



Promoting Regulatory Action by Governments to Phase out Lead in Paint

Regional Workshop for the Asia and the Pacific region

21 – 22 August 2019

Bangkok, Thailand

Workshop Report



I. Executive Summary

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).

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 objectives of the workshop 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 Asia and the Pacific Region.
- Identify next steps toward lead paint elimination in specific countries.

The objective of Session 1 was to understand why the elimination of lead paint is important and the need for effective laws to eliminate lead in paint and an overview of available advice through the SAICM Lead Paint Project.

The objective of Session 2: How to Eliminate Lead Paint – regulatory actions was to provide participants with an understanding of how to develop regulatory approaches for the elimination of lead paint. During the session, representatives from government, civil society, and industry presented information about the approaches they have had and/or are taking to eliminate lead paint in their respective countries.

The objective of Session 3: Successful element of a lead paint elimination strategy was to enable country participants to understand approaches to eliminating lead paint and identify next steps toward lead paint elimination in specific countries.

The participants were divided into the following three groups based on sub-region:

- Group 1: Bangladesh, Mongolia, Pakistan
- Group 2: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Viet Nam
- Group 3: Fiji, Jordan, Lebanon, Philippines

Each group included representatives from government, civil society, and industry, and one or more project advisors.

During the plenary discussion of the break-out groups' work, each group began by describing the steps that the countries have already taken toward the elimination of lead paint. This ranged from having a draft law that follows the Model Law and Guidance to Regulate Lead Paint to no steps had yet to be taken other than responding to UNEP and WHO's invitation to participate in the SAICM

Lead Paint Project. Some of the common steps countries have already taken toward the elimination of lead paint include:

- Already have technical standards or laws in place
- Completed lead paint market studies
- Formed technical committees
- Participated in the International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action (ILPPW)

Opportunities and barriers were noted, and some common next steps for countries were summarized. The project team will: circulate official workshop report (this document); review and evaluate country approaches; and follow-up with countries about their needs.

II. Introduction and objectives of the workshop

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 the World Health Organization (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 on lead paint from Project Advisors 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 Centres or NCPCs in targeted countries). Through the project, country governments will be able to access this expert technical and policy advice from Project Advisors to support awareness-raising, legal drafting and reformulation of paints to enable the elimination of lead paint in their countries.

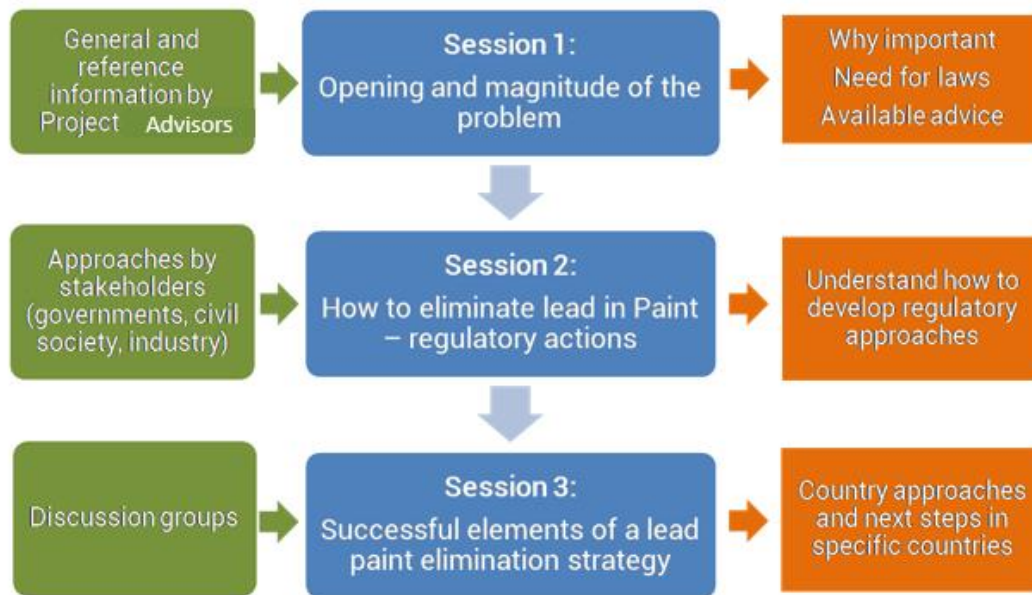
This regional workshop provided an overview of the Lead Paint Alliance recommended actions and available advice to support the establishment of lead paint laws in the Asia and the Pacific Region (please see **Annex 1** for the workshop agenda). The participants included about 31 representatives from Asia Pacific environment and health agencies, SAICM Lead Paint Project Advisors, and industry and civil society representatives (please see **Annex 2** for a participant list). Governments from 11 countries in the UN Asia, Pacific and West Asia regions were represented. Three other countries were represented by NGOs.

