

Lead in Paint Community of Practice (LiP CoP) Global Webinar
Growing global momentum on the adoption and enforcement of lead paint laws: Recent experience from the Africa region

Webinar Report

Operating Details

Date: 18 June 2026

Time: 13:30 - 15:00 (GMT +2)

Platform: Zoom (webinar platform provided by the Lead Exposure Elimination Project)

Language: English/French with real-time translated captions

Background

Lead is a highly toxic heavy metal that poses serious risks to human health and the environment. Lead in paint has created significant long-term exposure risks in homes and communities across the globe. To address this widespread source of lead exposure, the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (GAELP), a voluntary partnership led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Health Organization (WHO), engages with representatives from governments, industry, civil society, and international organizations to promote the global-phase-out of lead in paint through legally binding controls. GAELP partners coordinate the LiP CoP to provide a forum for stakeholders to share and discuss information, research, and regulatory and technical approaches to advance the elimination of lead in paint.

Objectives

This LiP CoP global webinar built on the outcomes of recent regional capacity-building workshops organized by the Lead Exposure Elimination Project and United Nations Environment Programme in the Africa region, which aimed to support growing global momentum for the adoption and enforcement of lead paint regulations. The objectives of the webinar were to:

- Highlight technical and policy approaches for implementing lead paint regulations in African countries.
- Assess perceived progress in advancing lead paint regulations and identify the key enabling factors and barriers to effective implementation.

Summary

The Lead in Paint Community of Practice (LiP CoP) webinar on growing global momentum on the adoption and enforcement of lead paint laws brought together five panelists representing government agencies, international organizations, industry, and civil society to discuss progress and challenges in advancing lead paint regulation in the Africa region. Presentations highlighted key outcomes from regional lead paint regulation capacity-building workshops held in Nairobi and Lomé; valuable country experiences from Niger and Ethiopia demonstrating practical pathways

for developing and strengthening national lead management systems; Cameroon's experience in submitting a proposal to list lead chromates under the Rotterdam Convention, which would strengthen international oversight and support national regulatory efforts; and private sector perspectives demonstrating that transitioning to lead-free paint formulations is both technically and economically feasible, but adequate laboratory capacity, strong market surveillance, coordinated institutions, and fair conditions for responsible manufacturers are needed to promote market-wide adoption of lead alternatives. Across the presentations, panelists underscored that effective regulation must be supported by robust enforcement, laboratory capacity, market surveillance, and institutional coordination.

The country experiences also point to a wider theme: rather than relying on a single approach, countries are combining complementary tools that reinforce one another. National laws control lead in the finished product, a Rotterdam Convention listing would promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of lead-chromates, and industry reformulation addresses the supply side. Cameroon illustrates how these approaches work together, as it already limits lead in paint to 90 ppm domestically alongside its Rotterdam proposal. Each approach reinforces the others: an international listing makes national regulation easier to adopt and enforce, national laws give manufacturers the certainty to reformulate, and industry examples show that compliance is both technically and commercially achievable.

More than 30 participants involved in policy development, awareness and advocacy, industry engagement, and enforcement and compliance attended the webinar and shared their perspectives on lead paint management through interactive polls. Most participants reported that lead paint laws in their countries are either actively enforced (43%) or in the process of implementation (29%). The most significant factors enabling progress were political commitment (43%), industry engagement (36%), regional collaboration (36%), availability of technical evidence/data (36%), and public awareness and advocacy (29%). Limited regulatory and enforcement capacity (83%) was the most significant barrier to effective implementation. Participants identified strengthening enforcement mechanisms (42%) as the highest priority for future support.

Poll results also point to a gap between adopting laws and enforcing them. While 43% of participants reported that lead paint laws in their countries are actively enforced, 83% identified limited regulatory and enforcement capacity as the most significant barrier to implementation. This suggests that even where laws have been adopted, putting them into practice depends on the responsible institutions having the resources and systems to apply them consistently. For many countries, adopting a law and building the capacity to enforce it are challenges that need to be addressed together, so continued support for enforcement is likely to be as important as the adoption of new regulations.

Overall, the webinar reinforced the importance of harmonized regulatory frameworks, global control on the trade of lead chromates, sustained multi-stakeholder collaboration, and continued capacity building to strengthen implementation, monitoring, and enforcement of lead paint laws.

Annex I – Participation

Panelists (in presentation order)

- Mr. Addisu Tibebu Kumsa, Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Lead Executive, Environmental Protection Authority, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- Mr. George Chira, Program Manager, Lead Exposure Elimination Project
- Mr. Sani Abdou Soupiyanou, Chef de Division Politiques et Normes Environnementales, Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement, Niger
- Dr. Gilbert Kuepouo, Co-Founder and Executive Director, Centre de Recherche et d'Éducation pour le Développement (CREPD), Cameroon
- Mr. Serge Kra, Operations and EHS Manager for West Africa, Maurvilac Industries Africa (MIA), Côte d'Ivoire

Moderators

- Ms. Mihaela Paun, Programme Management Officer, Agrifood and Health Unit, Chemicals and Health Branch, UNEP
- Ms. Jacquelyn Menghrajani, Lead (Pb) Management Consultant, Agrifood and Health Unit, Chemicals and Health Branch, UNEP

Participants

- The webinar brought together approximately 33 attendees from government agencies, international organizations, industry, and civil society.

Annex II - Webinar Agenda

Topic	Presenter or Moderator
Welcome Remarks and Introduction	Ms. Mihaela Paun, UNEP
Participant Poll 1: Has your country made progress in developing or implementing lead paint laws in the past year? Which area best reflects your current involvement in lead paint management?	Ms. Jacquelyn Menghrajani, UNEP
An Overview of Lead Poisoning Management in Ethiopia	Mr. Addisu Tibebu Kumsa, Environmental Protection Authority, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Summary of Regional Lead Paint Regulation Capacity Building Workshops	Mr. George Chira, Lead Exposure Elimination Project
Participant Poll 2: What is the current status of lead paint laws in your country? What factors have most enabled progress?	Ms. Jacquelyn Menghrajani, UNEP
Partage d'expérience du NIGER sur la mise en place d'une réglementation sur le Plomb dans la peinture	Mr. Sani Abdou Soupiyanou, Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement, Niger
Participant Poll 3: What are the main barriers to effective implementation and enforcement? Which areas require the most support going forward?	Ms. Jacquelyn Menghrajani, UNEP
Controlling Global Lead Chromates Trade Through the Rotterdam Convention	Dr. Gilbert Kuepouo, Centre de Recherche et d'Education pour le Développement (CREPD), Cameroon
"Lead free Paint" Project	Mr. Serge Kra, Maurvilac Industries Africa (MIA), Côte d'Ivoire
Closing Remarks	Ms. Mihaela Paun, UNEP

Annex III - Panelist Biographies



Mr. Addisu Tibebu Kumsa is the Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Lead Executive at the Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and serves as Ethiopia's National Focal Point for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). He has more than 12 years of national experience and over 4 years of international experience in environmental compliance, hazardous chemicals and waste management, and the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, including the Stockholm, Basel, Rotterdam, and Montreal Protocol frameworks. In his current role, he leads and coordinates environmental compliance monitoring, inspection, and enforcement activities to ensure the effective implementation of environmental laws and regulations. He oversees hazardous waste management, industrial chemical control, and environmental crime prevention systems through scientific data analysis, laboratory investigations, and field inspections. He also strengthens institutional capacity through technical training, stakeholder engagement, public awareness programs, and regulatory guidance. Mr. Addisu has coordinated Ethiopia's National Implementation Plan under the Stockholm Convention, the Global Monitoring Plan, national POPs inventories, and ozone-depleting substances (ODS) phase-out initiatives. He has contributed to the development of key environmental legislation and regulatory frameworks aligned with international environmental conventions. Additionally, he has led efforts to establish standardized procedures, data management systems, and continuous improvement mechanisms that enhance environmental governance, compliance, and enforcement effectiveness. He holds M.Sc. in Environmental and Sustainable Development from Addis Ababa University and has represented Ethiopia in numerous international negotiations, expert working groups, and regional environmental forums. His work focuses on strengthening environmental governance, promoting sustainable chemicals and waste management, and advancing compliance with global environmental commitments.



Mr. George Chira is a Programme Manager at Lead Exposure Elimination Project (LEEP), where he is driving lead paint programme delivery across 11 Anglophone lower and middle income countries in Africa. His work sits at the intersection of regulatory policy and government partnership, supporting national authorities to adopt and enforce lead paint laws. He has designed regional convenings to support experience and knowledge sharing across over 40 countries, provided technical assistance to countries conducting paint studies, and drives strategic engagement with regional bodies on lead paint regulation. He has worked directly with national standards bureaus, environment agencies, and ministries of health to build the institutional foundations for sustained lead paint policy change. His work contributes to a growing body of evidence that coordinated regional action accelerates national regulatory progress on lead paint elimination. George is based in Nairobi, Kenya.



Mr. Sani Abdou Soupiyanou is a sanitary and environmental engineering specialist who is currently Head of the Environmental Policies and Standards Division of the Ministry of the Environment, Water Resources and Sanitation of the Republic of Niger.



