Awareness, Communication, and **Outreach for Social Protection Schemes** during COVID-19

(Presentation)

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Prepared by:























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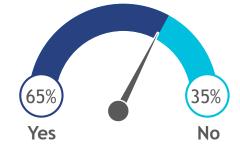
For details of these issues as well as an array of case studies - please see the full pitchbook deck that accompanies this presentation



## Poor communication reduces the impact of cash transfer programs

Beneficiaries in India had stronger levels of awareness around safety and precautions for COVID-19 than that of social protection programs

Did someone from govt. contact you to explain symptoms of and precautions to COVID-19?



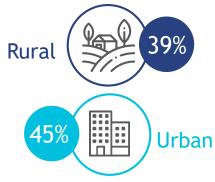
Did someone from govt. contact you to explain government benefits?



## Program related awareness (PMGKY)



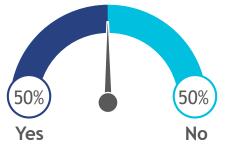
HHs aware of benefits provided during COVID-19



Data source: MSC's survey on response to COVID-19
Quantitative surveys (demand side): 5082, Qualitative surveys (demand side): 449; Qualitative survey (supply side): 96

Government of Indonesia needs to strengthen communication around social protection programs as current awareness levels are low

Do you have detailed information about eligibility, and entitlement for <u>PKH?</u>



Do you have detailed information about eligibility, and entitlement for BPNT?



#### Grievances around social protection programs

The Indonesian Ombudsman has opened special complaints regarding issues during COVID. Majority of complaints received are regarding social assistance

Complaints around access and entitlement of social protection programs



https://www.microsave.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Coping-with-COVID-19.pdf



An effective communications strategy for G2P payments and direct benefit transfers requires a complex range of considerations and components for different stakeholders

	Demand-side (G2P beneficiaries)	Supply-side (Front-line workers)
O P	<b>Program awareness</b> (eligibility and entitlement) and guidelines to be followed (social distancing, health and safety etc.)	<b>Program awareness</b> (adjustments over time -operational, technical, etc.) and <b>guidelines to be followed</b> (exception management, safety, etc.)
	Benefit withdrawal process (when and where to collect the benefits, documents required etc.)	Compensation for front-line workers (extra commissions, health and safety costs to be covered, etc.)
	<b>Communication channels</b> (considering different programs, geographies, culture, capabilities and practices)	Channels used to spread awareness (leveraging above the line media, and digital mass communication with local P2P communication)
	Frequency of communication (one time, recurring considering the program objectives and target population)	Frequency of communication (formal v. informal, one-off v. continuous feedback)
	Managing fraud and grievance resolution (how and where to complain/see redress)	Accountability(tracking and rebutting rumors/incorrect information)
	<b>Exception mechanisms for the vulnerable</b> (sick, old, single women, etc.)	
(g) (B)	Two-way communication and feedback mechanism (to improve the program)	Query resolution (contact details of relevant department officers for urgent help on scheme implementation)

<sup>\*</sup>Please refer to the detailed pitch book for more insights \*Details vary country to country depending upon the nature of the program



An estimated 15% of the population are often invisible and excluded. They are likely to become even more vulnerable during emergencies. Build a focused strategy reflecting their special needs

Identify the vulnerable

(High risk groups during COVID-19)

Depend on the informal economy

Have no or poor literacy levels

Limited capacities/opportunities to cope and adapt

Limited/ no access to technology/internet

Inadequate access to social services

Live in rural/remote areas

## Understand the communication barriers

- Identity, culture, language, and norms
- Social, environment, economical, and geographical context
- Participation and community engagement
- Behavioral reasons, fear/ hesitation
- Lack of access to media/ digital channels
- Disability (Immobility and health issues)

#### Overcome the barriers

Prepare a **focused** communication plan for the vulnerable targeting each of the identified barriers

**Recruit/train** multilingual staff. Involve them in message (action-oriented and inclusive) designing and dissemination

Provide information in multiple and accessible formats. Also, involve community leaders, front-line workers

Involve women for community engagement. Tailor activities as per gender and local culture(e.g. a weekly radio show, hosted by local women)

Active outreach to collect feedback.
Ensure access to up to date information
(where & how to access cash transfers/
social benefits) based on feedback.