The **objectives** of the workshop 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 Asia and the Pacific Region.
- Identify next steps toward lead paint elimination in specific countries.

The workshop was structured in three **sessions**, with the following inputs and expected outcomes in each session:



III. Session 1: Opening of the Workshop and magnitude of the problem

The objective of Session 1 was to understand why the elimination of lead paint is important and the need for effective laws to eliminate lead in paint and an overview of available advice through the SAICM Lead Paint Project.

Ms. Kakuko Nagatani-Yoshida, UN Environment Asia and the Pacific Office Regional Coordinator on Chemicals, Waste and Air Quality, opened the meeting and greeted all the participants.

Ms. Dechen Tsering, Director of the UN Environment Asia and the Pacific Office then addressed the group and welcomed everyone. She highlighted that Asia and the Pacific are at a critical juncture with respect to addressing lead in paint. She discussed that with the UN Environment aiming to work towards a pollution free planet, this important work on lead in paint fits well in the program of work. She noted the accelerating implementation of the issue in the region and highlighted UN Environment's role in capacity building for the project, stating that a lot of work for this project is the sharing of best practices. All work will be country-driven and needs-based. She emphasized that partnership is key to mobilize action, and that there is a lot of interconnectedness between this work and other environmental and health issues.

Ms. Jacqueline Alvarez, Head of the Knowledge and Risk Unit of UN Environment Chemicals and Health Branch, also gave opening remarks, discussing how chemistry comes into play with lead, especially with paint, toys, and other areas. The problem with lead is the challenges it poses when children come into contact with it. She stated that there is no safe level of lead exposure, and that reducing lead in paint is a 'low hanging fruit' that presents a great opportunity for countries to act on. Ms. Alvarez pointed out that 72 countries currently have lead paint laws, however only 20% of countries in the Asia and the Pacific region have laws in place. Ms. Alvarez pointed out that lead in paint has been designated by SAICM as an emerging policy issue, and the SAICM Lead Paint Project aims at having 40 additional countries develop lead paint laws by the end of the project in 2021. The importance of government, industry and civil society working together on this issue was also brought up.

Ms. Joanna Tempowski, WHO Scientist, reaffirmed that there is no safe exposure level to lead. She pointed out that we have known for more than 100 years that lead in paint is toxic, especially in children, and that it has been a 'low hanging fruit' we have been ignoring for too long. Ms. Tempowski stated that she was happy to see many Ministry of Health representatives at the workshop because they play an important role in the process, especially in advocacy about why lead paint needs to be eliminated.

Following a self-introduction of participants, the objectives and structure of the workshop were presented by Ms. Jacqueline Alvarez.

Mr. Steve Wolfson, Senior Attorney in the Office of General Counsel of the US EPA then gave an overview of global efforts to eliminate lead paint. He stated that lead is poisonous and even low levels of exposure may cause lifelong health problems. He then introduced the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (Lead Paint Alliance), which was created to help countries establish lead paint laws with a goal that all countries establish laws. He detailed that the Alliance is focusing on laws because voluntary measures have not been effective enough. He then introduced a key tool in the effort, the Model Law and Guidance for Regulating Lead Paint (Model Law), developed by UN Environment in cooperation with Alliance partners and in response to request from governments who wanted specific legal text they could draw from in developing their own regulations. Mr.

