

Global Alliance to
Eliminate Lead Paint



World Health
Organization



Promoting Regulatory Action by Governments to Phase out Lead in Paint

Regional Workshop for AFRICA
29-30 May 2019
Abidjan, Cote d' Ivoire
Workshop report



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Background

Lead is a cumulative toxicant that poses serious risks to human health and development, with children being especially vulnerable. Lead-containing paint remains one of the major sources of lead exposure for children globally and was identified as one of the international Emerging Policy Issues of focus by Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management (SAICM). Since then, the international community, governments, industry and nongovernmental organizations have been working together to promote the establishment of lead paint laws in all countries. In 2009, the second SAICM International Conference on Chemicals Management policy framework endorsed the establishment of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (or Lead Paint Alliance). UN Environment and WHO serve as the joint Secretariat for this partnership and the US Environmental Protection Agency is the Chair of the Alliance Advisory Council. The goal of the Lead Paint Alliance is to phase out the manufacture, import and sale of paints containing lead and eventually to eliminate the risks from such paint. To achieve this goal globally, the Lead Paint Alliance is encouraging countries to eliminate lead in new paints by establishing and enforcing lead paint laws. The strategic target of the Alliance is for all countries to have effective lead paint laws in place by the year 2020. To help countries develop laws, the Alliance has developed on-line tools and partners of the Alliance are available to provide advice.

To help with dissemination of the Lead Paint Alliance tools and to make the advice of the Alliance partners more available to countries wishing to establish laws, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is supporting a Lead Paint Project as part of a SAICM Project on global best practices for emerging chemical policy issues of concern. The SAICM Lead Paint Project is helping the Lead Paint Alliance enhance its current efforts to help countries with lead paint laws through the provision of advice from key experts on lead paint in international organizations (the UN Environment, WHO), legal organizations (the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative or ABA-ROLI), environmental NGOs (the International POPs Elimination Network or IPEN), government technical experts (the US Environmental Protection Agency or US EPA), the paint industry (the International Paint and Printing Ink Council or IPPIC) and cleaner production (National Cleaner Production Centers or NCPCs in targeted countries). Through the project, country governments will be able to access this expert technical and policy advice from project executing partner organizations to support awareness-raising, legal drafting and reformulation of paints to enable the elimination of lead paint in their countries.

The regional workshop for Africa provided an overview of the Lead Paint Alliance recommended actions and available advice to support the establishment of lead paint laws in the African region. Participants included representatives from African environment and health agencies, SAICM Lead Paint Project Executing Partners, and industry and civil society representatives. In preparation for the workshop, national focal points had been sent a planning document called “Guidance for Developing a Country Approach to Eliminate Lead in Paint” along with the workshop invitation. It was meant as a planning tool to help participants consider actions that they could take to develop lead paint laws. It was recommended that participants coordinate with relevant ministries and stakeholders prior to the workshop to gather relevant background data and information about lead paint in their countries. This information helped participants identify the type of tools and advice they may need from the Lead Paint Alliance and the project executing partners. The Workshop objectives were to:

- Provide participants with an understanding of why the elimination of lead paint is important
- Provide an overview of the goal of the Lead Paint Alliance and how the SAICM Lead Paint project supports this goal.

- Provide participants with an understanding of key actions to eliminate lead paint and advice available through the SAICM Lead Paint Project.
- Enable country participants to exchange ideas about how to eliminate lead paint in the African Region.
- Identify next steps toward lead paint elimination in specific countries.

Session 1: Opening of the Workshop and Magnitude of the Problem

The objective of this session was to understand why the elimination of lead paint is important and the need for effective laws (legislation, regulations, or enforceable standards) to eliminate lead in paint and give an overview of available advice through the SAICM Lead Paint Project.

Opening Ceremony

Mr. Charles Akong, on behalf of WHO, thanked Côte d'Ivoire for hosting the workshop and the various delegations for participating. He also encouraged all country representatives and participants in general to make contributions for a successful workshop. He then ensured all of WHO's commitment to provide the support needed to accompany countries involved in this project aimed at gradually reducing and potentially eliminating lead in paints.

