

Global Alliance to
Eliminate Lead Paint



Promoting Regulatory Action by Governments to Phase out Lead in Paint

Regional Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean region

12-13 June 2019
Panama City, Panama

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 Latin America and the Caribbean 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 both sub-region and language:

- Group 1: El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama (Mesoamerica)
- Group 2: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru (South America)
- Group 3: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Suriname (Caribbean)

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
- Participate in 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; 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 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.

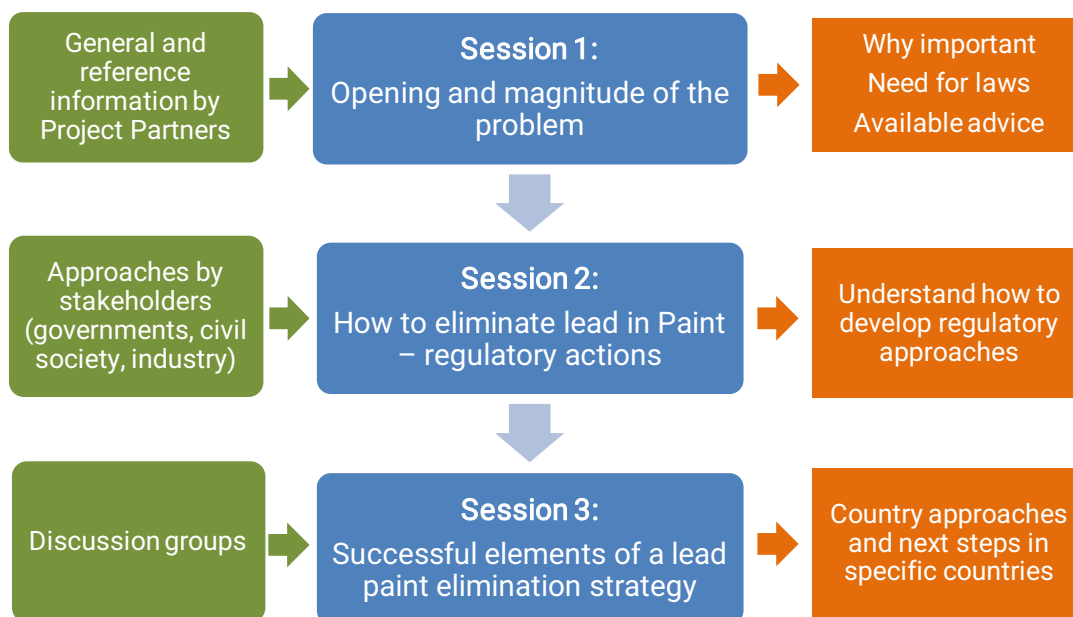
This regional workshop provided an overview of the Lead Paint Alliance recommended actions and available advice to support the establishment of lead paint laws in the Latin America and the Caribbean region (please see **Annex 1** for the workshop agenda). The participants included about 50 representatives from Latin American and Caribbean environment and health agencies, SAICM Lead Paint Project Executing Partners, and industry and civil society representatives (please see **Annex 2** for a participant list). A total of 17 countries were represented from different subregions, including Mesoamerica, Caribbean and South America.

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 Latin America and the Caribbean 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. Andrea Brusco, UN Environment Regional Coordinator for Environmental Governance, opened the meeting, welcoming and thanking all in attendance for participating in the workshop. She outlined the importance of addressing the issue of lead paint and the health and economic impacts of lead exposure. She emphasized the right of citizens to live in a healthy environment, and the need to consider the precautionary approach when addressing chemicals risks. She recalled international and regional agreements calling for action on lead paint (e.g. United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), LAC Forum of Ministers), and the opportunity of this project to support countries to that end.

Ms. Ana Boischio, Regional Advisory in Chemical Safety, Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), participated in the remarks with comments regarding the relevance of the project

with multiple sectors participation, including health sector representatives, under the Global Alliance for lead in paint elimination. She also mentioned several different stakeholders, and the fact that in Panama, different from most countries, chemicals activities are led by the health sector.

Ms. Itza Barahona de Mosca, General Director of Public Health, Ministry of Health, welcomed all participants on behalf of the Government of Panama, highlighting the need to protect human health from risk posed by lead, and the willingness of Panama to contribute to this agenda at national and regional level.