Wolfson highlighted that one third of countries globally have some sort of lead paint laws, and there is growing momentum. He then discussed key steps country can take including: identifying stakeholders and ministries that need to be involved, convening a drafting committee, getting stakeholder input and then putting it into law.

Ms. Jacqueline Alvarez then gave a discussion on the scope of the SAICM GEF Project, mentioning that lead in paint is only one of several emerging policy issues under SAICM. She discussed that the benefits of lead paint laws include protecting human health and environment. She also highlighted some barriers including the limited technical capacities or resources in some countries to manufacture lead-safe paint, and an especial lack of capacity in developing countries to introduce and enforce lead limits. Ms. Alvarez pointed out that this workshop aims at activities happening at the national level with input from industry and civil society.

Ms. Joanna Tempowski then discussed the health, economic and environmental impacts of lead. She described how exposure to lead in paint can occur at different stages in its lifecycle. Lead is a multi-system toxicant but features of lead poisoning can often be non-specific. The Model Law recommendation of a 90 ppm lead limit in paint was based on technical feasibility rather than being a health-based limit, though manufacturers should aim to achieve as low a level as possible. Ms. Tempowski pointed out that the economic costs of lead exposure are high, while the economic benefits of actions to reduce exposure to lead are significant. Implementing lead paint laws saves having to pay future costs and avoids the future cost of hazard control for legacy paint. She concluded that the best solution is to ban lead paint now, so countries do not have to deal with the consequences later.

Mr. Jeiel Guarino, Global Lead Paint Elimination Campaigner with IPEN, discussed the role of IPEN, and gave a summary of lead paint testing in the Asia and the Pacific region. The studies tested solvent based brightly coloured paints, commonly used in homes, schools and playgrounds. The intention was not to test all paints, but rather focused on solvent-based paints, which are most likely to have high levels of lead, with samples being sent for testing to laboratories in the United States of America and Europe. Because of this study, there is now baseline data available for lead in paint for 58 countries. In the results of the test, most paints had very high levels of lead, sometimes above 100,000 ppm. It is not possible to get to 0 ppm, due to the presence of lead at background levels in the raw materials.

Ms. Hatijah Hashim, Research Officer, Consumers Association of Penang (CAP), then discussed what is happening with lead paint in Malaysia. CAP first tested lead in paint in 1992 and found that 12 paints in their study contained dangerously high concentration of lead (indicated as paints with above 10,000 ppm of lead). The study revealed that some companies have falsely advertised their paints as 'leadfree' or 'no added lead.' In November 2017, 17 members of the Malaysia Paint Manufacturer's Association agreed to eliminate lead in their paint products by 2020. Ms Hatijah Hashim also pointed out that there is a need for standards for other consumer products that can contain lead. She stated that there is a clear commitment from the industry side in Malaysia to move towards paint with no added lead.

Ms. Siddika Sultana, Environment and Social Development Organization (ESDO) then discussed the situation in Bangladesh. In 2008, they started campaigning on lead paint. In 2010, they conducted a market survey of lead paint, testing 29 paint samples in Bangladesh. The highest concentration of lead in paint found was 14,200 ppm, and the lowest was 4 ppm. Since then, they have conducted 3 more studies. The original study showed that 77% of the paints tested contained lead above 90 ppm and 34% had dangerously high levels. A major ongoing focus of ESDO is that lead paint is still being

sold and used in Bangladesh. A positive point raised was that multinational corporations are tending to eliminate lead in paint, which may influence SMEs. However, it was raised that because of lead paint laws, illegal trafficking is likely to occur. Mr. Jeiel Guarino concluded the session, stating that more testing is needed to ascertain whether claims by government and industry are correct.

Mr. Steve Wolfson then gave an overview of lead paint laws in the Asia-Pacific and West Asia regions. He listed the following countries in the region that have some sort of lead paint law in place today: Australia, China, India, Iraq, Jordan, Oman, Nepal, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and noted that several countries in the region are converging on the global best practice of establishing a 90 ppm limit on total lead content in paint.

