

COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON

LEAD IN PAINT

Organized by the SAICM Secretariat and the University of Cape Town

Issue: No. 3 in 2022

Discussion date: 13th July 2022

DISCUSSION DIGEST

Topic of Discussion: Preparing for the 10th International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week.

The third Lead in Paint Community of Practice (LiP CoP) discussion for 2022, introduced by Lesley Onyon from the WHO, highlighted the successes and challenges of countries, NGOs and industry that have used International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPW) to raise awareness and drive change. Olga Irimca from the National Agency for Public Health, Chemical Safety, and the Toxicology Department in the Republic of Moldova presented on how the National Agency for Public Health managed to raise awareness in Moldova on the issue of Lead in Paint in the country by organising events for the ILPPW since 2013. Mageswari Sangaralingam from CAP, Malaysia, presented on tools used during the ILPPW to raise awareness on the Lead in Paint issue in their country. Jesse Martens from AkzoNobel presented on the role of the industry in driving change during the ILPPW.

To view the PowerPoint presentation of the discussion, click [here](#).

ABOUT THE PRESENTERS



Lesley Onyon is a senior member of the Chemicals Safety and Health Team at the World Health Organization (WHO) based in Geneva, Switzerland. She has more than 25 years of experience in fields relating to chemicals management, poison information and occupational and environmental health at both governmental (UK and Australia) and intergovernmental levels (OECD, UNEP and WHO). She has recently moved back to HQ following her assignment at the WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia, in New Delhi, India. Her current role supports WHO activities relating to poison centres, chemicals-related aspects of emergency preparedness and response as well as normative work on the prevention and management of human exposure to heavy metals, particularly lead and mercury.



Mageswari Sangaralingam has been a senior research officer in the Community and Environment Section of the Consumers' Association of Penang (CAP) since 1992. Her responsibility in CAP involves assisting communities affected by destructive development, pollution, toxins, and project proposals that would bring about negative impacts on communities and the environment.



Olga Irimca is a specialist in public health, working at the National Agency for Public Health, Chemical Safety, and the Toxicology Department Republic of Moldova. She holds a master's degree in Public Health Management and an Economics Degree. Currently one of her main basic activities is the prevention and management of human exposure to lead in paints.

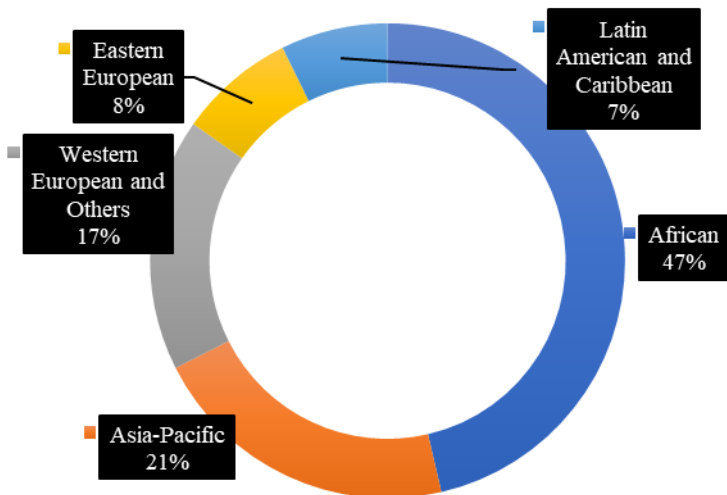


Jesse Martens is the Head of Global Public Affairs for AkzoNobel. He is based in Amsterdam at the company's HQ, leading the company's public affairs actions. Dutch national with international experience, he is married with 2 kids and a political scientist by training. His interests are how to contribute to a sustainable economy and society. AkzoNobel is a multinational paints & coatings company. Since 2011, lead has intentionally not been used within AkzoNobel.

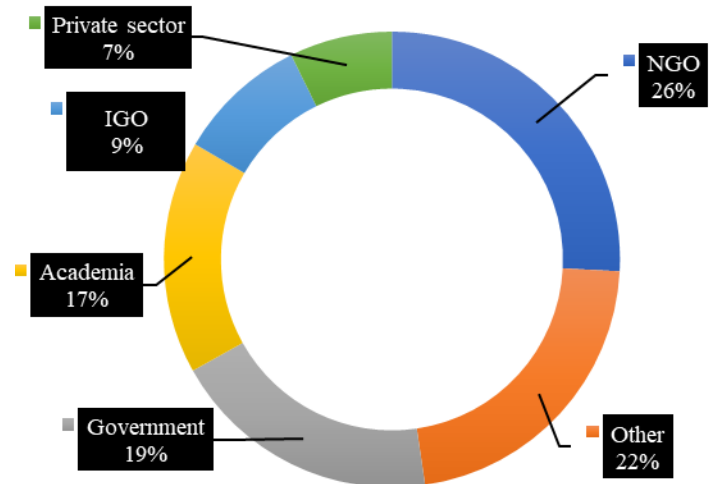
2022 DISCUSSION 3 ATTENDANCE BREAKDOWN

TOTAL DISCUSSION 3 ATTENDEES: 151
 Female – 80 (53%)
 Male – 61 (40%)
 Unknown – 10 (7%)

Regional Representation



Sector Representation



Key:
 IGOs – Intergovernmental Organisations
 NGOs – Non-governmental Organisations

Lead in Paint Community of Practice 2022 Discussion 3 Summary

The International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPW) is an annual, week-long campaign aiming to raise awareness about the health effects of lead exposure. It highlights the efforts of countries and partners to prevent lead exposure, particularly in children; and urges further action to eliminate lead paint through regulatory action at the country level. Key messages of the campaign are: LEARN the risks, JOIN the action, and ELIMINATE lead paint. The campaign is now celebrating its tenth anniversary, beginning with programs organized from over 40 countries in 2013. More events were held in 2021 than in any previous year, a total of 104 events registered on the WHO campaign website, planned by 103 organizations in 58 countries.

The 2022 campaign on the International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week Campaign website has been launched <https://www.who.int/campaigns/international-lead-poisoning-prevention-week/2022>. The campaign will take place from 23-29 October 2022 with the theme “Say no to lead poisoning” to recognize the urgency of action needed to identify and eliminate all sources of lead exposure, and not be limited to eliminating lead paint. [The dedicated ILPPW campaign website](#) contains a package of customisable, multilingual [materials on the WHO campaign webpage](#) that participants can use for their campaigns and raise awareness on the issue of lead in paint.

