

MONTHLY
REPORT



BROADCAST MEDIA COVERAGE OF ELECTION-RELATED POLITICS AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA

NOVEMBER 2024 REPORT



Funded by
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OF ELECTION-RELATED POLITICS
AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE
IN NIGERIA**

(November 2024 Report)

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FOREWORD

The role of the media in the electoral process and general democratic governance is central and essential. In a diverse and dynamic country like Nigeria, it serves as a powerful force that informs, educates and mobilises citizens to participate actively in the democratic process of choosing leaders for political offices. It also serves to scrutinize and hold political officeholders and institutions accountable to citizens.

The content that the media produces and disseminates is important to the extent that it contributes significantly to the management and success or otherwise of the electoral process and democratic governance.

Hence, stakeholder institutions such as civil society conduct media monitoring, which entails collecting and analysing data from related content of media on various platforms – broadcast, print and online.

Professionally conducted media content monitoring is a useful evidence-based approach to assessing the coverage of elections by a country's media. Among other things, it helps to provide a picture of media attention to issues in the elections, the balance in the coverage of election actors and institutions as well as the emergence and visibility of harmful content such as fake news and hate speech. It is also useful as a mechanism for an early warning system (to generate red flags for potential challenges and how to mitigate them) as well as shaping stakeholder perception of various elements of the electoral process such as participation and trust.

Building on past experiences, our organisation, the Centre for Media and Society (CEMESO), created a Media Monitoring initiative, with a well-trained and oriented team, which took off in 2022. The initiative focused on broadcasting platforms. Hence, the monitoring activity was concentrated on the contents of radio and television stations selected across the country. The coverage period was segmented into pre-election period, election days and post-election period.

This report presents the findings of the monitoring exercise for a particular month during the electoral process. It contains valuable insights and recommendations on the coverage provided by the broadcast media during the period. We trust it will be a useful resource for media professionals, media owners, regulators, policymakers, and local and international development organisations who are involved in supporting the development of a free, independent and pluralistic media, which provides fair, accurate, inclusive and credible coverage of the electoral process in Nigeria.

*Dr Akin Akingbulu,
Executive Director*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our organisation has a long history of monitoring media content during Nigeria's elections. Recognising the importance of teamwork in this endeavour, we have established a dedicated media monitoring team made up of dedicated persons who contributed immensely to this report.

We appreciate the remarkable efforts of our media monitors, Aminat Aminu, Babatunde Bakare, Bisola Adeyemo, Ifunanya Ugwumba, Javan Binam, Nurudeen Fasasi, Omotola Badejo and Qudus Adegoke. They diligently tracked the broadcasts and coded them for credible analysis. We would also like to extend our gratitude to the Monitor Supervisor, Zainab Akodu, who ensured prompt data capture and accuracy. We also appreciate the efforts of our Writer/Analyst, Rotimi Akinola, who interpreted the data and provided enriching analyses for this document.

Furthermore, we wish to thank the European Union for their financial support towards our media monitoring activity and the publication of this report.

MANAGEMENT

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BVAS - Bimodal Voter Accreditation System
CEMESO - Centre for Media and Society
CSO - Civil Society Organisation
EU SDGN II - European Union Support to Democratic Governance in Nigeria Programme Phase Two
FBO - Faith-Based Organisation
FM - Frequency Modulation
INEC - Independent National Electoral Commission
IPC - International Press Council
IReV - INEC Result Viewing portal
LCDA - Local Council Development Area
LG - Local Government
LGA - Local Government Area
MDA - Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NBC - National Broadcasting Commission
NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation
NOA - National Orientation Agency
OAP - On-Air Personality
PSG - Political Support Group
PWDs - Persons With Disabilities
REC - Resident Electoral Commissioner
TV - Television
AA - Action Alliance
AAC - African Action Congress
ADC - African Democratic Congress
ADP - Action Democratic Party
APC - All Progressives Congress
APGA - All Progressives Grand Alliance
APM - Allied Peoples Movement
APP - Action Peoples Party
BP - Boot Party
LP - Labour Party
NNPP - New Nigeria Peoples Party
NRM - National Rescue Movement
PDP - Peoples Democratic Party
PRP - Peoples Redemption Party
SDP - Social Democratic Party
YPP - Young Progressives Party
ZLP - Zenith Labour Party

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Actor: A stakeholder in the electoral and general democratic process who is mentioned or used as the source of a broadcast.