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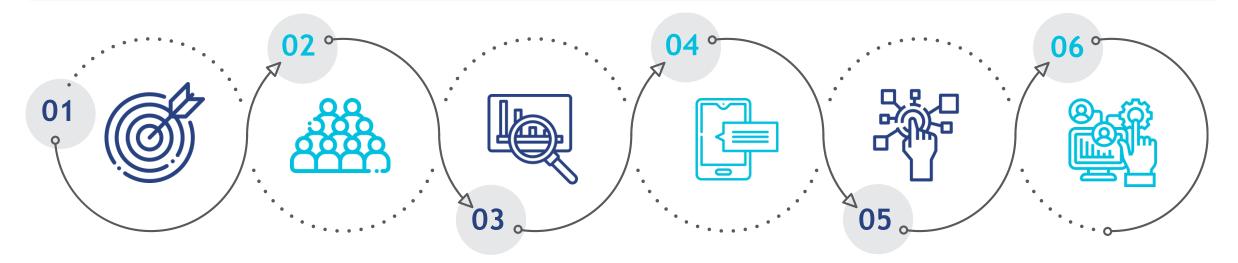
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https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/COVID-19\_CommunityEngagement\_130320.pdf https://www.unicef.org/disabilities/files/COVID-19 engagement\_children\_and\_adults\_with\_disabilities\_final.pdf



Well Made Strategy (WMS) provides a approach to develop impactful communications to influence policy change, respond to crisis, and improve participation in social schemes

## 6 step approach to strategic communication



Objective (What are you trying to change?)

Audience (Who are you trying to influence?) Audience
Analysis
(How do you connect with your audience?)

Messages and Ask (What do you want them to know and do?) Tactics and Channels (How do you communicate with them?)

Monitoring,
Evaluation,
Reporting, and
Learning
(How do you
know if you have
influenced them?

https://wellmadestrategy.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/WMS-Handbook-SC-for-Social-Change.pdf



Clearly define communication objectives as multiple policy changes and reforms announced during a crisis can confuse vulnerable beneficiaries

## Step 1: Objective (What are you trying to change?)



Focused: To enable the beneficiaries understand various policy measures announced by government during COVID-19 including changes in existing social protection programs



**Timely:** To ensure no beneficiary misses their entitlement due to **delayed communication about the program details** 



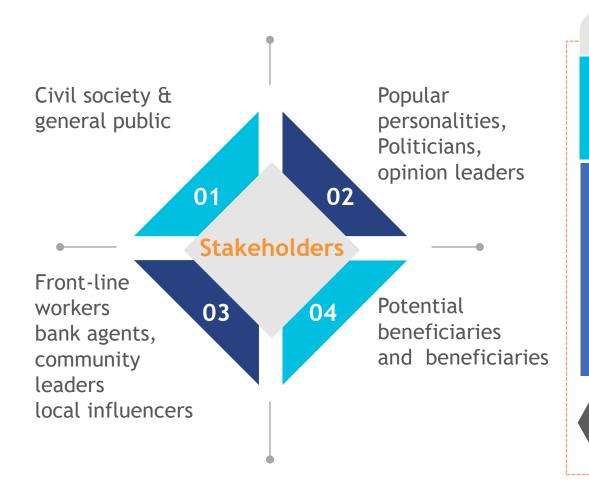
**Transparent:** To help beneficiaries understand the political announcements without leaving any room for manipulation /misconceptions



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Customize the content and frequency of communication based on the nature and involvement of the many stakeholders involved in the program

## **Step 2:** Audience (Who are you trying to influence?)



## **Key Stakeholders**

Front-line workers, bank agents, community leaders & local opinion influencers

Beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries (segmented by persona or archetypes)

#### INFORMATION REQUIRED

Rationale and eligibility criteria; FAQs; beneficiary data; payment method; pandemic responsive implementation procedures; grievance redress mechanisms (GRM)

#### INFORMATION REQUIRED

Rationale and eligibility criteria; pre-requisites; enrollment procedure; entitlement (amount); pandemic specific instructions; GRM

## **FREQUENCY**

Recurring, throughout the program



Identify and analyze the stakeholders addressed by the communication strategy to tailor messages, channels and "teachable moments" suitable for them

## **Step 3:** Audience analysis (How do you connect with your audience?)



Who is your target audience?

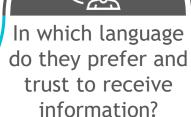
How do they currently receive information?





Which sources do they prefer and trust?





Which channel do they prefer and trust to receive information from?









