

Objectives of the Workshop and General Introduction to the Project

Inception Workshop on: Promoting the
elimination of the use of lead paints in China and
Africa

Beijing, 26th April 2016

Presented by UNEP



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I. Background

- ❖ Lead paint poses a risk of lead poisoning, especially for young children.
- ❖ There is no known level of lead exposure that is considered to be safe.
- ❖ Childhood lead poisoning can have lifelong health impacts, including: learning disabilities, anemia, and disorders in coordination, visual, spatial and language skills.
- ❖ Estimated reduced cognitive potentials (loss of IQ points) due to preventable childhood lead exposure equal to 283.6 million in Asia,
- ❖ which translate into economic losses equal to \$134.7 (Africa) , \$699.9 (Asia), and \$142.3 billions of international dollars (Latin America).



Important facts

- Lead is a cumulative poison, affecting multiple body systems, especially for young children have harmful effects.
- It is estimated that children's exposure to lead due to lead to 600,000 new cases of children with intellectual disabilities year.
- It is estimated that lead exposure each year 143,000 cases of deaths in developing countries, the burden caused by the heaviest area.
- About half of the disease burden caused by the lead occurred in the WHO South-East Asia region, and the WHO Western Pacific and Eastern Mediterranean regions each accounted for one-fifth.
- Body Lead distribution in the brain, liver, kidneys and bones. It stores down in the teeth and bones, as time continues to accumulate. The extent of human exposure generally be estimated by measuring blood lead.
- There are no known considered safe level of exposure.
- Lead poisoning can be prevented.

重要事实

- 铅是一种累积性毒物，影响身体多个系统，特别对幼童具有危害。
- 据估计，儿童因接触铅每年导致大约60万例新发智障儿童。
- 据估计，铅接触每年造成14.3万例死亡，在发展中国家区域造成的负担最重。
- 约有一半由铅造成的疾病负担发生在世卫组织东南亚区域，而世卫组织西太区和东地中海区域则各占五分之一。
- 身体中的铅分布在大脑、肝脏、肾脏和骨骼。它在牙齿和骨骼中储存下来，随着时间不断累积。人类的接触程度通常通过测量血铅加以估测。
- 没有已知的被认为安全的铅接触水平。
- 铅中毒完全可以得到预防。



Lead in enamel decorative paints in China and the selected African countries involved in this project are as follows:

Place and year of study/report	Number of samples	Average, ppm Lead	Per cent of samples greater than 90 ppm Lead	Per cent of samples greater than 600 ppm Lead	Per cent of samples greater than 10,000 ppm Lead
Cameroon, 2011	60	23,100	67%	65%	Not available
China, 2006	64	15,100	44%	33%	25%
China, 2008	58	Not available	Not available	50%	Not available
Cote d'Ivoire, 2013	20	8,700	70%	65%	25%
Cote d'Ivoire Anti-Corrosive Paints, 2013 ¹³	10	5	80%	80%	10%
Ethiopia, 2013	23	18,500	87%	83%	30%
Tanzania, 2009	20	14,500	100%	95%	25%