Balance: The journalistic quality of a broadcast which is measured in the context of the variety of perspectives, sources and fairness.

Broadcast media: Media that transmit audio and video content to the public via radio waves, including radio and television stations.

Broadcast: Radio or television content.

Broadcasting: The transmission of programmes or information by radio or television.

Campaign activity/strategy: Tactics and approaches used by political candidates or parties to persuade, mobilise and engage voters during an election campaign, including policy development, message framing, voter outreach, fundraising, media engagement and 'get-out-the-vote' efforts.

Campaign promise: A commitment or pledge made by a political candidate or party during an election campaign, outlining their policy goals and intentions if elected.

Campaign: An organised effort by political parties and other relevant entities to win elections and influence public opinion.

Candidate: An individual who is running for public office in an election.

Citizen participation: Active involvement of individuals and communities in the political, social and economic life of their society, especially regarding protesting, petitioning, advocating and engaging in public discourse.

Corporate actor: An organisation or entity with stakes in the electoral and democratic process.

Discussion programme: Media content revolving around discourses about specific topics, often involving multiple participants.

Election administration: The process of managing, organising and overseeing all aspects of an electoral process from voter registration and education to vote casting, counting and tabulation.

Election observers: Independent individuals or groups who monitor the election process to ensure that it is free, fair and transparent.

Election officials: Individuals responsible for managing and overseeing the election process, including the conduct of voting, counting and collation of results. This is the purview of INEC officials.

Election petition: A formal complaint or challenge filed by a candidate, political party or voter alleging irregularities, fraud or violations of election laws.

Embassy: A diplomatic mission representing the government of one country in another country, responsible for conducting official diplomatic relations, promoting cooperation and providing consular services to citizens of the sending country.

Extreme/hate speech: Speech that incites hatred, violence or discrimination against individuals or groups based on their race, religion, gender, political affiliation or other characteristics.

Faith-based organisation: A non-governmental organisation centred around religious beliefs, values or practices, often engaging in charitable, social or advocacy work in line with their religious mission.

Fake news: False or misleading information presented as news, often intended to deceive or manipulate public opinion.

Foreign actor: An individual, organization, or government from another country, potentially influencing or interfering in the domestic affairs, elections, or democratic governance of a target country.

Government agency: An organisation or department within a government responsible for carrying out specific functions, providing services or enforcing regulations in a particular area.

High commission: A diplomatic mission representing the government of one country in another country, specifically when both countries are members of the British Commonwealth.

Inclusion: The practice of ensuring that people of diverse backgrounds and abilities are represented and have equal opportunities.

Individual actor: A single stakeholder in the electoral and democratic process.

Instance: The frequency of usage or mention of an actor or theme in a broadcast.

Interest group: An organised group of individuals sharing common concerns, goals or objectives, advocating for their interests and influencing public policy and decision-making processes.

Inter-party conflict: Disagreements, disputes or competition between different political parties, often arising from ideological, policy or personal differences.

Interview programme: A media content format where journalists or anchors ask questions of actors or sources to gather information or opinion.

Intra-party conflict: Disagreements, disputes or competition within a single political party, often arising from ideological, policy or personal differences among its members.

Language: The quality of dialogue measured in the context of the deployment of extreme rhetoric.

Misinformation: False, inaccurate, or misleading information spread often with the intent to deceive or manipulate.

News report: A factual account of recent events, typically presented by journalists on television or the radio.

Non-governmental organization (NGO): A non-profit, independent organisation operating outside of government structures, often focused on social, environmental or humanitarian issues, and working to influence public policy, promote awareness or provide services.

Non-state actors: Violent individuals or groups who are not affiliated with the government or other official institutions.