Ms. Amanda Rawls, Director of the Africa Division of ABA ROLI, then gave a detailed overview of the Model Law. She began her discussion by stating that laws exist to shift incentives and create a reason for behaviour change. She indicated that it is important to understand why lead was used in paint in the first place and that there are available and affordable alternatives to lead additives in paint. She stated that there is a need to shift incentives towards using these alternatives. A concentration of zero lead is not possible because of naturally occurring contaminants. She stated that we need incentives for paint manufacturers, ingredient manufacturers, paint importers and laboratories. She then elaborated that law is good for industry because it creates a fair competitive market and reduces barriers to trade. The Model Law was created because governments requested specific guidance for developing laws to phase out lead paint. It was developed by UNEP in collaboration with USEPA and WHO and went through a public review process, including industry and civil society. It is meant to serve as a straightforward template and to provide a menu of options for adoption to meet national regulatory frameworks and situations.

Ms. Amanda Rawls explained that lead paint laws can take many different forms such as a completely new law or new regulation within an existing law or perhaps a mandatory technical standard under an existing legal framework. The key principles embodied in the Model Law are: prevention, industry pays for testing, compliance responsibility throughout value chain, and a low maximum lead limit. The Model Law also included a declaration of conformity provision, which is an important tool for paint manufacturers and importers to certify that paint meets the standard. Effective dates need to be set, so that there is a period of time for manufacturers to adjust to the limit and for others in the value chain to deal with paint that doesn't comply with the law.

Some of the Issues raised during Questions & Answers in Session 1 were the following:

- The overview of lead paint laws should have included a segment on addressing lead paint legacy issues [IPEN] [Note: The Model Law does not include legacy paint because this issue requires an entirely different approach.]
- Concern for the ability of medical professionals to diagnose lead poisoning, indicating area may be lagging [LHAP] [Note: WHO is developing guidelines on the diagnosis and management of lead exposure]
- Why the specific 90 ppm goal for lead laws [SDPI] [Note: 90 ppm is the lowest and most protective regulatory limit that has been set for lead in paints and that is technically feasible for manufacturers to achieve.]
- A study on microplastic in fish in Indonesia had the interesting result that one site tested found chips of lead and paint inside the fish guts and liver, which is a new result unseen before, and now it may be important to be aware of this [BALIFOKUS]
- Some water-based paints have been found to contain lead [IPEN]

- How imported paint is treated in the Model Law compared to paint produced locally, and what is the cost of lead alternatives [LHAP]
- At what level enforcement should happen and what will be the impact of lead paint Law on suppliers and consumers [BALIFOKUS]
- Role of countries in the SAICM GEF Project and financial/technical support available [VIET NAM]
- Questions about the role of LPA partners in the phasing out lead in paint [ESDO]

IV. Session 2: How to Eliminate Lead Paint - regulatory actions

The objective of Session 2: How to Eliminate Lead Paint – Regulatory Actions was to provide participants with an understanding of how to develop regulatory approaches for the elimination of lead paint. During the session, representatives from government, civil society, and industry presented information about the approaches they have had and/or are taking to eliminate lead paint in their respective countries.

Three speakers discussed approaches to regulating lead paint in Asia and the Pacific.

Mr. Manny Calonzo, Advisor, IPEN Global lead Paint Elimination Campaign, discussed a case study on lead paint regulations in the Philippines. Factors that led to the Philippines acting on lead paint legislation included: health and safety concerns for children, public dissemination of data, adopting lead paint as an emerging issue and volunteer action by top paint industry members eliminating lead. The Philippines had a 3- or 6-year phase out for paint manufacturers depending on the type of paint. By 2020, there should be no lead in paint in the Philippines. Currently, there are public health warnings against products containing elevated levels of lead. Mr. Manny Calonzo stated that it is important to ensure regulation is adhered to and effectively enforced and reiterated that no level of lead exposure is considered safe.

