



**GLOBAL ALLIANCE TO
ELIMINATE LEAD PAINT
BUSINESS PLAN
(ADDENDUM no. 2)
2025**

I. Overview

The purpose of this second addendum to the business plan of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (also known as the Lead Paint Alliance) is to extend its timeframe from 2025 to 2030 to align with current and planned activities (1). A previous amendment covered the period of 2021 to 2023 (2).

As stated in the business plan, the main goal of the Alliance is to prevent children's exposure to paints containing lead and to minimize occupational exposures to lead paint. In this context, the Alliance is committed to support primary prevention, to reduce or eliminate the conditions that give rise to environmental exposure before it occurs. Its broad objective is to achieve the phasing-out of the manufacture and sale of paints containing lead and thus eventually eliminate the risks that such paints pose.

The Lead Paint Alliance is a collaborative partnership among contributors (also known as partners) committed to achieve its goals and objectives. Activities are guided by the secretariat, jointly led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and World Health Organization (WHO), and an Advisory Council oversees the work of the Alliance, whose members are drawn from Alliance partners. The Advisory Council is chaired by a government partner, and the membership reflects the diversity of stakeholders, strengthening the multisectoral and multistakeholder approach of the Global Framework on Chemicals. Activities are implemented by the secretariat and partners by the provision of technical assistance, financial support and in-kind contributions.

II. Summary of progress of the Lead Paint Alliance

The business plan of the Alliance for 2012–2020 was developed in response to resolution II/4/B adopted by the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) in 2009, which was followed by an addendum to cover the period from 2021 to 2023 (hereinafter referred as Addendum no. 1). Regular reports on progress have been made to the third, fourth and fifth sessions of the ICCM and its subsidiary bodies and at regional meetings. The work of the Global Alliance was welcomed at these meetings, governments were urged to enact laws on lead paint, and stakeholders were encouraged to contribute to the work of the Alliance and to initiate national and regional discussions on effective measures, including regulation of lead in paint (3,4). The Seventieth World Health Assembly (5), and the Third Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (6) urged governments to enact laws on lead paint. The Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly in 2025, which adopted resolution 78.27 on galvanizing global support on lead, recognizes the work and progress of the Alliance and mandates the Director General to submit a draft global action plan on lead mitigation that includes lead paint to the Eightieth World Health Assembly in 2027 (7).

PROGRESS ON GLOBAL LEGAL LANDSCAPE

Between 2012 and 2020, the number of countries with legally binding instruments to limit the use of lead in paint more than doubled, to 79 by December 2020 (8) (Table 1). By January 2024, 94 countries had such controls (48% of countries), and many other countries are in the process of drafting laws (9).

These achievements were supported by periodic webinars, communities of practice, workshops, awareness campaigns, publications and other tools.

TOOLS

Tools for legal review and legal drafting support, as well as enforcement and compliance, produced by the Secretariat and its Advisory Council to date include:

- [Model law and guidance for regulating lead paint](#)
- [Online toolkit for establishing laws to eliminate lead paint](#)
- [Lead paint law compliance and enforcement guidance](#)
- [Policy and Technical Brief: why and how countries should take action](#)

- [Steps to establish a lead paint law](#)
- [Process consideration document](#)
- [Update on the global status of legal limits on lead in paint](#)

Critically, the Lead Paint Alliance also provided direct assistance in legal review and legal drafting to countries developing laws.

Secondly, the Lead Paint Alliance and civil society partners also provided technical assistance to industry. Technical tools and guidance produced by the Lead Paint Alliance and its members include:

- [Interactive map: Global Health Observatory - Legally-binding controls on lead paint \(WHO, 2024\)](#)
- [Lead Paint Reformulation Technical Guidelines \(UNEP, 2022\)](#)
- [Summary document: Reformulation is entirely possible \(UNEP, 2022\)](#)
- [Lead in paint laboratory database \(UNEP, 2021\)](#)
- [Brief guide to analytical methods for measuring lead in paint \(WHO, 2020\)](#)
- [Brief guide to analytical methods for measuring lead in blood \(WHO, 2020\)](#)
- [Technical Guidelines for Replacing Lead Oxide in Anti-corrosive Paints in Tunisia \(IPEN, 2018\)](#)
- [Replacement of Lead Pigments in Solvent-Based Decorative Paints \(IPEN, 2015\)](#)
- [Lead Drier Replacement in Solvent-Based Alkyd Decorative Paints \(IPEN, 2015\)](#)
- [Interactive map: Lead Levels in Paint Around the World \(IPEN, undated\)](#)
- [Resources on listing lead chromates under the Rotterdam Convention \(IPEN, undated\)](#)

To date, 43 paint industry partners and companies have conducted paint reformulation pilots, including in China, Indonesia, Ecuador, Colombia, Jordan, Egypt, Kenya and Uganda.

