



# INTERNATIONAL LEAD POISONING PREVENTION WEEK -ILPPW

21-27 OCTOBER, 2018

Observed by  
Environment and Social Development Organization-ESDO  
in association with the Department of Environment (DoE)  
Bangladesh



# Executive summary

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The release of lead into the environment poses significant risks to human health especially to children and the environment. Addressing children's exposure to lead from paint. UN Environment and the World Health Organization (WHO) jointly formed The Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint with a view to minimizing occupational exposures to lead paint. International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week-ILPPW is an initiative of the Global Alliance. In Bangladesh, ESDO observed the week this year through a human chain in front of the National Parliamentary Building, National Press Club and Teacher Student Center of Dhaka University, and a round table meeting in association with Department of Environment (DoE) under the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of the Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The prime objective of human chain was to raise awareness about health effects of lead poisoning and to sensitize the public and parliamentary members and the objective of round table meeting was to sensitize the government and to create a pressure group for a regulation to ban lead paint in Bangladesh by 2020.

# 1. Introduction

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ILPPW is observed every year worldwide to raise awareness and promote action to address the human health effects of lead exposure, especially for children. During the week, governments, academia, industry and civil society organize activities worldwide. The campaign promotes efforts to prevent childhood lead poisoning, and especially actions to eliminate lead in paint. Activities included art competitions, official statements of support, public events, policy debates, workshops and scientific conferences.

In 2018 ESDO in association with Department of Environment (DoE) organized a round table meeting in Chameli conference room, Paribesh Bhaban, (DoE) with the prime objective of high level discussion on urgency of a regulation on ban of lead in paint in Bangladesh. Members of Bangladesh Paint Manufacturer's Association (BPMA), representatives from Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Commerce, Environmental activists, Scientists, Bureaucrats, youth group, civil society, journalist and ESDO team members were present in the meeting.

Apart from the round table meeting, ESDO team conducted a human chain on 20th October which took place at three significant crowded locations of Dhaka city viz National parliament premises, in front of national press club and teacher students center (TSC), University of Dhaka. Environmental activists, youth group, civil society, general people and ESDO team members had spontaneously taken part in the human chain with a demand of immediate enforcement of legislation regarding the ban of lead contained paints in order to protect the environment and avoid human health hazards. Fact sheets, posters IEC materials were distributed to passer-by.

Besides, ESDO ran a weeklong social media campaign with a view to disseminating the information of danger of lead poisoning all around the world. The campaign also focused on the emergence of a regulation on ban of lead paint in Bangladesh.

## 2. Objectives

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- To eliminate lead paint in Bangladesh by promoting a regulation on Ban Lead Paint in Bangladesh
- To sensitize the government for a regulation to ban lead paint
- Raising awareness about health effects of lead poisoning
- To strengthen collaboration with multi stakeholders
- Ultimately promote lead free paints in Bangladesh
- Using social media as an effective tool for information dissemination

# 3. Background

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## Why Lead is an issue?

Exposure to small amounts of lead over a long period of time is called chronic toxicity. Lead is particularly dangerous because once it gets into a person's system; it is distributed throughout the body just like helpful minerals such as iron, calcium, and zinc. And lead can cause harm wherever it comes into contact of the body. Lead exposure is toxic to human and especially harmful for young children and pregnant women. Exposure to lead in the womb or during childhood can have lifelong health impacts, including learning disabilities and disorders in coordination, visual, spatial and language skills. Lead exposure accounts for approximately 9% of the global burden of intellectual disability without known cause. High exposure to lead can result in behavioral and mental disorders. For pregnant women, harmful effects include premature births, smaller babies and miscarriage.<sup>1</sup>

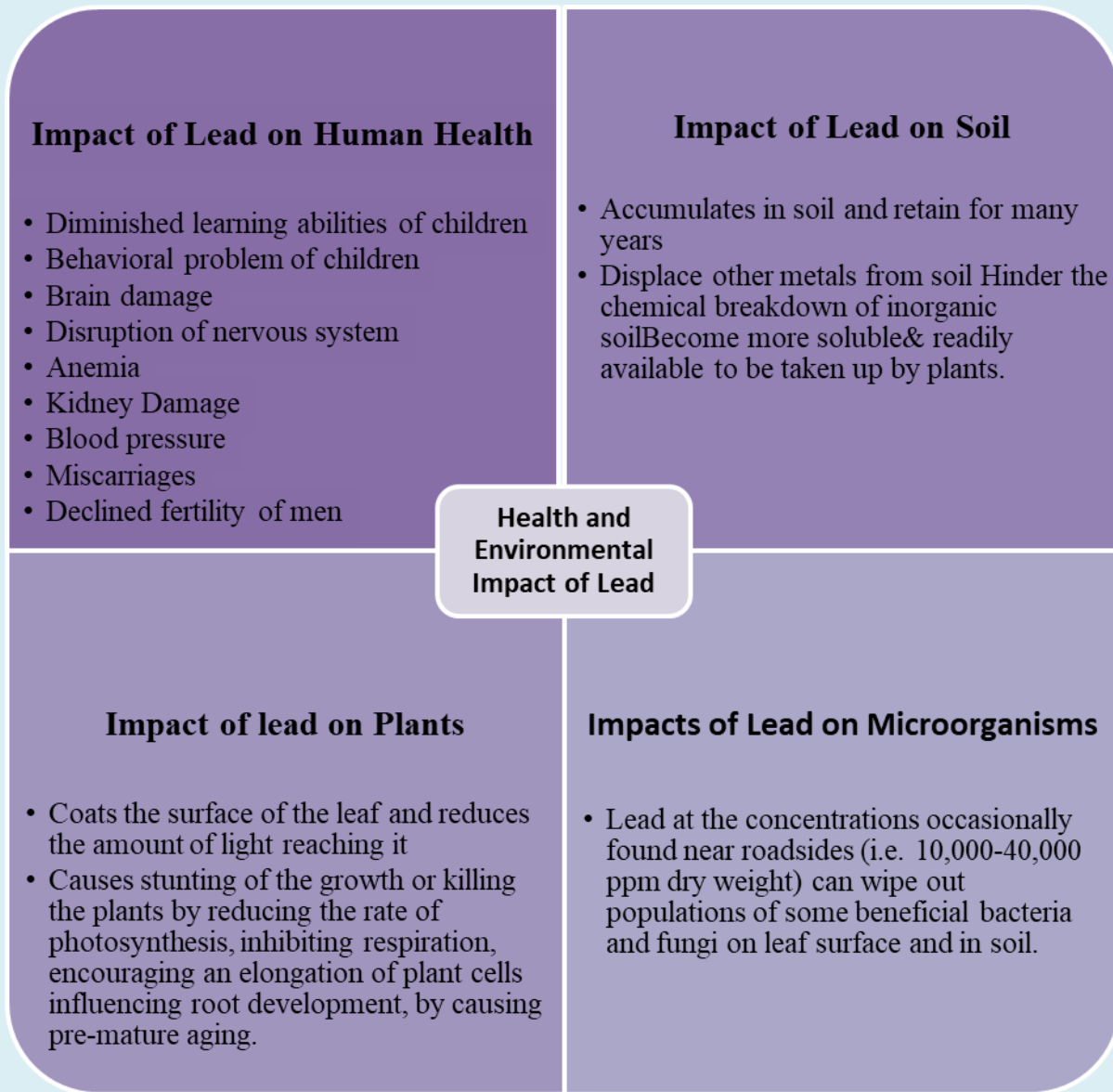
## Sources of Lead contamination in Bangladesh