Following a self-introduction of participants, the objectives and structure of the workshop were presented by Mr. Jordi Pon, UN Environment Regional Coordinator on Chemicals and Waste.

Ms Walker Smith, Director of the US EPA Office of Global Affairs and Policy, provided an overview of the global efforts to eliminate lead paint. She introduced the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (Lead Paint Alliance) and its goal to establish lead paint laws in every country, as well as some of the key tools such as the Model Law. She mentioned that there is a growing momentum at global and regional level to address this issue and encouraged all countries and stakeholders to work together to achieve this goal.

Then, Ms. Desiree Narvaez, UN Environment Chemicals and Health Branch and global coordinator of the lead paint project component, delivered an on-line presentation on the scope of the GEF SAICM project, informing that the aim of this component is that 40 countries develop and implement laws to restrict the use of lead in paint. She also described the activities, role of the project advisors and potential support to countries.

Ms. Joanna Tempowski, Scientist, WHO, provided an overview of the health, economic and environmental impacts of lead. She described the severe and wide-ranging health impacts of lead and explained that there is no known safe level of exposure to lead. Children are specially vulnerable, as well as pregnant women. Long-term effects are responsible for about 1.06 million deaths, while economic costs of lead exposure due to reduced Intelligence Quotient (IQ) have been estimated around 1.2% of global GDP. Lead is also a persistent hazard, as it remains in the environment, in the home and in the human body. She emphasized that prevention, through banning lead paint, is the better and most cost-effective approach.

Ms. Sofia Chavez, Executive Director of Casa Cem, a Mexican NGO member of IPEN, provided a brief overview of IPEN paint studies. She explained the importance of paint studies and data about levels of lead in paint to make the case for taking action and also showcased IPEN's role in promoting broader awareness through a range of outreach and communication activities. Ms. Chavez presented available lead paint data globally and in the Latin American region conducted over the last 10 years, which shows that paint with high lead levels is available in most countries studied, including levels exceeding hundreds of thousands of parts per million lead. Ms. Chavez also provided detailed information on the latest study conducted in Mexico (2018), where 45% of the sampled paints were above 90 ppm of lead content. In general, levels were lower than those determined in the former 2009 report, but some inconsistencies in labelling were also identified.

Ms. Sherika Whitelocke-Ballingsingh, from the Caribbean Poison Information Network (CARPIN), member of IPEN, presented the lead paint study conducted in 2018 in Jamaica, the

first one in the Caribbean. Most of the paints determined were below 90 ppm, excepting an industrial yellow-paint, which had 150,000 ppm of lead content. She emphasized the need to have a law to ban all lead in paint, through a multi-stakeholder process, which will prevent the use of domestic and imported lead paints.

Ms. Shayna Sellars, US EPA Environmental Protection Specialist, provided an overview of lead paint laws in Latin America and the Caribbean. She highlighted the staggering economic costs of childhood lead exposure, which have been estimated in 142 billion USD in the LAC region, accounting for 1-5% of countries' GDP. Similarly, to the global average, about 30% of countries in the region have lead paint laws, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Trinidad & Tobago and Uruguay. Paraguay and Ecuador have technical standards (which are not legally binding). She informed that some of these countries are in the process of revising their existing laws (to reduce from 600 to 90 ppm), and others are working on non-legally binding technical standards, like Colombia. Ms. Sellars also noted that a range of supporting activities have been going on in the region, involving governments, industry and NGOs.

Mr. Jay Monteverde, Director, ABA-ROLI Global Environmental Programming, presented the Lead Paint Model Law and Guidance, developed by the partners to the Lead Paint Alliance, UN Environment, and WHO. In presenting the model law, Mr. Monteverde touched briefly on the case for mandatory legal limits on lead paint, including the related incentives for change and long-term benefits for industry, such as fair competitive markets and reduced trade barriers.

Following that, Mr. Monteverde explained in detail the key principles and components of the lead paint model law, which is available in all UN languages. The key provisions of the model law include: legal limit on lead content, effective dates, mechanisms to promote compliance and enforcement, and consequences for non-compliance. He clarified that the recommended maximum limit of 90ppm total lead is the lowest level that is technically feasible for manufacturers to achieve for all types of paint. He clarified that the Model Law can be adapted to specific national circumstances, and also described the legal support to countries provided by ABA ROLI.