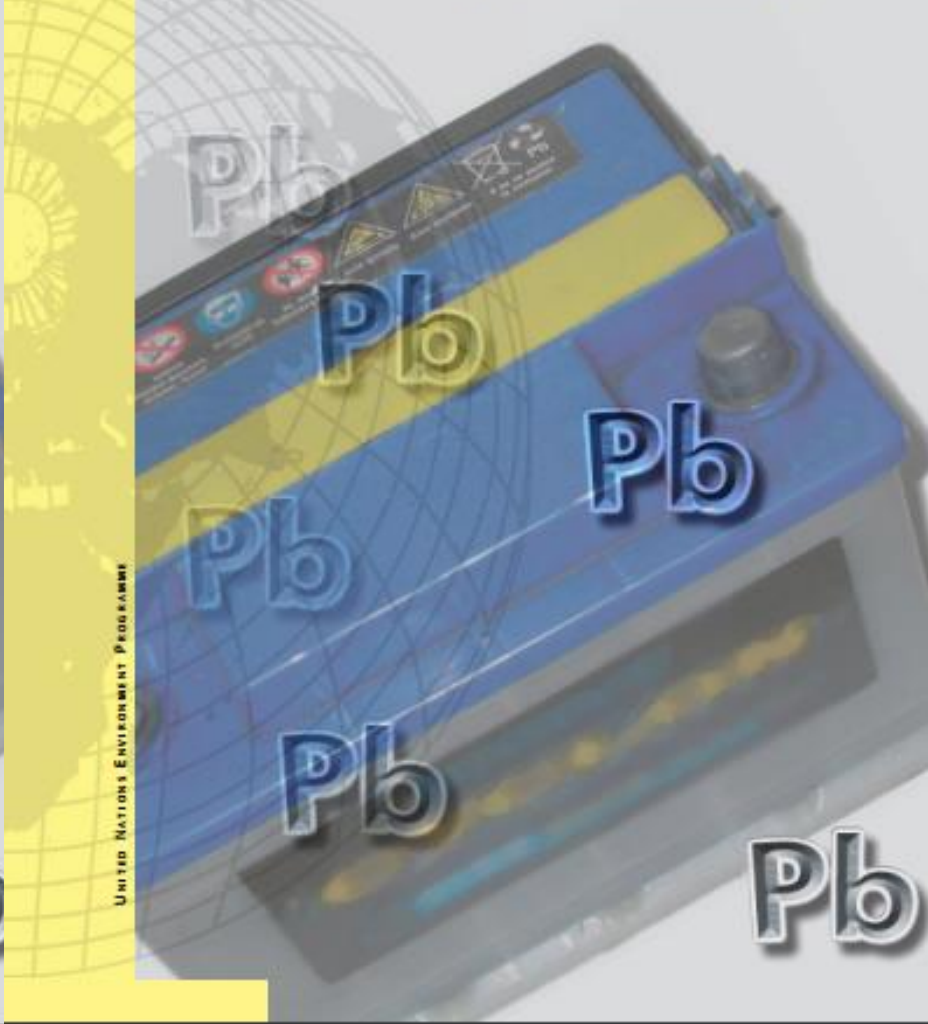
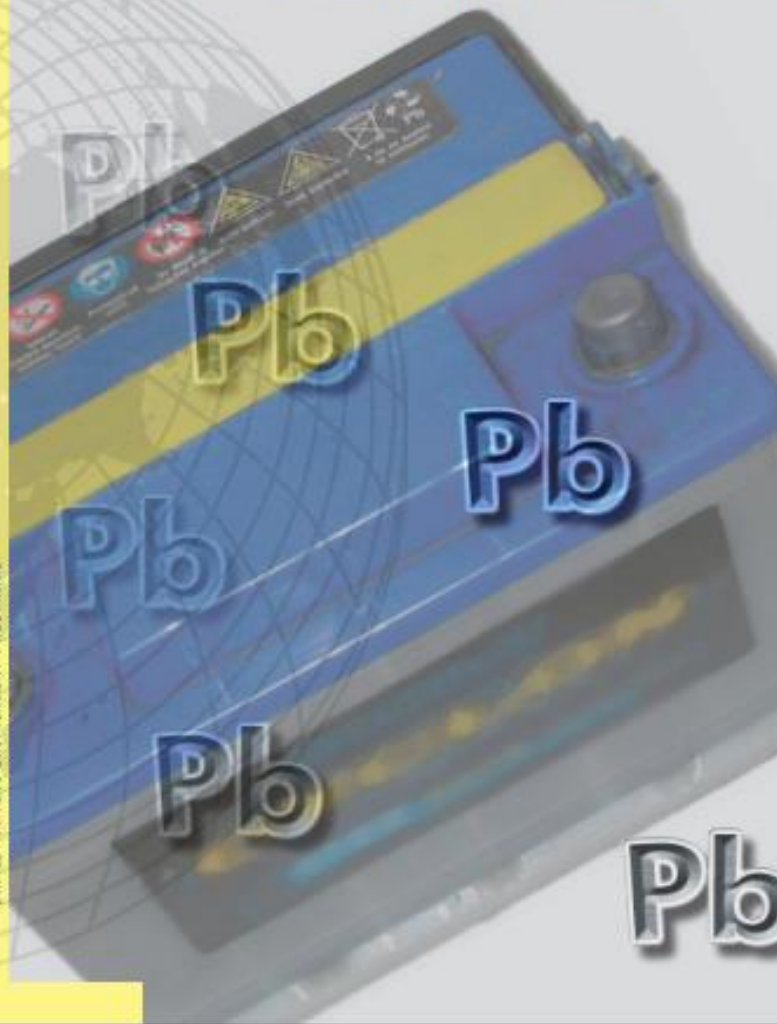
KEY SCIENTIFIC FINDINGS FOR LEAD