Party agents: Representatives of political parties who are present at polling units and other stages of the election process to ensure that their party's interests are protected.

Party chieftains: High-ranking members or leaders of political parties who hold significant influence and power within the party.

Political party: An organised group of people with similar political aims and opinions, seeking to influence public policy by getting their candidates elected to public office.

Political party: Organised group of individuals and supporters sharing common ideological, policy or political goals, participating in the electoral process and governance by contesting elections, advocating for their agenda and holding elected office.

Political support group (PSG): An organised group of individuals providing support, resources or assistance to a political candidate, party or cause, often through volunteering, fundraising or campaigning.

Professional body: An organisation that represents and regulates a specific profession or occupation.

Programme typology: The classification of programmes based on their inherent characteristics, such as their objectives, structure and content.

Radio station: A media organisation which deploys radio technology as its primary mode of content distribution.

Radio: A form of media and sound communication by radio waves, usually through the transmission of programmes from single broadcast stations to multitudes of individual listeners equipped with radio receivers.

Rule of law: The principle that all individuals, including government officials and politicians, are subject to and accountable under the same laws, which are clear, publicly accessible and enforced fairly.

Rural area: Geographical region characterised by low population density and limited infrastructure, often facing unique challenges and opportunities in access to services, economic development and political representation.

Security agency: A government agency responsible for maintaining public safety, law enforcement and national security.

Security: Reportage and discussions around the safety of the polity, usually tied to the role of security agencies in the electoral process and broader democratic governance.

Sociocultural group: A group of individuals sharing common social, cultural or ethnic backgrounds, often organised around shared values, traditions or identities.

Source: An actor quoted or interviewed in a broadcast.

Television station: A media organisation which deploys television technology as its primary mode of content distribution.

Television: Broadcast media technology based on a system for converting audiovisual signals into electrical signals, transmitting them by radio or other means, and displaying them electronically on the screens of receiving devices also called 'television' or TV for short.

Thematic emphasis: The focus on specific themes or topics within a piece of content or a series of programmes.

Transparency and accountability: Principles ensuring that political institutions, processes and actors are open, honest and responsible to the public through accessible information and mechanisms holding them accountable for their actions, decisions and performance.

Underage voting: The act of allowing individuals who are below the legal voting age to vote in an election.

Urban area: A densely populated, built-up geographical region with a high concentration of infrastructure, services and economic activities, often serving as political, cultural and

economic hubs and presenting distinct challenges and opportunities in governance, development and social inclusion.

Usage: The deployment of an actor as a source of a broadcast.

Voter education: Providing potential voters with the necessary information to make an informed choice at the polling booth.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following the Edo 2024 off-cycle governorship elections and in anticipation of a similar election in Ondo state, the Centre for Media and Society (CEMESO), supported by EU SDGN II funding, undertook an extensive media monitoring initiative. This effort aimed to assess how broadcast stations in Nigeria covered election-related politics and democratic governance. The analysis presented in this report concentrated on both radio and television content, with the goals of promoting ethical journalism standards, combating misinformation and encouraging the representation of underrepresented demographics.

Most (83%) of the radio broadcasts analysed were presented as news reports, with interviews and discussions making up 9% and 8% respectively. The stations maintained a high standard of journalistic balance, adhering to this principle in 94% of applicable broadcasts and avoiding extreme language. The primary topics covered were election administration (48.1%) and voter education (12.3%) while women's issues received only 1.2% of the coverage and issues concerning PWDs and youth were not featured at all. Women represented 21% of sources and 12% of mentions while youth accounted for 2.6% of sources and 3% of mentions. PDP was the most cited source (55.2%), followed by APC at 39.8% and LP at 7.4%. INEC dominated the government agency coverage with 68% of sources and 56.8% of mentions while security agencies comprised 23% of sources and 33.7% of mentions. LCDAs and LGAs were less visible compared to higher government levels, and NGOs were more prominent than other interest groups.