Dr. Gilbert Kuepouo is co-founder and Executive Director of Centre de Recherche et d'Education pour le Développement/*Research and Education Center for Development* (CREPD), a non-profit and non-governmental organization aiming to bridge science and action in sub-Saharan Africa, based in Yaoundé, Cameroon. CREPD serves as the Francophone Africa Regional Hub of IPEN (International Pollutants Elimination Network). Dr. Kuepouo has more than 20 years of experience on negotiation and implementation of chemicals and waste related conventions and has been instrumental in the getting

Cameroon Government submit a notification to list Lead Chromates under the Rotterdam Convention.



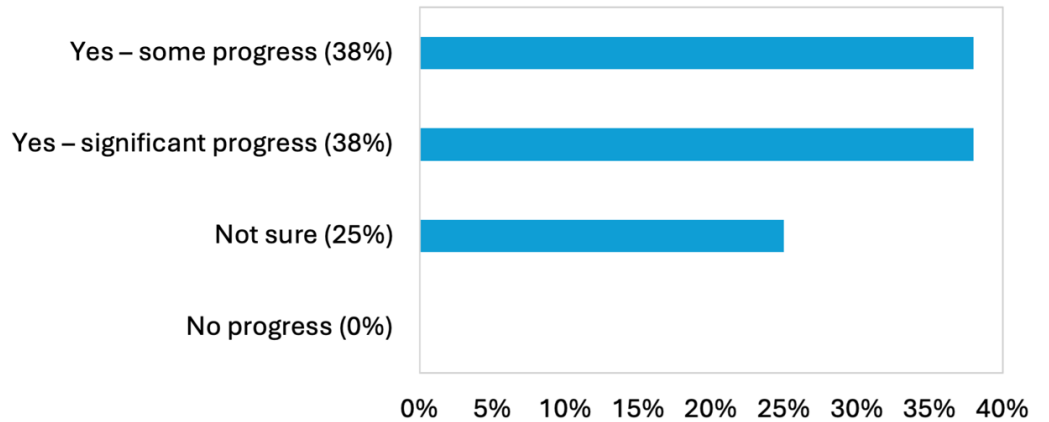
Mr. Serge Kra is a quality, safety, and environment engineer with over 25 years of experience in the chemical and paint manufacturing industry across Africa. Mr. Kra is currently the Operations and EHS Manager for West Africa for Maurvilac Industries Africa (MIA) in Cote D'Ivoire. A Certified IRCA ISO 9001 Auditor and ISO 14064 Lead Auditor for Carbon Footprint, Mr. Kra specializes in industrial hygiene, chemical risk management, sustainable development, and environmental management. Mr. Kra has extensive leadership experience in promoting safer and more sustainable paint production and industry transition to lead alternatives. He was General

Coordinator of the "Lead Free" Project across PPG's Africa sites to transition to lead-free paints. Mr. Kra was also PPG's focal point for national standardization initiatives, contributing to the development and implementation of CODINORM standards on lead in paint. His professional experience spans Africa, Europe, and North America, supporting industries in advancing environmental and safety excellence, regulatory compliance, and sustainability performance.

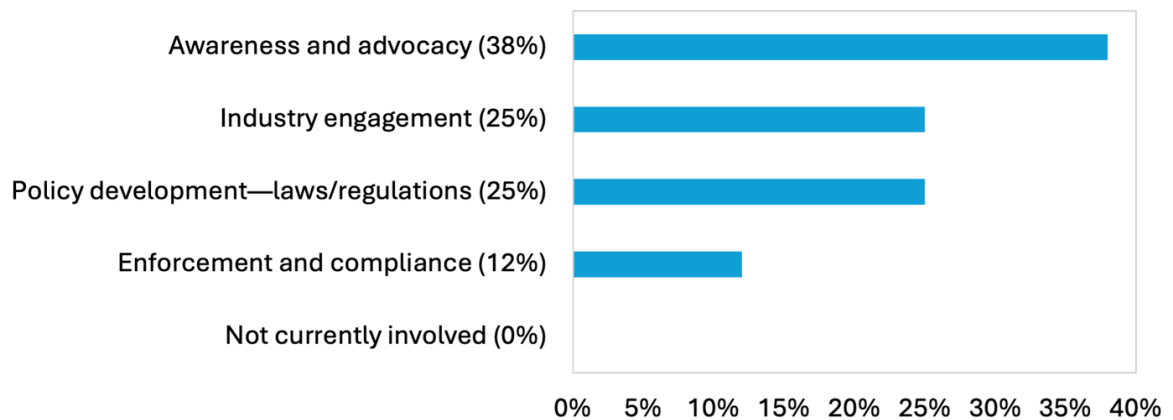
Annex IV - Participant Poll Results

Poll 1

- Has your country made progress in developing or implementing lead paint laws in the past year?

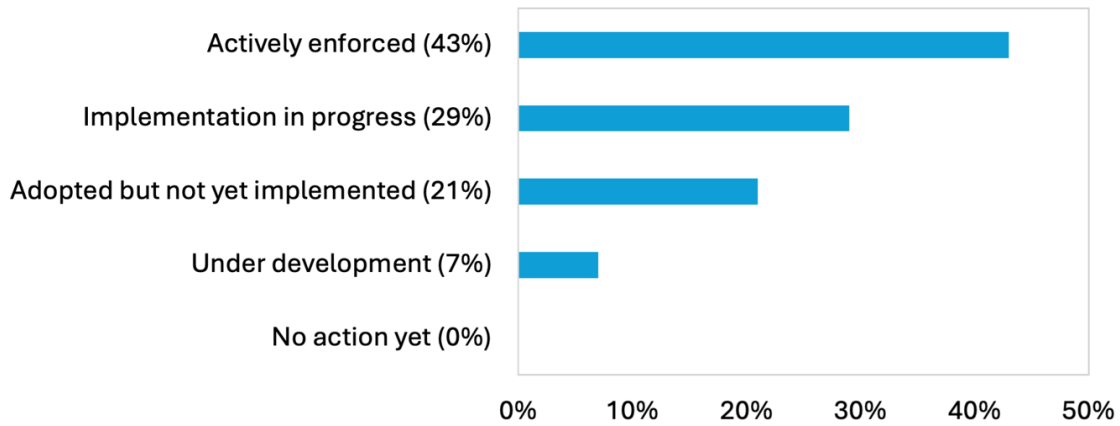


- Which area best reflects your current involvement in lead paint management?

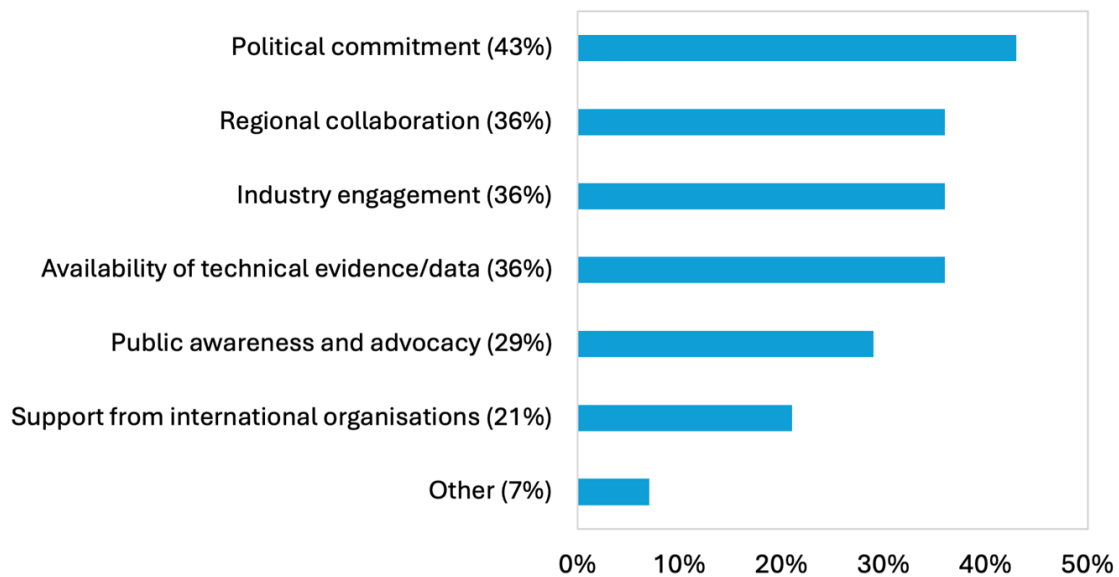


Poll 2

- What is the current status of lead paint laws in your country?