有关铅的关键科学研究结果

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME



UNEA 2



UNEA

United Nations Environment Assembly
of the United Nations Environment Programme

Towards A Life of Dignity for All



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United Nations
Environment Assembly of the
United Nations Environment
Programme

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United Nations Environment Assembly of the
United Nations Environment Programme
First session
Nairobi, 23–27 June 2014

Proceedings of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme at its first session

I. Opening of the session (agenda item 1)

1. The first session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme was held at the headquarters of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Nairobi from 23 to 27 June 2014.
2. The session was opened at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, 23 June 2014, by Mr. Hassan Abboubakar Nijal, President of the Environment Assembly.
3. The President announced that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/213, at the current session the Environment Assembly would use its applicable rules of procedure and the applicable rules and practices of the General Assembly pending the adoption of new rules of procedure.
4. In line with rule 62 of the rules of procedure of the United Nations General Assembly, he invited the Environment Assembly to observe one minute of silence for reflection.
5. In his opening remarks, he welcomed all those present to the first session of the Environment Assembly, which he said represented a historic event in the evolution of UNEP. As the outgoing President, he thanked all stakeholders for their support and dedication to achieving tangible results in the field of sustainable development. It was only through collaborative efforts that UNEP would continue to forge the way forward. He expressed pride in the achievements of UNEP, thanked its staff and acknowledged particularly the work of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP. The Environment Assembly was the leading global authority on and advocate for environmental issues. Amid semi-arid regions were particularly threatened by the destruction of ecosystems, biodiversity and human habitats, such fragility, coupled with other drivers of change, such as population growth, meant environmental issues required more urgent attention. Unified efforts to address these challenges had been carried out by entities including the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. The issues on the agenda for the current session, which included the post-2015 development goals, needed to be placed on an equal footing with objectives of peace and security. The Environment Assembly was well-placed to provide political guidance and serve as a scientific interface to foster sustainable development. Its wide reach into legislative and administrative arenas rendered it a ground-breaking platform, but the onus was on it to elaborate key actions in the performance of the tasks that lay ahead and to create a green or future that would create the conditions for poverty eradication and social and economic equality. In closing, he urged the Environment Assembly and its partners to work in a spirit of togetherness and to take bold decisions to shape responses to current environmental challenges.

VI Lead and cadmium

25. *Recognizes* the significant risks to human health and the environment arising from releases of lead and cadmium into the environment;
26. *Welcomes* the upcoming third meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint and the associated workshop focusing on the development of national legislation to phase out lead in paint, and 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;
27. *Looks forward* to the compilation of information on techniques for emission abatement and on the possibility of replacing lead and cadmium with less hazardous substances or techniques;

