

Getting real about fake news

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What do we mean by fake news?

'Fake news' is simply a current term for false information which spreads widely. It can be misinformation (defined as material, which is incorrect, but the propagator does not know or believe it to be false) and dis-information (which is material that is deliberately incorrect).

Social media has proven to be a devastatingly effective spreader of false information, far faster and to a far wider audience than was ever possible before.

It's fake news that 'fake news' is a new thing

Fake news by any other name has been around for millennia.

Octavian killed himself in 14 AD after false rumours of Cleopatra's suicide and Benjamin Franklin created a fake issue of the Boston Newspaper in the 18th century to build sympathy for the American Revolution. The specific term has gained currency through Donald Trump's persistent use of it.

Why does fake news exist?

Fake news has two key drivers. These two drivers are not mutually exclusive. Often, they inter-connect.

Money

- Revenue through clicks.
- Selling a product or service based on false or hyped information.
- Extortion.

Power

- Discredit a rival.
- Forward a political or business agenda.
- Sway voters or public opinion.
- Divert attention.

The problem is getting bigger not smaller

While there is some evidence that consumers are getting smarter at filtering fake news and that some audiences are less susceptible to its influence than had been feared, there is now a high-tech industry devoted to generating fake news for either political or commercial gain.

The 'product' is evolving and getting more sophisticated. Of concern is the rise of deep fake video which can credibly create a video of someone saying something they never said.

Even trusted news brands fall for fake news. News24.com spread a false story in April 2020 about Covid-19 vaccine trials in Africa that was highly damaging to the Gates Foundation.



FACT CHECK: How a lie about Bill Gates and a vaccine for the coronavirus exploded on Twitter

2020-04-07 13:29

Kyle Cowan



A lie about IT billionaire and philanthropist Bill Gates wanting to test a Covid-19 vaccine in Africa exploded on social media across the world over the past two weeks, resulting in widespread outrage on Twitter.



What does this have to do with brands?

Currently, most of the fake news is connected to political or social issues. But brands have been negatively impacted by the phenomenon in the past and will, we believe, increasingly become either collateral damage or specific targets.

Brands and fake news

Some examples

Makers of Lysol issue warning about ingesting disinfectants following Trump's false coronavirus cure statements

"Under no circumstance should our disinfectant products be administered into the human body"

Disinfectant manufacturers had to issue warnings to consumers not to ingest their products after a media briefing by President Trump suggested this might be effective in fighting Covid-19.

Hoax Alert: No 'Clear Parasite' Found In Dasani Bottled Water

Alarming, bogus story getting a lot of attention

Coca-Cola had to handle a story spreading through Facebook that its Dasani bottled water had parasites in it.

KFC says maggots-in-chicken claim just does not fly

The fast food chain has 'roasted' a claim by an unhappy customer who said he found maggots in a piece of chicken he bought from one of their Durban franchises.

KFC in Durban were the target of a man posting a fake video of an alleged KFC Meal containing maggots. It revived interest in an old story which had spread on social in 2015.

In short, what do brands need to do about fake news

1. No one connected to the brand should be, either deliberately or inadvertently, involved in the spreading of fake news, either personally or in the brand's name.
2. No one in the business should ever be acting on news or information that is fake.
3. Brand teams need to have plans in place to be aware of, to analyse, and, if necessary, to counter-act fake news connected to the brand.
4. Brand advertising should never appear on websites known for fake news, or alongside fake news items. This can damage a brand's credibility. Another concern is fake audiences - Pixelate's research in 2017 showed 20% of pay-per-click conversions are fraudulent. These media placement issues are not addressed in this white paper – they require different expertise and analysis.

Identifying fake news

Everyone connected to a brand should be alerted to their responsibilities regarding fake news, especially during the current pandemic where rumours can spark significant consequences.

This is a responsibility as an individual citizen and as an employee of a brand.

Now, WhatsApp is a particularly virulent space for the spreading of fake news, even with the new limitations on numbers of addresses for sharing. This is probably because the medium feels more personal than Twitter, Facebook and Instagram.

No one should share 'news' in any way without applying a filter for telltale signs of fake news:

- Passed on virally to you.
- The person sending it thinks they are alerting you.
- The person is reinforcing their own confirmation bias.
- No contact information provided, or it is false.
- Purports to come from a figure or institution of authority.

Claims will be attention grabbing

- URL seems odd.
- Doesn't exist on Google.

Fake news example via WhatsApp

From Umhlanga Hospital to staff today:
 "In our laboratory, we found trace amount of the virus on the skin of fruits and vegetables after 12 hrs. of being touched by another customer who was infected.
 We recommend our staff to avoid salads. Do not eat the fruits within 48 hrs..of purchase, or pour some boiling water over the fruit before cutting.
 Berries, apples, cucumbers and tomatoes are the worst because some people eat the skin.
 (This would explain why the virus is spreading faster in the West than Asia.) Most Asians do not eat salad, and very few eat the skin of any fruit.
 WE have to assume anything that comes from outside our home within 48 hrs. is infected.
 Shoes, clothes, our hair, all food....
 "from Dr Sanjay Nundlal Umhlanga hospital, Province of KwaZulu-Natal. South Africa"

11:43

Warning signs

- Four hospitals in Umhlanga. Two are Psychiatric. One Netcare. One Public. None have a lab to study the surface of fruit or salads for viruses.
- Customer vs Patient.
- Not true. Diet is high in fruit, vegetables, legumes, nuts.
- Dr Nundlal is registered as a private GP.

Fake news example via WhatsApp



Gym Gal

8 minutes ago

America as they finally found vaccine to cure corona virus. The president of the United States of America will officially make the announcement about the vaccine to cure the virus on Sunday. Roche medical company will launch the vaccine on Sunday. The virus who Trump called the Chinese virus will finally be a thing of the past as the Americans have showed once again why they are world power.