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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.google.com/search?q=Why+Lead+is+an+issue&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8&client=firefox-b-ab>

## How Does Lead impact on?<sup>2</sup>



## 4. Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint

The Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint is a cooperative initiative jointly led by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Program to focus and catalyze the efforts to achieve international goals to prevent children's exposure to lead from paints

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.lead.org.au/lanv1n2/lanv1n2-8.html>

containing lead and to minimize occupational exposures to lead paint. Its broad objective is to promote a phase-out of the manufacture and sale of paints containing lead and eventually to eliminate the risks that such paints pose. Lead is one of ten chemicals of major public health concern. Substitutes for lead paint are cost effective and relatively easy to obtain. Paints without lead additives have been used in many countries for decades and have proven to be viable, cost-effective alternatives to lead paint. Establishing legal limits on lead in new paint has been shown to be an effective tool to decrease the sale and use of lead paint. Yet there are still many areas of the world where it is legal to sell paint containing lead additives. Working together through the Global Alliance, governments, industry and NGOs are working to protect people around the world from exposure to lead through paint. Global Alliance announces its goal to eliminate lead in paint by 2020.

## 5. Lead free paint movement in Bangladesh

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ESDO started working on eliminating lead in paints through creating awareness and policy advocacy since 2008. ESDO's efforts were to minimize and ultimately to eliminate the manufacture, import, sale and use of lead decorative paints in Bangladesh. ESDO started working with European Union through the IPEN SWITCH Asia project on Lead Paint Elimination in 2012 and the organization collaborated with Bangladesh Paint Manufacturers' Association (BPMA) in 2013. As a result of the affiliation, major paint manufacturers have phased out lead paint. ESDO published three national reports on lead use in household paints of Bangladesh. The current status of our country is Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institutions (BSTI) prepared a draft standard to fix up the limit of lead paint as 90 ppm. A draft regulatory framework and guideline for complete lead paint elimination was prepared by ESDO and submitted to the department of Environment which is under revision.

## 6. ESDO's observation of ILPPW-2018

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ESDO observed the ILPPW-2018 with great enthusiasm like every years. ESDO organized a human chain on 20th October in different three significant spots as parts of the global week and a round table meeting in association with DoE in Chameli conference room, Paribesh Bhaban, Department of Environment.

### 6.1 Human Chain

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## i. Location, Date and Time



### National Parliament House

- Time: 10:00 am
- Date: 20th october, 2018



### National Press Club

- Time: 12:00 pm
- Date: 20th October, 2018



### Teacher Student Center, University of Dhaka

- Time: 02:00 pm
- Date: 20th October. 2018

## ii. Program Schedule

S.L No.	Activity	Time
1.	Arrival of ESDO Team Members National Parliament House(spot-1)	9.30 a.m.
2.	T-shirts, caps, posters, banners distribution	9.45-10:00 a.m.
3.	Human chain with guests, public and esdo team members	10.00-11.00 a.m.
4.	Photography and leaflets, fact sheet distribution	11.00-11.15 a.m.
5.	Move towards National Press Club (spot-2)	11.15-11.45 a.m.

6.	T-shirts, caps, posters, banners distribution	11:45-12.00 a.m.
7	Human chain with guests, public and esdo team members	12:00- 01:00 p.m.
8	Photography, leaflets, fact sheet and snacks distribution	01:00- 01:45 p.m.
9	Move towards Teacher Students Centre , University of Dhaka(spot-3)	01:45-01:50 p.m.
10	T-shirts, caps, posters, banners distribution	01:50- 02:00 p.m.
11	Human chain with guests, public and esdo team members	02:00- 2:30 p.m.
12	Photography, leaflets and fact sheet distribution	02:30- 2:45 p.m.

### iii. Attendee

Secretary General of ESDO, ESDO team members, people from different platforms, reporters and photo journalists of several print and electronic media were present in those Human Chains.