UNEA 2



UNEA Delivering on the 2030 Agenda

23-27 May 2016
Nairobi, Kenya

联合国环境大会 ——落实2030可持续发展议程

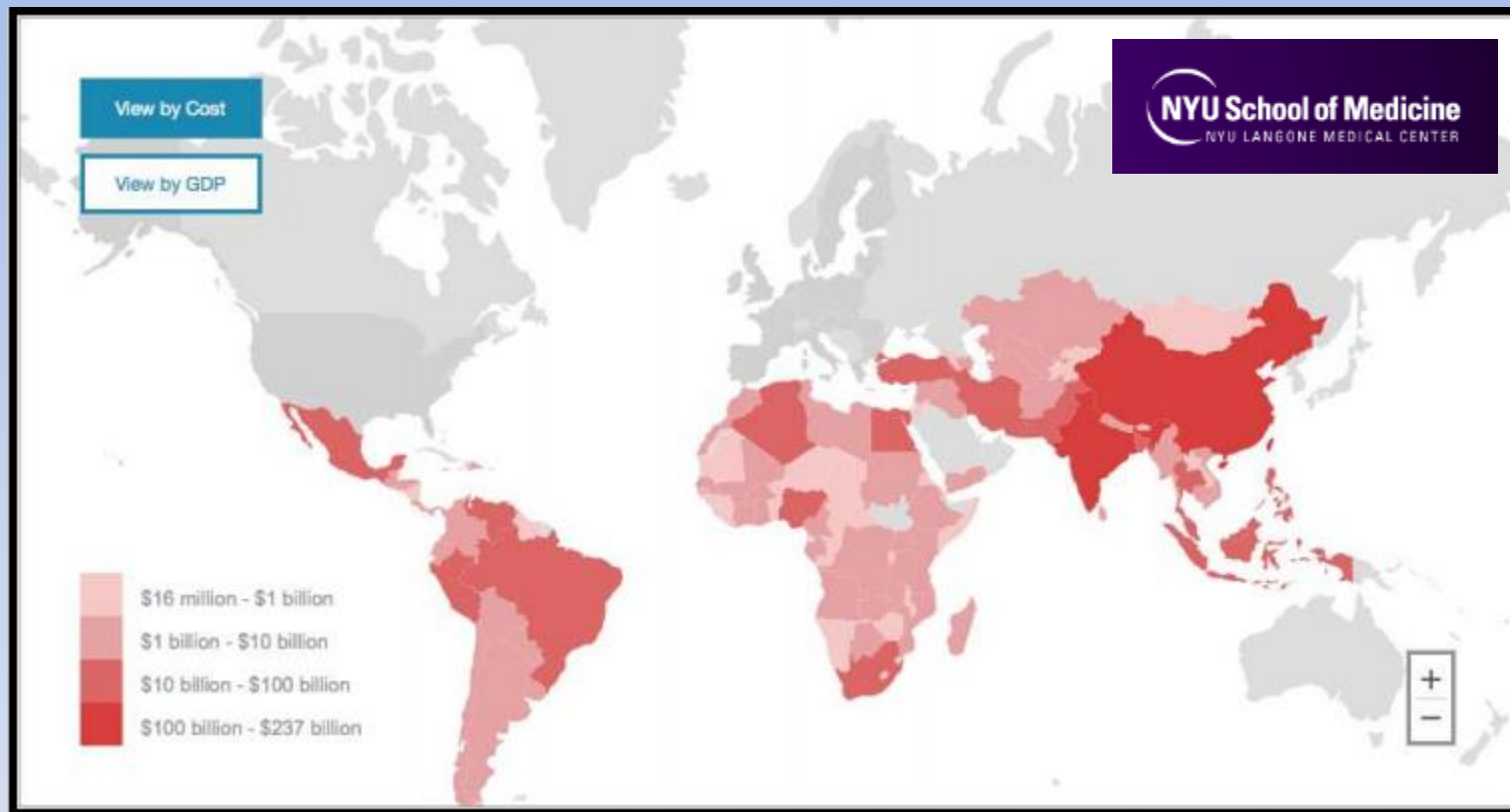
2016年5月23-27日
肯尼亚，内罗毕

II. Childhood Lead Poisoning's Economic Cost

- Exposure to lead has a **permanent negative impact** on children's developing brains
 - **Lifelong impacts** to the children, their families and their societies.
- One impact is a **reduction in intelligence quotient (IQ)**.
 - Can be correlated with decreases in **lifetime earning potential**.
- Estimates of **economic costs of preventable lead exposure** in children are useful for decision makers.
 - Without clear estimates at the country level, easy to underestimate importance of this public health issue and the difference policy changes can make.
- New research by **New York University** provides this information for LMICs.