Ms. Angele Luh-Sy, speaking on behalf of UN Environment, reminded participants that In 2014, at the first session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), resolution 1/5, which recognizes the significant risks that lead and cadmium releases to the environment pose to human health and the environment was adopted. During its second session, the Assembly invited UN Environment to work with Governments, the private sector and other non-governmental organizations to accelerate progress on the elimination of lead and cadmium. In March 2019, the 4th session of UNEA stressed the urgent need for firm action at all levels to implement Agenda 2030 on these issues. The Resolution on the Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste, adopted in Nairobi, further calls for a report on relevant issues that pose a risk to human health and the environment. Ms. Luh-Sy then elaborated on the risks associated with lead exposure and wished participants fruitful deliberations that will contribute to tackling this global issue.

Speaking on behalf of the Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development, Professor Joseph Seka Seka, Ms. Nasséré Kaba, Deputy Chief of Staff, welcomed all participants. She also emphasised on the public health risks and on the burden of lead citing data from IHME and WHO. She pointed out that the Government Côte d'Ivoire has ratified most international conventions on chemicals and that the country's leaders are aware that the process of eliminating lead from paints is most effective through strict regulations. She then wished all participants a pleasant stay in Abidjan and declared the workshop open.

The following presentations were delivered after the opening ceremony:

Overview of Global Goal to Eliminate Lead Paint

Ms. Angela Bandemehr from the US EPA gave the first presentation of the workshop. She first explained the health and environmental hazards linked to lead before shedding some light on the Global Alliance which is a voluntary global public/private partnership aiming at establishing lead paint laws in every country by encouraging governments work with relevant stakeholders to develop legal limits on lead in paint using the Model Law and Guidance to Regulate Lead Paint (Model Law). The Model law was

requested by governments, developed by the Alliance and supported by the paint industry and NGOs. It provides the best available and practical approach to a lead paint law and is adaptable to each country's regulatory framework. The Model law recommends a 90-ppm total lead limit in paints. Ms. Bandemehr then gave an overview of the status of lead paint laws and the growing momentum around this topic. She finally provided some key steps countries can take towards solving the problem including identifying and obtaining support from main government ministries and stakeholders for the development of lead paint laws, convening a drafting committee to draft a law, conducting a public review of the draft law and promulgating the law. Ms. Bandemehr concluded by presenting a list of websites for resources and further information.

The SAICM Lead Paint Project and available Advice through the Project

Ms. Desiree Narvaez from UN Environment gave the second presentation where she explained that lead in paint is one of SAICM's emerging policy issues and Component 1 of the "Project on Global Best Practices on SAICM Emerging Policy Issues" which was endorsed in August 2018 and launched in January 2019. The objective of the project is to accelerate and measure adoption of national activities to control Emerging Policy Issues to achieve the 2020 implementation of SAICM goal and support early planning for chemical management in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Lead in paint component expected outcome is that 40 Countries develop and implement laws to restrict the use of Lead in Paint. Ms. Narvaez pointed out that the project coordinators are UN Environment Chemicals and Health Branch and UN Environment Regional Offices and listed the project advisors. She added that technical expertise is available from project executing partners, which are the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), The American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI), The International Paint and Printing Ink Council (IPPIC), The United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), The International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN) and World Health Organization (WHO). Ms. Narvaez finally explained that the project will Help Governments establish Lead Paint Laws by conducting this regional workshop, collecting information from governments on country steps and activities needed for lead paint laws and providing governments with expert advice and information from project advisors to assist with establishing lead paint laws.

