'A view from inside'

Presentation by Mr Themba Maseko

CEO: Government Communications (GCIS) 21 May 2008, Johannesburg



Agenda

- Introduction
- Context
- Media coverage
- The Paradigm shift
- Some issues for debates
- What is to be done?
- Conclusion



History and Background

- SA –only 14 years ago
 - Emerged from an incredibly repressive system
 - Violence at the core of forced minority rule
 - Some parties only agreeing to participate days before the election
 - We inherited an economy in tatters
 - Black youth marginalised and demoralised
 - Enormous development agenda from day one
- Media and communications not immune
 - Free media also faced wrath of apartheid state
 - State machinery (SACS) designed to be a propaganda machine



Context

Political stability with a vibrant democracy

Strong constitution

Strong institutions e.g. judiciary, media civil society etc

Macro-economic policies firmly in place

Imperative to sustain the positive trends and build confidence in our ability to grow the economy and address challenges.



Context: Track record since 94

- Our progress is faster than most post liberation projects but not fast enough for our own mandate
 - > 3,5m households electrified by 2004
 - > 2m jobs created between 2001 and 2007
 - Piped Water to more than 11m people
 - Over 1300 health care facilities built
 - Since 1994, 500 houses have been built each day for the poor
 - > Tax revenue in SA has increased by 220% over the past 10 years
 - > 12 million South Africans benefit from access to social grants
 - ➤ The number of **tourists** visiting South Africa has grown by **116%** since 1994



Context: Country challenges

- Unacceptably high crime levels
- Unacceptably high levels of poverty and unemployment
- Electricity emergency
- dealing effectively with xenophobic tendencies
- Need to manage the transition
- Rising cost of living (petrol, food, interest rates)
- HIV/AIDS pandemic



Context: We are a resilient nation

- Some resort to seek greener pastures
- Others resort to crime
- Others to violence
- But, the majority remain committed to making the country successful
- We will overcome any odds
- What role can the media play?



media coverage

In general, media discourse tending towards negative profiling of South Africa and the continent

Economy is pumping, but . . .



The strike has struck at uncheart of what's wrong in SA



- In general, media tend to give higher prominence to negative stories because bad news sells
- Very little attempt to explain or even contextualise stories
- Good news' about the developing world are hard to find
- Diversity of views not always reflected with the notion of alternative media becoming foreign



Some key issues for debate

- Media houses, are also driven by the bottom line, but does and should the bottom line determine the bottom of the story?
- Are we already in a 'tail wagging the dog' scenario where editors get their 'instructions' from the business managers?
- Is the industry doing enough to attract and retain talent? (news rooms are getting younger)
- Is it unreasonable to ask key questions of the media without being accused of questioning media freedom?

Paradigm shift needed in the media

- Good news is not 'news'
- Progress reports not covered
- Mistrust between media and government
- How big a factor is sensationalisation?
- Sometimes, not enough fact checking
- Does media contribute to negative mood?



Government communication shortcomings

- Government not accessible, especially, in times of crisis
- We are usually too reactive and often defensive
- We take too long to respond and clarify issues
- We assume that the public understands a bad mistake
- Communication material packaged badly
- Silence is the 'preferred medicine'
- Communicators not informed on content or lack authority to speak on behalf of departments



Shortcomings of the system

- Communication system is highly decentralised with no accountability to the centre
- Under-resourced
- Limited skills training
- Communication still an 'after-thought'









what is to be done?

Cultivating solid relationships between media and govt

Our objective: Better informed govt communicators and informed media = better informed citizens

World will be better served by improved relations



Measures to improve effectiveness

- GCIS runs training programmes on good government communications – need support from academic institutions
- Ensure that each department has a communication strategy and budget
- GCIS arranges sessions between journalists and communicators for networking
- Strengthen development communication on government programmes



An important way forward

- The time for 'finger pointing' between govt and media is perhaps over
- Setting up the Presidential Press corps a viable way forward
 - Will allow for regular briefings on current affairs by the Executive
 - Will allow for regular interaction
 - Will reduce tensions between government and media



Looking ahead...

- More diversity in media ownership, staff, ideas etc, is required
- The web is allowing citizens to tell their own stories e.g. blogs
- Developing nations must invest in ICT to increase access to the web
- Community media –becoming alternative media
- A cadre of editors needed who are committed to inform and educate beyond selling media space



Challenges

- Government communicators must change mindset and attitudes - media not the enemy
- Media must also change mindset and definition of news must include all angles
- Both sides must commit to building relationships based on trust and mutual respect
- Training on both sides is neglected and needs to be prioritised



Conclusion

- Both sides have a duty to keep citizens informed
- Govt and business must support community media
- Government accepts that the media has a very important role to play in strengthening democracy –not the enemy
- A commitment to work together is an essential ingredient for improving relations between govt and the media



Thank you

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