

# Ecofeminism and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Agenda 2030

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## ABSTRACT

Development is a contentious term that is still changing inside that worldwide discussion, towards which gendered studies makes a significant contribution. However, because there is no consensus upon the loose interpretation of advancement, including the gendered component around between is also controversial. The objective of this study is to investigate the impact of development policies upon this experiences of women via the lens paradigm reconstructive anthropological ecofeminism. As a result, our research is predicated on the idea that the ecosystem as well as women are inextricably linked in terms of government development. As a result of the constructivist theory's avoidance of essentials, women are pushed to behave as historical and psychological agents simply because that is in their essential, but only because the masculine economic society severely limits as well as limits their options. The influence of development methods on women's relationships with both the environment as well as modernization processes will be examined. This study provides newer insightfulness within the effects regarding development methods in the industries as well as companies, food, as well as health on women's living situations. It will emphasize how such behaviors exacerbate gender inequality, food hardship, as well as infection risks. In this regard, donors as well as actors must properly integrate fundamental elements not only through their rules but also in their practices.

## Keywords

Development, Ecofeminism, Ecofeminist, Education, Society, Women.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The later colonial generations saw the creation of a new understanding of something like the idea of industrialization, as well as debate over its relationship to imperialism. In other words, the new construction model supports not just too economic but also social factors. Sustainable civilization, according to the UNDP, seems to be something that must sustain and grow the richness and complexity of living, instead of only the riches of said economy in which individuals interact. This approach seeks to provide everybody with equal chances and choices [1]. International organizations provide a variety of initiatives to aid as well as help certain nations. Aimed at financial institutes, it's generally via lending currency when such cultural elements are carried out in their terms. Governments, from the other hand, are proud to be a member of something like the international economy and acquire political power, therefore they want consistent economic development. As a result, people are compelled by the constraints, norms, as well as values established through financial organizations.

The key United Nations publications on sustainable agriculture (from 1987 through 2015) highlight that environmental preservation, productivity expansion, as well as social fairness were 3 main, inextricably interrelated components of environmental sustainability. 30 years haven't really been enough for someone to incorporate this concept within development methods, despite the fact that it appears in the standards of credit intermediaries. Empirical data demonstrates also that promotion for neoliberalism by either the government or foreign investors endangers the lives of the indigenous residents, calling into question the fundamental definition of development strategy[2]. Globalization, with its objective of boosting the economies of Third World nations, encourages the indigenous people, particularly women, should leave their homes in search of work. International organizations provide a variety of initiatives to aid as well as help these governments. For credit intermediaries, it is generally via loans whereby their cultural elements are carried out in their terms. Governments, alternately, being desperate for being a portion of something like these globally economic as well as acquire political power, therefore they want consistent economic development. As a result, people are compelled more by constraints, norms, as well as values established through financial organizations[3]. Previously, recurring times of starvation necessitated international help and support. Later on, development initiatives allowed for international investment. Furthermore, because infrastructure projects have an influence on lands aimed at industrialized agriculture along with aquatic ecosystems towards electricity, environment problems are included in this paper. Overall, these link amongst these environment repercussions regarding community expansion as well as their effects on the plight of women will be explored.

The present study seeks towards analyze the influence regarding expansion strategies on women lifestyle via a contemporary feminist lens, rather than through an important to realize of women's roles and expectations. It instead stresses the issue of gender roles, which might limit women's chances. Finally, then that will investigate the distinction between cultural ecofeminism as well as reconstructive sociological ecofeminism. Such constructivist approach will subsequently be referred to as ecofeminism[4]. This thesis seeks to provide a new perspective on development by employing an ecofeminism methodology to gender concerns raised by some of these initiatives. Furthermore, the initial phase of this study will look towards how ecofeminism might help with development strategies. For this, such argument might be the center upon strategies which affect many aspects regarding women lifestyle, for instance employment related, food related, as well as health related, many of these aren't primary sections are addressed through expansion strategies, and yet important aspects of livelihood of the women.

