

Component 1: Promoting regulatory and voluntary action by government and industry to phase out lead in paint

The project outcome is for 40 countries to legislate and implement legislation to restrict the use of lead paint; and for at least 50 SME paint manufacturers in eight countries to phase out lead from their production processes. Through nationally focused interventions (Output 1.1), project activities will work with SMEs to demonstrate the replacement of lead paint to non-lead alternatives using BAT/BEP. Experiences will be shared across subregions. Through a globally coordinated approach with governments and regional standard setting organizations (Output 1.2) the project will accelerate the adoption of legal limits to lead in paint.

Output 1.1 Demonstration pilots with paint manufacturers in Small and Medium Sized enterprises (SMEs) executed in eight countries

This output addresses the technical barriers faced by SMEs in replacing lead additives in paint with lead free alternatives such as technical barriers and lack of regulation. It focuses on seven countries with SMEs producing lead paint: Jordan, Ecuador, Indonesia, Peru, Colombia, China, and Nigeria. In Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, China and Jordan the project will work through NCPs to provide assistance to SMEs on phasing out lead in paint. In Nigeria and Indonesia, the project will work through IPEN partner organisations SraDev and Balifokus respectively. An eighth project covered entirely through cofinance in Tunisia will follow a similar approach focusing on industrial anti-corrosive paints, including tailored technical guidelines and dissemination, and a Small Scale Trade Fair Event for suppliers and SMEs.

Activities in this output address the technical barriers faced by SMEs in phasing out lead paint production in favour of less hazardous alternatives, as well as supporting governments in regulating lead paint. Specifically, the project will result in:

1.1.1 National baseline information – Paint market information collection and analysis:

- Collection of all existing information on lead paint in the country, such as production, consumption, import and export.
- Collation of a list of paint manufacturers and vendors, volumes, specifics on lead additives.
- In limited cases, testing and analysis of paint samples (industrial and decorative), or identify companies that disclose that they use lead additives.
- Compilation of findings of the national baseline information.
- Based on the national baseline information, selection of SMEs currently using lead additives in their paint products for the pilot demonstrations.
- Engagement with ministries, SMEs, paint manufacturers “champions”, suppliers of lead-free alternatives, paint associations, accredited laboratories, and other stakeholders to request co-finance letters.
- Meetings to promote stakeholder dialogue of LP controls involving national industry and other stakeholders.

1.1.2 Raising awareness with SMEs

- Design and dissemination of awareness and information materials on a regular basis using all forms of print or broadcast communication.

- Organization of annual activities during the International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week and at other relevant times as needed.
- Organization of workshops to promote the need for legislation and BAT/BEP.
- Coordination of outreach and awareness activities with output 1.2.

1.1.3 Provision of policy advice on legal limits to national and local governments in coordination with output 1.2

- Sharing national baseline information about the national paint industry and technical advice with national government.
- Engaging government to promote legislation and provide support to draft laws and regulations in coordination and with support from ABA-ROLI and other partners as per the approach described in output 1.2
- Provision of information technical issues related to the paint industry to output 1.2.
- Provision of Input/advice/advocacy to get lead paint on relevant meetings and conference agendas.
- Facilitation of engagement or establishment of a National inter-agency/coordinating committee on lead.

1.1.4 Alternative supplier events

- Provision of details of national/regional alternative suppliers contact details to SMEs.
- Facilitation of “alternative suppliers-paint manufacturer” events or meet-ups.
- Facilitation of demonstration pilots from alternatives suppliers directed to SMEs.

1.1.5 Paint reformulation in pilot demonstration(s) project

- In depth assessment in the selected SMEs through interviews and field visits (using a template to be provided by Serbia NCPC) regarding their installed capacity, paint products containing lead, leaded paint ingredients currently used, paint ingredients properties, alternatives/approaches/suppliers available for the company, paint formulas, among others.
- Facilitation of cooperation with paint additive suppliers to provide individualized aid in creating a paint formula to substitute lead-additives with alternatives in a cost-effective manner.
- Dissemination of information and to work with the supplier to provide training among workers and management staff.
- Follow up of the reformulated paint in the SMEs by conducting paint sampling and testing.

