



SAICM/OEWG.2/INF/9

Distr.: General
8 December 2014

English only



Strategic Approach
to International
Chemicals Management

**Open-ended Working Group of the International Conference on
Chemicals Management**

Second meeting

Geneva, 15–17 December 2014

Item 5 (a) (i) of the provisional agenda*

**Emerging policy issues and other issues of concern:
report on progress on emerging policy issues:
lead in paint**

**Report of the third meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate
Lead Paint**

Note by the secretariat

The secretariat has the honour to circulate, for the information of participants, the report of the third meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (see annex). The report is reproduced as received by the secretariat, without formal editing.

* SAICM/OEWG.2/1.

Annex

**UNITED
NATIONS**

UNEP(DTIE Chemicals) /**WHO**(PHE) /GAELP/3/2

Original: English
Date: 14 November 2014



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**



**World Health
Organization**

Third meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint
New Delhi, 24 September, 2014

Report of the Third Meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint

1. The third meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint took place on 24 September 2014 at World Health House, WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia, New Delhi. Seventy-two participants were present from twenty-eight Governments (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Côte D'Ivoire, Ghana, Georgia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, United States of America, and Uruguay); seventeen non-governmental organizations (Balifocus, Blacksmiths Institute, Centre for Public Health and Environmental Development, Centre for Environmental Justice, Centre for Ecoefficiency and Social Responsibility, Environment and Social Development Organization, Indian Academy of Paediatrics, International POPS Elimination Network, the International Paint and Printing Ink Council (IPPIC), Lata Medical Research Foundation, Leaders Nepal, Maulana Azad Medical College, National Referral Centre for Lead Poisoning in India, Occupational Knowledge International, Toxics Link, University of Cincinnati, University of Lagos, Nigeria, and the WHO Collaborating Centre for Research and Training in Occupational and Environmental Health at Sri Ramachandra University, Chennai, India), and three intergovernmental organizations: the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

I. Opening

2. The opening of the meeting took place on 22 September 2014 as part of the opening of the associated workshop on establishing legal limits on lead paint. Opening remarks were given by WHO and UNEP.

3. Mr Sangay Thinlay, Acting Director of Programme Management, conveyed the opening remarks of Dr Poonam Khetrpal Singh, Regional Director, WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia. In her address, Dr Singh emphasised "health for all" as a major societal goal and a cornerstone of sustainable development. She spoke of the continued and unacceptable threats posed to both societal and individual development from the addition of lead pigments and compounds to paint and recognized the importance of the partnership of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint led jointly by WHO and UNEP. She pointed to the increase in awareness and action that had resulted from the first international lead poisoning prevention week but acknowledged that much still remains to be done, particularly in Asia and in Africa where use of paint is on the rise. She reflected on the success of eradicating polio by all countries in South-East Asia and encouraged participants to similarly eliminate lead from paint making full use of effective public health communication, community engagement and governmental intervention.

4. Ms. Fatoumata Keita-Ouane, Head, Chemicals Branch opened the meeting on behalf of the UNEP. Ms Keita-Ouane underscored the importance of eliminating the practice of adding lead to paint for developing countries where increased use of paint is strongly correlated with economic development. She spoke of the

effectiveness of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) in recognising that more needed to be done to address lead in paint. She encouraged participants to learn from the lessons of the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV) which had been instrumental in removing lead from petrol and spoke of the important resolution from the first universal United Nations Environment Assembly held in June 2014 that had welcomed the present third meeting of the Global Alliance and the associated workshop on the development of national legislation and had requested UNEP, in coordination with WHO, to continue to build capacity on lead paint through possible regional workshops. Mrs Keita-Ouane expressed appreciation to the Government of Germany and to the WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia for their financial support for the meeting and for logistical support. She also thanked the Interim Advisory Group of the Global Alliance for its work in helping to organize both the third meeting of the Global Alliance and the associated workshop.