## 1.1. Gender as a Component in the Global Development Debate

Development is a concept that has evolved and been not addressed ideas, rather within reality. This, whatsoever, doesn't clarify the women role in progress have introduced towards global debate. Furthermore, the notion of sustainability has already been introduced into the development debate since 1987. The establishment of a feminist theoretical and practical framework on development. Despite the fact that there are several definitions of feminism or that the discussion over the notion of advancement seems far through ended, the present study tries in exploring influence regarding growth strategies upon that lives of women[5].

Development is a concept that has evolved and been addressed in not only ideas, but also in reality. This, however, doesn't at all explain why and how the role of women towards progress has been introduced to the global debate. Furthermore, the notion of sustainable practices has already been introduced into the international development community since 1987[6].

However, how we incorporate women as well as other characteristics into one of these ideas has been the topic of discussion as well as inquiry. Feminism brought about significant changes in how we understood as well as conducted development. Gender became a noticeable factor within the idea of poverty according to the expansion of theoretical viewpoints. The evolution regarding something like three main ideas is commonly used to outline the traditional historical framework regarding women's absorption into development conceptions as well as discussions. The Women in Development (WID) theory would be the first, and its inability to encompass all aspects of women's life prompted the Women as well as Development's approaches. Several different experts as well as opponents regarding such 2 notions as well as their techniques of study would inevitably produce the Gender and Development (GAD) theory.

During the 1970s, The General Assembly adopted such perspective into consideration, adopting administrative and judicial changes to help its programs and policies better feature women throughout population development. Indeed, one of the first areas of concentration for feminist scholars in their attempts that ameliorate inequality was always the legislation. The inclusion of gender equality in regulation seemed anticipated to have had a considerable impact on austerity. Though it would be an important step toward reducing poverty throughout Third World nations, this feminism viewpoint won't investigate underlying political structures in depth that contribute to women's subordination as well as oppression, and not only really do it take into account why women are under - represented as well as excluded from agile methodologies[7].

The WAD method originated as a result of this criticism, but it was still conceptualized to tackle the uneven integration of women throughout progress throughout orders towards getting appropriate knowledge regarding this issues such women within 3rd World nations face. The WID method has been criticized for two major reasons: first, it defines poverty as little more than a static term, as well as second, it does not place enough attention on intersectional cultural and social inequities. The inclusion of social variables inside the exercises are designed incorporated them into the definition of sustainable development, therewith economic criteria serving as a secondary component. Women's rights places a premium on female's active engagement in development cycles. Inequality was therefore comprised of both human capital, such as training and competencies, and social

capital, which is influenced by relationships throughout households and communities.

Hegemonic masculinity as well as economic groups are viewed as among the most significant drivers of inequalities throughout this theory, which is why states are compelled towards promote equality through law. In order to reduce marginalization of women, women would have to have legal rights. Inheritance and land rules, for example, must be modified to effect social transformation. Although it is a significant step toward protecting access to abortion, regulations can sometimes be viewed as that of the sole transformational factor for an even more equality societies. Gendered norms as well as organizations should always be implemented in all aspects of society. Swedish experience of maternity and paternity leave adds a lot to this topic. However, equality of opportunity between any of the two - parent families is insufficient since dads might refuse to comply with it. Culture, traditions, as well as opportunity should all be discussed in order to produce concrete outcomes.

## 1.2. Contributions and Limits to the Aspect of Ecofeminism

These theories influenced how academics define, understand, and quantify poverty, as well as how it should be treated. Gender disparities were obvious in poverty assessments for international organizations including the UNDP, which developed an index to quantify them: the Gender Related Development Index - as well as to convey what can be improved to empower women. The various women's roles inside their homes as well as in the public realm, as well as their interpretations, revealed social, psychological, as well as economic elements that contribute to poverty, providing some solutions for professionals. It also aided in providing a dynamic definition of poverty as well as genders, where the other isn't really stationary as well as genders are really not portrayed as essentialist or homogeneously. Failures within development approaches were partly to blame for the emergence of new controversies.

