



Global Environment Facility (GEF) 9771: Global best practices on emerging chemicals policy issues of concern under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)
Component 1: Promoting regulatory and voluntary action by government and industry to phase out **lead in paint**

Background and Policy Context:

Global Context:

A number of additional 'Emerging Policy Issues' (EPIs) have been nominated for voluntary cooperative risk reduction actions by countries through the Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management (SAICM). In 2002, Governments agreed that "by 2020, chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment."

One of the Emerging Policy Issues is focused on Lead in Paint. Lead paint is a major source of childhood lead exposure, for example via contaminated dust in homes that can be inhaled or ingested (UNEP 2010). There is no safe level of lead exposure known, and even relatively low levels of exposure to lead can cause serious and irreversible neurological damages, such as loss of IQ points. The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) has estimated that in 2017 lead exposure accounted for 1.05 million deaths due to long-term effects on health, with the highest burden in low and middle-income countries.

Lead paint is paint to which one or more lead compounds have been added, e.g. as pigments, driers or as anti-corrosives. Lead paint used in homes, schools and playgrounds is an important source of exposure to lead for children. Intact lead paint is safe, however, as it ages the paint starts to decay, fragmenting into flakes and dust that contaminate the environment. Paint flakes and dust are readily swallowed by young children who typically play on the ground and frequently put their hands to their mouths.

There are safer alternatives to lead compounds for use in paints, and a number of paint companies have stopped using lead additives on a voluntary basis. The best way to protect the population from lead exposure from this source, however, is to introduce and enforce laws that either ban or restrict the use of lead in paint.

The phasing out of lead paint by 2020 is one of the priority actions for governments included in the WHO *Road map to enhance health sector engagement in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals*

*Management towards the 2020 goal and beyond*¹. Member States approved this road map at the Seventieth World Health Assembly (WHA70(23)) in 2017.

To address these issues, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is supporting a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) project on global best practices for emerging chemical policy issues of concern. The project inception workshop took place on 15-16 January 2019 in Geneva. More information about the workshop is available at <http://www.saicm.org/Implementation/GEFProject/Inceptionworkshop/tabid/7910/language/en-US/Default.aspx>. Component 1 of the project concerns the phasing out of lead paint, hereinafter called the SAICM GEF Lead Paint project. The goals of the SAICM GEF Lead Paint Project are to work with small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) paint manufacturers to conduct pilot demonstration projects to phase out lead from their production processes (Project Output 1.1) and to promote the establishment of lead paint laws by governments (Project Output 1.2).

The UN Environment Assembly, at its third session in December 2017, adopted resolution UNEP/EA.3/Res.9 “Eliminating Exposure to Lead Paint and Promoting the Environmentally Sound Management of Lead Acid Batteries”. The resolution provides impetus for countries to adopt laws eliminating lead paint.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) and the World Health Organization (WHO) lead the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (Lead Paint Alliance). The primary goal of the Lead Paint Alliance is to prevent children’s exposure to paints containing lead and to minimize occupational exposure to lead paint. The Lead Paint Alliance is working to phase-out the manufacture, import and sale of all paints containing lead. To achieve this global goal, countries must eliminate the use of lead additives 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.

The elimination of lead paint will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals targets 3.9² and 12.4³.

Jordan:

Jordan is classified as middle-income country according to World Bank. The cost of removing existing decorative lead paint from surfaces in homes, schools, and other buildings is significant. By comparison, the cost for eliminating the use of lead compounds in new decorative paints is low and alternatives to lead additives are available for all types of paints. Many manufacturers have successfully reformulated their paint products to avoid the intentional addition of lead. However, the continued use of lead paint around the world remains a significant source of human exposure. There are yet still barriers to their use such as lack of regulations, access to vendors and lack of awareness of small and medium sized manufacturers (SMEs) to the need for phasing out lead paint. Most of the paint manufactures in Jordan is classified as an SME, with limited technical and financial resources.

¹ <http://www.who.int/ipcs/saicm/roadmap/en/>

² By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

³ By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Since 2015, Jordan has a legally-binding standard in place that applies to all lead compounds with a binding limit of 0.06% (600 ppm) of lead in paint. The exceptions are for industrial paints, car paints, road paints and artists paints. This has been issued by the National Standard Specifications, which depends on the Jordanian Standards and Metrology Organization (JSMO). In this situation, Jordan is currently working on revising the existing law⁴.