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

- Relevance of considering regional approaches and standards, to harmonize legislations and overcome trade barriers, e.g. in Central America (SICA) or Andean Community (CAN) [Peru, El Salvador]
- It would be important to further analyze the market flows of lead paint and the relation with countries with mandatory regulations [TOXISPHERA]
- Need to consider specific national circumstances [Ecuador] and elaborate on the definition of paint, e.g. in Mexico it is important to consider the use of lead in artisanal pottery glazes [CASA CEM] or artisanal constructions – adobe [Peru]
- A Caribbean-wide lead paint study was recommended [CARPIN]
- The disposal of lead paint as a waste can be a challenge to some countries [Panama]

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.

The governments of Brazil, Jamaica and Peru presented the approaches their countries have taken to regulate lead in paint, which included discussions of their perceived next steps. Ms. Natiela Oliveira representing of the Ministry of Health presented on Brazil's recent efforts to modify their existing law, which prohibits paint with lead content greater than 600 ppm and includes exceptions for use in industry and agriculture equipment, traffic paint and other industrial applications. Brazil has drafted a new law, using the Model Law and Guidance to Regulate Lead Paint, that prohibits paint with lead content greater than 90 ppm, includes a phase-out period, covers all types of paint, has defined procedures and identifies the competent authority for enforcement. Ms. Oliveira also briefly discussed the Ministry of the Environment still needs to send the proposed law to Brazil's Civil House.

Ms. Joanne Felix representing the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, Jamaica, presented on the factors that have stimulated Jamaica to take action on lead paint, including the UNEA 3 Resolution on Lead Paint. Ms. Felix also shared work Jamaica has done to date to start the process of drafting a lead paint law, which includes forming an interagency workgroup, completing its own lead paint testing and analyzing where a lead standard could be instituted. Ms. Felix concluded her presentation by sharing factors that have contributed to Jamaica's success in being able to move forward and emphasized that despite finding very low levels of lead in paint (almost all below 90 ppm) that it was still important to move forward in regulating lead paint.

Mr. Elmer Quichiz Romero representing the Ministry of Health, Peru, presented on Peru's past and current efforts to eliminate lead paint. Peru has a law regulating lead in paint for children's toys and school articles, however countries that have only put in place legally binding controls on lead coatings used on children's toys are not counted by the Lead Paint Alliance as having a lead paint law. Mr. Quichiz also shared other factors that have stimulated Peru to take action on eliminating lead paint, advances that have been made by the paint sector Small and Medium Enterprises, and their past efforts to regulate the use of lead paint in child-occupied facilities. Mr. Quichiz ended his presentation with a discussion of Peru's recent progress to work towards drafting a lead paint law, including the establishment of the Lead-Free Paint Technical Committee.

Ms. Ana Boischio provided information on national communication activities that can be implemented to promote lead paint laws, which included how to plan a campaign, the type of information to share, an overview of International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPW), campaign materials, and example of ILPPW activities and how to register your activity with WHO. Ms. Boischio then discussed the different types of support they are offering as part of the project which includes, support for Ministries of Health, development of customized advocacy materials and comments on a country's draft law.

Two civil society representatives, Ms. Laura Emilce Flores Rodriguez of Altervida and Ms. Zuleica Nycz of Toxisphera both discussed the role of civil society in managing lead paint in both Paraguay and Brazil, respectively. Both Ms. Flores and Ms. Nycz discussed their involvement in leading paint test studies in their countries and their organization's other outreach activities,

including their participation in ILPPW. Ms. Flores and Ms. Nycz ended with a discussion on what they see as the challenges being faced in their respective countries to eliminate lead paint.

The approaches to implement alternatives to lead paint in Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) were introduced by Mr. Placido Silva (COLNODO, Colombia) and Marcos Alegre (Grupo Gea, NCPC, Peru). Mr Silva provided an overview of the paint market in Colombia, which is notably dominated by a few companies, as well as the results of test studies, indicating that 74% of sampled paints were above 90ppm. He pointed out that the final cost to replace lead paint is not necessarily higher, but the reformulation process requires a case by case approach. Mr Alegre further elaborated on the challenges and opportunities to SME, including on-going cooperation initiatives on green chemistry.

