



Safe Planet: the United Nations Campaign for Responsibility on Hazardous Chemicals and Wastes

Safe Planet is the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and UN Food and Agricultural Organization-led global public awareness and outreach campaign for ensuring the safety of human health and the environment against hazardous chemicals and wastes.

Supporting the campaign is the extraordinary reach and impact of UNEP, FAO and the secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. The three leading global chemicals and waste management instruments provide concrete measures, new initiatives and viable solutions to current and emerging issues related to hazardous chemicals and waste. Our need for a safe and sustainable planet is the ultimate goal which drives the work of the *Safe Planet Campaign*.

The challenge of eliminating harmful substances and hazardous wastes from the planet are enormous, while the window for taking decisive action is limited and narrowing. There are over 80,000 chemicals used in industry and commerce and there are several thousand high production volume chemicals. This means many chemicals have the potential to enter people's bodies.

To tackle the global problem with the toxic chemicals burden borne by humans and the environment on our planet, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions are looking for strong personalities who are broadly recognized by people on all levels, to pass this important message to the global public. By sharing responsibility, the Campaign promotes the life-cycle approach to chemicals and waste management, recognizing that

effective solutions to the challenges posed by toxic chemicals and wastes require action be taken by a wide variety of agents working at all levels of society, from Government, industry and educational institutions, to community-led initiatives, grassroots organizations, and the decisions of individual households and consumers.

In the fifteen months since its launch, the *Safe Planet Campaign* has gained partners and champions around the world, rapidly propelling the campaign issues into mainstream media, fusing the energy and commitment of international leaders in arts, culture, sports, science, education, business, faith and politics to motivate governments, industry, communities and individuals to respond to the urgent need for action in our interdependent world.

High-profile individuals and international experts are engaging in a global dialogue on how human biomonitoring information can support the Millennium Development Goals and World Summit on Sustainable Development 2020 target to achieve sound management of chemicals and wastes. Many have pledged to share information about their own chemical "body burden" to call attention to the need for action and have participated in the *Safe Planet Campaign* Body Burden Forums held in Bali, Indonesia, and New York, New York USA.

In the course of the *Safe Planet Campaign*, selected public figures volunteer to have their bodies tested and pledge to make their personal chemical body burdens public, to raise global awareness of the need for action on the

threats posed by hazardous chemicals and wastes.

Cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

The three major global conventions together provide for the life-cycle management of hazardous chemicals and wastes. Calls for increased synergies amongst the Conventions were made some years ago as governments realized that insufficient cooperation and coordination at the global, regional and national levels were hindering the achievement of the sound management of chemicals throughout their full life-cycle: from their production, use and trade, to their recycling, disposal or destruction.

A major reform in the environmental governance of chemicals and wastes was reached in a series of simultaneously staged meetings of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions on 22 to 24 February 2010, in Bali, Indonesia. The Parties to the three conventions adopted an omnibus decision in Bali which provides a ground breaking framework for the achievement of coordination and cooperation at all levels between the legally separate instruments. The framework provides Parties, the secretariats and key partner organizations with a mechanism that will strengthen the impact of the work of the three conventions at all levels by synergizing their capacities and approaches to chemicals and waste management.

The synergies process constitutes a unique development in the world of Multilateral Environmental Agreements. It reflects a strong collective commitment to evolve towards a common vision for change: capitalizing on commonalities, while fully respecting the legal autonomy of each Convention; strengthening existing mechanisms, while at the same time making them more efficient; fostering a regional approach towards the implementation of activities, as well as enhancing national and regional capacities required for Parties to develop a more sustainable approach towards the full implementation of the three conventions.

Persistent organic pollutants

Together, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions cover key elements of “cradle-to-grave” management of hazardous chemicals and wastes, most comprehensively in the case of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), which are addressed by all three treaties.

POPs are a group of toxic chemicals which share particularly hazardous properties. These are:

- ◆ Persistence - extreme stability in the environment
- ◆ Bio-accumulation and bio-magnification through the food chain due to their lipophilicity (they build up in fatty tissues as POPs are characterized by low solubility in water and high solubility in lipids)
- ◆ Propensity to global geographical distribution due to their semi-volatility

Persistence

Due to their chemical structure and properties, POPs show a high resistance to degradation caused by photolytic chemical, biological, and chemical agents and remain intact in the environment for long periods of time. For perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and its related substances, no studies have demonstrated any signs of biodegradation. PFOS does not hydrolyse, photolyse or biodegrade in any environmental condition tested.¹

Bio-accumulation and bio-magnification

Many POPs enter the food chain and bio-accumulate and bio-concentrate in the fatty tissues of humans and wildlife. These processes lead to bio-magnification, in which tissue concentrations of a contaminant increases as it passes through two or more trophic levels in the food chain. Through this process POPs can bio-magnify several thousand times, from the trace levels to be found in the environment, up to the

¹ OECD, 2002. Co-operation on Existing Chemicals - Hazard Assessment of Perfluorooctane Sulfonate and its Salts, Environment Directorate Joint Meeting of the Chemicals Committee and the Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris, 21 November 2002.

concentrations to be found in the fatty tissue of organisms being on the top of the food chain.

