





What is Target 7?

Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity

Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half, including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.





Why is this Target important?

Pollution is one of the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss and can take various forms. Globally, pollution from nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals and plastics has been found to have particularly harmful impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services.





How is this Target significant for a gender-responsive implementation of the KM-GBF?

Case Study: Nigerian Women Leading Action Against Plastic Pollution

Nigeria is revolutionizing its approach to combating plastic pollution by putting women and disadvantaged communities in the centre of the fight against plastic waste with a bottom-top approach. Instead of relying solely on policymakers, Nigeria is empowering those most impacted by plastic pollution such as informal settlement residents, waste pickers (most of whom are women), and affected communities to lead the charge in developing the National Roadmap for Reducing Plastics Pollution.







Women play a crucial role in transforming Nigeria's plastics value chain and reducing plastic pollution Image: Photo by Gideon Oladimeji on Unsplash Save

These diverse grassroots groups, intimately familiar with the plastic crisis, possess the expertise needed for innovative, locally-driven solutions that prioritize human well-being. Despite formidable challenges, Nigerian women are at the forefront of plastic waste innovation, repurposing difficult-to-recycle materials like nylon water sachets into eco-friendly products.





However, their efforts face hurdles in scaling up due to limited access to capital and financial services where men own 98.4% of micro-enterprises whereas women own 50.9% of sole proprietorship businesses that yield lower incomes.

Legal discrimination against women, gender norms, roles and relations are some of the reasons for these hurdles to accessing finances by women.

Source

Achakpa PM, Gilchrist K. (2023, June 01). How Nigerian women lead action against plastic pollution. World Economic Forum. https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/06/how-nigerian-women-are-leading-national-action-against-plastic-pollution