Health, Economic and Environmental Impacts of Lead

Ms. Joanna Tempowski from WHO gave a background on the different uses of lead and its properties and explained that there are multiple pathways to lead exposure, which all lead to negative health outcomes including reduced IQ, abdominal colic and anemia. She pointed out that there is no known level of exposure without harmful effects and that children and pregnant women are especially vulnerable. She also explained that lead causes significant burden of disease including 1.06 million deaths from long-term effects, 24.4 million disability adjusted life years (DALYs) lost, 63.2% of the global burden of idiopathic developmental intellectual disability, 10.3% of hypertensive disease. In addition to that, the estimated economic losses due to reduced IQ is about 1.2% of global GDP, the largest part of the economic burden is borne by low and middle-income countries and regional economic losses in Africa approximate \$134.7 billion (4.03% of regional GDP). Lead also impacts on the environment and is harmful to marine and terrestrial ecosystems and organisms. Ms. Tempowski concluded by saying that lead is a persistent hazard with wide-ranging effects on health and that prevention - through banning lead paint - is better (and less expensive) than cure.

Summary of Lead Paint Testing in the Region

Mr. Leslie Adogame from IPEN gave this presentation using Nigeria's experience. He started by giving an overview of IPEN which is a global NGO network with participating organizations in more than 100

countries working on various topics such as Persistent Organic Pollutants, toxic Metals and chemical safety. IPEN conducts paint studies with the aim to assess availability of lead paint on the market in order to provide justification and stakeholder support for new or strengthened regulations, engage paint manufacturers, build awareness and provide information to consumers. Data from 58 countries worldwide is available on the organization's website. Mr. Adogame, presented data collected in the countries that were present at the workshop before discussing his organization's lead paint campaign and study in Nigeria, which had a significant impact. According to him, the 90ppm lead standard is in place in the country since 2016; the draft regulation (NESREA ACT, 2007 AS AMENDED IN 2018) with total lead limit not above 90ppm is to be finalized; the Paint Manufacturers Association (PMA) of Nigeria is willing to comply with the 90ppm set regulatory limit; a roadmap on lead paint elimination and management in Nigeria has been adopted and a national steering committee (NSC) chaired by the Federal Ministry of Environment is in place.

[Need for Effective Laws: Overview of Lead Paint Laws in Africa](#)

Ms. Eva Cappuccilli from the US EPA started with the status of lead paint laws in Africa. She gave an overview of African countries with lead paint laws as of May 2019 as well as the legal limit in each of them. Those countries are Algeria (5000 ppm), Cameroon (90 ppm), Ethiopia (90 ppm), Kenya (90 ppm), South Africa (600 ppm) and Tanzania (90 ppm). She also mentioned countries with draft lead paint laws including Côte d'Ivoire, South Africa (revisions; 90 ppm), Uganda, Zambia as well as the East African Community. She explained that several activities including workshops have been organized by the Lead Paint Alliance to promote lead paint laws in Africa. She concluded by assuring workshop participants that the US EPA and other project advisors will work under the coordination of ABA ROLI to help countries use the Model Law to develop lead paint laws.

[Model Law and Guidance to Regulate Lead Paint](#)

Mr. Jay Monteverde from ABA ROLI started his presentation by explaining that lead additives are not needed in paint. Non-lead pigments, dryers and anti-corrosives are widely available for oil-based paints and are used by many manufacturers to produce high quality paints. He also pointed out the need for effective lead paint Laws as legally binding controls and effective enforcement are needed to successfully change the behavior of paint manufacturers and importers. Mr. Monteverde insisted that a law creates strong incentives for change and that strong laws have long-term benefits. The purpose of the Model Law and Guidance to Regulate Lead Paint is to provide global best practices in regulating lead in paint and serve as a template for strong, straightforward, efficient lead paint limitations. It is not intended to be a one-size fits all approach, but to be adapted to each country's existing legal framework.

One of the key provisions and recommendations of the Model Law is a maximum limit on total lead content of 90 ppm. Governments are encouraged to use a multi-stakeholder process to develop a lead paint law in order to get the buy-in from key stakeholder groups, including civil society and industry organizations as well as valuable technical input from the industry. Mr. Monteverde concluded by reminding participants that ABA ROLI is providing legal support to countries for drafting lead paint laws, coordinating with UN Environment and many other international, regional, and national experts, including US EPA and WHO.

