Session 3: Media Formats / Basic Communications Plan Date: Monday, 9 December 2013 Time: 17:00 -19:30



OVERVIEW:

Basic communication plan: Presentation

EXERCISE 1: Start a communication plan using your ACTIVITY, TARGET AUDIENCE, and MESSAGES from the previous exercise (30 minutes)

Types of media: Presentation and group discussion

- 1. Mass Media
- 2. Complimentary Media
- 3. Alternative Media
- 4. Other Ideas

EXERCISE 2: Add communications tools and activities (via types of media) suitable to your communications plan (30 minutes including presentation from Ben and Jonathas)

EXERCISE 3: Add budget, Human resources and evaluation activities to your plan. (20 minutes)

PRESENTATIONS (30 Minutes)

APPENDIX: COMMUNICATIONS PLAN MODEL

BASIC COMMUNICATION PLAN: PRESENTATION

Purpose

- Overview of the issue at hand.
- [Insert ACTIVITY from previous exercise here] Proposed activity/message in order to address
 the issue and/or change the behaviour.

Background

- Historical context of the issue.
- Public environment The impression that the public has on the issue (research news, surveys etc).
- Stakeholders, partners, groups and individuals in the community affected by the issue).
- Anticipated project impact(s) / Expected results.

Audiences [Insert TARGET AUDIENCE here]

- External Target audience, secondary audiences (e.g., cultural community, partners, media general public).
- Internal within your organization (change behaviour of staff, corporate culture, engage them to promote your message).

Communications Objectives

• Describe desired communications outcomes. (Clear and measurable – increased website traffic, increased visits to cultural heritage sites, attendance at lectures etc.).

Messages

[Insert PRIMARY and SECONDARY messages from previous exercise here]

(Exercise 1)

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BASIC COMMUNICATION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Communication Activities

• List communications tools and activities and how they will support the plan.

(Overview of communication activities) (Exercise 2)

TYPES OF MEDIA: PRESENTATION

- There are many options for media channels to promote your world heritage project.
- Each has a specific strengths and weaknesses in carrying messages to your target audience
- Think about how each of the following could be applied to your project:

1. MASS MEDIA

Television

 Pros Large and diverse audience Quickly spreads the message on different channels and times of day Improves credibility Best suited for large-scale communications activities 	Cons • Expensive • Complicated production • Short message that must be repeated to sink in • Not as effective as it was in the 20th century - PVRs(Personnel Video Recorder) allow people to skip adverts - Netflix redefining the medium with less advertising
	 Netflix redefining the medium with less advertising Younger people are watching less traditional TV

Radio

Print Media (Newspapers / Magazines)

Pros	Cons
Loyal (but shrinking) readership	 Newspaper valid only for a day
Opportunity for discounted ad rates	Print runs are shrinking
Targets a geographical area	 No flexible with tight deadlines
Magazines read for a month / shared with others	• Message can be lost (most papers are > 60% advertising)
Inserts and leaflets attract attention	Magazines have niche audiences.



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Print Media (Books / Publications)

Pros	Cons
Portable / transferable information	"Print is dead" or is it?
• Depending on size of print run, they can be affordable by	 Costly typesetting and design
volume	 Multilingual editions of publications are costly
 Enduring medium that can last many years 	 Storage and shipping publications is expensive
• Ideal for content that may not change drastically over time	 Reprinting / revising outdated information is prohibitively
(historical, academic works, catalogues of cultural artefacts	expensive
/ works of art)	Environmental issues

Print Media (Digital publishing)

 Pros IPads / tablet / kindle / Kobo becoming popular alternatives to print Much more transportable/transferable than print No paper used Reach a wider audience Not restricted by print runs – infinite copies Updating is almost cost free Multiple language versions are affordable E-publications require little design 	Cons • Media overload / forces audience to self-filter • Owning a proprietary device (Kindle) prohibits transfer of information
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Cinema spots

Pros • Documentary style spots have many applications. Big screen / TV/ Web • Reaches many demographics, literate or illiterate • Spots can be derived from larger documentary works • Can be entered in local / international film festivals and competitions for further exposure	Cons Wishful thinking for most communications strategies Production costs and time are high Proper equipment / crews expensive Without good production value, they will look cheap Home entertainment film piracy means a shrinking theatre audience Your target audience may be buying popcorn while your spot is playing
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Websites