## 1.3. Ecofeminism

Ecofeminism sees nature and women's dominance as inextricably linked. It seeks to depart from the Western concept of development, which focuses on the relationships between women and nature. Ecofeminism is based on core feminist beliefs such as gender equality, revaluing non-patriarchal or nonlinear structures, and a worldview that values organic processes, holistic linkages, and the benefits of intuition and cooperation. Ecofeminism adds a devotion to the environment as well as an understanding of the linkages created between women and nature to these ideas. This theory focuses on how patriarchal (or male-centered) society treats both nature and women. Ecofeminists investigate the impact of gender identities in order to emphasize how social standards unfairly dominate women as well as nature. The philosophy also claims that these rules lead to with an incomplete perspective of the world, and its adherents propose an alternative paradigm that views the planet as sacred, acknowledges humanity's reliance somewhat on natural world, as well as sees all life as worthwhile.

Ecofeminism ideas may be found in several African and Caribbean groups that heavily affected one another throughout the colonial period. Rural women reclaiming their connection to the land represent the class struggle at a time when urban movements were less prominent. The connection between women, land, political rights, as well as food production was established long ago in the Eastern African as well as Jamaican settings, all as a result of something like the rejection of colonial tyranny.

However, before the end of the 20th century, when women-led organizations were weakened by the prevailing European patriarchal gaze, these movements had little impact on European ideologies.

Ecofeminism arose from this knowledge, as well as a background involving local ecological and sustainability battles. It presents a complete study of life's diversification, from biodiversity conservation to intercultural competence management[8]. The connection formed amongst individuals and the environment is, in fact, a core principle of that kind of approach. Men and women have different relationships with environment. Whenever development programs acquire over agricultural areas, picking crops to export in order to strengthen the local economy, they jeopardize the residents' means of subsistence. By doing so, ecofeminist campaigners support a development strategies that will break free from either the notion's Western social assumptions as well as ultimately relate Human Rights (HR) with environment. Finally, ecofeminist researchers highlight the present convergence seen between impact of patriarchy as well as neoliberal globalization on women or environment. This isn't really, however, the sole contribution of this environmental as well as feminist debate. Additionally, there is a discussion amongst environmentalism theorists therefore it is not homogenous but instead just encompasses a range of perspectives.

#### 1.4. Origins of Ecofeminism

The contemporary ecofeminist movement arose from a series of workshops and seminars conducted inside the United States in the 1970s and early 1980s by an alliance of professional and academic women. They came to discuss how feminism and ecology should be combined to foster sympathy for these people as well as the natural environment, driven by that of the belief that a strong historical tradition of linking women as well as the environment eventually contributed to their oppression. They saw that ladies as well as environment were generally depicted as chaotic, irrational, and in need of control, but males were typically portrayed as rational, organized, consequently accountable for regulating consuming development of communities from environment. Ecofeminists argue that this system creates a hierarchical framework that gives males authority as well as enables for the subjugation of women.

#### 1.5. Contributions and Limited Nature of Ecofeminism

The ecofeminist discourse provides a forum for social movements with a diverse range of perspectives as well as conditions, emphasizing women's active engagement in social justice as well as environment. Indeed, this approach is fragmented and is communicated not only via academic ideas but also through nongovernmental organizations, publications, conferences, or even art [9]. Ecofeminist researchers provide a study of women's roles in nature as well as in their communities. Ecofeminist researchers examine female popular movements in Third World nations as a strategy of opposing development programs. In this regard, ecofeminism theory covers combined environmental and societal development challenges, offering a more thorough explanation beyond prior methods.

