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**United Nations
Environment
Programme**



**World Health
Organization**

Third meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint

New Delhi, 22- 24 September 2014

**Information about the progress in relation to Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint
Business Plan priority actions and targets**

Note by the Secretariat

This document contains a compilation of all submissions from contributors of GAELP in relation to the invitation about their progress in GAELP Business Plan Priority Actions received by the GAELP Secretariat. As of 9 September 2014, 5 governments, 3 intergovernmental organizations and 10 non-governmental organizations and others had provided information on their achievements in relation to GAELP Business Plan Priority Actions.

Contents

1. Status of Submissions in Relation to Invitation to GAELP Contributors	6
2. Progress of GAELP Contributors in Relation to GAELP Business Plan Priority Actions and Targets for 2012-2013	9
3. Progress of GAELP Contributors in Relation to GAELP Business Plan Priority Actions and Targets for 2014-2020	10
4. Detailed Information on the Submissions in relation to Progress in the Business Plan priority action 2012-2013	11
4.1. Establishing and launching a clearinghouse or data repository for the Global Alliance that contains available advocacy materials, information on lead paint levels, on blood - lead testing and surveillance, and treatment guidelines etc. An initial focus of the clearinghouse will include those materials needed to support the marking of an international day of action (GAELP BP priority action 2012-2013 a)):	11
4.1.1. Kenya.....	11
4.1.2. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)	11
4.1.3. OK International.....	11
4.1.4. Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment (AWHHE)	11
4.1.5. World Health Organization (WHO)	11
4.1.6. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)	12
4.1.7. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	12
4.2. Developing a proposal and obtaining broad support among Governments, clinical and public health professionals and other stakeholders for the marking of an international day of action on prevention of lead poisoning with an initial focus on eliminating lead paint(GAELP BP priority action 2012-2013 b)):	13
4.2.1. Kenya.....	13
4.2.2. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)	13
4.2.3. OK International	13
4.2.4. Honduras.....	13
4.2.5. World Health Organization (WHO)	13
4.2.6. IPEN.....	14
4.2.7. Lata Medical Research Foundation (LMRF)	14

4.2.8. The Just Environment Charitable Trust (Toxics Link)	15
4.2.9. Switzerland.....	15
4.2.10. Jeunes volontaires pour l'Environnement Côte d'Ivoire.....	15
4.2.11. United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA).....	15
4.2.12. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC).....	15
4.2.13. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).....	15
4.3. Filling information gaps on the presence or absence of lead paint on the consumer market in those countries where little or no data are now available; expanding information on lead exposure pathways for vulnerable populations (e.g. children under six years of age, paint users and workers in paint production facilities) associated with different paint categories (e.g. decorative paints; industrial paints; anti corrosive metal primers; and others)- (GAELP BP priority action 2012-2013 c)):	17
4.3.1. Kenya.....	17
4.3.2. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED).....	17
4.3.3. OK International.....	17
4.3.4. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD)	17
4.3.5. Dr. Scott Clark (University of Cincinnati).....	18
4.3.6. IPEN.....	18
4.3.7. The Just Environment Charitable Trust (Toxics Link)	19
4.3.8. Switzerland.....	19
4.3.9. Jeunes volontaires pour l'Environnement Côte d'Ivoire.....	19
4.3.10. Paraguay.....	19
4.3.11. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC).....	20
4.3.12. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).....	20
4.4. Developing technical guidelines for paint manufacturers on alternatives to lead compounds used in paints(GAELP BP priority action 2012-2013 d)):	21
4.4.1. Kenya.....	21
4.4.2. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED).....	21
4.4.3. IPEN.....	21
4.4.4. Dr. Scott Clark (University of Cincinnati).....	21
4.4.5. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC).....	21
4.4.6. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).....	21

4.5. Developing a framework for the labelling and certification of paints (GAELP BP priority action 2012-2013 e)):	23
4.5.1. Kenya	23
4.5.2. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)	23
4.5.3. OK International	23
4.5.4. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD)	23
4.5.5. IPEN	23
4.5.6. Switzerland	23
4.5.7. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)	23
4.6. Disseminating a document that presents and discusses the elements of a national regulatory framework for eliminating lead paint (GAELP BP priority action 2012-2013 f)):	24
4.6.1. Kenya	24
4.6.2. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)	24
4.6.3. OK International	24
4.6.4. Dr Scott Clark (University of Cincinnati)	24
4.6.5. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD)	24
4.6.6. Jeunes volontaires pour l'Environnement Côte d'Ivoire	24
4.6.7. Paraguay	24
4.6.8. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)	25
4.6.9. United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)	25
4.6.10. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	25
4.7. Contributing expertise about lead paint to the finalization of WHO evidence - based guidelines on the prevention and management of lead exposure, including recommendations concerning the establishment of blood lead screening and surveillance programmes for lead exposures (GAELP BP priority action 2012-2013 g)):	26
4.7.1. Kenya	26
4.7.2. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)	26
4.7.3. OK International	26
4.7.4. World Health Organization (WHO)	26
4.7.5. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)	26

4.8. Engaging additional stakeholders in the work of the Global Alliance, including through the establishment of national alliances to contribute to implementation activities, and obtaining an increased number of financial contributions and to achieve the goals and objectives of the Global Alliance (GAELP BP priority action 2012-2013 h)):	27
4.8.1. Kenya.....	27
4.8.2. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED).....	27
4.8.3. OK International.....	27
4.8.4. World Health Organization & United Nations Environment Programme	27
4.8.5. Lata Medical Research Foundation (LMRF)	28
4.8.6. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC).....	29
4.8.7. United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA).....	29
5. Detailed Information on the Submissions in relation to Progress in the Business Plan additional actions 2014-2020.....	30
5.1. Promoting the establishment of appropriate national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paints (GAELP BP priority action 2014-2020 a)):	30
5.1.1. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED).....	30
5.1.2. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD)	30
5.1.3. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).....	30
5.1.4. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC).....	30
5.1.5. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).....	30
5.2. Promoting third party certification of no added lead in new paint products, especially in countries which may face challenges with the comprehensive enforcement of national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paints (GAELP BP priority action 2014-2020 b)):	31
5.2.1. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED).....	31
5.2.2. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).....	31
5.2.3. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC).....	31
5.3. Identifying the information that small and medium size paint manufacturers may need to cost effectively reformulate their paint products to eliminate the use of added lead compounds, and establishing mechanisms to provide them with such information as needed(GAELP BP priority action 2014-2020 c)):	32
5.3.1. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED).....	32

5.3.2. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	32
5.3.3. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)	32
5.3.4. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	32
5.4. Preparing and disseminating guidance materials on how to minimize potential lead exposure in and around housing, childcare facilities, schools and other buildings where lead paint has been used in the past, including information on proper procedures for repainting surfaces, remodelling and demolition(GAELP BP priority action 2014-2020 d)):	33
5.4.1. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)	33
5.4.2. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD)	33
5.4.3. Dr Scott Clark (University of Cincinnati).....	33
5.4.4. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)	33
5.5. Preparing and disseminating guidance materials on how to avoid or minimize workers' lead exposure in industrial facilities producing or using paint that contains added lead compounds (GAELP BP priority action 2014-2020 e)):	34
5.5.1. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)	34
5.5.2. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)	34
5.6. Increasing capacities to conduct blood - lead testing and surveillance programmes, to assess residential and occupational risks and to implement public and professional education on the mitigation of lead poisoning(GAELP BP priority action 2014-2020 f)):.....	35
5.6.1. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)	35
5.6.2. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD)	35
5.6.3. Paraguay.....	35
5.6.4. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)	35