5. Both UNEP and WHO warmly welcomed the presence of a wide range of stakeholders at the meeting including government ministries of health and of environment, intergovernmental organizations from different sectors, non-governmental organizations including public health and environmental interest groups, professional bodies, and IPPIC representing national trade associations representing paint and printing ink industries around the world.

II. Election of officers

6. The Chair of the Interim Advisory Group, Ms. Walker Smith of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) was confirmed as Chair of the meeting. Mr. Tenzin Khorlo of the National Environment Commission Secretariat of Bhutan was confirmed as the rapporteur.

7. In taking-up the role of Chair, Ms. Smith welcomed participants to the meeting convened in accordance with the operational framework of the Global Alliance and noted that the meeting would provide an opportunity to present and review the work of the Global Alliance; to share information and experiences from contributors and others actively engaged in activities to eliminate lead paint, and to catalyse future actions. She particularly welcomed the presence of so many potential contributors or partners to the work of the Global Alliance following their participation in the two-day workshop on establishing legal limits on lead in paint. She referred to the two-day workshop as being of particular value in sharing some of the many different approaches to legislation for establishing legal limits, in demonstrating the importance of paint sampling and the public health value of blood lead testing, and in emphasizing the need for well-targeted advocacy and communications. She reflected on some of the fundamental issues raised during the workshop discussions, including the loss of IQ which not only affected individuals and reduced overall population IQ levels but also reduced the number of the most gifted people in society. She lamented both the loss of intelligence and opportunity for children and also broad economic and future intellectual losses for countries at a time of most need. She emphasized that 2014-2016 was an important period in the work of the Global Alliance and key inputs included identifying the groundwork needed for legislation to eliminate lead paint; encouraging additional partners and contributors to join the Global Alliance, and continuing to strengthen awareness and communication, through efforts such as the International lead poisoning prevention week.

8. Ms. Smith, invited Mr. TK Joshi, Ministerial Advisor, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, India to add to her welcome remarks from the perspective of the host country. Dr. Joshi expressed his hope that the meeting of the Global Alliance would capitalise on the workshop discussion from the preceding two days so that the increased levels of awareness could be turned into actions. He acknowledged that such steps were needed in many countries particularly in Asia and in Africa. He said that although India had demonstrated pioneering efforts in the removal of lead from petrol, many challenges remained for other sources of lead exposure, including lead paint.

III. Organizational matters

A. Adoption of the agenda

9. Meeting participants agreed to adopt the agenda for the session on the basis of the provisional agenda set out in the annex.

B. Organization of work

10. Considering the duration of the meeting of one day, the meeting agreed to meet according to the time needed to cover the agenda items, without adopting formal session times.

IV. Review of progress in implementing the Business Plan of the Global Alliance

11. The representative of the secretariat gave an overview of the status of legally-binding legislation, regulations and standards for lead in paint in different countries as described in document UNEP (DTIE Chemicals)/WHO (PHE)/GAELP/3/INF/1. She made reference to the business plan of the Global Alliance which includes a roadmap for priority actions for achieving its goals and objectives. One of the actions of the Global Alliance for 2014-2020 is to promote the establishment of appropriate national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paint. The number of countries that have adopted legally binding laws, regulations and/or procedures in this regard is one of four indicators of the progress in implementing the business plan of the Global Alliance. Targets include 30 countries to have achieved this indicator by 2013, 70 countries by 2015, and all countries by 2020.