[Session 2: How to Eliminate Lead Paint – Regulatory Actions](#)

The objective of this session was to provide participants with an understanding of the how to develop regulatory approaches for elimination of lead paint. The following presentations were delivered:

Approaches to Regulating Lead Paint in Africa

Mr. Mensan Lawson-Hechelli from ECOWAS presented the organization's regional approach. He started with a history of ECOWAS, which is composed of 15 West-African countries and explained the organization's Procedure to develop harmonization standards. Mr. Lawson-Hechelli then explained that ECOWAS is waiting to sign an agreement and for funds to be made available in order to implement activities under the lead paint project. He finally mentioned that the way forward for his organization is through collaborative work with project partners such as ABA-ROLI, IPEN, US EPA and IPPIC.

Ms. Mulubrhan Tariku Abera from Ethiopia and Ms. Falmata Bukar-Kolo then respectively presented their countries' experiences with lead paint laws. They presented the driving forces behind the formulation of lead paint laws in their countries, the process of passing the law as well as factors that contributed to their success. In both countries, the law includes a 90 PPM limit and the main factors of success are regular paint tests and scientific evidence, use of media and awareness by decision makers as well as support from the industry.

National Communication Activities to Promote Lead Paint Laws

Mr. Charles Akong from WHO explained that the purpose of the national communication campaign is to generate support and to promote the development and enforcement of legal control of lead in paint. The campaign should use science-based information as well as effective messages that encourage the target audience to take necessary actions and know the next steps. Key messages include that "lead exposure affects human health, especially for children", "lead paint is a major source of lead exposure" and "lead paint laws are needed to reduce lead exposure globally". Targets audiences are governments, the health sector, manufactures, consumers and the civil society. Mr. Akong also mentioned the International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPW), which is an initiative of the Lead Paint Alliance to raise awareness about the need to take action on lead paint and takes place in the last full week of October. The week is a good opportunity to implement awareness raising activities with the support of the Global Alliance through various materials and resources available at https://www.who.int/ipcs/lead_campaign/en/.

Role of Civil Society

Mr. Anatole Hamane from IPEN CREPD Cameroon explained that the civil society should implement consumer awareness activities by gathering and making data visibly and publicly available, disseminate information on lead paint on the market and work with consumer organizations which will create consumer awareness and ability to choose safe paint. The civil society should also work with the national paint industry through meetings with paint manufacturers to spread awareness of the hazards of lead paint, motivate paint manufacturers to change and become lead paint elimination champions. Finally, the civil society should bring stakeholders together to create support for new or strengthened regulations. In Cameroon, a study of the paint market was conducted; representative samples were collected and tested for lead. Manufacturers were encouraged to reformulate their paint products and label them against lead levels, if any. A pilot blood lead study was conducted to assess lead exposure of young children. All this information helped create audio-visual and written awareness materials on lead paint that was subsequently relayed to decision makers at the highest levels as well as the general public. These activities were very successful in Cameroon and could be replicated by civil society organizations in other countries.

Alternatives to Lead Paint: Approaches for SMEs

Ms. Semia Gharbi from IPEN AEEFG Tunisia made a presentation on the lead paint campaign in her country. She explained that several activities were implemented including an awareness raising campaign and partnerships were formed with relevant stakeholders in order to gain their support. She also pointed out that paint samples were tested for lead and presented the results of those tests during her intervention. The key lessons learned were that change was made through scientific evidence, a good

communication strategy will lead to good results and building good relationships with key persons from the government is important.

Collaboration and Cooperation with Industry: Case Studies - PPG

Mr. Charles-Nicholas Olivier from PPG West Africa explained that PPG is a large paint company that employs 47,000 people worldwide. The organization decided to stop the manufacture of paints with raw materials containing lead because of the incidence of lead paint on the health of their customers and employees. After taking the decision, the organization started using a new formulation in 2008 and by 2012 all raw materials and finish goods containing lead were isolated and sent for destruction and new formulas and processes were in place. Mr. Olivier finally mentioned actions that governments should take to accompany the industry. Those include putting in place laws, establishing a dedicated agency to support the industry, reduce taxes for paint manufacturers that comply with law relating to the presence of lead in paint, raise awareness of the public on health risks related to lead, require labelling of paints as it relates to their lead content.