Thirdly, the Lead Paint Alliance produced tools to support awareness raising on the matter of lead paint elimination, including:

- [Guidance on organizing an advocacy or awareness-raising campaign on lead paint](#)
- [International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week \(ILPPW\) campaign materials](#)
- [Annual reports of the ILPPW](#)
- [List of resources and tools: Lead and lead in paint](#)

In 2024, the WHO International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPW) documented 104 events in 52 countries; this is double the number of events in 2013.

WEBINARS AND COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

Lead Paint Alliance partners host opportunities to share resources and connect stakeholders. These include:

- [Regular online meetings of the Lead in Paint Community of Practice \(LiP CoP\)](#) (Lead Exposure Elimination Project, LEEP)
- [Webinar - Lead Paint Compliance and Enforcement, Oct 2024](#) (UNEP, US EPA)
- [Webinar - Advancing work on lead: lessons learned from the work on lead in gasoline, lead in paint and used lead-acid batteries, Oct 2022](#) (UNEP, WHO, Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions Secretariat)
- [Webinar for the Paint Industry on Eliminating Lead Paint, Nov 2020](#) (UNEP, WHO)
- [Webinar for Global Policymakers on Eliminating Lead in Paint through Regulatory Action, Oct 2020](#) (UNEP, WHO)

GROWTH IN MEMBERSHIP

The Lead Paint Alliance has grown to over 110 [partners](#), including governments, non-government organizations, intergovernmental organizations, academic organizations or institutions, and industry or trade associations.

ENGAGEMENT WITH GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS

The Global Environment Facility project, “Global best practices on emerging chemical policy issues of concern under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management” (10), contributed to sustain the momentum and provided additional funds for such work; this project concluded in June 2023.

The Lead Paint Alliance promoted the inclusion and advancement of lead in paint as a priority in global forums. Progress on addressing lead in paint as an emerging policy issue was presented to the 5th International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5), and lead in paint was included in “Resolution V/5: Emerging policy issues and issues of concern” of the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) in September 2023 (11).

High-level support for reducing exposure to lead has also been demonstrated through:

- G7 Ministerial Meeting on Climate, Energy and Environment communique and related meetings (May 2022 and 2023)
- Intersectoral Expert Webinar on Lead Pollution and Exposure in G20 Countries (November 2024)
- Establishment of the Partnership for a Lead-free Future (PLF) (September 2024)
- United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) Resolutions 3/9 and 6/9
- World Health Assembly (WHA) Resolution 76.17 - The impact of chemicals, waste and pollution on human health
- WHA Resolution – Galvanizing global support for a lead-free future (EB156(32))

III. Priorities for 2025–2030

In February 2025, the Alliance hosted a meeting of the Extended Global Advisory Council and solicited feedback on priorities of the Alliance moving forward.

Needs expressed by Alliance members included:

- The adoption of lead paint regulations in countries that have not yet taken action
- Greater compliance monitoring and enforcement of lead paint laws (including domestic and transboundary)
- Training on lead paint reformulation
- Capacity building and technical support for countries to establish laboratories and testing capabilities
- Greater engagement with industry, including lead chromate manufacturers and distributors
- Engagement by the global paint industry to encourage a voluntary industry-wide shift to non-lead paint manufacturing at the country level – whether there exists a regulation or not
- Stronger controls (or a ban) on the import and export of lead chromate
- Engagement with the Rotterdam Convention (RC) Secretariat and support country initiatives to submit Notifications to list lead chromates under Annex III of the RC
- Increase public consumer awareness on lead paint and support programs that will boost market demand for lead-safe paints (i.e., ecolabeling, third-party certification schemes, market incentives to promote compliance, etc.)
- More research on lead’s impact on health, blood lead studies, and cost-benefit analyses to influence policy
- Greater ministerial coordination and increased engagement of the health sector
- Stronger connections with the Partnership for a Lead-Free Future (PLF) and Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) implementation programs
- Dedicated funding

