

THE IMPORTANCE OF ELIMINATING LEAD IN PAINT

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

8-9 December 2016, Yaoundé, the Republic of Cameroon

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Economy Division – UN Environment

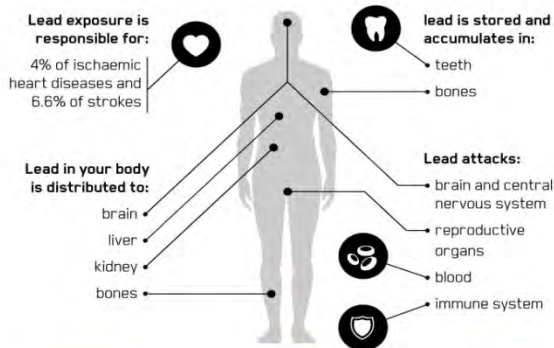
- Cumulative toxicant
- There is no known level of lead exposure that is considered safe.
- Children are particularly vulnerable
- Chemical of major public health concern
- 853 000 deaths due to long-term effects on health as it has been estimated in 2013 (highest burden in low and middle income countries).
- UNEP's successful efforts (PCFV) to phase out Lead in fuel
- Lead paints are still widely available and used in many countries

LEAD

is a widely used metal that is harmful to human health and the environment

DID YOU KNOW?

Every year, approximately **800,000** people die of lead exposure in developing countries



Neurological and behavioural effects are **irreversible**



No level of lead exposure is considered safe

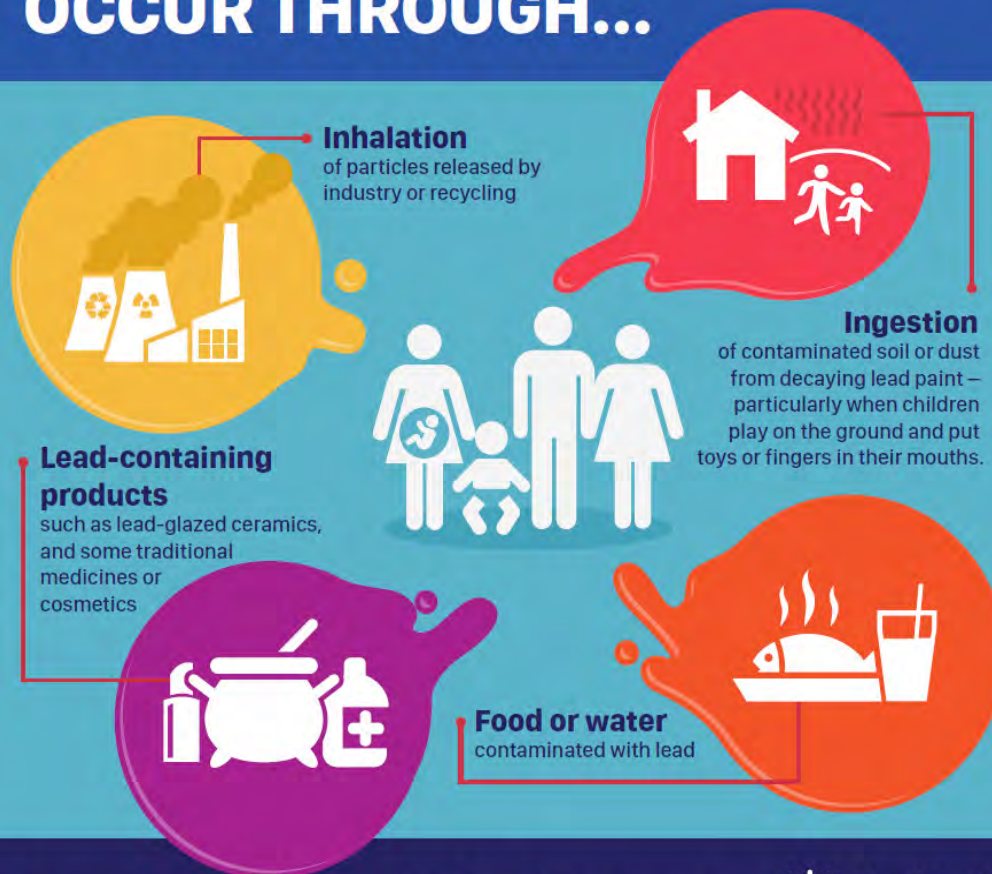


Lead poisoning is **preventable**

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LEAD EXPOSURE CAN OCCUR THROUGH...