Pros	Cons
• A MUST in any communications strategy (standalone web-	Perceived difficulty to set up: (Contents Management
sites or dedicated pages for your project on a larger site)	System is actually very user friendly – Joomla, Wordpress,
• Acts as your corporate memory, annual report, calling card	Drupal, Tumblr)
for your organization's CV	High cost: Web space and domain registry becoming
Main point of contact between you and your audience	cheaper. Buy what you need and it can be relatively cheap.
• Acts as a hub for all other activities/content (audio / video /	Maintenance: Content updates are as easy as a blog post.
text / events / social media aggregator)	CMS like Wordpress is community based and many people
Easy to access from multiple platforms	contribute to platform updates.
24/7 interaction with target audiences	 Requires (limited) training to construct a site

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Social Media

Pros	Cons
• Free	Very time consuming to engage directly with followers
• Easy setup	Content experts needed in order to answer public
Audience voluntary joins	questions / create standard Q+As
Reach the correct audience through hashtags / following	Need to keep content fresh across platforms to stay visible
relevant groups	• Risk: Can not control the message or how people react to
 Attracts large number of people in short time 	your tweets
 Drive traffic to other communication actions 	A campaign can get hijacked by detractors
Bring people together	Bad news can go viral
 Build loyalty and long-term relation 	Mistakes can happen in real time with thousands of
 Gather information about your target 	witnesses
Easy feedback	Negative feedback can not be ignored
 Place for real life experiences to be exchanged 	Social media does not capture tone / sarcasm etc.
Gives a voice to timid people	

2. COMPLIMENTARY MEDIA

Outdoor Advertising

Billboards, giant screens, outdoor furniture (bus shelters, bike racks) and transport advertising

 Pros Billboards, giant screens, outdoor furniture (bus shelters, bike racks) and transport advertising Commuters will see advertising repeatedly The message can be tied to a specific public space Large images and slogs can have a great visual impact 	Cons Must convey message often in a split second Advertising placement and design costs
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Indoor Advertising

Billboards, giant screens, outdoor furniture (bus shelters, bike racks) and transport advertising

Pros • Strategic placement of ads in public areas (restrooms, gyms, elevators, theatre lobbies, subways, taxis) • Can be very creative • Often a "captive" audience • Seen by many people	Cons Low standards for advertising Intrusive 	
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<u>3. ALTERNATIVE MEDIA</u>

Merchandising / Promotional Products

Pros Wide variety of options Adaptable to the project's budget Can have higher value than their cost 	Cons Cheap items can reflect a bad image of our project Items not relevant to our project can confound people Difficult to know what your target values
Carriave higher value than their cost	Difficult to know what your target values

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4. OTHER IDEAS

- Logo
- Slogan
- Event t-shirts
- Goodwill ambassadors (engage admirable people)
- Institutional videos
- Public presentations
- Community meetings
- Stickers
- DVDs / CDRoms
- Diaries, calendars, planners
- · Colouring book for children
- Jingles

BASIC COMMUNICATION PLAN: CONTINUED

Resources

· Human resources including staff, volunteers, casual employees, colleagues in the same field

Budget

• Estimated costs of all activities (Web design, printing costs, A/V equipment, facility rentals etc.)

Timeline

 Calendar for pre-production, production and post-production stages for each activity [Please limit this to <u>one timeline</u> for <u>one activity</u> in order to save time]

Evaluation

- Indicate how the effectiveness of the communications plan will be measured
 - Web metrics (Google analytics)
 - Social media tracking (Hootsuite, Tweetreach, Topsy, Sentiment140)
 - Surveys (online/telephone think about response rate / incentive / motivation for participating)
 - Focus groups
 - Media coverage

(Break for Exercise 3)

EXERCISE 3 – Add evaluation activities to your plan, how will you determine if your activity was a success

GROUP PRESENTATIONS



APPENDIX: COMMUNICATIONS PLAN MODEL

- Purpose / Activity
- Background
- Target Audiences (Primary and secondary)
- Communications objectives
- Messages (Primary and secondary)
- Communication activities
- Resources
- Budget
- Timeline
- Evaluation