

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

OUTCOMES

Lead Paint Asia Pacific Regional Workshop, Bangkok, Thailand 21-22 August 2019

Outcomes of Regional Group Discussions in CEE, Africa and LAC and AP



Opportunities

- Political will exists; some regions with high level political commitment
 - Desire to eliminate lead paint; momentum increasing across the regions and at industry level
 - 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
 - Good 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
 - Already existing good experiences and industries that have shifted
 - Opportunity for networking with other industry associations
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- Certification bodies/ standard institutions can be connected
 - Use the opportunity of the Ministerial Forum of Health and Environment – as a starting point for harmonizing legal framework in the region / standards
 - Council of Environmental Ministers and Council of Health Ministers – Arab countries

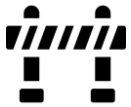
Outcomes of Regional Group Discussions in CEE, Africa, LAC, AP

Barriers/Obstacles

- In some countries need more collaboration between key ministries, industry, civil society and others
- Competing priorities; need to leverage resources
- Need information and baseline data to make the case for lead paint laws (amount produced, list of manufacturers)
- Need tools to determine and enforce lead paint limit, e.g. testing
- Issues related to implementation of lead paint law and disposal of existing lead paint stocks
- Communicate incentives for paint manufacturers to comply, e.g., health of workers, right thing to do

- Changes in political circumstances: new government
- Lack of information on the status of compliance with standards
- Resistance by certain paint industries to shift to lead free paints
- Require more data in terms of technology to shift
- Defining who will be the implementing Ministry
- Double standards by paint manufacturers
- Illegal trade of paint within neighboring countries
- Fear of disclosing data when it might cause social unrest
- Incentives? How to include them for effective implementation?

- Capacity building – SME and backyard enterprises
- Take back provision – not in the model law – extended producer responsibility



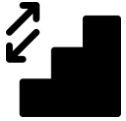
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Common Next Steps for countries

- Analyze existing country situation on lead paint: collect evidence, assessments, dialogues and stakeholders
- Involve key ministries and focal points where not yet involved
- Advocacy with decision makers at regional and national levels
- 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, including through amending existing regulations
- Submit country approach as soon as possible
leadpaintlaws@un.org (copy [desiree.narvaez @un.org](mailto:desiree.narvaez@un.org))
- Trigger national level consultative process
- Defining roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders
- **Completing the country approach document**

Outcomes of Regional Group Discussions in CEE, Africa, LAC and AP



Next Steps for Project Team:

- Circulate official workshop report
- Review and evaluate country approaches
- Follow-up with countries about their needs