Financial companies may play an essential role in obtaining data on many problems or situations, both to quantify inequality and to monitor the progress made either by 2030 Agenda. The

Financial institution also promotes this technology to develop local trust in governments, stimulate economic growth, generate jobs, as well as enhance key products and services such as health, education, agricultural output, and the environment in terms of enhancing oversight and accountability[11]. Only in 2018 did the Bank introduce the Environmental and Social Framework, which provides detailed standards mostly on the environmental risks of enterprises inside an approach to strengthen development results. Transparency, non-discrimination, public involvement, and accountability are cornerstones of something like a human-rights-based approach to development on the basis of the 2030 Agenda[12].

#### 1.6. Sustainable Development Goals from the Feminist Standpoint

The 2030 Sustainable Development Initiative, expressly adopted by Heads of Government and Nations in September 2015 just at General Assembly Of The united (UNGA), was indeed the final outcome of a 3 years procedure in which women's rights groups and organizations mobilized to priorities equality between the sexes and women's human rights.

While the 2030 agenda might not be as adventurous as AWID and other female's rights organisations advocated for, considerable improvements were achieved in equality of the sexes, human rights recognition, meaningful work, or the need to keep changing consumption and production patterns, to name a few substantial improvements either from the MDGs. These are some regarding the significant achievements is the accomplishment of gendered promoting gender equality as little more than a stand-alone objective that gives attention to women's concerns rather than treating them as little more than a cross-cutting issue as has already been done over the years. This same aim comprises eight targets, including promises to[13]:

- Child marriage as well as female genital mutilation must be abolished.
- Ensure that all people have equal accessing reproductive health care, sexual education.
- Women as well as girls' reproductive rights must be protected.
- Reduce gender inequities in education and guarantee equitable accessibility towards educating.
- Increase women's economic chances as well as acknowledge their resource rights.
- Reduce the unpaid casework responsibilities on women and girls.

All of these agreements give important tools for civil society organizations, particularly women's rights organizations as well as young women's rights activists, to persuade governments as well as other participants to guarantee that all these objectives are regularly achieved at the community scale. Other gains were recognized under targets linked to gendered equality, as well as a more complete assessment of unemployment, education, health, and indeed the environmental, in conjunction to Goal 5, as well as interconnections in social, economic, as well as environmental aspects. When compared to the MDGs, the SDGs challenged the one-size-fits-all concept. There was an acknowledgement that the national context as well as conditions must be comprehended in order to more accurately measure development[14].

Regardless of the apparent advantages, we must not lose sight of the inequality issue. Reduced Inequality was also hotly debated throughout the process, though much was lost inside the language. However, the goal still calls for the abolition of unfairness. As

even the measurements but rather implementations are finalized, we should start addressing root causes of inequality, including such evading taxes; as well as governments should offer higher taxation, free school healthcare and education services, employee bargaining leverage, as well as wealth gap closure.

If the aims are completed as envisioned, there is undoubtedly transformational possibility helping lift million people out of poverty and improve the lives of women all over the world. However, amongst the most significant hurdles to practical application is a lack of any real financial promises would making this one a fact. The role of the business sector in development and its responsibility was not adequately debated throughout the negotiations [15]. Our concern is that, although corporations and governments shake hands and exchange promises to work on the SDGs, little has changed in terms of structural difficulties, allowing for massive concentrations of economic power in the hands of the richest 1%.

The 2030 Agenda's Means of Deployment (MoI) Chapter, which is meant to provide such a transition plan for effective implementation, intends to improve more trade liberalization as a troubleshooter and fails to acknowledge the currently underway discharge of resource base from developed countries to developing countries via foreign direct investment and repayments, along with several other problems relating to addressing prolonged social inequalities. If these fundamental challenges are not addressed, it is not unexpected that by 2030, wealth distribution has worsened and is one of the major impediments to achieving this objective.

