

Sept 27, 2011







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# Background

## Launched as part of the US Global Health Initiative

- o Focus on women
- O Encourage country ownership
- Leverage technology to support development goals
- Promote private sector engagement, research, innovation

### • Why Bangladesh?

- Build upon USAID and GOB MCH and FP programs, as well as the positive momentum toward achieving MDGs 4 & 5
- Alignment of GOB Digital Bangladesh initiative with MAMA goals
- Active mhealth landscape (many pilots, high mobile phone penetration, interest from technology vendors and MNOs)





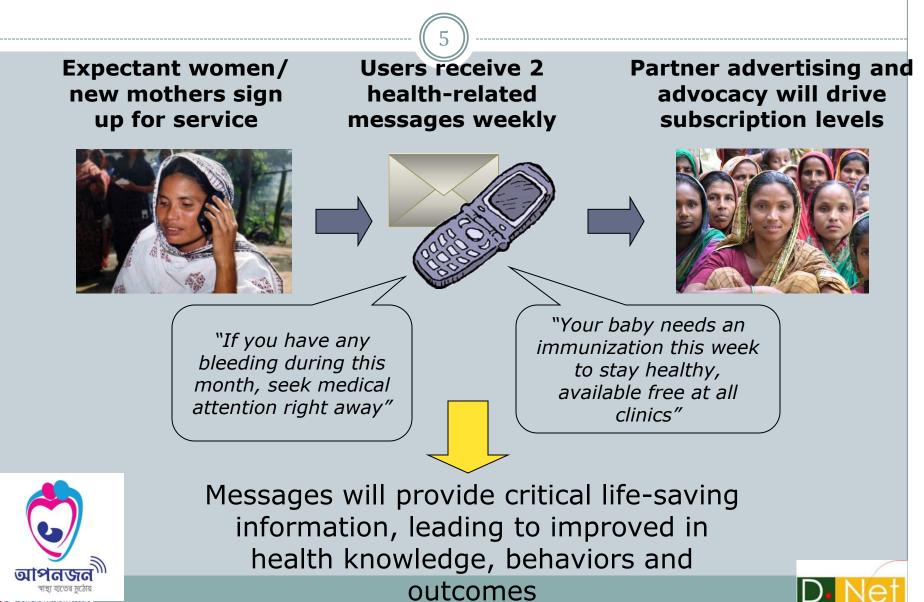
# Overview

- Inception: Public-private coalition convened in late 2010 with catalytic funding from USAID under GHI
- Goal: Contribute to a reduction in maternal and neonatal mortality
- Purpose: Improve health-seeking and preventative behaviors of pregnant women, new mothers and their families
- Objectives: Reach 500,000 women within 3 years with health information, leading to sustained improvements in health knowledge, behaviors and outcomes
- Intervention: Deliver behavior change and communication (BCC) messages (audio and text) using mobile phone technology





## **Aponjon Service Description**



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## **Guiding Principles in Action**

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Broad coalition of public and private partners		<ul> <li>•25+ implementing and resource partner agreements under contract or in negotiation</li> <li>• Locally designed, implemented, owned, co-funded, championed</li> </ul>	
National scale		<ul> <li>Available through all six licensed mobile operators</li> <li>To be extensively promoted through national and local mass media</li> </ul>	
Sustainable financial model		<ul> <li>Innovative piloting of user fees, subsidies, message sponsorship and corporate donations</li> </ul>	
Equitable access by poor populations		<ul> <li>Targeting rural and urban poor through aggressive outreach campaigns, subsidies</li> <li>Audio content for low literacy populations</li> </ul>	
Interoperable, open source platform		•Partnering with global open source technology NGO to create replicable platform	
Vetted, evidence-based health content		<ul> <li>Health Advisory Board under leadership of MOH</li> </ul>	
Robust monitoring and evaluation		<ul> <li>Rigorous impact evaluation to be conducted by external research institution</li> </ul>	





 DRAFT Results Framework						
INPUTS	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACT			
<ul> <li>Coalition partnerships</li> <li>Software platform</li> <li>Content development</li> <li>Promotion</li> <li>Research</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Subscribers registered</li> <li>Messages delivered</li> <li>Funds leveraged</li> <li>MAMA awareness among target</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increased knowledge</li> <li>Increased care-seeking</li> <li>Expanded platform of services</li> <li>Sustainable local</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increased use of services</li> <li>Reduced maternal MMR</li> <li>Reduced infant MMR</li> <li>Global</li> </ul>			
	audience	ownership	<ul> <li>Global replicability</li> </ul>			