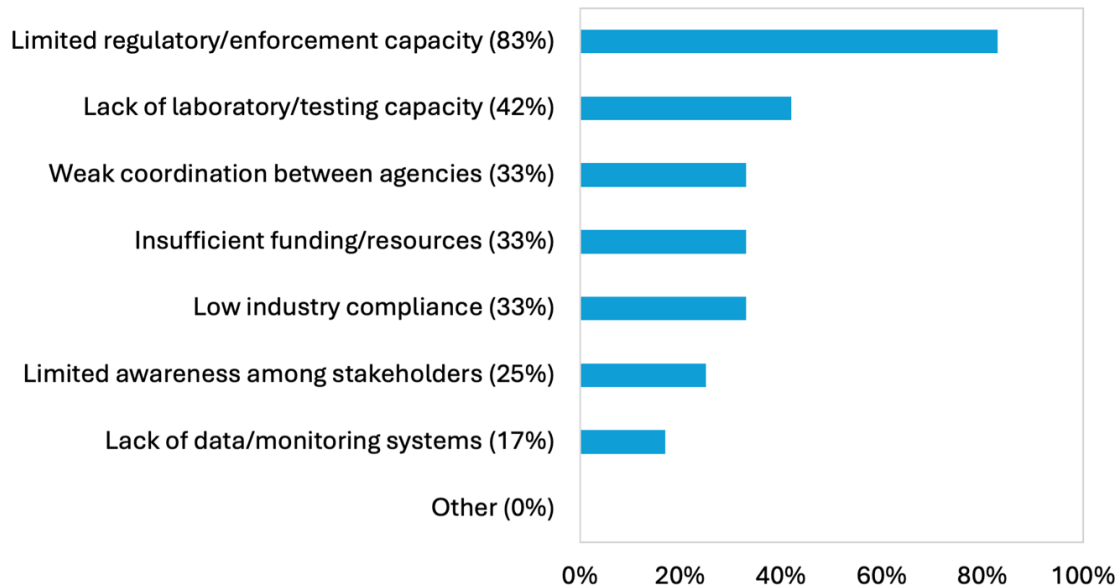


- What factors have most enabled progress? (Select all that apply)

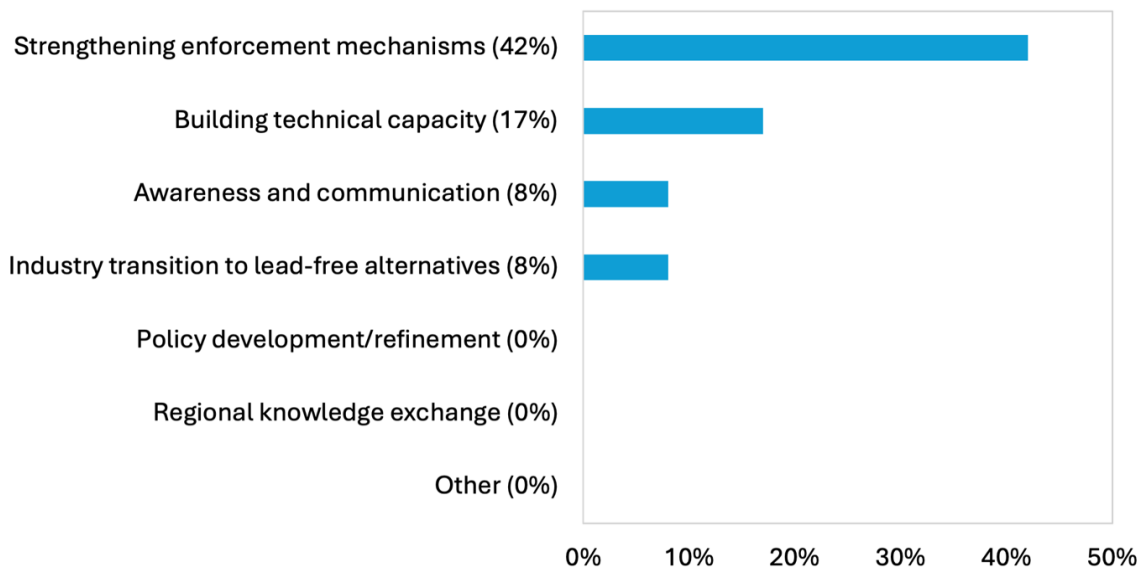


Poll 3

- What are the main barriers to effective implementation and enforcement? (Select all that apply)



- Which areas require the most support going forward?





Welcome

**Growing Global Momentum on the Adoption and Enforcement
of Lead Paint Laws: Recent Experience from the Africa Region**

*Lead in Paint Community of Practice (LiP CoP) Webinar
18 June 2026*

Webinar Format



6 Expert Presentations



4 Interactive Polls



Questions welcome in the chat



Post-Webinar Resources



Introduction: Poll 1 and Speaker Introductions



Presentation 1



Poll 2



Presentation 2



Presentation 3



Poll 3



Presentation 4



Presentation 5



Presentation 6



Poll 4



Discussion and Closing

Poll 1

1. Has your country made progress in developing or implementing lead paint laws in the past year?

- ☐ Yes—significant progress
- ☐ Yes—some progress
- ☐ No progress
- ☐ Not sure

2. Which area best reflects your current involvement in lead paint management?

- ☐ Policy development (laws/regulations)
- ☐ Enforcement and compliance
- ☐ Industry engagement
- ☐ Awareness and advocacy
- ☐ Not currently involved

Meet the Speakers



Mr. Addisu Tibebu Kumsa

Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Lead Executive
Environmental Protection Authority
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia



Mr. George Chira

Program Manager
Lead Exposure Elimination Project



Mr. Sani Abdou Soupiyanou

Chef de Division Politiques et Normes Environnementales
Ministere de l'Environnement, de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement
Niger

Meet the Speakers



Dr. Gilbert Kuepouo

Co-Founder and Executive Director
Centre de Recherche et d'Education pour le Développement
Cameroon



Mr. Serge Kra

Operations and EHS Manager for West Africa
Maurvilac Industries Africa (MIA)
Cote D'Ivoire



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THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
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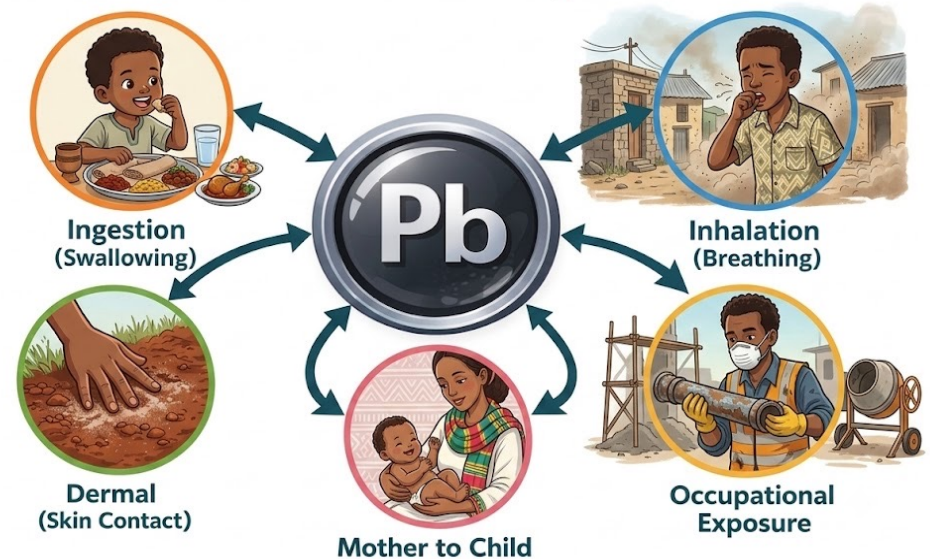
An Overview of Lead Poisoning Management in Ethiopia

INTRODUCTION

1.1. WHAT IS LEAD /pb/?

- ❑ **HEAVY METAL** – dense, malleable
- ❑ **PERSISTENT** – does not biodegrade or break down
- ❑ **NON-BIODEGRADABLE** – remains in soil, water, dust for decades
- ❑ **EXTREMELY TOXIC** – even at very low concentrations
- ❑ Accumulates in the human body (bones, teeth, organs)

1.2. Routes of Lead Exposure



MAJOR SOURCES OF LEAD EXPOSURE IN ETHIOPIA (OVERVIEW)

HOUSEHOLD & PRODUCTS



Household / Building Materials

- Lead-based paint on walls, windows, doors, cribs
- Old plumbing with lead pipes or lead solder
- Household dust contaminated by deteriorating lead paint



Children's Products

- Toys, rattles, and teethingers with lead paint
- Jewelry and costume accessories
- School supplies (lunchboxes, backpacks)



Cosmetics & Traditional Medicines

- Kohl / antimony-based eye cosmetics
- Traditional remedies from unregulated sources
- Hair dyes and skin-lightening creams

INDUSTRIAL & LEGACY



Industrial Sources (MOST URGENT)

- Informal ULAB recycling – **TOP THREAT**
- Battery recycling in residential areas (Addis, Adama)
- Metal smelting and refining operations
- E-waste processing (CRTs, circuit boards)
- Mining operations (lead ores)



Food & Cookware

- Imported spices adulterated with lead chromate
- Ceramic cookware with lead-based glazes
- Canned foods from lead-soldered cans



Legacy Contamination

- Soil along major highways (leaded gasoline era)
- Former industrial sites and uncontrolled dumpsites

IMPACTS OF LEAD

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF LEAD EXPOSURE



1. SOIL CONTAMINATION

- Persistent accumulation in agricultural land
- Reduced soil fertility and productivity
- Uptake into crops entering the food chain



2. WATER POLLUTION

- Contamination of drinking water sources
- Bioaccumulation in aquatic ecosystems
- Spread through groundwater systems



3. AIR POLLUTION

- Emissions from smelting, battery recycling, industry
- Dust containing lead particles in urban areas



4. ECOSYSTEM & FOOD CHAIN EFFECTS

- Toxic accumulation in plants and animals
- Reduced biodiversity
- Entry into meat, grains, vegetables, and fish



Lead pollution persists for decades, silently continuing the cycle of exposure.