The vaccine is said to be an injection, which after a patient is being injected, it takes only three hours to get cure. The United States of America scientist have proven to the world again why they can't be beaten and written off. All hail America!!!! Feel free to share the new and drop your comments if you also share same belief with me that the United States of America scientist are the best.

REPLY

- Brand name used to give authenticity. This could be your brand next.
- Spot the political agenda. Also Roche is a Swiss multi-national, not American.
- Spelling and grammatical errors.
- Call to action to share. Note the emotive appeal.

Brand planning

The 4IR model provides a good structure for brand planning around fake news.

1. Radar

- Awareness of Fake News.
- Risk to your business?
- Can old scandals resurface?

2. Readiness

- Pre-plan response.
- Educate staff.
- Identify reliable sources.

3. Recovery

- Monitor.
- Reassure.
- Adapt business practices if required.

4. Rapid Response

- Quick reply.
- Debunk Falsehoods.
- Clarify facts, figures, context.

1. Radar

Awareness is key. The brand needs solid monitoring tools that cover as many media bases as possible and offer decent, fast analysis of potential impact. It is vital that any brand mention is reported with some level of analytics which can determine whether the 'news' – fake or otherwise - warrants a response.

Monitoring tools are a specialist topic for another space but the Ogilvy Social Intelligence approach is designed to analyse the daily evolution of your consumer, competitors, and category (and to catch any fake news stories).

Consumer

We combine social conversation and search intent to monitor your consumers' behavior & interests and any shift in audience profile.

It includes:

- Social Listening.
- Search Intent Analysis.

- Community Analysis.

Competition

We combine qualitative and quantitative social performance data to identify how your competition is reacting during the crisis.

It includes:

- Competitive Audit.
- Paid Media Activity and Spend Analysis on Social Media.

Category

We investigate and measure trends to identify how categories and consumer behaviors are shifting with a specific lens on brands, publishers and influential voices who are leading in social responses.

It includes:

- Research.
- Key News.

Scenario planning

Work through all the possible variations of fake news stories and how damaging they could be for the brand. Every brand or category will have its own bespoke set of critical threats from fake news stories but in South Africa three 'red alert' areas are common to almost every brand:

- Racial issues.
- Product safety (including health & hygiene).
- Financial viability – closing down, going bankrupt, withdrawing from SA, retrenching workers.

2. Readiness

- Determine broad outlines of responses to damaging fake news stories.
- Identify your key spokespeople, base truths and facts & figures which support your response.
- Determine protocols for monitoring and reporting.
- Establish levels of alert to prevent a constant wave of unnecessary information washing through the system.

1. Warrant senior notification and do not demand a response or can be dealt with in a pro-forma way.
2. Out of the ordinary issues or those gaining some traction which warrant FYI notifications and monitoring without an immediate response or a response beyond the pro-forma.
3. Issues presenting a clear threat of brand damage either because of the seriousness of the issue or the volume (or potential volume) of coverage.

Have a base of media contacts and reliable sources that you can mobilise to negate damaging fake news.

3. Consideration

Considerations

- Don't panic – not all fake news is equal.
- Carefully (but quickly) assess impact/influence of the story.
- Exercise judgement and be prepared to ignore those with little credibility or following.
- Narrowcast where possible. Reply using mechanisms which match your response with the reach of the fake news. Do not broadcast the fake news to people who are unaware of it. Start with @complainant.
- Only in 'condition red' circumstances issue general releases and go onto a broadband front foot to negate the fake news.
- Use credible media outlets for your response.

Search matters

Ideally the brand's rebuttal will feature prominently on search findings because:

- A significant percentage of consumers will either find or verify the fake news via search.
- It is a form of narrowcast in that only people looking for the story will find it.
- It locks in the brand's response for the future
- Google never forgets and it is important that a rebuttal is in place to forestall future attempts to resuscitate the story.

Search placing is dependent on the usual SEO techniques:

- Clear and transparent headlines which connect to the story.
- Citing legitimate third-party sources or credible independent spokespeople
- Gaining placement in credible media which search algorithms upweight – strong relationships with journalists & editors are important in this regard.

4. Recovery

- Monitor closely to ensure that the story does not break out again in a separate space. Be quick to ensure a fresh round of appropriately targeted rebuttals.
- Follow-up with media houses which published the story. Not to castigate or to burn bridges but to make them aware of the fake news they published.
- If the matter is severe – either reputationally or financially – consider approaching the social media platforms concerned to have accounts terminated or policies altered.
- Assess learnings from the process and revise protocols and procedures.
- Be aware that, digitally, the story never dies, and you may have to keep rebutting it well into the future – keep material on file and ready to go.

Conclusion

Frontline defense against fake news

Investment in long-term brand building provides the best form of initial protection against fake news.

The stronger your brand, and its positive identity with consumers, the more resilient it will be because:

- Consumers have a loyalty, and positive perceptions, which will resist fake news.

- Consumers will believe your responses.
- Media are likely to run corrections.

However, big brands are big targets, so investment needs to be made in the monitoring and response mechanisms we have detailed in this document.

Useful links:

South African National Editors Forum: Guide to Fake News <https://sanef.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/UNESCO-Journalism-Fake-News-and-Disinformation-Handbook-for-Journalism-Education-and-Training-2018.pdf>

CNN Report on Fake News Industry <https://money.cnn.com/interactive/media/the-macedonia-story/>

Facebook Efforts to Combat Fake News <https://web.facebook.com/facebookmedia/blog/working-to-stop-misinformation-and-false-news>

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