Pulling it all together: Steps to Develop Lead Paint Laws

Ms. Desiree Narvaez from UNEP explained the need for lead paint laws and suggested steps for establishing lead paint laws. Those steps include stakeholder engagement to gain support for the lead paint law, development of the lead paint law, awareness raising to promote the development of the lead paint law, and the establishment of clear timelines. She explained the specific roles of project advisors in facilitating the adoption of lead paint laws as follows:

- *Legal review and drafting of lead paint legislation:* ABA ROLI, UNEP, WHO, US EPA. WHO/UNEP will provide support to responsible ministry;
- *Awareness raising activities:* WHO or IPEN;
- *Stakeholder engagement and technical information:* All.

Available advice through SAICM Lead Paint Project and Mechanism for Provision of Advice

Ms. Angela Bandemehr from US EPA explained the mechanism for requesting advice where the national project focal points should submit a request for advice or information by sending an email to leadpaintlaws@un.org with a copy to Abdouraman.bary@un.org and nafisatou.cisse@un.org. The appropriate project advisors will then follow up based on needed information or advice

Session 3: Successful Elements of a Lead Paint Elimination Strategy

The objective of this session was to enable country participants to understand approaches to eliminating lead paint and identify next steps toward lead paint elimination in specific countries. The following presentation was delivered at the beginning of this session:

Overview of Discussion Group Members, Goals, Next Steps Template and Discussion Questions

Ms. Joanna Tempowski from WHO explained to workshop participants, who had been divided in four groups, that the goal of the group discussions are to enable country participants to exchange ideas about how to eliminate lead paint in the Africa region, identify next steps toward lead paint elimination in specific countries, compile next steps in a template for presentation to the workshop and based on identified next steps, gain an understanding of the project advice and information needed for action in a specific country.

The questions of the group discussions were:

- What steps have already been taken toward the elimination of lead paint through the development of lead paint laws in your country or sub-region?

- What opportunities for success and/or barriers, if any, do you see and how do they affect progress toward establishment of lead paint laws in your country or sub-region?
- What next steps toward the development of lead paint laws do you think your country or sub-region needs to take?

After the discussion, each group's rapporteur presented the group's answers.

Outcomes of Group Discussions

Opportunities

- Political will exists; momentum increasing across the region;
- High level commitment – Libreville Declaration / AMCEN / African Union / SDGs / UNEA3 and WHO roadmap;
- Some existing lead paint data;
- In some countries there are existing laws or laws under development where lead paint can be added;
- Can leverage existing inter-ministerial processes in some countries;
- Multi-sectoral and interagency collaboration at country level;
- Support of industry and NGOs in many countries;
- Availability of GEF advice; alternatives to lead additives; reformulation guidelines.

Barriers

- In some countries need more collaboration between key ministries, industry, civil society and others;
- Leveraging resources;
- Need information and data to make the case for lead paint laws;
- Need tools to determine and enforce lead paint limit, e.g. testing;
- Issues related to implementation of lead paint law, e.g., existing lead paint stocks;
- Communicate incentives for paint manufacturers to comply, e.g., health of workers and customers.

Common Next Steps for countries

- Analyze existing country situation on lead paint;
- Involve key ministries and focal points where not yet involved;
- Raise public awareness on need for lead paint laws;
- Identify vibrant NGOs and industry champions to support effort;
- Stakeholder consultations on lead paint;
- Help paint manufacturers identify alternatives to lead additives;
- Draft and adopt lead paint laws, e.g., through amending existing regulations;
- Submit country approach as soon as possible to leadpaintlaws@un.org (copy abdouraman.bary@un.org and nafisatou.cisse@un.org).

Next Steps for Project Team

- Circulate official workshop report;
- Review and evaluate country approaches.

Questions and Answers

Q1: Why are we focusing on paint alone, are there no other sources of lead exposure?

Answer: There are several other sources of lead exposure including lead acid batteries, ceramics and water pipes. We focus on paint because the other sources such as lead petrol have already been addressed. Additionally, lead in paint is the major source of lead exposures of children. It is a solvable problem as alternatives are available.

