2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 10 September 2026

REPORTING PERIOD:
1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Gambia

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
7 November 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
National Environment Agency

Title of Contact Officer
Dr.

Name of Contact Officer
Dawda Badgie

Mailing address
Gambia Environment House; Jimpex Road, Kanifing
P.O. Box 48, Banjul, The Gambia

Telephone number
+220 877560523

Fax number
+220 4399430

E-mail
dawda.badgie@nea.gm

Second E-mail
badgie.dawda@gmail.com

Web page
http://www.nea.gm

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

a3_subsection

Full name of the institution
National Environment Agency

Title of contact officer

Mr.

Name of contact officer
Njagga Touray

Mailing address
Gambia Environment House; Jimpex Road, Kanifing
P.O. Box 48, Banjul, The Gambia

Telephone number
+220 877189150

Fax number
{Empty}

E-mail
njagga.touray@nea.gm

Second E-mail
men2ray@gmail.com

Web page
http://www.nea.gm

▼ 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

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)

- [x] Yes – endeavoured and indicates same stocks as reported in the previous report
- [ ] No

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

- [ ] Yes
- [x] 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
- [x] No – no export took place
- [ ] No – consent was not given

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

- [x] No
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] The importing party has relied on paragraph 7 of article 3

Part E – Additional comments on this article

The Gambia is not a mercury-producing country and has no primary mercury mines or mercury-cell chlor-alkali facilities. Its first and only Minamata Initial Assessment, conducted in 2017, examined mercury stocks, supply and trade. No individual mercury stocks exceeding 50 metric tons or sources of mercury supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year were identified.

The assessment reported limited quantities of elemental mercury and mercury compounds in laboratories, alongside mercury-containing medical equipment. Although major mercury supply and trade activities were not identified, continued monitoring of stocks and verification of import and export records remain important to support implementation of Article 3 and future national reporting.

▼ 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
- [x] No
- [ ] Yes (implementing paragraph 2 of article 4)

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

- [ ] Yes
- [x] 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 the party answered no to question 4.3(A) above, please explain

The Gambia has not yet implemented two or more of the measures listed in Part II of Annex A to phase down the use of dental amalgam. The 2017 Minamata Initial Assessment identified the need for consultation between the National Environment Agency, the Ministry of Health and relevant dental stakeholders to develop an approach to reducing its use. The draft Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Management Bill proposes a ban on mercury-added products, but has not yet been enacted. Further action is needed to establish and implement specific measures for dental amalgam.

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

The Gambia has not yet formally adopted the specific measures required under the amendment to Annex A concerning dental amalgam. In particular, measures to exclude the use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners and to restrict or recommend against the use of dental amalgam for deciduous teeth, children under 15 years of age, and pregnant and breastfeeding women have not yet been formally established. Relevant national authorities will continue consultations and work towards implementing the requirements of the Convention.

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.

The Gambia has not yet adopted specific measures to discourage the manufacture or distribution in commerce of new mercury-added products not covered by known uses. There is currently no known domestic manufacture of such products, and no such new mercury-added products have been identified on the national market. The Government, through the relevant authorities, will continue to strengthen regulatory controls, market surveillance and stakeholder awareness to ensure compliance

with Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Minamata Convention."

Part E - Additional comments on this article

"The Gambia remains committed to the implementation of Article 4 of the Minamata Convention. The country does not manufacture mercury-added products and relies largely on imported products. While specific regulatory and enforcement measures for some mercury-added products are still being strengthened, relevant national institutions continue to work towards improved import controls, market surveillance, stakeholder awareness and promotion of mercury-free alternatives. Further technical and financial support, including capacity building and strengthened coordination among relevant institutions, would facilitate full implementation of the requirements of 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
- ○ 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

"The Gambia currently has no known facilities undertaking the manufacturing processes listed in Annex B of the Minamata Convention, and no new manufacturing processes intentionally using mercury or mercury compounds have been identified. The country remains committed to preventing the introduction of mercury-dependent manufacturing processes. Continued strengthening of regulatory controls, monitoring, institutional coordination and technical capacity will support the effective implementation of Article 5."

▼ 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

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

7.5: 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

There is currently no known artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing activity in The Gambia in which mercury amalgamation is used. Consequently, mercury use, emissions and releases associated with ASGM have not been identified as a significant national source. The relevant national authorities will continue to monitor the sector and strengthen awareness and regulatory oversight to prevent the introduction of mercury-based gold processing practices.

