

Emergency Management Centre



Benefits of good risk communication and the potential risks of not clearly communicating risk to target groups in the context of animal health emergencies



Risk communication: in a nutshell



Standard definition:

Providing people with accurate information so they can make informed decisions





Appointing a Risk Communication Team (RCT)

Key players from MoA (and MoH and MoE if relevant): technical and communication

Veterinary services representatives: technical and communication

Communication and education ministries/groups

International
organizations: FAO,
WOAH (WHO if
relevant) technical and
communication



RCT must be able to mobilize immediately once outbreak is confirmed

RCT meets regularly so that each member can provide updated information

RCT: roles and responsibilities

Technical experts

Communication experts

BOTH

Provide updated information on the outbreak, identify what actions to be taken to prevent and control outbreak Translate technical information into messages for a general audience (clear, digestible, attention-grabbing)

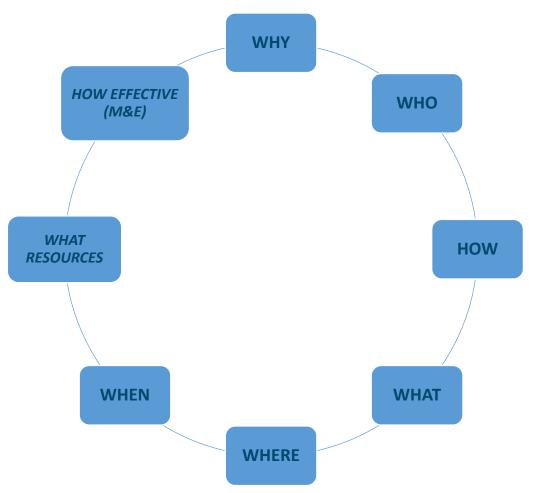
Key messages validated by RCT and campaign is built on those messages



Spokespeople must be kept updated of changing messages at all times!



Developing a risk communication strategy



Develop strategy during peacetime

Update and roll out strategy during preparedness and emergency

Evaluate and update strategy during reconstruction



Rumour control: working with the media

Establish a media monitoring team (part of the RCT) ->
Rumour control

ACTIONS

- Monitor social media: check for rumours, fears, attitudes
- **Monitor news**: what is being reported?
- Call centers: monitor calls



The media is your friend

Use it to your advantage!



What can go wrong?

- PROBLEM: Inclusion of images of animals in COVID-19 awarenessraising materials
- UNWANTED RESULT: Mistreatment and abandonment of animals due to fear fuelled by misinterpretation of images of animals on COVID-19 materials
- SOLUTION: Redesign of materials to remove all images of animals and reference to pets and redistribution of new materials

 LESSON LEARNED: This could have been avoided with good risk communication planning and consideration of the audience's perception and interpretation ahead of time





Ebola example

Guineans in the US: Be a hero

Tell your family and friends in Guinea



Do NOT touch sick people, or their blood or other body fluids.



Don't touch the body of someone who has died of Ebola.



Bury all dead bodies safely.



Call 115 in Guinea if you have symptoms of Ebola.



Separate sick family members



Get care early if you develop symptoms



center are there to help you.



Get treatment early.



Ebola survivors are safe to be around. Support them in your community.

Together we can get to zero!

Drinking chlorine can make you very sick or kill you

- X Drinking chlorine is **NOT** a cure for Ebola.
- X Drinking chlorine can make you very sick or kill you
- X Do NOT drink chlorine or other liquids that have chlorine in them.

If you have been near a person with Ebola and have:

















bleeding or bruising

Go to an Ebola Treatment Unit Now. It could **SAVE** your **LIFE**.



Facts about Ebola in the U.S.



You CAN'T get Ebola

through AIR

You CAN'T get Ebola through WATER





You can only get Ebola from

- The body fluids of a person who is sick with or has died from Ebola.
- Objects contaminated with body fluids of a person sick with Ebola or who has died of Ebola.
- Infected fruit bats and primates (apes and monkeys).
- And, possibly from contact with semen from a man who has recovered from Ebola (for example, by having oral, vaginal, or anal sex).



Reference: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (U.S.)



COVID-19 awareness-raising work by FAO targeting

food chain workers

They explained to me about

the virus, symptoms,









I am still taking care of my family and keeping them home