THE ECONOMIC BURDEN OF LEAD EXPOSURE



1. DIRECT COSTS

- Healthcare expenses
- Special education services
- Social services for behavioral disorders
- Environmental cleanup



2. INDIRECT COSTS (EVEN LARGER)

- Lost lifetime earnings due to reduced IQ
- Reduced productivity and innovation
- Lost tax revenue
- Intergenerational poverty trap



3. GLOBAL IMPACT

- ~\$1 TRILLION USD annual loss in low- and middle-income countries due to lead exposure
- Each IQ point lost reduces lifetime earnings by ~2%



PREVENTION IS FAR CHEAPER THAN TREATMENT

HEALTH IMPACTS OF LEAD EXPOSURE

HEALTH IMPACTS – CHILDREN (MOST SEVERE)



1. NEUROLOGICAL & COGNITIVE DAMAGE (IRREVERSIBLE)

- Reduced IQ (5–10 points or more)
- Shortened attention span
- Learning disabilities
- Behavioral disorders (aggression, hyperactivity, ADHD)



2. PHYSICAL HEALTH IMPACTS

- Anemia
- Slowed growth
- Hearing problems
- Kidney damage



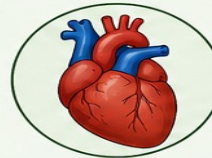
3. SEVERE POISONING (HIGH EXPOSURE)

- Seizures, Coma, Death



The damage to a child's developing brain is irreversible. There is no cure.

HEALTH IMPACTS – ADULTS



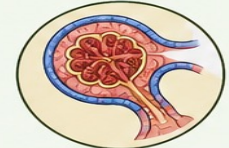
1. CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

- High blood pressure (hypertension)
- Increased risk of heart disease and stroke



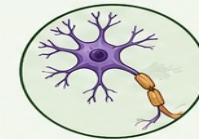
2. RENAL (KIDNEY) SYSTEM

- Chronic kidney disease
- Reduced kidney function → kidney failure



3. REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

- Reduced fertility in both men and women
- Increased risk of miscarriage and stillbirth
- Premature birth, low birth weight



4. OTHER EFFECTS

- Nerve disorders (peripheral neuropathy)
- Joint and muscle pain
- Memory and concentration problems



Adults are not immune. Lead causes hypertension, kidney disease, and reproductive harm.



EPA'S MANDATE AND CORE FUNCTIONS

Function Area	Key Role
Regulatory Leadership	Develop, enforce, and monitor lead-related laws, standards, and regulations.
National Coordination	Coordinate national lead management efforts and stakeholder collaboration.
Policy & Technical Guidance	Develop policies, strategies, roadmaps, and technical guidelines.
Data & Information Management	Maintain lead databases and manage lead-related information and evidence.
Awareness & Public Education	Lead awareness campaigns and risk communication on lead exposure prevention.
Multi-sectoral Coordination	Chair the Lead Technical Working Group (LTWG) and strengthen partnerships.
Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting	Monitor progress, identify gaps, evaluate interventions, and prepare reports.



PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Legal Instrument	Main Focus	Lead-Related Provisions
1. FDRE Constitution (1995)	Environmental rights	Guarantees the right to a clean and healthy environment and supports environmental protection.
2. Proc. No. 300/2002 (Environnemental Pollution Control Proclamation)	Pollution prevention and control	Prevents pollution, requires EIA , and enforces environmental standards.
3. Environmental Standards for Industrial Pollution Control (EPA,2003)	Industrial emission and effluent standards	Sets lead limits (air: 0.5 µg/m³; effluent: 0.5 mg/L; 400 mg/kg)
4. Proc. No. 1075/2018 – Industrial Chemical Registration and Administration	Chemical management	Regulates registration, import, manufacture, storage, transport, and use of lead-containing chemicals.
5. Proc. No. 1090/2018 – Hazardous Waste Management and Disposal Control	Hazardous waste management	Regulates lead-containing wastes, ULABs, transport permits, and safe disposal.
6. Reg. 425 / 2018 –E-Waste Management and Disposal Regulation	E-waste control	Ensures safe handling, recycling, and disposal of lead-containing e-waste.
7. Proc. No. 429/2018 (Lead in Paint Regulation)	Lead in paint control	Limits lead in paint to 90 ppm



REGULATION NO. 429/2018 -LEAD IN PAINT REGULATION

Key Elements of the Regulation

Scope of the Regulation

- ☐ Limits lead content in paints to 90 ppm.
- ☐ Restricts the use of lead in paints.
- ☐ Requires testing, labeling, and compliance monitoring.
- ☐ Protects public health, especially children, from lead exposure.

Applies to all paints

- ☐ Decorative paints
- ☐ Industrial paints
- ☐ Automotive paints
- ☐ Protective/Anti-corrosive paints
- ☐ Artistic paints
- ☐ Other paint products

Any paint containing more than 90 ppm (0.009%) lead is prohibited from manufacture, import, export, distribution, sale, and use.



3.Challenges

Challenges



- **Limited laboratory capacity:**
Few labs are available for lead testing in soil, water, cosmetics, toys, food and blood samples.
- **Low awareness:**
Many communities don't know the sources and health effects of lead exposure.
- **Limited coordination between sectors:**
- **High cost of safer substitutes:**
Lead-free pigments, lead-free batteries, safer chemicals and treatment technologies are expensive for many industries.
- **Informal recycling & informal economy exposure:**
Many workshops, battery recyclers, small metal workers operate informally → hard to regulate and control their lead emissions
- **Limited blood-lead surveillance and diagnostics:**
- **Consumer products & imports monitoring limitation:**
- **Lack of contaminated sites cleaning system**



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4. Ways Forward

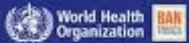
Ways Forward for Lead Management in Ethiopia:

- Establish safe and environmentally sound lead management systems.
- Ensure ratification and enforcement of lead-related laws, standards, and directives (e.g., EPR, ULAB Directives).
- Strengthen public–private and community collaboration.
- Promote awareness, training, and research on lead hazards.
- Encourage safe recycling, disposal, and alternative solutions.
- Develop efficient lead collection, tracking, and monitoring systems.
- Implement policies to reduce lead use in products and promote safer alternatives.
- Build capacity of regulatory bodies and stakeholders to ensure compliance





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**NO SAFE LEVEL:
ACT NOW TO END
LEAD EXPOSURE**



International
Lead Poisoning
Prevention Week

19-25 OCTOBER 2023

#LeadPoisoningPreventionWeek

BAN TOXICS

www.bantoxics.org

Thank for your kind attention



Summary of Regional Lead Paint Regulation Capacity Building Workshops

*Lead in Paint Community of Practice (LiP CoP) Global Webinar
18 June 2026*



George Chira, Program Manager, Lead Exposure Elimination Project



Mihaela Claudia Paun, Programme Management Officer, Agrifood and Health Unit,
Chemicals and Health Branch, United Nations Environment Programme

Contributors: Jacquelyn Menghrajani, Lead (Pb) Management Consultant, UNEP

Regional Lead Paint Regulation Capacity Building Workshops: Overview

Two capacity building workshops

- 28th – 29th January, 2026, **Nairobi, Kenya**
- 11th – 12th February, 2026, **Lomé, Togo**

Overarching goal: **Accelerate regulatory actions to eliminate lead from paint.**

190 participants representing **45 countries**, including government representatives, paint industry representatives, civil society actors, and technical and financial partners.



Regional Lead Paint Regulation Capacity Building Workshops: Key Themes

Urgent action is needed to address the significant health and developmental impacts of childhood lead exposure in Africa.

Strengthen regulatory and technical capacity by **adapting evidence-informed approaches to national contexts**.

Advancing adoption and enforcement of lead paint laws

Support the paint industry's transition to lead-free paint by **harmonizing regional standards**.

Engage in **cross-sector collaboration** to facilitate peer learning and coordinated efforts to accelerate adoption and enforcement of lead paint regulations.

Regional Lead Paint Regulation Capacity Building Workshops: Key Outcomes



Stronger political commitment to accelerating adoption and enforcement of lead paint standards



Renewed commitment for cross-sector and regional collaboration



National assessments, roadmaps, and recommendations

- Timelines for governments to **adopt new regulations** and **strengthen existing laws**
- Identification of **multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms**
- Harmonizing regulation frameworks and other actions to support **industry transition to lead-free paint**
- Prioritization of needs to enhance **enforcement strategies**
- Strengthening **research and health systems**



Thank you!