1. Status of Submissions in Relation to Invitation to GAELP Contributors

1. At the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), nations decided to phase out lead in lead-based paints, and this decision was reinforced at the second meeting of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM2) in 2009 that identified lead in paint as an emerging policy issue. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) were invited to establish a global partnership to promote phasing out the use of lead in paints, ie, the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (GAELP). The Alliance aims to catalyze efforts to prevent children's exposure to lead from paints and to minimize occupational exposures to lead paint.
2. At the subsequent ICCM3 in September of 2012, governments stressed the continuing danger that lead paint posed to human health and the environment as we continue to gain momentum in addressing this issue. As recently as February of 2013, the UNEP Governing Council emphasized that further actions are needed to address challenges posed by lead and cadmium and mandated continued activity on GAELP.
3. Current government contributors of GAELP are; Canada, Honduras, Kenya, Republic of Cameroon, Paraguay, Switzerland, United States of America.
4. Current intergovernmental organizations that are contributors of GAELP are; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), World Health Organization (WHO).
5. Current non-governmental organizations that are contributors of GAELP are; AGENDA, AWHHE, BALIFOKUS, Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED), Centre de Recherche et d'Ecuation pour le Développement (CREPD), Children's Environmental Health Foundation, Eco Waste Coalition, Environment and Social Development Organization (ESDO), Green Women, Inclusion Ghana, Indira Gandhi Government Medical College, IndyAct, International Pediatric Association (IPA), IPEN, Jeunes volontaires pour l'Environnement Côte d'Ivoire, Lata Medical Research Foundation, LEADERS Nepal's, Loyola University Chicago Civitas ChildLaw Center , OK International, Pollution Control Association of Liberia, The Just Environment Charitable Trust (Toxics Link), Uganda Network on Toxic Free Malaria Control (UNETMAC) and the International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC).
6. The other contributors of GAELP are; Dr Paul Dargan (Medical Toxicology Office Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust) and Dr Scott Clark (University of Cincinnati),
7. The GAELP Secretariat invited GAELP contributors to provide information about progress in relation to GAELP Business plan priority actions and targets by the preferably deadline 5 August 2014.
8. The information is compiled by the GAELP Secretariat and it will be included in an information document that will then be presented at the third meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint, and elsewhere, appropriate.
9. The Table 1.1. includes information of the GAELP contributors and their submissions regarding the invitation to provide information about progress in relation to GAELP Business Plan priority actions and targets.

Table 1.1. Status of submissions in relation to mentioned invitations

Contributors	Submissions
Governments	
1. Canada	
2. Honduras	X
3. Kenya	X
4. Republic of Cameroon	
5. Paraguay	X
6. Switzerland	X
7. United States of America <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US EPA • Center for Disease Control & Prevention(CDC) 	X
Total GOVs: 7	
Inter-Governmental Organizations	
8. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	X
9. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	X
10. World Health Organization (WHO)	X
Total IGOs: 3	
Non-Governmental Organizations	
11. AGENDA	
12. Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment (AWHHE)	X
13. BALIFOKUS	
14. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)	X
15. Centre de Recherche et d'éducation pour le Développement (CREPD)	X
16. Children's Environmental Health Foundation	
17. Eco Waste Coalition	

18. Environment and Social Development Organization	
19. Green Women	
20. Inclusion Ghana	
21. Indira Gandhi Government Medical College	
22. IndyAct	
23. International Pediatric Association (IPA)	
24. IPEN	X
25. Jeunes volontaires pour l'Environnement Côte d'Ivoire	X
26. Lata Medical Research Foundation	X
27. LEADERS Nepal's	
28. Loyola University Chicago Civitas Child Law Center	
29. OK International	X
30. Pollution Control Association of Liberia	
31. The Just Environment Charitable Trust (Toxics Link)	X
32. Uganda Network on Toxic Free Malaria Control (UNETMAC)	
33. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)	X
Total NGOs:23	
Others	
34. Dr Paul Dargan (Medical Toxicology Office Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust)	
35. Dr Scott Clark (University of Cincinnati)	X
Total Others:2	

2. Progress of GAELP Contributors in Relation to GAELP Business Plan Priority Actions and Targets for 2012-2013

10. Priority actions for 2012- 2013, drawn from the focal area work plans and not listed here in any ranked order, will be:

Priority Action	Information Received from Submissions
(a) Establishing and launching a clearinghouse or data repository for the Global Alliance that contains available advocacy materials, information on lead paint levels, on blood-lead testing and surveillance, and treatment guidelines etc. An initial focus of the clearinghouse will include those materials needed to support the marking of an international day of action;	3, 8, 10, 12 , 14, 29, 33
(b) Developing a proposal and obtaining broad support among Governments, clinical and public health professionals and other stakeholders for the marking of an international day of action on prevention of lead poisoning with an initial focus on eliminating lead paint;	2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 33
(c) Filling information gaps on the presence or absence of lead paint on the consumer market in those countries where little or no data are now available; expanding information on lead exposure pathways for vulnerable populations (e.g. children under six years of age, paint users and workers in paint production facilities) associated with different paint categories (e.g. decorative paints; industrial paints; anti-corrosive metal primers; and others);	3, 5, 6, 8, 14, 15, 24, 25, 29, 31,33, 35
(d) Developing technical guidelines for paint manufacturers on alternatives to lead compounds used in paints;	3, 14, 24, 33, 35
(e) Developing a framework for the labelling and certification of paints;	3, 6, 14, 15, 24, 29, 33
(f) Disseminating a document that presents and discusses the elements of a national regulatory framework for eliminating lead paint;	3, 5, 7, 8, 14, 25, 29, 33, 35
(g) Contributing expertise about lead paint to the finalization of WHO evidence-based guidelines on the prevention and management of lead exposure, including recommendations concerning the establishment of blood lead screening and surveillance programmes for lead exposures;	3, 10, 14, 29, 33
(h) Engaging additional stakeholders in the work of the Global Alliance, including through the establishment of national alliances to contribute to implementation activities, and obtaining an increased number of financial contributions and to achieve the goals and objectives of the Global Alliance.	3, 7, 8, 10, 14, 26, 29, 33

3. Progress of GAELP Contributors in Relation to GAELP Business Plan Priority Actions and Targets for 2014-2020

11. Additional actions for 2014 - 2020, will need to move beyond the development of awareness and information to promote action and achievement of the goals and objectives of the Global Alliance. The following actions, listed here in no particular order, will be undertaken:

Priority Action	Information Received from Submissions
(a) Promoting the establishment of appropriate national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paints;	8, 9,14, 15, 33
(b) Promoting third-party certification of no added lead in new paint products, especially in countries which may face challenges with the comprehensive enforcement of national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paints;	9, 14, 33
(c) Identifying the information that small and medium-size paint manufacturers may need to cost-effectively reformulate their paint products to eliminate the use of added lead compounds, and establishing mechanisms to provide them with such information as needed;	8, 9, 14, 33
(d) Preparing and disseminating guidance materials on how to minimize potential lead exposure in and around housing, childcare facilities, schools and other buildings where lead paint has been used in the past, including information on proper procedures for repainting surfaces, remodelling and demolition;	14,15, 33
(e) Preparing and disseminating guidance materials on how to avoid or minimize workers' lead exposure in industrial facilities producing or using paint that contains added lead compounds;	5, 14, 33
(f) Increasing capacities to conduct blood-lead testing and surveillance programmes, to assess residential and occupational risks and to implement public and professional education on the mitigation of lead poisoning.	14,15, 33

4. Detailed Information on the Submissions in relation to Progress in the Business Plan priority action 2012-2013

4.1. Establishing and launching a clearinghouse or data repository for the Global Alliance that contains available advocacy materials, information on lead paint levels, on blood-lead testing and surveillance, and treatment guidelines etc. An initial focus of the clearinghouse will include those materials needed to support the marking of an international day of action (GAELP BP priority action 2012-2013 a)):

4.1.1. Kenya

12. Kenya Industrial Research And Development Institute (KIRDI) reported that their website www.kirdi.go.ke, include these materials : local Daily Nation Newspaper, Banners, Posters, Brochures and Presentations at workshop.

