

GLOBAL ALLIANCE TO ELIMINATE LEAD PAINT *BUSINESS PLAN*



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UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME



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World Health
Organization

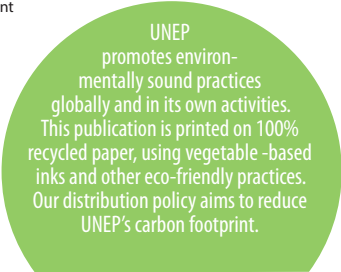
Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint: Business Plan
WHO/FWC/PHE/EPE/13.03

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GLOBAL ALLIANCE TO ELIMINATE LEAD PAINT BUSINESS PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This Business Plan for the work of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint has been developed in response to resolution II/4/B adopted by the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) in 2009. It provides a road map describing the strategies, milestones and means of achieving the goals and overall objective of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint ('the Global Alliance'). It is addressed to all persons and organizations interested in contributing to the work of the Alliance.
2. Resolution II/4 of the International Conference on Chemicals Management recognises the need for attention to be given to issues relating to the sound management of chemicals that may not have been generally recognized or sufficiently addressed. In that context resolution II/4/B focuses attention on "lead in paint" as an emerging policy issue and:
 - (a) Endorses the establishment of a global partnership to phase out lead in paint, as a contribution to, among others, the call by the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development for the phase-out of lead in paint;
 - (b) Invites all interested stakeholders to become members of the global partnership and, where appropriate, commit themselves to contributing financial or in-kind resources;
 - (c) Requests the partnership develop a business plan giving clear milestones for progress in a global phase-out of lead in paint in a number of key areas, and to report back to the International Conference at its third meeting.
3. The Global Alliance held its first organizational meeting in Geneva from 26 to 28 May 2010 and was established following the completion of operational arrangements in 2011.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE

4. The primary goal of the Alliance is to prevent children’s exposure to paints containing lead and to minimize occupational exposures to lead paint. In this context, the Alliance is committed to efforts that support primary prevention, seeking to reduce or eliminate the conditions that give rise to environmental lead exposure before such exposures can occur. Its broad objective is to achieve the phase-out of the manufacture and sale of paints containing lead and to eventually eliminate the risks that such paints pose.

5. The specific objectives of the Global Alliance are:
 - (a) To raise the awareness of government authorities and regulators, the private sector, 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 paints and products coated with lead paints;
 - (c) To help identify paint manufacturers and formulators that continue to produce and market paints containing lead so as to foster actions to phase out lead from their products;
 - (d) To promote 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;
 - (e) As appropriate, to promote international third-party certification of new paint products to help consumers to recognize paint and coatings without added lead; and
 - (f) To share guidance and promote assistance to identify and reduce potential lead exposure in and around housing, childcare facilities and schools in which paint containing lead and paint dust is present and in industrial facilities producing or using paint containing lead to reduce workers’ lead exposure.

6. The definition of 'lead paint' for the purposes of the Global Alliance is set out in the footnote below.¹ Broadly speaking, the term 'paint' includes varnishes, lacquers, stains, enamels, glazes, primers or coatings used for any purposes. Paint is typically a mixture of resins, pigments, fillers, solvents, and other additives. Lead is added to paint in the form of lead compounds but can also be present as a contaminant from other paint ingredients. Efforts are therefore needed to keep the total lead content as low as possible.
7. Paints containing lead pose risks both in their application phase (as new paint) and once applied, giving rise to legacy issues that extend beyond the lifetime of the painted surfaces due to chipping and deterioration or demolition of the painted surface. Health risks can therefore increase greatly during renovation and re-painting activities which involve surfaces that have previously been painted with lead paint. It is a particular concern that the continued use of decorative paints containing lead may still be found on toys and other products used by (or accessible) to children. The elimination of lead paint applied to surfaces in and around the home and schools (i.e. furniture, walls, doors and other structures) is therefore a priority focus for the efforts of the Global Alliance.



¹ The term "paint" includes: varnishes, lacquers, stains, enamels, glazes, primers or coatings used for any purposes. Paint is typically a mixture of resins, pigments, fillers, solvents, and other additives.