George Chira - george@leadelimination.org



Mihaela Claudia Paun - mihaela.paun2@un.org

Poll 2

1. What is the current status of lead paint laws in your country?

- ☐ No action yet
- ☐ Under development
- ☐ Adopted but not yet implemented
- ☐ Implementation in progress
- ☐ Actively enforced

2. What factors have most enabled progress? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Political commitment
- ☐ Availability of technical evidence/data
- ☐ Support from international organisations
- ☐ Industry engagement
- ☐ Public awareness and advocacy
- ☐ Regional collaboration
- ☐ Other (specify)

Webinaire sur le Plomb dans la peinture

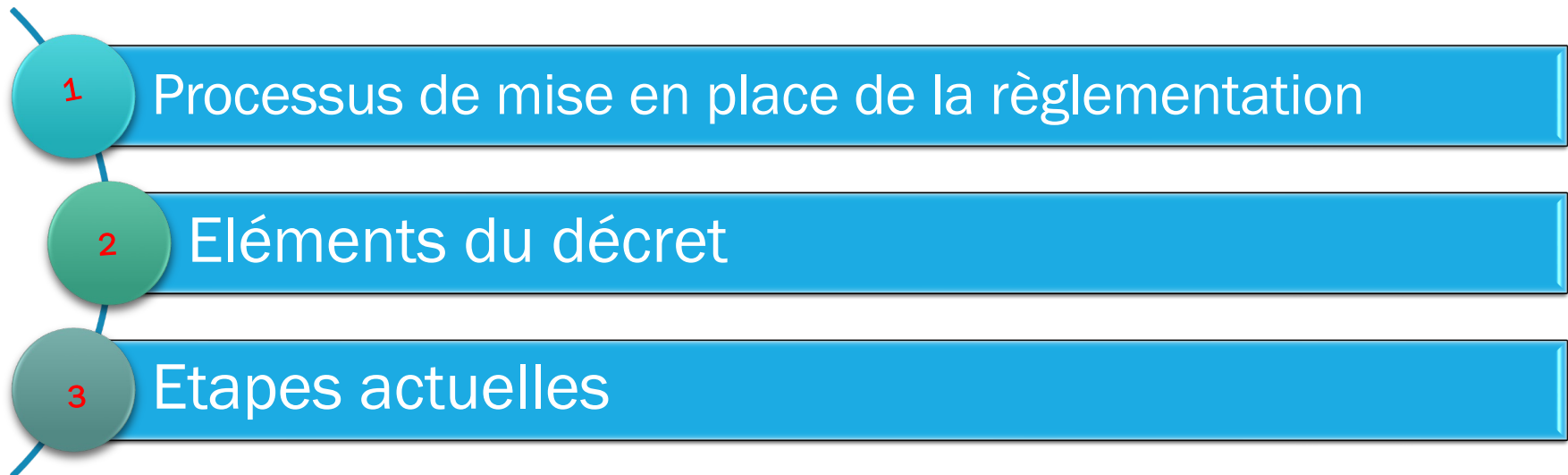
Partage d'expérience du NIGER sur la mise en place d'une
réglementation sur le Plomb dans la peinture



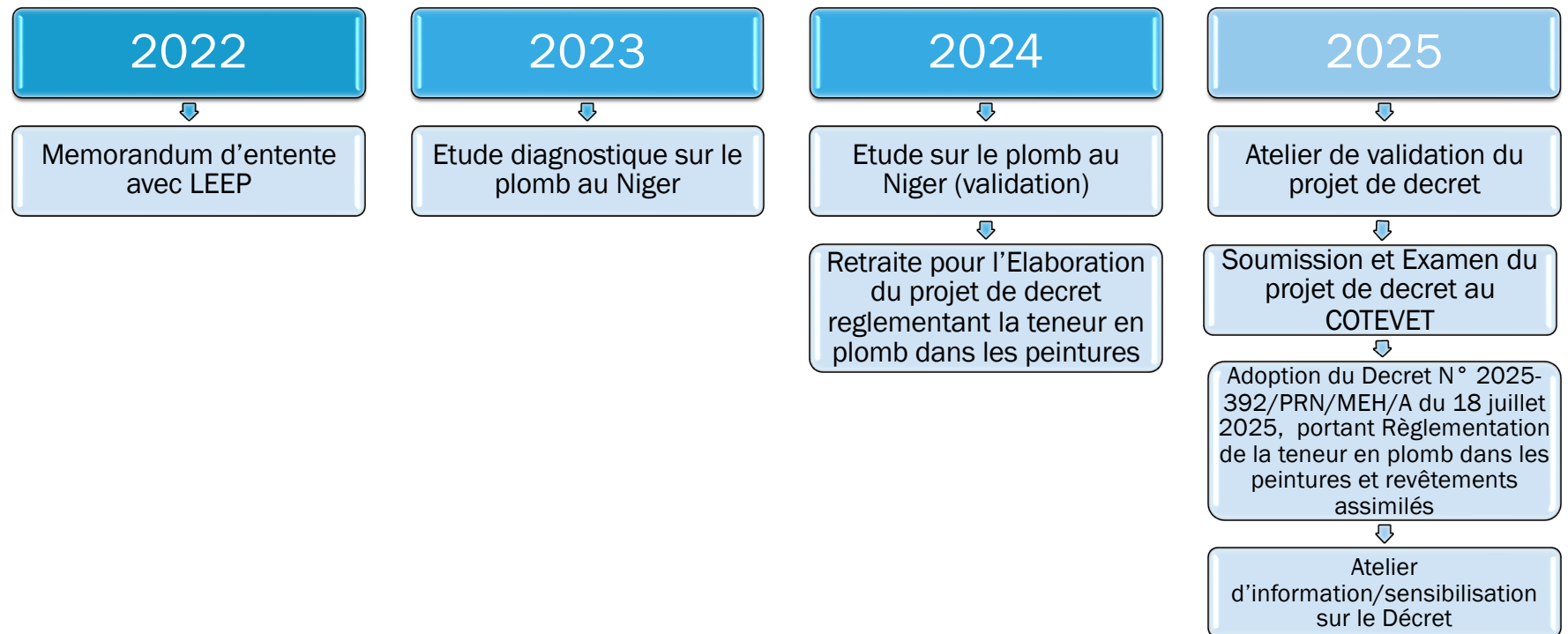
Mr SANI Abdou Soupiyanou

*Chef de Division Politiques et Normes Environnementales
Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Hydraulique et de
l'Assainissement/NIGER*

PLAN DE L'EXPOSÉ

- 
- 1 Processus de mise en place de la réglementation
 - 2 Éléments du décret
 - 3 Etapes actuelles

Processus de mise en place de la réglementation



Éléments du décret



Decret N°2025-392/PRN/MEH/A du 18 juillet 2025, portant Règlementation de la teneur en plomb dans les peintures et revêtements assimilés (**Objectifs**)

Stopper à la Source

Interdire formellement la production, l'importation, l'exportation, la commercialisation, la détention et la distribution de peintures et revêtements dépassant le seuil réglementaire.



Protéger l'Avenir

Prévenir et réduire drastiquement les risques liés à l'exposition au plomb pour la santé publique et l'environnement.

Éléments du décret



Decret N°2025-392/PRN/MEH/A du 18 juillet 2025, portant Règlementation de la teneur en plomb dans les peintures et revêtements assimilés (**champs d'application**)

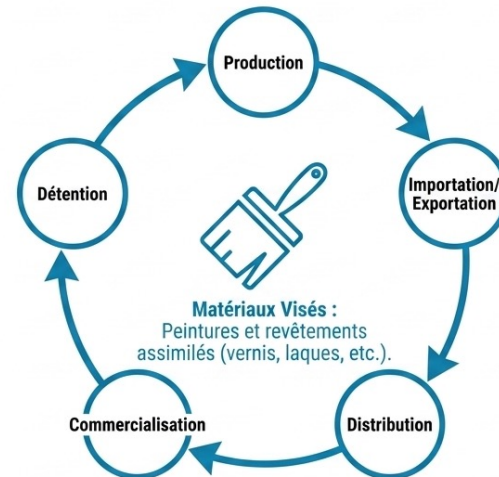
La Ligne Rouge : La Norme des 90 ppm et son Champ d'Application

Une tolérance zéro pour la toxicité, applicable à l'ensemble de la chaîne de valeur.

90 ppm = 0,009 % = 90 mg/kg

Mesuré sur la teneur en plomb total du poids du contenu non volatile (ou du poids du film sec).