The presenter from Moldova explained that ten years ago, lead in paint was a problem in Moldova that virtually no one in the population was aware of. Since 2013, the International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week has been organized in the Republic of Moldova to limit lead in paints. To raise awareness and reach as many people as possible, the National Agency for Public Health has organized events at the national level with the involvement of as many people as possible. The cooperation with the non-governmental organization EcoContact has been an extremely important factor. ILPPW activities in Malaysia included press conferences and awareness-raising programmes to publicize research findings and call on the government to develop a lead paint law. As a result of these efforts, a working group was established and drafted a regulation in 2021 based on the Model Law recommended by the Lead Paint Alliance.

In Malaysia, awareness-raising during ILPPW since 2016 and building key alliances among stakeholders from the government, industry, and civil society led to the development of two draft Malaysian Standards on Undercoating Paint for Gloss Enamel (2021) and Architectural Coatings (2022). The two standards, which sets a 90-ppm limit for lead (dry weight), are undergoing public consultation and review. Data generated by the Consumers' Association of Penang (CAP) on lead in paint, lead in playground equipment, lead in toys, and lead in other consumer products provided scientific justification for stakeholders to act. Putting children's health at the centre of CAP's campaign messaging resonated well with stakeholders, enabling the latter to take action to eliminate lead paint. Active engagement and multiple dialogues among key stakeholders from the government, industry, and civil society fast-tracked the development of draft Malaysian Standards on lead in paint.

The presenter from AkzoNobel highlighted the role for industry in driving change. International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week is a great opportunity to raise awareness and for industry to demonstrate its commitment to sustainability. Lessons learned from previous years include global strategy and channels for alignment, recognizing regional differences and room for regions to do their communications, and the importance of internal impact within the company and its employees as well.

Activities in previous ILPPW and challenges faced:

Participants stated that they hosted various activities to celebrate the previous ILPPW, such as: facilitating information sharing sessions with families (expecting mothers and preschool children included), lecture sessions with students on lead in paint, press media coverage, checking lead levels in several areas at schools' playgrounds, social media promotion and efforts toward establishing a lead paint law.

As a result of the previous ILPPW campaigns, there was an increased public awareness of eliminating lead paint (n=28), more consumers were educated about health and environmental issues from lead (n=24), new laws were developed (n=21), and the paint industry stopped using lead-based ingredients (n=16) and a strengthening of the enforcement of existing laws in some participants countries (n=11). Most participants stated that the tools for supporting a successful ILPPW campaign in their countries were the social media toolkit (n=35), awareness-raising guidance (n=34), social media graphics (n=28), infographics (n=28), videos (n=28). Other sources such as customizable flyers/posters and graphics stating, “Ban Lead Paint” were also noted as useful. The recent years have shown that the social media

component of the ILPPW campaign has been growing and this component is becoming important as it facilitates the outreach of messages that event organisers want to bring to people’s attention. Though most campaigns have a local impact, the global reach of these campaigns through social media is growing. Reports of previous campaigns are published on the WHO website.

Contribution of the ILPPW in engagement with stakeholders to accelerate the adoption of a lead paint law and looking ahead:

Participants stated that the ILPPW is important to raise awareness about the process to implement a lead paint regulation. The ILPPW can also help facilitate enforcement of these regulations by promoting awareness raising among the public through the media and other government regulatory bodies and various workshops.

Preparing for the 10th ILPPW in October 2022, planned events will involve social networks and media, discussions with manufacturers on the possibility of reformulating paints in the current conditions, awareness-raising campaigns with the support of international organisations such as WHO and NGO networks such as IPEN, hosting of webinars and dialogues with the paint manufacturing industry to discuss their compliance status on a lead in paint regulation. The best target audiences for ILPPW campaigns were identified as national and local government officials (n=41), the Paint industry (manufacturers, distributors and retailers, trade associations) (n=39), media and journalists (n=38) and the public (n=36).

ANNEX

DETAILED SUMMARY OF 2022 DISCUSSION 3

Disclaimer: The information in this digest represents the opinions of participating members from different stakeholder groups expressed during the discussion. The views expressed in this document do not necessarily represent the opinion or the stated policy of the United Nations Environment Programme, the SAICM Secretariat, the GEF or UCT, nor does citing trade names or commercial processes constitute endorsement.

THE DISCUSSION WAS STRUCTURED AROUND THREE QUESTIONS AND THE KEY DISCUSSION INPUTS FROM PARTICIPANTS ARE PRESENTED UNDER EACH QUESTION:

Question 1. For those who have organized events in previous ILPPW campaigns, what kinds of activities were held and how did those contribute toward the goal of eliminating lead paint? If you have not organized events so far, what have been the barriers to participating?

COUNTRY	PARTICIPANT’S RESPONSES
BHUTAN (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bhutan has recently done a study in finding the source of lead in the environment using the XRF (X-ray fluorescence) machine. The findings of the study are alarming, and there is a plan to present them to the relevant agencies to intervene on them. However, a Lead prevention week was not done before. - The UNICEF country office agreed to support Bhutan in doing the nation-wide survey for lead in blood for the children.
BELARUS (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Belarus, a round table was held with paint manufacturers. Lectures for students were prepared, conversations were held with children in preschool institutions, booklets and leaflets were prepared for expectant mothers and parents.
BENIN (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Benin worked on the lead in paint law in 2020. - The country also worked on campaign elements and report on what is happening in other countries.
CAMEROON (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cameroun organized a press conference on compliance with the regulations setting the level of lead at 90ppm. It was an opportunity to present the results of existing studies on the dangerousness of lead in paints.
COLOMBIA (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2021, Colombia participated with the Latin American Federation of Coatings Industries (LATINPIN) and organised a panel on: the experience of consumers to identify and select lead free products; the importance of involving the final consumer in these discussions; and on explaining the importance to use products lead free to consumers.