4.1.2. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)

13. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) reported the three series of Study of Lead in Paint reports 2010, 2011 & 2013. CEPHED has other lead in Cosmetic, Artificial Jewellery and Children Toys report as well. Posters, Book Marks, Brochure, Fact Sheet, Sticker on Lead issues. Radio Jingle and Video Documentary widely aired and broadcasted

4.1.3. OK International

14. Occupational Knowledge International (OK International) has provided updated information on its web site (<http://www.okinternational.org/lead-paint/Background>) listing the countries where paint has been tested for lead content, regulations on lead in paint and other consumer products. The web site also provides information on the hazards of lead, links to other sources of information and fact sheets, and information on developing a certification for paint without added lead.

4.1.4. Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment (AWHHE)

15. Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment is developing a fact sheet on lead and its exposure to human health and the environment. The leaflet is broadly disseminated to the public.

4.1.5. World Health Organization (WHO)

16. WHO has assembled advocacy and technical materials on lead on a single website: (http://www.who.int/ipcs/assessment/public_health/lead/en/). These include information documents on lead and its health impacts, normative guidance and educational materials.
17. Booklets on the analysis of lead in blood and on the analysis of lead in paint (published in English in 2011) have since been translated into Chinese, French and Spanish and published on the WHO web site. These documents provide a brief overview of the most commonly used analytical methods. They aim to inform environmental and public health personnel and policy makers, who are not laboratory specialists but who may need to develop plans for lead screening and abatement programs, including decisions about analyses.
18. Brief Guide to Analytical Methods for the Measurement of Lead in Blood
- http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/77912/3/9789245502135_chi.pdf

- http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/77915/1/9789242502138_fre.pdf
- http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/77917/1/9789243502137_spa.pdf

19. Brief Guide to Analytical Methods for the Measurement of Lead in Blood

- http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/77911/3/9789245502128_chi.pdf
- http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/77914/1/9789242502121_fre.pdf
- http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/77916/1/9789243502120_spa.pdf

4.1.6. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)

20. IPPIC has not undertaken any initiatives in this area, owing to the fact that all its members produce decorative products that do not contain lead.

4.1.7. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

21. Since the beginning of the work of GAELP, UNEP has been hosting the official website of GAELP. This includes all relevant documents, announcements, meetings, information on how to become a contributor, publications, etc. An updated version of the official website of the Global Alliance was launched prior its 3rd meeting. It can be accessed through:

<http://www.unep.org/noleadpaint/>

4.2. Developing a proposal and obtaining broad support among Governments, clinical and public health professionals and other stakeholders for the marking of an international day of action on prevention of lead poisoning with an initial focus on eliminating lead paint(GAELP BP priority action 2012-2013 b)):

4.2.1. Kenya

22. Kenya Industrial Research And Development Institute (KIRDI) wrote a concept note to the industry to gain support to host the day and engaging key stakeholders as presenters during the workshop.

4.2.2. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)

23. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) reported that most of CEPHED IEC materials has been produced with full support of Government, Private Sector.

4.2.3. OK International

24. Occupational Knowledge International (OK International) supported WHO's regional efforts in Asia during the first week of action in October 2013 and spoke at the conference organized in New Delhi for this purpose.

4.2.4. Honduras

25. As a response to the invitation regarding the progress in relation to GAELP Business Plan Priorities, International Week of Action had been took place in Honduras in 2013 was attended by more than 250 participants as audience which created awareness on the lead in paint issues. Due to the limitation of finances, International Week of Action might not took place in 2014.

4.2.5. World Health Organization (WHO)

26. WHO worked with a number of the GAELP Interim Advisory Group members to present materials to ICCM3 about the proposal for an international day of action on lead poisoning prevention. In Resolution ICCM III/2 B, the International Conference expressed support for the proposal, and encouraged all governments, industry and civil society organizations in all regions to organize related activities in cooperation with the Global Alliance.
27. WHO coordinated the first international lead poisoning prevention week, held from 20 – 26 October 2013, in collaboration with a number of other GAELP contributors, in particular the US EPA and UNEP. The campaign theme was "Lead-Free Kids for a Healthy Future". Events at local level were registered by organizers on a campaign webpage, from which organizers could download customizable campaign materials in the 6 UN languages, including posters, flyers etc, which were further adapted for local use and translation in local languages. WHO produced a fact sheet on lead poisoning and health, frequently asked questions, key messages, a video message, and other factual and promotional material in UN languages.
28. With donor support provided by Germany, WHO provided small grants to support activities in a number of countries in Latin America, South East Asia, Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean Region. This was managed by working with the WHO Regional Offices which administered the grants and assisted the countries directly.
29. The campaign website registered events in 100 cities in 44 countries. These events included workshops, art contests, awareness raising, social media campaigns, blood lead testing, health fairs, governmental declarations and classroom education.
30. A report summarizing the events was published on the WHO/IPCS website in early 2014, to share information about the 2013 campaign and with the aim encouraging participation in the 2014 campaign. This report is available from the link below:

- International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week: A report on 2013 Campaign Outcomes.
http://www.who.int/entity/ipcs/lead_campaign/outcomes_2013.pdf?ua=1
- Links to English language versions of other materials:
 - WHO Fact Sheet on Lead Poisoning and Health
<http://www.who.int/entity/mediacentre/factsheets/fs379/en/index.html>
 - WHO Frequently asked Questions: International Lead Poisoning Prevention Awareness Campaign
http://www.who.int/entity/ipcs/lead_campaign/faq_en.pdf
 - Lead campaign website and materials (NB these websites will, in due course, be updated/overwritten for the 2014 campaign.
http://www.who.int/entity/ipcs/lead_campaign/en/index.html
http://www.who.int/ipcs/lead_campaign/pb_campaign/en/index.html
 - WHO Europe Report: International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action in the WHO European Region.
http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/253271/WHO_Europe_LEAD-WEEK-REPORT.pdf

4.2.6. IPEN

31. IPEN was given responsibility for promoting, supporting, and coordinating the participation of public interest NGOs for the first GAELP . IPEN participating organizations in twenty-five countries engaged in activities, which included release of new national studies of lead content of decorative paints, round-table discussions with policy makers and other stakeholders, school rallies, and many other activities aimed at raising public awareness about the hazards of lead paint.