Long-range environmental transport

Moreover, POPs become widely distributed geographically because of a process called the "grasshopper effect". This process, which is often seasonal, involves a repeated pattern of release of a chemical into the atmosphere, such as through evaporation, and its subsequent deposit elsewhere, such as through rainfall. Due to the persistent nature of POPs, the chemicals are spread widely throughout the world through numerous iterations of this cycle. Therefore the POPs are also referred to as "travellers without passports".

As a result of these properties, POPs can be found virtually everywhere on our planet in measurable concentrations, including in our bodies and in human breast milk. There is sufficient evidence that long-term exposure - even to low levels- of POPs leads, among others, to increased cancer risk, reproductive disorders, alteration of the immune system, neurobehavioral impairment, endocrine disruption, genotoxicity and increased birth defects.

It has been recognized that to tackle the problem of POPs, a global effort is needed with the ultimate goal of stopping POPs further entering into the environment throughout our planet.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

The Stockholm Convention on POPs provides a global platform for achieving the ultimate goal of ridding the planet of POPs through a set of measures and tools. The main objective of the Stockholm Convention is protecting human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants. As of April 2010, 169 countries committed themselves to this objective.

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants was adopted in 2001.² The Convention seeks the elimination or restriction of production and use of all intentionally produced POPs (i.e. industrial chemicals and pesticides). It also seeks the continuing minimization and, where feasible, ultimate elimination of the releases of unintentionally produced POPs such as dioxins and furans.

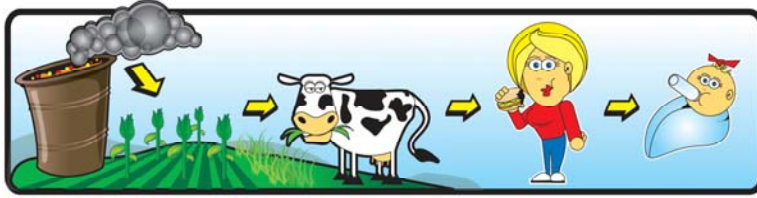
The Stockholm Convention is unique in that it prohibits the production of any new chemicals with POPs characteristics.

Currently 21 POPs³ are subject to various measures under the Stockholm Convention.

² The Convention entered into force on 17 May 2004. The Convention website is www.pops.int.

³ As of 19 April 2011. The initial twelve POPs were: aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, toxaphene, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), DDT, polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF). Since 2009 nine new POPs are also listed: chlordecone, hexabromobiphenyl, lindane, alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, beta hexachlorocyclohexane, tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether (found in commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether), hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether (found in octabromodiphenyl ether), perfluorooctane sulphonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOS-F) and pentachlorobenzene.