Activités Sous Contrôle :



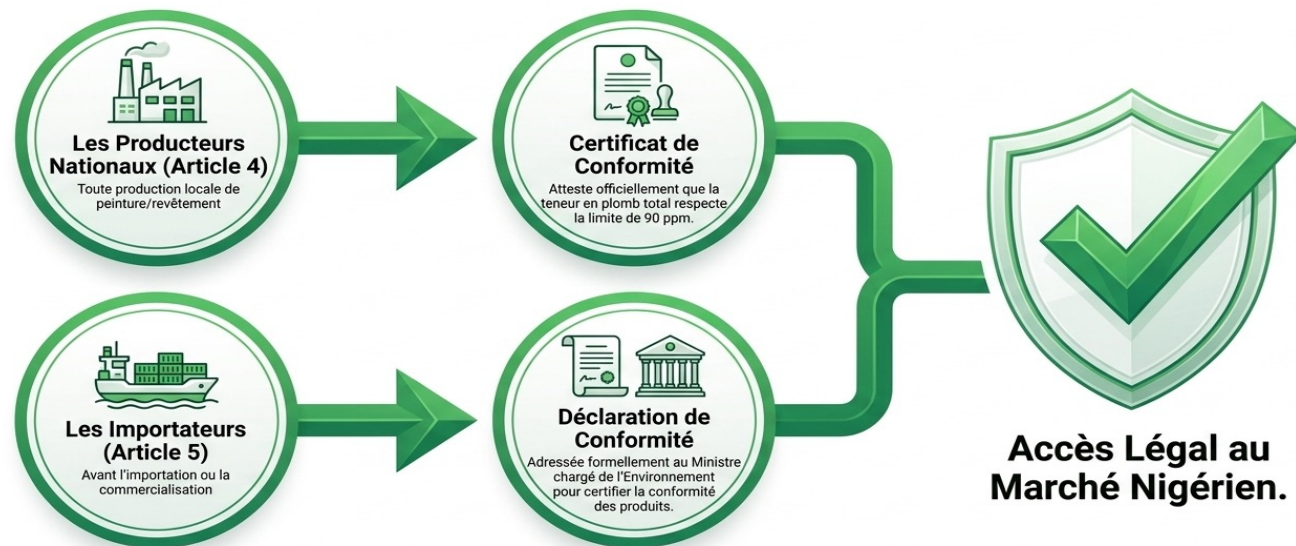
Éléments du décret



Decret N°2025-392/PRN/MEH/A du 18 juillet 2025, portant Règlementation de la teneur en plomb dans les peintures et revêtements assimilés (**Contrôle**)

Les Obligations de Conformité : Deux Voies d'Accès au Marché

Les exigences administratives préalables (Articles 4 et 5) pour opérer légalement.



Éléments du décret



Decret N°2025-392/PRN/MEH/A du 18 juillet 2025, portant Règlementation de la teneur en plomb dans les peintures et revêtements assimilés (**Infractions et Sanctions**)

Les Infractions (Red-Flagged)

- 1. Violations Techniques :** Teneur > 90 ppm.
- 2. Défauts d'Étiquetage :** Absence totale d'étiquetage ou fausses informations sur l'emballage/certificat. Publicité mensongère.
- 3. Violations Administratives :** Refus, omission, non-renouvellement ou fausse déclaration de conformité.
- 4. Obstruction :** Opposition au contrôle et à l'inspection par les agents assermentés.

Les Sanctions en Cascade

- 1. Action Immédiate :** Saisie des produits et rappel ordonné (Art. 14).
- 2. Pénalité Financière Directe :** Amende de 50 000 à 99 000 FCFA (spécifiquement pour l'opposition au contrôle - Art. 17).
- 3. Charge Financière Complémentaire :** Gestion écologiquement rationnelle des stocks saisis à la charge du contrevenant (Art. 15).
- 4. Poursuites Pénales Lourdes :** Application rigoureuse des peines de la Loi n°2019-50 sur la protection des consommateurs (Art. 16, 18, 19, 20).

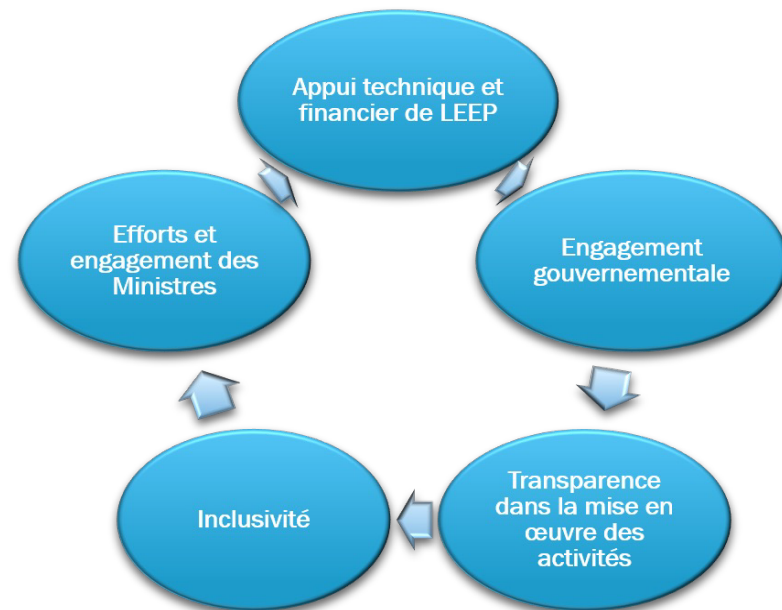
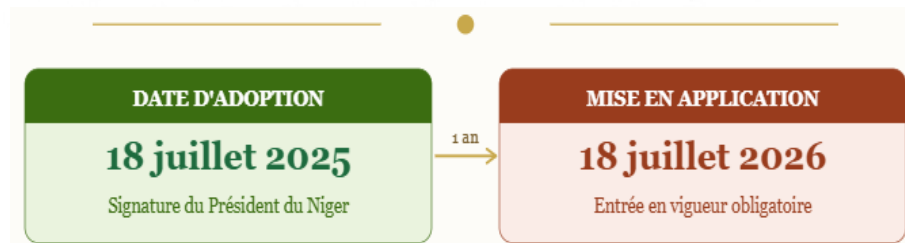
Éléments du décret



Decret N°2025-392/PRN/MEH/A du 18 juillet 2025, portant Règlementation de la teneur en plomb dans les peintures et revêtements assimilés (**Delai de conformité et Facteurs de succès**)

La Transition vers un Marché Sans Plomb

Un délai d'adaptation de 12 mois soutenu par un effort institutionnel conjoint.



Etapes actuelles

Jan 2026

- Signature d'un mémorandum d'entente

Mai 2026

- Signature d'un accord de subvention avec LEEP



- Ateliers de vulgarisation du décret sur toute l'étendue du territoire
- Acquisition du XRF
- Renforcement des capacités techniques sur l'utilisation du XRF
- Formation des agents de contrôle
- Etc

du 18 juillet 2025

portant réglementation de la teneur du plomb total dans les peintures et les revêtements assimilés.

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE, CHEF DE L'ETAT,

- Vu la Charte de la Refondation promulguée le 26 mars 2025 ;
- Vu la Proclamation du Conseil National pour la Sauvegarde de la Patrie (CNSP) en date du 28 juillet 2023 ;
- Vu l'Ordonnance n° 2023-01 du 28 juillet 2023, portant suspension de la Constitution du 25 novembre 2010 et créant le Conseil National pour la Sauvegarde de la Patrie (CNSP) ;
- Vu la Convention de Bamako sur l'interdiction d'importer en Afrique des déchets dangereux et sur le contrôle des mouvements transfrontières et la gestion des déchets dangereux produits en Afrique, ratifiée le 27 juillet 1996 ;
- Vu la Convention de Bâle sur le contrôle des mouvements transfrontières des déchets dangereux et de leur élimination, ratifiée le 17 juin 1998 ;
- Vu la Convention de Rotterdam sur la procédure de consentement préalable en connaissance de cause applicable à certains produits chimiques et pesticides dangereux qui font l'objet d'un commerce international, ratifiée le 16 février 2006 ;
- Vu la Convention de Stockholm sur les polluants organiques persistants, ratifiée le 12 avril 2006 ;
- Vu la loi n° 98-56 du 29 décembre 1998, portant loi-cadre relative à la gestion de l'environnement ;
- Vu la loi n° 2002-28 du 31 décembre 2002, instituant la normalisation nationale et l'accréditation au Niger ;
- Vu la loi n° 2015-24 du 11 mai 2015, déterminant les principes fondamentaux de la protection des consommateurs ;
- Vu la loi n° 2019-50 du 30 octobre 2019, déterminant les infractions et leurs sanctions en matière de protection des consommateurs ;
- Vu la loi n° 2022-34 du 11 juillet 2022, déterminant les principes fondamentaux de la santé et de l'hygiène publique ;

Merci pour votre attention

28 Dec 1944

Article 12 : Les infractions aux dispositions du présent décret, à ses textes d'application et aux autres réglementations sectorielles sont recherchées, constatées et poursuivies, sans préjudice des prérogatives reconnues au Ministère Public et aux Officiers de Police Judiciaire à compétence générale, par les agents assermentés du Ministère en charge de l'environnement, du Ministère en charge des finances, du Ministère en charge de la santé publique, du Ministère en charge du commerce et du Ministère en charge de l'industrie.

Article 13 : Toute infraction constatée fait l'objet d'un procès-verbal.

Le procès-verbal de constatation d'infraction fait foi jusqu'à preuve du contraire.

Article 14 : Les agents assermentés du Ministère en charge de l'Environnement en collaboration avec ceux de l'Agence en charge de la Normalisation, de la Certification et de la Métrologie sont compétents pour opérer la saisie et ordonner le rappel de la peinture ou du revêtement assimilé non conforme au seuil réglementaire ou prononcer toute autre injonction appropriée sans préjudice des poursuites judiciaires conformément aux textes en vigueur.

Article 15 : Les peintures et les revêtements assimilés non conformes saisis sont gérés de manière écologiquement rationnelle.

