44.

No abstract available.

Summary:

New developments in feminist ecological economics and ecofeminist economics are contributing to the search for theories and policy approaches to move economies toward sustainability. This paper summarizes work by ecofeminists and feminist ecological economists which is relevant to the sustainability challenge and its implications for the discipline of economics. Both democracy and lower material throughputs are generally seen as basic principles of economic sustainability. Feminist theorists and feminist ecological economists offer many important insights into the conundrum of how to make a democratic and equity-enhancing transition to an economy based on less material throughput. These flow from feminist research on unpaid work and caring labor, provisioning, development, valuation, social reproduction, non-monetized exchange relationships, local economies, redistribution, citizenship, equity-enhancing political institutions, and labor time, as well as creative modeling approaches and activism-based theorizing. (*Summary from original source*)

Keywords: feminist economics; ecological economics; sustainable development; unpaid work; economic valuation; caring labor; material throughput; economic growth; gender; equity; social reproduction; local economies; social change; sustaining services; social sustainability; feminism; provisioning; sustainable livelihoods; service sector; quality of life; work time; multi-tasking; discourse-based valuation; community economies; social resilience

Perkins, Ellie, Edith Kuiper, Rayén Quiroga-Martínez, Terisa E. Turner, Leigh S. Brownhill, Mary Mellor, Zdravka Todorova, Maren A. Jochimsen, and Martha McMahon. 2005. "Explorations: Feminist Ecological Economics." *Feminist Economics* 11 (3): 107–50.

Abstract:

These Explorations argue that more links between the fields of feminist ecology and feminist economics are both needed and promising, and presents new, boundary-crossing research in this area. It brings together contributions from various regions in the world that link political action and experience in practice and research in an economic theorizing that includes both environmental and feminist concerns. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: ecology; nature; globalization; feminist economic theory; agriculture

Pietilä, Hilkka. 1997. "The Triangle of the Human Economy: Household - Cultivation - Industrial Production: An Attempt at Making Visible the Human Economy in Toto." *Ecological Economics* 20 (2): 113–27.

Abstract:

This paper is an attempt at outlining a comprehensive framework within which it would be possible to perceive that the totality of the human economy consists of three distinct components: household, cultivation and industrial production. Each one of these components operates according to its own particular logic. Therefore, the logic of one cannot be imposed on the logic of another without serious consequences -- as is now already seen, when the logic of industrial production has hitherto been imposed upon the whole human economy. It is to be hoped that establishing a new, more comprehensive and relevant perception of the human economy as a whole would help humanity to adopt a lifestyle which will provide the prerequisites for a dignified quality of life for all people, with due respect to the ecological boundaries of the biosphere. In this process, a recognition of the economic, social and cultural contribution of women is decisive, as well as a respect for the values and priorities set within women's culture and way of life. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: the human economy; women's work; unpaid work and production; gender and economics; household as basic economy; cultivation economy; alternative economics; new theory of economics; economy versus ecology

Ruder, Sarah-Louise, and Sophia Rose Sanniti. 2019. "Transcending the Learned Ignorance of Predatory Ontologies: A Research Agenda for an Ecofeminist-Informed Ecological Economics." *Sustainability* 11 (5): 1-29.

Abstract:

As a necessarily political act, the theorizing, debating and enacting of ecological economies offer pathways to radical socio-economic transformations that emphasize the ecological and prioritize justice. In response to a research agenda call for ecological economics, we propose and employ an ecofeminist frame to demonstrate how the logics of extractivist capitalism, which justify gender biased and anti-ecological power structures inherent in the growth paradigm, also directly inform the theoretical basis of ecological economics and its subsequent post-growth proposals. We offer pathways to reconcile these epistemological limitations through a synthesis of ecofeminist ethics and distributive justice imperatives, proposing leading questions to further the field. *(Abstract from original source)*

Keywords: ecological economics; ecofeminism; gender; capitalist-patriarchy; intersectionality; post-growth; transformational change; systems thinking; complexity

Salleh, Ariel, ed. 2009. *Eco-Sufficiency and Global Justice: Women Write Political Ecology*. New York: Pluto Press.

No abstract available.

Summary:

As the twenty-first century faces a crisis of democracy and sustainability, this book brings women academics and alternative globalisation activists into conversation.

Through studies of global neoliberalism, ecological debt, climate change, and the ongoing devaluation of reproductive and subsistence labour, these uncompromising essays by women thinkers expose the limits of current scholarship in political economy, ecological economics, and sustainability science. (*Summary from Pluto Press*)

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Spencer, Phoebe, Patricia E. Perkins, and Jon D. Erickson. 2018. "Re-Establishing Justice as a Pillar of Ecological Economics through Feminist Perspectives." *Ecological Economics* 152: 191–8.

Abstract:

Ecological economics has long claimed distributive justice as a central tenet, yet discussions of equity and justice have received relatively little attention over the history of the field. While ecological economics has aspired to be transdisciplinary, its framing of justice is hardly pluralistic. Feminist perspectives and justice frameworks offer a structure for appraising the human condition that bridges social and ecological issues. Through a brief overview of the uptake of feminist perspectives in other social sciences, this paper outlines an initial justice-integration strategy for ecological economics by providing both a point of entry for readers to the vast and diverse field of feminist economic thought, as well as a context for the process of disciplinary evolution in social sciences. We also critique ecological economics' toleration of neoclassical mainstays such as individualism that run counter to justice goals. The paper concludes with a call for ecological economics practitioners and theorists to learn from other social sciences and elevate their attention to justice, to open possibilities for more dynamic, interdisciplinary, community-oriented, and pluralistic analysis. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: *feminist theory; justice; social science; equity; economic theory*

Veuthey, Sandra, and Julien-François Gerber. 2010. "Logging Conflicts in Southern Cameroon: A Feminist Ecological Economics Perspective." *Ecological Economics* 70 (2): 170–7.

Abstract:

Growing attention has been paid to gender in ecological economics, political ecology and development studies but a focus on gender in resource extraction conflicts is still rare. This article explores women-led resistance movements to commercial logging in South-eastern Cameroon, focusing on the moabi tree (*Baillonella toxisperma*). The latter provides oil, medicine and other non-timber products and use-values to local forest societies and particularly to women. Resistances arise because most socio-environmental costs of the international logging trade are imposed on the rural populations and especially on women of the extractive regions. The aim of this paper is to analyze the root causes of the gender structure of such mobilisations as well as the impacts on gender relations induced by such resource extraction conflicts. After proposing a typology of different environmental currents and their gender counterparts, this paper focuses on the gender construction of local Bantu societies, taking as a point of departure Paola Tabet's thesis that masculine control over production tools is the objective factor revealing the sexual division of work. In our case study, we found that the men's control over technology not only highlights the sexual work division but also the gendered division of access rights to natural resources. Thereby, we argue that the sexual division of access rights and work — revealed through differentiated control over technology — are two key institutions explaining the gendered structure of local mobilizations. We, then, discuss the empowerment allowed by the new forms of women's organizations, with a particular focus on the appropriation of new production tools by women. This highlights a non-Western form of environmental feminism. (*Abstract from original source*)

Keywords: *environmental conflicts; gender division of work; community forest institutions; logging; biodiversity; non-timber forest products*