12. In July 2014, to prepare to formally evaluate progress in reaching the targets of the Global Alliance, information had been sought from SAICM national focal points to confirm the status i.e. the presence or absence of regulatory controls on lead in paint in their countries. Forty-four (44) countries had reported some form of legally-binding restrictions and this had been illustrated on a map of the world. Many countries had however not yet responded and the regulatory situation in the majority of countries remained unknown particularly those in Africa. In the discussion that followed, the importance of communication with SAICM national focal points was emphasised. A number of participants requested additional communication, if possible be made through official channels in UNEP and WHO. As time before the completion of preparation for the second meeting of the SAICM Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) was short, the secretariat urged those present at the meeting to urgently contact their SAICM national focal points to ensure that the call for information had been addressed by 6 October 2014 so that updated information could be presented to the second meeting of the OEWG in December 2014. Several participants expressed an appreciation for the representation of the regulatory status on an illustrative map and reflected on how this reminded them of the country analysis of efforts to eliminate lead in petrol under the PCFV at the start of that campaign. Clearly much remained to do.

13. The representative of the secretariat reported on progress in relation to the priority actions and targets set out in the Global Alliance's Business Plan. He mentioned that in addition to contacting SAICM national focal points, a request had been sent by the secretariat to all contributors/partners to the Global Alliance seeking information about activities completed or underway that helped to achieve the business plan priority actions and targets. The information received had been summarized in document UNEP (DTIE Chemicals)/WHO (PHE)/GAELP/3/INF/2. He reported that information had so far been received from about half of the contributors to the Global Alliance activities and that some activities were underway for almost all priority actions. In response to a question, he confirmed that information on the work done to develop and disseminate a brochure presenting and discussing the elements of a national regulatory framework for eliminating lead paint had already been included in the information document.

14. In addition to the description of activities, the information obtained enabled progress on the achievement of the remaining three business plan targets to be gauged. Good progress had been reported with the conduct of national awareness activities and although some progress had been made with regulations and the number of contributors to the Global Alliance, this progress had been slower than targeted in the business plan. In respect of the target for the number of paint manufacturing companies that have committed to the work of the Global Alliance and have eliminated the use of added lead compounds in all of the decorative paints they manufacture, the secretariat had only received one notification.

15. To enable further evaluation of progress and to facilitate discussion at OEWG and ICCM4, the secretariat requested all contributors and meeting participants to send information on their activities also by 6 October 2014. The secretariat undertook to provide additional copies of the letters requesting information and information on how to become a contributor/partner to the Global Alliance. The importance of keeping the SAICM national focal point informed of any information provided to the secretariat was primarily because the formal review of progress towards eliminating lead from paint would be undertaken by the OEWG and ICCM4. When discussing the targets concerning the number of contributors/partners participating in the work of the Global Alliance, the chair suggested that it was important that this term itself should not be off-putting to any Government, non-governmental or intergovernmental organization wishing to support the goal and objective of eliminating lead from paint, particularly if there was any misunderstanding that the word "contributor" implied financial contribution. She underscored the importance of contributing by participating in the work and sharing experiences, and the importance of partners advocating the work of the Global Alliance to motivate others to join. She formally welcomed UNIDO as a new partner in this regard and pointed to the work that USEPA and UNIDO had been engaged in together that lay the groundwork for UNIDO to join the Global Alliance.

V. Plan of activities for 2014-2016 in support of the Business Plan of the Global Alliance

A. Overview of the remaining priority actions for 2012-2013 and additional actions for 2014-2020

16. The representative of the secretariat introduced meeting document UNEP (DTIE Chemicals)/WHO (PHE)/GAELP/3/INF/5 which contained the list of priority actions from the Business Plan of the Global Alliance for 2012-2013 and the additional actions for 2014-2020 for moving progress beyond awareness-raising.

17. The Chair spoke of the need to focus on a limited number of actions and reminded participants of the success achieved by the Partnerships for Clean Fuels and Vehicles by taking such an approach. She advocated for the Global Alliance to adopt a similar approach for 2014-2016 by identifying one or two key items to clearly focus the work. She reported that in preparation for the present meeting the Interim Advisory Group of the Global Alliance had highlighted the following two critical actions and sought comments from participants: a) support to Governments to phase out the production and use of lead paints for residential and decorative use, especially through promoting appropriate national legal/regulatory frameworks and b) support industry efforts to phase-out the production of lead paints for residential and decorative use, especially through voluntary actions to eliminate the use of lead additives in production processes.