New Awareness Tool:

Economic Costs of Childhood Lead Exposure



- Learn and share **cost of childhood lead poisoning in your country.**
- **Map** displays cost and percent GDP loss by country.
- Launch planned **May 2016** at UNEA2.
- Will **raise awareness** of economic costs of childhood lead exposure.

Where do the Numbers Come From?

Selected Countries	Annual Cost (I\$)	% GDP
Cameroon	2.52 billion	5.28
Cote d'Ivoire	1.76 billion	4.85
Ethiopia	4.47 billion	4.73
Tanzania	4.14 billion	6.06

- The map is based on comprehensive, country-by-country modeling data.
- Data from countries in attendance at this workshop shown here.
- Full report by New York University researchers available online and by request.

III. Goals and Objectives of the Workshop

Overall goal: To advance understanding, commitment, and action towards the elimination of lead in paint by 2020 in China by focusing actions through the different components of the project.

The specific objectives of the workshop are:

- I. Share the understandings of the health and environmental risks of the lead in paint
- II. and the relevant components of the project,
- III. Exchange information on the government policies and key stakeholders actions in China, and available tools and experiences towards the elimination of lead in paint, and
- IV. Agree on the future actions in relation to relevant components of the project



IV. Format

- **26th-27th April 2016:** Inception Workshop of the Project *“Promoting elimination of the use of lead paints in China and Africa”*
- **28th April:** Bilateral discussion: Workshop Outcomes and Project Implementation Plan

Participants:

- **Government of People’s Republic of China** through its relevant Ministries (Solid Waste and Chemical Management Center of the Chinese Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEPSCC) and Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT)).
- **UNEP** through its (DTIE, Chemicals and Waste Branch (CWB) in Geneva, Regional office for Asia and the Pacific, UNEP Country office in Beijing **and** other divisions DCPI and DELC.
- **WHO** (tbc)
- **Basel Convention Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific (BCRC)** and
- **Key Industrial sectors** (China National Coating Industry Association- CNCIA)
- Others (tbc)

V. Project information and Key components of this project

The project promotes the elimination of the use of lead paints in China and Africa through its three below-mentioned components.

Component 1: Based on the market analysis and **analytical testing** of paint samples

Component 2: Through **outreach** to **paint manufacturers** and **brand holders** in China and general public in China and between African countries

Component 3: By the drafting and proposing of **national legal** or **regulatory framework** instrument.

PROJECT

Objectives

Eliminate the use of decorative lead paint.