#BanLeadPaint

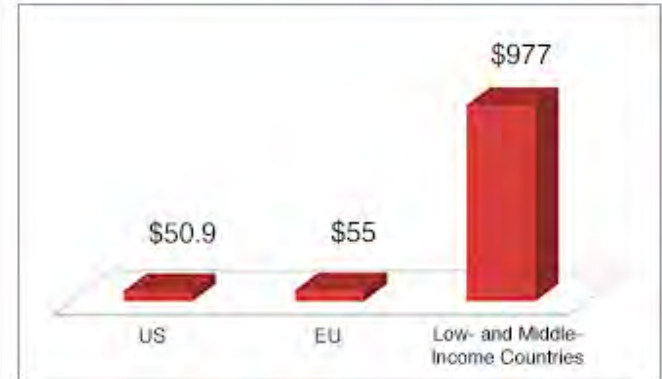


There is no safe level of lead exposure

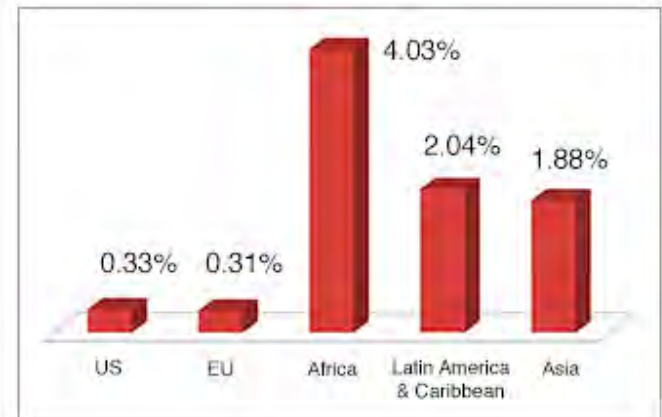


- Estimated economic losses due to reduced IQ from preventable lead exposure is approx 1.2% of global GDP
- Largest economic burden of lead exposure is borne by low and middle income countries
- Economic losses (in International Dollars):
 - Africa: I\$ 134.7 billion