EGYPT (NGO)	- NGOs were interested more on COVID-19 public awareness during the last 2 years, so they didn't collaborate on the invitations or join the ILPPW.
ESWATINI (GOVERNMENT)	- It is not certain whether Eswatini has partaken in any lead elimination programs up to now.
ETHIOPIA (GOVERNMENT)	- The previous ILPPW was co-organized with local Community Security Organisations (CSOs). The event aimed to create awareness for media and consumer protection association to intensify the ratification process of lead in paint control draft regulation. The regulation was enacted in 2018 by the council of Ethiopia.
ECUADOR (NGO)	- Regarding Ecuador, the ILPPW launched the Regional Lead-Free Paints Project, which made it possible to accelerate the process of approving a regulation limiting lead content in the country's paints, as well as for companies to contact suppliers of alternative pigments.
GUYANA (GOVERNMENT)	- Guyana started the discussion on setting the acceptable level of lead in paint as guided by the standards in the country with importers and manufacturers.
IRAN (ACADEMIA)	- Iran organized activities during the last 2 years under the University of Tehran and Sustainable agriculture and environment: preventing lead toxicity for people, environment, and wildlife.
INDONESIA (NGO)	- Indonesia has been participating since the first ILLPW in 2013. The ILPPW can attract the attention of the public and the government. Some of the activities carried out include checking lead levels with XRF at playgrounds in several areas in Jakarta. Many obstacles were faced. Nexus3 foundation carried out several activities, such as media briefings, discussions in schools' discussions with stakeholders etc. The result of these activities is the implementation of the first regulation in Indonesia regarding LiP, initially 600 ppm, and now it is 90 ppm.
KENYA (NGO)	- Back to Basics has been doing awareness on sound chemicals and waste management but has not particularly zeroed on lead paint. - The focus during the campaign time in November will be on lead and the effects on communities.
MADAGASCAR (GOVERNMENT)	- Since 2018, Madagascar has organized events during the celebration of the International Week for the Prevention of Lead Poisoning to raise awareness on the dangers and impact of lead in paint. The echo of the interventions carried out during the celebration of the ILPPW and has led to a collective and progressive awareness of the risks of lead on health and the environment. - In 2018 was the first celebration for Madagascar. An information and awareness session on the danger of lead in paints was organized at the Hôtel du Louvre. Several sectors concerned participated: the ministries in charge of Industry, Public Health, Population, Trade, Customs, Transport, Labor as well as NGOs. - In 2019, a discussion and exchange meeting with the President and members of the SIM (Syndicat des Industries de Madagascar) was organized to raise awareness on the danger of lead and the need to reduce the lead content in the paintings. An article on lead and other chemicals was subsequently published in SIM's "Expansion" Magazine. - In 2020, a national celebration, led by the Ministries in charge of the Environment and Public Health, took place within the school "Les Petits Chérubins". The identification of this establishment was entrusted to UNESCO. The objective was to raise awareness among schoolchildren and school staff members about the environmental and health risks incurred because of exposure to lead. The celebration was followed by a press briefing. A note on raising awareness for the prevention of lead poisoning in paints, signed by the secretary general of the Ministry of Public Health. The Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) expressed MEDD's desire to contribute to the gradual elimination of lead in paints through a publication on MEDD's social networks. An interview on raising

awareness on the impact of lead in paint was broadcasted on national radio (RNM) and shared on the social networks of the Ministry of Public Health.

- All these activities initiated by Madagascar have been published on the MEDD, MSANP and WHO country websites.
- In 2021, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Public Health in collaboration with the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and the Promotion of Women and the Lead Paint Committee, celebrated it on the national level (Friday, October 29, 2021) at the Institut Supérieur Polytechnique de Madagascar. They organised a conference debate in the form of exchange and discussion, with the aim of informing and sharing with the public the dangers and impacts of exposure to lead in paints on health and the environment. University students were the main targets of this event. The celebration at the international level was marked by the participation of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in the Webinar for Africa who made a presentation on sharing experience and lessons learned from Madagascar. The Webinar was organized by the World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa (WHO AFRO) with the title “Prevention of lead poisoning through regulatory measures”.

MALAYSIA
(NGO)

- There is no event conducted for the ILPPW.
- A Press Conference is organised during ILPPW.

MOROCCO
(NGO)

- Morocco participated in weeks of prevention. The activities were based on raising awareness among stakeholders which resulted in the establishment of a standard setting the lead level at 90ppm, followed by a decree which made this standard mandatory. Morocco also acted in social media for the community and NGO.

MOROCCO
(GOVERNMENT)

- The Ministry of Health, via its Central Directorate for Epidemiology and Disease Control, organized a scientific day of discussion in 2021 with different stakeholders, such as all departments and paint industry stakeholders. The day was devoted to ensuring the development of a standard limit on lead, fixed at 90 ppm. It was found that the application of this standard is already widely implemented in Morocco by industrialists and producers. Nevertheless, it was agreed that the progress and success in this project further requires the development of monitoring activities. This year, the day is expected to discuss the achievements of other departments concerned in implementing the regulations and more precisely the compliance monitoring activities.

NEPAL
(NGO)

- The CEPHED (Centre for Public Health and Environmental Development), with the support of WHO, carried out compliance monitoring of lead paint regulations, conducted a study of lead in spray paints, produced the report, and shared among all the stakeholders through organizing a workshop. The CEPHED engaged with all concerned stakeholders and government representatives from environment, industry, health, media, and others.
- With support of IPEN, CEPHED has organized a local level awareness program and disseminated the research findings virtually through a larger network.
- There was a media coverage from radio, television, online and social media on lead paint issues in Nepal 2021 and previous years.
- People with lead poisoning were brought to the ILPPW events to share their suffering directly with the policy makers.
- Assist in coordinating Blood Lead Level (BLL) testing among the waste workers, painters, and others
- CEPHED also organized the school program with children about lead in paints issues.
- CEPHED also organized the BLL Abatement program with the Medical Schools and Doctors, this research study revealed that more than 65% of

	Nepalese children has elevated BLL. https://www.who.int/nepal/news/detail/24-10-2021-studies-show-high-levels-of-lead-contamination-in-nepal-s-children
PHILIPPINES (NGO)	- A virtual round table was conducted on discussions with policy makers and other concerned stakeholders regarding the implementation of the Lead-safe paint ordinance of the city and a video production to discuss the effects of lead exposure on the environment and human health. These activities were conducted with the support of IPEN.
PANAMA (GOVERNMENT)	- Awareness material was developed and shared with different stakeholders.
SERBIA (ACADEMIA)	- Serbia forbade any kind of production, import, use of lead in paint, by law, but lead is present widely in the environment, due to mining extraction of copper, lead, gold, coal. The institution organized a ILPPW in 2013, via education in schools, for public health specialists, and parents of the exposed children living close to industrial sites. Managing lead exposure is one of the topics in the National Road map for multisectoral management of industrially contaminated sites, focusing on initiating human biomonitoring practice in future, through the health sector.
SENEGAL (NGO)	- PAN Africa held some activities like press conference, social media activities in 2018. As a reminder that the first study on lead paint in Senegal was realized by PAN Africa with the support of IPEN and Ernika. Since the COVID Pandemic, PAN Africa didn't conduct any activities because it didn't have any support. - In Senegal, the standard on the elimination of lead in paint has been released and awareness workshops are organized in collaboration with the poison control centre.
SOUTH AFRICA (PRIVATE)	- In South Africa, there has been improved regulations by further lowering the maximum permissible level of lead in paint from 600 parts per million to 90 parts per million to eliminate exposure to lead in paint and protect public health.
SOUTH AFRICA (GOVERNMENT)	- Awareness raising but not specifically for the ILPPW.
TUNISIA (GOVERNMENT)	- Tunisia organized two seminars in 2018 and in 2021 with the collaboration of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Environment and NGOs. All stakeholders were present in these events (industry, policymakers, NGO, etc). After that, a draft of new regulations was prepared and is in discussion now. - In Tunisia, in 2018, there was a testing campaign for lead in solvent paints.
TANZANIA (NGO)	- There was no awareness of such event. - The barriers for participation could be due to areas of jurisdiction. Lead poisoning is coordinated by other authority (GCLA). However, for school programs, social media were used to address lead in toys, addressed by NGOs collaborating with other stakeholders. - Used the ILPPW to disseminate research findings (paint analysis), awareness raising to all stakeholders, media training on LiP, advocacy for enforcement of lead paint standards. - Held roundtable discussion with stakeholders on lead paint standards implementation.

