

**Stakeholder input on
SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020**

Dear SAICM Secretariat,

for your preparation of the next meeting of the intersessional process considering SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste we would like to share the following recommendations. We aim to contribute to preventing negative impacts on human health and the environment, as unequal power relations between women and men and the exclusion of certain stakeholder groups are among the reasons for shortfalls in the sound management of chemicals and waste.

For further information or if you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact us.

Best regards,

MSP Institute

Policy Recommendations

Other mechanisms to support implementation

Appropriate and effective mechanisms for taking stock of progress:

- Participation rate of women/gender balance in participation
- Gender audit/gender-sensitive monitoring (more information at: <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-mainstreaming/methods-tools/gender-monitoring>)

Mechanisms for capacity-building:

- Through the use of such mechanisms as workshops, technical assistance, etc., enhance the capacity of Parties and stakeholders to develop gender-responsive policies, plans and programs
- Involve women, women's networks, gender experts and training institutions focusing on women's entrepreneurship in activities relating to the transfer of environmentally sound technologies
- Develop and implement effective strategies and build capacities of national governments and other stakeholders for communicating effectively with different target groups, including women and men, girls and boys and other genders

A mechanism for updating the instrument over time:

- gender-sensitive evaluation (more information at: <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-mainstreaming/methods-tools/gender-evaluation>)

Measures to achieve multisectoral engagement

- In general, steps should be taken at all levels to ensure the full inclusion of women in decision making and their full and meaningful participation in all aspects of chemicals and waste management in all sectors
- Financial support for women's groups and gender experts to strengthen engagement of all sectors and stakeholders, in the long-term
- Engage women's networks and gender experts in chemicals and waste management
- Engage government Ministries responsible for gender, social, health and labour issues in matters relating to SAICM and communicating about chemicals and waste management

Issues of concern

- The topic of women and chemical safety should be a high-level issue of concern.

"Principles and Approaches"

1. In developing and implementing the sound management of chemicals and waste, stakeholders should be guided by:
 - (a) Principles and approaches in the following:
 - (i) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)
 - (ii) Principles of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls articulated in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and the Conclusions of the 60th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW 2016)
 - (iii) The Future We Want (2012)
 - (iv) [The International Bill of Human Rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#)
 - (v) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework (2011);
 - (vi) United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
 - (vii) Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management (2006)
 - (viii) Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (2002)
 - (ix) United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000)
 - (x) Bahia Declaration on Chemical Safety (2000)

- (xi) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)
- (xii) Agenda 21 (1992), in particular chapters 6, 8, 19 and 20 thereof, and all chapters describing the roles and responsibilities of Major Groups
- (xiii) Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment) (1972), in particular principle 22 therein

(b) The following agreements and programmes, where applicable:

- (i) Minamata Convention on Mercury (2017)
- (ii) International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management (2014)
- (iii) International Health Regulations (2005)
- (iv) Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (2004)
- (v) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2004)
- (vi) ILO Convention No. 174 concerning the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents (1997)
- (vii) ILO Convention No. 170 concerning Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work (1993)
- (viii) Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1992)
- (ix) Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1989)
- (x) [Convention on the Rights of the Child \(1989\)](#)
- (xi) [Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women \(CEDAW 1979\)](#)

2. The list above includes global principles, approaches and agreements. Stakeholders should also be guided by any relevant regional principles, approaches and agreements that are applicable to their specific region or a specific issue (e.g. Aarhus Convention).