4.2.7. Lata Medical Research Foundation (LMRF)

32. We lobbied for contributorship at environmental health workshop at the advisory committee meetinga at the International Congress of Pediatrics at Melbournne in August 2013. We contributed articles explaining the adverse health effects of lead in children and adults were published in the local newspaper `The Hitvada` and special article for children in its weekly kids supplement twinkle during. You can also find links of press release in our national newspapers :
http://www.ehitavada.com/news.detail/paper_type/1/news_id/281230/ 24/10/2013 12:38 PM
http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2013-10-20/nagpur/43220387_1_lead-poisoning-lead-exposure-eliminate-lead-paint
33. We lobbied for contributorship at environmental health workshop at the advisory committee meeting a at the International Congress of Pediatrics at Melbournne in August 2013. We contributed articles explaining the adverse health effects of lead in children and adults were published in the local newspaper `The Hitvada` and special article for children in its weekly kids supplement twinkle during . Links of press release in our national newspapers :
http://www.ehitavada.com/news.detail/paper_type/1/news_id/281230/ 24/10/2013 12:38 PM
http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2013-10-20/nagpur/43220387_1_lead-poisoning-lead-exposure-eliminate-lead-paint
34. Events organized and conducted by the Lata Medical Research Foundation, Nagpur and Dr.Archana Patel, Advisory committee member of the Global Alliance for Elimination of Lead in Paints during the International Lead Awareness Week from.
35. We organized visits to schools and talks were arranged on lead awareness and future directives related to prevention of lead poisoning. About 10,000 handouts were given to the school children

and posters were displayed at the schools as a part of our lead awareness campaign from 22nd – 26th Oct 2013.

4.2.8. The Just Environment Charitable Trust (Toxics Link)

36. Toxics Link reported brochures from 2013 International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action and their efforts of the previous year.

4.2.9. Switzerland

37. In 2012, we set up a part of a permanent exhibition about security on building sites. The threats and safe management of asbestos, PCB and lead paints are covered. <http://www.fmb-ge.ch/metiersformations/parcours-securite.html>
38. In October 2013, we launched an information campaign about asbestos, PCB and lead paints. This campaign is planned for at least 3 years and is intended for professionals as well as for the general public. It consists of documentation (<http://www.travaux-sans-danger.ch/fr/publications>), a mobile exhibition trailer (pictures are shown on the internet site) and an internet site translated in different languages (<http://www.travaux-sans-danger.ch/fr/home>)

4.2.10. Jeunes volontaires pour l'Environnement Côte d'Ivoire

39. Under the international week of action on prevention of lead poisoning activity, JVE CI presented the UNEP's report giving the results of lead content in different decorative paint sold in Côte d'Ivoire. This report was released to press during a press conference with journalists, environmental authorities, and civil society organizations, GEF representatives and others officials from different technical ministries.

4.2.11. United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)

40. In April 2013, EPA proposed an International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action as a coordinated opportunity to raise awareness worldwide about lead poisoning, and to encourage actions to eliminate the use of lead in paint. Planning for this international event was based on a similar annual week of action that EPA co-sponsors in the United States. EPA adapted U.S. domestic outreach materials for use in the international week of action, and worked closely with WHO to plan and launch the new outreach activity in October 2013. The event was very successful, with awareness activities occurring in 44 countries and 100 cities. This international event will now occur annually during the third week of October. The primary focus of the event in October 2014, will again be on the elimination of lead paint. EPA is working closely with WHO to coordinate the 2014 week of action and is again providing outreach materials for international use.

4.2.12. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)

41. IPPIC fully supports this effort, having made public communications in 2013 and planning additional supportive efforts in 2014.

4.2.13. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

42. UNEP in coordination with WHO promoted “the first international lead poisoning prevention week”, held from 20 – 26 October 2013, in collaboration with a number of other GAELP contributors.
43. UNEP also hosted the web page of the first international lead poisoning awareness week and it can be accessed through:
<http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/LeadCadmium/PrioritiesforAction/LeadPaints/FocalAreasofWork/Leadweek/tabid/106381/Default.aspx>

44. UNEP coordinated with the government of Kenya and global paint producers in Kenya to achieve the goals of the first international week of action. The efforts in Kenya are presented in a video called working through lead free Kenya, can be accessed:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NwjeIIKJ81w>

4.3. Filling information gaps on the presence or absence of lead paint on the consumer market in those countries where little or no data are now available; expanding information on lead exposure pathways for vulnerable populations (e.g. children under six years of age, paint users and workers in paint production facilities) associated with different paint categories (e.g. decorative paints; industrial paints; anti corrosive metal primers; and others)- (GAELP BP priority action 2012-2013 c):

4.3.1. Kenya

45. Kenya Industrial Research And Development Institute (KIRDI) filled information on the gaps on the absence of lead paint on the consumer countries by inviting paint manufacturers and other key players to present this information.

4.3.2. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)

46. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) is continually disseminating such information about presence and absence of lead free paints in the market. More than 100 News reported, radio and television programs are presented.

4.3.3. OK International

47. Occupational Knowledge International (OK International) worked with our NGO partners in India, Nepal, Cameroon, and Uganda to test for lead levels in new paints. Results from Nepal and Cameroon have been published in the scientific literature and are available at:

a. Nepal: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0013935114000838>

b. Cameroon:

<http://www.okinternational.org/docs/Gottesfeld%20JOEH%20Lead%20Cameroon%202013.pdf>

c. India: <http://www.okinternational.org/docs/Lead%20Paint%20in%20India.pdf>

4.3.4. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD)

48. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD) Cameroon reported that the most significant development on lead paint elimination program in Cameroon toward the end of 2013-beginning of 2014 was made possible thanks to the partial support from Conservation, Food and Health Foundation in USA and collaboration with OK International, USA. During this period, CREPD was able to confirm through testing that the voluntary measures put in place by Seigneurie the largest paint manufacturer in Cameroon (PPG subsidiary), in 2012 (under QSP TF project) has stopped adding lead to decorative/architectural and industrial paints (except marine paint) in Cameroon. Our testing report demonstrated that they have reformulated as pledged. Also, CREPD was successful in encouraging the company to take back a significant quantity of lead paint that had been in distribution (e.g. retail outlets) for disposal. At a national workshop organized under this grant, the company made a presentation stating that it has taken back more than 3.7 Metric Tons of paint products and held back 8.4 Metric Tons of lead-containing pigment from production in their warehouse for “decommissioning” or eventual disposal. This is the first time that any paint company has provided documentation and quantities of lead-containing products that have been taken off the market and raw materials that have been set aside for disposal as hazardous waste. However, our testing conducted in early 2014 has revealed that the second largest company, Smalto, and other importers/ manufacturers have not yet reformulated. Additional dialogue with the Smalto has resulted in a pledge to stop adding lead to their paint products in 2014. This assurance must now be verified with independent testing.