### iv. Activities

ESDO members with youths and civil people formed a human chain demanding for an immediate ban of lead paint in Bangladesh by 2018. ESDO team member and environmental activists gathered to form a human chain with festoons, banners, and placards in front of the National Parliament House, Dhaka at 10:00 am. Apart from the human chain, Fact sheets and posters were distributed to passer-by. People present on the human chain urged for a phase out of lead paint as a top public health priority. Then the team moved towards National Press Club (spot-2) at 11: 45. Then the team distributed t-shirts, caps, posters, banners and stood on a human chain demanding the ‘Ban Lead Paint’ at 12:00 pm. Meanwhile, ESDO team distributed IEC materials to the passer-by and made them aware of the impacts of lead in paint. After an hour of human chaining over spot-2, the team had moved towards Teacher Students Centre (Spot-3), University of Dhaka with a view to awaring the youths and students of the leading university of Bangladesh. Team members of ESDO distributed fact sheets, IEC materials, caps, t- shirt to the youth to aware the impact of using lead paint.



## **v. Photograph**

Photographs are being attached in the Annex-1.

## **vi. Deliverable Materials**

Different Information, Education and Communication materials were developed and distributed after human chain. T-shirts and caps were worn by the participants and poster, festoon, sticker, fact sheets were distributed to the passersby and mass people. The IEC materials are attached in Annex-3.

## **vii. Outcome**

The human chain was an opportunity to raise public awareness regarding the regulation of ban of lead in Bangladesh. It's essential for our society to respond to this global challenge and make the phase out of lead in paint as a top public health priority. It was about the urgency of a regulation on lead poisoning and its detrimental effects on human health due to children exposure and occupational exposure. Informative fact sheet, poster, sticker were reached to mass people through distribution. In addition to that, 'Daily Bhorer Kagoj', 'Amader Shomoe', two of the popular newspapers of Bangladesh featured news about the human chain which is a great source to aware mass people of the country.

# 6.2 A Round Table Meeting

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## **i. Location, Date and Time**



**Chameli conference room, Paribesh Bhaban,  
Department of Environment.**

- Time: 10.00 am
- Date: 21 October, 2018

## ii. Program Schedule

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activities</b>
<b>9.30 am</b>	Registration Participants Sign in
<b>10.00 am</b>	Introduction by meeting chair Dr. Sultan Ahmed Director General (Additional Secretary) Department of Environment-DoE
<b>10.10 am</b>	Opening Remarks Syed Marghub Murshed, Former Secretary, Govt. of Bangladesh & Chairperson, ESDO
<b>10.30 am</b>	Presentation On 'Ban Lead Paint: Protect Public Health and Environment'
<b>10.40 am</b>	Remarks by Guest of Honor Mr. Sardar Abul Kalam Director General Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution ( BSTI )
<b>10.50 am</b>	Open Discussion session
<b>11.30 am</b>	Closing Remarks by Session Chair
<b>12.00 am</b>	Lunch

### iii. Attendee

A group of government representatives, experts, environment activists, reporters and ESDO members were present in the round table meeting. The list of participated guests are attached in Annex-1.

### iv. Open discussion:

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Sultan Ahmed, Director General of DoE and present distinguished guests took part in the open discussion where they opined about the subject issue.

ESDO Chairperson and former Secretary of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Syed Marghub Murshed said, "The Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint was formed in 2011 to promote the phase-out of the manufacture and sale of paints containing lead and eventually to eliminate the risks that such paints pose. He informed that in Bangladesh ESDO had been working since 2008 from awareness raising activities to policy advocacy on the issue of 'Ban Lead Paint' and which has been leading the country to have a standard and moving towards a regulation." Lastly he thanked to BPMA and we are optimistic that we will be successful soon.



Dr. Sultan Ahmed, Director General of DoE said, "ESDO efforts fostered the government initiative of publishing an SRO. We don't see the lead pollution in eyes but it has a very harmful effect on human especially for children. So environmental friendly technology should be adopted by the manufacturers whereas national and international laws need to be followed and immediate improvement is a must. It is possible for government to place the regulation of Ban of Lead in paint in Bangladesh before 2020".



Dr. Shahriar Hossain, Secretary General of ESDO said, "We are not against industry. In last two years the neighboring countries for example Nepal, India, Sri Lanka have already placed regulation on lead in paint. So we should stop the consequent trans-boundary movement which can't be controlled unless we bring about a regulation on ban of lead in paint."



Mr. Sajjadul Bari ,Director (Std.) of BSTI said, “All the paint manufacturer company must maintain the limit of lead in paint. Lead in toys are also vulnerable for children as lead battery make contamination with  $H_2SO_4$ .



Prof. Abul Hasam, Chairman (Chemical Division), Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institute said, “According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the most common sources for lead poisoning in children can be from paint, as well as toys manufactured with lead in the paint, plastic or metal. And it is a whole BSTI team work to publish the SRO on restricting lead limit in paints”



Jahora Sikder, Deputy Director (chemical division), Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution said, “Every country around the world is taking initiative on ban lead paint. So now it’s high time to ban lead in paints in Bangladesh also. All the paint manufacturer companies have been given already more than enough time to use and select good materials for paint production and go for alternatives to lead”.



Dr. Shafiur Rahman, Assistant Professor, NIPSON said, “ lead has a very bad effect on new born baby. So we should create more public awareness. It is a great pleasure to join in this round table meeting and I will definitely share all the updated information with my students.”



M. Shamsuzzaman, General Secretary, Bangladesh Paint Manufacturer's Association said, "We should think about the ban of lead in all the kinds of products instead of focusing only lead in paint which are harmful. BPMA has the complete solidarity with 'Ban Lead Paint' campaign. All the small companies agree to ban lead in paint but they need time. They want to use zirconium instead of lead but the price of zirconium is high so they said to the ministry of industry to lessen the price of zirconium".