The phase for local, provincial, as well as regional implementations has indeed commenced, also because involvement of feminist groups in this area is crucial to ensuring that the commitments established in New York really aren't diminished in practice. Inquire with your authorities about how the SDGs will indeed be implemented throughout your nation, and insist that feminist viewpoints be acknowledged and acknowledged as an integral component of practically whatever planning process.

The gender factor in the global development debate has developed, including new components through into discussion, owing primarily to the failings as well as limitations of Western conceptions. Ecofeminism cannot be called a homogeneous discourse since it is a wide subject that encompasses more than simply academic writing. As a result, this method may be viewed as inconsistent since it generates a disagreement amongst cultural as well as constructivist social different viewpoints. However, this study will use a constructivist approach, which means that the topic, in this case women, is influenced by social, historical, and cultural circumstances, but that it is complex and variable [16].

To summarize, women representing rural regions are mobilizing around health concerns to compensate for the government's lack of interest in some of these matters. They are attempting to improve their health as well as minimize child mortality on a local level by organizing to give health instruction and maybe even childcare. The local populace does not gain from these projects since they aim to transfer energy resources to companies while removing drinking water as well as biodiversity.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The dispute inside the environmentalism discourse is highlighted by the fact because culturally investigators consider females to be historical and psychological agents by necessity, whereas critical theorists judge something as a consequence of the influence of complex and nuanced historically, culturally, as well as socioeconomic environment. In contrast, this study took a

reconstructive democratic approach. Constructionism sociological ecofeminism explains how neoliberalism globalization affects all parts of Ethiopian society, including wildlife through individuals.

In their work, Gilsanz-Díaz et al. demonstrated how the Ethiopian government utilizes narratives to conceal the reality regarding genocidal activities against tribal groups, women, and opponents of development initiatives. Indeed, if they are not attempting to prevent such activities, they are only witnesses [17]. To support their position, the authors allege that reports just have not being released or have shown a different reality. Whereas this paper is primarily a legal examination of crimes against humanity, this even includes requirements that analyze the impact of development policies on equal liberation.

That the very first issue we call attention to is the relationship between environmentalism as well as feminist modern materialism. According to E. Wilson et al., "the rise of a feminist new materialist should herald in a revitalized discussion amongst feminism as well as ecofeminism owing to overlapping objectives," and it's a debate would have been a highly fruitful area in environmentally educational psychology [18]. As per our assessment, traditionally environmentalism as well as fresh Marxism feminist movements have so much to provide each other, and therefore that "a more strong as well as encompassing feminist movement" is possible, something that needs to replace a culture of dominance with an universe of public participation economic principles firmly rooted throughout collectivism as well as social democracy, a realm without discrimination based on ethnicity, a world where positive interdependence as well as interconnectedness would have been the predominate ideology, a various environmental vision.

K. Haynes and A. Murray might have maintained that social practices of dominance were inextricably tied to the objective of addressing the developing ecological disaster [19]. Though there are some different feminisms as well as ecofeminism's, inside the late 1990s, a wide concept of environmentalism was assailed as existentialist, aristocratic, and ethnocentric, as well as environmentalism was "basically rejected." However, research at the confluence of feminists as well as environmentalist has witnessed a rebirth of the word ecofeminism in the 21st era, as contrasted to alternative titles including such "environmental feminist movement," "feminist environmentalist," "feminist eco systems," or "international feminist protection of the environment."

According to one research, the institution "militates against diversity and instantiates the ideology created category of western technologically person as the standard measure of such worth of groups, ethnicities, as well as genders." In this critique, the author believes that there is not only a dominance of such Western over through the rest of the globe, and also one of economic, femininity, as well as civilization [20]. If ecofeminism philosophies, however, amalgamated or even the sole approach that connects women and nature? The next part will evaluate the many ideas linked with the two, as well as the contributions made by ecofeminist researchers to the worldwide debate on development techniques. Finally, it will investigate the limitations of this viewpoint.