Ms. Sabrin Qatamish, Chemical Engineer, Jordan Ministry of Health, described the regulatory situation for lead paint in Jordan. She stated that construction is largest sector in Jordan using paint. The Ministry of Health and the Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization both play a part in regulating lead paint. Under the Public Health Law, the Ministry of Health has issued a number of decrees, the most recent of which (2018) reduced the permissible lead content of paint from 600 ppm to 90 ppm. Another decree has extended the permission to use lead chromate in industrial and car paints, and paint for road marking to 2022. Penalties are in place for companies that fail to observe the decree. Although the Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization has not yet adopted a revised lead paint standard of 90 ppm, Ms Qatamish emphasized that the decree is already in force.

Mr. Masud Shameem, Director of Bangladesh's Ministry of Environment, described the situation concerning lead paint in Bangladesh. There are 42 paint companies in Bangladesh. The driving factors towards the desire to eliminate lead in paint in Bangladesh was the awareness of the negative effects of lead. The Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution adopted a mandatory standard in July 2018 that went into force in July 2019, limited the lead content of enamel and emulsion paints and distemper to 90 ppm. Good cooperation between the government, NGOs and industry was a contributing factor for success

Ms. Joanna Tempowski then discussed national communication activities to promote lead paint laws. She stated that it is important to be aware of the purpose of the communication which is to support and promote lead paint laws. She said there are four main questions to ask, including who to communicate to, who should do it, which technologies to use and which partners to involve. Communication should have a story that engages with the audience. She also stated the importance of preparing for counter arguments. International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week will be October 20-26, 2019 and is a great opportunity to launch communication activities.

Three presenters then talked about the role of civil society, with the first being Ms. Lia Esquillo, IPEN Regional Coordinator for Southeast and East Asia, describing the role of IPEN and its participating organizations. She discussed the effort to target change in consumer behaviour to demand lead safe paints. From this, consumers demand better alternatives and better regulations, which changes the industry. The market will provide what the market demands. She discussed as well how working with industry helps with enforcement.

Mr. Ziyad Alawneh, Manager of Land and Human to Advocate Progress (LHAP) discussed the situation in Jordan. He stated that he started working on the issue of lead paint in 2012, at which time Jordan had no legislation to govern lead in paint. His organization has used awareness raising of lead paint to work towards developing national legislation on lead in paint, and he hopes for there to be a unified group in Jordan that manages lead in paint sometime after this meeting. Mr. Ziyad Alawneh's presentation affirmed the importance of civil society in the fight against lead in paint.

Ms. Thuy Nguyen Kim, Executive Director of the Research Centre for Gender, Family, Environment and Development in Viet Nam, then discussed the activities of her organization on lead in paint. She talked about how her organization had a social science focus on gender, family and the environment in development issues, and chose to take on lead in paint as an issue among their organization. In 2016, they conducted a study of lead in solvent based paints for home use in Viet Nam. In 2017, they held a national workshop towards the elimination of lead paint in Viet Nam. Then in 2018, they focused on raising awareness of the issue for leaders and teachers in schools in the Hai Hau district. Finally, in 2019, they did another study and focused on raising awareness, with the study focusing on understand the existence of lead in children's blood and lead in paint used in a kindergarten.

The following three speakers then spoke about alternatives to lead paint, specifically approaches suitable for SMEs.

Mr. Jeiel Guarino started off by discussing the ingredients in paint, such as solvents, pigments and fillers. He stated that if lead is used in pigments, the paint will then have a concentration of around 250,000 ppm lead. He discussed the reasons why lead is used in paint and mentioned that lead can also be unintentionally added through contaminated raw materials in paint. In 2012, an SME outreach strategy began, with the aim to build awareness around the hazards of lead paint and understand the process manufacturers go through. They found key allies in the early part of the campaign and received information from paint manufacturers that could be shared. Obstacles raised from paint manufacturers included access and cost to alternatives to lead, but Mr. Jeiel Guarino shared that the cost of replacing lead additives in paint is not always high, with there often being the ability to do a 1 to 1 substitution, depending on the lead-based ingredient being substituted. In terms of ingredients containing lead, the driers in paint are the cheapest to replace and the pigments are more expensive. Most manufacturers manage without increasing the retail price of their products; however, this is more difficult for SMEs due to research and development costs.