Comparison to Developed Countries



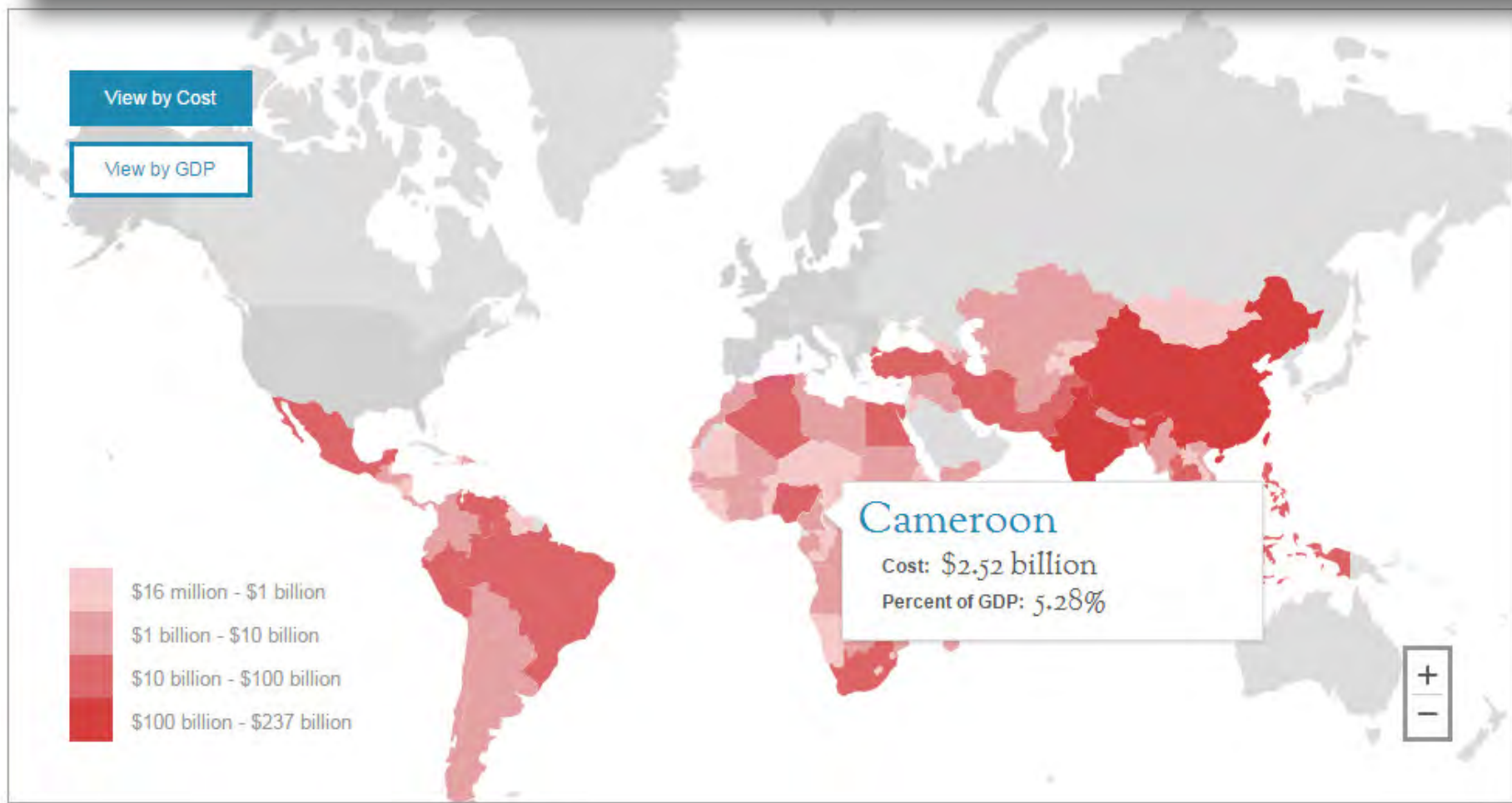
Cost in Billions of Dollars



Percent of GDP

Source: NYU School of Medicine

Economic Costs of Childhood Lead Exposure in Low-and Middle-Income Countries



Source: NYU School of Medicine

- A voluntary partnership (2009)
- Jointly led by WHO and UNEP
- Supported by multi-sector UNEP/WHO Advisory Group
- 18 GOVs, 3 IGOs, 31 NGOs, 8 Industry, and 4 Academic institutions

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World Health
Organization

Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint
ACTION PLAN for 2015-2016
(May 2015)¹

PREAMBLE:

This two-year Action Plan facilitates implementation of the long-term Business Plan of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (Lead Paint Alliance) by providing near-term priorities for key action areas. The Action Plan is intended to encourage and support priority activities in 2015 and 2016 by Alliance partners and other stakeholders that will help move toward the goal and objectives of the Alliance.

The primary goal of the Alliance is to prevent children's exposure to paints containing lead and to minimize occupational exposures to lead paint. Its broad objective is to achieve the phase-out of the manufacture and sale of paints containing lead and to eventually eliminate the risks that such paints pose. The Alliance is committed to efforts that support primary prevention, seeking to reduce or eliminate the conditions that give rise to environmental lead exposure before such exposures can occur.

The Business Plan of the Lead Paint Alliance was developed in response to resolution II/4/B adopted by the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) in 2009. It provides a road map describing the strategies, milestones and means of achieving the goal and overall objective of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint., including targets for accomplishments by the year 2020. It is addressed to all persons and organizations interested in contributing to the work of the Alliance.

The Action Plan for 2015-16 highlights the need for near-term efforts, in particular by national governments around the world to phase out the use of lead paints, with special attention to eliminating lead decorative paints and in paints for other applications most likely to contribute to childhood lead exposure. New laws and regulations should establish legal limits on the lead content of these paints, by either banning lead additives and severely limiting the total amount of lead content. Such actions in countries where legal limits are not currently in place will help prevent new exposures to lead from paint, especially for children in homes and schools, where decorative lead paint is still used. Regulatory controls on other categories or uses of paint should also be considered.

The Action Plan for 2015-2016 was developed for the Lead Paint Alliance by the UN Environment Program (UNEP) and the World Health Organization (WHO), in consultation with

¹ Revised by UNEP/WHO Advisory Group for the Lead Paint Alliance on 27 September 2015.

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



- 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)

Governments

Indus

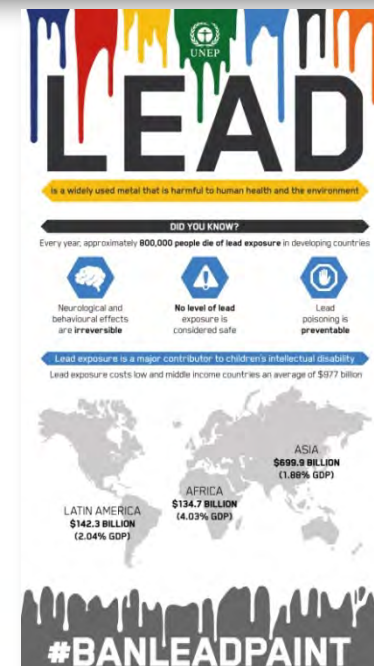
NGO

- 3 Global Meetings (2010, 2012, and 2014)
- Successful global week of action (International Lead Poisoning Prevention Awareness Week) in October 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016
- New partners, including African countries, NGOs, and paint manufacturers
- ICCM4 Resolution (Oct 2015)
- UNEA2 Resolution 1/5 Chemicals and Wasted VI on lead and cadmium (May 2016)