▼ 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
- ☐ 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)

No (please explain)
No new sources falling within the source categories listed in Annex D have been identified in The Gambia during the reporting period. Consequently, specific BAT/BEP requirements for new Annex D sources have not yet been applied. The Gambia will continue to strengthen its regulatory framework and environmental assessment and permitting processes to ensure that any future relevant facilities are subject to appropriate emission-control requirements consistent with Article 8 of the Minamata Convention.

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
{Empty}

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
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

▼ 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
{Empty}

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

Please explain
The Gambia has not yet fully implemented specific mercury emission-control measures for existing sources pursuant to Article 8, paragraph 5. Work is continuing to strengthen source identification, emissions inventories, regulatory controls, monitoring and institutional capacity. Further technical and financial support is required to facilitate the effective implementation of Article 8.

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?
1 November 2017

Please indicate where this inventory is available
The inventory is available through the National Environment Agency (NEA) of The Gambia and was submitted to the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention as supporting information to The Gambia's 2021 First Full National Report under Article 21 (Article 8.3 attachment).

Attach
{Empty}

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

The Gambia has undertaken an inventory of mercury emissions and releases as part of its efforts to implement the Minamata Convention. The country has limited industrial activities falling within the source categories listed in Annex D. No coal-fired power plants, coal-fired industrial boilers, non-ferrous metal smelting and roasting facilities, or cement clinker production facilities have been identified as relevant mercury emission sources. Further assessment and monitoring of waste incineration and other potential emission sources will continue. The Gambia is strengthening its regulatory, monitoring and institutional capacity for the control of mercury emissions, and would benefit from continued technical and financial assistance for inventory updating, monitoring, application of BAT/BEP where applicable, and effective implementation of Article 8.

▼ 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)

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)

Part E - Additional comments on this article

The Gambia has undertaken an inventory of mercury releases as part of its implementation of the Minamata Convention. The inventory provides information on potential sources and releases of mercury to relevant environmental media. The country continues to strengthen the identification, quantification and monitoring of relevant sources. Further technical and financial support is required to update the inventory, strengthen monitoring capacity and implement appropriate measures to control and, where feasible, reduce mercury releases to land and water in accordance with Article 9.

▼ 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 Gambia has not yet established specific measures governing the environmentally sound interim storage of mercury and mercury compounds, other than mercury waste, pursuant to Article 10 of the Minamata Convention. The country does not produce mercury and there are currently no known significant stocks of non-waste mercury requiring large-scale interim storage. Relevant national authorities continue to strengthen chemicals management, storage requirements and institutional capacity to ensure that any mercury requiring interim storage is managed in an environmentally sound manner consistent with the Convention.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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

The Gambia has not yet fully implemented all measures required under Article 11, paragraph 3, for the environmentally sound management of mercury wastes. Mercury-containing wastes are addressed within the broader national framework for hazardous waste and chemicals management; however, mercury-specific systems for collection, segregation, storage, treatment, recycling and final environmentally sound disposal require further strengthening. The Gambia continues to strengthen its regulatory and institutional framework and would benefit from technical and financial assistance to achieve full implementation of Article 11.

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

The Gambia does not currently have specialized facilities for the environmentally sound final disposal of waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds. Mercury-containing wastes are managed within the broader national hazardous waste management framework, although dedicated collection, storage, treatment and final disposal capacity remains limited. The Government continues to strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework for mercury waste management and requires technical and financial support to develop appropriate systems and capacity for environmentally sound management and final disposal in accordance with Article 11 of the Minamata Convention.

▼ 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

The Gambia has undertaken initial efforts to identify and assess potential sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds, including through activities associated with the Minamata Initial Assessment and national mercury inventory. However, a comprehensive national inventory and systematic assessment of mercury-contaminated sites has not yet been completed. Further technical and financial support is required to strengthen site identification, environmental monitoring, risk assessment and, where necessary, environmentally sound management and remediation of contaminated sites in accordance with Article 12 of the Minamata Convention.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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

The Gambia continues to provide resources, within its national capabilities, to support implementation of the Minamata Convention, including through the National Environment Agency and other relevant institutions. National contributions include personnel, institutional coordination, regulatory and monitoring activities, stakeholder engagement and administrative support. Given limited national financial and technical resources, implementation is complemented by support from the Convention's Financial Mechanism and other development partners. Continued international financial and technical assistance remains important for the effective implementation of the Convention.