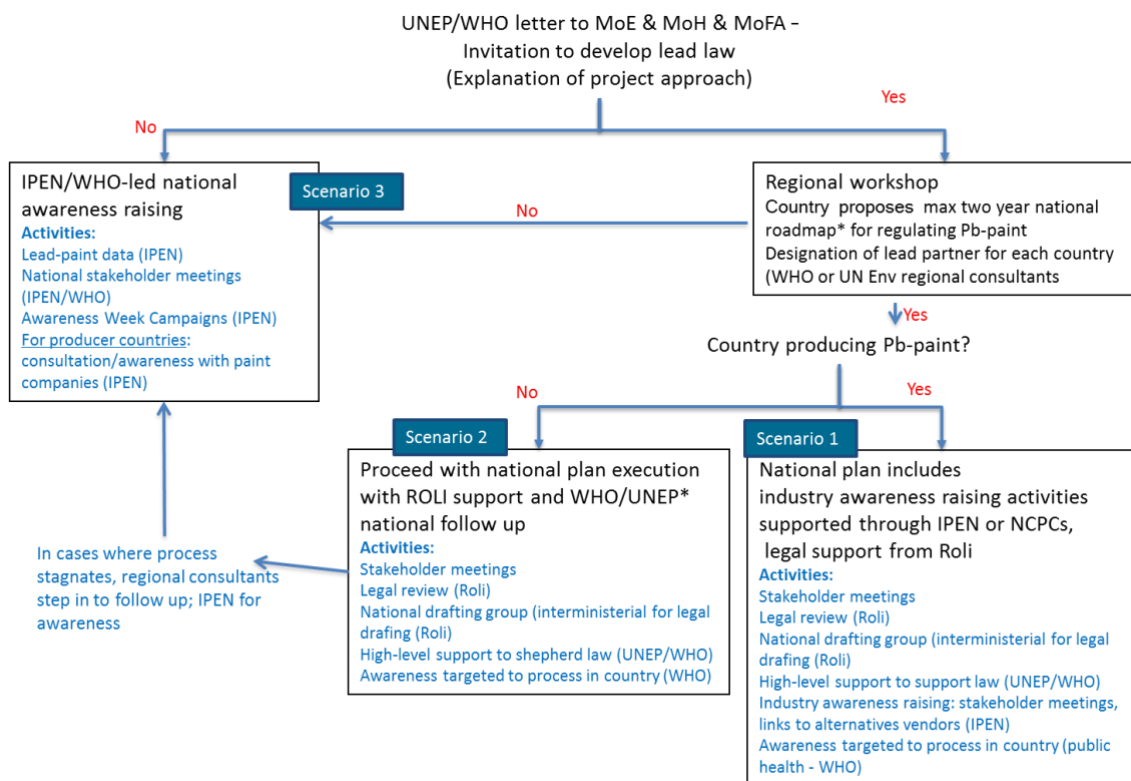
1.1.6 Dissemination of technical information

- Generic BAT/BEP technical guidance provided by Serbia NCPC, tailored to the individual pilot country needs.
- National meetings (face to face or virtually) convened with participating stakeholders to validate the tailored BAT/BEP technical guidance
- Regional stakeholder workshops to share the final BAT/BEP guidance provided by Serbia NCPC.
- BAT/BEP guidance and information from the project nationally and internationally through the NCPC network and with governments and other stakeholders through project output 1.2.

Output 1.2 Policy support and awareness raising generate support for lead phase out

This output addresses the capacity barriers faced by countries in regulating lead in paint. The policy support to be provided on lead phase out will be jointly provided by UN Environment and WHO under their respective mandates to assist developing country governments in regulating lead paint. In countries where the Ministry of Environment is designated to take the lead, UN Environment will be the key executing partner. In countries with the Ministry of Health is designated to lead regulatory activities, WHO will take the lead. It is expected that these ministries will establish inter-ministerial drafting groups that will include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Industry and Bureau of Standards. Executing partners UN Environment and WHO will be supported by the American Bar Association- Rule of Law Initiative (ABA-ROLI), with their expertise in legal review and drafting, and the International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN), in awareness raising activities. The aim of the activities described below is to achieve lead paint regulation in at least 40 of the 70 identified target countries, by the end of the project. The methodology for this output is based on a decision tree approach, which models the potential scenarios the project partner anticipate they will encounter in the 70 countries. Countries ready to move quickly will be offered a fast track approach, that is, they will be provided the format for the roadmap in advance of the regional workshop, and once this has been received and reviewed by UN Environment, access to legal expertise. The decision tree is included below as Figure 3.

Figure 3: Decision tree for development and delivery of national level activities to promote lead paint legislation



* Depending on which ministry takes the lead for the national plan/legislation, either UNEP or WHO will be the first point of contact

Specifically, under Output 1.2 the project will undertake the following activities:

1.2.1 High level communication: UN Environment/WHO will write to MoE and MoH and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), referencing the relevant governing body resolutions, formally inviting countries to participate in the project to eliminate lead paint. The letter will include an invitation for representatives to a regional workshop.

1.2.2 Convene regional workshops: At regional workshops, countries will be briefed on the issue of lead paint, and then formulate national 2-year project roadmap based on a template proposed by the project. Each country roadmap will be firmly grounded in national context and processes and supported by an appropriate lead partner (UN Environment, WHO) for each country if requested by the country. Lead partners are dependent on national situation in terms of which ministry is responsible for regulating lead paint. Countries with leadership from the health ministry leadership may be partnered with WHO. Countries with environment ministry leadership may be partnered with UN Environment. National project plans will be simple, limited in scope, and include a timeline for action, and designated national actors.

1.2.3 National-level activities: Will be based on the national roadmap by countries and may include the following items. The partners mentioned below are available for technical support upon request by the countries

- Stakeholder meetings, to raise awareness on lead paint in each country.
- Interministerial meetings, to establish interministerial working group, and ensure broad national buy-in to regulatory reform on lead paint.
- National legal review, facilitated by ABA-ROLI to ensure proposed regulatory activity is appropriately nested within existing national regulatory framework.
- National drafting meetings, facilitated by ABA-ROLI and WHO/UN Environment.
- High level support and coordination meetings (refer Figure 3: Scenario 1 and 2 countries: ABA-ROLI, WHO, UN Environment and ECOWAS).
- Industry awareness raising events (Scenario 1 and relevant Scenario 3 countries), led by IPEN.
- Public health awareness raising, led by WHO (Scenario 1 and 2 countries)
- Lead paint awareness campaigns (Scenario 3 countries) (IPEN)