UNITED NATIONS







United Nations Environment Programme



First meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead in Paints Initial organizational meeting of contributors
Geneva, 26–28 May 2010
Item 7 of the provisional agenda *
Other matters

Communication and outreach materials of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead in Paints

Note by the Secretariat

- 1. The present note has been prepared by the Secretariat to present some of the communication and outreach materials that the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead in Paints has produced and would like to maintain in the coming future. Annexes attached to the present note contain: 1) Information note, 2) Newsletter, and 3) Website.
- 2. This current meeting presents an opportunity to invite participants to i) make suggestions with regards to these communication and outreach output activities of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead in Paints and ii) provide to the Secretariat further contributions for forthcoming materials e.g. articles from the lead sponsors and/or contributors, photos that can be published including relevant copyrights, new ideas for useful links to other information and websites, etc.
- 3. The updated communication and outreach materials could also be used to be distributed through different key events and meetings in line with those suggested in Reference: UNEP(DTIE Chemicals) /WHO(PHE) GAELP/1/6.
- 4. Suggested changes from the Secretariat's point of view are as follows:

Information note:

- (a) Updated information in general (content, distribution into focal areas, contact details, etc)
- (b) Re-grouping into focal areas of work
- (c) Section describing planned contributions from an interested party who is willing to become a contributor to focal area(s) of work of the Global Alliance

^{*} UNEP(DTIE Chemicals) /WHO(PHE) GAELP/1/1/Add.1

Newsletter

- (a) New articles from the Secretariat and lead sponsors e.g. results from the current meeting, welcome messages, etc.
- (b) Re-grouping into focal areas of work
- (c) Activities from contributors that contribute to the overall goal and objectives of the Global Alliance.
- (d) Important upcoming events for the attention of the Global Alliance
- (e) List of official contributors to the Global Alliance in accordance to the Global Alliance framework
- (f) New photographs with relevant copyrights.

Website

- (a) Updated information in general e.g. results from the current meeting, homepages in Spanish and French, site map, etc.
- (b) Re-grouping into focal areas of work including useful links to other information and websites
- (c) New additions of suggested links to other information and websites
- (d) List of official contributors to the Global Alliance in accordance to the Global Alliance framework
- (e) UNEP new design for Global Alliance website
- 5. Meting participants are welcomed to provide suggestions and new ideas for the communication and outreach materials of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead in Paints.
- 6. The Secretariat proposes to make changes to the above-mentioned communication and outreach materials in accordance to the suggested changes and new ideas coming from the result of the current meeting. The Secretariat will inform further the Global Alliance with the updated versions of these communication and outreach materials.

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ANNEX 1. Information form





INFORMATION FORM:

Iarch 2010

BECOMING A PARTNER OF THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE TO ELIMINATE LEAD IN PAINTS

This information form is being distributed to identify potential members of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead in Paints. The alliance is a voluntary and collaborative relationship amongst various parties, governmental, non-governmental, public and private, in which all participants agree to work together in a systematic way to achieve the goal of the alliance – to prevent exposure to lead via paints containing lead. It is planned that each entity or individual, upon becoming a member of the global alliance, will commit to contribute resources (financial or in-kind) or expertise to the development and/or implementation of alliance activities. The information collected will provide a basis for the discussion and organization of the work of the alliance at an initial working meeting to be held in Geneva from 26 to 28 May 2010.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The International Conference on Chemicals Management at its second session (ICCM-2, Geneva, 11-15 May 2009) endorsed the establishment of a global partnership to promote the phase-out of the use of lead in paint as an important contribution to the implementation of paragraph 57 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

The overall goal of the partnership, called the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead in Paints, is to prevent children's exposure to lead via paints containing lead and to minimize occupational exposures to lead in paint. The broad objective is to phase out the manufacture and sale of paints containing lead and eventually to eliminate the risks from such paint.

Background information is available on the Conference web site http://www.saicm.org/index.php?content=meeting&mid=42&def=18menuid=9.

The terms of reference for the Global Alliance will be based on the proposal submitted to ICCM-2 (SAICM/ICCM.2/10/Add.1) The Conference invited all interested parties to become members of the global partnership and, where appropriate, to commit themselves to contributing financial or in-kind resources or expertise towards the development and implementation of partnership activities.