La gestion de ces produits est à la charge du contrevenant.

Article 16 : Est punie de peines prévues à l'article 11 de la loi n° 2019-50 du 30 octobre 2019, déterminant les infractions et leurs sanctions en matière de protection des consommateurs, toute personne physique ou morale qui se serait rendue coupable de production, d'importation, d'exportation, de commercialisation, de détention ou de distribution de peinture et/ou de revêtement assimilé dont la teneur en plomb total est supérieure au seuil réglementaire.

Article 17 : Est punie d'une amende de 50 000 à 99 000 francs CFA, toute personne physique ou morale qui se serait rendu coupable d'opposition au contrôle ou à l'inspection des lieux de production, de commercialisation, de détention ou de distribution de peinture et/ou de revêtement assimilé.

Article 18 : Est punie de peines prévues à l'article 17 du présent décret, toute personne physique ou morale qui se serait rendue coupable du refus, du non renouvellement, de l'omission ou de la fausse déclaration de conformité.

Article 19 : Est punie de peines prévues à l'article 11 de la loi n° 2019-50 du 30 octobre 2019 déterminant les infractions et leurs sanctions en matière de protection des consommateurs toute personne physique ou morale qui se serait rendue coupable de fausses informations dans l'étiquetage et/ou l'emballage d'une peinture ou revêtement assimilé dans la certification de conformité du produit.

L'absence d'étiquetage est punie de la même peine que celle prévue à l'alinéa premier du présent article.

Poll 3

1. What are the main barriers to effective implementation and enforcement? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Limited regulatory/enforcement capacity
- ☐ Lack of laboratory/testing capacity
- ☐ Low industry compliance
- ☐ Limited awareness among stakeholders
- ☐ Insufficient funding/resources
- ☐ Weak coordination between agencies
- ☐ Lack of data/monitoring systems
- ☐ Other (specify)

2. Which areas require the most support going forward?

- ☐ Strengthening enforcement mechanisms
- ☐ Building technical capacity (e.g., testing, monitoring)
- ☐ Industry transition to lead-free alternatives
- ☐ Policy development/refinement
- ☐ Awareness and communication
- ☐ Regional knowledge exchange
- ☐ Other (specify)



Controlling Global Lead Chromates Trade Through the Rotterdam Convention

18 June 2026



Gilbert KUEPOUO, PhD.,
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Outline



- I. Importance of controlling lead chromate trade through the Rotterdam Convention**
- II. Cameroon's experience in submitting a lead chromate notification to the Convention**



Importance of controlling lead chromates trade through the Rotterdam Convention (RC)

Key point: Lead chromate (LCr) is the main **intentional ingredient** used to **make lead paint** (Paint with more than 90 ppm total lead)



Lead Chromates include:

- ✓ Lead Chromate,
- ✓ Lead Sulfochromate Yellow
- ✓ Lead Chromate Molybdate Sulfate Red.

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- ✓ *Inorganic Pigments:*
- ✓ *Organic Pigments:*

- IPEN advocates for the global elimination of lead paint and is being instrumental in assisting countries to adopt national regulation to eliminate lead paint.
- Many countries today, including those that banned lead paint several years ago, still have lead paint on their market outlining enforcement challenges. One of the reasons, being the ***uncontrolled trade of lead chromates***



Importance of controlling lead chromates trade through the Rotterdam Convention (RC) Cont.

- IPEN proposes to ***subject lead chromates trade to the control mechanisms of the*** Rotterdam Convention (RC) – an international treaty that mandates Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure on the international trade in hazardous chemicals listed in its Annex III.
- Any government that has adopted lead paint regulations can nominate lead chromates for RC's listing because by doing so, it imposes **severe restrictions on the use of lead chromates as intentional ingredients in paints, as well as ban on importation of paint containing LCr as ingredient** .
- As of today, 4 countries (**Australia, Cameroon, Morocco & Switzerland**) in 3 UN regions have submitted notifications to the RC Secretariat to list Lead Chromates under the convention, putting the chemicals on the path for agenda at the next CRC and Conference of Parties (CoP) meetings.
- Once listed, RC's PIC procedure places responsibility for preventing unwanted imports of lead chromates/lead paints on exporting countries, thereby reducing regulatory burden on importing countries.



Importance of controlling lead chromates trade through the Rotterdam Convention (RC) Cont.

Listing Lead Chromates Can Expedite Global Lead Paint Elimination

Making lead chromates part of the PIC procedure under the Rotterdam Convention will enable to effectively remove all paints containing lead chromates as intentional ingredients from the market.

- Each country will have the right to prevent unwanted imports of:
 - ✓ Lead chromates for use in manufacturing paints, and
 - ✓ Paints that contain lead chromates as ingredients.

Governments that have not yet adopted national controls on lead paints will be incentivized to expedite decision-making procedures to fulfil their treaty obligations.



Cameroon's Experience in Submitting a Lead Chromate Notification to the RC

The Regulatory Action taken: *Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection & Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) Order No. 004 (September 2017)*

TEAMWORK

A. Preparation of notification and supporting documents that satisfy Convention's Annex I Information Requirements:

- The properties, identification and uses of lead chromates and paints that contain lead chromates as intentional ingredients
- The regulatory action CMR took to control the lead content of paints:
 - A statement that the regulatory action was taken based on a human health risk evaluation
 - A description of the risk evaluation including paint studies, BLLs studies, Economic impacts of exposure to lead, toxicity of lead based on WHO, US CDC documentation
 - The prohibition of lead chromates use is currently limited to paint manufacturing, not other uses (plastics)
 - Evidence that CMR does not produce lead chromates .



Cameroon's Experience in Submitting a Lead Chromate Notification to the RC Cont.

B. Preparation of notification and supporting documents that satisfy Convention's Annex II listing criteria (b) and (c):

- Risk evaluation derived from studies that were performed and documented according to generally recognized scientific principles and procedures (b)
- Risk evaluation took into account the health risk from exposure to lead from lead paints under the prevailing conditions in CMR (b)
- Provided references to the scientific studies, findings, and evidence upon which the risk evaluation was based (b)
- Significant decrease in the quantity lead chromates and paints that contain lead chromates in Cameroon (CMR) since the ban (c)
- There is continue international trade in lead chromates and in paints that contain lead chromates (lead paints) (c)

These efforts and information gathered persuaded the Government of Cameroon to submit a lead chromate notification to the RC Secretariat on 19 April 2024.

Thank You!



Contact

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BY SERGE KRA

Operations and EHS Manager for West Africa area

MIA CI

(Chemical Industry - Paint Manufacturing)