UGANDA (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2017, with support from IPEN, the NAPE (National Association of Professional Environmentalists) carried out a study to establish lead in paints on Ugandan market and later disseminated the study outcomes using the media. NAPE has over the years been organizing awareness raising radio talk shows on its radio. Funds are a limitation to doing more especially in policy engagement. - NAPE organized awareness raising events in schools on lead in paint. - The Western Media for Environment and Conservation (WEMECO), in partnership with the Biovision African held joint press conference to raise awareness on the negative impacts of lead during the week last year. They also planned to visit two schools, a radio talk show, and a media briefing for the year 2022 as part of the activities to mark the week on lead.
VIETNAM (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Vietnam, Research Centre for Gender, Family and Environment in Development (CGFED) organized online communication activities via social media channels (Facebook), website of CGFED, involving communication agencies (National Television channels, e-newspapers) to raise the issues or launching the updated reports. To achieve that, CGFED prepared a media kit to deliver to all those target audience. Also, we sent open letters to Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Science and Technology, etc.
ZAMBIA (ACADEMIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is little awareness on ILPPW. - The biggest challenge to the anti-lead campaign is that there is little public awareness on lead and its effects to people.
ZAMBIA (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zambia's Participation in the ILPPWA has been participating in ILPPWA since 2016 to date every year. Zambia has been involved in the policy makers, academia, civic leaders, and the community. While the WHO at global level has been interested, the country WHO office has not been participating. This created tensions between the government team who are the policy makers. But if the WHO country offices can be communicating to the government at national level, it will be easier for NGOs to reach the Government at national level. - This year we need the WHO country offices to communicate to Government through the Ministry of Health about the ILPPWA 10th.
PRESENTER AND COORDINATOR COMMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Please take this opportunity to participate in the upcoming campaign, please register here https://extranet.who.int/dataformv3/index.php/693221?lang=en - Today's presentation will be available online on the SAICM KM platform https://saicmknowledge.org/topic/community-practice#lead-in-paint

COMMENTS/QUESTIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS RESPONSES

IRAN (ACADEMIA) How many LMICS can assess Lead inPaint routinely?	<p>UNEP has developed a lead paint laboratory database (https://www.unep.org/resources/toolkits-manuals-and-guides/lead-paint-laboratory-database) to provide information on labs in LMICs. Laboratories can fill out a questionnaire to add their information to the database. Governments and other organizations can use the database to find labs in their region.</p>
MADAGASCAR (GOVERNMENT) Is there a general theme for this year's celebration?	<p>The 2022 ILPPW theme is “Say No to Lead Poisoning”.</p>
NIGERIA (NGO) Is there any impact assessment of the effectiveness of the ILPPW	<p>WHO develops a report about the ILPPW every year. The report contains some information about regional and sectoral trends. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240034334</p>

that can be shared maybe on a regional, sectoral basis?

ETHIOPIA
(GOVERNMENT)

Requesting your suggestion on how to ensure the sustainability of awareness raising on lead in paint (leaded paint) elimination activities.

Conducting government regulator awareness raising activities helps keep a focus on lead paint elimination. The Alliance has numerous tools to assist with planning and conducting these activities, such as [Guidance on organizing an advocacy or awareness-raising campaign on lead paint](#) [, information on health impacts, FAQs and factsheets. These are some of the materials WHO updates and makes available through the ILPPW website. They are routinely available in all UN languages and on request WHO will work with WHO Collaborating Centres or other institutions to translate into national languages.

Throughout the discussion, informal polls were conducted to help encourage discussion among the participants. They do not provide any representative data but rather provide a snapshot of participant views.

Poll 1 Results (N=32):

In past years, what type of activity have you organized for International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPW)? (Select all that apply).

- Roundtable discussion, 21%, (n=19)
- Social media activity, 20%, (n=18)
- Advocacy to policymakers, 19%, (n=17)
- Media engagement, 17%, (n=15)
- Webinar, 10%, (n=9)
- Other (please specify), 10%, (n=9)
- Rally or march, 2%, (n=2)
- Drama, dance, or other expressive activity, 1% (n=1)

Responses in the chat:

EGYPT (NGO)

- Unleaded gasoline, unleaded paints, replacement for lead in many manufactures by others, removal of smelters from residential areas, and many other activities.

Poll 2 Results, N=48

Based on your experience, which tools are most useful in supporting a successful ILPPW campaign in your company, community, or country? (Select all that apply)

- Social media toolkit, 14%, (n=35)
- Awareness-raising Guidance, 14%, (n=34)
- Social media graphics, 11%, (n=28)
- Infographics, 11%, (n=28)
- Videos, 11%, (n=28)
- ILPPW web site, 10%, (n=24)
- Customizable flyers/posters, 9%, (n=22)
- “Ban Lead Paint”, Graphics, 9%, (n=22)
- Static flyers/posters, 6% (n=16)
- Web banners, 4%, (n=11)
- None of the above (please share with us if you've created your materials), 0%, (n=0)

Responses in the chat:

NEPAL (NGO)

- CEPHED NEPAL created a Radio public service announcement (PSA) and TV PSA and broadcasted through national radio and TV Channel throughout the week and months. Even up to six months a year. Nepal also prepared posters, fact sheets, bookmarks, stickers, brochures etc on the lead in paint and about the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint and widely disseminate them throughout the year

BHUTAN (GOVERNMENT)

- Posters, banners, and leaflets were drafted for awareness

OTHERS

- Local Radio

SENEGAL (PRIVATE)

- Social media

GAMBIA (NGO)

- The Gambia through Young Volunteers of the Environment (YVE) conducted podcasts, TV series, multistakeholder forums and trainings for policy makers and government agencies with other Community Service Organizations and media.