KEY AREAS OF WORK

- Raising awareness of toxicity to human health and the environment and alternatives;
- Guidance and assistance to identify potential lead exposure;
- Assistance to industry (manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers);
- Prevention programmes to reduce exposure;
- Promotion of national regulatory frameworks;

Activities will be developed and implemented following the lead sponsor approach. The lead sponsor(s) for each activity or group of activities in collaboration with interested partners will prepare a work plan, timeline, budget and fundraising plan.

PLEASE SUBMIT THE COMPLETED INFORMATION FORM TO:

David Piper / Juan Caicedo United Nations Environment Programme Chemicals Branch

11-13, Chemin de Anémones CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland Fax: +41 22 797 34 60

Email: noleadinpaint@unep.org

Judy Stober / Pascal Haefliger World Health Organization Public Health and Environment

20 Avenue Appia CH-1211 Geneva 27 Switzerland Fax: +41 22 791 4127 Email: noleadinpaint@who.int

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT UNEP AND WHO AT THE ABOVE ADDRESSES.

AND





INFORMATION FORM:

March 2010

BECOMING A PARTNER OF THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE TO ELIMINATE LEAD IN PAINTS

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY IN CAPITALS AND IN BLACK					
	Mr				
	Mrs				
FAMILY NAME	Ms				
	Dr				
	Prof				
FIRST NAME					
	A) Government				
TO WHICH SECTOR DO YOU	B) Intergovernmental Organization				
IDENTIFY YOURSELF OR YOUR INSTITUTION	C) NGO				
(ONE ANSWER ONLY)	D) Other (e.g. Regional economic integration organization, industry, scientific community, other, please specify	N.			
YOUR JOB TITLE					
FULL MAILING ADDRESS					
CITY/STATE/POSTAL CODE					
COUNTRY					
TEL (PLEASE INDICATE COUNTRY AND CITY CODES)					
FAX (PLEASE INDICATE COUNTRY AND CITY CODES)					
E-MAIL					
WEBSITE					

Activities that might be included in the work plan of the Global Alliance are listed in the Annex. Please review the list and, using the form below, provide information on the contributions that you and/or your organization might be able to make to the Global Alliance. Please complete one form for each activity or related group of activities.

TYPE OF CONTRIBUTION

Financial (estimated amount

	TYPE OF CONTRIBUTION		In-kind (please describe below)						
			Materials (please describe below)						
	Contributions: please describe; as appropriate providing links to materials and other resources on your web site								
L					_				
			Raising awareness of toxicity to human health and the environment and alternatives	e					
	PRIMARY WORK AREA		Guidance and assistance to identify potential lead ex	posure					
		NS WILL SUPPORT	Assistance to industry (manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers)						
			Prevention programmes to reduce exposure						
			Promotion of national regulatory frameworks						
			sted in the Annex will be supported directly by the please use the list of the specific activities in the A						
F	CONTRIBUTIONS (10	the extent possible	please use the list of the specific activities in the A	illex)					
	LEAD SPONSOR	The lead sponso	Activities will be developed and implemented following a lead sponsor approach. The lead sponsor(s) for each activity or group of activities will, in collaboration with interested partners, prepare a work plan, timeline, budget and fund-raising plan.						
		For the activity	or group of activities you have listed above, are you	YES					
		willing to be co	onsidered for the role of lead sponsor ?						
	WE SEEK AS MANY MEMBERS AS POSSIBLE. CAN YOU RECOMMEND ADDITIONAL POTENTIAL MEMBERS TO BE CONTACTED								
		Name	ame						
	ADDITIONAL POTENTIAL MEMBERS	Affiliation							
		Mailing address							
		E-mail							
		Tel (PLEASE INDICATE COUNTRY AND CITY CODES)							
		COUNTRY AND CITY CODES)							

ANNEX

ACTIVITIES THAT MAY BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE ARE BASED ON THE PROPOSED LIST PRESENTED TO ICCM-2¹

