

## LAUNCHING NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Parties, NGOs, IGOs and other stakeholders are invited to use the Stockholm Convention 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary package to launch national or other activities, as appropriate.

## MAKING THE DIFFERENCE – WORLDWIDE IMPACT OF THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

Parties, NGOs, IGOs and other stakeholders are invited to share success stories on how the Stockholm Convention triggered positive changes in chemical management and/or sustainable development in their country/ community/organization/etc.

Best stories will be selected, compiled and presented at the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio, Brazil in June 2012.

## CALL FOR CONTESTS

The Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention is inviting Parties to organize **national drawing/photography/short film contests** for children and youth around the theme **Stockholm at 10: Chemical Challenges, Sustainable Solutions**.

The winners of the national contests would be invited to participate in a **global** contest, from which a selection of the best entries would be presented at the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development.

Further details on the above activities can be found in the attached CD and on the Stockholm Convention website: [www.pops.int](http://www.pops.int)

"Sustainable development is not a choice but an imperative and the only course possible in a 21st century world of rising populations and environmental risks."

Achim Steiner, UN Under-Secretary General & UNEP Executive Director

# Stockholm Convention

10<sup>th</sup>  
ANNIVERSARY  
package

## Facilitating national activities



For more information, please contact:  
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Stockholm at 10:  
Chemical Challenges, Sustainable Solutions  
2001-2011



## WHERE IT STARTED

The Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants was adopted on 22 May 2001 in Stockholm, Sweden and entered into force on 17 May 2004.

The Stockholm Convention protects human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants through a range of measures aimed at reducing and ultimately eliminating their releases.

### 10 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 10 YEARS

- **The Stockholm Convention has 172 Parties – 171 countries and one regional economic integration organization (as of 1 March 2011)**
- **128 Parties have developed and transmitted their national implementation plans (as of 1 March 2011)**
- **Specific exemptions for aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene and mirex expired, no further registrations may be made for them**
- **The PCBs Elimination Network was established**
- **The DDT Global Alliance was established**
- **Nine new POPs were listed in Annex A, B, and C to the Stockholm Convention in May 2009**
- **The first regional and global monitoring reports on POPs were produced**
- **Regional centers for capacity-building and transfer of technology were established**
- **Guidance and trainings were provided to assist Parties in implementing the Convention**
- **Considerable synergy among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions was achieved**

Besides the ten major achievements highlighted above, there were many others paving the long way towards a POPs-free future. All the processes under the Stockholm Convention are country-driven; the treaty itself is the outcome of a long negotiation process. Countries from all regions had to agree on the main objective of the Convention, as well as the set of measures towards its achievement. The backbone of the Convention are the provisions for technical assistance and financial resources, designed to support the successful implementation of the Convention in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The realization of the Convention's objectives lies within its national implementation.

## INCLUDED IN THIS CD

This CD contains:

- *the Stockholm Convention text as amended in 2009 (in the 6 UN languages)*
- *the booklet on the major achievements under the Stockholm Convention (in the 6 UN languages)*
- *the booklet Ridding the word of POPs (in the 6 UN languages)*
- *a set of guidance documents produced under the Stockholm Convention*
- *a powerpoint presentation on the major achievements under the Convention since 2001*
- *several editable documents (posters, leaflet)*
- *a call for contest and submission of success stories around the 10th Stockholm Convention's anniversary theme*

## LAYING DOWN THE BASE

Over the past decade, efforts have focused on laying down a solid base to facilitate the implementation of the Convention at the national, regional and global levels. Remarkable outcomes include the establishment of the Secretariat, the establishment and operationalisation of the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee, the endorsement of institutions to serve as regional and sub-regional centres for capacity-building and the transfer of technology, the adoption of the global monitoring plan as well as arrangements for evaluating the effectiveness of the Convention, and development of relevant guidelines and guidance called for by the Convention.

The transition towards the next stage of implementation has commenced.

## STRIVING FOR A POPS-FREE FUTURE

Chapter 19 of Agenda 21 adopted at the 1992 Rio Summit and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation agreed in 2002 both advocated for international efforts to address environmental and human health consequences of production and consumption of chemicals. The adoption of the Stockholm Convention is one of the most significant steps made towards achieving this goal. A compilation of success stories highlighting the impact of the Stockholm Convention at the national level will be presented at the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in June 2012.

*"Renew the commitment, as advanced in Agenda 21, to sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and of hazardous wastes for sustainable development as well as for the protection of human health and the environment, inter alia, aiming to achieve, by 2020, that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, using transparent science-based risk assessment procedures and science-based risk management procedures, taking into account the precautionary approach, as set out in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and support developing countries in strengthening their capacity for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes by providing technical and financial assistance".*

*Paragraph 23 from the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (UN-DESA, 2002)*

**Customize your national posters, presentations and information leaflets with the templates provided in the CD!**