Bioaccumulation & Biomagnification of Dioxins



Bioaccumulation & Biomagnification of Dioxins

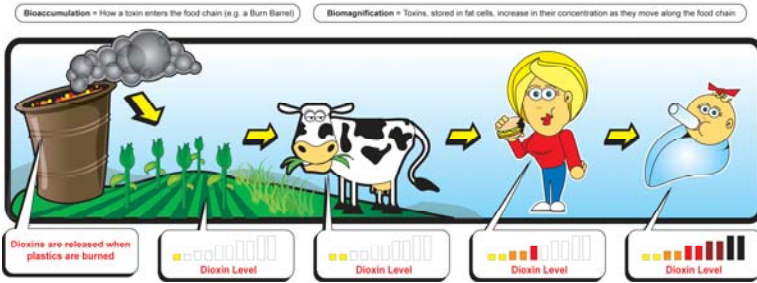


Figure 1. Bioaccumulation and biomagnification of dioxins

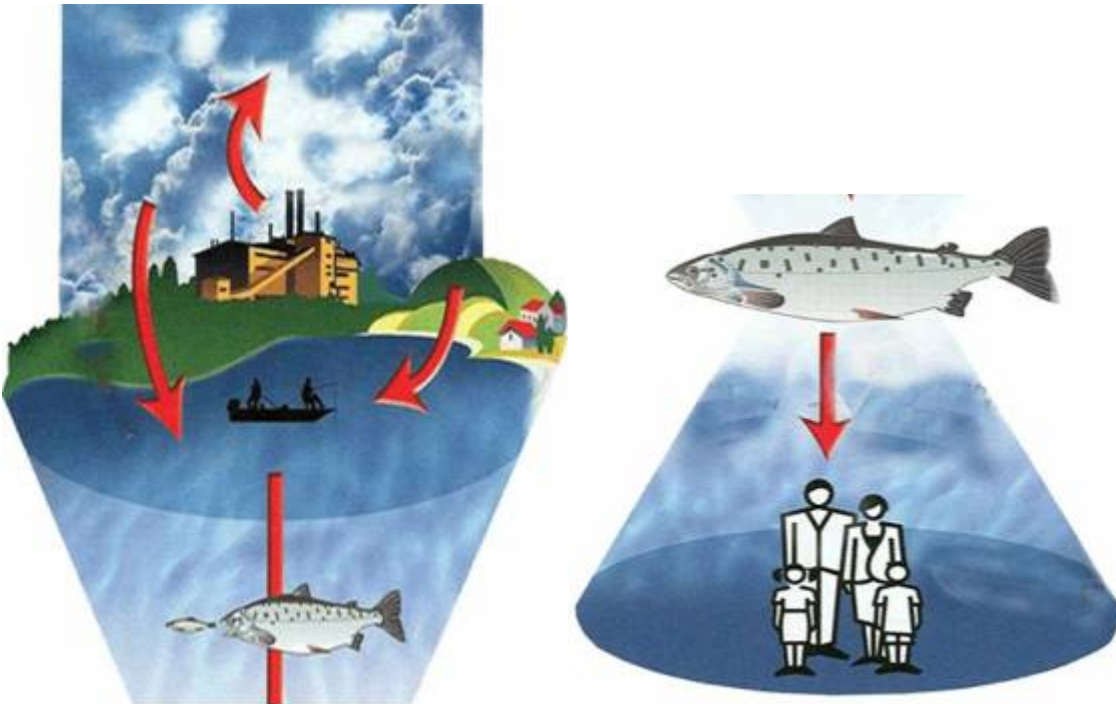


Figure 2. Fate and transport of persistent organic pollutants (POPs)

