

# 2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 31 December 2025



## REPORTING PERIOD:

1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

Attachments can be found on the website

### ▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

#### 1. Information on the party

**Name of party**

Cameroon

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

10 March 2021

**Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party**

8 June 2021

#### 2. Information on the national focal point

**Full name of the institution**

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, PROTECTION OF NATURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**Title of Contact Officer**

SUB DIRECTOR OF STANDARDS, APPROVALS AND VISAS

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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 – primary mercury mining with available data
- Yes – primary mercury mining with no available data
- No

**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 – primary mercury mining with available data
- Yes – primary mercury mining with no available data
- No

**3.3: (A) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons that are located within its territory?**

**3.3: (A) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons that are located within its territory?**

- Yes – with new data\* (also to be selected by parties reporting for the first time)
- Yes – endeavoured and indicates same stocks as reported in the previous report
- No

**ba33a\_subsection**

**i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;**

- [CMR\\_3.3a.pdf](#)

**i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;**  
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**ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information – for example, on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks.**

The efforts to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons and source of mercury supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons in Cameroon have so far been in vain. These include regular environmental inspections in gold mining sites, inventories of chemicals during the drafting of the national chemical profile, during the Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) and development of the National Action Plan to reduce and where feasible eliminate to use of mercury in ASGM sector.

The use of mercury in artisanal and small scale gold mining is forbidden by regulations in force. Its use with cyanide is therefore illegal by virtue of the 2016 regulation enacted by the Minister of Mines that bans the use of these substances in ASGM sector (order No.000554/MINMIDT/SG/DAJ/CR of 16 june 2016 to ban use of mercury and cyanide in the ASGM sector). The NAP estimated the use of mercury in ASGM sector at 15,1 tonnes/an. This means that mercury is circulating through the black market.

**3.3: (B) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual sources of mercury–supply–generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?**

**3.3:(B) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual sources of mercury–supply–generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?**

- Yes – with new data\* (also to be selected by parties reporting for the first time)
- Yes – endeavoured and indicates same stocks as reported in the previous report
- No

**If the party answered no to the question, please explain.**

Following the development of the MIA, the country has not conducted any assessment of mercury supply sources exceeding 10 metric tons, including individual sources.

**3.4: Has the party determined that it has excess mercury available from the decommissioning of chlor-alkali facilities?**

- Yes
- No – has determined it has no excess mercury
- No – has not made a determination

**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
- No – no export took place
- No – consent was not given

**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 this article**

{Empty}

▼ **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: (A) Has the party taken two or more measures listed in subparagraphs (i) to (ix) of part II of annex A for the mercury-added products listed in part II of annex A in accordance with the provisions set out therein?**

4.3:(A) Has the party taken two or more measures listed in subparagraphs (i) to (ix) of part II of annex A 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.**

Promoting the use of cost-effective and clinically effective mercury-free alternatives for dental restoration through sensitization by NGOs;

Encouraging representative professional organizations and dental schools to educate and train dental professionals and students on the use of mercury-free dental restoration alternative.

**4.3: (B) If the amendment to annex A adopted in decision MC-4/3 has entered into force for the party, has the party (please check the appropriate box below) taken relevant measures:**

**4.3:(B) If the amendment to annex A adopted in decision MC-4/3 has entered into force for the party, has the party (please check the appropriate box below) taken relevant measures:**

Yes

No

Not applicable

**If the party answered no to question 4.3(B) above, please explain**

Since 2019, the country has been engaged in a consultation process with stakeholders with a view to banning the use of dental amalgams in patients. Consultations are ongoing.

**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 for it under article 4?**

Yes

No

No – not applicable (do not have facilities assembling products using mercury-added products)

**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 – no action taken

No – an assessment of the risks and benefits of the product demonstrates benefits to human health or the environment

**If the party answered no – no action taken, please explain.**

No studies have been conducted on this type of products.

**Part E – Additional comments on this article**

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▼ **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

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: Has the party discouraged the development of any facility 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 – no action taken
- No – the party demonstrated to the Conference of the Parties the significant environmental and health benefits of the manufacturing process and that there are no technically and economically feasible mercury-free alternatives available providing such benefits.

## Part E – Additional comments on this article

There are no known facilities within the territory 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

### ▼ 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.**

The use of mercury amalgamation in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) in Cameroon was banned in 2016 following the adoption of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in 2013 (see Order N°AR 000554/MINMIDT/SG/DAJ/CR of 16 June 2016) with the active participation of the Cameroon delegation to all the five sessions of intergovernmental negotiation committees (mercury INCs).

Cameroon also adopted his National Action Plan to reduce where feasible eliminate the use of mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining subject to article , in May 2024

**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

{Empty}

## Part E – Additional comments on this article

The National Action Plan has not yet begun to be implemented. Approval of the PlanetGOLD project, which will enable its implementation, is pending.