Dr. Mónica Alcalá-Saavedra (ANAFAPYT) elaborated on the collaboration and cooperation with industry, with a focus in the case of Mexico, where the industry association has been working together with the competent authorities to develop a new regulatory framework, that would lower the lead paint limit to 90ppm, in addition to extending current ban on use of lead compounds to road marking paint. She also informed how different paint industry associations in the region are collaborating in coordination with IPPIC. Finally, she highlighted the importance of increased collaboration and communication between industry, society and competent authorities.

Ms. Walker Smith and Mr. Jordi Pon closed out Session 2 first by highlighting the need for paint laws and a discussion on the suggested steps to develop lead paint laws:

- Stakeholder engagement to gain support for a lead paint law
- Development of lead paint law
- Awareness raising to promote development of a lead paint law
- Timelines

Emphasizing there is no one right way to identify steps and activities for eliminating lead paint (for more detailed information on the suggested steps see SAICM Lead Paint Project Fact Sheet: Elimination of Lead Paint through Establishing Lead Paint Laws: What Governments Can Do). Mr. Jordi Pon also discussed the type of support being offered by the Project Advisors to aid countries in eliminating lead paint, as well as how a country should submit a request for assistance. Following receipt of requests UNEP Project Advisors will then follow-up with individual countries.

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 both sub-region and language:

- Group 1: El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama (Mesoamerica)
- Group 2: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru (South America)
- Group 3: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Suriname (Caribbean)

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. Discussion groups

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 having yet been 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 surveys
- 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 in order 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 countries and in some cases by their specific sector and also discussed next steps at sub-regional level.

VII. Outcomes and conclusions

Following the discussion group presentations, Jordi Pon (UN Environment) and Ana Boischio (PAHO/WHO), 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:

- Desire to eliminate lead paint; there is a momentum increasing across the region
- High level commitments exist (e.g. UNEA, WHO Chemicals roadmap¹; LAC Forum of Ministers of Environment)
- Possibility to address the issue at regional and sub-regional level (e.g. Central America – SICA; Andean Community – CAN; Caribbean - CARICOM).
- Some existing lead paint data in LAC countries
- In some countries there are existing laws or laws under development where lead paint can be added
- Multi-sectoral and interagency collaboration at country level; existing commissions/working groups
- Support of industry and NGOs in many countries
- Availability of project partner advice and convening power; alternatives to lead additives; reformulation guidelines

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

- In some countries more collaboration is needed between key ministries, industry, civil society and others
- Competing priorities
- Lack of capacity
- Lack of continuity of institutional programmes and officers
- Limited awareness at different levels
- Informal / micro-manufacturing paint industry
- Information and data to make the case for lead paint laws is needed
- Need of tools to determine and enforce lead paint limit, e.g. lack of resources for testing
- Issues related to implementation of lead paint law, e.g., existing lead paint stocks

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

- Analyze existing country situation on lead paint (may include paint testing)
- Involve key ministries and focal points where not yet involved
- Advocacy with decision-makers national and regional level
- Raise public awareness on need for lead paint laws, including regional strategies
- Work with active NGOs and industry champions to support effort
- Stakeholder consultations on lead paint
- Help paint manufacturers identify alternatives to lead additives
- Explore regional approaches where appropriate
- Draft and adopt lead paint laws, including through amending existing regulations
- Submit country approach as soon as possible to:
leadpaintlaws@un.org (copy jordi.pon@un.org and boischioa@paho.org)

The project team will:

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

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

VIII. Closure

The workshop was closed on Thursday 13th at 18:00h, with interventions from Ms Walker Smith, US EPA, Ms. Joanna Tempowski, WHO, and Mr. Leo Heileman, Regional Director and Representative, UN Environment, with acknowledging messages on the fruitful and proactive discussions held throughout the sessions, and encouraging 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 Lead Paint Project