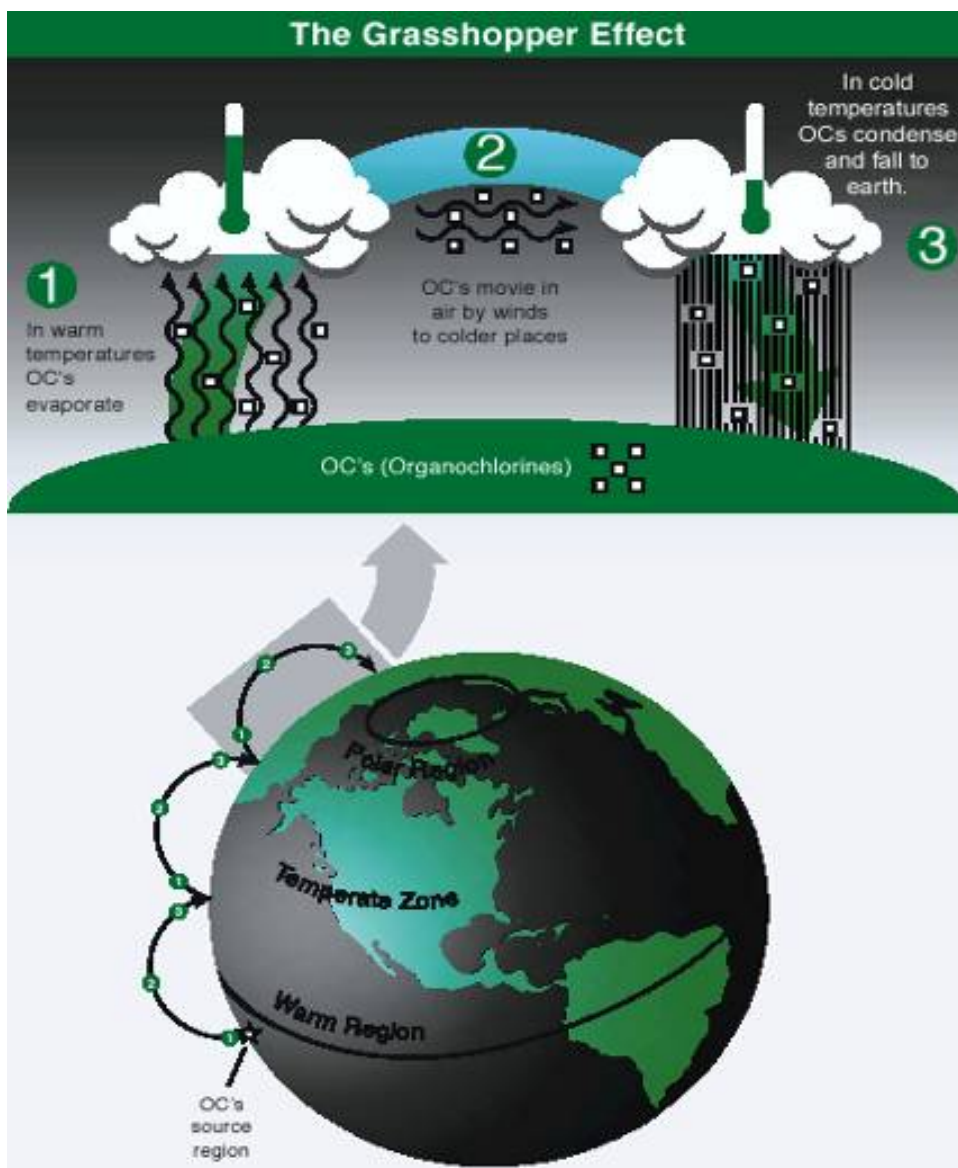


Figure 3. The “Grasshopper Effect” of transboundary pollutants

Some of them were/are intentionally produced and used as pesticides and/or industrial chemicals. They are subject to elimination or severe restrictions of production and use, with the ultimate goal of their elimination once suitable alternatives become available. The international community is placing a lot of efforts on step-by-step phasing out and elimination of PCBs through the *PCB Elimination Network (PEN)* as well as finding suitable alternatives through the *Global Partnership on*

DDT to replace DDT, which is still used in some countries for the malaria vector control.

Another group of POPs is unintentionally formed and released from thermal processes involving organic matter and chlorine, as a result of incomplete combustion or chemical reaction. Parties to the Stockholm Convention are required to take measures to reduce the total releases of unintentional POPs with the goal of their continuing minimization and where

feasible, ultimate elimination. Such processes include, besides some large-scale industrial processes, bad waste management practices such as open burning of waste. Open burning of waste was identified as a major source of unintentionally released dioxins and furans in many developing countries.

The UNEP project to reduce the unintentional production of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) from the open burning of plastic wastes implemented by the NGO *Green Belt Movement* is a very good example of how such global problems can be addressed and managed on a local-community level.

Only when we understand that we are all concerned will we achieve major improvements and will our world get gradually cleaned up from toxic chemicals.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

The Basel Convention deals with the avoidance and minimization of the generation of hazardous wastes and the prevention of the “transboundary” movement of such waste, which is the movement of such wastes across international frontiers, with certain exceptions. It provides a platform for eliminating products or hazardous substances, which are wastes.

The Basel Convention was adopted in 1989.⁴ During its first decade, the Convention’s principal focus was the elaboration of controls on the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and the development of criteria for environmentally sound management of the wastes. More recently the work of the Convention has emphasized full implementation of treaty commitments, promotion of the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, a “life-cycle approach” and minimization of hazardous waste generation.⁵

⁴ The Convention entered into force on 5 May 1992. The Convention website is www.basel.int.

⁵ Hazardous wastes are those wastes that are: explosive, flammable, poisonous, infectious, corrosive, toxic or ecotoxic.

Wastes from electrical and electronic equipment, which are of immense concern globally due to the trafficking of “e-waste” from the advanced industrial countries to the countries of the developing world, are a leading example of the product waste stream addressed by the Convention. The Basel Convention’s *Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative*⁶ and *Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment* (PACE), aimed at the management of obsolete and used computers, are examples of concrete efforts to tackle this growing problem.

The ability of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to protect human health and the environment from hazardous substances and wastes is limited by their need to deal with poverty and the “classic” development issues, such as access to education, health care and safe housing, fresh and clean water supply and investment in basic and critical infrastructure. Chemical exposures may threaten sustainable development through harm to health and environment, exasperating the challenges of these development issues. The negative impacts of hazardous chemicals and wastes are disproportionately borne by poor communities.

