# FIRST FULL NATIONAL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY 2021

**REPORTING PERIOD:**
*16 August 2017 to 31 December 2020*

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

## 1. Information on the party

**Name of party**
Zambia

**Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited**
11 March 2016

**Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party**
16 August 2017

## 2. Information on the national focal point

**Full name of the institution**
Zambia Environmental Management Agency

**Title of National Focal Point**
Mr.

**Name of National Focal Point**
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## 3. Information about the contact officer submitting the reporting format if different from the above

**Focal Point is submitting the national report**

- (●) Information is submitted by the national focal point
- ( ) Information is submitted through the national focal point by the contact officer

▼ ART. 3: MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE

## 3.1. Does the party have any primary mercury mines that were operating within its territory at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

**Additional information on this question if needed**
{Empty}

## 3.2. Does the party have any primary mercury mines that are now in operation that were not in operation at the time of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

## 3.3. Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons and sources of mercury supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

**If the party answered No above, please explain.**
Zambia has not endeavored to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons and sources of mercury supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year due to inadequate testing facilities and lack of resources including but not limited to funding.

## 3.4. Does the party have excess mercury available from the decommissioning of chlor-alkali facilities?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

## 3.5. *Has the party received consent, or relied on a general notification of consent, in accordance with article 3, including any required certification from importing non-parties, for all exports of mercury from the party's

## territory in the reporting period?

- [ ] Yes, exports to parties
- [ ] Yes, exports to non-parties
- [x] No

**Additional information if needed**
Zambia has not received any general notification of consent from both parties and non-parties.

## 3.6. Has the party allowed the import of mercury from a non-party?

- (•) No
- ( ) Yes
- ( ) The importing party has relied on paragraph 7 of article 3

## Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

Mercury trade in Zambia is not officially carried out but is supposedly carried out secretively especially by people involved in small scale artisanal mining.

▼ ART. 4: MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS

## 4.1. Has the party taken any appropriate measures to not allow the manufacture, import or export of mercury-added products listed in Part I of Annex A of the Convention after the phase-out date specified for those products?

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No
- ( ) Yes (implementing paragraph 2 of article 4)

**If no, has the party registered for an exemption pursuant to article 6?**

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

## 4.3. Has the party taken two or more measures for the mercury-added products listed in Part II of Annex A in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

**If yes, please provide information on the measures.**
The practice of Dental amalgam use in Zambia has stopped however, a legal frame work is yet to be developed.

### 4.4. Has the party taken measures to prevent the incorporation into assembled products of mercury-added products whose manufacture, import and export are not allowed under article 4?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

### 4.5. Has the party discouraged the manufacture and the distribution in commerce of mercury-added products not covered by any known use in accordance with article 4, paragraph 6?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

**If no, has there been an assessment of the risks and benefits of the product that demonstrates environmental or health benefits? Has the party provided to the secretariat, as appropriate, information on any such product?**

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

## Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

Zambia needs to conduct onsite assessments to ascertain the risks and benefits of products subject to Article 4.

▼ ART. 5: MANUFACTURING PROCESSES IN WHICH MERCURY OR MERCURY COMPOUNDS ARE USED

### 5.1. Are there facilities within the territory of the party that use mercury or mercury compounds for the processes listed in Annex B of the Minamata Convention in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 5 of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No
- ○ I do not know

### 5.2. Are measures in place to not allow the use of mercury or mercury compounds in manufacturing processes listed in Part I of Annex B after the phase-out date specified in that Annex for the individual process?

#### CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

### ACETALDEHYDE PRODUCTION IN WHICH MERCURY OR MERCURY COMPOUNDS ARE USED AS A CATALYST

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

**5.3. Are measures in place to restrict the use of mercury or mercury compounds in the processes listed in Part II of Annex B in accordance with the provisions set out therein?**

### VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER PRODUCTION

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

### SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

### PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

**5.4. Is there any use of mercury or mercury compounds in a facility using the manufacturing processes listed in Annex B that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?**

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

**5.5. Is there any facility that has been developed using any other manufacturing process in which mercury or mercury compounds are intentionally used that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention?**

Yes

No

## Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

Currently there are no facilities producing of the above mentioned compounds in Zambia.