18. A number of participants advocated not limiting action to a certain category of paint such as decorative paint as this may cause confusion in different national settings and in different languages. The example was given of industrial paint being used for decorative purpose in some countries and lead paint being used to decorate childcare establishments and playgrounds. A number of participants advocated focusing on eliminating the exposure of children to lead as the critical factor and promoting this through stopping the use of lead paints in the areas where they live, play and learn.

19. Another argument made against targeting paints in certain categories, which resonated with many participants, was the fact that stakeholders might only have a limited number of opportunities to appeal to governments and industries to get lead out of paint. It was therefore important to focus on all paint types rather than just addressing decorative paints on the assumption that it would be possible to then go back to address other categories.

20. Reflecting on the preceding two-day workshop, one participant suggested that those activities that countries were already undertaking, or their expressed needs that were also consistent with achieving the overall objectives and goals of the Global Alliance, should not be forgotten and that some way of building them or linking them with priority actions of the Global Alliance should be sought. Another participant spoke about adopting a working group approach to group related issues so as to make more effective additional progress on these issues.

21. The representative of UNEP noted several areas where it might be able to contribute more in the future, for example by incorporating lead paint into existing activities such as mainstreaming activities, through activities with UNIDO on sustainable development and consumption and through its work as an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility. As such activities and programmes were already in place, this could increase efforts and attention to lead in paint, particularly as a follow-up to established mandates.

22. The representative of UNIDO spoke about its work on environment management which encouraged greater resource efficiency and cleaner and more sustainable production. Some of the issues identified of potential relevance to the work of the Global Alliance included waste management, chemical leasing, supply-chain management and corporate social responsibility. She drew attention to the commitment of UNIDO for implementation of SAICM and multilateral environment agreements and the existing cooperation with UNEP, for example in the global network of cleaner production centres in more than 60 countries, and suggested that these also could assist in meeting the goals and objectives of the Global Alliance.

B. Opportunities for future Government and industry outreach and support

i) Workshop follow-up regarding national legal limits on lead in paint – opportunities for actions by governments, industry, and other Global Alliance contributors/partners

23. The representative of the secretariat gave a brief summary of the workshop on establishing legal limits on lead in paint held over the two days preceding the present meeting and in which almost all those in the present meeting had participated. The format of the workshop had been organized to provide both plenary and break-out sessions to maximise the opportunity for interactive discussion according to the interests and needs of participants. On the first day there had been an overview of the health and environmental impacts of lead

paint and of the available guidance on the building blocks for developing legal frameworks. The presentation of a number of case studies from Uruguay, US, and Germany had been very informative illustrating not only some of the different approaches that could be used to achieve legal limits but some of the timeframes needed and the importance of advocacy in reducing these timeframes to a minimum. IPPIC reiterated its support for the objectives of the Global Alliance and for being a strong partner for the cause confirming that there were limited technical feasibility concerns for phasing-out lead in paint and drawing attention to the good collaboration it had with governments in a number of countries to achieve such a phase-out. A panel discussion had highlighted some of the many different types of events that had taken place during the 2013 International Lead Poisoning Prevention Awareness Week and the possibilities for building on the collective experience from over 40 countries.

24. On the second day two parallel break-out sessions were held. One session discussed the results of paint testing in a number of countries around the world, the sampling and testing methodologies that could be used and the possible and achievable measures that can be taken to manufacture paint without added lead compounds, including third party certification. The wide availability of alternatives, even in countries where paints with high lead levels are commonly found, and the commitment of one paint manufacturer to move away from the use of lead entirely in all of its product ranges were noted. The importance of reaching out to small and medium sized enterprises, particularly to share technical know-how and foster supply-chain access to lead-free alternatives and formulas, was emphasized as critical and additional efforts in this area were needed.