4.3.5. Dr. Scott Clark (University of Cincinnati)

49. Documented Impact of Lead Paint Control Activities in Brazil (samples collected after effective date of lead paint regulation compared with earlier data from IPEN/Toxics Link Survey) and in India where efforts to eliminate use of lead in paint had been underway for several years. Study conducted in cooperation with Toxics Link (India) and APROMAC Environmental Protection Association and Environmental Health Association, Curitiba (Brazil), all members of IPEN network. Financial support from US Environmental Protection Agency. Results published in: Clark, C Scott, Kumar, Abhay, Mohapatra, Piyush, Rajankar, Prashant, Nycz, Zuleica, Hambartsumyan, Amalia, Astanina, Lydia, Roda, Sandy, Lind, Caroline Menrath, William, Peng, Hongying Peng (2014), Examination of the Lead Concentrations in New Enamel Paints in Four Countries with Different Histories of Activity in Lead Paint Regulation, Environmental Research 132:233 - 243
50. Produced first known data on lead content in paints from Armenia and Kazakhstan. Study conducted in conjunction with Khazer Ecological and Cultural Non-Governmental Organization (Armenia) and Greenwomen (Kazakhstan), both members of IPEN network, and with financial support from US Environmental Protection Agency. Results published in article indicated in #1 above.
51. Participated in IPEN/EU Floor Dust Wipe Lead Survey in Seven Asian Countries which represented the first dust lead testing in six of the countries. Preparation of reports underway. The reports include guidance on how to reduce lead exposures in residences, day care centers and schools where the potential for exposure to high levels of floor dust lead has been documented.
52. Participated in the IPEN/EU Lead Paint Elimination Project in seven Asian countries and in preparation of reports on first round of lead paint testing and in planning for second round to document progress made in lead paint elimination. Report available in IPEN website.
53. Served as Principal Investigator in IPEN UNEP Nine Country Lead Paint Testing Project and as a co-author of project report which included a summary of new paint lead testing performed in recent years. Report available on UNEP and IPEN websites.
54. Prepared report on a follow-up on new lead paint testing in Cairo, Egypt. Publication: Clark S, Menrath W, Zakaria Y, El-Safty A, Roda S M, Lind C, Elsayed E, Peng, H (2014) Follow-up on High Lead Concentrations in New Enamel Decorative Enamel Paints Available in Egypt, Environment and Pollution. 3,1,33-40.
55. Participated in a study of total lead concentration (ppm) of decorative enamel paints in three countries where such testing had not been previously undertaken and which are located in different areas of the world. This project was a cooperative effort between IPEN, three of its member organizations (IndyACT in Lebanon, ALTERVIDA in Paraguay, and EcoAccord in Russia) and the University of Cincinnati. A publication on the results is under preparation.

4.3.6. IPEN

56. Throughout 2012-2014, IPEN and Participating Organizations have continued the effort of determining lead content of enamel, decorative paints through lab analyses. Since 2012, studies have been made in 23 countries, and since the establishment of the GAELP in 2009, IPEN and Participating Organizations have generated data on the lead content of decorative paints from around 30 countries. Based on the results from all these studies, it is clear that if there are no restrictions on using lead in decorative paints in a country, paints with high levels of lead will be easily available for purchase.
57. In addition, the recent paint studies conducted by IPEN NGOs in Asia suggest that, with a few exceptions, paint companies with the largest market national shares in Asia have shifted to products with less than 90 ppm lead content.

4.3.7. The Just Environment Charitable Trust (Toxics Link)

58. Toxics Link submitted the National Report “Lead in India’s Enamel Household Paints”. The report shows that the lead levels of sold paints in the country vary from 8 ppm to 160000 ppm with an average concentration of 22800 ppm. The companies that have the largest market share are producing lead with low levels.

4.3.8. Switzerland

59. We conducted a study to compare different analytical approach for measuring the lead content of paint in field samples. This study was published in the Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene. (<http://oeh.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15459624.2014.880788-.VAjOR0gwg7Y>)
60. We published a guideline describing how a lead paint investigation should be conducted and documented:(http://etat.geneve.ch/dt/SilverpeasWebFileServer/Pb_DirectiveSTEB_Diagnostic_version_1_20130823__sans_utilisation_normale_.pdf?ComponentId=kmelia247&SourceFile=1377614825573.pdf&MimeType=application/pdf&Directory= Attachment/Images/)
61. We investigated 200 flats in Geneva in order to estimate the occurrence of lead paint. The data treatment is still in progress but the occurrence of lead pain (mainly in good condition) will be around 50%.

4.3.9. Jeunes volontaires pour l'Environnement Côte d'Ivoire

62. Dealing with Priority Actions, JVE Côte d’Ivoire, undertook the different initiatives:
- **Sampling decorative paints for test their lead content from December 2012 to January 2013:** Through this activity realized under UNEP-IPEN project, we sampled the main brands of enabled decorative paints sold in Côte d’Ivoire. The samples were sent to USA for laboratory analysis. The results of the lead content in these paints were presented during the Global day on lead in paint elimination organized in October 2013.

4.3.10. Paraguay

63. Study on lead paint levels: National Report. Lead in oil paint for home in Paraguay. 2013. Produced by Alter Vida. Paraguay. Summary of results on lead paint levels & Distribution of concentration of lead:

Paint Number tested	15
% analysed paints with lead levels above 90 ppm	27%
% analysed paint with lead levels above 600 ppm	27%
% analysed paint with lead level above 10.000 ppm	20%
Most concentration of lead levels	169.000 ppm
Samples of paint with lead levels above 90 ppm	Lead levels
P-02 yellow	108.000 ppm
P-03 red	64.600 ppm
P-04 white	5.100 ppm

P-05 yellow

169.000 ppm

Brand	Number of samples	Country of manufacture	Samples above 90 ppp	Samples above 600 ppm	Samples above 10.000 ppm
bambilux	3	Paraguay	2	2	2
albalux	3	Paraguay	2	2	1
novacor	3	Brasil	0	0	0
coralit	3	Brasil	0	0	0
suvinil	3	Brasil	0	0	0

4.3.11. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)

64. IPPIC's presentation at the upcoming workshop in New Delhi, India will provide some insight on this matter.

4.3.12. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

65. UNEP, in cooperation with IPEN, produced a report entitle "*Lead In Enamel Decorative Paints National Paint Testing Results: A Nine Country Study*". This study includes the sampling and testing efforts and results in Argentina, Azerbaijan, Chile, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Tunisia and Uruguay. The report can be accessed through:
http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/Portals/9/Mercury/Documents/publications/Lead_in_Enamel_decorative_paints.pdf
66. This report was launched during the first international lead poisoning prevention week", held from 20 – 26 October 2013, in Nairobi, Kenya.

4.4. Developing technical guidelines for paint manufacturers on alternatives to lead compounds used in paints(GAELP BP priority action 2012-2013 d)):

4.4.1. Kenya

67. Kenya Industrial Research And Development Institute (KIRDI) reported that; this need was identified during the workshop and requires be addressed-Workshop Report (guidelines for paint manufacturers to have alternative pigments over lead compounds).

4.4.2. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)

68. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) continued meeting with Nepal Paint Manufacturers Association and made them available all these information time to time. Message through letters and reports were made available formally.

4.4.3. IPEN

69. An important component of IPEN's Asian lead Paint Elimination Project has been outreach to industry, with an emphasis on small- and medium-sized paint manufacturers to determine what obstacles there are for removing lead from their paint production. From discussions with manufacturers in all the seven countries it has become clear that main challenge is not technical, but a matter of getting access to appropriate, non-lead substitute ingredients in small quantities and at a reasonable price.
70. For some, it may also be difficult to identify the substitute ingredients that would be most appropriate to their particular product lines; to obtain all available information on how to reformulate their products using the substitute ingredients without devoting an excessive amount of time and resources to research and development; and/or to establish good vendor relationships with the companies that supply appropriate substitute ingredients.
71. IPEN has therefore focused on facilitate information exchange between paint manufacturers and ingredient vendors, and skill share between larger and smaller paint manufacturers through their trade associations. Since 2012, successful meetings and trainings have been conducted through efforts by IPEN participating organizations in Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Bangladesh and Indonesia.

4.4.4. Dr. Scott Clark (University of Cincinnati)

72. Participated in IPEN/EU Floor Dust Wipe Lead Survey in Seven Asian Countries which represented the first dust lead testing in six of the countries. Preparation of reports underway. The reports include guidance on how to reduce lead exposures in residences, day care centers and schools where the potential for exposure to high levels of floor dust lead has been documented.

4.4.5. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)

73. IPPIC has not undertaken any initiatives in this area, owing to the fact that all its members produce decorative products that do not contain lead.

