

Brief overview of experiences working on the ground to support lead paint laws



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Role of civil society

- Since 2012, new regulations enacted in 9 countries (and some more close)
- All of these were driven by consistent NGO campaigns on the ground, in collaboration with government agencies activities included
 - Paint studies
 - Public awareness activities
 - Outreach to manufacturers and policy makers
 - Building stakeholder support through individual meetings and workshops
- However, no laws without buy-in from manufacturers and government



It's all about incentives

- 1. Data on lead in paint to show problem
- 2. <u>Consistent</u> public awareness activities to create change in consumer behavior
- 3. Consumer behavior create change on the market and demand for laws
- 4. Manufacturers starting to reformulate and create demands for laws
- 5. Political will and room for governments to act





1. Data on lead in paint **Public awareness** Change in consumer behavior Demand for regulatory controls



2.

3.

4.

eac Paint Laws

Lessons learned

- Global/Regional activities not enough on their own
- Flexible national, non-government, nonindustry groups needed on the ground to move the issue forward
- Champions from all sectors needed
- All countries have some kind of regulatory system and procedures that needs to be followed
- ⇒ Governments are slow to act because of lack of incentives, not lack of regulatory systems



Challenges include

- Chemicals low priority issue
- Interagency coordination complicated
- Relationships between the various agencies/ministries
- Drafting of legal text seen as a purely internal matter (resulting in suboptimal regulations)
- Enforcement and compliance monitoring weak
- Lack of lab capacity



Thank You!