Question 2.

How can the ILPPW and engagement with stakeholders accelerate the adoption of a lead paint law in your country? If a law already exists, how does it support its enforcement?

COUNTRIES	COMMENTS
BHUTAN (GOVERNMENT)	- The regulatory bodies need to regulate laws related to lead.
COLOMBIA (NGO)	- Colombia has a lead paint law, however, there is not yet a technical regulation. This discussion is important to know what the process is to implement a lead paint regulation in the best way and to know the experiences of other regions around the world.
CAMEROON (NGO)	- The existence of regulations fixing the level of lead in paint at 90PPM in Cameroon makes it possible to put pressure on producers and traders to eliminate paints that do not respect this standard on the market. This will help to educate painters and other consumers on the non-use of paints containing more than 90PPM.
EGYPT (ACADEMIA)	- The law exists, but there is weak implementation because of low public awareness.
ETHIOPIA (GOVERNMENT)	- Ethiopia enacted lead in paint control regulation no 429/2018 which sets 90 PPM limit to lead in paint. In this regard the ILPPW can intensify the enforcement of this regulation by creating awareness for the public through

	media and other government regulatory bodies through consultation workshops.
GUYANA (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local manufacturers have prohibited the use of lead in their process, however, the imported paints have not. Technical Assistance and capacity building in testing for lead in paint is needed in Guyana. There is a laboratory with testing equipment, but chemist capacity is needed.
IRAN (ACADEMIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a need to get all tools in work for an efficient awareness campaign with national, provincial, and local channels, radios and newspapers, particularly social media like Instagram. In Iran there are centres called “health houses” all over the country in cities and villages that can help. - There is no authority to regulate lead in Iran and to encourage industries to reduce lead in paint.
IRAQ (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a need to create pressure on quality control team that have the responsibility to issue the standards and can modify the present standards to comply with 90 ppm.
MADAGASCAR (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective collaboration between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Health (despite the limited means available). - Support from local producers, importers, and distributors of paint. - Commitment and involvement of the Bureau de Norme Madagascar (BNM) and the members of the Certified Transport Network composed of all the stakeholders (BNM, ministries, manufacturers, importers, distributors, support organizations, research centres, universities, consumer associations). - Support from UNEP WHO Afro and LEEP project partners and Alliance members. Madagascar currently has a "Malagasy Standard NMG 421-1 for paint products permissible limit of lead content and specification" after technical validation and testing phase. A lead paint committee composed of various ministries, research centres, private sector and NGOs has been created for the implementation of the project. - There is commitment of stakeholders to accelerate the adoption of a law in Madagascar.
MOROCCO (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders need to be informed about the efforts made by other countries. International organizations will encourage the stakeholders to want Morocco to participate in this dynamic. Raising awareness through concrete examples is an effective way.
MOROCCO (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders need to be informed about the efforts made by other countries. International organizations will encourage the stakeholders to want Morocco to participate in this dynamic. Raising awareness through concrete examples is an effective way.
NEPAL (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The WHO needs to accelerate the process of adoption of lead paint regulation to reach all member countries through the respective Health Ministries in coordination with the Ministry of Environment which mostly happens with the focal ministry of chemicals including lead in paints. - It will be good to make week of actions into month of actions. - The WHO through the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (GAELP) and ILPPWA has helped the CEPHED to research, awareness, setting standard and even compliance monitoring of enacted lead paint standards in Nepal. - The WHO need to convince and support the respective members country to adopt National BLL Screening Policy and Programs with establishment of required infrastructures to do nationwide BLL testing.
OTHERS (COUNTRY AND SECTOR NOT SPECIFIED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An international agreement like the Minamata convention is needed. - Paint and other industries consuming lead need to be asked for its replacement within a specific time frame. - There is a need to expand and involve more people in lead paint campaigns. - The Ministries of Industry and Health need to be on board along with the Ministry of Environment. - The chamber of commerce & trades needs to be involved in the process.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sharing of current knowledge on lead paint is poor although the data and results are available.
PAKISTAN (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suggestions for alternatives for industry. - Advocacy through policy dialogue with all stakeholders and making a lobbying group to reiterate throughout the year. For bespoke policy briefs, we need to reassess how policies are implemented locally, this can be helpful in making points for dialogue. Raising awareness of health impacts, especially on children, through social media and in schools will be effective. - Health impact assessment in Pakistan is needed and awareness of teachers and parents. - In Pakistan counterfeit products and illicit trade products have higher content of lead and we need to include track and trace systems for these products.
PHILIPPINES (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since the Philippines have a law, the ILPPW can assist in increasing the motivation of paint manufacturers and traders.
SERBIA (ACADEMIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The technical and financial supports to industry may accelerate the adoption of a lead paint law.
SENEGAL (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The standards exists but there remains the drafting of the law.
SOUTH AFRICA (PRIVATE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Africa has established a law, however, ILPPW can support enforcement by promoting the phase-out of paints containing lead.
TANZANIA (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Tanzania, there is a legal standard. The ILPPW helps in enhancing the need to improve enforcement of the legal standard. Because ILPPW is a global event, it gives room for people to understand and demand for endorsement or compliance of the legal instrument (standard or regulation).
TANZANIA (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder involvement during preparation of documents, in particular legislation could push the efforts of having lead laws in the country. - Since there is low public awareness on lead poisoning and its impacts in Tanzania, the ILPPW is useful to engage with more stakeholders who will eventually encourage policy makers to develop the policy and legislation towards prevention of lead in paints.
UGANDA (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With the absence of a law in Uganda, the ILPPW can help to lobby stakeholders to enact lead paint. It empowers consumers with the knowledge to add pressure on policy makers and paint manufacturers. - As a civil society, there is a need to intensify awareness raising and translating most lead materials into local languages to reach the local communities who are the most affected groups.
USA (PRIVATE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a need to pressure the pigment manufacturers and paint makers to cease using lead products in their products by having financial penalties based on regulations.
VIETNAM (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Vietnam, the law already exists, the ILPPW supports a lot in terms of raising awareness in the community, media, and the consumers so that they should pay attention to their health and the type of paint they choose to use.
ZAMBIA (IGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The WHO assists with the ILPPWA, but there is a need for participation from the country's WHO office for Zambia's Government to understand and support the program.
ZAMBIA (ACADEMIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify awareness on effects of lead, engagement with paint manufacturers and key stakeholders, devise a phase out plan for lead containing paints and products. Registration of new products should be strict so that only non-lead containing paint and products are registered.
PRESENTER AND COORDINATOR COMMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If you are planning to organize awareness raising campaign during the International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of action (23-29 Oct 2022), please register here: https://extranet.who.int/dataformv3/index.php/693221?lang=en - Information on health impacts including questionnaires and factsheets is part of the materials WHO updates and makes available through the ILPPW website. They are routinely available in all UN languages and on request

WHO will work with WHO Collaborating Centres or other institutions to translate into national languages.