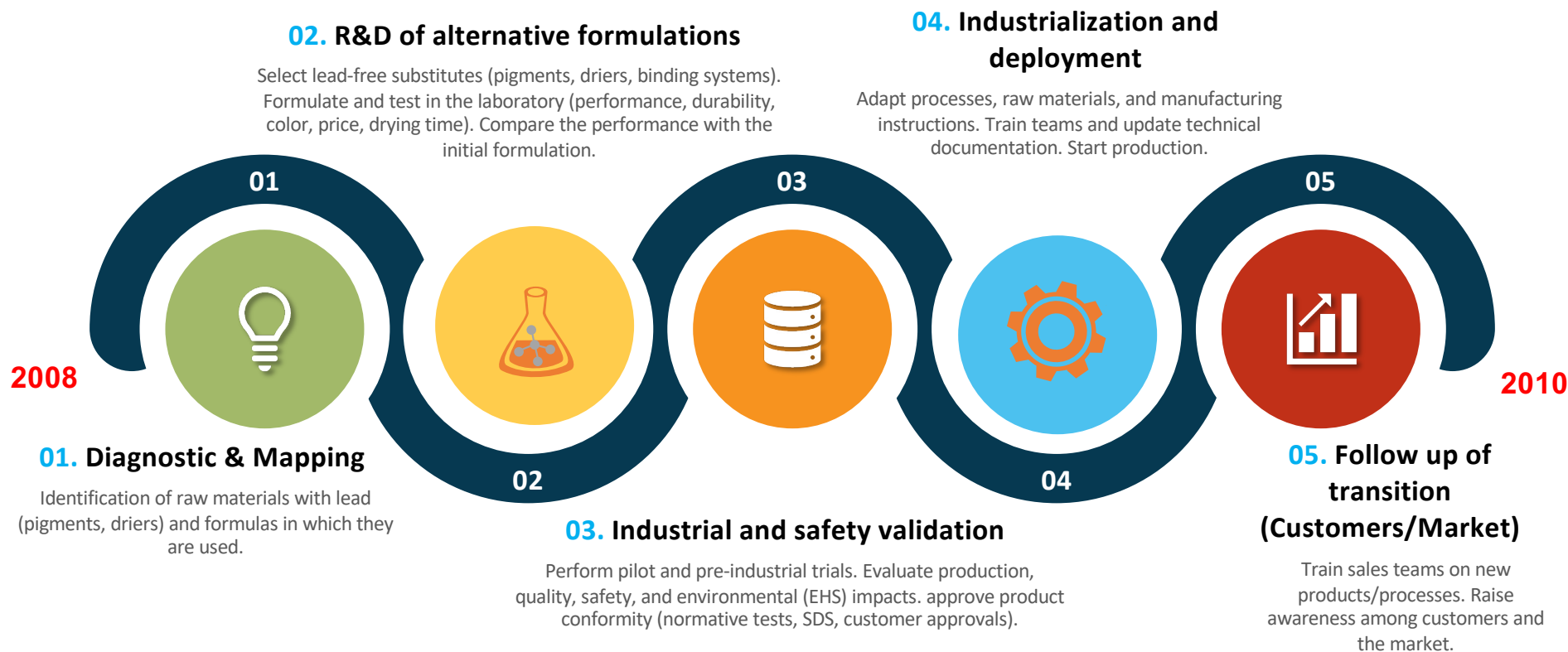
25 Years in Africa Paint Industries

Countries visited for Paints activities : État Unis,

France, Espagne, Algérie, Nigeria, Sénégal, Ghana,

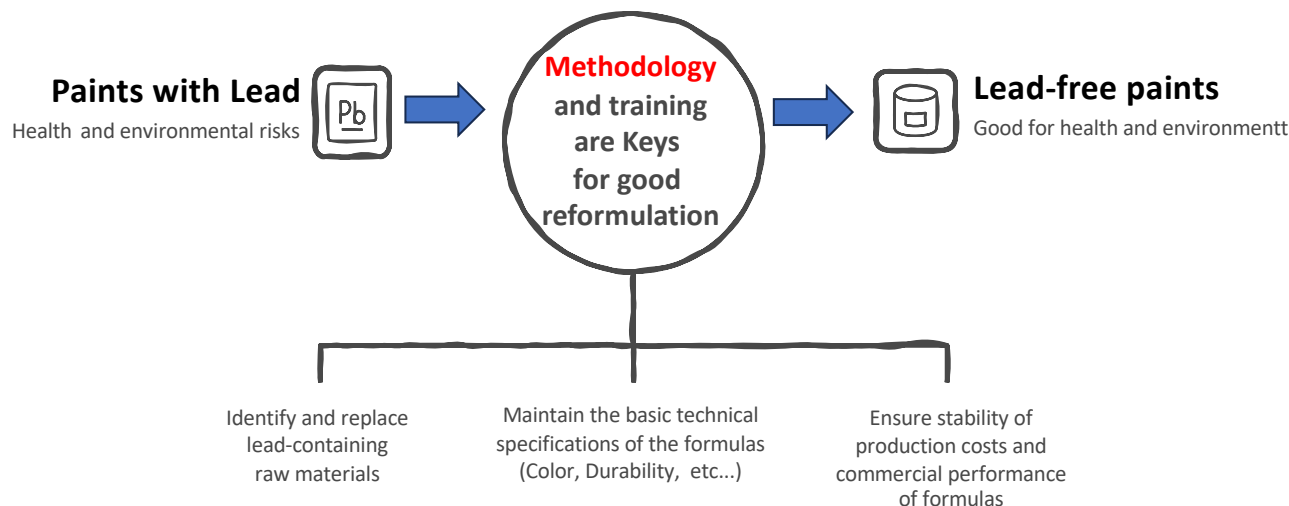
Cameroun, Gabon, Togo

Step of our “Lead free Paint” project



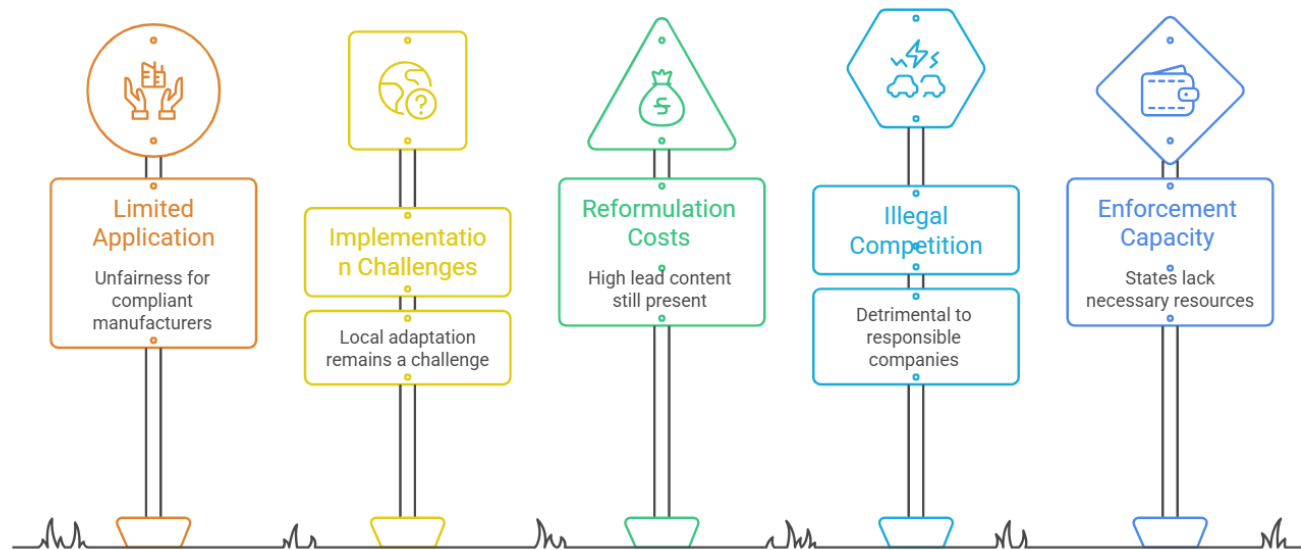
Methodology for reformulation “Lead free Paint” project

Reformulation of paints to eliminate lead



FOR US ...

Lead-Free Market: Regulation Alone is Insufficient



The challenge is no longer simply to adopt a 90 ppm limit, but to create a system for monitoring, supporting, and enforcing all market players." Without this, compliant manufacturers will continue to be at a disadvantage compared to non-compliant operators.

PROBLEMS ARE ...

Ineffective Enforcement of Paint Regulations





FOR SOLUTION, A HOLISTIC APPROACH IS NECESSARY...

1. ADMINISTRATION

Interests :

Put in place legislation to limit paint lead content.
Protect population
Ensure effective monitoring and enforcement of regulations.

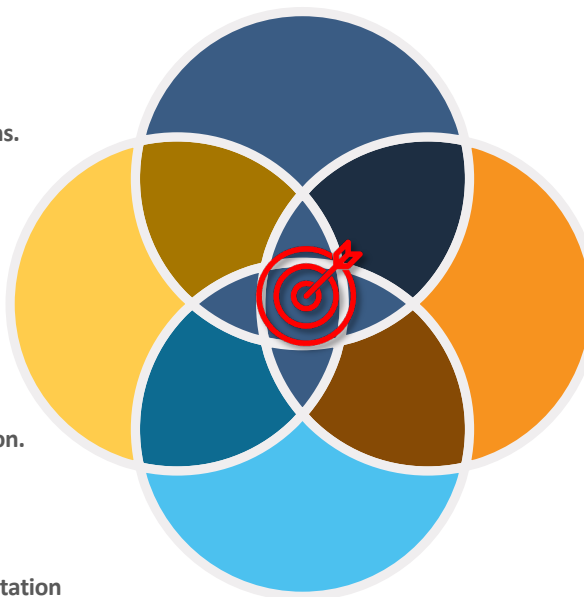
Expectations : Get technical, financial means and practical tools for inclusive implementation of regulations.

2. MANUFACTURERS / IMPORTERS

Interests : Have a secure market against informal competition.
Have their products protected against counterfeiting.
Have all manufacturers and importers have the same requirements applied to them.

Expectations : Have support of organizations for implementation of the program (Initial control of products – Reformulation – Identification of suppliers of raw materials without lead –

Incentives for manufacturers compliant with law.....



3. CUSTOMERS

Interests : To be aware of the issue and to be protected against the harmful effects of lead.

Expectations : Being aware of the issue and having the ability to know the lead content of each product on the market before making any purchase.

4. *TECHNICAL & FINANCIAL PARTENERS *CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION (OSC/NGO)

Interests : Have lead free programs clearly implemented in all paints markets : 100% Lead free.

Expectations :

- Provide financial and technical support to clear, practical, relevant and effective project which can help reach the target of paints market 100% lead free.
- Be part of administration, customers, manufacturers, importers and OSC/NGO sensitization.



Poll 4

1. Which approaches have been most effective in advancing lead paint regulation or compliance?
(Select all that apply)

- ☐ Multi-stakeholder collaboration
- ☐ Industry engagement and partnerships
- ☐ Regulatory measures and standards
- ☐ Awareness-raising campaigns
- ☐ Data generation (e.g., paint testing)
- ☐ Regional cooperation
- ☐ Other (specify)

2. How is industry currently engaged in your context?

- ☐ Actively supporting transition to lead-free paints
- ☐ Complying with regulations
- ☐ Partially engaged
- ☐ Limited engagement
- ☐ Not engaged

Thank you!



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Executive Environmental Protection Authority
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia



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Co-Founder and Executive Director
Centre de Recherche et d'Education pour le Développement
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Ministere de l'Environnement, de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement
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United Nations Environment Programme



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