Private sector initiatives can also play an important role in linking sustainable development and sound chemicals management to poverty reduction. The International Chemical Council Associations (ICCA) *Responsible Care* programme⁷ promotes sustainability within the chemical industry, including clear expectations that chemical companies operating in the developing world operate in an environmentally sound and socially responsible manner. There is a recognized need to ensure that the commitments of the chemical industry to protect the environment and human health are honoured throughout the chain of production,

⁶ Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative was launched in 2003. The ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention by its decision IX/8, adopted the Guidance Document on the Environmentally Sound Management of Used and End of Life Telephones ([UNEP/CHW.8/2/Add.3](http://www.basel.int/industry/mppi.html), [UNEP/CHW.9/11](http://www.basel.int/industry/mppi.html)). See also <http://www.basel.int/industry/mppi.html>.

⁷ See <http://www.responsiblecare.org>.

consumption, and disposal or destruction of hazardous substances and wastes.

The Basel Convention highlights opportunities to seek synergies between poverty reduction and sound management of chemicals and wastes. It encourages the private sector to engage more fully in harnessing the potential of green chemistry and waste management to the development agenda of the planet's poor.

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

The Rotterdam Convention promotes shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm. The Convention was adopted in 1998.⁸

In the 1980s, UNEP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) developed voluntary codes of conduct and information exchange systems, culminating in the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure introduced in 1989. The Convention replaces this arrangement with a mandatory PIC procedure and information exchange mechanism on hazardous chemicals and pesticides.⁹

The Rotterdam Convention provides both a mechanism for banning the import of a chemical on the grounds of human health and environmental concerns, but is also important in providing a mechanism for exchange of scientific, legal and economic information regarding the hazards, risks, toxicology and ecotoxicology of certain substances. The Convention is therefore a leading global platform for chemical right-to-

⁸ The Convention entered into force on 24 February 2004. The Convention website is www.pic.int.

⁹ The Prior Informed Consent procedure applies to the following 28 hazardous pesticides and 11 industrial chemicals: asbestos (actinolite, anthophyllite, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite), polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs), tris (2,3 dibromopropyl) phosphate and tetraethyl lead (TEL) and tetramethyl lead (TML).

know and the sovereign rights of nations to give or withhold consent to trade in specific chemicals.

Information exchange and the accessibility of information are key components of effective implementation of the three chemicals and wastes Conventions. The Conventions are jointly preparing a clearing-house mechanism which would serve the information needs and right-to-know demands of the chemicals and wastes stakeholder communities. The Rotterdam Convention's prior informed consent (PIC) procedure, which facilitates notification and exchange of information about banned or severely restricted substances between countries, provides a useful model of information exchange from which all three Conventions may draw benefits.

United Nations Body Burden Forum

Human biomonitoring is a method of assessing the toxic chemical burden increasingly borne by the life of our planet. Human milk and blood are both good sample media for assessing POPs exposure in humans. Furthermore, both these media can be used to demonstrate possible temporal trends and regional variations in levels, and thus show effectiveness of regulations of the use of POPs.

Human body fluids have been used as markers of exposure of humans to certain POPs. Careful sampling of human fluids, e.g. of maternal blood and breast milk, can show comparable temporal trends in a particular population because they integrate environmental exposure as well as dietary exposure related to different consumption habits.

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) released the *Fourth National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals*¹⁰ (*Fourth National Exposure Report*) in December 2009. The National Exposure Report is the most comprehensive study of

¹⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fourth National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals. <http://www.cdc.gov/exposurereport/>. December 2009.

human exposure to environmental chemicals to date.

More than 2,400 citizens participated in the CDC sampling exercise. Two hundred and twelve chemical substances were identified in the participants' "body burdens", 75 of which had never before been detected in a representative survey of the United States population.¹¹ Among these newly found chemical burdens were POPs added as recently as May 2009 to the Stockholm Convention's annex of chemicals targeted for elimination.

To ensure the highest scientific and ethical standards are maintained, the *Safe Planet Campaign* will incorporate the technical protocols and ethical standards identified in the *Global Monitoring Plan* endorsed by the Parties to the Stockholm Convention in 2007 and 2009.

The UNEP/FAO-led *Safe Planet Campaign* will raise the visibility of efforts to tackle the growing global problem and make a concrete contribution to the improvement of the health of humans and the environment, including biodiversity, through environmentally sound chemicals and waste management.

High-level representatives from the participating countries, international experts, and individuals from the Arts and Sciences, Public Affairs and Human Rights, and the World of Sports, are invited to join the launch of the Global Campaign in Bali.

Safe Planet has organized a series of special media events – the *Body Burden Forum* – to introduce the campaign's flagship human biomonitoring project. This project evidences the presence in human bodies of hazardous chemicals covered by the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, for instance persistent organic pollutants, pesticides and heavy metals.