- Based on feedback from ILLPW21, there are ILLPW participants in Malaysia and India which would welcome some information in Malay and Hindi.
- The biggest challenge to the anti-lead campaign is that there is little public awareness on lead and its effects on people. For this year's campaign, WHO with partners are working on development of materials more oriented to the public. <https://www.who.int/campaigns/international-lead-poisoning-prevention-week/2022>
- There is a need to work more on languages this year and always welcome working with local organizers and finding solutions to overcome language barriers.
- We encourage Zambia to contact local WHO offices and from there we can also work to gain better appreciation on the issue locally.
- The technical guidelines for the reformulation of lead paint can be shared with the producers. This document is also available in French https://www.unep.org/resources/toolkits-manuals-and_guides/lead-paint-reformulation-technical-guidelines
- WHO is completing a review of evidence on surveillance and screening of blood lead levels with a view to making recommendations to governments about such national programmes. This will be completed in 2023.
- The WHO Guideline for Clinical Management of Exposure to Lead recommends a blood lead concentration of 5 micrograms per decilitre (µg/dL) as a trigger for a thorough review of the ways in which a person is being exposed to lead and for action to reduce or end this exposure. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240037045>

COMMENTS/QUESTIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS	RESPONSES
<p>NEPAL (NGO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a need to lobby internationally to ban lead chromate and other compounds to clean the paints from lead globally. What role can WHO play towards banning lead-based pigment like lead chromate and other compounds to be ban internationally? 	<p>The Lead Paint Alliance works with countries to develop lead paint laws that eliminate lead in paint through setting a low limit. To meet a low limit, the paint industry will need to source and use non-lead ingredients, including alternatives for lead chromate.</p>
<p>IRAN (ACADEMIA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Among the 2 million deaths in 2019 for lead toxicity, how many were correlated to lead in paint? 	<p>Regarding the question about deaths from lead in paint, while there have not been sufficient studies to answer this question, removing lead from paint is an important protective measure to prevent lead poisoning and exposure in all our children.</p>
<p>SAUDI ARABIA (ACADEMIA, PRIVATE)</p>	<p>WHO organizes an international campaign every year in the 3rd week in October “International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week” to raise awareness about health effects of lead exposure; highlight the efforts of countries and partners to prevent</p>

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can the WHO make the lead issue An International Agenda Like Minamata convention or BRS conventions? | <p>lead exposure, particularly in children. The Lead Paint Alliance is working with countries to promote the development of national laws to eliminate lead paint and is making progress toward its goal of 100 countries with laws by 2023.</p> |
|--|--|

Poll 3 Results (N=47):

In your experience, what are the best target audiences for ILPPW events and activities? (Select all that apply)

- National and local government officials (policymakers, planners, procurement officers, regulation enforcement officers), 13%, (n=41)
- Paint industry (manufactures, distributors and retailers, trade associations), 13%, (n=39)
- Media and journalists, 12%, (n=38)
- The public (consumers), 12%, (n=36)
- School students, 8%, (n=26)
- Workers and their representatives (trade unions), 8%, (n=26)
- Nongovernmental organizations and communities, 8%, (n=25)
- Medical professionals, 8%, (n=24)
- Academic researchers, 7%, (n=21)
- Professional associations, 6%, (n=19)
- Financial institutions and donors, 4%, (n=13)
- Other (please specify), 1%, (n=3)

Responses in the chats

NIGERIA (NGO):

- The best target audience are the informal sector for reformulation, policy makers for laws etc.

SUDAN (NGO).

- The stakeholders are schools, governments, NGOs. Organization of specification and measurements are the most important.

NEPAL (NGO)

- Elevated blood lead levels have been found in waste workers as well as among the patients who consume the Ayurvedic medicine, so this sector of target audiences also should be given priority of ILPPW events.
- Standards making and certification bodies.

TANZANIA (NGO)

- National and local government, academia and research, consumers, media and journalists, medical professionals, school students, NGOs, Communities, professional association.

PAKISTAN (NGO)

- Media involvement is important.

SERBIA (ACADEMIA)

- Medical professionals, policy makers.

Poll 4 Results (N=37):

What results have you or others in your country achieved out of ILPPW events in the past? (Select all that apply)

- Increased public awareness/support for eliminating lead paint, 19%, (n=28) – put brackets around all “n=” values.
- Educated consumers about health/environmental issues from lead, 16%, (n=24)
- Increased industry support to phase out lead in paint, 14%, (n=21)
- Policymakers/regulators started to develop a law, 14%, (n=21)
- Paint-industry stopped using lead-based ingredients, 11%, (n=16)
- An ensured draft law is supported by stakeholders, 10%, (n=14)
- Strengthening or enforcement of an existing law, 7%, (n=11)
- Implementation of a new law, 7%, (n=10)
- Other (please specify), 1%, (n=2)

Responses in the chats

BELARUS (ACADEMIA):

- The Eurasian Economic Union, which includes the Republic of Belarus, has developed the Technical Regulation "On the safety of paint and varnish products", which includes the standard value of lead in paints of 90 ppm. The law has not yet been finally adopted.
- There is a problem of laboratory control of lead in paints by manufacturers, and a clear control procedure has not been defined by regulatory authorities.

SUDAN (NGO):

- There is a standard in Sudan but not a law. The NGO is advocating to have the law and the standard limit up to the global one. The industry is not responding.

NEPAL (NGO):

- The government conducted compliance monitoring of lead paint and BLL in animals as well as human in Nepal. There are no BLL testing facilities so far in the public sector. Only one exists in the private sector. There is a need for massive infrastructure development for BLL testing in public sectors.

ZAMBIA (NGO):

The Zambian WHO Office is doing some work on lead in paints. A study was sponsored to assess the concentrations of lead in paints and a few weeks ago, a workshop was helping to chart a road map on the development of the standard for lead in paints.

SUDAN (NGO):

- Sudan drafted a standard.
- The results of the lead in paint testing were sent five years ago to the organization of specification and measurement but no response was received. Sudan's situation and the turnover of decision makers are barriers.

