#### Virtual Workshop

Antigua and Barbuda 27 July 2021

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY AND OUTREACH OPTIONS

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#### MANAGING MERCURY IN THE CARIBBEAN-COMMUNICATION STRATEGY AND OUTREACH OPTIONS

- ▶ BRI is collaborating on SIP project led by Antigua and Barbuda to build capacity for managing mercury in the Caribbean
  - Component 3 of this project focuses on developing outreach materials (e.g., video, print, website) to build capacity, disseminate findings (including at COP4) and raise awareness
  - Outreach materials targeted to the regional mercury monitoring network and country ministries for public outreach



## MANAGING MERCURY IN THE CARIBBEANCOMMUNICATION STRATEGY AND OPTIONS

- Establish a regional laboratory will assist with the assessment of mercury in the environment and exposure to people (e.g., dietary uptake and skin-lightening creams) to better protect human and environmental health and guide policies related to mercury risks
- Important for countries that have ratified (or plan to ratify) the Minamata Convention on Mercury to meet obligations and effectively implement provisions.
- Project objectives are driven by several articles of the Convention
  - Art 12: Contaminated sites
  - Art 14: Capacity building, technical assistance and technology transfer:
  - Art 16: Health Aspects
  - Art 17: Information Exchange
  - Art 18: Public Information, Awareness and Education
  - Art 19. Research, Development and Monitoring
  - Art 22. Effectiveness Evaluation
- This project in the Caribbean will help to establish a precedent for other regional hubs in the interest of the Minamata Convention

## MANAGING MERCURY IN THE CARIBBEAN: COMMUNICATION STRATEGY AND OPTIONS





Website initially hosted by BRI (will transfer to Antigua and Barbuda)

#### **URL:** <u>briwildlife.org/sampling</u>

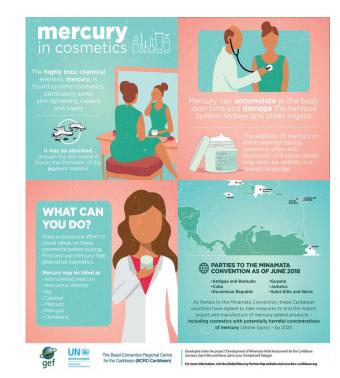
- Developed SOPs for sampling (air, fish, bird, human hair, and cosmetics)
- In-field videos of relevant SOPs will also be developed to help visualize field sampling procedures
- Outreach materials could include flyers, fish cards, videos, website materials and other options to be determined by the country ministries
  - Videos could include both "how to" and public messaging/awareness raising
- Regional Workshops will be organized to share expertise and disseminate findings of the sampling efforts (messaging of results will be handled in sensitive manner and with approval of relevant country ministries)

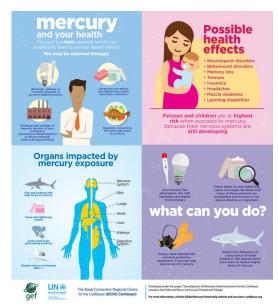
- BRI worked as technical consultant for BCRC on several MIA projects in Caribbean from 2018-2021
- As part of these MIAs, BCRC and BRI developed several outreach materials – many which can be considered for this project
  - BCRC- Communication package (guiding and supporting documents), Infographics/Flyers/Brochures, Animated Videos with complimentary flyers and banners
  - BRI-Biomonitoring brochures, fish cards, MIA summary brochures and technical reports





- BCRC-Infographics, flyers and brochures to raise awareness of mercury issues
  - Target audience: general public
  - ► Topics:
    - Mercury in Household Products
    - Mercury in Industrial and Medical Devices
    - ► Mercury in Cosmetics
    - Mercury and Health