▼ ART. 7: ARTISANAL AND SMALL-SCALE GOLD MINING

## 7.1. Have steps been taken to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing subject to article 7 within your territory?

Yes

No

There is no artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing subject to article 7 in which mercury amalgamation is used in the territory

**If yes, please provide information on the steps.**
Zambia has developed the National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold mining to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing pursuant to Article 7. The following were the steps for developing the National Action Plan:

1. Establishing a coordinating mechanism and organization process;
2. Developing a national overview of the ASGM sector, including baseline estimates of mercury use and practices developed as part of the mercury inventory activity;
3. Setting goals, national objectives and mercury reduction targets, including elimination of mercury use in ASGM where feasible;
4. Formulating an implementation strategy;
5. Developing an evaluation process for the NAP; and
6. Endorsing and submitting the NAP

## 7.2. Has the party determined and notified the secretariat that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing within its territory is more than insignificant?

Yes

No

## 7.3. Has the party developed and implemented a national action plan and submitted it to the secretariat?

Yes

No

In progress

## 7.4. Attach your most recent review that must be completed under paragraph 3 (c) of article 7, unless it is not yet due

{Empty}

## 7.5. Supplemental: Has the party cooperated with other countries or relevant intergovernmental organizations or other entities to achieve the objective of this article?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

**Please provide information**

Funds were provided for the development of the NAP by GEF through UNEP in collaboration with Africa Institute for Environmentally Sound Management for Hazardous Waste and other wastes as an executing Agency.
The multi stakeholder approach was used during the development the NAP.
The following stakeholders were engaged:
1. Ministries responsible for Health, Mines, Labour, Gender, Environment, Commerce, Community Development, Communications, Tourism and Wildlife;
2. Academia; University of Zambia and Copperbelt University
3. Civil Society Organization and NGOs

**Please provide information**

{Empty}

## Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

Zambia conducted a baseline study on Small Scale Gold Mining from which a NAP was developed. The gaps identified in the baseline study are being addressed under the Gold plus Project.

▼ ART. 8: EMISSIONS

## 8.1. Identify any Annex D source categories for which there are new sources of emissions of mercury or mercury compounds as defined in paragraph 2 (c) of article 8.

For each of those source categories describe the measures in place, including the effectiveness of such measures, to implement the requirements of paragraph 4 of article 8.

- [x] Coal-fired power plants

**Coal-fired power plants**

1. The establishment of the power plant required the company to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process where an approval with conditions on how to operate was granted;
2. The Environmental Management Plan;
3. Monitoring of emissions;

Effectiveness
1. Submissions of Returns Emissions for the facility as a legal requirement enables the Agency to monitor the emissions from the facility. However, Mercury in particular is not amongst the parameters

that are being monitored because the current SI does not prescribe monitoring of mercury.

☑ Coal-fired industrial boilers

**Coal-fired industrial boilers**
1. The establishment of the coal fired industrial boilers required the company to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process where an approval with conditions on how to operate was granted;
2. The Environmental Management Plan;
3. Monitoring of emissions;
Effectiveness
1. Submissions of Returns Emissions for the facility as a legal requirement enables the Agency to monitor the emissions from the facility. However, Mercury in particular is not amongst the parameters that are being monitored because the current SI does not prescribe monitoring of mercury.

☑ Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals

**Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals**
1. The establishment of smelting and roasting processes facilities required these companies to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process where an approval with conditions on how to operate were granted;
2. The Environmental Management Plan;
3. Monitoring of emissions;
Effectiveness
1. Submissions of Returns Emissions for the facility as a legal requirement enables the Agency to monitor the emissions from the facility. However, Mercury in particular is not amongst the parameters that are being monitored because the current SI does not prescribe monitoring of mercury.

☐ Waste incineration facilities

☑ Cement clinker production facilities

**Cement clinker production facilities**
1. The establishment of Cement clinker production facilities required these companies to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process where an approval with conditions on how to operate were granted;
2. The Environmental Management Plan;
3. Monitoring of emissions;
Effectiveness
1. Submissions of Returns Emissions for the facility as a legal requirement enables the Agency to monitor the emissions from the facility. However, Mercury in particular is not amongst the parameters that are being monitored because the current SI does not prescribe monitoring of mercury.