Dr. Saidur Rahman, Deputy Program Manager, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare said, "Everyone should come forward to stop lead in paint and continuous lobbying is required for regulation".



Syed Mahbub Murshed, Senior Reporter of The Daily Naya Diganta said, " why the paint manufacturer company still want time being ignorant about the fact that one part of generation is greatly impacted by lead pollution?"

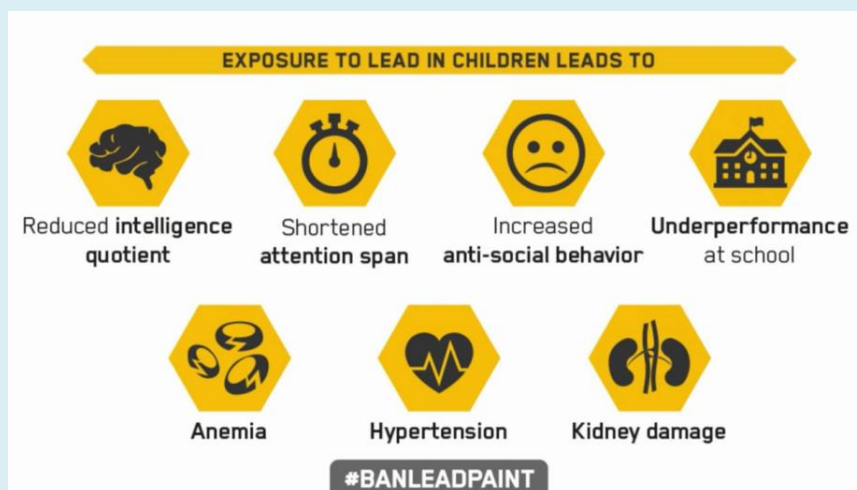


A.K.M Mahibullah Senior General Manager (S & M), Elite Paint said, " Elite is the only one paint manufacturer company that got lead safe paint certification in our country. In Bangladesh almost 90% paint companies are lead free. Among local company only 2.5% have lead in paint. So if this can be reduced then we will be able to achieve our goal early before 2020. " He also praised ESDO for their strenuous efforts to reduce lead in paint in Bangladesh.



## v. Power point presentation

Sayda Mehrabin Shejuti, Assistant Program Officer, ESDO gave a presentation on ‘Calls for a Regulation on Ban Lead in Bangladesh’. Through a graph she presented the Countries with legally-binding controls on lead paint, as of June 2018 (WHO, UNEP). She added that through ESDO’s assiduous policy advocacy, Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institutions (BSTI) have already published an SRO which is Maximum lead content in Economy Emulsion Paint, Enamel, Synthetic, Exterior (a)undercoating (b) finishing is 90 ppm. She informed that Chemical Control Order and Gazette have already published in the United States, India, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and China. Ms. Shejuti presented the environmental and human health hazards of lead. She showed that \$977 billion is spent in low and middle-income countries from children’s lost IQ because of Lead Poisoning. She talked about some other uses of lead in our countries among which lead batteries and leaded toys are significant. She also informed that lead is used in toy jewelry which poses serious health issues, especially for young, growing children.



In the end she added that as we are still striving for a regulation on Ban of Lead in paint so, our combined effort will put a drive into this.

## vi. Photograph

Photographs are being attached in the Annex-1.

## vii. Deliverable Materials

Fact sheets were developed and distributed in the meeting.

## vii. Outcomes:

ESDO had been working since 2008 from awareness raising activities to policy advocacy on the issue of 'Ban Lead Paint' in Bangladesh. ESDO's goal is to eliminate lead paint in Bangladesh by 2018 by promoting the establishment of a law to Ban Lead Paint in Bangladesh. The news of this meeting was also published in some widely read newspapers of Bangladesh.

## 7. News coverage

Sl. No	Name of Newspaper	Title of News	Date	News Link
1	The Daily Sun	Ban lead-based paint	22/10/2018	<a href="https://www.edailysun.com/home/next_page/3#tab1">https://www.edailysun.com/home/next_page/3#tab1</a>
2	The Daily Independent	Experts call for urgent rule to ban lead in paints	22/10/2018	<a href="http://www.theindependentbd.com/post/171479">http://www.theindependentbd.com/post/171479</a>
3	Bhorer Kagoj	সসায়ুক্ত রং নিষিদ্ধের দাবিতে মানববন্ধন	21/10/2018	<a href="http://www.bhorerkagoj.com/epaper/2018/10/21/index.php">http://www.bhorerkagoj.com/epaper/2018/10/21/index.php</a>
4	Amadershomoy.com	সীসায়ুক্ত রং নিষিদ্ধ করার দাবি	অক্টোবর ২০, ২০১৮	<a href="https://www.amadershomoy.com/bn/2018/10/20/712376.htm">https://www.amadershomoy.com/bn/2018/10/20/712376.htm</a>

News coverages are attached in Annex-4.

## 8. Social Media Campaign

ESDO conducted social media campaign round the week of ILPPW 2018 that is from 21 October to 27 October 2018. Different messages regarding the danger of lead poisoning were posted in ESDO facebook page and the updates of the events organized in Bangladesh by ESDO and DoE were also circulated in facebook and twitter. Some screen shots are attached in the Annex-5.



Fig: Part of speech of the chairperson of ESDO in the Round Table Meeting



## 9. Conclusion

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To protect environment and public health it's an urgent need to ban lead paint in Bangladesh. Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead in Paint (GAELP) Week is an effort to raise awareness. The events have outreached the targeted group, general people and especially children. ESDO is committed to work hard until ban of lead in paint in Bangladesh is ordered.