4.4.6. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

74. In relation to UNEP Governing Council Decision 27/12 and UNEA Resolution 1/5 VI. Lead and Cadmium, UNEP has been compiling the submissions of different stakeholders on Lead & Cadmium "information on techniques for emission abatement and on the possibility of replacing lead and cadmium with less hazardous substances or techniques. Submissions, which can be accessed at <http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/LeadCadmium/Mandates/Mandates-UNEPGC27-Followup/tabid/838787/Default.aspx> , includes the techniques to substitute lead for

different uses of lead including paint and also includes substitutes and cost effective reformulation of lead which maybe a guidance for many stakeholders.

75. UNEP's invitation to Governments and other stakeholders to submit further available information could be done until 30th September 2014.
76. Relevant details of submissions in relation to lead paint and its substitutes and cost-effective reformulation will be presented in the Industry Case Studies Session of the workshop on establishing legal limits on lead in paint (22-23 September 2014).

4.5. Developing a framework for the labelling and certification of paints (GAELP BP priority action 2012-2013 e):

4.5.1. Kenya

77. Kenya Industrial Research And Development Institute (KIRDI) identified the need for labelling and certification of paints and reported that this issue is required to be addressed.

4.5.2. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)

78. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) reported that; SME and Large Paint companies are well informed about this and persuade for the adoption of 3rd Party Certification. Greater interest was found among them.

4.5.3. OK International

79. Occupational Knowledge International (OK International) has developed and proposed a general framework for third part certification of paints made without added lead. The framework is available at: <http://www.okinternational.org/lead-paint/Certification>.
80. In addition, OK International has worked in partnership with IPEN under the EU SWITCH Asia project to develop and launch a paint certification program through stakeholder consultation in the Philippines and India. The results of the stakeholder process in both countries produced a certification standard based on a maximum lead content of 90 ppm and include provisions on container labelling. OK International provided advice and drafted key technical guidelines in support of these activities. The paint certification program in the Philippines is expected to be launched in 2014.

4.5.4. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD)

81. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD) Cameroon reported that; the largest paint company in Cameroon (Seigneurie, PPG subsidiary) has initiated a labelling program after pressure from CREPD to inform consumers that their paints do not contain lead additives. All paint cans now carry a label indicating that the paints contain less than 90 ppm lead.

4.5.5. IPEN

82. Establishing and promoting third-party certification is a component of IPEN's Asian Lead Paint Elimination project. Therefore, a series of stakeholder meetings with paint industry, health professionals, consumer organizations and other relevant stakeholders have been convened in India and the Philippines. The purpose of these meetings has been to develop a regional certification scheme for paints with no added lead. The scheme is expected to be up and running in at least one country by the end of 2014, and to expand to other countries in the region in the years to come.

4.5.6. Switzerland

83. We published a guideline describing how workers, especially painters, should safely handle lead paints. (http://etat.geneve.ch/dt/SilverpeasWebFileServer/Pb_DirectiveSTEB_Assainissement_version_1_20130830__sans_utilisation_normale_.pdf?ComponentId=kmelia247&SourceFile=1377860966899.pdf&MimeType=application/pdf&Directory=Attachment/Images/)

4.5.7. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)

84. IPPIC does not support this effort.

4.6. Disseminating a document that presents and discusses the elements of a national regulatory framework for eliminating lead paint (GAELP BP priority action 2012-2013 f):

4.6.1. Kenya

85. Kenya Industrial Research And Development Institute (KIRDI) reported that; the document on national regulatory framework has not been enacted.

4.6.2. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)

86. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) reported that; some of CEPHED reports formal and dedicated meeting with Paint manufacturing companies for the formation of regulatory framework is an important part of our campaign. Responding to these efforts, our government agencies are also trying very hard to enact the standard and monitoring mechanism in place, expected to be soon.

4.6.3. OK International

87. Occupational Knowledge International (OK International) participated in the GAELP process to draft and produce a document on the elements of a model regulatory framework for lead in paints. In addition, Perry Gottesfeld of OK International has advised government officials in Cameroon and Nepal on the content and approach for regulations to restrict or eliminate the use of lead paint.

4.6.4. Dr Scott Clark (University of Cincinnati)

88. Served as co-chair of the GAELP Focus to develop the UNEP brochure “Elements of a National Regulatory Framework for the Control of Lead in New Paint” which is being presented at the GAELP Legislative and Regulatory Workshop in Delhi.

4.6.5. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD)

89. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD) Cameroon reported that; the largest paint company in Cameroon (Seigneurie, PPG subsidiary) has initiated a labelling program after pressure from CREPD to inform consumers that their paints do not contain lead additives. All paint cans now carry a label indicating that the paints contain less than 90 ppm lead.

4.6.6. Jeunes volontaires pour l'Environnement Côte d'Ivoire

90. Point of situation of lead in paint issue at national level and Progress realized by our organization regarding to the national context:

- **At legislative level:** There is no legal text addressing the issue on lead in paint.
- **At industrial level:** There no official change of the process used by industrial. Also, there no standards on lead content in different paints sold in Côte d’Ivoire. The labelling of paint cans is not still regulated and there is no obligation for paints manufacturers to mention the different components used to make paints and the lead amount in the different paints.
- **At governmental level:** There is no concrete action presenting the situation of lead in paint poisoning.
- **At our NGO level:** We are member of the Africa GEF project on lead in paint elimination. Through this project that will start in September 2014, it is question to undertake activities that will lead to lead in paint reduction at national level. This project has the particularity to embrace different components especially technical, communication, regulatory and political ones.

4.6.7. Paraguay

91. Resolution N° 222/02. Water Quality includes lead levels.

92. Increasing capacities to conduct lead testing in biological and environmental matrices.

93. Strengthening of National Laboratory Network for chemicals risk using technologies not nuclear, nuclear and complementary. Start in August 2014

4.6.8. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)

94. IPPIC fully supports this effort.

4.6.9. United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)

95. In November 2013, EPA proposed a workshop for governments interested in, or already working on, establishing legal limits on lead in paint. The purpose would be to support these countries by providing information on the health impacts of lead paint, and on ways to establish legal limits on lead in new residential and decorative paint, based on best practices in different countries around the world. EPA has worked in collaboration with the interim Advisory Group members and the Secretariat to develop the workshop, which will take place in September 2014, in conjunction with the third forum meeting of the Global Alliance.

4.6.10. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

96. UNEP published a publicly available brochure “Elements of a national legal and regulatory framework”, October 2013. The brochure explains the needs for legislation and the steps that should be taken into account for legislation to guide governments. The brochure can be accessed through:http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/Portals/9/Lead_Cadmium/docs/GAELP/GAELP%20Documents/NRFflyer-.pdf

4.7. Contributing expertise about lead paint to the finalization of WHO evidence-based guidelines on the prevention and management of lead exposure, including recommendations concerning the establishment of blood lead screening and surveillance programmes for lead exposures (GAELP BP priority action 2012-2013 g):

4.7.1. Kenya

97. Kenya Industrial Research And Development Institute (KIRDI) reported that; recommendations by key stakeholders were made in line with WHO evidence-based guidelines on prevention of lead exposure.

4.7.2. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)

98. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) has started to collect the BLL data of Nepalese children, advocate and recommend for the establishment of blood lead screening and surveillance programme. In fact Nepal Health Research Council has started raising funds to do the BLL testing.