The first *United Nations Body Burden Forum* was held in Bali, Indonesia, in February 2010 and featured UN Messenger of Peace and Nobel

Peace Prize recipient Professor Wangari Maathai and UN Under-Secretary General Jan Kubiš.

Selected campaign supporters committed to undertake the test of their chemical body burdens.

The second forum, known as the *United Nations Champions Body Burden Forum*, was held in New York at the 18th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in May 2010 and featured American screen actor and eco-activist Ed Begley Jr. and Norwegian Olympic Gold Medalist Stine Lise Hattestad Bratsberg.

Ed and Stine's results were shared with Norwegian Minister of Environment and International Development Erik Solheim at a press event in Oslo in February 2011. They were joined by Professor Bert van Bavel, director of MTM Research Centre at Orebro University (Sweden), who helped identify the sources of their chemical body burden.



Floyd Newsom What's Your Primary? (2010)

¹¹ A full listing of the chemicals included in the *Fourth National Exposure Report* is available at http://www.cdc.gov/exposurereport/pdf/NER_Chemical_List.pdf



Safe Planet Films and Adventure at Sea

The Safe Planet film, *Body Burden*, tells the story of Ed and Stine's discovery of their lifetime exposure to toxic chemicals. Together with two other Safe Planet films, *5 Gyres* and *S.S. Palo Alto*, *Body Burden* serves to raise awareness and popularize the concept of chemical body burden. It conveys the message that no one – neither those living in the North or South, neither the Rich nor the Poor – is immune from exposures to hazardous chemicals and wastes. They underscore how vulnerable communities face heightened risk of exposures to toxic chemicals and how action is needed to protect people and the planet. They also serve to increase awareness and support for the Global Monitoring Plan of the Stockholm Convention.

Safe Planet Campaign is partnering with Pangaea Explorations and 5 Gyres Institute on the expedition of the *Sea Dragon*, a world-class sailing vessel monitoring the seas for plastic pollution and persistent organic pollutants.

The launch in Rio de Janeiro of the *Sea Dragon* expedition to the South Atlantic Gyre in August 2010 demonstrated the value of cooperation on national-level awareness-raising with partners working on the ground (and on the sea) on cross-sectoral themes, such as food security, POPs and waste management.

5 Gyres Institute and MTM Research Centre have joined *Safe Planet* and are monitoring the ocean's gyres for POPs and plastic drift debris, to investigate this new threat to marine life and the planet's dwindling supply of seafood.

New Social Media and Chemical Right-to-Know

All three chemical and waste conventions emphasize the importance of information sharing and of informed decision making processes. Given the risks to human health and the environment posed by hazardous chemicals and wastes, access to information and prior informed consent are pillars of the regulatory framework established under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.

Safe Planet amplifies the impact of its cultural messages through the use of new social media. In May 2010, UNEP launched the *Safe Planet* social networking site on Facebook

(www.facebook.com/safeplanet). The site combines information on convention-related public events and activities with art, photographs and articles on topical chemicals and waste issues.

The social network's feature POPsWatch digests information found in authoritative national chemical exposure reports and peer-reviewed toxicological and epidemiological studies.

As the leading global chemical Right-to-Know instrument, the Rotterdam Convention series Rotterdam Right-to-Know on Facebook unlocks the wealth of information collected through the Convention's Prior Informed Consent mechanism.

The campaign provides a model of how chemical Right-to-Know information can be made more easily accessible to the general public.

The *Safe Planet* web site – www.SafePla.net – has been released in a development version (the so-called 'beta' site) and is scheduled to be officially release in late May 2011.

Allies in the Animal Kingdom

Safe Planet supports efforts to divert electrical and electronic waste (e-waste) such as computing equipment from environmentally unsound landfill, open-pit burning and harmful recycling operations in order to protect the environment, improve the health and welfare of the informal sector and build the Green Economy.

During the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity, the Campaign's slogan "A Planet Safe for All Livings Things" helped link chemicals and waste management to the protection of endangered species.

The campaign featured the international project, "We Help Gorillas", to promote mobile phone recycling and raise awareness of the threats to gorilla populations living in Africa's Congo Basin, launched by Prague Zoo. The project spread to 13 zoos across Czech Republic and serves a model of public involvement in e-waste recycling being promoted by *Safe Planet* and the Basel Convention. An initiative with the Two Oceans Aquarium in Cape Town, South Africa, expanded the scope of *Safe Planet* outreach to the marine kingdom.

Visual and Performing Arts for a Safe Planet

Since its launch in February 2010, the campaign has used the influence of arts and culture to challenge our perceptions of hazardous chemicals and wastes and stimulate new thinking about how each of us must take responsibility for the safety of the environment and human health.