INTERNATIONAL LEAD POISONING PREVENTION WEEK

23-29 OCTOBER 2016





United Nations
Environment Programme



Climate Change



Disasters & Conflicts



Ecosystem Management



Environmental Governance



Chemicals & Waste



Resource Efficiency



Environment Under Review



PARTNERS

Governments

- Canada
- Germany
- Honduras
- Kenya
 - Kenya National Cleaner Production Centre (KNPCPC)
 - Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI)
 - Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)
- Niger
- Paraguay
- Philippines
- Republic of Cameroon
- Republic of Moldova
- Switzerland
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- Uganda
- United States of America
 - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Intergovernmental Organizations

- UNEP DTIE Chemicals and Waste Branch
- UNIDO
- WHO

Non Governmental Organizations*

- AGENDA for Environment and Responsible Development (AGENDA)
- Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment (AWHHE)
- BaliFokus Foundation
- Centre for Environmental Justice (CEJ)
- Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)
- Centre de Recherche et d'Education pour le Développement (CREPD)
- Children's Environmental Health Foundation (CEHF)
- Eco Ethics Kenya (EEK)
- Ecological Waste Coalition of the Philippines, Inc. (EcoWaste Coalition)
- Environment and Social Development Organization (ESDO)
- Greenwomen
- Grupo GEA
- Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL)
- Inclusion Ghana
- IndyAct
- International Pediatric Association (IPA)
- International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN)
- Jeunes volontaires pour l'Environnement (JVE) Côte d'Ivoire
- Lata Medical Research Foundation
- LEADERS Nepal
- National Center for Healthy Housing (NCHH)
- Occupational Knowledge (OK) International
- Orissa State Volunteers and Social Workers Association (OSVSWA)
- Pollution Control Association of Liberia (POCAL)
- Pure Earth (formerly Blacksmith Institute)
- RightOnCanada
- Society for Advancement of Occupational and Environmental Health (SAOEH)
- The Just Environment Charitable Trust (Toxics Link)
- Uganda Network on Toxic Free Malaria Control (UNETMAC)

Image © by Chen Hualin



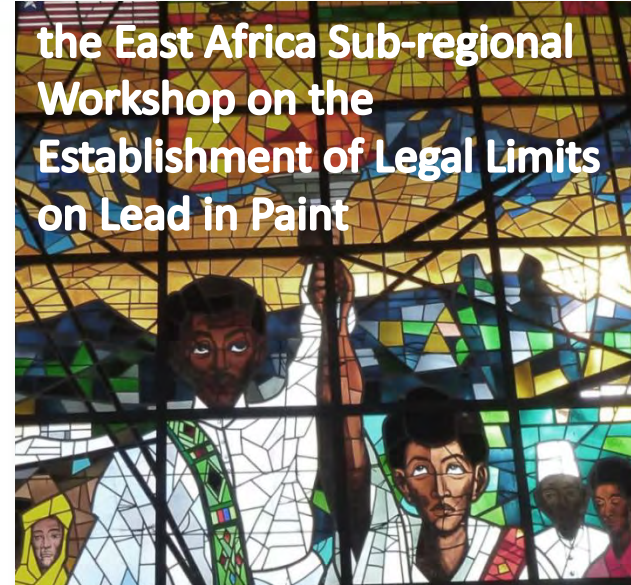
EAST AFRICA WORKSHOP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS ON LEAD IN PAINTS

Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania

13-14 September 2016



the East Africa Sub-regional Workshop on the Establishment of Legal Limits on Lead in Paint



ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA ON
DECEMBER 2-4, 2015

THE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WASTE MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

Green · Low-carbon · Circular · Development

Date: October 21-24, 2016 Venue: Beijing, China



Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Workshop on the Establishment of Legal Limits on Lead in Paint



19-20 May 2016

Chişinău, Republic of Moldova

International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action 2016

Events took place in Ghana, Zambia, Cameroon, Kenya, Togo, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Tanzania, Morocco, Liberia, Benin



INTERNATIONAL LEAD POISONING PREVENTION WEEK

OCTOBER 23-29, 2016

- Get the Facts
- Take Action
- Ban Lead Paint

#BanLeadPaint
#LeadFreeKids
#LPPW2016

LEAD

is a widely used metal that is harmful to human health and the environment

DID YOU KNOW?

Every year, approximately **800,000** people die of lead exposure in developing countries

- Neurological and behavioural effects are **irreversible**
- No level of lead exposure is considered safe
- Lead poisoning is **preventable**

Lead exposure is a major contributor to children's intellectual disability

Lead exposure costs low and middle income countries an average of \$977 billion

LATIN AMERICA	AFRICA	ASIA
\$142.3 BILLION (2.04% GDP)	\$134.7 BILLION (4.03% GDP)	\$699.9 BILLION (1.88% GDP)

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BAN LEAD PAINT

Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint

[Introduction](#) | [Understanding the Problem](#) | [Identify the Market](#) | [Taking Action](#) | [References](#) | [Contact us](#)

Introduction

Toolkit for Establishing Laws to Control the Use of Lead in Paint

Toolkit for Establishing Laws to Control the Use of Lead in Paint

This toolkit was developed by a group of partners of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (Lead Paint Alliance), including industry, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations and government representatives. It is designed to provide information to government officials who are interested in establishing legal limits for lead in paints in their countries. However, all interested stakeholders wishing to understand the issue and galvanize action are welcome to use the information as well.