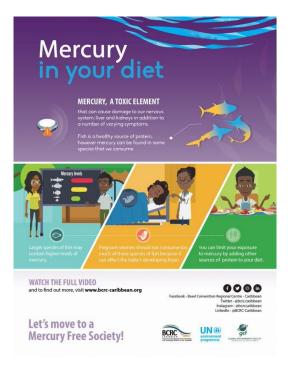




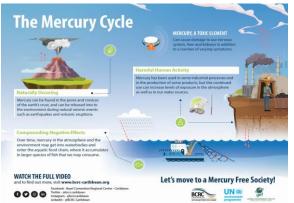




- Animated Videos and Complimentary Flyers
  - 2-minute animated videos
  - Topics include Mercury as Global Issue, Minamata Convention, Mercury and Diet, and Mercury in Skinlightening Creams
  - Accompanying 10-second teasers and promotional digital flyers











## COMMUNICATION OPTIONS AND STRATEGYMIA CARIBBEAN PROJECT

- Animated Videos and Complimentary Flyers
  - 90 second animated videos that tied to the POPs campaign
  - Targeted at younger audience



Instagram - @bcrccaribbean Linkedin - @BCRC-Caribbean



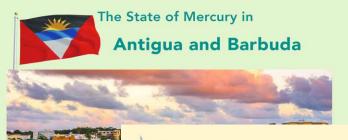
## COMMUNICATION OPTIONS AND STRATEGY- MIA CARIBBEAN PROJECT

- BRI developed brochures for mercury monitoring in the Caribbean Region
  - Skin-Lightening Creams and Cosmetics
  - People
  - Seafood
- This information was generated to help raise awareness and interest for stakeholders (e.g., policy makers, NGOs, the public)





- State of Mercury Brochures for each MIA country
- Target audience: government, NGOs, the public
  - Summary of Convention
  - Country-specific findings of MIA
  - Mercury and Human Health
  - Mercury and Ecological Health
  - Summary of recommendations (often including fish card)





agreement specifically designe nation from a heavy metal. Open on October 10, 2013 and entered into for 2017, the Convention seeks to address the use and release of mercury in trade processes. The treaty also addresses r atmospheric emissions and releases of environment, as well as long-term store of mercury and mercury compounds.

Under the Minamata Convention, indi are charged with protecting human I environment from the risks of mercury e involves systematically controlling mercur releases, including phasing out the use of n products and processes.

In order to assist with preparations for and implementation of the Convention.







he Minamata Convention on Mercury is the I agreement specifically designed to address cont from a heavy metal. Opened for signature on Octobi and entered into force on August 16, 2017, the Conver to address issues related to the use and release of r trade and in industrial processes. The treaty also addre sources of atmospheric emissions and releases of me the environment, as well as long-term storage and o mercury and mercury compounds

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he Minamata Convention on Mercury is the first global Saint Kitts and Nevis conducted a Minamata Initial Assess agreement specifically designed to address contamination (MIA). The primary activities of the MIA included: from a heavy metal. Opened for signature on October 10, 2013 and entered into force on August 16, 2017, the Convention seeks to address issues related to the use and release of mercury in tradeandinindustrial processes. The treat valso addresses major

The Status of Mercury in Trinidad and Tobago The Minamata Initial Assessment

> sources of atmospheric emissions and releases of mercury into the environment, as well as long-term storage and disposal of mercury and mercury compounds.

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Saint Kitts and Nevis became party to the Convention on May 24, 2017. In order to assist with preparations for the ratification and implementation of the Convention, the Government of MIA in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

- A review of institutional and capacity needs for implementation of the Convention:
- An assessment of national regulations, policies, and legislation to assist with preparations for compliance with the obligations of the Convention; and
- An identification of the primary sources of mercury emissions and releases as part of a detailed National

The MIA was conducted with financial assistance from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and was implemented in collaboration with UNEnvironment and the Basel Convention Regional Centre for the Caribbean based in Trinidad and Tobago. This brochure summarizes the major findings of the









