AVAC DUAL PREVENTION PILL

DESK REVIEW INSIGHTS MAY 2022

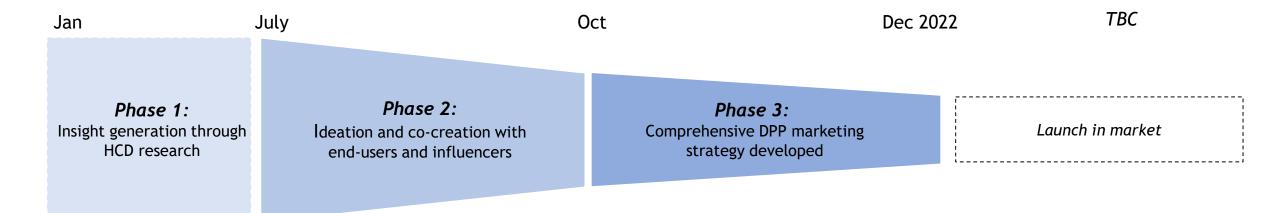


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INTRODUCTION

THE JOURNEY TO DPP LAUNCH



DESK REVIEW OBJECTIVES

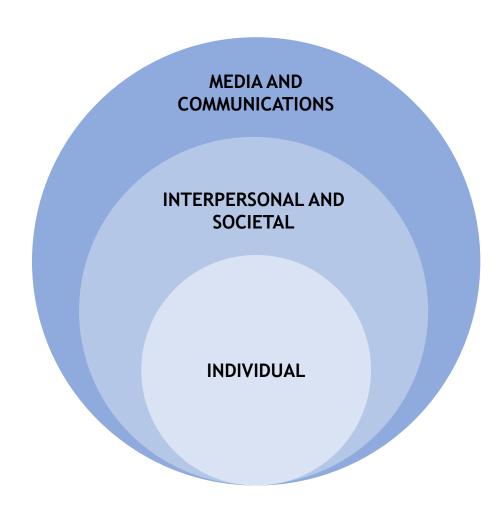
- To collate existing data and insights related to uptake and adherence to HIV prevention,
 contraceptive and multi-purpose technology (MPT) pill products
- To confirm and identify gaps in the existing knowledge base
- To prompt discussions around key learning questions that need to be addressed to develop a robust and effective marketing and demand generation strategy

INSIGHTS STRUCTURE

Adoption and adherence to DPP are affected by factors at multiple, interrelated levels

Insights are structured to reflect the role of factors at three levels:

- 1. Individual demographic factors, emotional states, cognitive biases, knowledge, attitudes and practices
- **2.** Interpersonal and societal the role of relationships and socio-cultural norms and values
- **3. Media and communications** trends in the media and communications landscape



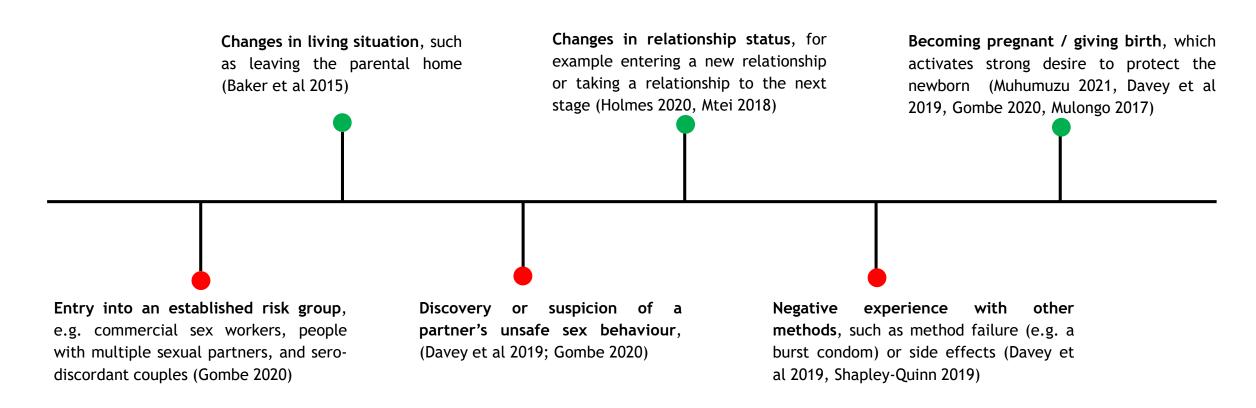
INDIVIDUAL FACTORS

MISMATCH BETWEEN POTENTIAL EARLY ADOPTERS VS THOSE WITH THE GREATEST NEED

- **DPP early adopters** most likely to be **current OCP and/or PrEP users** (Shapley-Quinn et al 2019; Weinrib et al 2018)
- OCP market much larger than the PrEP market although PrEP usage continues to grow (DHS 2014, 2015, 2016; data.prepwatch.org)
- OCP users skew urban, older, married and wealthier. Those with an unmet need for family planning tend to be younger and less wealthy (DHS 2014, 2015, 2016)

What this means for us: Consider launching the campaign to early adopters, while making sure the campaign will be relevant to those with an unmet family planning need when distribution grows.