## Annex-1

### Pictorials

a) Human Chain:



Youth Demanded No Lead Paint in Bangladesh through a Human Chain

## Round Table Meeting at DoE:



**Round Table meeting on ‘Ban lead paint: Protect Public Health and Environment at Chameli conference room, Paribesh Bhaban, Department of Environment**

DoE circulated the updates of the Round Table meeting in their facebook page and the link is: <https://www.facebook.com/doebd/posts>, <https://tinyurl.com/yb8bymar>

## Annex- 2

### List of participants of the round table meeting

International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action 2018  
**Round Table Meeting on  
 Ban Lead Paint: Protect Public Health and Environment**  
 Jointly Organized by  
 Department of Environment (DoE),  
 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
 and  
 Environment and Social Development Organization (ESDO)  
 Venue: Chandel Conference Room,  
 Department of Environment (DoE), Dhaka, Bangladesh  
 21 October 2018

**Registration for Government Officials presence**

Serial No.	Name	Designation	Institute	Contact No & Email	Signature
1	Prof. Dr. M.A. Hashem	Professor	Jahangirnagar Univ.	01739443210 mdabukhshen@yahoo.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Dr. Shafiqul Kabir	Asst professor	NIPJOM	01720501399 rahimmsun@ic1971@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	A.K.M. MAHIBULLAH	Sr. GM (S&M)	ELITE Print	01755310112 mahibullah@eliteprint.com.bd	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Md. Sadekhuil Islam	Director (Co)	DOE	01761491222 samentia209.24@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Mr. Sajjadul Bari	Director (Std)	BSTI	01672790239 baribst1@yahoo.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Md. Mozahidur Rahman	AD	DOE	razu.futo3@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	MHIR LAL SARKER	AD	DOE	01983068245 mhil12k@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Md. Samsulaman Sirkan	AD	DOE	01716861848 samsulaman310@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	AKM Rajiqul Islam	Deputy Director	DOE	01711446249 rajiqulislam@doe.gov.bd	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	MB. KHALEB HASAN	Deputy Director	DOE	01711731500 mkhdoe@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	MD. Ahsan Kabir	Deputy Dir	DOE	01552356242	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	MD. SHAM SUZJANAN	Asst. Dir. Agencal		0193122888	<i>[Signature]</i>

International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action 2018  
**Round Table Meeting on  
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 Department of Environment (DoE),  
 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
 and  
 Environment and Social Development Organization (ESDO)  
 Venue: Chandel Conference Room,  
 Department of Environment (DoE), Dhaka, Bangladesh  
 21 October 2018

**Registration for Government Officials presence**

13	Fazid Khaned	Director	DOE	01552340673 fazid@doe.gov.bd	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Eyed Abimuel Kabir	Senior chemist	DOE	01712982988 sukanta76@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Jahson Sikder	Deputy Director (Chemical)	BSTI	01727031406 jahson@bsti.gov.bd	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Robina Ferdoushy	Director (Mater)	DOE	01718892449 robina@doe.gov.bd	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Sonia Sultana	Deputy Director	DOE	01818540238 sonia.doe@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Mohammad Anwar Hossain	Director	DOE	01716529078 anwar@doe.gov.bd	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Eng. M. A. Rahman	Vice-President IPRIA		01711554333 m.rahman@ipria.gov.bd	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Mohammad ABUL MOTALIB	Senior chemist	DOE	01716931131 motalib.doe@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Syed Maktubul Kabir	Reporter	Naya Ditsala		<i>[Signature]</i>
22	MD. Yousef Ali	Sr. AD (T)	DOE	01717152323	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Samara Krishna Das	Assistant chemist	DOE	01819585440 skdasdas@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Mr. Sadiqul Islam	Deputy Director	DOE	0174588175	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	Min. Ghoshaluddin	Deputy Director	DOE	01679117222	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	Md. Saikat Rahman Khan	DPM & SAS	HSD, MoHFW	01716817568	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	Md Tajminur Rahman	Deputy Director	DOE	01711-363010 tajminurrahman@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>

International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action 2018  
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 21 October 2018

**Registration for Government Officials presence**


28	Dr. Sultan Abirved	Director General	DOE		<i>[Signature]</i>
29	Sulman Chatterjee	Assistant Director	DOE	subman510553@gmail.com 01624839226	<i>[Signature]</i>
30					
31					

# Annex-3

## IEC Materials

### Factsheet

### ২০১৮ সালের মধ্যে বাংলাদেশে উৎপাদিত ও ব্যবহৃত সকল প্রকার রক্ত সীসামুক্ত চাই



#### সীসা বা লেড কি

সীসা একটি শীতল সাদা রঙের অক্সিজেন দ্বারা আবদ্ধ গাঢ় ধাতু বা প্রাকৃতিকভাবেই পরিবেশে পাওয়া যায়। কিন্তু, শীসার সংস্পর্গের কারণে রক্তে রক্ত কণিকার এবং রক্তের স্রাবিকা বৃদ্ধি করার জন্য বিকিরণ প্রকার রক্তে হানিক হয়ে শীসা জমাতে হয়। যা মানবসে, পরিবেশ ও জলকর্ষীকে অন্য মারাত্মক ক্ষতিকর।