"Lead paint" is paint to which one or more lead compounds have been added. Lead compounds that are typically added to paint include, but are not limited to: Lead monoxide, Lead octanoate, Lead chromate, Lead 2-ethylhexanoate, Lead sulfate, Lead oxide, Leadmolybdate, Lead nitrate, Lead sulfo-chromate yellow, Lead naphthenate, Lead chromatemolybdate sulfate red, Lead peroxide, Lead carbonate (white lead), Lead chromate oxide and Tri lead - bis (carbonate) - dihydroxide¹. The total lead concentration is defined on a weight percentage of the total non-volatile portion of the product or in the weight of the dried paint film. Lead compounds may also be present in paint as a contaminant from other paint ingredients. Efforts should be made to keep the total lead content in paints as low as possible. Current data from a number of countries suggests that lead levels in many decorative paints, are less than 90 ppm and often below 45 ppm.

III. THE BUSINESS CASE

8. The case for elimination of lead paint and for effective measures for dealing with legacy issues of painted surfaces are compelling for all sectors of society, whether governmental, the private sector, or civil society² for a number of reasons:
- (a) **Human health.** Lead is a toxic metal and no safe exposure level has been identified for children. Lead can cause serious impacts on human health, including permanent brain and nervous system damage, problems with kidney function, and blood and reproductive damage. Children under 6 years of age, and pregnant women (whose developing fetus can be exposed) are especially vulnerable.
 - (b) **Economic.** There are both direct and indirect economic costs resulting from the use of lead paint. These include health care costs and productivity losses. The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that lead is responsible for 0.6% of the global burden of disease, with some 600,000 new cases of children with intellectual disability arising every year. By contrast, the economic cost of eliminating the use of lead in many paints is known to be low, with a number of manufacturers already successfully reformulating products that avoid the intentional addition of lead.
 - (c) **Environmental.** Lead is a highly stable (i.e. long-lived) naturally occurring element that is toxic to plants, animals and micro-organisms. It bio-accumulates in most organisms with environmental exposures occurring through multiple sources and pathways. The removal of lead from gasoline has produced dramatic reductions in airborne emissions and associated exposures and public health impacts. In contrast, the continued use of lead in paint remains an unaddressed source of exposure in many parts of the world.
 - (d) **Commercial.** Paints with no added lead have been on the market for many years and have demonstrated their suitability as commercial alternatives. Paint manufacturers and users can ensure their continued access to markets where lead paint is restricted and reduce potential commercial risks (including health risks to workers and customers, compliance and liability claims, and reputational damage) by producing paints with no added lead compounds.

² For the purposes of the Business Plan, the term 'civil society' includes workers' organisations, professional health care providers and associations, academic and non-government advocacy organisations.