Lead poisoning from lead in paint is preventable and there are cost-effective, technically feasible alternatives to lead in paint. This toolkit, through the modules below, will provide information on why lead is a public health and environmental concern, explain current testing methods and describe the existing market. It will also give insight into what other countries have done regarding restrictions on lead use in paint.

Understanding the Problem

Over the years, lead use in paint in particular, has declined dramatically as the health and environmental risks have become clear. However, in many countries, lead is still used in paints as pigments, driers, catalysts and for corrosion resistance. This module explains why lead is used in paint, the contribution of different ingredients to the overall content of lead in paint, the different kinds of paint that may contain lead, and why lead paint is a problem.

Module A: Lead Paint and the Problem (References)



Toolkit for Establishing Laws to Control the Use of Lead in Paint

Designed to provide information to government officials who are interested in establishing legal limits for lead in paints in their countries.

www.unep.org/chemicalsandwastes/noleadpaint/toolkit

New look, updated modules and new URL coming soon (January 2017)



SAICM/ICCM.4/INF/25

Distr.: General
7 September 2015
English only

saicm Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

International Conference on Chemicals Management
Fourth session
Geneva, 28 September–2 October 2015
Item 5 (b) (iii) a of the provisional agenda*

Implementation towards the achievement of the 2020 goal of sound chemicals management: emerging policy issues and other issues of concern: existing emerging policy issues: lead in paint

Status of the phasing out of lead paint by countries: 2015 global report

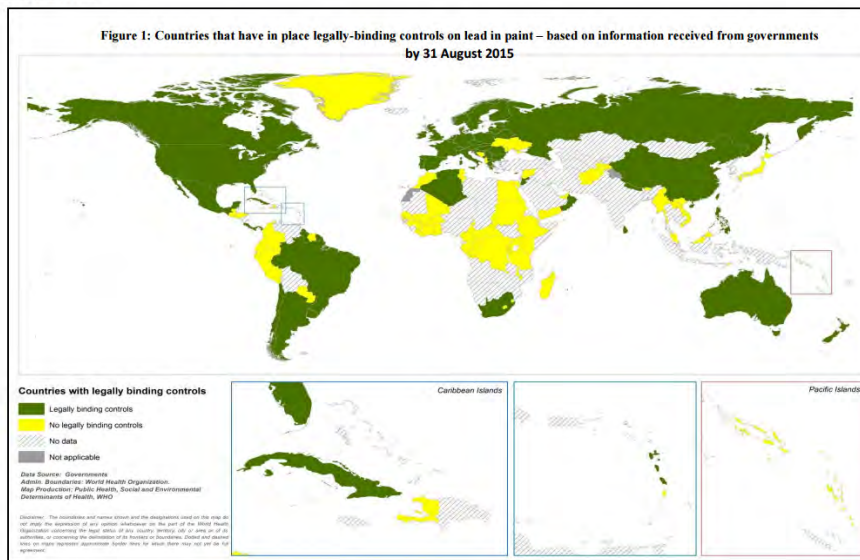
Note by the secretariat

1. The secretariat has the honour to circulate, for the information of participants, a report on the emerging policy issue concerning lead in paint prepared by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme (see annex). The submission is presented as received by the secretariat, without formal editing.
2. The report complements the information included in document SAICM/ICCM.4/INF/14 by providing information on the current status of legally binding controls on lead paint and indicates the remaining gap in achieving the target that all countries will have such control measures in place by 2020, as set out in the business plan of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint.
3. Government representatives are invited to provide updated information to the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme to enhance the report.

