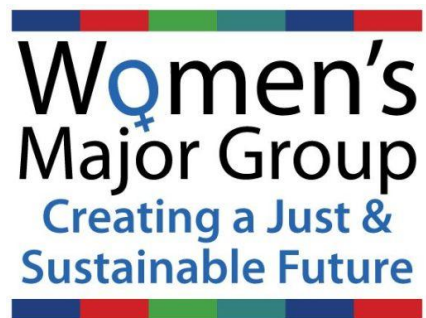




Statement by the Women's Major Group on Capacity Building

The Women's Major Group emphasizes the critical role of capacity building in enhancing the science-policy Panel for chemicals management and pollution prevention.

- The Women's Major Group considers **gender-responsive** and intergenerational capacity building is key to empower women and ensure sustainable development outcomes. This approach recognizes the intersectional challenges faced by women, including those from marginalized communities, indigenous women, and women with disabilities.
- Capacity-building efforts must address the specific needs of women and underrepresented groups. Tailored training programs, create inclusive workplace, workshops, and resource sharing will enhance women's participation in decision-making, show appreciation toward women and credit their achievements, policy advocacy, and stakeholder engagement. Special attention should be given to bridge the education gap, resources, and decision-making spaces that disproportionately affect women and marginalized groups.
- Capacity building should be reciprocal. Governments, people, and CSOs need the capacity to engage with the Science-Policy Platform (SPP), while the SPP must understand and address community challenges to provide relevant and accountable policy recommendations. This reciprocal approach must ensure that the voices of women and marginalized groups are heard and integrated into policy processes.
- Civil society organizations must understand national mechanisms and policy frameworks to bridge the gap between communities and the SPP. Enhanced CSO capacity will ensure relevant issues are brought to the SPP, contributing to meaningful policy recommendations. In this context, it is crucial to support women's leadership within CSOs to amplify their impact and advocacy.
- Collaborative capacity building through workshops and working groups, involving the SPP, governments, and CSOs, should focus on financial mechanisms, sound management of chemicals, waste and pollution prevention. These efforts must prioritize gender-responsive budgeting and resource allocation to ensure equitable support for women's initiatives and leadership in these areas.
- The transfer of technology is one of the pillar that will fill the gap between North and South's gender



By fostering an inclusive, intersectional, and intergenerational approach to capacity building, we can create a more equitable and effective science-policy interface for chemicals and waste management, and pollution prevention, ultimately leading to sustainable and just development outcomes for all.