4.7.3. OK International

99. Occupational Knowledge International (OK International) has been actively involved in conducting exposure assessment studies involving lead in India, Nepal, Cameroon, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand, Senegal, Kenya, and Nigeria in partnership with other NGOs and Universities. Such studies have looked at a range of exposures including lead in paint, dust, soil, air, and food contamination from a range of sources including:

- Paint
- Lead battery production, use and recycling
- Aluminium cookware
- Artisanal mining operations
- Other industrial emissions

100. In addition, Perry Gottesfeld from OK International had co-chaired a committee through the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that recommended new guidelines for the prevention of childhood lead poisoning. All these efforts should be useful for consideration by WHO in establishing guidelines on lead poisoning prevention.

4.7.4. World Health Organization (WHO)

101. In view of the continuing burden of disease from lead, WHO is developing guidelines for the prevention and management of lead poisoning. These guidelines will present evidence-based recommendations on a range of measures for the prevention of lead exposure as well as on the appropriate management of poisoning.

102. WHO guidelines involve (consistent with international best practice for health guideline development) a systematic search for, and review of, available evidence, together with an assessment of the quality of that evidence before recommendations are formulated. This is a rigorous process.

103. A guideline development group has been convened, comprising experts from all WHO regions. The group has met twice, most recently in March 2014. Systematic reviews are in development, with a number completed. It is anticipated that the guidelines for the management of lead poisoning will be published prior to the guidelines for prevention.

4.7.5. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)

104. IPPIC has not engaged in this activity.

4.8. Engaging additional stakeholders in the work of the Global Alliance, including through the establishment of national alliances to contribute to implementation activities, and obtaining an increased number of financial contributions and to achieve the goals and objectives of the Global Alliance (GAELP BP priority action 2012-2013 h):

4.8.1. Kenya

105. Kenya Industrial Research And Development Institute (KIRDI) reported that; additional stakeholders have been approached to contribute to the implementation activities to achieve the goal of global alliance.

4.8.2. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)

106. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) has developed a chemical safety alliances in Nepal represented by government, non-government, local government, academician, health professional, schools, universities, professional associations like Grill and Metal Fabricators , Construction Companies, Paint Dealers, Painters, Private School Organizations etc.

4.8.3. OK International

107. Occupational Knowledge International (OK International) has worked to actively recruit additional contributors to join the GAELP. We have worked with partners in Nepal and Cameroon to encourage government participation in the GAELP. In addition, we have worked with a researcher in Kenya to encourage the contribution of her institution in the work of GAELP. OK International has encouraged numerous paint companies to join the GAELP as part of our ongoing outreach to industry in support of these objectives.

4.8.4. World Health Organization & United Nations Environment Programme

108. In 2012-August 2014 WHO continued to work with UNEP to provide the Secretariat for the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (GAELP). An interim Advisory Group has met regularly by teleconference to plan activities in support of the objectives of the GAELP.

109. The UNEP and WHO Secretariat convened the second forum of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint in Bangkok, Thailand from 9 to 11 July 2012. The particular focus of this forum was to present the draft Business Plan for the Alliance, welcome new and potential contributors to the work and to discuss practical ways of achieving business plan priorities. Representatives of 20 Governments, 16 non-governmental organizations, WHO and UNEP participated in the meeting.

110. In preparation for the meeting WHO conducted a survey to find out what is known about lead paint. Responses were obtained from 46 representatives in 35 countries. This revealed that in approximately one third of countries, respondents were not aware of any legislation for lead paint. The majority of respondents were also not aware of any arrangements for testing paints for their lead content or for monitoring blood lead levels in vulnerable populations, including children or occupational exposed persons. The survey provided a useful compendium of information about national situations and the contact details for persons wishing to continue to engage further in the work of the Global Alliance. The survey report was included in the meeting documents.

- Meeting Documents for the 2nd forum of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint. <http://www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/LeadCadmium/PrioritiesforAction/LeadPaints/2ndGAELPmeting/2ndGAELPMeetingdocuments/tabid/104420/Default.aspx>
- Report of the 2nd meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint <http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/LeadCadmium/PrioritiesforAction/GAELP/OrganizationalMeeting/tabid/29419/Default.aspx>

111. The finalized Business Plan of the Global Alliance was presented to the 3rd meeting of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM3) in Document SAICM/ICCM.3/INF/21 (English). The Business Plan has been translated by WHO and published on the GAELP (and WHO) web site in Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The Operational Framework for the Alliance has also been translated by WHO and is published on the GAELP (and WHO) web site in English, French and Spanish. The translation of these documents aims to facilitate the involvement of countries from different regions of the world in the global action on lead paint.

- Business Plan for the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint; available in English, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish. A
http://www.who.int/ipcs/assessment/public_health/gaelp/en/index.html

- Operational Plan for the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint; available in English, French and Spanish.
http://www.who.int/ipcs/assessment/public_health/gaelp/en/index.html

112. UNEP and WHO prepared a progress report on the work of the Global Alliance, which was considered at ICCM3, resulting in a further international resolution on this issue to foster further support for and engagement in the work of the Alliance.

- SAICM/ICCM.3/14: Progress report on the implementation of resolution II/4 B on lead in paint
http://www.saicm.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=89&Itemid=527

113. At ICCM3 a side event was held in collaboration with IPEN, on Monday 17 September 2012 on “Lead Paint Elimination: Progress, Prospects and Perspectives”.

114. The UNEP and WHO Secretariat will convene the third forum of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint at the WHO Office for South East Asia, New Delhi, India, from 22-24 September 2012. In preparation for this meeting, WHO is leading the development of a database of government-verified information on lead paint legislation worldwide. This will be displayed in a map, to track over time progress in eliminating lead paint.

115. In addition WHO continued with advocacy and technical activities in support of the implementation of the GAELP Business Plan, covered in the following sections.

116. In response to this priority action UNEP & WHO has successfully presented the updated list of current GAELP contributors. It can be accessed throughout the web page:
<http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/LeadCadmium/PrioritiesforAction/LeadPaints/PotentialPartners/CurrentContributors/tabid/104120/Default.aspx>

4.8.5. Lata Medical Research Foundation (LMRF)

117. Meetings with Rotary, Nagpur Municipal Corporation, Medical colleges, Environmental Health division of Indian Academy of Pediatrics (IAP), headed by Dr. Alok Gupte and at the advisory committee meeting of IAP, Medical colleges and National Environmental Engineering Institute, Nagpur were organized to create awareness and engage NGOs to create awareness in schools and colleges using handouts and posters. Engagement with Rotary at the International, National and Regional level. Rotary International President Mr. Ravindran 2014-2015 and DG Delhi district 3010 Mr. Vinod Bansal were contacted for their support to the cause of elimination of lead in paints.

118. Meeting with the Occupational division of the Employees` State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi (Dr. Ojha/ Dr. Shruti Virmani, Department of Pediatrics, ESIC, Basaidapur)

119. Petition signed along with toxics links.

120. Support from Mr. Shah Rukh Khan for promoting lead elimination from paints. The following messages was endorsed by him:

“Lead causes irreversible brain damage in children. It is preventable. Avoid exposures in children by choosing house paints that are lead free. Wash their hands frequently. Let’s work together to make this world a safer place for our children.”

4.8.6. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)

121. IPPIC has not engaged in this activity.

4.8.7. United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)

122. EPA has been reaching out to other countries to raise awareness on the health implications of continuing to allow the use of lead paint, particularly in homes and schools where children can be exposed. EPA, U.S. Department of State, UNEP and WHO co-hosted two briefings on the Global Alliance for embassies located in the U.S. The discussions covered the dangers posed by lead paint, the work of the Alliance, and opportunities for governments to get more involved. The first briefing was held for embassy representatives in Washington, DC in December, 2013, and the second one occurred in May 2014, in New York for representatives of the Permanent Missions to the UN.