Countries to Implement Env. obligations

Strengthen South-South co-operation

Key Components

COMPONENT 1
Understand the impacts of lead paint / Market analysis

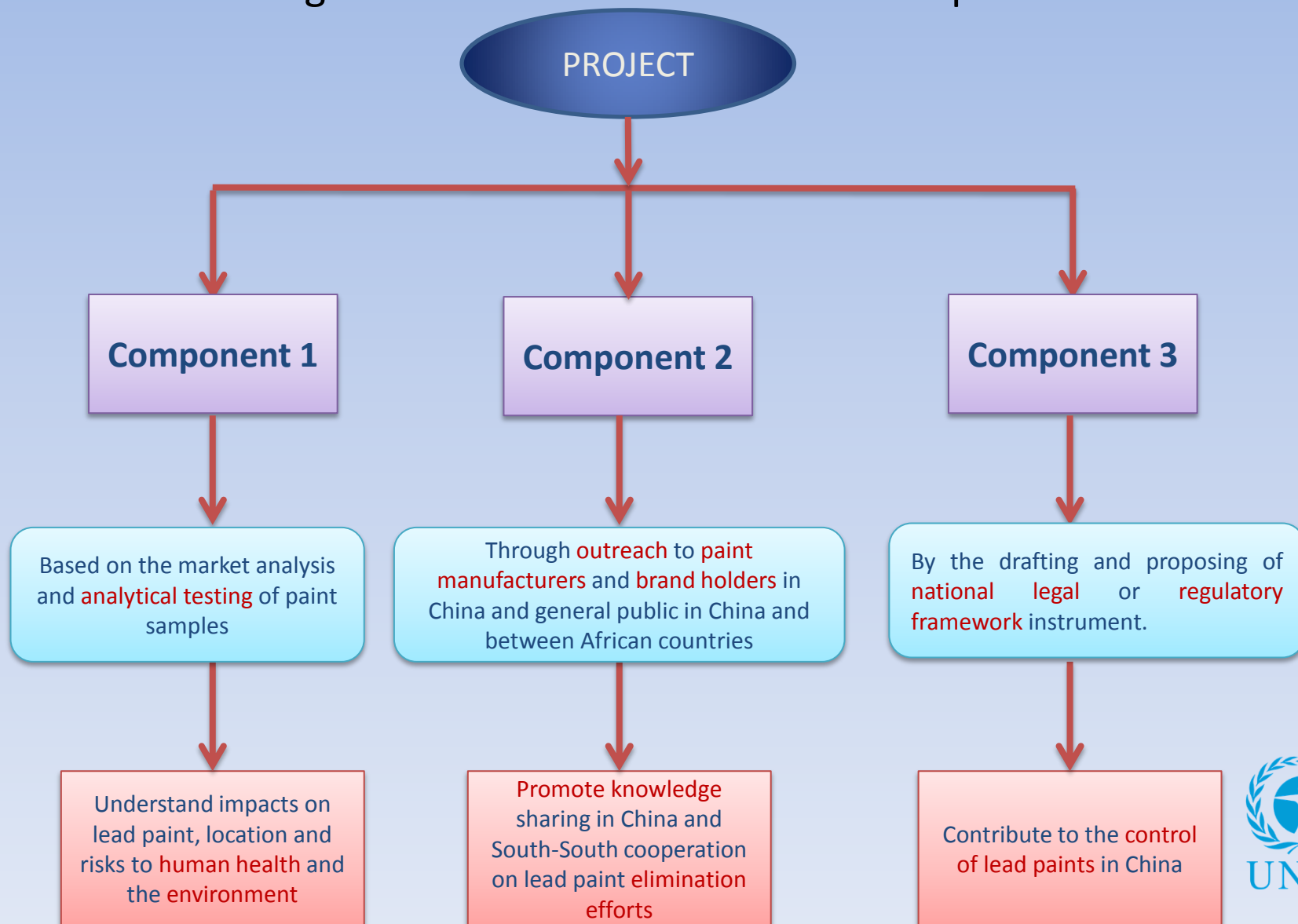
COMPONENT 2
Knowledge sharing on lead paint elimination

COMPONENT 3
Control of lead paints in China



Key components of this project

The project promotes the elimination of the use of lead paints in China and Africa through its three below-mentioned components.



VI. Project Information

• Sub-programme	• Chemicals and waste
• Project's Title	• Promoting the elimination of the use of lead paints in China and Africa
• Responsible Division	• DTIE with support from relevant regional offices (ROA and ROAP-China Office)
• Project Manager	• Juan Caicedo, Chemicals and Waste Branch, UNEP DTIE
• Project Duration	• From 07/2015 to 06/2017
• Location	• Asia Pacific (Africa relevance for component 2 i.e. Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia and Tanzania)
• Overall Budget	• US\$340,000
• Chinese Contribution	• US\$340,000