The economic costs of childhood lead exposure in Jordan is 466 million USD. The average blood lead level is 1.78 ug/dl and presumed IQ loss is 149,024 points⁵.

In 2012 before the adoption of the standard, IPEN conducted a study in the country, where the regional partner NGO collected randomly 17 different paint samples representing 16 Jordanian industries and importing companies and the Jordanian Scientific Society (RSS) did the analysis. Levels of lead exceeding target levels of 90 or 600 ppm were found in 12% to 18% of samples. Some advocacy and awareness raising actions were then undertaken by a local NGO (LHAP- Land and Human to Advocate Progress) and next steps for action were highlighted, such as carrying out a wider awareness raising campaign with focus on schools, teachers, media and women specifically, in addition to decision makers.⁶

CPU Jordan

Cleaner Production Unit Jordan has been selected as a project executing partner in Output 1.1 of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Global Environment Facility (GEF) lead in paint project. CPU is part of the Royal Scientific Society, the biggest non-profit organization in Jordan. The institution, founded in 1970, focus on industry support and sustainable development. Since CPU establishment in 2004, the Unit has gained good experience working with industry in Jordan, including paint manufacturers. CPU has performed many projects with UN Agencies, showing good results and participating in achieving the SDGs. CPU is seen as an independent third party by industries in Jordan, which facilitate cooperation with the industry and achievement of good results. CPU staff is highly competent, with relevant qualification and expertise. In addition, it is supported by a pool of experts in different areas through other RSS technical centers.

⁴ UN Environment, 2018, <https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/report/2018-update-global-status-legal-limits-lead-paint>

⁵ NYU Langone Health, 2018, <https://med.nyu.edu/departments-institutes/pediatrics/divisions/environmental-pediatrics/research/policy-initiatives/economic-costs-childhood-lead-exposure-low-middle-income-countries>

⁶ <https://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/LHAP%20final%20SIP%20Lead%20in%20Paint%20report.pdf>

Meeting with the Jordan Government Officials Royal Scientific Society, Amman, Jordan 31 March 2019 (Sunday)

Purpose of the event:

The event aims to share and discuss information related to lead paint both in the global and country context. Data and information on health and economic impact, country lead paint testing, current legislation, and paint market situation, will be presented and discussed with government officials (environment, health, industry). The SAICM GEF project will be presented including the work plans for the SME demonstration pilots and project work on legal assistance will be introduced of output 1,1 and 1.2 and how activities in both outputs will interact. Suggestions from on how to improve the current lead paint limits and well as possible SME candidates will be drawn from government officials.

The technical guidelines of lead paint elimination will be presented in a simplified manner to familiarize the audience with the general framework of the guidance.

Targeted participants (Invitees)

- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Industry and Trade
- Customs Department
- Jordan Standards and Meteorology Organization

Publicizing the event

In advance of the event, publicity will be focused on ensuring we attract the target audiences for the event. This will be done by tailored publicity actions: email invites, letters, telephone contact.

Draft Agenda:

| Time | Session | Responsible |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 9:15 – 9:30 | Registration with coffee break | |
| 9:30 – 9:40 | Welcome Note CPU Director | CPU Director - Rafat Assi |

| | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| | UN Environment, Chemicals and Health Branch | UN Environment Desiree M. Narvaez |
| 9:40 – 9:50 | Why remove lead from paint: Health and economic impacts of lead exposure | WHO Centre for Environmental Health Mazen Malkawi |
| 9:50 – 10:10 | Overview of status of global and national lead paint laws; Global and national lead paint situation in Jordan (lead paint testing, current legislation, market analysis) | UN Environment Desiree M. Narvaez Jordan Ministry of Environment - Mohammed Khashasneh |
| 10:10– 10:25 | Coffee break | |
| 10:25 – 10:40 | Description of SAICM Lead Paint Project work with governments: Policy support and awareness raising to generate support for lead phase out Discussion of connections between work on SME demonstrations and policy support for lead paint laws (project outputs 1.1 and 1.2) | UN Environment Desiree M. Narvaez |
| 10:40 –11:10 | Description of SAICM GEF Project workplan with industry: Demonstration pilots with SME Paint manufacturer (Output 1.1) Discuss interlinkages and collaboration between outputs 1.1. and 1.2 | CPU Husam Alkinaly |
| 11:10 – 11:25 | General Presentation of paint reformulation guideline for lead paint eliminations; Presentation of Proposed Lead Paint Reformulation Technical Guidelines | NCPC Serbia Vojislavka Satric |
| 11:25 – 12:25 | Q&A; Next steps | CPU - Husam Alkinaly UN Environment Desiree M. Narvaez |
| 12:25 –13:25 | Lunch | |
| 13:25- 16:00 | Meeting with selected paint SMEs for pilot demonstration of paint reformulation guidance | All |