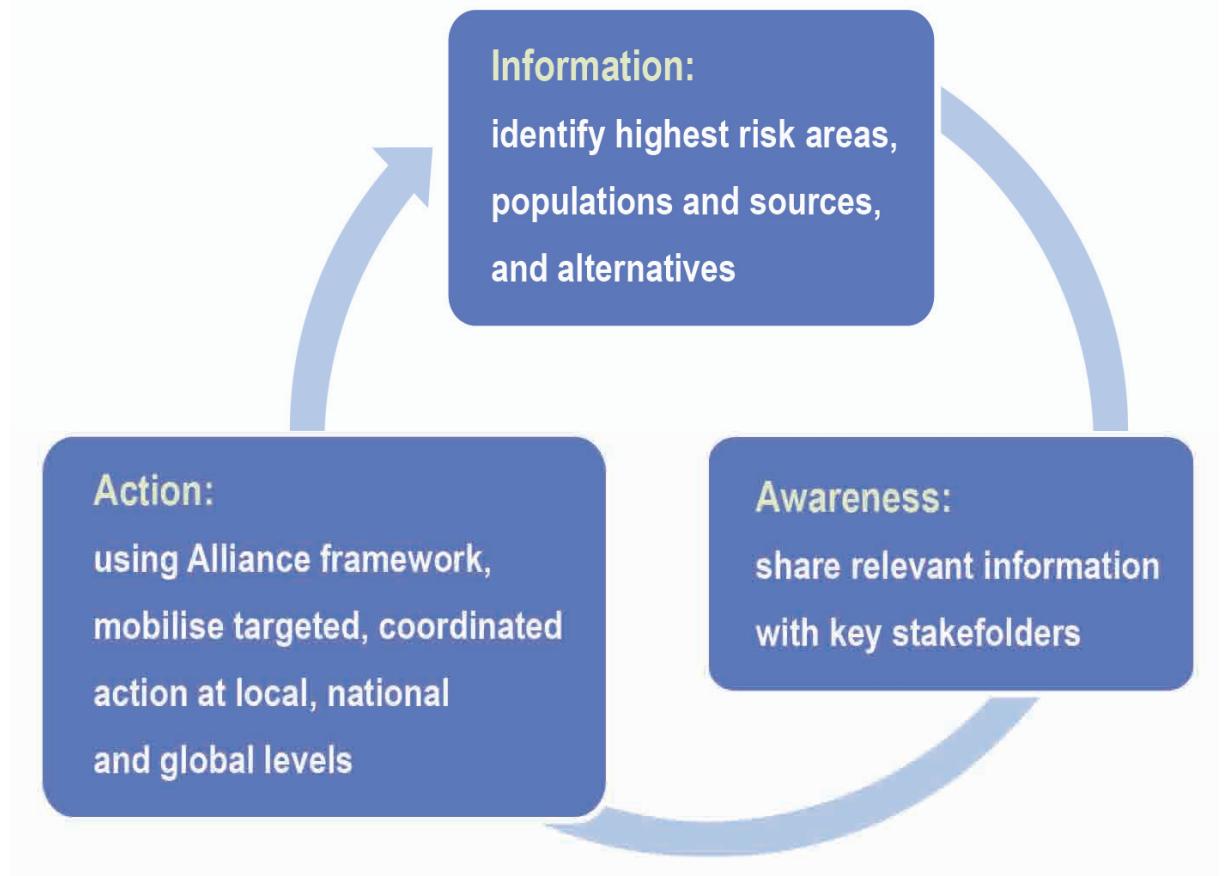
- (e) **Regulatory.** The use of lead paint has already been effectively controlled by regulations in several countries. Measurable reductions in blood-lead levels in children and the wider population have been recorded following the elimination of added lead from gasoline, which was also subject to concerted international focus and national regulation. At the intergovernmental level, there have been several high level calls for the phase out of lead-based paints.³
9. Despite that fact that the risks of lead exposure are clearly recognized there are three issues that remain of international concern:
- (a) **Rising production and use of paints and coatings.** The paint and coatings industry is an increasing global business with an estimated annual value of production and sales of 85 billion United States dollars. The growth of the paints and coatings industry is closely associated the economic development of countries and therefore unless the practice of using paints with added lead is eliminated the risks of lead exposure will also increase. Paints that are not formulated with lead compounds with similar colours, performance and commercial value are available.
- (b) **Limited information.** There is little known about what paints contain lead and in what concentrations as in many countries, products are not always clearly labelled. This makes it difficult for governments, paint manufacturers, architects, workers, health care providers, public health officials, environmentalists and consumers to take appropriate action to reduce exposure risks, such as by using safer alternatives.
- (c) **Lack of awareness:** There is also a low level of awareness in many countries and populations about the potential health and environmental risks of lead paint. Combined with the limited information about why lead paint continues to be used it can be difficult to identify individuals and populations at risk, and for stakeholders to mobilize political and consumer support for appropriate actions.

³ World Summit on Sustainable Development, Plan of Implementation, paragraph 57 ; Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management SAICM (2006); International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM 2), Resolution II/4 B (2009).

IV. BUSINESS STRATEGY

10. The underlying analysis of the business strategy is that gaps exist at two main levels: (1) gaps in information (e.g. the availability and accessibility of information about paints on the market that still contain added lead), and (2) gaps in stakeholder awareness (e.g. about risks and alternatives and actions that have been successfully undertaken). The essence of the Global Alliance business strategy is to address these issues in the following manner.

Figure 1: The Global Alliance business strategy of information, awareness and action.