Ms. Yuyun Ismawati, representing BaliFokus/Nexus 3 Foundation, then discussed Indonesia's experience in reaching out to the paint industry. They did a 2013 study, with samples for 11 countries, including Indonesia. The tested paints had an average content of 14,000 ppm, with 82% of the samples having higher than a 90 ppm concentration. In a 2015 study, 78 paint samples were tested, and it was found that for orange coloured paints, 100% of the samples had levels above 90 ppm. White, yellow, orange and green paints tend to have the highest lead concentration, likely due to relying on the lead more to produce bright colours.

Ms. Gretchen Fontejon, Sustainability Leader with Pacific Paint (Boysen) Philippines, Inc., then discussed her company's lead paint elimination experience. She started out by giving the context that her company is the leading architectural paint manufacturer in Philippines and received the sustainable company of the year award in 2018. Her company realized one day that using lead in their paint brands was inconsistent with their values and decided to do a voluntary phase out of lead in paint products. The most challenging for them was phasing out yellow and orange pigments. Their company also worked with the paint can manufacturers to comply with requirements to ensure lead-free packaging.

The following two speakers then discussed collaboration and cooperation with industry, giving case study examples.

Ms. PN Julina West, Advisor with the Malaysian Paint Manufacturers' Association (MPMA), gave a report on MPMA's lead-free initiatives. She discussed how there was a goal to move the industry in Malaysia towards eliminating lead from paint by 2020. In November 2017, they organized a Green Forum on the topic, and in the same year many companies in Malaysia pledged to remove lead from their paints. Ms. PN Julina West discussed the challenges, such as that for certain uses lead has advantages over non-lead alternatives and changing ingredients can affect the cost of products. She concluded that the industry is very competitive and is not keen to change without regulations in place, so working towards national regulations is likely to be the most effective.

Ms. Gretchen Fontejon then gave a presentation on paint industry collaboration in the Philippines. She highlighted that phasing out of lead in paint had to be done as an industry in order to keep a fair playing field. Getting all stakeholders to view lead paint elimination as a common goal is key. Companies that do not make the switch are penalized with lower sales. The easiest thing to change is the driers in paint as they can be replaced 1 to 1 by organic materials. She also pointed out that it is very helpful to have advocates in the paint industry. A benefit of going lead free is that it helps strengthen consumer trust. Another benefit is that local SMEs may see going lead free to be elevated to world class stature because multinationals are doing this and setting the example. Ms. Gretchen Fontejon concluded that the role of civil society is very important in raising concerns and awareness about the hazards of lead in paint.

Mr. Steve Wolfson then talked about the steps to develop lead paint laws. He stated that it is important to make the transition from talking about the problem to what the next steps may be. He then shared that the most effective way to prevent new lead exposure from paint is to establish binding lead paint laws. The suggested steps to develop lead paint laws include stakeholder engagement which can elicit new information and gain support for a lead paint law, development of lead paint law, awareness raising and setting timelines.

Ms. Jacqueline Alvarez then discussed advice available from Project Advisors and the resources available for advice throughout the process. She discussed the provided country approach document, which should include general information about the country and the country's policy

framework. She went on to offer the resources available for countries looking to implement lead paint laws.

Some of the Issues raised during Questions & Answers in Session 2 were the following:

- How and who does the testing of paint samples [USEPA]
- Procedures for monitoring and evaluation [BANGLADESH]
- Procedures for compliance and enforcement (self-monitoring report) [MALAYSIA]
- Legacy paint issues [IPEN]
- The unique role that NGOs play in generating new data [IPEN]
- Can the industry representatives share information about how to reformulate paint using non-lead ingredients such as Zirconium and Strontium [VIET NAM] [Note: paint formulations are confidential, however, guidance on reformulation for SMEs is being developed in component 1.1 of this GEF project. Also IPEN has guidance on replacing lead pigments and driers]
- Disposal of old products containing lead should be dealt with as hazardous waste [MONGOLIA]
- Governments should signal their support for voluntary initiatives to help them roll out legislation later [UNEP]
- Whether lead in paint is a health or environmental issue primarily, and therefore which ministry should take the lead [PAKISTAN]
- Implementing legislation with upcoming elections, still opportunity for awareness raising [MONGOLIA]
- Importance of third-party independent laboratory in the Model Law [ABA ROLI]
- Challenge of getting small companies, especially those that operate informally to change their formulations [BALIFOKUS]
- Need for data on lead exposure through studies on blood lead levels and population surveys [MALAYSIA]
- Useful to have an example of a declaration of conformity in the Model Law [BOYSEN PAINTS] [Note: all the necessary language is provided in the Model Law, but consideration could be given to developing a template]