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.
The Gambia has not made direct financial contributions to the financial mechanism established under Article 13, paragraph 5. As a developing country Party, The Gambia has instead benefited from and continues to require financial and technical assistance to support implementation of its obligations under the Minamata Convention. The Government nevertheless continues to provide national resources, within its capabilities, including personnel, institutional coordination and administrative support for implementation activities.

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
{Empty}

Please provide comments, if any.
The Gambia has not provided financial resources to other developing-country Parties or Parties with economies in transition for implementation of the Minamata Convention through bilateral, regional or multilateral channels. As a developing-country Party with limited financial resources, The Gambia continues to require international financial and technical assistance to support the effective implementation of its obligations under the Convention.

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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
The Gambia has not provided formal capacity-building or technical assistance to another Party for implementation of the Minamata Convention. As a developing-country Party, The Gambia continues to require capacity-building and technical assistance to strengthen national implementation, including mercury monitoring, environmentally sound management of mercury wastes, contaminated-site assessment, institutional capacity and enforcement. The Gambia nevertheless remains committed to regional cooperation, information exchange and sharing of national experiences with other Parties.

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

Yes

No

Please specify
The Gambia has benefited from capacity-building and technical assistance to support implementation of the Minamata Convention, including through projects, training, technical workshops and awareness-raising activities supported by the Convention's financial mechanism and international development partners. Assistance has contributed to strengthening national capacity for mercury management, implementation of Convention obligations, inventories and assessments, and institutional coordination. Continued technical assistance and capacity-building remain

important, particularly for mercury monitoring, management of mercury-containing wastes, contaminated-site assessment, enforcement and promotion of mercury-free alternatives.

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
The Gambia has promoted access to environmentally sound and mercury-free alternative technologies through capacity-building, awareness-raising, stakeholder engagement and cooperation with international partners. Efforts have included promoting safer alternatives to mercury-containing products and strengthening environmentally sound management practices. However, access to appropriate technologies, technical expertise and financial resources remains limited. Continued international technical and financial support is therefore important to facilitate wider adoption and diffusion of mercury-free and environmentally sound technologies in the country.

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.
The Gambia has undertaken awareness raising and information sharing activities on the potential human health and environmental risks associated with mercury exposure, involving relevant national institutions and stakeholders. Efforts have also been made to promote safer practices and mercury-free alternatives, particularly in relevant health care applications. However, further strengthening of health sector capacity, monitoring of mercury exposure, training of health professionals and public awareness is required. Continued technical and financial assistance will support implementation of Article 16.

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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:

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

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

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

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

[x] Information on technically and economically viable alternatives to:

Mercury-added products
{Empty}

Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used
{Empty}

Activities and processes that emit or release mercury or mercury compounds
{Empty}

[ ] 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

{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, 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:

[x] 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
{Empty}

[x] Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds
{Empty}

☑ The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17
{Empty}

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

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

☑ Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention
{Empty}

(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
{Empty}

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

Part E - Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ 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

{Empty}

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

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

The Gambia continues to face a number of challenges in fully meeting the objectives of the Minamata Convention. These include limited financial and technical resources, inadequate laboratory and monitoring capacity for the identification and analysis of mercury and mercury containing products, limited data on mercury sources, releases, emissions and waste.

Other challenges include the need to strengthen the national legal and regulatory framework, import and market controls for mercury-added products, institutional coordination, enforcement capacity, public awareness, and technical capacity among relevant institutions. The transition to mercury free alternatives, particularly in sectors where mercury added products may still be in use, also requires sustained awareness, capacity building and access to affordable alternatives.

The Gambia therefore requires continued technical and financial assistance, technology transfer, capacity building and institutional strengthening, including support through the financial mechanism of the Convention and other development partners, to achieve effective and sustainable

implementation of the Convention.

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

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

{Empty}

Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury
International Environment House 1
Office address: 11-13 chemin des Anémones, 1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland
Postal address: Avenue de la Paix 8-14, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
MEA-MinamataSecretariat@un.org | www.minamataconvention.org

UN environment programme