Q2: Why the limit of 90 ppm? Why not ban lead completely?

Answer: Zero lead is not achievable because paint is made from many different ingredients some of which naturally have lead in their composition. 90 ppm is technically achievable for the industry and also protective for children.

Q3: How will the support to countries be provided? Only through email or country visits?

Answer: Advice can be provided through emails, telephone and Skype calls or webinars. There is also the possibility for project advisors to travel to countries to provide support.

Q3: Are there safe levels of exposure to lead?

Answer: There are no known safe levels of exposure.

Q4: Is the industry included in the composition of the drafting committee?

Answer: The composition of the drafting committee will depend on each country and their processes. It is however recommended to include all relevant stakeholders.

Q5: How to dispose of paints that already have high levels of lead? How is the law going to help with that issue?

Answer: This project is focused on establishing lead paint laws. So, it is prevention project. It is the first step and next steps may follow. There are no available guidelines to deal with stockpiles for now, but countries can request for advice when needed.

Q6: How to access credible laboratories for paints testing?

Answer: IPPIC may offer advice on some specific laboratories for paints testing that meet ISO standards.

Q7: How will PPG dispose of the obsolete products?

Answer: Waste was sent to France for disposal.

Q8: Will the project fund national activities towards the adoption of lead paint laws?

Answer: The project has not specifically allocated funds to countries but requests for funding can be made and will be evaluated by the project team.

Summary of Key Outcomes of the workshop

The following outcomes were achieved through this regional workshop:

- Understanding of the importance of lead paint elimination;
- Provision of an overview of Lead Paint Alliance, SAICM Lead Paint Project and available advice, information and tools;
- Discussion Groups allowed for exchange of ideas about key actions to develop lead paint laws;
- Discussion Groups identified past efforts, opportunities and barriers and next steps;

- Understanding of key actions to eliminate lead paint:
 - Obtain support for laws from key stakeholders in government, industry, NGOs;
 - Draft laws: recommended limit of 90 ppm total lead.

Closing Ceremony

The workshop was closed by a speech from Ms. Angele Luh-Sy, UN Environment’s representative for West and Central Africa. Ms. Luh-Sy pointed out that governments need to establish and implement protective legal limits on lead in paint, strengthen existing regulations or legal limits on lead in paint where they exist. They should also strive to serve as government “champions” to encourage other governments to take action, especially through regional efforts and activities. The industry should engage with governments to support the development and implementation of protective legal limits on lead in paint, work with qualified organizations to establish feasible certification programs to help consumers recognize safe paints. As for the civil society, its members should also engage with governments to support the development and implementation of legal limits on lead in paint, encourage the industry to phase out the manufacture and sale of lead paint, and to support the development and implementation of protective legal limits on lead in paint.

She thanked participants for their engagements and partners for their support and wished full success to the lead in paint project.

Annexes

Annex 1: Agenda

Day 1

Session 1: Opening of the workshop and magnitude of the problem

- **Objective:** Understand why the elimination of lead paint is important and the need for effective laws (legislation, regulations, or enforceable standards) to eliminate lead in paint and an overview of available advice through the SAICM Lead Paint Project

Activity	Time	Responsible	Logistics/Documents
Registration	8:00	UN Environment Regional Office	Name tags/ ID
Welcoming Remarks	9:00	WHO representative: Charles Akong UNEP Representative: Angele Luh-Sy Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment: Nassere Kaba	
Self- Introduction	9:30	Country representatives, private sector, NGOs, Executing Partners	
Review of workshop Objectives / Overview of Day 1; Overview of Global Goal to Eliminate Lead Paint The SAICM Lead Paint Project and available Advice through the Project	10:00	UNEP – Desiree Narvaez US EPA (Chair of LPA) – Angela Bandemehr UNEP – Desiree Narvaez	Agenda; 2018 Update on Global Status of Legal Limits on Lead Paint; Country approach
Questions and Answers	10:30	Co -facilitators Abdouraman Bary	
<i>Coffee</i>	10:45		
Health, economic and environmental impacts of lead	11:15	WHO – Joanna Tempowski	WHO and UNEP publications; Summary from Toolkit modules
Summary of lead paint testing in the region	11:45	IPEN- Leslie Adogame (SRA Dev Nigeria) and 2 civil society representatives in the region	IPEN Lead Paint Studies
Need for Effective Laws: Overview of Lead Paint Laws in Africa Model Law and Guidance to Regulate Lead Paint	12:15	US EPA – Eva Cappuccilli ABA ROLI – Jay Monteverde	Model Law in languages

