

LEAD IN PAINT

GROUP 1 & 3

Group members

- Cameroon – Public health, NGO - CREVD
- Benin – Ministry of Environment
- Cote d' Ivoire – Ministry of Env, NGO – , Standards board,
- DRC – Ministry of Congolese env agency
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- Group 3
- Burundi – OBPE (Environment Protection)
- Kenya – KeBS, KIRDI, NEMA, NGO
- UGANDA – NEMA, NGO - NAPE
- TANZANIA – TBS, NGO – AGENDA
- **New member – OK International.**

Q 1. Level of Awareness of Alternatives

- Level of awareness is high for the big players/ industries
- For SMEs level is very low and don't know if there are alternatives
- Uganda – 70% aware of alternatives and are using it
- Benin – industries are not aware of alternatives
- Congo – cant confirm if they are aware of alternatives
- Burundi – not sure because they import all their paint (hence they have to do surveys)

Q. 2 How to work with SMEs

- Cote d'Ivoire – don't know the SMEs hence need to know them first
- Kenya – identify the groups then get their leaders and sensitise them, train the trainers, workshops, engage them, involve the suppliers who supply the pigments to them so that they know them and work with them; putting an advertisement from the local dailies to fish them out; link them with where they obtain various services like the governments; work with their associations; Benin will assemble the distributors of paint to disseminate the information to the SMEs; Cameroon – there is a ministry working with them

Q. 3 – Awareness of level

- Tanzania, Cameroon knows – know in paint but not in blood
- Kenya - Knows in lead but in blood only to a small extent in blood from some workers
- Cote d'Ivoire – only know level in lead but not in blood.
- Burundi, Benin, Congo, – doesn't know any.
- Countries need equipment and resources to measure the level of lead in blood. Only few countries have this equipment like Kenya and Tanzania – EAC countries can collaborate to achieve this.

Q 4.

- Not participated – Burundi and Benin
- Yes they are considering doing this next year.
- Effective ways to raise awareness – Have conferences, Burundi will be given a tool kit guide by UNIDO to help them have
- Use school children, essay competitions etc
- Media coverage; social media, develop awareness material like handbills, posters
- Involve pregnant mothers – by going to the large maternity hospitals,
- Use the international days to commemorate by involving other regions also
- Use Ambassadors like local celebrities
- Use the manufacturers
- Use SMEs

Q. 5

- All countries– we must agree on the levels at 90 ppm
- Then develop a standard , pioneer test procedure for lead in paint at EAC level then send to ISO central secretariate as a new work item.
- Have regional harmonization
- NEMA can then quote this in their regulation
- Adopt the toolkit in the new regulation – Uganda
- Tanzania – use government chemistry and the consumers act will ensure that the materials imported don't have the lead in it.

Q. 5 cont.

- Burundi – After standards have been set up, they will follow up with the studies made by the industries then adopt them through their existing laws.
- Cameroon – Sensitized the National assembly then they will enact a law.
- Use the existing structures like the existing regulation to incorporate the issues of lead in paint than starting a new law.
- Congo – will start to generate data, then analyse this data, then sensitise the political leaders, to implement the law.
- Cote, Benin – ECOWAS – have started with harmonization of standards, then adopt them – which will boost this by making it mandatory for counties to comply. They have enacted a law on chemicals which will regulate this.

Q5a

- All countries have understood
- All countries have identified the market
- Taking action –
- All countries as above

Q. 6 On toolkit

- Yes it is helpful
- Yes – it has helped by – To decide on levels of lead content in paints of 90ppm, given analytical methods, health aspects, environmental aspects, establishment of laws, alternatives of lead, challenges of informal sectors, case studies to learn from.
- demonstrated the social economic impact of the lead, shows how data was obtained, created awareness to participants, given international week of awareness activities. And given references and contact persons.

What is missing in the toolkit

- add a section on monitoring and evaluation on every module area.
- Have a model law for countries to adapt or benchmark on/ refer...
- Have a network on regional evaluation on progress made
- How to manage waste from the lead paint waste
- Have a guide on code of practice for while painting
- Financial support / resource to be included
- Countries need time to review the toolkit and suggest missing information with time.

Q.6

- Have a certificate demonstrating compliance level of buildings painted without lead