The State of Mercury in

Saint Kitts and Nevis

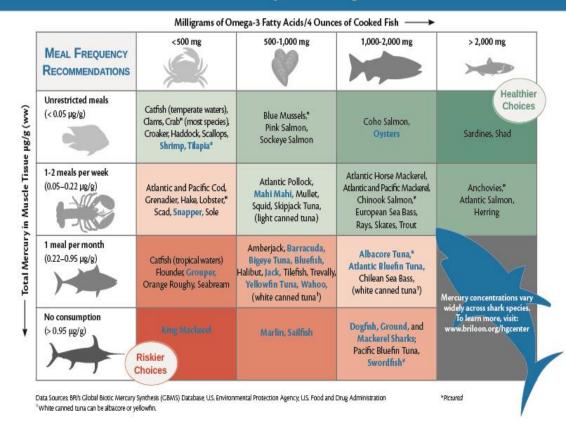




#### COMMUNICATION OPTIONS AND STRATEGY-MIA CARIBBEAN PROJECT

- Fish cards were created for the Caribbean region
  - Fish are an important part of the local diet and economy
  - Highlights healthier versus riskier choices
  - Important to message without raising unnecessary alarm with the public
- Fish cards can be developed for each country based on findings from sampling efforts of this current project

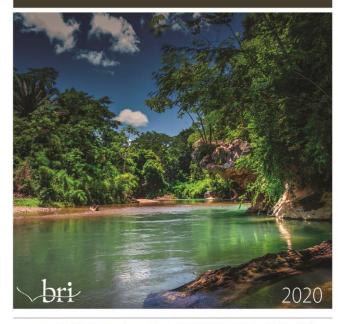
#### Global Health Trade-off for Mercury and Omega-3 in Seafood: Caribbean



- BRI developed Technical Briefing for Belize (primarily because of the volume of available information on mercury in the environment)
- Same approach could be used for this project for each country once more mercury data is generated – please let us know of your interest

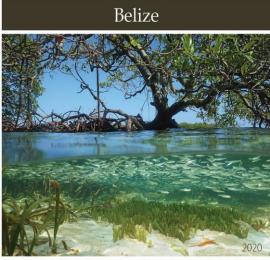
#### Mercury Monitoring

#### Belize



A Series Publication for the Caribbean Region Mercury Monitoring Network

#### **Ecosystem Sensitivity Mapping**



#### Why Map Ecosystem Sensitivity?

Mapping ecosystem sensitivity spots helps identify critical areas where mercury affects important human food sources or threatened and endangered fish and wildlife species.

Mercury emissions and deposition from contaminated sites are important, but explain only part of the spatial story of mercury pollution. Ecosystem sensitivity and food web relationships help further describe the actual risks to human and ecohealth.

Elemental mercury is converted to a more toxic organic form through the process of methylation, which occurs with the help of bacteria found primarily in wet areas. Variations in methylmercury (MeHg)concentrations may occur in different parts of the food web depending on the sensitivity of the ecosystem to mercury input.

Where methylmercury availability is elevated, fish and wildlife may exhibit harmful mercury concentrations and represent the places that will require the most attention by countries and global monitoring programs.

#### Minamata Convention on Mercury—A Global Effort

Participation in this project will help Belize comply with four Minamata Convention Articles, including:

Article 12: Requirements for identification and evaluation of contaminated sites

Article 16: Health aspects, which details requirements to develop strategies to identify and protect populations at risk and to promote health care services

Article 18: Public information and awareness, which outlines the need to develop outreach programs

Article 19: Research, development and monitoring, which outlines the need to develop inventories and assess impacts of mercury on human health and the environment.





- A regional Caribbean mercury monitoring network document has been created for this workshop
  - Options for the future include:
    - An annual regional report
    - Country-specific reports
- Could be presented to the regional and global COP meetings

#### Caribbean Region Mercury Monitoring Network

#### State of the Region





# MANAGING MERCURY IN THE CARIBBEANCOMMUNICATION STRATEGY AND OPTIONS

#### Overall Communication Strategy

- Identify target audience (e.g., policy makers, technical stakeholders, general public)
- Determine messaging based on scientific findings (messaging should be presented in succinct, clear language to engage audience who may not be experts in the field)
- Decide on platform for raising awareness (website, local workshops, social media such as Instagram, videos, press conferences, legislative hearings)
- Engage collaborations/find synergies in region when possible and focus on sustainability and capacity building