- (a) **Information.** To compile, complete and maintain a global set of information in relation to affected and high risk populations (e.g., children, women and workers), the adverse health consequences of lead exposure for individuals and populations and to the manufacture and sale of paints containing lead compounds. This is essential to ensure accuracy, fill data gaps and enable progress towards lead elimination to be monitored against a baseline of what we know now.

- b) **Awareness.** To share and maximize the use of this information among key Government, paint industry manufacturers and paint formulators, and civil society stakeholder groups and individuals (e.g. parents, education and health care providers, paint manufacturers, painters and builders and builders and their representatives). The raising of awareness and concern about environmental health risks as well as on the benefits and achievability of eliminating lead paint are preconditions for mobilizing action. The approach will be to collect and build upon existing information sources wherever possible and to provide operationalized examples of successful policy interventions.
- (c) **Action.** To inspire engagement in and achievement of the goals and objectives of the Global Alliance. This will be done by providing a set of clear concrete and measurable actions targeting the elimination of lead paint, which will be undertaken in accordance with the operational framework of the Global Alliance. Cohesive action will be promoted at the national level including through encouraging the establishment of national alliances to eliminate lead paint as a means to advance the goals and objectives of the Global Alliance.
11. Taking into account the overarching international commitment for sound chemicals management, and specifically the goal of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management to ensure that by 2020 all chemicals are used and produced in ways that minimize adverse effects on human health and the environment, the Global Alliance will seek to establish individual project targets that can realistically be completed in advance of 2020.



V. BUSINESS APPROACH

12. The business approach of Global Alliance is to mobilize significant action to eliminate lead paint by focusing on:
 - (a) Mobilizing stakeholders around a common yet flexible voluntary agenda, focusing on priority actions first;
 - (b) Facilitating stakeholder interactions in order to strengthen and complement existing initiatives and reduce duplication;
 - (c) Identifying and supporting specific opportunities where involvement of stakeholders from diverse stakeholder groups is necessary or where a vacuum of activities is identified;
 - (d) Encouraging companies to substitute lead compounds added to paint with safer alternatives.
 - (e) Evaluating the Alliance's success and refining its strategies as necessary.

13. The business approach set out above will be pursued within five focal areas working groups to undertake the focused tasks needed to achieve the broad goal and objective of the Global Alliance. These five focal area working groups relate to the following themes: Health aspects; Environmental aspects; Workers health; Legislation and regulation; and Outreach to industry. Further information about each working group, its composition and detailed workplan can be found on the web site of the Global Alliance.⁴

VI. ROADMAP FOR THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE

14. The Global Alliance will seek to focus initially on efforts to eliminate exposures to the most vulnerable populations and will focus on eight principal actions to address the gaps identified in the business strategy. These principal action points will establish the foundation for achieving the goals and objectives of the Global Alliance.

15. Priority actions for 2012-2013, drawn from the focal area workplans and not listed here in any ranked order, will be:
 - (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. (Relevant to focal area on health, environment, outreach to industry and legislation and regulation). An initial focus of the

⁴ The web site of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint can be found at:
<http://www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/Home/tabid/197/hazardoussubstances/LeadCadmium/PrioritiesforAction/GAELP/tabid/6176/Default.aspx>



clearinghouse will include those materials needed to support the marking of an international day of action;

- (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 (relevant to focal areas on health aspects and on environmental aspects);
 - (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) (relevant to all focal areas);
 - (d) Developing technical guidelines for paint manufacturers on alternatives to lead compounds used in paints (relevant to focal areas on health aspects, environmental aspects and outreach to industry);
 - (e) Developing a framework for the labelling and certification of paints (relevant to focal areas on legislation and regulation and outreach to industry);
 - (f) Disseminating a document that presents and discusses the elements of a national regulatory framework for eliminating lead paint (relevant to focal area on legislation and regulation);
 - (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 (relevant to all focal areas);
 - (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 (relevant to all focal areas).
16. 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:
- (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;
 - (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;

- (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;
- (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;
- (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;
- (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.

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE BUSINESS PLAN

17. Information will be sought from focal area working groups on work plan achievements and performance indicators on an annual basis.