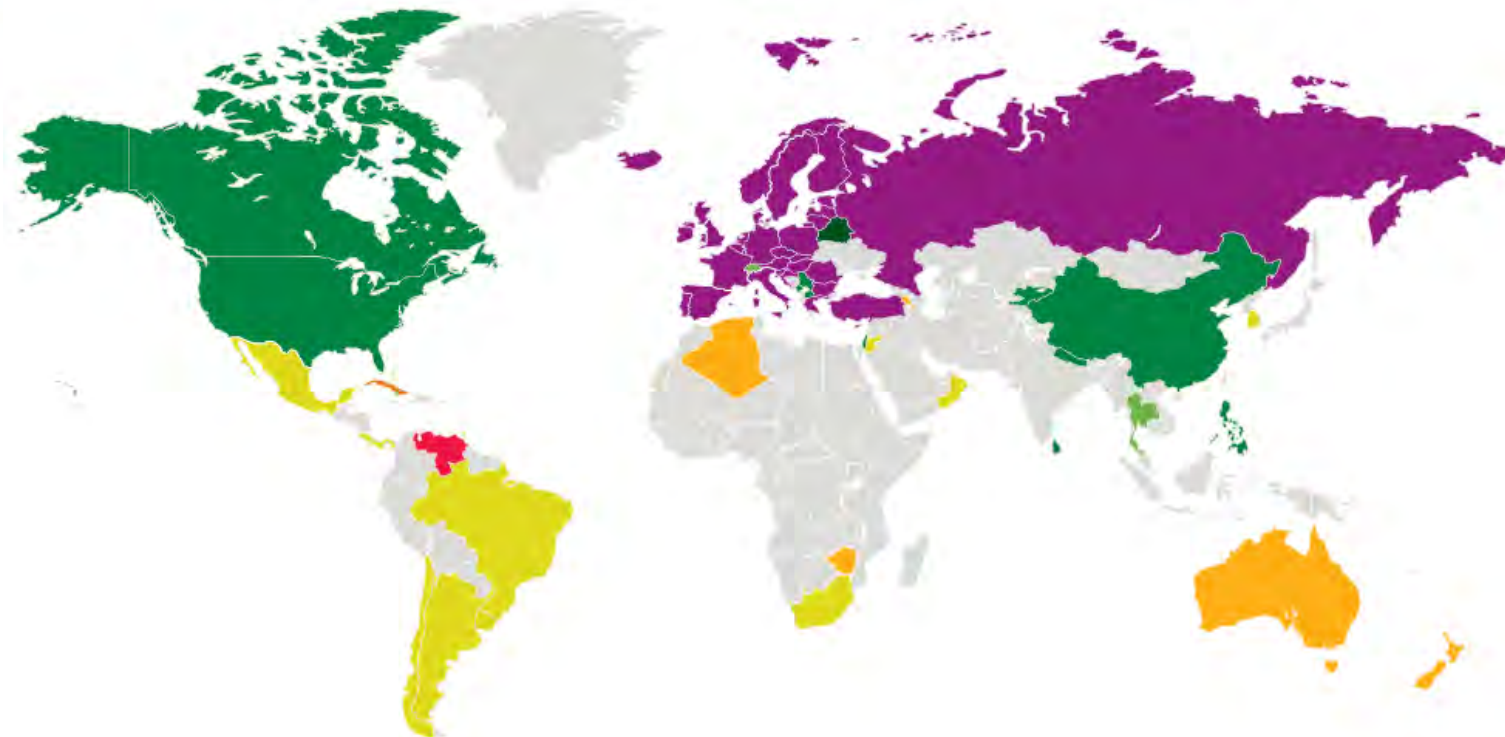
* SAICM/ICCM.4/I.

SAICM/ICCM.4/INF/25

Figure 1: Countries that have in place legally-binding controls on lead in paint – based on information received from governments by 31 August 2015