Activity	Time	Responsible	Logistics/Documents
Registration	8:00	UN Environment Regional Office	Name tags/ ID
Welcoming Remarks	9:00	Government of Panama UN Environment WHO/PAHO representatives –Alfaro Gerardo, Ana Boischio	
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	UN Environment – Jordi Pon US EPA (Chair of LPA) – Walker Smith UNEP – Desiree Narvaez (via skype)	2018 Update on Global Status of Legal Limits on Lead Paint; Country approach
Questions and Answers	10:30	Co-facilitators	
<i>Coffee Break</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	11:30	Sofía Chavez Casa Cem, Mexico Sherika Whitelocke-Ballingsingh, CARPIN, Jamaica	IPEN Lead Paint Studies
Need for Effective Laws: Overview of Lead Paint Laws in Latin America and the Caribbean	12:00	US EPA – Shayna Sellars	Model Law in English, Spanish, French

Activity	Time	Responsible	Logistics/Documents
Model Law and Guidance to Regulate Lead Paint		ABA ROLI – Jay Monteverde	
Questions and Answers	13:00	Co-facilitators	
<i>Lunch</i>	13:30		

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 Latin America and the Caribbean	14:30	Individual Countries (Brazil, Jamaica, Peru)	3 Country presentations based on country approaches
<i>Coffee Break</i>	16:00		
National communication activities to promote lead paint laws Role of civil society	16:30	PAHO/WHO – Ana Boischio Zuleica Nycz, Toxisphera, Brazil Laura Emilce Florez, Altervida, Paraguay	Communication materials: WHO/ILPPW, IPEN materials, Resource Package
Questions and Answers	17:30	Co-facilitators	
Recap of day 1	18:00	WHO – Ana Boischio	
<i>Reception – dinner</i>	<i>18:45</i>	<i>Government of Panama / University of Panama – CIIMET</i>	<i>Transport organized from the hotel to the event venue</i>

DAY 2:

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

Activity	Time	Responsible	Documents
Overview of day 2	9:00	UN Environment – Jordi Pon	
Alternatives to lead paint: Approaches for SMEs	9:15	Placido Silva, Colnodo, Colombia Marcos Alegre, Grupo Gea/NCPC Peru	Toolkit for Establishing Laws
Collaboration and cooperation with industry: case studies	9:45	ANAFAPYT – Mónica Alcalá	

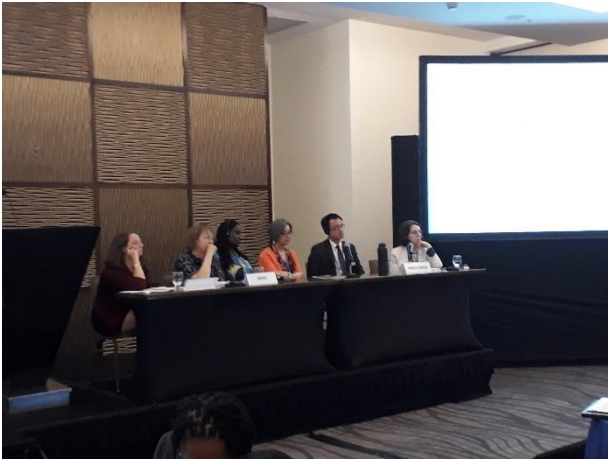
Activity	Time	Responsible	Documents
Questions and Answers	10:00	Co-facilitators	
<i>Coffee Break</i>	10:15		
Pulling it all together: Steps to Develop Lead Paint Laws; Available advice through SAICM Lead Paint Project and Mechanism for Provision of Advice	10:45	UN Environment – Jordi Pon US EPA (LPA Chair) – Walker Smith	Country approach; discussion questions; Next Steps Template
Questions and Answers	11:15		
<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
<i>Coffee Break</i>	15:00		
Country representatives get together to discuss their country approach	15:30	Countries	National country approach documents
Discussion group presentations of Next Steps	16:00	Countries group facilitators; rapporteurs	Next Steps Template; discussion questions
Questions and Answers	17:00	Co-facilitators	
<i>Break</i>	17:30		
Summary of key outcomes and next steps for follow up to workshop	17:45	UN Environment – Jordi Pon PAHO/WHO – Ana Boischio	Remind how countries can access advice; Summary of key outcomes and next steps from the meeting
Closing	18:00	UN Environment	

Annex 3: Photos





Annex 2: List of Participants

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