18. Indicators for evaluating the business plan will include:

- (a) **Number of countries that have adopted legally binding laws, regulations, standards and/or procedures to control the production, import, sale and use of lead paints with special attention to the elimination of lead decorative paints and lead paints for other applications most likely to contribute to childhood lead exposure;**

Targets: 2013 30 countries

2015 70 or more countries

2020 All countries

- (b) **Number of paint companies that have committed to the work of the Global Alliance and have eliminated the use of added lead compounds in all of the decorative paints that they manufacture;**

Targets:	2013	5 paint manufacturers publicly committed to the work of the Global Alliance
	2015	50 large paint manufacturers have eliminated the use of added lead compounds
	2020	All paint manufacturers have eliminated the use of added lead compounds in priority areas

(c) **Number of countries with national awareness activities about the risks of lead paint.**

Targets:	2013	5 countries with national awareness days for prevention of lead poisoning with an emphasis on the risks of lead paint
	2015	10 countries with national awareness days for prevention of lead poisoning with an emphasis on the risks of lead paint
	2020	40 countries with national awareness days for prevention of lead poisoning with an emphasis on the risks of lead paint

(d) **Number of contributors participating in the work of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint.**

Targets:	2013	30 contributors (Governments and organizations) participating in the work of the Global Alliance
	2015	50 contributors (Governments and organizations) participating in the work of the Global Alliance
	2020	70 contributors (Governments and organizations) participating in the work of the Global Alliance

19. UNEP and WHO will report periodically on overall progress against the performance indicators of the business plan, including to sessions of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, under whose mandate progress on this topic is reviewed as an emerging policy issue.

VIII. MEMBERSHIP OF THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE

20. The business approach of the Global Alliance depends critically on the stakeholders becoming contributors of the Alliance and committing to address the issue of lead paint. Stakeholders can include: Governments (including ministries of environment, health, industry, labour as well as specialized agencies) intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations, including civil society, regional bodies, philanthropic organizations, academia, media and the private sector. The private sector includes pigment manufacturers, paint formulators and retailers as well as relevant industry associations and small and medium enterprises.
21. Members of the Global Alliance are known as “contributors”. All contributors will have made a public commitment to supporting the work to achieve the goals and objectives of the Global Alliance and will be listed on the web site for the Global Alliance. Contributors may include:
- (a) Representatives of national Governments including those that have already phased out the use of lead paint in their countries and are willing to share experiences and provide assistance to others who wish to do so, as well as representative of national Governments where lead paint continues to be sold;
 - (b) Representatives of relevant intergovernmental organizations such as the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC);
 - (c) Representatives of the paint and coating industry as well as international and national companies that manufacture and/or formulate paint coatings, that supply lead compounds for use in paint;
 - (d) International and national medical, housing and public health organizations;
 - (e) Academics with expertise in relevant fields;
 - (f) Representatives of international and national non-governmental organizations that work on environmental health issues and that have experience of public outreach and awareness campaigns or of implementation of prevention programmes at the community or national levels; and
 - (g) Trade unions at the local, national and international levels.
22. Contributions may be in the form of in-kind contributions and/or technical expertise and in the form of financial support for the work of the Global Alliance. Appendix 1 contains additional information and an example letter to be completed by contributors for registering their contributions towards the work of the Global Alliance.

IX. STRUCTURE OF THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE

23. The Global Alliance is not an institutional entity but a collaborative initiative. As such an operational framework has been prepared by UNEP and WHO to describe the working arrangements of the Global Alliance including the role of the advisory group, the five thematic focal area working groups and to provide guidance on public communication, the rights and responsibilities of contributors and guidance on financial matters.

