Social listening in infodemic management for public health emergencies

Case study from Kenya

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1.1 Context

- AIRA is a WHO-hosted network that was
 launched in December 2020 to fight the spread
 of dis/misinformation in Africa
- Covid-19 vaccines arrived in Africa in February
 2021
- Infodemics and distrust online and in communities
- Piloted infodemic management approaches in 5 countries







1.2 Rapidly changing information landscape

Long experience in the continent of community engagement and collecting community feedback in emergencies.

New challenges and opportunities with digitalization (1):

- 22.86 million internet users in Kenya in January 2020.
- Internet users in Kenya increased by 3.2 million (+16%) between 2019 and 2020.
- Internet penetration in Kenya: 43% in January 2020, 8.80 million social media users

(1) Datareportal, Kenya, 2020 report





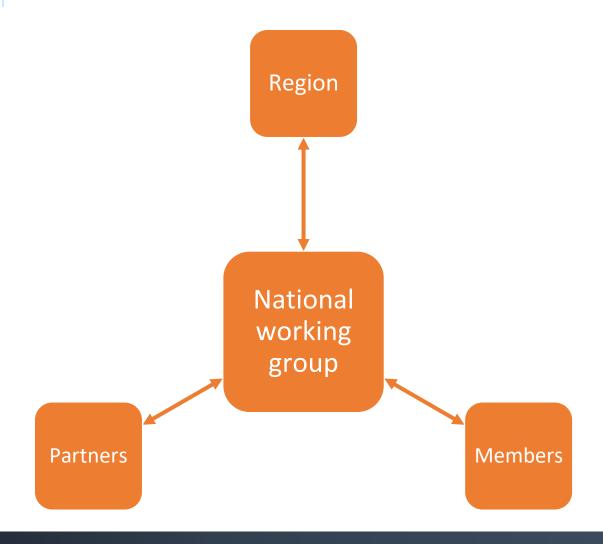
2.1 Managing infodemics in Kenya

- Setting up infodemic management systems:
 - 1. Recruitment and training of a dedicated infodemic manager in Kenya
 - Understanding the context and information ecosystem (incl. data regulation)
 - Designing the method, tools
 - Social listening process, workflow, capacities
 - Coordination mechanism: infodemic working group
 - Taking and tracking actions: Debunks, explainers, community engagement

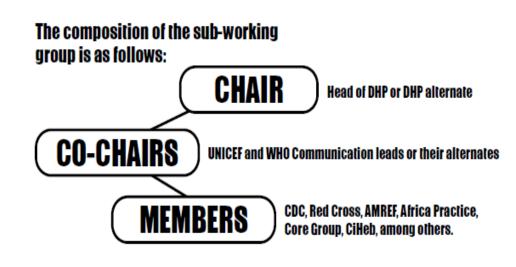




2.2 Social listening workflow



Advocacy and Communication Strategic Management (ACSM) sub-working in Kenya during the COVID19 pandemic:







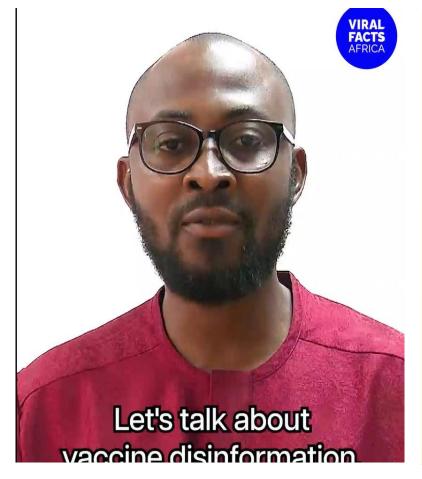
2.3 Using social listening data: example of VIRAL FACTS AFRICA

Viral Facts Africa is a social content initiative to disrupt health misinformation and close information gaps.

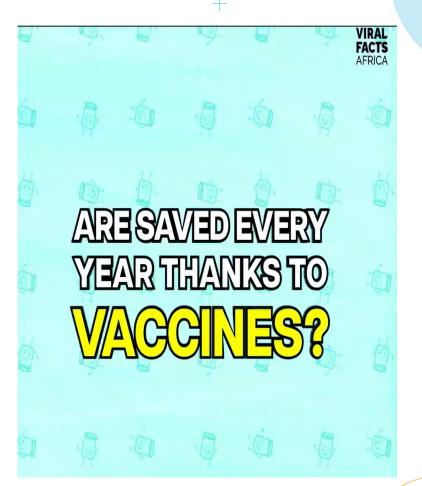
Viral Facts is a network of trusted public health institutions and fact checkers working to make scientific fact-based health information, fact checks, debunks and misinformation literacy content highly visual, engaging and shareable across social platforms.



2.4 Examples of health literacy content







+3.1 Challenges during the COVID19 pandemic

- Technical and research gaps
- Volume of information, prioritization, triangulation
- Lack of coordinated systems, processes, and structures
- Lack of dedicated resources and time
- Speed VS in-depth analysis
- Balance between collaboration and protection in data management and use





3.2 Lessons learned

- Having a multidisciplinary team is a success factor
- Importance of focusing on building/strengthening systems for sustainability
- Not more data, but better data
- Sustainability: Building on the foundations laid during the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure long-term sustainability of infodemic management efforts.
- Collaboration: Continued partnership and coordination among government, international organizations, and local communities are essential for effective infodemic management.







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Thank you!



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