Prepare response channels to counter rumors



Do a situation analysis for vulnerable groups



Stakeholders and key intermediaries who can help reach target groups: community/religious leaders, local opinion influencers, youth or women's organizations, NGOs etc. as well as bank agents/shop keepers disbursing cash/food





Messaging should be branded, clear, continuous, and tailored for beneficiaries/front-line workers to enhance the efficiency and accessibility of cash transfer or food relief programs

## **Step 4:** Messages and ask (What do you want them to know and do?)

## A branded, consistent but differentiated communication plan



Messaging <u>should</u> be branded, concise, compelling, actionable, and centered on beneficiaries' needs and perceptions

Develop distinct plans for rural and urban population based on <u>Risk Communication</u> and <u>Community Engagement</u> (RCCE)



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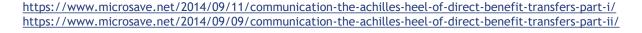


Provide information, address the fears of beneficiaries, and address questions raised through community engagement or grievance redress mechanism (GRM)

Different messaging methods should be developed for different communication channels - but **consistent** across all of them



- Language of the messaging should be simple, and vernacular
- Messaging should be designed to overcome exclusion factors such as illiteracy, disability, etc.





The efficacy of a channel is dependent on its outreach, engagement, and cost-effectiveness; adopt <u>multiple channels for wider outreach</u>

Key

communication

## **Step 5:** Tactics and Channels (How do you communicate with them?)

#### Considerations for communication channels

- Use and access to variety of channels <u>vary</u> across gender, age groups, literacy rate, and location (urban v. rural) and <u>countries</u>
- Select channels based on <u>reach</u>, <u>frequency</u>, <u>and</u> <u>credibility</u>
- Provide effective <u>two-way communication</u>
- Provide means to 'face-to-face' and 'oral communication' as it is <u>valued</u> the most it allows questions

Television: spread macro level information; needs to be used with other communication tools to raise program level nuanced information

Posters, newspapers, and noticeboards: traditional method, and use of graphics are preferred for oral segment

SMS: can reach millions at the click of a button, at low cost and effort. IVR: uses recorded messages to provide a menu of options for caller to access information/provide feedback

Radio: most accessible and trusted, two-way radio call-ins, and cuts through literacy issues

Face-to-face/Front-line
workers: preferred source, could
be costly, and reaches only a
small portion of the population
(COVID restrictions) but
invaluable 2 way discussion

**Social media/web:** social media can facilitate dialogue ... and misinformation



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Ensure that communications are strategic: understand and learn from what works, what doesn't, when and for whom ... and adjust accordingly

## Step 6: Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, & Learning (How do you know if you have influenced them?)

1. Define
(Program and Planning)

2. Measure
(Data collection & management)

3. Learn
(Analysis and Reporting))

(Use findings and insights)

- Clarity on what we want to measure.
- It helps us outline how to plan and manage communications processes to succeed

- Data collection on effectiveness of communication aspects of social protection schemes.
- It helps to foster change in the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of specific audiences and stakeholders
- A chronological description and analysis of successful and less successful decisions made during communication of social protection schemes during COVID-19 (Inefficient communication leads to rumours/myths)
- Feed in the learnings into and improve overall outcomes of the program
- Helps in future replications of similar activities.

https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/long-form-downloads/odi\_rapid\_mel\_toolkit\_201801.pdf

https://bit.ly/2B7vinl

https://onthinktanks.org/articles/monitoring-your-comms-try-this/



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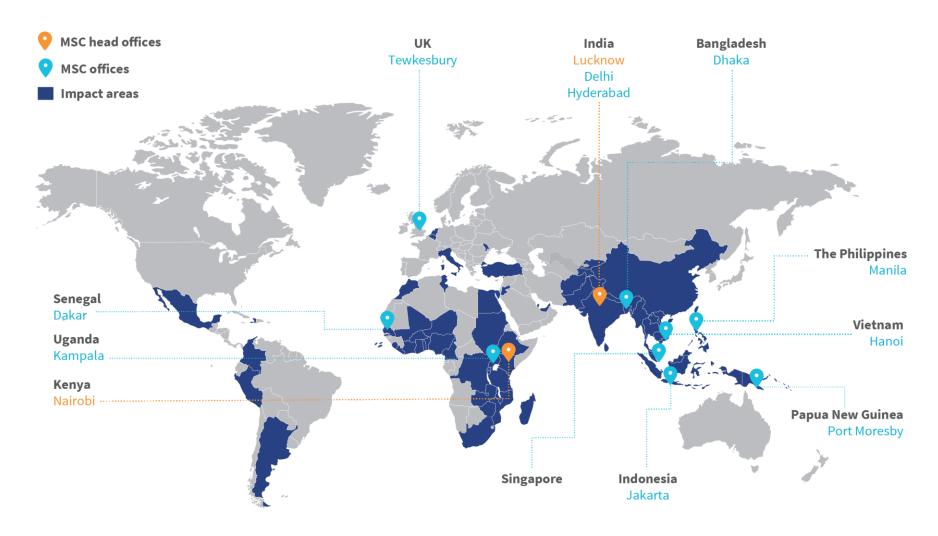
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