Figure 2: Structure of Advisory group and thematic working groups for the Global Alliance



24. The Global Alliance operates as a joint project undertaken in accordance with the respective mandates and programmes of work of UNEP and the WHO. A dedicated web site has been established that provides the focus for information on the Global Alliance. This web site is hosted as part of the UNEP Chemicals web site and can be found at:

<http://www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/Home/tabid/197/hazardoussubstances/LeadCadmium/PrioritiesforAction/GAELP/tabid/6176/Default.aspx>

X. GENERAL

25. The Global Alliance Advisory Group, jointly convened by UNEP and WHO, serves as an important mechanism for discussion of issues common to different thematic working groups, for reviewing and monitoring progress with activities and for providing input to formal progress reports prepared by UNEP and WHO about the work of the Global Alliance. . An interim advisory group has been in operation since 2011. This interim advisory group has laid the groundwork for the Global Alliance operational framework and for this Business Plan, drawing together and prioritizing components from the workplans of each thematic working group.
26. Based on the recommendations of the interim advisory group, the current work of the Global Alliance is being carried out by the five thematic working groups on health aspects, environmental aspects, workers health, legislation and regulation and outreach to industry convened by either WHO and UNEP as appropriate. The working groups will directly engage Global Alliance contributors in their work and prepare detailed workplans working with WHO and/or UNEP as applicable.
27. The interim advisory group has comprised representatives of the Governments of Nigeria and the United States of America and the following non-governmental organizations: International Pediatric Association, International Paints and Printing Ink Council, International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN), OK International and experts from the University of Cincinnati and the University of Illinois at Chicago School of Public Health.
28. A global forum will be convened by UNEP and WHO at least once every two years, to serve as the platform to share information on progress being made by the Global Alliance to present and review the work of the Global Alliance and to share information and experiences from contributors and to catalyze future actions. The global forum or meeting shall include representatives from Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. Individual experts contributing to the work of the Global Alliance will also be able to participate. All contributors will be informed of the date and venue of the Global Alliance meetings.
29. Staff of UNEP and WHO jointly provide the secretariat support to the Global Alliance, its advisory group and the work of thematic working groups, under their respective mandates and organizations structures. In the case of the thematic working groups on health aspects and workers health, this work is supported by WHO, and in the case of environmental aspects, outreach to industry and legislation and regulation this work is supported by UNEP.

XI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

30. Global Alliance contributors are responsible for the funding of their activities and are expected to assist in identifying potential donors with an interest in providing resources for other parts of the business plan of the Global Alliance.
31. UNEP and WHO will provide resources to support the work of the Global Alliance subject to the availability of funds resulting from their own resource mobilization efforts. This is expected to cover personnel, operational costs including contractual agreements, communication and outreach activities including information forms, newsletters, hosting of a dedicated web site and holding one meeting of the Global Alliance forum at least every two years, wherever possible to support for the participation of developing countries and economies in transition. In 2012, total staff resources of 0.8 person-years were shared between the two organizations for Global Alliance activities.
32. In 2010-2012, financial support was provided by the Government of the United States for convening the initial Global Alliance operational meeting in May 2010 and the second meeting of the Global Alliance in July 2012. The Governments of Germany, Norway and Sweden contributed to operational costs of the Global Alliance's initial start-up phase.
33. Specific project support has been provided directly to non-governmental contributors in Nepal and Cameroon by the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Quick Start Programme for activities focusing on creating awareness-raising, and by the European Union's SWITCH Asia Programme in the context of sustainable production and consumption in seven Asian countries. Under the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects aiming at eliminating lead paint are included as part of the GEF Chemical's Strategy for emerging policy issues of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.
34. Appendix 2 provides an indicative budget for the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint for the period 2013-2015.



GLOBAL ALLIANCE TO ELIMINATE LEAD PAINT INFORMATION ON BECOMING A CONTRIBUTOR

The Global Alliance is a voluntary collaborative initiative to focus and catalyze the efforts of a diverse range of stakeholders to achieve international goals to prevent children's exposure to lead from paint and to minimize occupational exposures to lead paint. The Global Alliance is a joint undertaking of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

WHAT IT MEANS TO BECOME A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE

- Making a commitment to achieving the overall goals and objectives of the work of the Global Alliance.
- Contributing financially and/or in-kind technical expertise to the development & implementation of activities which help in achieving the goals and objectives of the Global Alliance.
- Working in accordance with the operational framework for the work of the Global Alliance
- Being identified publically as a contributor on the Global Alliance website.
- Networking, sharing information & participating with other contributors in the Global Alliance.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE

The overall goal of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint is to prevent children's exposure to paints containing lead and to minimize occupational exposures to lead paint. The broad objective is to phase out the manufacture and sale of paints containing lead and eventually to eliminate the risks that such paint pose. The participation of representative and interested experts from Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non governmental organizations including civil society, regional bodies, philanthropic organizations, academia, the media and the private sector is encouraged.