V. Session 3: Successful elements of a lead paint elimination strategy

The objective of Session 3: Successful element of a lead paint elimination strategy was to enable country participants to understand approaches to eliminating lead paint and identify next steps toward lead paint elimination in specific countries by discussing the following questions:

1. What steps have already been taken toward the elimination of lead paint through the development of lead paint laws in your country or subregion?
2. 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?
3. What next steps toward the development of lead pain laws do you think your country or sub-region needs to take?

The participants were divided into the following three groups based on sub-region:

- Group 1: Bangladesh, Mongolia, Pakistan
- Group 2: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Viet Nam
- Group 3: Fiji, Jordan, Lebanon, Philippines

Each group included representatives from government, civil society, and industry, as well as project advisors to provide technical input or answer questions as needed.

VI. Group discussion

Each of the three groups began with each country sharing the steps they have already taken toward the elimination of lead paint, which ranged from having a draft law that follows the Model Law and Guidance to Regulate Lead Paint to no steps had yet to be taken other than responding to UNEP and WHO's invitation to participate in the SAICM Lead Paint Project. Some of the common steps countries have already taken toward the elimination of lead paint include:

- Already have technical standards or laws in place
- Completed lead paint analysis
- Formed technical committees
- Participate in ILPPW

The government, civil society, and industry representatives each then shared and discussed as a group what they saw as both the opportunities and/or barriers in their country for them to be able to move forward with establishing lead paint laws. They then discussed perceived next steps to be taken in their respective country and in some cases by their specific sector and discussed next steps at sub-regional level.

VII. Outcomes and conclusion

Following the discussion group presentation, Steve Wolfson (USEPA) and Jacqueline Alvarez (UNEP) presented the **key general outcomes** of the workshop:

- Agreement on importance of lead paint elimination
- Provided 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
- Agreement on key actions to eliminate lead paint
 - Obtain support for laws/standards from key stakeholders in government, industry, NGOs
 - Draft laws: recommended limit of 90 ppm total lead

The following **opportunities** were noted:

- 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 technical and legal advice through the GEF project; alternatives to lead additives; reformulation guidance
- Already existing good experiences and industries that have shifted
- Opportunity for networking with other industry associations
- 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

At the same time, some **barriers** were pointed out:

- 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 disposition of existing lead paint stocks, including options for environmentally sound disposal
- 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 companies in 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 neighbouring countries
- Fear of disclosing data when it might cause social unrest
- Incentives? How to include them for effective implementation?
- Identifying solutions – SME and backyard enterprises
- Need for assistance to develop take back provision – guidance in addition to the model law – extended producer responsibility

Finally, some **common next steps for countries** were summarized:

- 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)
- Trigger national level consultative process
- Defining roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders
- Completing the country approach document

The project team will:

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

VIII. Closure

The workshop was closed on Thursday, 22 August at 17:00h, with interventions from Ms. Jacqueline Alvarez, UNEP, Ms. Joanna Tempowski, WHO, and Ms. Kakuko Nagatani- Yoshida, UNEP, stating their thanks for everyone's presence, inputs and commitments to the cause. Each participant was asked to say one word to sum up the workshop, and common themes coming out of this activity included: forward looking, engaging, cooperative, fruitful, informative, and useful for future direction. The session ended with an encouragement for countries to move forward on action towards elimination of lead paint, with the support of all project partners.

