



LEAD PAINT ALLIANCE



East Africa Workshop on the Development of National and Regional Regulations and Standards on Lead in Paints

Co-hosted by the Government of the
United Republic of Tanzania
and the United Nations Environment
Programme

13-14 September 2016, Dar es
Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania

UNEP DTIE CHEMICALS AND WASTE BRANCH

Background: Lead in Paint

- Lead is a **cumulative toxicant particularly hazardous to young children and pregnant women.**
- Currently there is **no “safe” level** of exposure to lead identified.
- **Lead in paint** is a major route of lead exposure, especially for **children.**
- Paints with extremely high levels of lead (> 10,000 ppm) are still available in most **developing countries** (1)
- The estimated **economic cost** associated with childhood lead exposure in low- and middle-income countries amounts to 1.2% of world GDP in 2011(2).

1 UNEP AND IPEN (2013). LEAD IN DECORATIVE ENAMEL PAINTS: NATIONAL PAINT TESTING RESULTS.

2 ATTINA, TERESA M., AND LEONARDO TRASANDE. "ECONOMIC COSTS OF CHILDHOOD LEAD EXPOSURE IN LOW-AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES." ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PERSPECTIVES (ONLINE) 121.9 (2013): 1097.

Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

- A global voluntary initiative to minimize the health and environmental risk of chemicals by 2020.
- Adopted at the 1st International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) in 2006.
- The 2nd ICCM in 2009 identified the elimination of lead in paint as one of the emerging policy issues, and requested UNEP and WHO to take the lead.

Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (Lead Paint Alliance)

- A voluntary partnership established following the ICCM resolution in 2009
- Jointly led by WHO and UNEP
- Supported by multi-sector UNEP/WHO Advisory Group
- GOVs, IGOs, NGOs, Industry, and Academic institutions



Lead Paint Alliance - Goal

GOAL

- To prevent children's exposure to paints containing lead and to minimize occupational exposures to lead paint

By 2020

- All countries have adopted legally binding laws
- All manufacturers have eliminated use of added lead in priority areas
- 40 countries with national awareness days for prevention of lead poisoning with emphasis on risks of lead paint
- 70 partners participating

Lead Paint Alliance

Action Plan for 2015-2016

- Encourage governments in countries where legal limits are not currently in place to establish and enforce national legal limits on lead in paint, with special attention to the elimination of lead decorative paints and lead paints for other applications most likely to contribute to childhood lead exposure.
- Encourage industry activities to voluntarily stop the manufacture and sale of lead paint, focusing on residential and decorative paints containing lead additives in countries where legal limits are not currently in place.
- Increase awareness of the health and environmental risks posed by lead paint, to help prompt actions by governments and manufacturers to stop the production and sale of lead paints.
- Increase and diversify the number of Alliance partners.

Lead Paint Alliance Advisory Group

- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- U.S. EPA (Advisory Group Chair)
- Colombia, Ministry of Environment
- Kenya, Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development
- Moldova, Ministry of Health
- Thailand, Ministry of Health
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- AkzoNobel – paint manufacturer
- International Paint and Printers Ink Council (IPPIC)
- Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL)
- IPEN – global network of NGOs
- European Commission (Observer/co-opted member)

Lead Paint Alliance Regulatory Toolkit

www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/noleadpaint/toolkit

Understanding the Problem


A  Why is lead added to paint?

B  Health, Environmental, and Economic Impacts of Lead in Paint

B.i.  Health Hazards

B.ii.  Environmental Impacts

B.iii.  Economic Costs


C  Measuring Lead Exposure

C.i.  Lead in Blood


C.ii.  Lead in Paint

Identifying the Market

D  Industry Perspective on the Elimination of Lead Paint

E  Alternatives to Lead Use in Paint

F  Lead Paint Studies in Developing Countries

G  Challenges for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

Taking Action

H  Case Studies on Existing Lead Paint Laws

H.i.  European Union


H.ii.  United States of America

H.iii.  Uruguay

H.iv.  Philippines

H.v.  South Africa
IN PREPARATION

I  Raising Awareness

J  Establishing a Legal Framework to Regulate Lead in Paint

Goals and Objectives of the Workshop

OVERALL GOAL: To advance understanding, commitment, and actions towards the development of national and regional regulations and standards on a total lead content limit of 90 ppm for all paints in East Africa.

OBJECTIVES

- **Advance co-operation, commitment, and action** towards the elimination of lead in paint;
- Exchange information on **the government policies and stakeholder actions, and available tools** and experiences towards the elimination of lead in paint;
- Develop **strategies for establishing a harmonised standard for lead in paint in the East African Community;**
- Build knowledge and understanding of **lead paint laws**, and elements for a **possible development of a model law** or regulation;
- **Foster commitment of governments and stakeholders and agree on future actions**, including implementation and enforcement of national and regional regulations and standards on lead in paints.

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME – DAY ONE

OPENING AND SESSION I: OVERVIEW

Objective: Exchange information on the government policies, stakeholder actions, available tools and experiences towards the elimination of lead in paint

SESSION II: TECHNICAL SESSIONS

Objective: Building knowledge and understanding lead paint laws and elements for a possible development of a model law or regulation

Presentations :

- * Need for lead paint laws
- * Building blocks for lead paint laws
- * Case studies and progress – US, China, Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia and South Africa
- * Regional harmonization: Subregional standards and African Union

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME – DAY ONE

SESSION III: DISCUSSION SESSION

Round Table Discussion on strategies for establishing and implementing national and regional East African Community standards/regulations on lead in paint

Discussion questions:

- 1. How can we work toward a 90 ppm total lead content standard** in the East African Community?
- 2. What regulations** will implement the standard at the national level? How is a successful **implementation framework** created that adheres to the mandatory standard and that is enforceable?
- 3. What can be learned from the experience of other African countries** (e.g. South Africa, Ethiopia)?
- 4. What are the next steps, key milestones and timeline** to ensure regional harmonization of a lead paint standard/regulation in the East African Community?

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME – DAY TWO

SESSION II: TECHNICAL SESSIONS (Continued)

Objective: Recalling usefulness of LPA Regulatory Toolkit
Presentations : Alternatives to Lead in Paint, Engaging SMEs and Paint Industry, Sampling and Testing Paint and Raising Awareness

SESSION III: DISCUSSION SESSION (Continued)

Round Table Discussion on further commitment of governments and stakeholders and agreement on future actions, including establishment and implementation of East African Community national and regional regulations and standards on lead in paints.

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME – DAY TWO

Session III Discussion questions:

1. What actions are needed to engage with paint manufacturers to ensure compliance with lead paint standards/regulations nationally and regionally?
 - a. What is known about the paint market in the East African Community?
 - b. What is known about lead levels in paint?
 - c. Are alternatives to lead in paint available?
2. What is the level of awareness of the dangers of lead in paint and the need to establish laws to remove that danger in the East African Community? Does awareness need to be raised to ensure establishment and implementation of lead paint laws?
3. What are the next steps at the regional and national level to ensure establishment of a harmonized lead paint standard/regulation in the East African Community?
4. What is needed to ensure that a regionally harmonized standard/regulation is enforced?
5. How can the East African Community be a model for regional harmonization of a lead paint standard/regulation for the rest of Africa?

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME – DAY TWO

WORKSHOP OUTCOMES AND NEXT STEPS: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND EVALUATION

Objective: Agree on the outcome from the workshop, and next course of action eps

Media event

UNEP Press release

THANK YOU

