

TAJIKISTAN

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A. Regulation on sources

Source of lead	Relevant legislation/regulation	Government agencies	Data source
1. Used lead-acid battery recycling	1. No full-scale systems for recycling lead-acid batteries		1. United Nations Environment Program . 2017. “Central Asia Waste Management Outlook”
2. Standards for lead in food	1. Member of the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius since 2009. 2. However, no specific regulations with reference to lead in food found	a. Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population	1. FAO . 2019. “General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed.”
3. Standards for lead in cookware	No standards for lead in cookware identified.		
4. Standards for occupational exposure	1. Law No. 517 of 19 May 2009 on Occupational Safety establishes the legal basis of regulation of relations between employers and employees in the sphere of occupational safety.	a. Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population	1. International Labour Organization (2013).” LEGOSH: Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)”
5. Lead in paint	1. Does not currently have a lead paint law		1. UNEP . 2019. Update on the Global Status of Legal Limits on Lead in Paint September 2019.
6. Waste generated from smelting or mining	1. Environmental legislation in the Tajik Republic includes the Constitution, codes and laws on air quality, noise, mineral resources, land management, forests,	a. Ministry of Energy and Water Resources b. Committee for Environmental Conservation	1. Asian Development Bank . 2018. Republic of Tajikistan: Dushanbe Water Supply and Sanitation Project Initial Environmental Examination”

Source of lead	Relevant legislation/regulation	Government agencies	Data source
	health and safety, waste and chemicals management. 2. Surface water quality standards state that limit for lead in fishery water bodies is 0.006 units while for drinking water is 0.03 mg/l	c. National Agency for Hydrometeorology	

B. International Agreements

Agreement	Year ratified
1. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	2016 (Accession)
2. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	2007

C. Blood lead-level monitoring programs

No regular monitoring program found

D. Inventory of toxic sites (Toxic Sites Identification Program, Pure Earth)

No sites identified

E. Scientific papers on lead exposure

No scientific papers found

F. Blood testing in National Health Surveys

National Health Survey	Demographic and Health Survey	Source
Purpose	The purpose of the survey is to provide up-to-date information on fertility and contraceptive use, maternal and child health, nutrition, childhood mortality, domestic violence, child discipline, knowledge and behavior regarding HIV infection and other sexually-transmitted infections, and other health-related issues such as smoking and high blood pressure.	Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan, and ICF . 2018. Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017.
Sample size	10,718 women (age 15 to 49) from 7843 households were part of this nationally representative sample.	
Blood sample testing	Blood specimens were collected from all eligible children (age 6 to 59 months) and women (age 15 to 49) who consented to testing for anemia.	
Latest round	2017	
Next round	Unknown	