BIG LIFESTAGE AND MINDSET SHIFTS CAN TRIGGER ADOPTION OF OCP/PREP



What this means for us: Consider channels and targeting opportunities to reach people when they are more receptive to starting DPP

PEOPLE'S ASSESSMENT OF HIV/PREGNANCY RISKS ARE COMPLEX AND OFTEN FLAWED

- Risk perception is a key motivator of product uptake and adherence (Bailey & Hutter 2006, Davey et al 2019, Gombe 2020, Holmes 2020, Muhumuza 2021)
- Risk assessments are not purely rational heuristics, biases, level of psychosocial development, and affective trust in partners all influence how people perceive risk (ibid.)
- Risk assessments are holistic The immediate threat of damage to a relationship can outweigh the longer-term risks of HIV. Negative HIV tests can also 'reset' risk perception and reinforce risky behaviours. (Warren et al 2018)

"Decision-making is influenced by multiple factors beyond specific concerns regarding disease prevention. The use of prevention interventions [also] carries personal and symbolic risks...If interventions have positive symbolic meaning and are understood to have fewer risks associated with them, uptake and adherence may improve" (Warren et al 2018)

What this means for us: Avoid a biological risk-based communications strategy which has had limited success in the past, and leverage more immediate, emotional and positive drivers

BECAUSE OCP/PREP PRODUCTS ARE HARD TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN, NEGATIVE ASSOCIATIONS TRANSER ACROSS THEM

- Many consumers lack **awareness**, **knowledge and understanding** to accurately differentiate between, assess the pros and cons of, and make informed decisions about various products in the HIV and Family Planning categories (Lanham 2021, Muhumuza 2021, Shapley-Quinn 2019)
- Poor comprehension provides fertile ground for misplaced beliefs to take root e.g. that oral administration is less effective than other modes for achieving protection (Shapley-Quinn 2019)
- Limited differentiation makes it easy for negative associations to transfer between different products e.g. the association of PreP with HIV positive status, due to confusion with ART (Lanham 2021, Muhumuza 2021)

What this means for us: Build positive associations with DPP and actively avoid existing negative associations

INTERPERSONAL AND SOCIETAL INFLUENCES

WOMEN'S DECISIONS ARE INFLUENCED BY A COMPLEX WEB OF CONNECTIONS

Friends and peers

Provide access to new ideas, trusted advice, and role modelling (Muhumuza 2021)

Romantic rivals

May motivate risky decisions intended to preserve the relationship (Boyce et al 2020, Lanham et al 2021)

Protection of new-borns

Is a powerful motivator for mothers to use preventative products (Davey et al 2019, Gombe et al 2020, Mulongo et al 2017)

Male romantic partners

Are often the sole or joint decision-maker about women's contraception (DHS 2014, 2015, 2016)

Healthcare workers

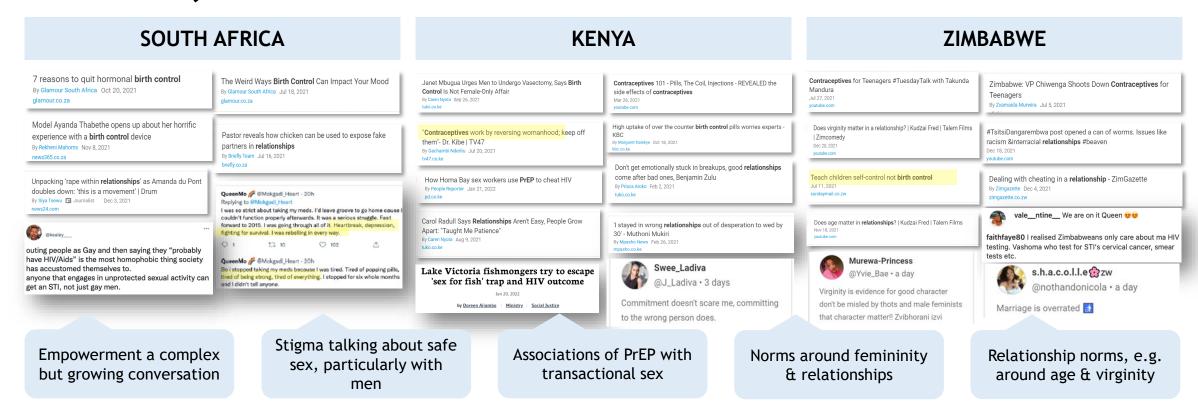
Nay lack the capability, opportunity or motivation to recommend products (Mutea et al 2020, Newmann et al 2016, Lanham et al 2021)