The first exhibition, *Substantialis Corporis Mixti (Substantial Form of the Blended Body): the synergies exhibition of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions*, took place in May 2010, at the Bohemian National Hall at the Czech Center in New York City. Produced on the occasion of the 18th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, the exhibition brought together 10 artists from five countries, with works that sought to underline not only the tragedy of an unsustainable path, but the beauty of the natural world at risk from a failure to respond with intelligence and creativity.

The second exhibition, *WHAT WILL BE*, curated for the UN Climate Change Conference (29 November–10 December 2010), presented the work of artists from the Czech Republic, Mexico, Pakistan, South Africa, UK and USA which challenge our perceptions of →

Exploring the Architecture of Plastic Pollution

The Architecture of Plastic Pollution exhibition & event at the UNEP/NOAA 5th International Marine Debris Conference, in Honolulu, at the Marriott Hotel Honolulu, and University of Hawai'i at Mānoa School of Architecture and satellite venues (19–31 March 2011) challenges our picture of plastic marine debris as simply litter, demanding we learn how microplastics can act as carrier of persistent organic and other pollutants into the planet's food web.

New work considers the recent floods in Pakistan and Queensland, Australia, and their impact on communities facing chemical hazards through film, photography and sculptural installations.

While science provides evidence of these mechanisms of exposure to hazardous chemicals and increasing risk to our health and the environment, art brings the message home and inspires us to act.

hazardous chemicals and wastes.

The Secretariats of the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, through the Safe Planet Campaign, participated in the UN Climate Change Conference in Cancun, Mexico, in response to the specific relationship between climate change and the work of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants or POPs. This group of toxic chemicals share particularly hazardous properties and can be found virtually everywhere on our planet in measurable concentrations, including in our bodies.

The consequences of the warming of our earth and oceans are becoming clearer and more disturbing. Climate change increases the planet's vulnerability to POPs, by increasing exposure and heightening toxic effects on humans and the environment.

The increasing frequency and severity of tropical cyclones and flood events place stockpiles containing thousands of metric tonnes of obsolete POPs pesticides and the low-lying agricultural communities where these chemicals are typically stored in harm's way.

Engagement with Partners and Stakeholders

Safe Planet is engaging with all stakeholders working toward sound chemicals and waste management. It has ongoing cooperation with

- Basel and Stockholm Convention regional centres
- Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- UN Regional Commissions
- UNEP and FAO regional and sub-regional offices
- UNEP / DTIE Chemicals Branch
- World Health Organization

The Campaign also cooperates with a number of specific programmes and initiatives, including the Basel Wastes Solutions Circle, Green Customs

Initiative, International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN), OzonAction, Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE), PCBs Elimination Network (PEN), Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), as well as academic, business and community-based organizations dedicated to protecting the health of people and the planet against hazardous chemicals and wastes.

Supporters

Among the Campaign's Supporters, those participating in Safe Planet events include

- Santiago Cárdenas Arroyo, painter (Bogotá, Colombia)
- Ed Begley, Jr., actor, playwright and eco-activist (Hollywood, California USA)
- Miroslav Bobek, author, zoologist and director of Prague Zoological Garden (Prague, Czech Republic)
- Jan Dusík, chair, Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (UNECE Aarhus Convention) and former Minister of Environment, Czech Republic (Prague, Czech Republic)
- Yuyun Ismawati, environmental engineer and activist, recipient of the 2009 Goldman Environmental Prize, Small Island States (Nusa Dua, Bali Indonesia)
- Jeanai La Vita, opera singer, and Giacomo La Vita, guitarist and composer (New York, New York USA)
- Mary Osborne, professional surfer and model (Santa Monica, California, USA)
- Lynn Randolph, painter (Houston, Texas, USA)
Olga Speranskaya, PhD, scientist, community organizer and recipient of the Goldman Environmental Prize, Central and Eastern Europe (Moscow, Russia)
- Sharon Sprung, painter (New York, New York USA)

Additional statements of support have been provided by:

- Francesca Barsamian, amateur racing cyclist (Torino, Italy)
- Bryan Cranston, screen actor and director (Los Angeles, California USA)
- Stefan Jarl, documentary filmmaker (Stockholm, Sweden)

- Sachin Khedekar, actor and director (Pune, India)
- Mary Osborne, Professional surfer and model (Ventura, California USA), and
- Ryuichi Sakamoto, musician and composer (Tokyo, Japan).