25. The parallel session focused on health-related issues including available techniques for measuring blood lead levels. It was noted that most countries have limited capacity to measure blood lead levels due to scarce personnel and lack of access to testing methods, despite the availability of low-cost point-of-care kits. Methods and approaches for the conduct of epidemiological studies giving information on the prevalence and range of blood lead levels in a population were discussed as a way of tracking the public health improvements that accrue from removing lead. An update on the development of WHO recommendations and guidelines for the prevention and management of lead poisoning was presented and an interactive session was held about effective public health communication strategies and framing of messages to use in their campaigns. The key takeaway from this parallel session was that there is no safe level of exposure to lead and eliminating exposure is the only way to address its adverse health impacts.

26. A separate report on the workshop on establishing legal limits in lead paint would be made available on the website for the Global Alliance.*

ii) **Possibility of regional workshop for establishing legal limits on lead in paint**

27. The opportunities for holding further regional workshops and trainings were discussed by the participants taking into account what had been learned at the preceding workshop on establishing legal limits on lead in paint. Such opportunities included upcoming events such as the African Ministerial Conference of the Environment (AMCEN), SAICM regional meetings, events associated with regional inter-ministerial processes on health and environment and conferences with professional bodies such as the International Society of Environmental Epidemiology. Several participants spoke of the need for regional workshops on the issue of lead paint in Africa in particular. Possibilities for helping to address this need includes two workshops to be conducted within a project funded by the Global Environment Facility and implemented by IPEN and UNEP which will be launched in November 2014.

28. Several participants spoke of the need for national workshops particularly for engaging with stakeholders and for addressing technical issues in more detail. A number of participants spoke of the continued need to reach-out to consumer groups and to draw media attention to the problem. Additional work was needed to engage with relevant medical professionals such as paediatricians, neurologists and obstetricians and gynaecologists given that health impacts may sometimes be masked. There was a need to increase awareness of the issue among school authorities and among those responsible for public procurement particularly given the continued use of lead paint in schools and in school playgrounds and the impact of lead exposure on behaviour and learning. WHO country offices could be approached to assist with convening national stakeholder meetings, and regional offices of both WHO and UNEP could also provide additional support.

29. In terms of workshops for setting legal limits for lead in paint, the importance of identifying and engaging with the right agency for setting the legislation was also highlighted. Responsible agencies vary in different countries including those responsible for health, environment, education and consumer affairs. The role of the SAICM national focal point in assisting with identifying the responsible agency and facilitating communication was highlighted as important.

* www.unep.org/noleadinpaint

30. Training needs were suggested in a number of additional areas including: collecting local exposure data and case studies; raising awareness; establishing national blood lead level surveillance and screening programs; setting of occupational limits; improving research capacity; incorporating lead into the curriculum of community doctors; disposal of paint containing lead, involvement of consumers to encourage strong regulations. The representative from Brazil noted that follow-up after the passage of legislation might provide an opportunity to address some of these issues by the participation of a diverse range of stakeholders.

31. The opportunity to tap into mechanisms that support graduate students and medical fellowships was also noted. WHO fellowship mechanisms could be used to provide training for individuals in ministries of health. United States Centres for Disease Control and Prevention could also be approached to provide training support.

32. The chair summarised the discussion by noting the broad support for additional workshops in future on establishing legal limits on lead in paint.

iii) Possibility of technical assistance for small/medium paint manufacturers to convert to non-lead additives in paint

33. The representative of UNIDO gave additional information on activities that promoted the growth of resource and energy efficient small and medium-sized enterprises and referred to over twenty studies involving paint companies, both nationally and internationally, and UNIDO's engagement with Governments and partners, including the cleaner production centres. She also spoke of an upcoming conference called Ecochem which would be held in November 2014 and which provided an opportunity to highlight the issue of lead paint.

iv) Opportunities for further engagement of Global Alliance contributors/partners

34. The Chair noted the large number of good ideas from participants about how they might work more with the Global Alliance in the future. Given the high level of interest in the workshop on establishing legal limits on lead in paint and in learning more about the work of the Global Alliance, the secretariat asked participants to identify if there were any barriers that could be acting against additional Governments and industry becoming contributors or partners in the work of the Global Alliance.