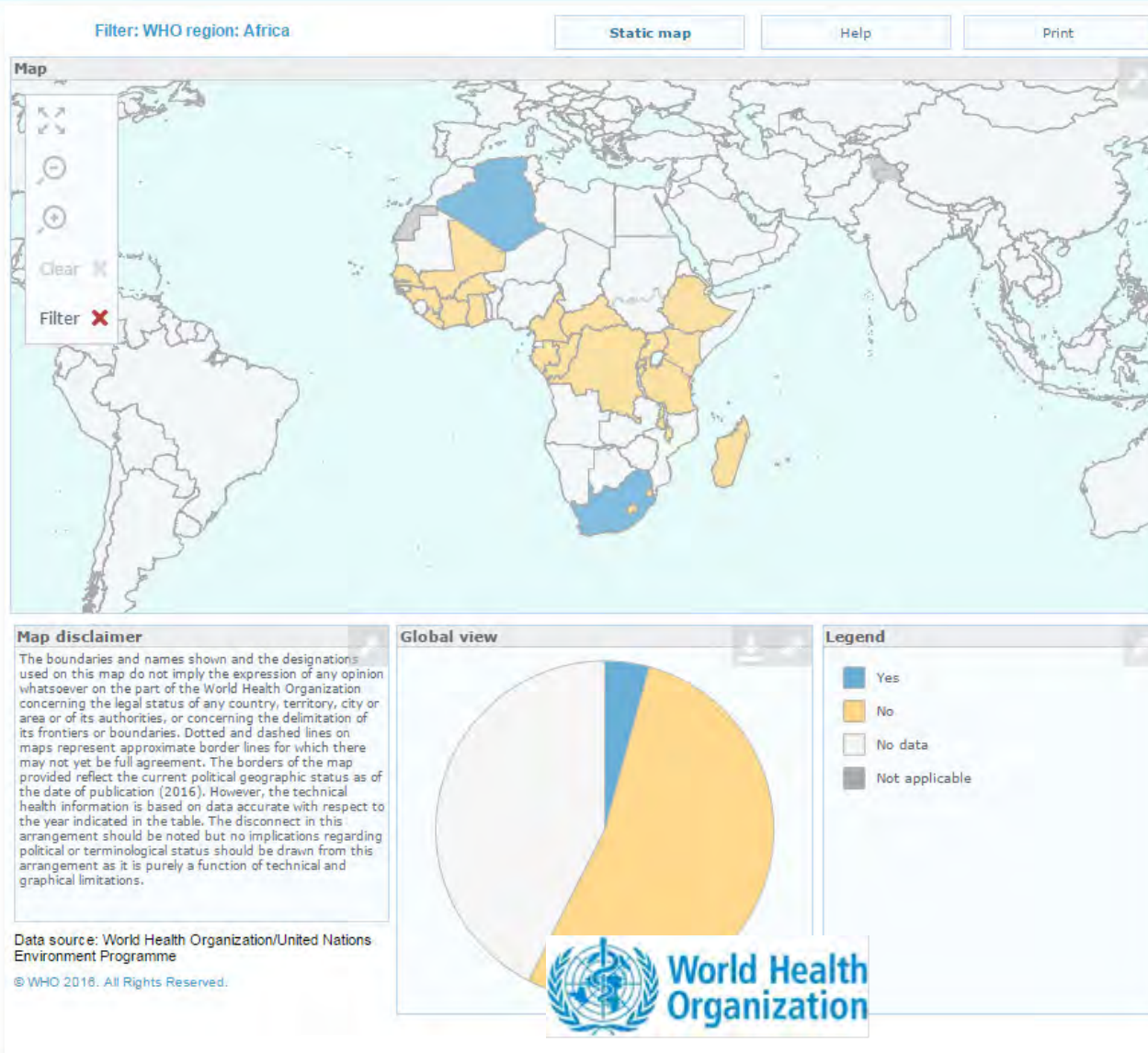


MAP OF BINDING LEAD PAINT LIMITS



Countries with Numerical Lead Paint Limits (in parts per million (ppm))

50 ppm	90 ppm	100 ppm	600 ppm	1000 ppm	20,000 ppm
Workplace Restrictions only (no ppm limit):	General restrictions on sale and use of lead paint (no ppm limit):				





Global Report on the Status of Legal Limits on Lead in Paint



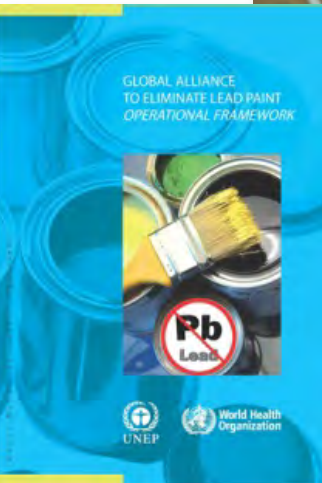
KEY SCIENTIFIC FINDINGS FOR LEAD



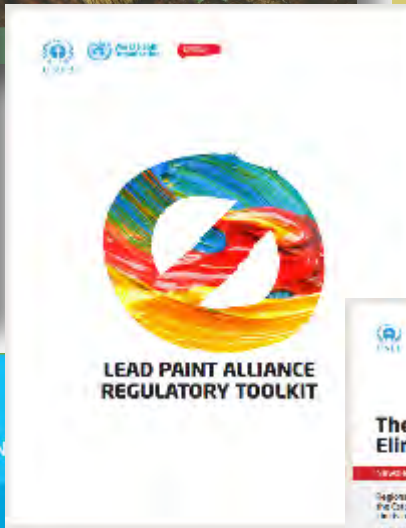
Elements of a National Legal and Regulatory Framework for the Elimination of the Use of Lead in New Decorative Paint



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GLOBAL ALLIANCE TO ELIMINATE LEAD PAINT OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK



LEAD PAINT ALLIANCE REGULATORY TOOLKIT



The Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint



LEAD IN ENAMEL DECORATIVE PAINTS NATIONAL PAINT TESTING RESULTS: A NINE COUNTRY STUDY



GLOBAL ALLIANCE TO ELIMINATE LEAD PAINT BUSINESS PLAN



Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint

NEXT STEPS



Reference: EO/CD/11/2016

7 November 2016

Dear Minister,

Every year, some 600,000 children are intellectually disabled as a result of their exposure to lead in paint. The impact on a family is tragic, but the economic legacy on a country is equally significant with huge damage inflicted to the country's human capital.

To address this, I would like to invite you to support the work of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint, which is working with industry and governments across the world to address the direct and indirect health and environmental effects of this issue.