Paint Reformulation Technical Guidelines Launching Workshop

Royal Scientific Society, Amman, Jordan

1 April 2019 (Monday)

Purpose of the event:

This workshop represents the initiation of SME demonstration activities in Jordan. The overall goal of the workshop is to discuss in detail the project work plan and the draft technical guidelines on paint reformulation as it applies to SMEs (project output 1.1).

Workshop objectives include:

- To raise awareness on the advances on lead paint elimination at the global level.
- Increase understanding of the adverse health and economic impact of lead compounds.
- To present global and national status of lead in paint.
- To present and discuss the technical guidelines on paint reformulation manual prepared by NCPC Serbia that will be pilot tested in selected SMEs through Jordan CPU with support of other relevant parties.
- To make a connection between international and local activities on lead paint.
- To gain understanding that eliminating lead from paint is possible and that the project will support the participants in doing so.
- To facilitate discussion about issues related to paint manufacturer, import, export and regulation.

Audience must be aware after the event that eliminating lead from paint is possible and that the project will support them in doing so. Chance must be given to audience to discuss issues related to paint manufacture, import, export and regulations.

Targeted participants (Invitees)

- Paint manufactures (SMEs)
- Paint retailers and wholesalers
- Local raw material suppliers
- Paint importers
- Chambers of industry
- Chambers of commerce
- The Earth and Human Society for Supporting Development
- The National Society of Consumer Protection

- Academia
- The Jordan Environment Society
- Land and Human to Advocate Progress

Publicizing the event

In advance of the event publicity will be focused on ensuring we attract the target audiences for the event. This will be done by:

- Tailored publicity – email invites, letters, telephone contact;
- Generating interest through CPU website and LinkedIn
- Securing a high-profile keynote speaker to introduce the event such as Minister of Environment
- Securing one or more high profile local figures to promote the event and/or be there on the day. Options include RSS vice president.
- Contacting the local press and media to secure coverage of the event

Draft Agenda:

| Time | Session | الموضوع | الوقت |
|--------------|---|---|---------------|
| 9:30 – 10:00 | Registration with coffee break | تسجيل مع استراحة قهوة | 10:00 – 9:30 |
| 10:00-10:15 | Welcome Note RSS Vice president – Rafat Assi UN- Environment Chemicals and Health Branch – Desiree Narvaez Ministry of Environment – Mohammed Khashasneh | كلمة ترحيبية | 10:15 – 10:00 |
| 10:15-10:30 | Toxicity of lead and its impact on health and economy, and global effort to eliminate lead paint – Centre for Environmental Health – Mazen Malkawi | سمية الرصاص واثرة على الصحة – منظمة الصحة العالمية | 10:30 – 10:15 |
| 10:30-10:45 | Legal and institutional framework for regulating lead in paints in Jordan- Ministry of Environment – Mohammed Khashasneh | الاطار المؤسسي والقانوني للدهانات في الاردن- وزارة البيئة | 10:45 – 10:30 |
| 10:45- 11:15 | Coffee break | استراحة قهوة | 11:15-10:45 |

| | | | |
|---------------|--|---|---------------|
| 11:15-11:30 | Overview of paint industry in Jordan – Husam Alkinaly | الوضع الحالي في الأردن | 11:30 – 11:15 |
| 11:30 – 11:45 | SAICM GEF Project Description and workplan- Desiree Narvaez | وصف المشروع وخطة العمل | 11:45 – 11:30 |
| 11:45- 12:45 | Presentation of paint reformulation technical guideline for lead paint elimination – Vojislavka Satric | عرض لدليل التخلص من الرصاص في الدهان بواسطة فوجكا | 12:45-11:45 |
| 12:45-13:30 | Q&A and next steps | اسئلة واجابات | 13:30-12:45 |
| 13:30-14:30 | Lunch | الغذاء | 14:30-13:30 |