		Partnership activities may include
(A)		Actions proposed to tackle lead in paint, including the significant exposures that result from previous lead paint applications on buildings
	(i)	Exchanging information on the effects of lead on health
	(ii)	Exchanging information on pathways of exposure to lead paint for children and adults
	(iii)	Providing technical expertise in the design and implementation of studies to estimate the distribution of level of lead in blood in the populations of other nations
	(iv)	Encouraging nations to monitor health to estimate the prevalence of lead in human blood
	(v)	Building capacity and sharing information to monitor health to estimate the prevalence of lead in human blood
	(vi)	Building capacity and providing training to develop and maintain high-quality laboratory testing for lead in blood;
	(vii)	Encouraging nations to conduct monitoring to estimate the prevalence of lead in the environment (for example, in water, soil and animals)
	(viii)	Exchanging information on lead levels in paints in various countries
	(ix)	Exchanging information on national, provincial, State and local regulations and legislation on lead concentrations in paints permitted in various countries
	(x)	Exchanging information on labelling and certification systems with regard to the presence and concentration of lead in paint
	(xi)	Discussing and providing technical assistance on steps that could be taken to phase out lead from paints and surface coatings such as lacquers, veneers and powder coatings worldwide
	(xii)	Encouraging the use of financial incentives to support the use of lead-free paints
	(xiii)	Developing guidelines for establishing national standards, including those that would permit the use only of lead-free paints
	(xiv)	Encouraging nations to require that only lead-free paint may be used in construction activities or renovation being supported with government funds
	(xv)	Providing guidance for and information on effective enforcement of national standards, including on how to avoid smuggling of lead paint
	(xvi)	Building the legal enforcement capacity of environmental health officers in ministries, local authorities and mines
	(xvii)	Providing international support to developing countries by devising further methods to enact comprehensive legislation to phase out lead paint completely

¹ SAICM/ICCM.2/10/Add.1* Annex IV

11		The global partnership will develop and implement a monitoring mechanism for tracking progress on activities undertaken through and by the partnership
10		Activities will be developed and implemented following the lead sponsor approach. The lead sponsor(s) for each activity in collaboration with interested partners will prepare a workplan, timeline, budget and fund-raising plan
	(xxxvii)	Developing approaches to manage and store waste containing lead paints
	(xxxvi)	Exchanging information on safe disposal of lead paint waste
	(xxxv)	Exchanging information to promote general public awareness of the hazards of lead paint
	(xxxiv)	Exchanging information on steps to warn workers of their vulnerability and exposure to lead in small-sized and medium-sized enterprises, in particular in developing countries
	(xxxiii)	Discussing steps to teach renovators, painters and other professionals how to minimize children's exposure to lead from lead paint
	(xxxii)	Discussing and building capacity on how to reach health providers, caretakers and parents on how to minimize children's exposure to lead from lead paint hazards as part of efforts to minimize exposures to all sources of lead exposure in the household
	(xxxxi)	Exchanging information on safe methods to conduct repair or renovation activities on the interior and exterior of homes and other buildings that contain lead paint to minimize exposures to residents and workers and to minimize releases to the environment (including from wastes) that may contribute to future exposures
	(xxx)	Exchanging information on suggestions for warning labels on new cans of paint alerting users to the health risks that could result if the surfaces being prepared for repainting contain lead paints
	(xxix)	Enhancing the elimination of lead paint in schools and other buildings where children will be present, given children's susceptibility to lead
	(xxviii)	Minimizing risks of previously applied lead paint in buildings by using effective containment
	(xxvii)	Exchanging information on methods to make housing and other buildings with lead paint safe for occupancy by children and pregnant women
	(xxxi)	Building capacity and providing information and knowledge to help officials in a range of ministries to test for lead paint
	(xxv)	Building capacity and providing information and knowledge in human and laboratory equipment to facilitate laboratory tests for lead paint
	(xxiv)	Developing guidelines with descriptions of simple analytical methods and test kits to identify lead paints
	(xxiii)	Encouraging nations to conduct housing surveys to estimate the prevalence of lead paint in their housing stock
	(xxii)	Encouraging wholesalers and retailers to halt sales of lead paints
	(xxi)	Assessing the feasibility of the voluntary phase-out of the production of lead in paint in cooperation with business and industry, including at the (sub)regional level
	(xx)	Assessing the hazards of substitutes for lead compounds in paint
	(xix)	Sharing knowledge on the availability of substitutes to replace lead compounds in paints
	(xviii)	Exchanging information and providing international support to strengthen and harmonize existing national legislation that focuses on protecting public health in relation to the phase-out of lead paint