### ▼ 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.

- Coal-fired power plants
- Coal-fired industrial boilers
- Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals
- Waste incineration facilities

##### Waste incineration facilities

Measures are being taken to control releases of emissions into the environment during regular environmental inspections

- Cement clinker production facilities

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 (please explain)

If Yes, please explain

The country requires use of National Standards for management of incineration facilities

#### 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
- 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**

{Empty}

**Progress**

{Empty}

**▼ COAL-FIRED INDUSTRIAL BOILERS**

- 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
- 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**

{Empty}

**Progress**

{Empty}

**▼ 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
- Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- 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**

Concerning development and implementation of emission reduction programs/strategies for existing industries, such mechanisms/policy are not put in place. Mercury emissions data are not submitted to MINEPDED for roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals. However, emission limit values (ELVs) have been established for this category of industry but did not consider mercury emissions. The requirements relating to emission control have also been established in the Cameroon national « standard NC 2858: 2021 » for air emission.

**Progress**

{Empty}

**▼ WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES**

- 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
- 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

Relating to development and implementation of emission reduction programs/strategies for existing industries, such mechanisms/policy are not put in place. Mercury emissions data are not submitted to MINEPDED for waste incineration facilities. However, emission limit values (ELVs) has been established for this category facilities and taking into account mercury emissions referring to the Cameroon national «standard NC 2863: 2021». The requirements relating to emission control have also been established in the national standard developed for air emission.

#### Progress

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#### ▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

- 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
- 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

Concerning development and implementation of emission reduction programs/strategies for existing industries, such mechanisms/policy are not put in place. Mercury emissions data are not submitted to MINEPDED for Cement clinker production facilities. However, emission limit values (ELVs) have been established for this category of facilities but did not considered mercury emissions. The requirements relating to emission control have also been established in the national « standard NC 2858: 2021 » for air emission.

#### Progress

{Empty}

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

**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
- No
- Have not been a party for 5 years

If yes, when was the inventory last updated?

8 May 2018

**Please indicate where this inventory is available**

The inventory of emissions was made only during Minamata Initial Assessment of Cameroon before of entry into force of the Convention for the country.

**Attach**

- [CMR\\_8.3.pdf](#)

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

- Yes  
 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  
 No

If yes, has the party submitted its national plan to the Conference of the Parties under this article no later than 4 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- Yes  
 No

**Please explain**

In progress

**Part E – Additional comments on this article**

{Empty}

**▼ 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?**

- Yes  
 No  
 Do not know (please explain)

**Please indicate the measures taken to address releases from relevant sources and the effectiveness of those measures.**

Cameroon have been established in february 2021, standards for releases from smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals and, incineration and cement clinker production facilities at the national level. Control of releases into the environment from this relevant sources has been done during regular environmental inspections.

**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)

**Please explain**

Cameoon established an inventory of releases from the relevant sources only during the Minamata Initial Assessment of Cameroon.

## Part E – Additional comments on this article

Open burning and landfilling of waste are identified as relevant sources of release of mercury during Minamata Initial Assessment of Cameroon

### ▼ 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 (please explain)
- Do not know (please explain)

#### If no, please explain

The production, use, importation, transit and circulation of mercury and its compounds is prohibited in Cameroon referring to the Decree No. 2011/2581/PM of 23th August 2011 enacted by the Prime Minister of Cameroon regulating harmful and/or dangerous chemicals.

## Part E – Additional comments on this article

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### ▼ ART. 11: MERCURY WASTES

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

- Yes
- No

#### If no, please explain

Cameroon has established regulations for the management of hazardous waste. As such, mercury waste must comply with the requirements of the Basel's Convention to ensure its environmentally sound management.

Cameroon does not currently have any specific facilities for the treatment of mercury waste.

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

- Yes
- No
- Do not know (please explain)

## Part E – Additional comments on this article

Under article 11: As far as the management of mercury waste is concerned, Cameroon has no specific facility for the final disposal of mercury waste. There is, however, a company that offers a solution for the pre-treatment of discharge lamps (tubes and light bulbs) with a view to export to France. The company has in stock 3 tons of crushed neon to be exported.

The Basel Convention's technical guidelines for the final disposal of waste are known at national level, which is applied from collection, storage, transport and to export of hazardous waste.

However, the Basel Convention's guidelines for the final disposal of waste are known at national level, which is applied for collection, storage, transport and to export of hazardous waste.

#### ▼ 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**

No action has been taking by Cameroon to develop strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds in its territory. However, there are sites where artisanal and small-scale gold mining is practised. There are also sites where waste is managed without prior sorting.

**Part E – Additional comments on this article**

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#### ▼ 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**

At the Ministry in charge of Environment level, a program has been set up to fight against pollution, nuisances, and chemicals. Activities are being funded for the management of chemicals in general and mercury in particular, such as the adoption of mercury discharge standards for facilities and the financing of on-site monitoring activities like artisanal and small scale gold mining activities, waste incineration facilities and smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non ferrous metals.

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

- Yes  
 No

**Please provide comments, if any.**

Not Applicable

**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**

As a developing country, the issue of financing remains a challenge. However, Cameroon received financial support from the Swiss Government in 2019 to accelerate the ratification process of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Please provide comments, if any.