5. Detailed Information on the Submissions in relation to Progress in the Business Plan additional actions 2014-2020

5.1. Promoting the establishment of appropriate national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paints (GAELP BP priority action 2014-2020 a)):

5.1.1. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)

123. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) in addition to generate and share data on Lead paints, campaign for the regulatory framework. CEPHED has also served as a Technical Committee formed both at the Department of Nepal Bureau of Standard and Metrology (NBSM), Ministry of Industry as well as Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE), Government of Nepal to help the respective government towards preparation and proposal of suitable lead paint standard for Nepal and regulatory mechanism to stop manufacturing of leaded paint and regulate import, export, sale, use and even have plan to do the compliance monitoring.

5.1.2. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD)

124. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD) has been unable to encourage the government standards agency to complete their initiative they started in 2012 to develop a regulatory framework to eliminate the use of lead paint in Cameroon. Recognizing that this process had stalled, CREPD organized a national workshop in 2014 to help find an alternative route to encourage national regulation to restrict the use of lead in paints. As a result of the workshop, they identified an alternative approach and have subsequently received assurances from the Ministry of Health that they will develop a regulation to address lead in paints within a relatively short timeframe.

5.1.3. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

125. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is working toward developing projects that will address, among other goals, select “additional actions for 2014 – 2020” as stated in Annex I, paragraph 16 of the GAELP Business Plan, with a particular focus on promoting the establishment of appropriate national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paints.

5.1.4. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)

126. IPPIC fully supports this effort, having made public communications in 2013 and planning additional supportive efforts in 2014.

5.1.5. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

127. Throughout different meetings with various stakeholders, including governments, UNEP has been promoting the establishment of appropriate national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paints. This has been done in line with the brochure “Elements of a national legal and regulatory framework”, October 2013.

5.2. Promoting third party certification of no added lead in new paint products, especially in countries which may face challenges with the comprehensive enforcement of national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paints (GAELP BP priority action 2014-2020 b)):

5.2.1. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)

128. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) has initiated the dialogue with the paint manufacturing companies and they are positive for this.

5.2.2. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

129. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is working toward developing projects that will address, among other goals, select “additional actions for 2014 – 2020” as stated in Annex I, paragraph 16 of the GAELP Business Plan, with a particular focus on promoting third-party certification of no added lead in new paint products, especially in countries which may face challenges with the comprehensive enforcement of national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paints.

5.2.3. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)

130. IPPIC does not support this effort.

5.3. Identifying the information that small and medium size paint manufacturers may need to cost effectively reformulate their paint products to eliminate the use of added lead compounds, and establishing mechanisms to provide them with such information as needed(GAELP BP priority action 2014-2020 c)):

5.3.1. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)

131. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) has been organising several workshop for the paint manufactures as well as also tried for an exclusive training for the SME. Training especially designed for the purpose to establish an easy network with lead free pigment and driers suppliers and bringing international expertise and experiences yet to be conducted.

5.3.2. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

132. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is working toward developing projects that will address, among other goals, select “additional actions for 2014 – 2020” as stated in Annex I, paragraph 16 of the GAELP Business Plan, with a particular focus on identifying the information that small and medium-size paint manufacturers may need to cost-effectively reformulate their paint products to eliminate the use of added lead compounds, and establishing mechanisms to provide them with such information as needed.

133. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) plans to focus on China and select countries to be determined in South America. The projects are in the development stage and UNIDO welcomes information exchange through the GAELP to maximize synergies and lessons learned between projects being conducted by GAELP contributors.

5.3.3. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)

134. IPPIC has not undertaken any initiatives in this area, owing to the fact that all its members produce decorative products that do not contain lead.

5.3.4. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

135. In relation to UNEP Governing Council Decision 27/12 and UNEA Resolution 1/5 VI. Lead and Cadmium, UNEP has been compiling the submissions of different stakeholders on Lead & Cadmium “information on techniques for emission abatement and on the possibility of replacing lead and cadmium with less hazardous substances or techniques. Submissions, which can be accessed at <http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/LeadCadmium/Mandates/Mandates-UNEPGC27-Followup/tabid/838787/Default.aspx> , includes the techniques to substitute lead for different uses of lead including paint and also includes substitutes and cost effective reformulation of lead which maybe a guidance for many stakeholders.

136. UNEP’s invitation to Governments and other stakeholders to submit further available information could be done until 30th September 2014.

137. Relevant details of submissions in relation to lead paint and its substitutes and cost-effective reformulation will be presented in the Industry Case Studies Session of the workshop on establishing legal limits on lead in paint (22-23 September 2014).

5.4. Preparing and disseminating guidance materials on how to minimize potential lead exposure in and around housing, childcare facilities, schools and other buildings where lead paint has been used in the past, including information on proper procedures for repainting surfaces, remodelling and demolition(GAELP BP priority action 2014-2020 d)):

5.4.1. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)

138. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) efforts and IEC materials, news and electronic media campaign have aimed toward this. In fact CEPHED in this year during the International lead poisoning prevention week 2014 has planned to release a new study report on "Lead in Household and School Dust" which CEPHED recently completed under our ongoing IPEN EU Switch Asia Lead Paint Elimination Project.

5.4.2. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD)

139. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD) Cameroon updated, printed out and distributed 1,000 sample of its brochure/booklet on lead paint elimination and lead exposure awareness in 2014. The updated version is "Comment Préserver la Quotient Intellectuel de tes Enfants Agir en Tournant Définitivement le Dos aux Peintures au Plomb".

5.4.3. Dr Scott Clark (University of Cincinnati)

140. Participated in IPEN/EU Floor Dust Wipe Lead Survey in Seven Asian Countries which represented the first dust lead testing in six of the countries. Preparation of reports underway. The reports include guidance on how to reduce lead exposures in residences, day care centers and schools where the potential for exposure to high levels of floor dust lead has been documented.

5.4.4. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)

141. IPPIC has not engaged in this effort. Many of its member associations have expertise in this area and may choose to contribute separately.

5.5. Preparing and disseminating guidance materials on how to avoid or minimize workers' lead exposure in industrial facilities producing or using paint that contains added lead compounds (GAELP BP priority action 2014-2020 e):

5.5.1. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)

142. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) happens to work with Painters and their association as well as Grill and Furniture industry workers and intends to expand CEPHEDs work with the Industrial workers as well.

5.5.2. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)

143. IPPIC has not engaged in this effort. Many of its member associations have expertise in this area and may choose to contribute separately.

5.6. Increasing capacities to conduct blood-lead testing and surveillance programmes, to assess residential and occupational risks and to implement public and professional education on the mitigation of lead poisoning(GAELP BP priority action 2014-2020 f)):

5.6.1. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)

144. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) would like to strengthen this capacity with the support of GAELP Secretariat and other funding agencies.

5.6.2. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD)

145. Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD) Cameroon, in partnership with LeadCare, OK International and Centre Pasteur du Cameroun (CPC), CREPD is currently developing a pilot project to test blood lead levels in children aged 6 months to 7 years. This pilot testing will include 100-150 children and we expect it to be carried out in 2015.

5.6.3. Paraguay

146. Capacities and training about lead poisoning to workers (2000), medical (100), students (200), public (200) and employers (60), during Campaign Occupational Health Day (April) and Environment Day (June).

5.6.4. International Paint and Painting Ink Council (IPPIC)

147. IPPIC has not engaged in this activity.