## 3. DISCUSSION

This research examined the impact of community development in depth utilizing a big collection of data from many domains including such sociology as well as physiology. Additionally, the 3 key themes – industry, food, including health – revealed the link between development methods, women, as well as nature. This

report also highlights the significance of cross-disciplinary research in this subject. Seeing how gendered incorporation inside the development cooperation discussion has grown, incorporating individual modules, owing mostly to the failures, accomplishments, as well as limits of past ideas, theoretical frameworks, as well as activities. Furthermore, ecofeminism would be an interdisciplinary framework that aims only on women's absence of political participation, rather than on their relationships between industries, nourishment, as well as healthcare.

In this aspect, because it promotes a hierarchical capitalist system, this might be viewed as a civilization which socializes women toward becoming historical and psychological citizens of society. As a product of the repercussions of such development cycle, gender gaps are widening, and girls and women increasingly pushed to priorities subsistence over schooling. Despite the fact that non-governmental organizations are attempting to change gender expectations, official constraints usually prevent them effectively lobbying or initiating a conversation. Civilization seems to have an important effect in the formation of gender roles during the primary socialization; it is indeed important to consider the impact of cultural assimilation on international contacts. In this sense, this thesis not just to supports the need for various stakeholders as well as investment firms to consider gendered as well as sustainability issues into global discussions and local activities, but it also describes the severe repercussions of imposing this economic system.

Resistance to development techniques is also influenced by culture. Certainly, current study is having underlined significance regarding women within foremost environmental protections as well as addressing gaps in government activity in socioeconomic and environmental domains.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Girls and women must not have been disregarded when assessing training programs, as well as the consequences for their lives must remain a top focus. The effects are having a devastating effect not just on human populations, rather than on local ecological habitats. While it may be common to think that women throughout developing countries are persecuted, it is vital to acknowledge the multiple oppressors including components, including financial firms and international administrations. More importantly, the economics seems to be a crucial factor. Females are more likely to make up despite government deficiencies regarding food, healthcare, as well as offspring, including when elderly aging parents become unwell. This ecofeminism perspective to the topic enabled the addition of crucial factors to the central question, such as their impact on nature, sustenance, healthcare, as well as work. Its approach stressed how seeing women as inferior to men agents does seem to be incorrect since they use imaginative means to oppose an oppressive world.

Furthermore, the consequences of neoliberal policies in the Third World may be related to migration movements outside of the 1st as well as 2nd Worlds. Unwanted Domestic: Immigrant Women Workers inside the Global Economy seems to be a fascinating look about how ladies often expected to participate within their country because of their own existence, including the actuality of immigration workers' lives in this regard. When ladies arrive together in 'host' country, there really is a huge market for quality healthcare; females would obtain cheap jobs with little or no benefits when providing for Western families. Chang also criticizes and compares many policies, including the removal of

childcare services in the United States and the use of VISAs in the First as well as Third Worlds to increase female enslavement, to a trading community connecting 'host' and 'home' countries. This is not an isolated case, and it identifies them as a low-income individual. This notion should always be understood in the context of the capitalist economy benefit of the entire, where conditions in underdeveloped countries are interwoven into migration labor as well as disparities in developed countries.

It must be noted as development initiatives should not be the only factor causing devastation to women's lives as well as devastation to the ecosystem. Inter-ethnic disputes over food and water resources are also caused by intra-politics and meteorological circumstances. Economic and industrial policies, is from the other side, promote a patriarchy capitalist structure which perpetuates gender expectations, removes environmental factors from judgments procedures, as well as prioritizes the education and health care of women and girls. Various resources providing information about the impact from sustainable growth and development have indeed been compiled throughout addition to giving a comprehensive and detailed appraisal.

But even though the industrial, commercial, as well as health industries have been divided given clarification, a single project can have a significant impact across all of these distinct areas. And that has been the situation throughout corporate agriculture, which empowers people to labor inside the garment factories to supplement their income as well as recruits girls but also mothers to provide health and social facilities.

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