ZAMBIA (ACADEMIA):

- With regards to lead in paint, not much has been achieved but much progress has been made on reduction for environmental lead contamination.

BHUTAN (SECTOR NOT SPECIFIED):

- Buthan is building the evidence to have proper laws and regulations. But there is a need for more support to eliminate the lead in paint.

SOUTH AFRICA (PRIVATE):

- We have lead regulations, and it is compulsory to monitor lead in the workplace. However, in the public health space, there is much work to be done.

Poll 4 Results (N=37): CONT

What results have you or others in your country achieved out of ILPPW events in the past? (Select all that apply)

USA (PRIVATE):

- Provide mobile training/games tools for endpoint workers. Training on the hazard of common construction methods producing dangerous lead airborne dusts.

VIETNAM (NGO):

- In Vietnam, we collaborated with the national institute of occupational health to collect the blood samples of painters, workers working in paint production companies, preschool children to test the blood lead level in those groups. For paint samples, we did collect the samples by ourselves (both online and directly purchased). This project has been funded by IPEN.

COMMENTS FROM PRESENTERS/COORDINATOR:

- This year's ILLPW will also have some information on other sources of lead exposure, based on feedback given in earlier campaigns. In some countries a more holistic approach can be given higher priority than addressing lead in paint in isolation.

Question 3. What events or activities are you planning for this year's ILPPW in October 2022? If you have not yet begun planning activities, what types of events could you plan?

COUNTRIES	PARTICIPANT'S RESPONSES
BENIN (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness campaign and report activity of finalisation of text. - There is a need to discuss paint formulation.
BELARUS (ACADEMIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve social networks and the media in 2022, discuss with manufacturers the possibility of reformulating paints in the current conditions, and work more actively with children and schoolchildren. Belarus intends to use the materials that will be given to the organizers of the Week.
BHUTAN (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bhutan has not planned anything yet. There will be awareness about the health effects of lead using the national television.
CAMEROON (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The "Women's Action for an Organic Planet" is planning for October 2022 edition to organize an awareness campaign with a press conference at the School of Public Works in Cameroon. - For this, they will need financial and technical resources.
EGYPT (ACADEMIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Egypt is planning webinars, public awareness through Arabic posters, and NGOs collaborations. This needs a policymaker decision.
ETHIOPIA (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority is planning to have a dialogue with paint manufacturing Industry to discuss their compliance status on lead in paint regulation no 429/2018.
GUYANA (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete the Standard for LiP in Guyana and building laboratory capacity to test for imported lead in paint.
INDONESIA (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Indonesia, there are some multinational companies producing lead free paint in their country, but in Indonesia they produce lead paint. It is difficult to get full industrial support.
IRAN (ACADEMIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are events on "toxic effects of lead on human", "lead poisoning" but also following the expertise as discussed in previous LiP discussions there is more pressure to discuss on the "effects of lead particularly lead bullets, fishing weights" on biodiversity in wetlands, etc.
IRAQ (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A plan for ILPPW is submitted to the government.
KENYA (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Back to Basics is planning an awareness raising campaign through various channels.
MOROCCO (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness campaign in collaboration with several NGOs. - The activities are not yet defined, but our objective is to raise the awareness of the stockholders to establish a control to ensure the application of the standard already in place.

MADAGASCAR (GOVERNMENT)	- On the 10th International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week, a massive awareness campaign will be organized with the support of WHO Afro. On the one hand a targeted campaign for mother and child and on the other hand a regional awareness campaign in one of the important factories of local paint producer. Especially a national awareness campaign to popularize our standard on lead paint with a total content of 90ppm.
NEPAL (NGO)	- CEPHED Nepal with the potential support of WHO and IPEN is planning to do a study to verify the adoption of double standard by multinational corporation (MNCs) as well as organizing a Stakeholder Workshop to disseminate widely the lead paint standards and compliance monitoring results at provincial level in Nepal.
OTHERS (COUNTRY AND SECTOR NOT SPECIFIED)	- One country reported it had banned lead from the petrol and the paints, but the problem is the addition of lead to opium. There was a disaster about lead poisoning some years ago in this regard. Literature reference: Aghaee-Afshar Arch Iran Med. 2008 Sep;11(5):553-4. Presence of lead in opium - PubMed (nih.gov) .
PERU (NGO)	- The National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE) will focus on awareness raising using the radio and if possible, reach out to policy makers through a direct engagement meeting.
SIERRA LEONE (GOVERNMENT)	- In Sierra Leone, The National Consortium for the Elimination of Malaria (NaCEM) plans to engage with the government and policy makers for policy regulations and along with industries to stop using lead in paint. But there is a need for more capacity building on how to identify different lead in paint.
TUNISIA (GOVERNMENT)	- There is still a need to coordinate with stakeholders to plan. Next September, there is an important meeting with industry to discuss about the new regulation draft.
TANZANIA (NGO)	- Tanzania plans to develop advocacy messages and use the messages in the engagements with social media, industry, and consumer association.
USA (PRIVATE)	- The company is writing a white paper on the Practical Considerations for Replacing Lead Pigments in industrial coatings.
PAKISTAN (NGO)	- SPRC is planning to organize a webinar for public awareness by: - Conducting a short survey on the relation between lead paint use and social class, - Produce five blogs, - Write one newspaper article, - Produce a policy brief, - Engage in policy dialogue, - SPRC Pakistan will use twitter campaign.
VIETNAM (NGO)	- There is no specific plan for this year's ILPPW yet. However, an event attracting not only authorities, policy makers but also paint companies, consumers, children as well. May be a kind of “playing with paints” event.
ZAMBIA (NGO)	- Advocacy campaign aiming for high level policy makers.
PRESENTER AND COORDINATOR COMMENTS	- WHO’s 2021 update of <i>The public health impact of chemicals: knowns and unknowns</i> estimates that nearly half of the 2 million lives lost to known chemicals exposure in 2019 were due to lead exposure. This value is attributed to all sources of lead exposure. Please write an email directly should you have any questions jardane@who.int . - ILPPW is a good opportunity to raise awareness about preventing lead poisoning. - ILPPW website will contain more social media graphics this year based on the feedback received that these are very helpful - and we will try to do in wider range of languages.

QUESTIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS**RESPONSES.****ETHIOPIA**

(GOVERNMENT)

What do you think are the main challenge/bottleneck for the industry to eliminate the use of lead and its compound in paint formulation?