# Monitoring and Evaluation

 Plans underway for USAID funded research to measure behavioral outcomes

 Research partner: International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B)

#### • Parameters

- Methodology TBD (e.g., could be RCT but depends on funding, needs, etc.)
- Conducted by independent research organization with no role in implementation
  - Consistent with USAID M&E policies
- Multi-year study, with baseline data to be collected late 2011





	ustrative MAMA Me	
<ul> <li>Platform costs</li> <li>Cost per user</li> <li>Promotional materials</li> <li># outreach partners</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Local capacity expanded</li> <li>Information disseminated</li> <li>Cost per subscriber</li> <li>Funds leveraged</li> <li># Subscribers with the target profile</li> <li>Messages accessed</li> <li>Subscribers retained/cancelled</li> <li>Peer-to-peer references</li> <li>Geographic coverage</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>% four ANC visits</li> <li>% births with skilled attendants</li> <li>% exclusive breastfeeding</li> <li>% use contraception</li> <li>% complete immunizations</li> </ul>

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# Timeline

#### July 2010 – Aug 2011

Aug 2011- Feb 2012

# CATALYZE & CONVENE

DESIGN & TEST PHASE

# Feb 2012-Dec 2014

NATIONAL LAUNCH

Assessment

- •Formative research on needs
- Coalition formation
- •Content approval
- Platform development
- Regulatory approvals
- Outreach training

Pilot with 2000
women/ "gatekeepers"
Formative research on user experience
Mobile operator agreements
Corporate sponsorships Marketing and national promotion
Metric monitoring
Content/format adaptation
Impact evaluation
Service evolution





# Ethnographic Research with Users

User Needs Sample 168, 55% below poverty level	Message Format 30 users, 3 sample formats	Brand 114 users, 7 locations
<ul> <li>Access to healthcare providers depends on family support</li> <li>80% phone availability, but only 40% have direct access</li> <li>Trust agents critical to access mobile phone information</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Drama format preferred for myths/assurances</li> <li>Direct information approach preferred for "serious" information</li> <li>Preference for female voice, non-medical vocabulary</li> </ul>	Themes important to MAMA brand identity values •information reliability •trusted source •privacy /discretion •aspirational •pioneering •Audience communications audit to inform media strategy





## Pilot Phase Formative Research Objectives

- To determine level of acceptability of service format and content specific to user needs
  - Includes coverage, duration of delivery, length of messages, language, animation of messages, comprehension, style, comprehensiveness, usefulness, completeness, convenience, ease of use
- To determine service affordability to users, pricing and subsidy policies, billing modalities for national scale-up, and inputs to business model
- To understand role of husband/guardian/gatekeepers vis-à-vis the service and determine engagement strategy
- To determine feasibility of engagement of community health workers for effective delivery of information service to marginalized users

#### Pilot design: 2000 users, 13 locations, 6 months of testing





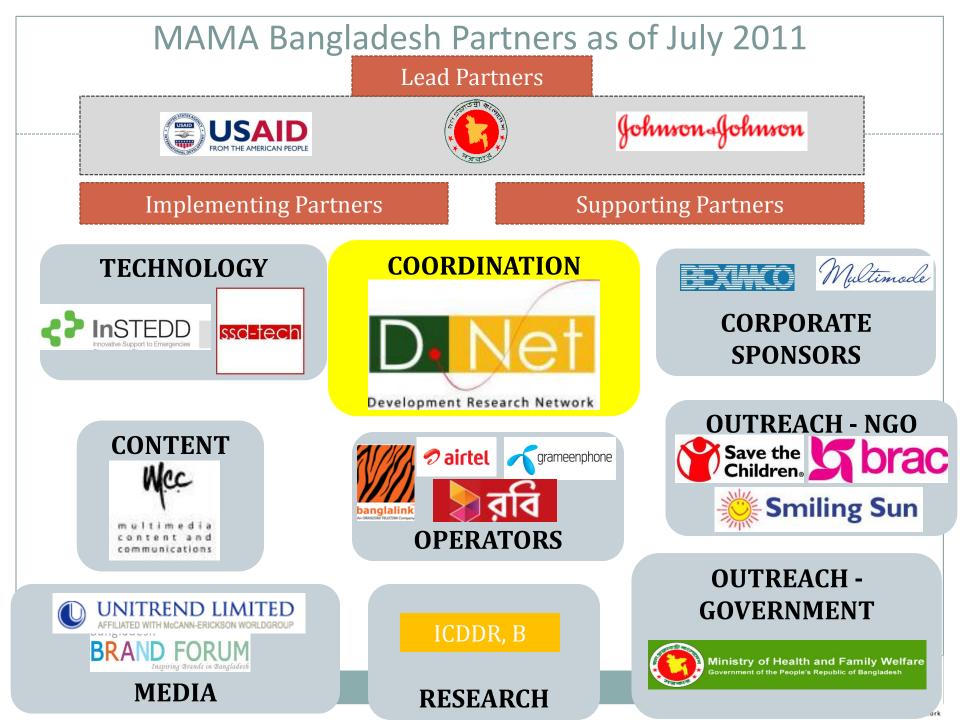
# Founding Partners and Roles (1)

