VIRTUAL WORKING GROUP ON TARGETS, INDICATORS AND MILESTONES

ELECTRONIC FEEDBACK

Part (i) Existing text for targets under Strategic Objective A.

No comments.

Part (ii) Existing text for targets under Strategic Objective B.

Target B1:
By 2030, comprehensive and, where relevant, disaggregated data and information on chemicals on the global market, throughout their lifecycle, are generated, made available and accessible.

Argumentation to add “and, where relevant, disaggregated“:

- Undertaking the leave no one behind agenda raises some important challenges in data disaggregation. The global SDG indicator framework has an overarching principle of data disaggregation: “Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (General Assembly resolution 68/261).”

- The collection of qualitative and quantitative gender-disaggregated data lays the foundation of increasing the inclusion of women and gender considerations (see SAICM Secretariat 2017: Gender and the sound management of chemicals and waste).

Target B.4:
By 2030, gender-responsive educational, training and public awareness programmes on chemical safety, sustainability and safer alternatives have been developed and implemented.

Argumentation to add “gender-responsive“:

- In the development of training/awareness campaigns, biases in educational system should be considered (e.g. participating women might be less equipped to understand, cope with and anticipate the implications of chemicals exposure and environmental change or resource conditions) (see UNDP 2011: Chemicals and Gender).

- Example on pesticides: Differences in exposure are closely linked to the general level of education and specialized knowledge about pesticides to ensure their safe handling and usage. Gupta et al. (2012) show in a questionnaire-based study among 200 men and 120 women in India, that women know less about standardized labels and safety precautions than men. The authors highlight that this is especially a problem in developing countries due to lower literacy rates, less training and income as well as small-scale or subsistence operations with less capacities for and control of systematic risk mitigation strategies. (see MSP Institute 2017: Gender and chemicals. Questions, Issues and Possible Entry Points).