#### মানবসে ও পরিবেশের উপর শীসার ক্ষতিকর প্রভাব

→ বিশ্ব স্বাস্থ্য সংস্থার (WHO) মতে, মানবসে শীসার বেশি প্রভাবের মাত্রা নেই। 'হঠাৎ বাহ্যিক সীসা' মানবসে প্রকাশিত ক্ষতিকর। বিশেষত ০ থেকে ৬ বছর হলো সীসা ও পর্দাবর্তী মাতৃসে অন্য শীসা মারাত্মক ক্ষতিকর। রক্তিম বেগমা, দুগি অঁকার রক্ত ইত্যাদি থেকে শীসা বাহ্যিকের সর্বাধিক প্রবেশ করে বিভিন্ন সমস্যা সৃষ্টি করে যেমন পেটে ব্যথা, মস্তিষ্কের অক্ষয়, স্নায়বিক সমস্যা, রক্ত হ্রাস, কিডনির ক্ষতি, কুহুমস্রাব, কোষ্ঠকাঠিন্য, অস্বা স্বাস্থ্য, এমফিজিমা মারাত্মক সমস্যাও সৃষ্টি করতে পারে।

→ পর্দাবর্তী মহিলাদেরও শীসা থেকে সর্বাধিক হানিক হয়ে কারণ- শীসার ক্ষতিকর প্রভাবে পর্দাবর্তীর শারীরিক পর্দাশক্তি, সময়ের দুর্ভোগ বাহ্যিক প্রকাশ এমফিজিমা বিকাশ হতে পারে।

→ শুধুমাত্র শিশু এবং পর্দাবর্তী মহিলারাই না, এমফিজিমা প্রায়বর্তকরাও শীসা হারা অস্ত্রের হয়ে পারে। যা রক্তকর্ষিত রক্তচাপ বৃদ্ধি, হৃদয়-প্রস্থানে সমস্যা, ক্যান্সার, প্রজনন সমস্যা, কোমা এবং মৃত্যু পর্যন্ত হতে পারে।

→ শীসা পরিবেশের অন্যতম মারাত্মক ক্ষতিকর। শীসা খুব সহজেই বায়বীয় এবং পানির সাথে মিশে বাহ্যিক প্রবেশ করে এবং জীবাণুবিহীন ক্ষতিকর। শীসা মটরকে প্রবেশ করে মটরের উপরকার হ্রাস করে, পানোকর্ষিতেরা বাহ্যিক পান করে এবং উৎপাদিত বৃত্তিকে দখল সৃষ্টি করে।

#### গ্লোবাল অ্যান্টিব্লিগেট টু এপিথিমিওট লেড পেইন্টস


শীসামুক্ত রক্তের ক্ষতিকর প্রভাব থেকে নিবৃত্তির জন্য এবং রক্ত শীসার অবয়বে সম্পূর্ণরূপে বন্ধ করার লক্ষ্যে ইউনেস্কো'র দেশীয় এনভায়রনমেন্ট প্রোগ্রাম (UNEP) এবং ওয়ার্ল্ড হেলথ অর্গানাইজেশন (WHO) একত্রে ২০০৮ সালে গ্লোবাল অ্যান্টিব্লিগেট প্রকল্প শুরু করে। এর ফলস্বরূপে ২০১২ সাল থেকে প্রায় ৬০টি দেশের মাসের শেষ সড়কে গ্লোবাল অ্যান্টিব্লিগেট টু এপিথিমিওট লেড পেইন্টস (GAELP) সড়কে পালিক হয়ে আসছে। এই বছর বহুদেশীয় অংশীদারিত্ব, ইন্দোনেশিয়া, মালদেবিয়া, নেপাল, ইন্ডিয়া এবং অস্ট্রেলিয়ায় দেশে GAELP সড়কে পালিক হয়ে।

#### এশিয়ার দেশসমূহ- যারা ইতিমধ্যে বায়বিক রক্তে শীসা ব্যবহারে নিষেধাজ্ঞা জারি করেছে

- নেপাল
- ইন্ডিয়া
- ভিয়েটনাম
- ইন্দোনেশিয়া
- থাইল্যান্ড
- মালদেবিয়া
- মালদেবিয়া
- মালদেবিয়া
- মালদেবিয়া
- মালদেবিয়া
- মালদেবিয়া
- মালদেবিয়া

#### শীসার উৎস

- মটর ও পানি
- বাসা বড়ির রক্ত পরিবর্তনের সময় রক্তে উপস্থিত শীসা
- রক্তিম বেগমা, রক্তচাপের হ্রাস, বিকিরণ প্রকাশ
- পুরনো পানির ট্যাক