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Leadership and Funding	<ul> <li>Profile: United States Agency for International Development, in collaboration with U.S. House Office of Science and Technology Policy and Johnson and Johnson</li> <li>Role: Catalyze and convene coalition formation, establish guiding principles, design and evaluation support</li> </ul>	
Govt. Stewardship	<ul><li>Profile: Minister of Health, through unifying efforts of Access to Information, Prime Minister's Office</li><li>Role: Lead Health Advisory Board overseeing health content, facilitate national promotion</li></ul>	
Coalition Coordinator	Profile: <b>D.Net</b> , expertise in ICT for development, program management Role: Resource mobilization, leads service design and development, manages coalition development and support	
Outreach	Profile: <b>BRAC, Smiling Sun, Save the Children</b> , NGOs who serve target beneficiaries Role: Enroll subscribers from existing clients, support capture on user experience	
Content Development	Profile: <b>Multimedia Content &amp; Communications</b> , expertise in BCC for development, multimedia formats, with input from <b>MCHIP/Save the Children</b> for raw evidence-based health inputs and <b>BabyCenter</b> for overall guidance Role: SMS and IVR content (stage-based messaging) based on formative research	
Technology Platform	Profile: <b>SSD-Tech</b> (selected through RFP), expertise in design and development of Interactive Voice Response and SMS systems; <b>InSTEDD</b> , a global technology NGO Role: Design, build, host, test, maintain, and manage platform; goal is open source	

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



## MAMA Bangladesh Technology Platform Overview

- Initial landscape analysis
  - Text, recorded voice, call centers
- RFP: SSD-Tech
  - Provider of successful BBC Janala IVR platform
- Design elements MAMA Bangladesh
   Mobile operator considerations
- Role of InSTEDD: open source evolution
   Open source barriers and limitations





# Choice of IVR as Main Platform

- Research indicated texting not suitable for substantial portion of target audience: need voice
- Live call centers popular in Bangladesh, but cost prohibitive
- Interactive Voice Response (IVR) platform
  - Overcomes low literacy barriers, Bangla language information
  - Less costly than call centers, interactive, automated and scalable
  - Key challenges include ease of navigation, cultural preferences, and license fees for proprietary systems





# SSD-Tech: Technology Platform

#### Status

- SSD-Tech selected through RFP process
  - Also provides IVR platform for fast-growing BBC Janala

#### Service Design Description finalized

- SMS and IVR; separate registration paths for health workers & end-users; extensive reporting fields
- MAMA short code obtained

#### Considerations

- Tied to proprietary system
- Billing limitations
  - Calling Party Pays pose problems for "push" messaging model
  - Distributed charging gateways versus centralized platform
- Variable charges (e.g fee versus free) problematic for networks to implement
  - May provide manual "topping up" to subsidize eligible users





# InSTEDD: Technology Platform Global Replication

- MAMA guiding principles encourage open source, open architecture
  - But no IVR open source platform exists with sufficient reliability and capacity this is a global challenge
  - Bangladesh mobile operators will only work with proven proprietary solutions
- InSTEDD, technology NGO with expertise in voice systems, under contract to design transition from proprietary to open source
  - Collaborating with SSD-Tech, D.Net to create a "bridge" between top API layer and proprietary underlying platform, expand portability across countries
  - Use of "cloud computing" to engage global open source experts in solution
  - Seek to transition MAMA traffic over three years as platform proves its capacity and reliability

Goal is to develop open source IVR platform to support low cost voice applications globally