Members were also asked how action on lead in paint can be connected to broader initiatives on lead exposure reduction, and the following priorities were highlighted:

- The need for a whole-of-government approach and inter-agency national action plans
- Cross-sector/cross-industry collaboration
- Alignment of national policies
- Engagement with sub-national government authorities
- Engagement with end-users (consumers, childcare facilities, contractors, builders) to promote awareness and build demand for lead-free products

Building on this consultation and further input, the priorities for 2025-2030 are defined as follows:

- Encourage and support governments in countries in which there are no legal limits to establish laws restricting lead in all types of paints.
- Encourage all countries to enforce and strengthen national legal limits to restrict lead in all types of paints and to achieve eventual phasing-out of the manufacture, import and sale of paints containing lead.
- Encourage industry to stop the manufacture, import and sale of lead paints in all countries.
- Increase awareness of the importance of preventing and addressing the risks posed by lead paint to health and the environment, including helping to prompt governments and manufacturers to stop the production, import and sale of lead paints.
- Engage with and encourage existing Alliance partners to fully realize the goals and objectives of the Alliance.
- Coordinate with international initiatives on lead including the Partnership for a Lead-Free Future and the Global Framework on Chemicals implementation programmes, including on funding opportunities.
- Encourage active stakeholders across governments, industry, non-governmental organizations, and academia, to join the Alliance and contribute to the achievement of its goals
- Increase awareness on addressing the risks associated with lead chromates, including helping to prompt governments and manufacturers to control their production, import and sale.

IV. Indicators and targets

2012–2024

The Alliance business plan and the addendum no. 1 listed four indicators for evaluating progress. A review of progress in measuring each indicator is given below.

Table 1. Numbers of countries that have adopted legally binding laws, regulations, standards and/or procedures to control the production, import, and sale of lead paints (Baseline 2012: no data)

Document	Targets	Planned	Actual
Business plan	2013	30 countries	51
	2015	≥ 70 countries	58
	2020	All countries	79
Addendum no. 1	2022	90	88
	2023	100	93
	2024	100	94

Table 1 shows that the goal for all countries to have relevant laws was not met; however, many countries (~120 countries, see Table 5 below) are drafting laws. In the addendum no. 1, the reference to “use” of lead paint was removed. The model law does not recommend regulation of the use of lead paint, as this would be too onerous to implement. The reference to “decorative paints or lead paints for other applications” has also been removed.

Table 2. Numbers of paint companies and industry associations that are committed to the work of the Alliance (Baseline 2012: no data)

Targets	Planned	Actual
2013	5 paint manufacturers publicly committed to the work of the Alliance	2
2015	50 large paint manufacturers have eliminated addition of lead compounds.	5 companies and industry associations joined the Alliance
2020	All manufacturers have eliminated addition of lead compounds in priority areas.	22 companies and industry associations joined the Alliance
2024	All manufacturers have eliminated addition of lead compounds in priority areas.	24 companies and industry associations joined the Alliance

Table 2 shows the involvement of paint companies, as measured by the growing numbers of companies and industry associations committed to the work of Alliance by joining the Alliance rather than by the number of companies that have eliminated the use of added lead compounds. The latter was found to be difficult to measure because companies did not readily disclose such information. This indicator was not included in the addendum no. 1.

Table 3. Numbers of countries that conduct national awareness activities on the risks of lead paint (Baseline 2012: 0)

Document	Targets	Planned	Actual
Business plan	2013	5 countries had national awareness days for prevention of lead poisoning, with an emphasis on the risks of lead paint	Stakeholders in 40 countries participated in the ILPPW
	2015	10 countries had national awareness days for prevention of lead poisoning, with an emphasis on the risks of lead paint	Stakeholders in 37 countries participated in the ILPPW
	2020	40 countries had national awareness days for prevention of lead poisoning, with an emphasis on the risks of lead paint	Stakeholders in 60 countries participated in the ILPPW
Addendum no. 1	2022	70 countries held stakeholder activities during national awareness days for prevention of lead poisoning, with emphasis on the risks of lead paint	Stakeholders in 57 countries participated in the ILPPW
	2023	80 countries held stakeholder activities during national awareness days for prevention of lead poisoning, with emphasis on the risks of lead paint	Stakeholders in 58 countries participated in the ILPPW
	2024	90 countries held stakeholder activities during national awareness days for prevention of lead poisoning, with emphasis on the risks of lead paint	Stakeholders in 52 countries participated in the ILPPW

For this indicator (Table 3), the target measured was the number of countries with national awareness activities, reported as the number of countries that conducted awareness-raising activities during the International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action (ILPPW). The latest targets for this indicator were not reached.

