Groups 2 & 4 – Part II

 Major paint manufacturers are aware of alternatives while the SMEs may not be aware

- Most countries expressed that SMEs are difficult to identify. Therefore market surveys would help in identifying available SMEs in the country.
- Thereafter, partnering and engaging the industry at round table discussions to understand their challenges would be a way of working with the SMEs.

- Some countries have information on levels of lead in paint; while very few have information of levels of lead in blood.
- Partnering with dentists to collect extracted teeth from children in order to measure lead levels would be a way of measuring lead levels in blood.

- Most countries indicated that they had participated in the Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action. The few that have not indicated that they would consider participating next year.
- Effective ways to raise awareness include:
 - Discussing with industry on effects and survey results (and not surprising them or shaming them)
 - Personalising the issue

Question 4 Cont'd

- Using the week to unveil new data or through press releases
- Holding seminars that involve different stakeholders e.g. govt officials, pediatricians, in order to have credence on the issue\
- Using creative media events with children e.g. parks, schools, parades
- Use of social media, tweeter, facebook, whatsApp, hashtag
- Have VIP people (mayor, Actors) sign solidarity statements

Question 4 Cont'd

- Involve paint industry, as part of CSR to donate lead-free paint and have a VIP person paint a classroom
- Media sensitization campaigns

- Next steps
 - Countries are at different levels with others requiring to gather baseline information and others wanting to use the toolkit to develop action plans.
 - Ultimately, countries are striving to develop NIPs and establishing laws

 Countries felt that the toolkit looks helpful but needs to be tested in order to test its effectiveness

Closing Statement

 Proposal to set maximum limit for ALL paints at 90 ppm