ANNEX 2. Newsletter





GLOBAL ALLIANCE TO ELIMINATE LEAD IN PAINTS

March 2010

The International Conference on Chemicals Management at its second session (ICCM-2, Geneva, 11-15 May 2009) endorsed the establishment of a global partnership to promote the phase-out of the use of lead in paint as an important contribution to the implementation of paragraph 57 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustaina-

The overall goal of the partnership, called the Global Alllance to Eliminate Lead in Paints, is to prevent children's exposure to lead via paints containing lead and to minimize occupational exposures to lead in paint.

The broad objective is to phase out the manufacture and sale of paints containing lead and eventually to eliminate the risks from such paint.

The global alliance is a voluntary and collaborative relationship between various parties, whether governmental, nongovernmental, public or private, in which all participants agree to work together systematically to attain the overall goal of phasing out the use of lead in paint.

tal organizations and representatives of civil society and the private sector that support the alliance goal. It is open also to any other entity or individual who agrees to work towards

The ICCM-2 invited all interested parties to become members of the global alliance and, where appropriate, to commit themselves to contributing financial or in-kind resources or expertise towards the development and implementation of alliance activities.

of the global alliance.

terms of reference that were presented to line, budget and fund-raising plan. the ICCM2.

within their respective mandates and avail- membership, guidance for a working defi- tion mechanisms. able resources will serve as the secretariat nition of "lead paint", possible activities, proposed method of work and resources. It Models of existing and successful partneris envisioned that activities will be devel- ships such as the Partnership on Clean

UNEP and WHO have initiated work to es- oped and implemented following the lead Fuels and Vehicles (http://www.unep.org/ tablish the voluntary alliance. The Confer- sponsor approach. The lead sponsor(s) for pcfv/) and the Global Mercury Partnership ence decision requests the global alliance each activity in collaboration with interest- (http://www.chem.unep.ch/MERCURY/ to adopt terms of reference using the draft ed partners will prepare a workplan, time- partnerships/new_partnership.htm) will

The United Nations Environment Pro- The draft terms of reference include an The global alliance will undertake its work gramme and the World Health Organization overall goal and objectives, information on primarily through electronic communica-

be used to develop the alliance.

KEY ACTIVITY AREAS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF LEAD IN PAINTS

- · Raising awareness of toxicity to human health and the environment and alternatives;
- · Guidance and assistance to identify potential lead exposure;
- · Assistance to industry (manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers);
- · Prevention programmes to reduce exposure;
- Promotion of national regulatory frameworks.



LEAD EXPOSURE IS A WELL-KNOWN SOURCE OF INJURY TO HUMAN HEALTH



Lead exposure is a well-known source of injury to human health, and particularly to the health of children and to workers in lead industries. Lead toxicity is irreversible and its effects generally appear to persist into adolescence and adulthood. After lead in gasoline, lead in paint is overall one of the largest source of lead exposure. Lead paint can remain a source of lead exposure and poisoning for many years after the paint has been applied to surfaces. Lead is persistent in the environment and releases of lead into the environment can remain as a potential source of exposure indefinitely.

Today, paints containing lead are still widely manufactured and sold for use in many countries of the developing world. Therefore, it is very likely that most of the world's population lives in countries where domestic paints with high lead levels are readily available. It has long been known that paints containing lead can be a significant source of childhood lead exposure

and poisoning, especially when they are used to paint the interiors and exteriors of homes or schools, and when they are used to paint toys, furniture, playground equipment and other articles with which children come in contact. Moreover, paints containing lead are used in a variety of infrastructure (e.g., bridges), industrial (e.g., automobile parts), and marine (e.g., ships) applications which

can contribute to lead in soils and roadway and sidewalk grit which can be tracked into homes or become airborne and make its way into homes.