Annex 1: Workshop 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 GEF Project Lead Paint component

Activity	Time	Responsible	Logistics/Documents
Registration	8:00	UNEP Regional Office	Name tags/ ID
Opening	9:00	Welcoming remarks: Dechen Tsering – UNEP ROAP; Jacqueline Alvarez – UNEP CHB; Joanna Tempowski - WHO HQ	
Group photo	9:30	All participants	
Self-Introduction	9:40	Country representatives, private sector, NGOs, Project Advisors	
Workshop Objectives and overview	10:00	Jacqueline Alvarez – UNEP CHB	2018 Update on Global Status of Legal Limits on Lead Paint; Country approach
Overview of Global Efforts to Eliminate Lead Paint		Steve Wolfson – USEPA, Chair of Lead Paint Alliance (LPA)	
The SAICM GEF Project Lead Paint component		Jacqueline Alvarez – UNEP CHB	
Questions and Answers		All	
<i>Coffee Break</i>	10:30		
Health, economic and environmental impacts of lead	10:50	Joanna Tempowski, WHO HQ	WHO and UNEP publications; Summary from Toolkit modules
Summary of lead paint testing in the region	11:15	1) Jeiel Guarino – IPEN 2) Hatijah Hashim – Consumers Association of Penang, Malaysia; 3) Siddika Sultana – Environment and Social Development Organization (ESDO), Bangladesh	IPEN Lead Paint Studies
Questions and Answers		All	
<i>Lunch</i>	12:00		
Need for Effective Laws: Overview of Lead Paint Laws in the Asia-Pacific and West Asia regions	13:00	Steve Wolfson – US EPA	Model Law in English and Arabic
Model Law and Guidance to Regulate Lead Paint		Amanda Rawls – ABA ROLI	

Activity	Time	Responsible	Logistics/Documents
Questions and Answers		All	

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 Asia and the Pacific	14:00	1) Manny Calonzo, IPEN and Gretchen Fontejon, Boysen Paints, Philippines; 2) Sabrin Qatamish, Jordan; 3) Masud Shameem, Bangladesh	Country presentations based on country approaches
Questions and Answers		All	
<i>Coffee Break</i>	15:00		
National communication activities to promote lead paint laws	15:20	Joanna Tempowski, WHO HQ	Communication materials: WHO/ILPPW, IPEN materials, Resource Package
Role of civil society		1) Lia Esquillo, IPEN; 2) Thuy Nguyen Kim, CGFED; 3) Ziyad Alawneh, LHAP 4) Imran Khalid, SDPI	
Questions and Answers		All	
Recap of day 1	16:45	WHO	

DAY 2:

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

Activity	Time	Responsible	Documents
Overview of day 2	9:00	Kakuko Nagatani-Yoshida, UNEP ROAP	
Alternatives to lead paint: Approaches for SMEs	9:10	1) Jeiel Guarino, IPEN; 2) Yuyun Ismawati, BaliFokus/Nexus3 Foundation; 3) Gretchen Fontejon, Boysen Paint	Toolkit for Establishing Laws
Questions and answers		All	

Activity	Time	Responsible	Documents
Collaboration and cooperation with industry: case studies	10:00	1) PN Julina West - Malaysia Paint Industry; 2) Gretchen Fontejon, Boysen Paint - Philippines Paint Industry	
Questions and Answers		All	
<i>Coffee Break</i>	10:45		
Pulling it all together: Steps to Develop Lead Paint Laws;	11:00	Steve Wolfson - USEPA	Country approach; discussion questions; Next Steps Template
Advice available and mechanisms for the provision of advice		Jacqueline Alvarez – UNEP CHB	
Questions and Answers		All	
<i>Lunch</i>	12:00		

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, factsheet, Next Steps Template and discussion questions	13:00	Elena Jordan - WHO HQ	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
<i>Coffee Break</i>	15:00		
Discussion group presentations of Next Steps	15:20	Countries group facilitators; rapporteurs	Next Steps Template; discussion questions
Questions and Answers		All	
Summary of key outcomes and next steps for follow up to workshop	16:20	Jacqueline Alvarez – UNEP Steve Wolfson – USEPA	Remind how countries can access advice; Summary of key outcomes and next steps from the meeting
Completion of evaluation forms	16:40	All participants	
Closing	16:45	Jacqueline Alvarez – UNEP CHB	

Annex 2 Photos

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