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## Part E – Additional comments on this article

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### ▼ 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

Not available

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

Yes

No

Please specify

Cameroon received in 2019/2020, technical assistance of the Government of Japan to conduct a survey on mercury emission in Waste facilities

Cameroon also received in 2025, support of the Government of Gabon to collect and analyze sample of fishes in certain areas of the country

Please provide comments, if any.

{Empty}

**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

Not Applicable

## Part E – Additional comments on this article

{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.**

A program for information on health and environmental risks on exposure of mercury are not developed at the level of institutions.

However, the information on risk of exposure to mercury is regularly organized by NGOs and civil society organizations.

And, awareness campaigns on the risks of exposure to heavy metals such as mercury and lead have often been organized by the ministries responsible for the environment and public health in collaboration with WHO and UNICEF representatives at the country level.

**16.2: Have any measures been taken to protect human health in accordance with article 16 beyond the provision of information to the public on exposure to mercury (referred to in question 16.1)?**

Yes

No

**Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.**

Health based ambient environmental quality standards for mercury were adopted by the relevant standardization organization in Cameroon in February 2021.

## **Part E – Additional comments on this article**

There is a lack of capacity for diagnosis and treatment of people affected by exposure to mercury or mercury compounds. However, an epidemic and zoonoses monitoring system is in place.

### **▼ ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE**

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

Yes

No

**If yes, the Party may wish to indicate in the space provided below the exchange of information it has facilitated, such as:**

Scientific, technical, economic and legal information concerning mercury and mercury compounds, including toxicological, ecotoxicological and safety information

Information on the reduction or elimination of the production, use, trade, emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds

Information on technically and economically viable alternatives to:

#### **Mercury-added products**

Sharing of informations has been made with others countries of African Region and the secretariat of the Convention, on available alternatives in Cameroon, especially concerning some mercury added-products such as dental amalgams.

#### **Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used**

{Empty}

#### **Activities and processes that emit or release mercury or mercury compounds**

Sharing of informations has been made with others countries of African Region and the secretariat of the Convention, on the activities and processes that emit or release mercury or mercury compounds concerning the country.

Epidemiological information concerning health impacts associated with exposure to mercury and mercury compounds, in close cooperation with the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations, as appropriate. (Art. 17.1 (a)-(d))

## Part E – Additional comments on this article

It is important to continue discussions on household waste management methods in developing countries and open-air waste burning activities as a significant source of mercury emissions into the environment.

### ▼ 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, the party may wish to indicate in the space provided below, the measures it has taken to promote and facilitate information to the public, such as:

(a) Provision to the public of available information on:

The effects of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment

##### The effects of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment

Information sharing and disseminate events on the risks associated with mercury exposure were conducted in 2023 at ASGM sites and in certain health facilities in the East and Adamaoua regions of Cameroon.

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

##### Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

At the level of the institutions, consultative meetings were held between 2022 and 2024 with dental surgeons and distributors of dental amalgams to validate a text prohibiting the use of dental amalgams in Cameroon. During the consultations, communications were made on the alternatives of the use of dental amalgams to all stakeholders.

The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

The results of its research, development and monitoring activities under article 19

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

(b) Education, training and public awareness related to the effects of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment in collaboration with relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and vulnerable populations, as appropriate.

##### Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

The information on risk of exposure to mercury is regularly organized by NGOs and civil society organizations.

And, awareness campaigns on the risks of exposure to heavy metals such as mercury and lead have often been organized by the ministries responsible for the environment and public health in collaboration with WHO and UNICEF representatives at the country level.

(Art. 18 (1) (a) and (b))

## Part E – Additional comments on this article

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### ▼ 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

(Art. 19 (1) (a)-(g))

### Part E – Additional comments on this article

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#### ▼ COMMENTS REGARDING POSSIBLE CHALLENGES IN MEETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION

### Part C: Comments regarding possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention

Limited resources to enforce the implementation of the regulation in place relating illegal use of mercury in ASGM sector

2. Limited resources to put in place regulation necessary to phase out mercury added products
3. Lack of equipment and weak capacities of environmental inspectors for onsite inspections of existing facilities particularly with regards to stack measurements and control of emission.
4. Lack of capacities of environmental sound interim storage of mercury. In Cameroon, interim storage of mercury compounds, other than wastes is not regulated. It will therefore be necessary to reinforce the capacities of Services in charge of storage or management of waste and chemicals in general, and mercury or its compounds particularly.
5. Capacities for assessing and communicating of health and environmental risks of exposure to mercury and its compounds, preventing, mitigating and providing early warnings for industrial/chemical emergencies and conducting effective response (rescue and recovery) measures during such accidents are weak.
6. Capacities for environmental conformity surveys in ASGM sector are weak.

#### ▼ COMMENTS REGARDING THE REPORTING FORMAT AND POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS, IF ANY

### Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

The format is a good reporting tool to measure progress in implementation of the Convention by parties. However, it would also be important to develop questions concerning the consideration of indigenous peoples and vulnerable populations in the implementation of the Convention, the efforts made at their level and during the development and implementation processes of the various national programs and plans.