Normal weathering as well as repair, renovation, and painting activities which disturb lead paint can contribute to lead loadings in soil and dust. Soil and dust containing lead from lead paint can be tracked into homes and other buildings where it can be a significant source of exposure. House dust is the most common exposure pathway through which children are exposed to lead paint hazards. Dust created during normal wear of lead paint (especially around windows and doors) can create an invisible film over surfaces in a house. Children, particularly younger children, may also ingest lead paint chips from flaking walls, windows, and doors. Lead from exterior house paint can flake off or leach into the soil and dust around the outside of a home, contaminating children's play areas. Renovation, repair and demolition activities actually increase the threat of lead paint exposure by

dispersing lead dust particles in the air and over accessible household surfaces. Dust can be resuspended through household activities, including through cleaning, thereby posing an inhalation risk as well.

In addition to exposures from living in homes with lead paint, adults can be exposed occupationally to lead from lead paint. Workers can be exposed during the manufacture and processing of lead paint, and its use (such as in painting activities). Renovation and paint removal can also be major sources of lead exposure for workers as well as residents. Lead concentrations during paint removal depend largely on the technology used. Dry sanding, abrasive blasting, and burning, welding, or heating surfaces covered with lead paint typically generate highly dangerous airborne lead levels. Generally, abrasive blasting techniques are used, which breaks lead coatings into small particles that can be inhaled or ingested if hands are not washed prior to eating or smoking.

In 2002, WHO World Health Report identified lead exposure as one of twenty leading selected risk factors contributing to the global burden of disease and stated that worldwide, 40 percent of children have blood lead levels greater than 5 ug/dl, and that 97 percent of the affected children live in developing regions. In addition, the WHO World Health Report looked at Disability Adjusted Life Years for different risk factors and ranked lead as 16th.

Lead in Paint Magnitude of problem

Lead exposure: well-known source of injury to human health

Children:

- sensory, motor, cognitive and behavioral impacts, including learning disabilities attention deficits
- disorders in a child's coordination, visual,

Exposure to lead from paint: common pathways

Children

- dust in/from homes, schools, public, commercial buildings & structures (e.g. bridges) ormal wear, dust film & paint chips,
- renovation activities
- exterior paint flakes off or leaches into soil and dust

Adults:

Workers:

- renal and cardiovascular effects, including increased blood pres and incidence of hypertension
- during manufacture & processing of lead paint d paint
- use of lead paint
- renovation activities during abatement activities

Guidance for a working definition of "lead paint"

The following criteria are used as a working basis for defining "lead paint": (a) The term "lead paint" includes paints, varnishes, lacquers, stains, enam-

els, glazes, primers or coatings used for any purposes: (b) Lead is added to the paint. varnish, lacquer, stain, enamel, glaze, primer or coating; (c) The total lead concentration is defined on a weight percentage of the total nonvolatile portion of the product or in the weight of the dried paint film.



OBJECTIVES

The broad objectives are to phase out the fair transition that protects workers' health care facilities and schools in which paint manufacture and sale of paints containing lead and eventually to eliminate the risks from such paint, since such substances contribute to childhood lead exposure.

Specific objectives are:

(a) To raise the awareness of government authorities and regulators, private industry, manufacturers, consumers, workers, trade unions and health-care providers about the toxicity of lead in paints and the availability of technically superior and safer alternatives:

(b) To catalyse the design and implementation of appropriate prevention-based programmes to reduce and eliminate risks from the use of lead in paint. When processes for phasing-out lead are put in place in installations manufacturing paint. arrangements must be made to ensure a

[and employment];

- (c) To provide assistance to paint manufacturers that continue to produce and market paints containing lead to enable them to phase out lead from their paints; (d) To promote the establishment of appropriate national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, sale and use of paints containing lead for applications likely to contribute to childhood lead exposure:
- (e) As appropriate, to promote international third-party certification of new paint products to help consumers to recognize paint and coatings without added lead;
- (f) To provide guidance and promote assistance to identify and reduce potential lead exposure in and around housing, such as household dust, and also in child-

containing lead is present. Guidance and assistance should also be provided to industrial facilities producing or using paint containing lead to reduce workers' lead



INTERNATIONAL PAINT AND PRINTING INK COUNCIL, INC. (IPPIC) SUPPORTS ACTION INITIATED ON ICCM2 RESOLUTION II/4B "LEAD IN PAINT"