Activity	Time	Responsible	Logistics/Documents
Questions and Answers	13:15	Co-facilitators Charles Akong	
<i>Lunch</i>	13:30		

Day 1 (continued)

Session 2: How to Eliminate Lead Paint – regulatory actions

- **Objective:** Provide participants with an understanding of the how to develop regulatory approaches for elimination of lead paint

Activity	Time	Responsible	Documents
Approaches to regulating lead paint in Africa	14:30	Regional approaches: (ECOWAS) Individual country approaches (Ethiopia - Tadesse Amera and Mulubrhan Tariku Abera; Nigeria – Falmata Bukar-Kolo)	
<i>Coffee</i>	16:00		
National communication activities to promote lead paint laws Role of civil society	16:30	WHO – Charles Akong IPEN – Anatole Hamane, CREPD Cameroon	Communication materials: WHO/ ILPPW, IPEN materials, Resource Package
Questions and Answers	17:30	Co-facilitators Abdouraman Bary	
Recap of day 1	18:00	WHO – Charles Akong	

DAY 2:

Session 2 (continued): How to Eliminate Lead Paint – regulatory actions

Activity	Time	Responsible	Documents
Overview of day 2	9:00	UN Environment – Abdouraman Bary	Agenda
Alternatives to lead paint: Approaches for SMEs	9:15	IPEN – Semia Gharbi, AEEFG Tunisia	Toolkit for Establishing Laws
Collaboration and cooperation with industry: case studies	9:45	Industry representatives – PPG	
<i>Coffee</i>	10:15		

Activity	Time	Responsible	Documents
Pulling it all together: Steps to Develop Lead Paint Laws; Available advice through SAICM Lead Paint Project and Mechanism for Provision of Advice	10:45	UN Environment – Desiree Narvaez US EPA (LPA Chair) – Angela Bandemehr	Country approach; discussion questions; Government Steps Fact Sheet; Next Steps Template
Questions and Answers	11:15	Co-facilitators Charles Akong	
<i>Lunch</i>	12:00		Selection and training of volunteer discussion group facilitators and rapporteurs

Session 3: Successful elements of a lead paint elimination strategy

- **Objective:** Enable country participants to understand approaches to eliminating lead paint and identify next steps toward lead paint elimination in specific countries.

Activity	Time	Responsible	Documents
Overview of discussion group members, goals, Next Steps Template and discussion questions	13:00	WHO- Joanna Tempowski	Country approach; discussion questions; Next Steps Template
Discussion groups: Discussion of Next Steps	13:15	Countries; group facilitators; rapporteurs	Country approach; discussion questions; Next Steps Template
Individual countries discussion	15:00	Country -focal point +civil society	Country approach document
<i>Coffee</i>	15:30		
Discussion group presentations of Next Steps	16:00	Countries group facilitators; rapporteurs	Next Steps Template; discussion questions
Questions and Answers	17:00	Co-facilitators Abdouraman Bary	
<i>Break</i>	17:30		
Summary of key outcomes and next steps for follow up to workshop Lead Paint Alliance: Invitation to Join the Action to Eliminate Lead Paint	17:45	UN Environment – Desiree Narvaez US EPA (LPA Chair) – Angela Bandemehr	Remind how countries can access advice; Summary of key outcomes and next steps from the meeting
Closing	18:00	UNEP representative: Angele Luh-Sy	

Annex 2: Participants List

I. COUNTRIES

		Sector	First name - Name	Contact details
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