Seeking cost share partners to fund

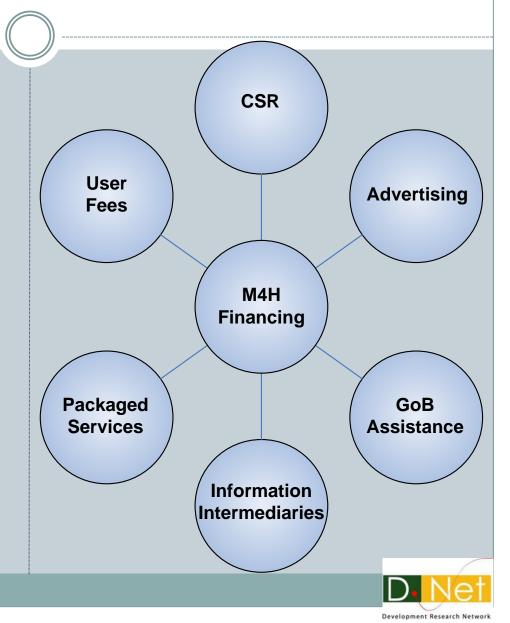
Requires host organization to manage, promote open source upgrades long-term





## MAMA Bangladesh Business Model Overview

 Innovation in costrecovery for optimal scale and impact • Piloting alternative approaches • Adaptation of commercial models O Leverage USAID catalytic funds





# **Corporate Sponsorships**

#### Status

- Broad outreach
  - US Ambassador-hosted event, Chambers of Commerce, associations, Brand Forum

#### Developed tiers of sponsorships

- Includes cash/in-kind contributions, menu of visibility benefits
- Currently 9 companies in active negotiation for contributions > +\$200K
  - USAID perceived as desirable partner
  - New law promotes CSR through tax breaks

#### Considerations

- Sector exclusivity highly valued ("the" MAMA insurance sponsor) but hard to implement
  - Companies diversified into conglomerates with many lines of business
- In-kind contributions (promotional channels, outreach) preferred over cash





Corporate Sponsorship Approach: CSR to Advance Business Interests

Sponsorship proposals combine commercial and philanthropic goals

- Link to other corporate initiatives such as supporting women's microfinance groups
- Co-branded promotions through existing POS marketing
- Tie percent product proceeds to support Aponjon

### Sponsor recognition

- Provide levels of visibility tied to value of contributions (e.g. international v national v regional)
- Recorded Aponjon message ads "this message brought to you by"



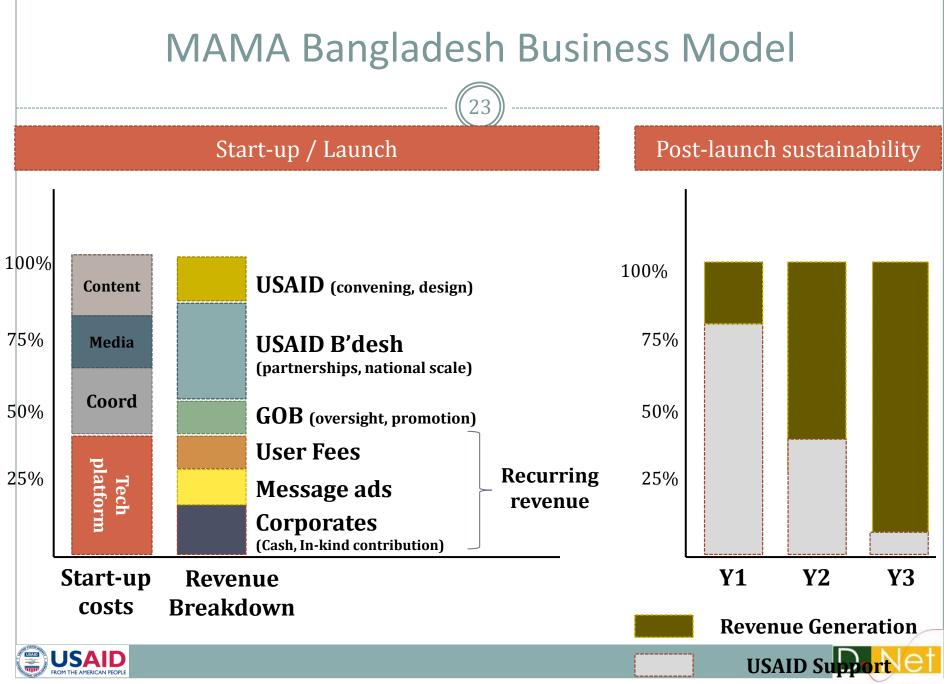


# **Other Funding Sources**

- Users fees: Piloting willingness to pay per call charges
  - o Consistent with other VAS such as Healthline
  - Revenue-sharing agreements with mobile operators key to marketing support
  - Subsidies for lowest income subscribers
- Service bundling
  - E.g. BRAC micro-insurance plans, micro-credit memberships targeting women, voucher programs
  - Expands partnerships with trusted sources







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