The work of the Global Alliance is organized in five focal areas:

- ① Environmental aspects,
- ② Health aspects,
- ③ Worker's health,
- ④ Legislation and regulation, and
- ⑤ Outreach to industry.

HOW TO BECOME A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE TO ELIMINATE LEAD PAINT

Government departments, organizations and individuals who wish to become GAELP Contributors should provide a letter of intent setting out the commitment of the contributor to the overall goals and objectives of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead paint provide information on the specific initiatives being undertaken in support of the overall goals and objectives of the Global Alliance.

PLEASE SUBMIT THE LETTER OF INTENT TO BOTH:

**Head, Chemicals Branch
United Nations Environment Programme
Division of Technology, Industry and Economics**

11-13, Chemin de Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland
Fax : +41 22 797 34 60
Email : lead-cadmium.chemicals@unep.org

**Director Public Health and Environment
World Health Organization
Public Health and Environment**

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

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

[HTTP: //WWW.UNEP.ORG/HAZARDOUSSUBSTANCES/](http://www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/)
(SECTION ON GAELP)

Example letter

PLEASE PRINT ON LETTERHEAD OF YOUR ORGANIZATION AND SIGN

DATE

To whom it may concern

Subject : Request to be considered a contributor to the work of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint

My [organization name or individual name] endorses the goals and objectives of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint and wishes to be considered a contributor to the work of the Global Alliance.

The contribution that we would like to make to the work of the Global Alliance is described below:

[insert description of the in-kind or financial contribution and the timeframe for this contribution to be made]

[We/I] understand that this letter of intent is not legally binding and that a copy of this letter of commitment and the name of [insert organization name or individual name] will be publicly listed on the Global Alliance web site.

Yours sincerely

Estimated operational and activity budget for the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint for 2013-2015
(in United States dollars)

		unit costs	2013	2014	2015	Total
10	Project personnel component					
1100	Professional staff					
	UNEP					
1101	Deputy Head, P-5		12'311	12'804	13'316	38'431
1102	Programme Officer, P-3		121'748	126'618	131'682	380'048
	WHO					
1103	P-5		98'492	102'431	106'529	307'451
1199	Sub-Total		232'551	241'853	251'527	725'931
1200	Consultants					
1201	Consultants; unspecified		25'000	25'000	25'000	75'000
1202	Consultants; clearing-house mechanism and web site maintenance		30'000	10'000	10'000	50'000
1203	Consultants; preparation of guidance, training materials, targeted publications		75'000	25'000	15'000	115'000
1204	Consultants; outreach and exchange information activities (per country)	5'000	100'000	125'000	125'000	350'000
1299	Sub-Total		230'000	185'000	175'000	590'000
1300	Administrative support					
	UNEP					
1301	Secretariat G4/5		34'008	35'368	36'783	106'159
	WHO					
1304	Secretariat G5		17'004	17'684	18'392	53'080
1330	Conference servicing					
1330	Third GAELP meeting			25'000		25'000
1320	Temporary assistance/ Overtime		2'000	4'000	2'000	8'000
1399	Sub-Total		53'012	82'052	57'175	192'239

GLOBAL ALLIANCE TO ELIMINATE LEAD PAINT: BUSINESS PLAN

1600	Travel on official business				
1601	Staff travel on official business related to GAELP	20'000	30'000	20'000	70'000
1699	Sub-Total	20'000	30'000	20'000	70'000
1999	Component total	535'563	538'905	503'702	1'578'170

20	Subcontract component				
2100	Subcontracts				
2101	Regional/national testing, awareness and capacity building programmes	400'000	500'000	500'000	1'400'000
2299	Sub-Total	400'000	500'000	500'000	1'400'000
2999	Component total	400'000	500'000	500'000	1'400'000