**Has the party required the use of best available techniques or best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) to control and where feasible reduce emissions for new sources no later than 5 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?**

◉ Yes

○ No

**Attach relevant documentation**
{Empty}

## 8.2. Identify any Annex D source categories for which there are existing sources of emissions of mercury or mercury compounds as defined in paragraph 2 (e) of article 8.

For each of those source categories, select and provide details on the measures implemented under paragraph 5 of article 8 and explain the progress that these applied measures have achieved in reducing emissions over time in your territory:

▼ COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

**Measures**

There are no measures implemented under paragraph 5 of article 8. This is because the current regulations do not provide for regulation of mercury emissions from the coal fired power plants.

In addition, the existing BAT/BEP measures have not been assessed in line with the control of mercury emissions from Coal-fired power plants.

**Progress**

BAT/BEP measures are in place. However, there is need to assess whether these are adequate enough to reduce mercury emissions from Coal-fired power plants.

Further, there is need to set limits for Coal-fired power plants.

▼ COAL-FIRED INDUSTRIAL BOILERS

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

**Measures**

The the current regulations do not provide for regulation of mercury emissions from the Coal-fired industrial boilers.

In addition, the existing BAT/BEP measures have not been assessed in line with the control of mercury emissions from Coal-fired industrial boilers.

**Progress**
BAT/BEP measures are in place. However, there is need to assess whether these are adequate enough to reduce mercury emissions from Coal-fired industrial boilers.

Further, there is need to set limits for Coal-fired industrial boilers.

▼ SMELTING AND ROASTING PROCESSES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF NON-FERROUS METALS

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

**Measures**
The current regulations only provides mercury emissions limits for Copper production.

Similarly, the existing BAT/BEP measures have not been assessed in line with the control of mercury emissions from non-ferrous metals.

**Progress**
BAT/BEP measures are in place. However, there is need to assess whether these are adequate enough to reduce mercury emissions from non-ferrous metals.

Further, there is need to set limits for other non-ferrous metals.

▼ WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

**Measures**

The mercury emissions limits for Waste incineration facilities have been provided for in the current regulations.

Similarly, the existing BAT/BEP measures have not been assessed in line with the control of mercury emissions from Waste incineration facilities.

**Progress**
BAT/BEP measures are in place. However, there is need to assess whether these are adequate enough to reduce mercury emissions from Waste incineration facilities.

Further, there is need to set limits for Waste incineration facilities.

▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

- [ ] A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- [x] Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- [ ] Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- [ ] Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

**Measures**
The current regulations do not provide for regulation of mercury emissions from the Cement clinker production facilities.

In addition, the existing BAT/BEP measures have not been assessed in line with the control of mercury emissions from Cement clinker production facilities.

**Progress**
BAT/BEP measures are in place. However, there is need to assess whether these are adequate enough to reduce mercury emissions from Cement clinker production facilities.

Further, there is need to set limits for Cement clinker production facilities.

**Have the measures for existing sources under paragraph 5 of article 8 been implemented no later than 10 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?**

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

**Please explain**
There are no measures for existing sources under paragraph 5 of article 8 been implemented no later than 10 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party.

## 8.3. Has the party prepared an inventory of emissions from relevant sources within 5 years of entry into force of the Convention for it?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No
- [ ] Have not been a party for 5 years

**If no such inventory exists, please explain**
The Minamata Initial Assessment Report for Zambia was carried in June, 2017 but has not yet been updated.

## 8.4. Has the party chosen to establish criteria to identify relevant sources covered within a source category?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

## 8.5. Has the party chosen to prepare a national plan setting out the measures to be taken to control emissions from relevant sources and its expected targets, goals and outcomes?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

## Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

All source categories listed under the Annex D do not have measures for reducing emissions. Further, some source categories under Annex D do not have national limits for emission that can be used for monitoring mercury emissions and these includes emissions from:
Coal-fired power plants;
Coal-fired industrial boilers; and
Cement clinker production facilities.