The honorary co-chairpersons of the Campaign's twin launch events, held in Nua Dusa, Bali, Indonesia and New York, New York, USA, respectively, were Nao Badu, PhD, Chairman and CEO, National Economic and Fiscal Commission of Papua New Guinea, and Stine Lise Hattestad Bratsberg, Olympic gold medal skier and a leading advocate for corporate social responsibility.

Sponsorship of Safe Planet activities

UNEP and FAO invite business leaders, social entrepreneurs and private philanthropies to support the global awareness-raising Safe Planet Campaign through the sponsorship of research, educational and cultural activities. We welcome direct participation in major events organized under the auspices of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.

Recognition of leadership by corporations and other private and public organizations in the sound management of chemicals and wastes would be accorded through tailored programmes being developed under the conventions, such as the Basel Waste Solutions Circle, an initiative to implement the 2008 Bali Declaration on Waste Management, and the POPs-free Products project of the Stockholm Convention.

Long-term partnership agreements between qualified organizations and entities are also envisioned and would be negotiated with the United Nations Environment Programme within the framework of a Memorandum of Understanding.

Chairs of the Safe Planet Campaign

Dr. Nao Badu, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the National Economic and Fiscal Commission, Papua New Guinea (2010)

Ms. Stine Lise Hattestad Bratsberg, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Pure CSR Consulting, Norway (2010/2011)

Appendix

Analytes for the United Nations Body Burden Forum *

Group 1: Initial POPs

(all are in the Stockholm and Basel Conventions; some are in Rotterdam Convention)

Chlordane group: **α -chlordane**
 γ -chlordane
 cis-nonachlor
 trans-nonachlor
 oxychlordane

DDT group: ***op'*-DDT**
 ***pp'*-DDT**
 op'-DDD
 pp'-DDD
 op'-DDE
 pp'-DDE

-drins: **Aldrin**
 Dieldrin
 Endrin
 Endrin ketone

Heptachlor group: **Heptachlor**
 Heptachlor-epoxide *cis*
 Heptachlor-epoxide *trans*

Hexachlorobenzene

Mirex

Toxaphene: **Parlar 26**
 Parlar 50
 Parlar 62

Indicator PCB (Σ PCB₇): **PCB 28**
 PCB 52
 PCB 101
 PCB 118
 PCB 138
 PCB 153
 PCB 180

* In bold: (parent) chemical; in normal font = degradation products/metabolites

PCDD/PCDF (as WHO1998-TEQ):	PCDD	2,3,7,8-Cl₄DD 1,2,3,7,8-Cl₅DD 1,2,3,4,7,8-Cl₆DD 1,2,3,6,7,8-Cl₆DD 1,2,3,7,8,9-Cl₆DD 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Cl₇DD Cl₈DD
	PCDF:	2,3,7,8-Cl₄DF 1,2,3,7,8-Cl₅DF 2,3,4,7,8-Cl₅DF 1,2,3,4,7,8-Cl₆DF 1,2,3,6,7,8-Cl₆DF 1,2,3,7,8,9-Cl₆DF 2,3,4,6,7,8-Cl₆DF 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Cl₇DF 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Cl₇DF Cl₈DF
dl-PCB as WHO ₁₉₉₈ -TEQ:	non-ortho PCB	3,3',4,4'-TeCB (PCB 77) 3,4,4',5'-TeCB (PCB 81) 3,3',4,4',5'-PeCB (PCB 126) 3,3',4,4',5,5'-HxCB (PCB 169)
	mono-ortho PCB	2,3,3',4,4'-PeCB (PCB 105) 2,3,4,4',5'-PeCB (PCB 114) 2,3',4,4',5'-PeCB (PCB 118) 2',3,4,4',5'-PeCB (PCB 123) 2,3,3',4,4',5'-HxCB (PCB 156) 2,3,3',4,4',4'-HxCB (PCB 157) 2,3',4,4',5,5'-HxCB (PCB 167) 2,3,3',4,4',5,5'-HpCB (PCB 189)

Group 2: New POPs

Chlordecone		PFOS/PFOA:	PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonic acid)
Pentachlorobenzene			PFOSA (perfluorooctane sulphonamide) ¹²
HCHs:	α-HCH β-HCH γ-HCH	Endosulfan:	α-endosulfan β-endosulfan endosulfan sulfate
PBDE:	BDE 47 BDE 99 BDE 100 BDE 153 BDE 154 BDE 175/BDE 183		

Group 3: Metals

Hexabrominated biphenyls:	PBB 153	Heavy metals:	Hg (total and organic), As, Pb, Cd
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¹² Two congeners are recommended by the GMP Expert Group for analysis.

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