Table 4. Numbers of contributors participating in the work of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (Baseline 2012: 103)

Document	Targets	Planned	Actual
Business plan	2013	30 contributors (governments and organizations) participated in the work of the Alliance	26
	2015	50 contributors (governments and organizations) participated in the work of the Alliance	56
	2020	70 contributors (governments and organizations) participated in the work of the Alliance	103
Addendum no. 1	2022	110 contributors (governments and organizations) participating in the work of the Alliance)	106
	2023	115 contributors (Governments and organizations) participating in the work of the Alliance)	106
	2024	120 contributors (Governments and organizations) participating in the work of the Alliance)	110

Table 4 shows the numbers of contributors to the Alliance. The latest targets for this indicator were not reached.

In the addendum no. 1, an additional indicator was included. As enactment of lead paint laws can take many years, for reasons beyond the Alliance's control, the number of countries that have drafted lead paint laws is an interim indicator of progress (Table 5). This is cumulative number, i.e. countries are counted if they are drafting laws and are not removed from the total when the laws have been adopted. Laws that are adopted are measured with a separate indicator (see Table 1).

Table 5. Cumulative numbers of countries with draft laws, regulations, standards and/or procedures to control the manufacture, import and sale of lead paint

Targets	Planned	Actual
2022	86 countries have draft laws	-
2023	126 countries have draft laws	~120

2025–2030

Table 6. Indicators, baselines and goals for the 2025-2030 priorities areas

Priority areas	Indicators	Baseline 2024	Goal 2030
a. Encourage and support governments in countries in which there are no legal limits to establish laws restricting lead in all types of paints.	Numbers of countries that have adopted legally binding laws, regulations, standards and/or procedures to control the production, import, and sale of lead paints.	93	125
	Numbers of countries with draft laws, regulations, standards and/or procedures to control the manufacture, import and sale of lead paint.	26	50
	Number of countries that revised/improved existing lead paint laws (i.e., lowered lead limits to 90 ppm; adopted new policies/standards to increase scope of lead paint law to include other/all types of paint; other ministries or local government units adopted supplemental laws or ordinances).	-	10
b. Encourage all countries to enforce and strengthen national legal limits to restrict lead in all types of paints and to achieve eventual phasing-out of the manufacture, import and sale of paints containing lead.	Number of countries demonstrating progress in enforcement (through monitoring programs, market studies, legal action, etc.).	-	50
c. Encourage industry to stop the manufacture, import and sale of lead paints in all countries.	Number of paint companies supported to build their capacity to reformulate their paint.	43	25
	Number of paint companies that have secured third-party certifications that their paints do not contain intentionally added lead.	-	10
d. Increase awareness of the importance of preventing and addressing the risks posed by lead paint to health and the environment, including helping to prompt governments and manufacturers to stop the production, import and sale of lead paints.	Numbers of countries that conduct national awareness activities on the risks of lead paint.	52	80

e. Engage with and encourage existing Alliance partners to fully realize the goals and objectives of the Alliance.	Numbers of contributors participating in the work of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (through the LiP CoP, webinars, newsletter, peer review of guidance documents, etc.).	-	120
f. Coordinate with international initiatives on lead including the Partnership for a Lead-Free Future (PLF) and the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) implementation programmes, including on funding opportunities.	Number of contributions of Alliance members to the PLF and the GFC implementation programmes (stakeholder mapping, working group participation, etc.).	-	50
g. Encourage active stakeholders across governments, industry, non-governmental organizations, and academia, to join the Alliance and contribute to the achievement of its goals.	Number of new stakeholder organizations from government, industry, non-governmental organizations, and academia that formally join the Alliance and actively contribute to its activities.	110	130
h. Increase awareness on addressing the risks associated with lead chromates, including helping to prompt governments and manufacturers to control their production, import and sale.	Number of awareness-raising activities conducted (e.g., workshops, webinars, policy briefs, campaigns) on the risks of lead chromates.	-	20
	Number of countries or manufacturers taking policy or regulatory action (e.g., restricting use, initiating phase-out, updating regulations).	-	10

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