▼ ART. 9: RELEASES

## 9.1. Are there, within the party's territory, relevant sources of releases as defined in paragraph 2 (b) of article 9?

- [x] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] I do not know

**Please indicate the measures taken to address releases from relevant sources and the effectiveness of those measures.**
There are no measures targeting from releases from relevant sources as defined in paragraph 2 (b) of article 9.

## 9.2. Has the party established an inventory of releases from relevant sources within 5 years of entry into force of the convention for it?

- ○ Yes
- ○ Relevant sources do not exist in the territory
- ○ Have not been a party for 5 years
- ◉ No

**Please explain**
The Minamata Initial Assessment Report for Zambia was uploaded in June, 2017 and has not yet been updated.

## Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

There are no measures that have been established and implemented from relevant sources defined in paragraph 2 (b) of article 9 within 5 years of entry into force of the convention for it.

▼ ART. 10: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND INTERIM STORAGE OF MERCURY, OTHER THAN WASTE MERCURY

## 10.1. Has the party taken measures to ensure that the interim storage of non-waste mercury and mercury compounds intended for a use allowed to a party under the Convention is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ I do not know

**Please indicate the measures taken to ensure that such interim storage is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner and the effectiveness of those measures.**
Mercury is regulated as a chemical under the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of of 2011 and the Environmental Management (Licensing) Regulation of 2013.
An interim storage facility is licensed based on the said regulations to ensure environment sound management of the mercury waste.
The measures are effective as the licence and licence conditions are used as tools for monitoring compliance for the interim storage facility.
Further, the statutory returns are used to monitor the quantities of mercury in the Interim storage facility.

## Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

Currently there is only one pilot interim storage facility for mercury added products used in the health sector.

There is need to set up full fragged facilities for mercury waste.

▼ ART. 11: MERCURY WASTES

## 11.1. Have measures outlined in article 11, paragraph 3, been implemented for the party's mercury waste?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

**Please describe the measures implemented pursuant to paragraph 3, and please also describe the effectiveness of those measures.**
Zambia implements the Basel Convention for hazardous waste including mercury waste during transboundary movement.

Any hazardous waste including mercury waste that is being imported or exported requires to comply with the provisions of the Basel Convention.

Mercury is regulated as a mercury waste under the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of of 2011 and the Environmental Management (Licensing) Regulation of 2013.
An interim storage facility is licensed above the stated regulations to ensure environment sound management of the mercury.

The measures are effective as the licence and licence conditions are used as a tools for monitoring compliance for the interim storage facility. Further, the statutory returns are used to monitor the quantities of mercury waste in the Interim storage facility.

## 11.2. Are there facilities for final disposal of waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds in the party's territory?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No
- ( ) I do not know

## Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

Zambia currently has an interim storage facility for mercury containing devices that were phased out from health facilities. These mercury containing compound such as Mercury containing thermometers and Sphygmomanometers.

▼ ART. 12: CONTAMINATED SITES

## 12.1. Has the party endeavoured to develop strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds in its territory?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

**Please elaborate**

Zambia has not yet developed strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds.

## Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

There is need to develop strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds in order to map high risk areas in Zambia.

▼ ART. 13: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISM

## 13.1. Has the party undertaken to provide, within its capabilities, resources in respect of those national activities that are intended to implement the Convention in accordance with its national policies, priorities, plans and programmes?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

**Please specify**
Funds for Licensing and monitoring of facilities that may intend to import, export, transport, store and distribute mercury and mercury waste. This is line with environmentally sound of mercury and mercury waste

**Please provide comments, if any.**
Zambia needs multilateral, regional and bilateral sources of financial and technical assistance, as well as capacity-building and technology transfer to enhance and increase their activities on mercury.

## 13.2. Supplemental: Has the party, within its capabilities, contributed to the mechanism referred to in paragraph 5 of article 13?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

**Please specify**
Zambia is a developing country and as such may not be capable of contributing to the mechanism referred to in paragraph 5 of article 13.

**Please provide comments, if any.**
{Empty}

## 13.3. Supplemental: Has the party provided financial resources to assist developing-country parties and/or parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

**Please specify**

Zambia is a developing country and is not capable of providing financial resources to assist developing-country parties and/or parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels.

