

Batumi Initiative on Green Economy

Actions by IPEN and Eco-Accord

1. Organization: The International Persistent Organic Pollutants Elimination Network (IPEN), Eco-Accord;
Region: Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA)
2. Title of the action (referencing in parenthesis the number of the related focus area(s) that the initiative will contribute to):
Phase out the manufacture and sale of decorative paints containing lead and eventually to eliminate the risks from such paint (focus areas: 5; 4)
3. Description of the action:
This action is aimed at increasing awareness of the hazards of lead paint, especially to 's health, and the extent of the problem in EECCA countries; empowering governments to enact effective and protective legal limits for the use of lead in paint. In countries with lead paint laws in place, it will help promote enforcement. Paint testing will be conducted to monitor the effectiveness implementation of the legislation.
4. Time frame/milestones, for the action, as appropriate: **2016-2020**
5. Type of action:^a **legal, regulatory and policy instruments**
6. Economic sectors:^b **Paint manufacturing**
7. Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate:

See *Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint – Objectives*;

<http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/LeadCadmium/LeadPaintAlliance/Objectives/tabid/6331/Default.aspx>

<http://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/Sept%202015%20Asian%20Partner%20Lead%20Elimination%20Newsletter.pdf>

http://www.gefngo.org/aemages/File/Lead_in_Paint_GEF-CSO_Network_Newsletter.pdf

IPEN/UNEP (2013) Lead in Enamel Decorative Paints, National Paint Testing Results: A Nine Country Study

Clark, C. S., Kumar, A., Mohapatra, P., Rajankar, P., Nycz, Z., Hambartsumyan, A., Astanina, L., Roda, S., Lind, C., Menrath, W. and Peng, H. (2014) Examination of lead concentrations in new decorative enamel paints in four countries with different histories of activity in lead paint regulation, *Environmental Research*. 132, 233-243.

^a In accordance with the Strategic Framework, the following three types of actions are suggested: (a) legal, regulatory and policy instruments; (b) economy and fiscal instruments; and (c) information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments. Countries and organizations should refer to any of these three types, as appropriate and relevant.

^b In accordance with the Strategic Framework, the following three clusters of sectors are suggested: (a) economy-wide; (b) cities; and (c) sectors, including: agriculture, forestry and fishing; energy; mining; manufacturing; transport; water; waste; tourism; and housing, buildings and construction.

Clark, C. S., Speranskaya, O., Brosche, S., Gonzalez, H., Solis, D., Kodeih, N., Roda, S. and Lind, C. (2015) Total lead concentration in new decorative enamel paints in Lebanon, Paraguay and Russia, *Environmental Research*. 138, 432-438.

Kumar, A. (2009) Lead in New Decorative Paints.

8. Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome:

The following outcomes are expected:

1. Paint studies have been conducted and national reports produced in at least six EECCA countries
2. National working groups have been established and have disseminated national reports to key policy-makers and others in at least six countries
3. National Action Plans have been developed by working groups in at least six countries
4. It is IPEN's expectation that all developed Action Plans could be implemented in a reasonable time-frame and would be likely to achieve the desired regulatory controls in the targeted countries.

9. SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement:

The activities proposed will contribute to the achievement of the Post-2015 Development Goals. This is most clearly true for the following:

- **Goal 3.9:** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.^c
- **Goal 11.1:** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.^d
- **Goal 12.4** By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.^e

The proposed activities will additionally contribute to the achievement of

- **Goal 4:** *Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.*
- **Goal 8:** *Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.*^f

^c *Childhood Lead Poisoning*; World Health Organization, 2010:

<http://www.who.int/ceh/publications/leadguidance.pdf>. "Lead-based paints and pigments are a major source of children's exposure to lead." (page 11) "Lead poisoning is one of the most common and best-recognized childhood diseases of toxic environmental origin." (page 13)

^d When houses are painted with lead paint, children in the houses ingest lead-contaminated dust and/or paint chips and suffer irreversible neurological damage. Houses painted with lead paint are therefore unsafe and eliminating lead in paints for residential use is a necessary component of ensuring safe housing.

^e Resolutions on lead in paint, adopted by the second and third meetings of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, established an agreed international framework which GAELP helps implement.

^f See section above entitled *Background – the Problem* which explains how lead paint elimination contributes to Quality Education for all and Sustained Economic Growth

10. Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate:

11. Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

Number of countries committed to establish national regulatory controls on lead in paint with the goal to eliminate lead from decorative paints;

Paints on national markets are sampled and analyzed for their lead content and the outcome is to produce National Paint Reports in all targeted countries;

Dialogue with policy makers, individual paint manufacturers and paint manufacturers associations and other stakeholders is conducted in all targeted countries;

National Action Plans based on assessments of the current national situation and any progress that has been made toward establishing effective national regulatory controls on lead in paint and/or toward securing full compliance with existing national regulatory frameworks already in place are prepared in all targeted countries;

12. Partners: **Eco-Accord, UNEP, GAELP,**

13. Contact point:

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