30	Training component				
3100	Meetings/Conferences				
3101	Third GAELP meeting	0	150'000	0	150'000
3102	GAELP Advisory Group meetings	10'000	12'000	14'000	36'000
3103	Regional and national awareness and Alliance promotion meetings	200'000	150'000	150'000	500'000
3104	GAELP support to the international day of action on prevention on lead poisoning (focus lead paint) awareness campaigns	75'000	75'000	0	150'000
3105	GAELP representation at SAICM meetings	25'000	25'000	25'000	75'000
3106	Expert meetings	50'000	25'000	25'000	100'000
3399	Sub-Total	360'000	437'000	214'000	1'011'000
3999	Component total	360'000	437'000	214'000	1'011'000

40	Equipment and premises component				
4100	Expendable equipment (items under \$1,500)				
4101	Office equipment and supplies: paper, toner, CD-Roms, USB	1'200	1'200	1'200	3'600
4102	Computer software	2'000	2'000	2'000	6'000
4199	Subtotal	3'200	3'200	3'200	9'600
4200	Non-expendable equipment				
4201	Office equipment: Computer hardware and clearing-house mechanism	4'000	4'000	4'000	12'000
4299	Subtotal	4'000	4'000	4'000	12'000
4300	Premises				
4301	Office space, maintenance, utilities	5'300	5'300	5'300	15'900
4399	Subtotal	5'300	5'300	5'300	15'900
4999	Component total	12'500	12'500	12'500	37'500

50 Miscellaneous component

5100 Operation and maintenance of equipment

5101	Maintenance of office equipment	5'000	5'000	5'000	15'000
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5299	Subtotal	5'000	5'000	5'000	15'000
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5200 Reporting costs

5201	Web publishing and other electronic media	10'000	5'000	5'000	20'000
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5202	Printing costs	7'500	3'000	5'000	15'500
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5203	Document translation	10'000	4'000	10'000	24'000
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5204	Awareness and guidance documents for GAELP focal areas of work	140'000	110'000	115'000	365'000
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5299	Subtotal	167'500	122'000	135'000	424'500
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5300 Sundry

5301	Communications mailing/dispatching	4'000	4'000	4'000	12'000
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5302	Communications: phone and internet connection	4'000	4'000	4'000	12'000
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5303	Office supplies	2'000	2'000	2'000	6'000
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5399	Subtotal	10'000	10'000	10'000	30'000
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5500 Evaluation

5501	Evaluation consultant for the GAELP		20'000		20'000
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5499	Subtotal	0	20'000	0	20'000
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5999	Component total	182'500	157'000	150'000	489'500
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Direct project cost	1'490'563	1'645'405	1'380'202	4'516'170
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UNEP and WHO Programme support cost (13%)	193'773	213'903	179'426	587'102
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9 GRAND TOTAL	1'684'336	1'859'308	1'559'628	5'103'272
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About the UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics

The UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) helps governments, local authorities and decision-makers in business and industry to develop and implement policies and practices focusing on sustainable development.

The Division works to promote:

- > sustainable consumption and production,
- > the efficient use of renewable energy,
- > adequate management of chemicals,
- > the integration of environmental costs in development policies.

The Office of the Director, located in Paris, coordinates activities through:

- > The International Environmental Technology Centre - IETC (Osaka, Shiga), which implements integrated waste, water and disaster management programmes, focusing in particular on Asia.
- > Sustainable Consumption and Production (Paris), which promotes sustainable consumption and production patterns as a contribution to human development through global markets.
- > Chemicals (Geneva), which catalyzes global actions to bring about the sound management of chemicals and the improvement of chemical safety worldwide.
- > Energy (Paris), which fosters energy and transport policies for sustainable development and encourages investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- > OzonAction (Paris), which supports the phase-out of ozone depleting substances in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to ensure implementation of the Montreal Protocol.
- > Economics and Trade (Geneva), which helps countries to integrate environmental considerations into economic and trade policies, and works with the finance sector to incorporate sustainable development policies.

UNEP DTIE activities focus on raising awareness, improving the transfer of knowledge and information, fostering technological cooperation and partnerships, and implementing international conventions and agreements.

For more information,
see www.unep.org



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