#### শীসামুক্ত রক্ত ব্যবহারে এসডোর উদ্যোগ

- এনভায়রনমেন্ট এন্ড সোশ্যাল ডেভেলপমেন্ট অর্গানাইজেশন-এসডোর, বহুদেশীয় প্রথম সূত্রা যারা 'শীসামুক্ত রক্ত চাই' এই প্রোগ্রামকে সামনে রেখে ২০০৮ সাল থেকে কাজ করে যাচ্ছে।
- ২০১২ সাল থেকে এসডোর GAELP সড়কে পালিক করে আসছে।
- রক্ত শীসার অবয়বে হতে ২০১০ সাল থেকে এসডোর, বহুদেশীয় স্ট্যান্ডার্ড অফ টেকনিক্যাল ইন্সটিটিউশন (বিএপিআই) ও বহুদেশীয় পেইন্টস মাস্ট্রোকন্ট্রোল অর্গানাইজেশন (মিএমসি) এর সাথে বৈঠক করে কাজ করে যাচ্ছে।
- ২০১০-১০ সালে এসডোর বহুদেশীয় উপস্থিত এবং প্রচলিত বিকিরণ প্রকার রক্ত শীসার মাত্রা পরীক্ষা ও নির্দিষ্ট করার জন্য বিকিরণ পরীক্ষামূলক কর্মসূচি করে। তার মধ্যে উল্লেখযোগ্য হল-
  - > জাফানা সাল এন্ড ডিউস এন্ড টুইট মত্রে প্রচলিত মোট ৩০টি রক্ত কোম্পানির সর্বমোট ৯০টি বিকিরণ রক্ত রক্ত উৎসের শীসার মাত্রা পরীক্ষা করে।
  - > এসডোর প্রথম বায়ুর মাত্রা পরীক্ষা করে এবং মানব-পাশের মটর থেকে কিছু মন্থা সংগ্রহ করে এবং মন্থাগুলো আন্তর্জাতিক স্ট্যান্ডার্ডের পরীক্ষা হয় শীসার মাত্রা নির্ধারণ করার জন্য।
  - > এসডোর বিভিন্ন বায়ুর মাত্রা মোট ২০টি রক্ত কোম্পানির সর্বমোট ৫৭টি বিকিরণ রক্ত রক্ত মন্থা সংগ্রহ করে এবং আন্তর্জাতিক (ইকপি, স্পেন ও সুইডেন) পরামর্শের পরীক্ষা হয়। যা ২০১০ সালে একটি রক্ত কমান্ডে এর মাত্রা নির্ধারণ করে প্রকাশ করা হয়। যা বাংলাদেশের এ বায়ুর মাত্রার অবয়বে কিছু মন্থা সংগ্রহ রিপোর্ট হিসেবে প্রকাশ করা হয়।
- ২০১০ সালে এসডোর, বিএপিআই কে বাস-বাড়ির অবয়ব এসডোর পেইন্ট এ শীসার প্রভাবের মাত্রা ৫০ পিপিএম এবং ২০১০ সালের বিকিরণ বহুদেশীয় শীসামুক্ত দেশ হিসেবে প্রচলিত করার উদ্দেশ্যে একটি নীতিমালা প্রকাশ করে।

#### শীসামুক্ত রক্ত ব্যবহারে ২০১৮ সাল পর্যন্ত এসডোর প্রকল্পসমূহ

- ইন্ডিয়ায় এসডোর উদ্যোগ এখানে পেইন্ট এ শীসার সর্বাধিক প্রভাবের মাত্রা ৯০ পিপিএম হার করে বিএপিআই একটি নীতিমালা প্রকাশ করেছে।
- এসডোর বিভিন্ন রক্তের বহুদেশীয় প্রথম 'শীসামুক্ত রক্ত' কোম্পানি হিসেবে একটি পেইন্ট মন্থা প্রকাশ করেছে।

#### শীসামুক্ত রক্ত ব্যবহারের মাঝি সোনার কাজে ২০১৮ সালে এসডোর কর্মসূচি

- ২০১৮ সালের বিকিরণ বহুদেশীয় উপস্থিত এবং প্রচলিত সকল প্রকার রক্তে সম্পূর্ণরূপে শীসামুক্ত করা এসডোর প্রকাশ করা।
- পূর্ব বছরের মতো এই বছরও এসডোর মন্থা প্রকাশিত একটি প্রকল্পে সামনে রেখে GAELP সড়কে পালিক করেছে।
- মন্থা বিকিরণ হল-
  - ১। শীসার ক্ষতিকর প্রভাব সম্পর্কে অস্বা, ২। শীসা নির্মূলকরণ উদ্যোগ শুরু এবং ৩। সর্বশেষ শীসার অবয়বে বন্ধ করা।
- বিএপিআই কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত নীতিমালা ব্যবহারে বিভিন্ন পরামর্শ দেওয়া।



শীসার ক্ষতিকর প্রভাব থেকে নিবৃত্তির জন্য এবং রক্ত শীসার অবয়বে সম্পূর্ণরূপে বন্ধ করার লক্ষ্যে ইউনেস্কো'র দেশীয় এনভায়রনমেন্ট প্রোগ্রাম (UNEP) এবং ওয়ার্ল্ড হেলথ অর্গানাইজেশন (WHO) একত্রে ২০০৮ সালে গ্লোবাল অ্যান্টিব্লিগেট টু এপিথিমিওট লেড পেইন্টস (GAELP) সড়কে পালিক হয়ে আসছে। এই বছর বহুদেশীয় অংশীদারিত্ব, ইন্দোনেশিয়া, মালদেবিয়া, নেপাল, ইন্ডিয়া এবং অস্ট্রেলিয়ায় দেশে GAELP সড়কে পালিক হয়ে।

## Banners

International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action 2018

### Round Table Meeting on **Ban Lead Paint: Protect Public Health and Environment**

Jointly Organized by  
Department of Environment (DoE),  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
and  
Environment and Social Development Organization-ESDO

Venue: Chameli Conference Room  
Department of Environment (DoE), Dhaka, Bangladesh  
21 October, 2018



## International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week 2018

সীস্যুক্ত রঙ বর্জন করুন



**Ban Lead Paint:**  
Learn the Risk and Call for Action

From 21 to 27 October, 2018



Festoons



## Annex-4

### News Coverage



#### **Ban lead-based paint**

Experts at a roundtable on Sunday said an immediate ban on hazardous lead-based paint is a must to protect environment and public health. They also stressed the need for a regulation for a standard of 90 ppm (parts per million) lead content in paint.

News Link: [https://www.edailysun.com/home/next\\_page/3#tab1](https://www.edailysun.com/home/next_page/3#tab1)



#### **Experts call for urgent rule to ban lead in paints**

Experts yesterday called for urgent formation of regulations to ban lead content in household paints. The call came at a workshop organised by the Environment and Social Development Organization (ESDO) at its Mohammadpur headquarters. The workshop focused on the health risk posed by lead in paints in the wake of the “International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week 2018” this month. The Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead in Paint (GAELP) observes the programme around the world every year. According to WHO and UN, only 68 countries (34%) had confirmed to this control as of October 2017.