Parents and in-laws

Are authorities on family and spousal values and norms (Abdi et al 2020, Boyce et al 2020)

What this means for us: Respond to the ways in which influence works and tailor messages to those who present a barrier to adoption of DPP

PERCEPTIONS OF DPP WILL BE SHAPED BY SOCIAL VALUES, NORMS AND NARRATIVES



Source: Brandwatch Facebook keyword data

What this means for us: Find the balance between acceptability and aspiration. Employ values-based framing to strike the right tone across regions without feeling out of touch

MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS

A COMMUNICATIONS SHIFT: FROM RISK TO REWARD

There has been a significant shift in communications for OCP/PrEP away from risk-based motivations, towards more positive motivations such as female empowerment and choice, self-care and love.

This is reflected in more aspirational, human and emotive imagery.

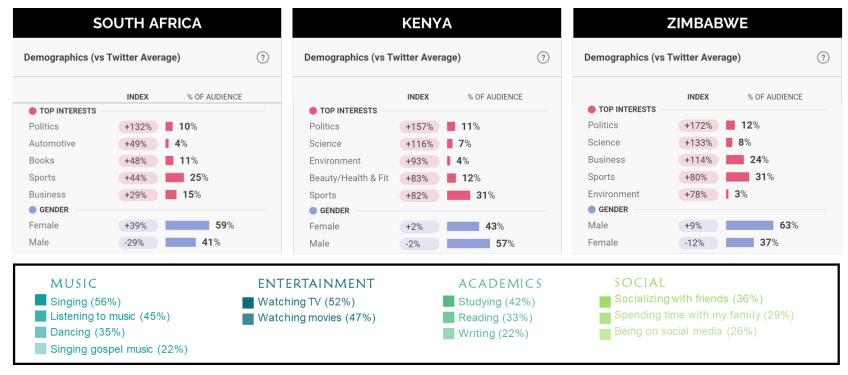


What this means for us: Use distinctive communications to stand out, get noticed and drive a response. Build on learnings from previous campaigns and make sure communications reflect people's realities

A LIFESTYLE OR A HEALTHCARE BRAND: CONNECTING THROUGH PEOPLE'S INTERESTS

Currently, most sexual health information comes from traditional sources, such as healthcare providers and radio.

However, healthcare represents a tiny part of what our audience is thinking about. They spend much more time on broader interests such as music, watching TV, spending time with friends etc.



Source: Brandwatch: Interests of those searching 'birth control' online; Example of key interests cited by FSW in Kenya

What this means for us: Start with the channels and content people consume in their everyday lives and connect this to healthcare providers at the point of action, to increase share of mind and appeal

CONCLUSION

KEY LEARNINGS FOR COMMS

- 1. Consider launching the campaign to early adopters (e.g. OCP users), while making sure the campaign will be relevant to those with an unmet family planning need when distribution grows.
- 2. Consider channels and targeting opportunities to reach people when they are more receptive to starting DPP
- 3. Avoid a biological risk-based communications strategy which has had limited success in the past, and leverage more immediate, emotional and positive drivers
- 4. Build positive associations with DPP and actively avoid existing negative associations.
- 5. Respond to the ways in which influence works and tailor messages to those who present a barrier to adoption of DPP
- 6. Find the balance between acceptability and aspiration. Employ values-based framing to strike the right tone across regions without feeling out of touch
- 7. Use distinctive communications to stand out, get noticed and drive a response. Build on learnings from previous campaigns and make sure communications reflect people's realities
- 8. Start with the channels and content people consume in their everyday lives and connect this to healthcare providers at the point of action, to increase share of mind and appeal

IMPLICATIONS FOR PRIMARY RESEARCH: WHAT WE ALREADY KNOW

Who uses
OCP/PrEP, e.g.
urban &
wealthier

Why they say they take OCP/PrEP, e.g. peace of mind

Why they say they don't, e.g. seen as promiscuous

Potential triggers for use, e.g. moving out

Who influences them, e.g. male partner

IMPLICATIONS FOR PRIMARY RESEARCH: WHERE WE WANT TO GET TO

Why people say they take OCP/PrEP The why behind the why (e.g. values and identity) Health-based conversations about When and where people are really talking about sex/relationships sexual reproductive health Who influences decisions How influence works among about OCP/PrEP partners, friends, family

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