By Stephen Sides, Secretariat, IPPIC

Printing Ink Council, Inc. (IP-PIC) was founded in 1992 to establish a global discussion forum for national associations representing the paint and printing ink industries. IPPIC's main interest areas include global health, safety and environmental issues. Over its 18 year history, the IP-PIC network organization has established a global presence in these areas, and our efforts to help establish effective policy measures have been advanced through official consultative status with the UN-ECOSOC and IMO, where IPPIC representatives are supporting their respective missions. Accordingly, IPPIC is keenly interested in the constructive measures that emerged from the second session of the International Conference

(ICCM2), most specifically to establish co-operative actions under Resolution II/4B to address the global environmental, health and safety concerns regarding lead in paint.

IPPIC had previously (March 2008) established a formal position endorsing widespread adoption of well-defined, regulatory and/or legislative restrictions on the use of lead in paint products. Through its annual meeting forum, IPPIC has interacted with various national government representatives seeking to advance legislative and/or regulatory schemes for lead in paint.

strong contributor to the global alliance being established by UNEP and WHO.

The International Paint and on Chemicals Management IPPIC member associations have very specific and advanced technical information on paint technologies, testing methods, and current lead use restrictions. In addition. IPPIC has the ability to undertake outreach and education efforts through its affiliated membership network.

> From IPPIC's perspective, the planned UNEP and WHO activities provide opportunities to develop a broader, common understanding on various technical issues including analytical methods for lead in paint, background/residual lead content levels in soil-derived materials, and the sources and pathways of IPPIC fully expects to be a environmental lead-contamination that influence remediation efforts.

IPEN partnered with Toxics Link

The International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN) partnered with the Indian NGO Toxics Link in 2008 to determine the total lead (Pb) concentration in new decorative paints available invarious developing countries in the world in order to obtain information on the availability of lead paint used in developing countries. The following 10 countries were selected for sampling: Sri Lanka from South Asia, Philippines and Thailand from South East Asia, Tanzania, South Africa, Nigeria and Senegal from Africa, Belarus from East European Countries and Mexico and Brazil from Latin America.

The results confirmed that lead in paint is still being produced and sold, exposing children and communities to this toxic substance. For instance, the average new paint lead concentration in the ten counties studied ranged from 4,091 ppm to 38,970 ppm, many times higher than the USA recommended limit of 90 ppm.

For more information, see:

www.ipen.org/ipenweb/work/lead/lead-map.html

Membership

ing groups:

- (a) Representatives of national Governments including those:
- (i) That have already phased out the use of lead Training and Research); share experiences and provide help to those who are now prepared to do so;
- be sold:
- (b) Representatives of relevant intergovern- zations; mental organizations (such as the World Health (e) International and national medical, housing

Participation will be encouraged from the follow- Organization, the United Nations Environment and public health organizations; Programme, the International Labour Organiza- (f) Academics with expertise in relevant fields; tion, the United Nations Industrial Development (g) Representatives of international and nation-

- paint and coatings industry,
- (ii) Where paints containing lead continue to companies that manufacture paints and coat- (h) Trade unions at the local, national and interings; and possibly of their relevant trade organi-

- Organization and the United Nations Institute for all non-governmental organizations that work on environmental health issues and that have expein paint in their countries and are willing to (c) Representatives of the lead industry and the rience of public outreach and awareness campaigns or of implementation of prevention pro-(d) Representatives of international and national grammes at the community or national levels;
 - national levels, so as to foster the effectiveness of the alliance.



INFORMATION REQUEST TO POTENTIAL PARTNERS

An information form is being distributed to evant donors and resources including, Government donors or other institutional donors. the alliance on possible contributions to the alliance. It is planned that each entity or individual, upon becoming a member of the global alliance, will commit to contribute remeeting which will be organised in May 2010

UPCOMING EVENTS

Initial organizational meeting of partners

Date & venue: 26-28 May 2010, UNEP, Geneva, International Environment House 1 Objectives to agree:

- 1) terms of reference for the alliance,
- 2) management arrangement for the alliance,
- 3) lead sponsors for priority work areas/tasks,
- 4) work plans, timelines, resources (in-kind and financial) and fund raising strategy for each priority area.



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ANNEX 3. WEBSITE











