

# East Africa Sub-regional Workshop on the Establishment of Legal Limits on Lead in Paint (2-3 December 2015)

## CASE STUDIES FROM AFRICA:

### GROUP 1:

Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire and Democratic Republic of Congo





# Detailed case study: Cote d'Ivoire



# 1. Defining lead paint in Côte d'Ivoire/ Existing uses of lead paint

- Lead paint "which is painting that one or more lead compounds have been added;
- Two studies of JVE -CI (2013/2015) have shown that many decorative and anti Corrosive paints sold in Côte d'Ivoire market contained high level of lead (greater than 90 ppm ).

## 2. Status on paint manufacturers and SMEs

- Paint manufacturers are authorized by the government to settle on the basis of the described industrial activities. They are also registered at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry;
- Major manufacturers are: TISA, INDUSTRIAP, DROCOLOR and IPL-PPG.

### **3.a Awareness raising activities, current projects and/or initiatives**

Awareness activities began in 2013 after releasing the results of the first study of JVE. In 2015, since the publication of results of the second study (Africa Lead Paint Elimination Project), the nationwide awareness activities have been held since August.

### **3.b Impacts on human health and environment**

Lack of statistics on diseases caused by lead.

## **4. Legislation on lead paint**

### **National level:**

- No existing laws or regulations that limit (regulate) the lead content in paints sold or imported in CI;
- Elaboration and validation in 2015 of a draft law on chemicals management in which the problems caused by lead pollution resulting from the painting were taken into account.

### **Regional level:**

Ongoing revision and harmonization of standards related to paints, lacquers and varnishes in the ECOWAS.

## 5.Relevant initiatives on establishment / enforcement of lead paint

- 15 years ago, all industrial paint manufacturers used lead compounds. But since 2003, some manufacturers have voluntarily stopped using lead additives for the formulation of their paint.
- To date, two manufacturers no longer use lead compounds (TISA and IPL-PPG) and a new manufacturer (CIPEL) said not to use lead compounds but this must be confirmed by analysis.

### Key stakeholders for establishing legal limits of lead in paint

**MINISTRIES:** Mining and Industry, Trade, Environment, Health, Employment, Promotion of SMEs and Crafts

**STRUCTURES:** CODINORM, NGOs, professional associations,

# 1. Defining lead paint in your country / Existing uses of lead paint

<b>Benin</b>	<p>Refers to the definition of lead according to EU directives on the subject</p> <p>Lead paint still used by the population</p>
<b>Cameroon</b>	<p>Lead paint is all type of paint with more than 90 ppm total lead from dry weight. Though there is not yet a legal framework legitimating this limit; 90 ppm is the limit that national stakeholders agreed upon.</p>
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	<p>There is no program to carry out actions on the elimination of lead in paints.</p>

## 2. Status on paint manufacturers and SMEs in your country

<b>Benin</b>	<p>Companies: SA or Sarl Establishment subject to Environmental Impact Assessment and Social:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Environmental Compliance Certificate from the Ministry in charge of Environment</li><li>• Authorization of establishment to import marketing , peration or paint distribution of the Ministry of Trade and Industry</li></ul>
<b>Cameroon</b>	<p>There are currently 8 or paint manufacturers in Cameroon. But the larger manufacturers are three (CEP Seigneurie, Smalto, INODA, Socipec) other being the smaller paint enterprises.</p>
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	<p>The paints made by SMEs in DRC are believed to contain lead substances such as lead naphthenate, lead oxides.</p>

### 3a. Relevant awareness raising activities, current projects and/or initiatives and impacts on human health and environment in your country

*Please list here relevant awareness rising activities, current projects and/or initiatives*

Benin	Awareness activities on the chemicals management (POPs) in small crafts of the city of Bohicon
Cameroon	<p>3 National and 10 regional workshops with all stakeholders; 4 press releases (FR and Eng on lead in paint issue; educational brochures; many media events .</p> <p><b><u>Current project initiatives</u></b>: African Lead Paint Elimination project , pilot blood lead level testing in Yaounde.</p>
Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>➤ No awareness activities conducted at a national level;</p> <p>➤ No current project for elimination of lead in paint.</p> <p>But, there was an initiative of the Congolese Environment Agency "ACE", which consisted to identify lead paints in the market.</p>



### 3b. Relevant awareness raising activities, current projects and/or initiatives and impacts on human health and environment in your country

*Please list here relevant impacts*

<b>Benin</b>	<p>25 local authorities are sensitized on good governance of POPs ;120 craftsmen and manipulators generators of hazardous chemicals and wastes are sensitized and trained in best management practices;</p> <p>➤ No official data available</p>
<b>Cameroon</b>	<p>➤ No official data available;</p> <p>➤ The pilot BLL among children aged 1-6 in Cameroon is indicating that over 50% of the children tested have BLL above 5 microgram/dl.</p>
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	<p>No official data available;</p>

## 4. Relevant legislation on lead paint (Reference to add/reply: SAICM/ICCM4/INF/25) and responsible agency(ies)

<b>Benin</b>	<b>No legislation about Lead paint</b>
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>In process</b> A Technical Committee was set up by the National Standard Agency (ANOR) to develop a standard that limits the lead level in paint to 90 ppm. The largest paint company has voluntarily reformulated its decorative and architectural paints; the paints marketed by that company carry the label indicating that there is less than 90 ppm lead. The second largest local manufacturer that has also committed to voluntarily reformulate its paints, has done so.
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	<b>No legislation.</b>

# 5. Relevant initiatives on establishment / enforcement of lead paint

<b>Benin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Analysis of chemical compositions of the paintings present on the Beninese market</li><li>➤ Establishment of a National Accreditation Committee of chemicals other than pesticides involving civil society, the trade unions, the companies and businesses, the public sector research,</li><li>➤ Initiate legal and regulatory texts in the fight against lead in paint</li></ul>
<b>Cameroon</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Voluntary reformulation by local paint industry</li><li>➤ Voluntary labeling of paint with regard to its lead concentration in place by CEP Seigneurie</li></ul>
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	<p>The establishment of a summary statement of the presence of lead paint in the Congolese market.</p>

# 6. Key stakeholders in your country for establishing legal limits of lead in paint

*Please list here relevant stakeholders, e.g. Ministry of Industry, Health, Labor, etc.*

<b>Benin</b>	MINISTRIES: Environment, Agriculture and Health STRUCTURES: professional associations ; Universities, NGO, Private and public sectors ..
<b>Cameroon</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Public Health ministry</li><li>➤ Environment ministry</li><li>➤ National Assembly/senate</li><li>➤ ANOR (National Agency for standard)</li></ul>
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and sustainable development; Ministry of Industry; Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs); Ministry of Economy and Trade; Ministry of Health.</li><li>➤ Congolese Environment Agency (CEA) ; Universities and research institutions; Congo Enterprise Federation (CEF) ; NGOs and civil society.</li></ul>