News Link: <http://www.theindependentbd.com/post/171479>



# মুক্ত প্রাণের প্রতিধ্বনি

# ভোরের কাগজ

সসিযুক্ত রং নিষিদ্ধের দাবিতে মানববন্ধন

সসিার ক্মতকির দকি সন্পর্কে তথ্য তুলে ধরতে ও সসিযুক্ত রং বর্জন করে আইন প্রণয়নের দাবিতে মানব বন্ধন করছেন পরিশেবাদী সংগঠনের সদস্যরা। গতকাল শনিবার প্রসেক্লাব, ট্রিসর্সি ও জাতীয় সংসদ ভবনের সামনে এ কর্মসূচি আয়োজন করা হয়।

News Link: <http://www.bhorerkagoj.com/epaper/2018/10/21/index.php>

## The human chain demands the ban lead paint

Members of the Environment and Social Development Organization-ESDO have organized human chain to raise information about the harmful aspects of Lead Paint and eliminate lead paint to legislation Ban Lead Paint .The program (Human Chain) was organized in front of the Press Club, TSC and Jatiya Sangsad Bhaban on Saturday.



সীসায়ুক্ত রং নিষিদ্ধ করার দাবি

প্রকাশের সময় : অক্টোবর ২০, ২০১৮, ৭:৩১ অপরাহ্ন

কায়েস চৌধুরী : সীসায়ুক্ত রং নিষিদ্ধ করার দাবি জানিয়েছে এনভারনমেন্ট এন্ড সোশ্যাল ডেভোলাপমেন্ট অর্গানাইজেশন ।

শনিবার জাতীয় প্রেস ক্লাবের সামনে মানববন্ধনে সংগঠনাটি এ দাবী জানায়।

মানববন্ধনে বক্তারা বলেন, সীসা মানব দেহের জন্য অত্যন্ত ক্ষতিকর। সীসার ভয়াবহতার শিকার সবচেয়ে বেশি হয়ে থাকে শিশুরা। যেহেতু রঙ এ সীসা ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং শিশু দেহে সীসা দূষণের একটি প্রধান উৎস এই রঙ সেহেতু অতি শীঘ্রই সীসায়ুক্ত রঙ বর্জন করে আইন প্রণয়ন করা জরুরী।

News link: <https://www.amadershomoy.com/bn/2018/10/20/712376.htm>

## Environment and Social Development Organization-ESDO demanded Ban on Lead Paints.

Yesterday, at Saturday a human chain was formed at Press Club to demand Ban on Lead Paints. Speakers of the human chain said that the lead is extremely harmful to the human body. Children are the most common victims of lead. As the lead is used in color and this is a major source of lead pollution in the body of the child, it is very important to make the law very soon after eliminating lead color.

### Annex-5

#### Screenshots of Social Media Campaign



Esdo BD shared a post.  
October 23 at 12:19 PM · 🌐



**Ban Lead Paint: Protect Public Health and Environment**  
Jointly Organized by  
Department of Environment (DoE),  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
and  
Environment and Social Development Organization-ESDO  
Venue: Chamell Conference Room  
Department of Environment (DoE), Dhaka, Bangladesh  
21 October 2018



পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর-Department of Environment-DOE  
October 22 at 12:04 PM · 🌐

International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action 2018 "Round Table Meeting on Ban Lead Paint: Protect Public Health and Environment" Jointly organized by DoE & ESDO at Chamell Conference Room, 21.10.2018

👍 মাসিক আফস, Md Motiur Rahman and 5 others 2 Shares

👍 Like    💬 Comment    ➦ Share

Esdo BD  
October 21 at 3:27 PM · 🌐

Youth demanded for a Regulation on Ban Lead Paint in Bangladesh through a Human Chain in front of The National Press Club, TSC and the National Parliament building. The International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action 2018 continues from 21 October to 27 October, 2018 and ESDO observes the week in Bangladesh.



👍 Foyjaze Ahmed, মাসিক আফস and 38 others 1 Comment 3 Shares

👍 Like    💬 Comment    ➦ Share

👤 Dr. Shawon Golam Mustafa Lead er sathr quake dentist der protio podokhap neoa uchit  
Like · Reply · See Translation · 1w

**Esdo BD** is with Siddika Sultana and Shahriar Hossain.  
 October 21 at 4:55 PM · 🌐

To protect environment and public health, it has become an urgent need to ban lead paint in Bangladesh. The standard of lead concentration in paint below 90 ppm has imposed recently through an SRO, but still we are striving for a regulation. Focusing on and to observe  
 "#International\_lead\_poisoning\_prevention\_week\_of\_Action\_2018", a group of experts and activists urged together in a round table meeting today on 21 October, 2018. The Meeting was organized by Environment and Social Development Organization-ESDO in association with the Department of Environment on Sunday, at Chameli Conference Room, DoE.



👍 Foyaze Ahmed, মানিক আকশ and 40 others · 1 Comment · 6 Shares

👍 Like    💬 Comment    ➦ Share

**Ismail Hossain Seraji** · Friends with Shahriar Hossain  
 Timely discussion. Crucial issue. Thanks to raise voice.  
 Like · Reply · 1w

**Esdo BD** was live.  
 October 21 at 10:40 AM · 🌐

Round table meeting on "Ban Lead Paint: Protect Public Health and Environment"  
 Jointly Organized by DoE & ESDO  
 venue : Chameli Conference Room, DoE, Dhaka.



👍 Md Jewel, Zahir Al Mamun and 4 others · 2 Shares · 73 Views

👍 Like    💬 Comment    ➦ Share

**ESDO @esdobd** · Oct 22

Human Chain Demanded Ban on Lead Paints

🗨    ↻ 2    ❤️ 2    🎵