UNEP has developed [Lead Paint Reformulation Technical Guidelines](#) and [Policymaker Summary](#) of the Guidelines, which point out some of the challenges SMEs face when reformulating paint.

Poll 5 Results (N=44):**What kind of resources will be most useful to you for this year's campaign?**

- Social media graphics, 20%, (n=11)
- Social media toolkit, 18%, (n=10)
- Customizable flyers/posters, 16%, (n=9)
- ILPPW website, 14%, (n=8)
- Awareness-raising guidance, 11%, (n=6)
- Infographics, 9%, (n=5)
- Static flyers/posters, 4%, (n=2)
- Videos, 4%, (n=2)
- "Ban Lead Paint" Graphics, 4%, (n=2)
- Web banners, 2%, (n=1)
- None of the above (if you would like to share with us some of your materials, please upload them), 0%, (n=0)

Responses from the chat.**INDIA (IGO)**

- In India, the problem is related more to low-cost paints produced by artisanal, informal sector manufacturers. Not easy to regulate them effectively.

INDONESIA (NGO):

- Industrial support will give a good image to the public, which will certainly increase their sales. This is the case in countries that do not yet have binding regulations.

KENYA

- Kenya needs more campaign materials.
- Awareness is needed on the availability of alternatives.

NEPAL (NGO)

- Financial resources.

OTHERS

- Ban Lead Paint graphics in local languages will be very effective.

TUNISIA (GOVERNMENT)

- Social media toolkit.
- The WHO and other organizations have a big role to play.

SIERRA LEONE (NGO):

- In Sierra Leone, there is a lot of importation of lead poisoned items and toys that pose high risk to children and mothers who don't have knowledge of its danger. There is a need for more capacity building on identifying lead and social media materials.

ZAMBIA (NGO)

- This year, the WHO is planning with us the Children's Environmental Health Foundation and with this approach it will be a success.

Poll 6 Results (N=38):

What type of activity would you consider organizing for the ILPPW this year?

- Social media activity, 24%, (n=24)
- Media engagement, 22%, (n=22)
- Roundtable discussion, 21%, (n=21)
- Advocacy to policymakers, 16%, (n=16)
- Webinar, 12%, (n=12)
- Drama, dance, or other expressive activity, 4%, (n=4)
- Rally or march, 2%, (n=2)
- Other (please specify), 1%, (n=1)

Responses in the chat

UGANDA (NGO)

- Wemeco is planning to visit two schools, one Radio talk and a media briefing.

OTHERS

- Social media activity.

COMMENT FROM PRESENTER/COORDINATOR:

The WHO will publish an editable poster for upcoming ILPPW 22, and event organizers could insert national language.

Lead in Paint Community of Practice membership breakdown

Last updated: 10/08/2022

		2020	New membership 2021	New membership 2022	Current membership
Region 	Africa	64	25	24	117
	Western European and Other Group	36	20	15	69
	Asia-Pacific	35	15	17	67
	Latin America and the Caribbean	25	10	11	45
	Eastern European	8	1	6	15
	Total	168	71	73	316
Sector 	NGO	64	24	20	111
	Government	56	25	32	112
	Private sector	15	12	10	38
	Academia	8	8	7	24
	Intergovernmental organization	25	2	4	31
	Total	168	71	73	316
Gender 	Female	94	38	37	170
	Male	74	33	36	146
	Total	168	71	73	316

Useful resources shared in this session:

- Guidance on organizing an advocacy or awareness-raising campaign on lead paint <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240011496>
- WHO dedicated website for International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of action <https://www.who.int/campaigns/international-lead-poisoning-prevention-week/2022>
 - Questions and Answers on lead and lead poisoning <https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/chemical-safety-lead-poisoning>
 - Factsheet on lead poisoning <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/lead-poisoning-and-health>
 - Exposure to lead: a major public health concern, 2nd edition <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240037656>
 - Four things you should know about lead <https://www.who.int/multi-media/details/four-things-you-should-know-about-lead>
 - Report on activities during the eighth International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week, 25-31 October 2020 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240034334>
 - Global status of lead paint laws in countries <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/indicator-groups/legally-binding-controls-on-lead-paint>
- Model Law and Guidance for Regulating Lead Paint: <https://www.unep.org/resources/publication/model-law-and-guidance-regulating-lead-paint#:~:text=UN%20Environment%2C%20in%20cooperation%20with,implementing%20regulation%20on%20lead%20paint>.
- Lead Paint Reformulation Technical Guidelines: <https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/39709;jsessionid=DC7BA35F58292B4DA323BD9C9C684AD0>
- Reformulation is entirely possible: Summary of the Lead Paint Reformulation Technical Guidelines and How to Use this Information: <https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/39989>
- Suggested steps for Establishing a Lead Paint Law: <https://www.unep.org/resources/factsheet/suggested-steps-establishing-lead-paint-law>
- Lead in Solvent-based Paints for Home Use in Moldova (English Summary): <https://ipen.org/documents/lead-solvent-based-paints-home-use-republic-moldova>
- Lead in Solvent-based Paints for Home Use in Moldova (Russian Full Report): <https://ipen.org/documents/lead-solvent-based-paints-home-use-moldova>
- Draft Malaysian Standard (20B073R2) on Undercoating Paint for Gloss Enamel (July 2021) <https://upc.mpc.gov.my/csp/sys/bi/%25cspapp.bi.viewfile.cls?upcAttId=11456>
- Draft Malaysian Standard (21B009N) on Architectural Coatings (June 2022) <https://upc.mpc.gov.my/csp/sys/bi/%25cspapp.bi.viewfile.cls?upcAttId=11810>
- Lead in New Enamel Household Paints in Malaysia (2016) <https://ipen.org/documents/lead-new-enamel-household-paints-malaysia>
- Lead in Playground Equipment in Malaysia (2019) <https://ipen.org/documents/lead-playground-equipment-malaysia>
- [CAP Press Releases in conjunction with ILLPW from 2016-2021](#)

LiP CoP: The Secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and the Environmental Health Division at the University of Cape Town (UCT) created this Community of Practice (CoP) to foster online discussions and address key issues on Lead in Paint (LiP) among stakeholders from governments, international organizations, industry, academia and civil society.

This CoP is contributing to the SAICM/GEF project on Emerging Chemicals Policy Issues Knowledge Management Component. This activity is supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) project ID: 9771 on *Global Best Practices on Emerging Chemical Policy Issues of Concern under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)*.

If you have any questions or require clarification on this initiative, please contact the SAICM Secretariat at saicm.chemicals@un.org or UCT at uctcops@outlook.com.

Join the LiP CoP at: <https://saicmknowledge.org/community>