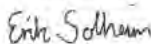
This year, the UN Environment Assembly recognized the significant risks of lead paint to human health and the environment arising from releases of lead and cadmium into the environment in its Resolution 2/7, giving UN Environment a clear mandate for leadership on this matter.

To deliver on this, we have set out a bold ambition to introduce legal limits for lead in paint in all countries globally by 2020 and introduce measures to prevent children's exposure. Already some 70 countries have regulations in place with many companies introducing cost-effective alternatives to lead. But we still have a long way to go!

I am writing to invite the Government of Ghana and the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology, and Innovation to endorse the goals of UN Environment and the Global Alliance. Specifically, this would mean establishing a national regulatory framework to stop the manufacture, distribution and use of lead paints, organise a task force of paint manufacturers to foster actions to phase-out lead from their products and raise awareness with policy makers and the public.

We hope you will look favourably on this invitation and hope we can count on the leadership you have already shown inside Ghana to save lives, protect children's future and enhance sustainable economic prosperity. Some more information is attached for your consideration. I very much look forward to joining our forces on this issue and to seeing you soon again!

Yours sincerely,



Erik Solheim
Executive Director

Executive Office

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www.unep.org

Letters from the Executive Director of UN Environment addressed to Ministers of Environment

Your name: Your institution: Your country:	Date:	
	Possible responses	Please tick
Questions	Response	
1. Has your country adopted any legally-binding laws, regulations, standards and/or procedures to control the production, import, export, sale and use of lead paints?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. If yes, does this apply to all lead compounds that may be found in paint or only to specific compounds, e.g. lead carbonate and lead sulphate?	All lead compounds	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Some lead compounds	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. If it applies only to selected lead compounds please list the compounds.		
4. What is the legally-binding limit on lead in paint (e.g. 100 ppm, 90 mg/kg, 0.06%)? <i>How is the content of lead to be measured (e.g. total lead content of non-volatile component of paint, soluble lead)?</i>	<i>Please give number AND units</i> <i>Measurement method</i>	
5. Are there exemptions for certain types of paint (e.g. road paint, artists' paint)?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. What types of paints are exempted? Please list:		
7. Please give titles of relevant legislation/regulations below! <i>Please submit a copy of the legislation/regulations in a UN language!</i>		
8. If there are no legally-binding limits is the development of laws/regulations now in process?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. If yes, what is the estimated date when these controls will come into force?		
10. If there are no legally-binding limits is there a voluntary standard?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. If there are voluntary standards please give details below:		

Follow up with questionnaires will be sent to SAICM Focal points.

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CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA WORKSHOP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS ON LEAD IN PAINTS

View Edit

The *Central and West Africa Workshop on the Development of National and Regional Regulations and Standards on Lead in Paints* will take place on **8-9 December 2016**, co-hosted by Government of the Republic of Cameroon, the United Nations Environment and IPEN, in Yaoundé, the Republic of Cameroon.

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA WORKSHOP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS ON LEAD IN PAINTS



YAOUNDÉ, THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
8-9 DECEMBER 2016

IPEN is Executing Agency of the Lead Paint Elimination Project in Africa, funded by the Global Environment Facility and Implemented by the United Nations Environment (UNEP). The project focusses on eliminating lead paint in four focus countries, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia and Tanzania through promoting regulatory controls on lead paint, analyzing and reporting on lead content of paints on the market, and raise awareness among business entrepreneurs, government officials, and consumers about the adverse human health impacts of lead paint, particularly on the health of children. The project also aims to support development of national plans to eliminate lead paint in other African countries through generating data on lead in paint, disseminate information materials and conduct regional workshops. The project is Executed in partnership with Centre de Recherche et d'Education pour le Développement (CREPD) in Cameroon, Pesticide Action Nexus Association in Ethiopia, Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement (JVE) in Côte d'Ivoire and AGENDA for Environment and Responsible Development in Tanzania.

In response to the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) Resolution 1/5 Chemicals and Waste VI on lead and cadmium (June 2014) which "requests the United Nations Environment Programme, in coordination with the World Health Organization, to continue to build capacity on lead paint through possible regional workshops", UNEP and IPEN jointly organized the East Africa regional Workshop on the Establishment of Legal Limits on Lead in Paint and the GEF

Presentations will be posted on our website after the workshop

<http://www.unep.org/noleadinpaint>



LEAD
is a widely used metal that is harmful to human health and the environment

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

-  Separate batteries and electronic waste for proper **recycling**
-  Make sure your lead paint laws are **enforced**
-  Encourage governments to regulate the use of lead in paint by 2020
-  Encourage industry to stop putting lead in paint
-  Educate ourselves and our communities about the environmental, health and economic **costs of lead exposure**
-  Join the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint www.unep.org/noleadinpaint

#BANLEADPAINT



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Chemicals and Waste Branch
Economy Division

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MERCI !
THANK YOU !