35. A number of participants suggested that there was a need to use additional channels of communication when reminding countries of the value in becoming partners and of the opportunities that existed to increase action to eliminate lead paint. Such additional channels may include official government channels as well as through SAICM national focal points as highlighted earlier. The need to extend engagement and collaboration beyond the traditional chemicals industry was suggested by several participants with retailers of finished products used as an illustrative example. Several participants drew attention to the opportunities created by corporate social responsibility for further engaging with industry, the need for partners who could increase access to alternative pigments and additives, the need for working in conjunction with consumer product safety initiatives and the need to further engage with occupational health and safety agencies for situations where leaded paint may still be being used.

36. Given the use and flow of products within geographical regions, opportunities were noted by several participants for work at a regional level. This was also suggested to address the need for strengthening surveillance and screening arrangements, including those for blood lead testing where specialist skills may be in short supply.

37. A representative from an NGO also made reference to the PCFV and how the engagement of industry had been a critical part of success in that partnership initiative. He suggested that the secretariat of the Global Alliance pursue further engagement with major companies in a similar way as had been done with PCFV.

C. Awareness-raising about the risks of lead paint

38. The representative of the secretariat introduced document UNEP (DTIE Chemicals)/WHO (PHE) GAELP/3/INF/3 which contains a summary report of the activities from the first international lead poisoning prevention awareness week held September 2013. She shared information about the resources that were created including downloadable materials, flyers, and posters that were customized by event organizers. The activities held to commemorate the week were varied and included art competitions, education programs targeted for parents, health professionals, and workers, blood screening events and social and mass media campaigns.

39. She then gave an update on preparations for the international lead poisoning prevention awareness week to be held, 19-25 October, 2014 and introduced document UNEP (DTIE Chemicals)/WHO(PHE)GAELP/3/INF/4. As in 2013, visual materials and fact sheets are available in multiple languages from the WHO campaign website†.

40. Participants who expected to hold events were requested to register details on the campaign website so that events from around the world could be linked. In response to a question on the timing of the week of action, the secretariat explained that the dates were chosen to coincide with long standing existing lead awareness campaigns in North America which take place every year during the last full week of October. The need to avoid major religious holidays was acknowledged and now that the week was becoming a fixture in peoples calendars the Interim Advisory Group would endeavour to coordinate the week taking into account the dates for such holidays.

D. Global Alliance's contribution towards significant upcoming events – OEWG2 and ICCM4

41. The representative of the secretariat introduced document UNEP (DTIE Chemicals)/WHO (PHE)/GAELP3/INF/6 containing an extract from the resolution from the second meeting of the ICCM which had declared the issue of lead in paint as an emerging policy issue under SAICM, called for additional efforts to promote the phasing-out of lead in paint and invited UNEP and WHO to establish the Global Alliance. He reminded participants that it was a function of the ICCM to evaluate the implementation of SAICM and that accordingly the progress of the Global Alliance would be considered by the OEWG in December 2014 in preparation for ICCM4 in 2015. Participants discussed the need to frame the reporting of progress on lead in paint in such a way as to garner further support for the issue, drawing attention to the successes to date but also the considerable challenges that remained. The representative of IPEN drew attention to the possibility for side-events on lead paint at OEWG and suggested that contributors to the Global Alliance coordinate to host such an event with the Global Alliance secretariat. In response to a question it was confirmed that the ICCM could make any recommendations it wished to foster additional action on the issue of lead in paint, including any guidance to UNEP and WHO which could assist the Global Alliance in meeting its goals and objectives.

