20 TOP TIPS

For effective behavioural change communications, when attempting to reduce demand for illegal wildlife products

Tips about messaging

'Dos':

- 1. Focus on 'new/good' behaviour: rather than telling people to stop doing a 'bad' behaviour, how about encouraging them to consume high-value experiences or sustainable products instead?
- 2. Appeal to the heart as well as the 'head'; can you make the 'new/good' behaviour something that is cool, sexy and fun?
- 3. Make the 'new/good' behaviour, something simple with a clear personal short term reward; for many, appeals to 'save a species' are unfortunately a bit too long term and impersonal to encourage a real change their day to day behaviour.
- 4. Grab attention: make it eye-catching and thought provoking can you use visual images to enhance short punchy text? Behaviour change messages have to somehow stand out from the estimated 5,000 pieces of communication that bombard consumers' everyday
- 5. Consider cultural relevance: In some countries, people's purchases are especially influenced by the reaction others will have to them, perhaps less the consumer's own

'Don'ts':

- 6. The law matters, but better not rely on that only; can you design messaging that aims to 'shape motivation', to complement that raising awareness around behavioural
- 7. Avoid lecturing people or using a 'moralizing' or 'didactic' tone nobody likes it! 8. Think carefully before using pictures of powerful animals - there is a risk you could
- provide a behavioural 'prompt' and remind people they provide products to buy! 9. Consider carefully telling people animals are at risk of extinction or...
- 10....that there is a high price for their products some people might be encouraged to purchase such products for investment purposes.
- 11. Avoid implying that many people are buying illegal products; this could convey pur chasing such products is already a social norm, and that the risk of suffering penalties for doing so is low.
- 12. Carefully consider the use of 'shock-tactics'; some may be disgusted and turn away, or assume that it is nothing to do with them, as they are inherently a 'good person' and couldn't possibly be e.g. causing elephants to die painfully/horribly

Tips about messengers

- 13. Carefully consider who can influence meaningful behavioural change; Who are really the best people to act as 'Key Opinion Leaders' and 'Influential Agents of Change'; rather than those that just grab attention and raise awareness? Celebrities will help set the tone around what is and isn't 'trendy' amongst certain audiences. Those that surround consumers on a regular/face to face basis (family, friends, colleagues peers), however, are likely to have a critical role in changing consumer behaviour.
- 14. Consumer research will identify who the target audience trust, respect, value or love: consider those within this group who can act as messengers, able to reinforce messaging over time – Some consider it takes a single message distributed six or seven times in different ways, to really achieve behaviour change, so your messengers should have regular contact with the consumer target audience if possible
- 15. Face-to-face communication is a good complement to e.g. non-personal PSAs, banner ads on websites or mobile phones, LCD screens in airports, posters in bus-

Tips about mechanisms

- 16. Carefully consider when and where to use conservation themed branding or logos - be prepared to go 'logo' free, or use 'Key Opinion Leaders' logos instead. some consumers may switch-off if they see a conservation logo, purely because of the brand attachment ('a conservation group would say that, wouldn't they').
- 17. Lateral associations are key but underutilised; an efficient and effective way of sharing behavioural change messaging is to embed it within an existing successful message – are there any that can be adapted? i.e. Can messages addressing company executives, telling them how to improve their reputation, reduce exposure to corporate risk, improve brand integrity etc., make a reference to reducing consumption of illegal wildlife products? Can government messaging, such as those issued by Traditional Medicine administrations, or communications such as the Chinese government's campaign around 'ecological civilisation', emphasise choosing alternatives to wildlife products? Tourists and State owned companies with staff operating abroad can be great ambassadors for their home country: can conservation messages be embedded within current communications, to promote this link?
- 18. Targeted placements for behavioural change messaging the right message needs to be in the right location/s where it will have maximum impact on the target audience; e.g. messaging about rhino horn consumption on buses is unlikely to reach consumers as the latter are generally wealthy enough to own a motorbike or a car.
- 19. Behavioural change is a 'journey' various behaviour change models recognize that people tend to change first their Knowledge, then their Attitudes and finally their Practice – 'KAP'. Changes in the KAP usually happen incrementally over time. Behaviour change communications could aim to make a change in each aspect of the KAP accordingly.
- 20. Luxury product consumers usually go through a cycle of consumption behaviour; i.e. initially consumers buy big name brands to display their new found wealth or on-trend status. Over time their tastes become more specialized and they start to purchase unique products instead. Ultimately this shifts again into buying unique experiences. At this point, they might make interesting 'messengers' with other luxury consumers.