**Please provide comments, if any.**
{Empty}

## Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

Zambia requires multilateral, regional and bilateral sources of financial and technical assistance, as well as capacity-building and technology transfer in order to enhance and increase their activities on mercury in the implementation of the Convention.

▼ ART. 14: CAPACITY-BUILDING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

## 14.1. Has the party cooperated to provide capacity-building or technical assistance, pursuant to article 14, to another party to the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

**Please specify**
Zambia is still a developing country and still needs capacity building and technical assistance pursuant to Article 14.

## 14.2. Supplemental: Has the party received capacity-building or technical assistance pursuant to article 14?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

**Please specify**
Zambia has received part of capacity-building through technical and financial assistance for instance: use of mercury reporting tool kit; mercury initial assessment; and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining.

**Please provide comments, if any.**
Technical and financial assistance received was beneficial in local capacity building towards reduction or complete removal of mercury.

## 14.3. Has the party promoted and facilitated the development, transfer and diffusion of and access to, up-to-date environmentally sound alternative technologies?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ Other

**Please specify**
The party did receive capacity building in the use of alternative technology such as phase out of mercury containing medical devices (thermometers and sphygmomanometer).

## Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 16: HEALTH ASPECTS

## 16.1. Have measures been taken to provide information to the public on exposure to mercury in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 16?

◉ Yes

○ No

**Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.**
Zambia has instituted awareness programmes and information systems on the dangers of exposure to mercury and mercury products to human health.

## 16.2. Have any other measures been taken to protect human health in accordance with article 16?

◉ Yes

○ No

**Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.**
Zambia has developed the National Action Plan for the ASGM Sector which includes the public health strategy that provides for:
1. preventive programmes on occupational exposure to mercury and mercury compounds;
2. diagnosis, treatment and care for populations affected by the exposure to mercury or mercury compounds; and
3. monitoring of health risks related to the exposure to mercury and mercury compounds.

Zambia has also instituted the assessment of mercury cosmetics to reduce or eliminate where possible the use of mercury.

Zambia instituted the removal or phase down of dental amalgam in children, breast feeding and child bearing women to reduce on the effects of mercury in both children and adults.

Zambia has also instituted phasing out of mercury containing medical devices (thermometers and sphygmomanometer) in health facilities.

## Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

Zambia requires a legal framework which will compel a complete phase out of dental amalgam and mercury containing medical devices (thermometers and sphygmomanometer) in health facilities, and mercury containing cosmetics products.

▼ ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

## 17.1. Has the party facilitated the exchange of information referred to in article 17, paragraph 1?

◉ Yes

○ No

**Please provide more information, if any**
Zambia has facilitated the exchange of information among different stakeholders within Zambia, African region and globally.

## Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 18: PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

## 18.1. Have measures been taken to promote and facilitate the provision to the public of the kinds of information listed in article 18, paragraph 1?

◉ Yes

○ No

**If yes, please indicate the measures that have been taken and the effectiveness of those measures**
Zambia has a Communication Plan on chemicals under the citizen engagement strategy.

Zambia has also featured on various electronic and print media platforms to raise awareness materials on health and environmental effects of mercury and mercury compounds including their alternatives.

Zambia has also produced Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials on different communications on mercury and mercury compounds.

Effectiveness:
The feedback from the social media on the mercury containing cosmetic products has positive.

## Part E - Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

There is need for an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Public information, awareness and education on mercury and mercury products.

▼ ART. 19: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING

## 19.1. Has the party undertaken any research, development and monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 19?

(●) Yes

( ) No

**If yes, please describe these actions**
Zambia has conducted inventories use, consumption, and anthropogenic releases to water and land of mercury and mercury compounds. However, the modelling and impacts assessment have not been done due to the lack of harmonized methodologies for the activities undertaken under subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of Article 19.

## Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

The modelling and impacts assessment have not been done due to the lack of harmonized methodologies for the activities undertaken under subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of Article 19.

▼ COMMENTS

## Part C: Comments regarding possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention (Art. 21, para. 1)

{Empty}

▼ SUPPLEMENTAL – ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

## Supplemental: Part D: Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

{Empty}