E. Other activities

42. There were no comments regarding any additional activities discussed earlier in the meeting.

VI. Resource mobilization for the Global Alliance

43. The Chair recalled that additional funds for implementing SAICM had been included in the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility including the possibility for additional funds for emerging policy issues such as lead in paint. She drew attention to a number of suggestions that had been raised during the present forum, including from initiatives such as corporate social responsibility, green chemistry and sustainable development initiatives such those of the European Union's Switch-Asia programme which had shown demonstrable benefits for a number of countries in Asia-Pacific. Unlike some of the other chemicals management issues, phasing out lead in paint has relatively small funding requirements but requires sustained activity including at the grass-roots level.

44. A number of participants spoke of the need for outreach to the beneficiaries of lead-free paint to galvanise additional activity. The part that could be played by organizations such as Rotary International was also highlighted particularly considering the considerable communications and outreach needed, Consumer safety organizations such as National Safety Councils could also be willing to play a role.

45. The potential role of global health partners such as the Gates Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation and the UN Foundation for supporting blood-lead screening and surveillance activities was mentioned.

VII. Next Steps

46. The Chair thanked participants for their valuable suggestions during the meeting which she will bring to the attention to the Interim Advisory Group of the Global Alliance.

47. The representative of the secretariat confirmed that a meeting report would be distributed by email and on the website of the Global Alliance.

† http://www.who.int/ipcs/lead_campaign/en/

VIII. Closure of the meeting

48. The Chair invited Dr. Poonam Khetrpal Singh, Regional Director, and WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia to address the meeting. Dr. Singh thanked participants for their active participation and for the possibility of hosting the meeting at the WHO Regional Office in New Delhi. She also thanked the Chair of the meeting and the secretariat of the Global Alliance for updating her briefly on the progress made during the meeting. Reflecting on the gravity of what she had heard about the health impacts not only at the level of individual health but on a broader societal basis, she encouraged participants to scale-up advocacy efforts. She drew attention to the outstanding need for advocacy among policy-makers, particularly given the low cost interventions available. She said that too often in the health field, solutions were not always so readily available and urged those present to impress upon governments the need to address this issue urgently. She suggested the need for much more simple advocacy information and the easy low-cost solutions available and committed herself to raise the issue further with ministers of health in South-East Asia

49. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the meeting was closed officially by Ms. Fatoumata Keita-Ouane (UNEP) and Ms. Joanna Tempowski (WHO) at 4:25 pm on 24 September 2014.

**UNITED
NATIONS**

UNEP(DTIE Chemicals) /**WHO**(PHE) /GAELP/3/1/Rev.2

Original: English Date: 4 September 2014



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**



**World Health
Organization**

Third Meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint

New Delhi, 24 September 2014

Adopted agenda

1. Opening of the meeting
 2. Election of officers.
 3. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of work.
 4. Review of progress in implementing the Business Plan of the Global Alliance.
 5. Plan of activities for 2014-2016 in support of the Business Plan of the Global Alliance:
 - (a) Overview of remaining priority actions for 2012-2013 and additional actions for 2014-2020
 - (b) Opportunities for further Government and industry outreach and support
 - i. Workshop follow-up regarding national legal limits on lead in paint – opportunities for actions by governments, industry and other Global Alliance contributors;
 - I. Possibility of regional workshops on legal limits on lead in paint
 - II. Possibility of technical assistance for small/medium paint manufacturers to convert to non-lead additives in paint
 - III. Opportunities for further engagement of Global Alliance contributors
 - (c) Awareness-raising about the risks of lead paint:
 - i. Second International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action, October 2014
 - (d) Global Alliance's contribution towards significant upcoming events: OEWG2 and ICCM4;
 - (e) Other activities
 6. Resource mobilization for the Global Alliance.
 7. Next steps.
 8. Closure of the meeting.
-