Television broadcasts followed a similar trend with 71% of programs packaged as news reports and discussions and interviews comprising 16% and 13% respectively. The principle of balance was upheld 92% of the time, with no instances of inflammatory rhetoric. Coverage of women's and youth issues was minimal, at 1% and 0.4% respectively, while PWD issues were ignored. The most discussed topics included election administration (39.2%), voter education (14.8%) and campaign activities (9.9%). Women constituted 17% of sources and 7.7% of mentions, while youth represented 0.7% of sources and 7% of mentions. APC was the most featured political party, accounting for 39% of sources and 40% of mentions, followed by the PDP (21% sources; 26% mentions) and LP (16% sources; 14% mentions). INEC was prominent in the government agency category, with 56% of sources and 59.9% of mentions, while security agencies made up 36% of sources and 32.4% of mentions. Similar to radio, LCDAs and LGAs were less visible compared to higher government levels, and NGOs were more prominent than other interest groups. International NGOs accounted for 8% of sources and 17% of mentions, while uncategorized foreign actors were more visible overall.

The analysis indicates a strong focus on election administration and voter education across both media formats, with notable gaps in the representation of women, youth and PWDs.

BACKGROUND

Following the 2024 off-cycle governorship election in Edo and in anticipation of a similar democratic exercise in Ondo state, CEMESO, with funding from EU SDGN II, continued its media monitoring effort to evaluate the coverage of election-related politics and democratic governance by broadcast stations in the country.

Through its evaluation of the broadcast media, CEMESO aimed to foster adherence to ethical and professional journalism standards while discouraging the spread of misinformation, the use of extreme language, and biased reporting. Additionally, CEMESO sought to promote the inclusion of underrepresented demographics, such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities

(PWDs). "METHODODOLOGY

The initiative focused on relevant programmes broadcast by carefully selected radio and television stations. These stations were chosen based on:

- Audience reach
- Location
- Political programming
- Digital footprint and
- Ownership

A dedicated team, based in Lagos, monitored and analysed content accessed through online and traditional distribution channels. Inaccessible stations were replaced using the criteria stated above, and their data was included in the analyses crafted within the period the stations were accessible.

A total of 663 contents from 25 radio and 16 television stations were analysed. The dataset for the period under review comprised 235 contents from the radio stations and 428 contents from the television stations.

The following radio stations were monitored:

- Adaba FM Akure - Ondo state [Privately owned]

- Arewa Radio - Kano state [Privately owned]
- Boss Radio Owerri - Imo state [Privately owned]
- Breeze FM Akure - Ondo state [Privately owned]
- Bridge FM Asaba - Delta state [Privately owned]
- Crest FM Akure - Ondo state [Privately owned]
- Glory FM (Bayelsa State Broadcasting Corporation, BSBC Radio) - Bayelsa state [Government-owned]
- Gotel Radio Yola - Adamawa state [Privately owned]
- Grace FM Lokoja - Kogi state [Privately owned]
- Independent Television Radio (ITV Radio) Benin - Edo state [Privately owned]
- Invicta FM - Kaduna state [Privately owned]
- Jay FM Jos - Plateau state [Privately owned]
- Kapital FM (Operated by Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria, FRCN, Abuja) - Abuja [Government-owned]
- KU FM Benin - Edo state [Privately owned]
- NAS FM Yola - Adamawa state [Privately owned]
- New Cruse FM Ikere-Ekiti - Ekiti state [Privately owned]
- Nigeria Info Port Harcourt - Rivers state [Privately owned]
- Osun State Broadcasting Corporation (OSBC Radio) - Osun state [Government-owned]
- Positive FM (Operated by Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria, FRCN, Akure) - Ondo state [Government-owned]
- Radio Rivers - Rivers state [Government-owned]
- Sapientia FM Onitsha - Anambra state [Privately owned]
- Speed FM Benin - Edo state [Privately owned]
- Splash FM Ibadan - Oyo state [Privately owned]
- Super FM Benin - Edo state [Privately owned]
- Urban Radio - Enugu state [Privately owned]

The following television stations were monitored:

- Adamawa Television (ATV) Yola - Adamawa [Privately owned]
- Africa Independent Television (AIT) - Network [Privately owned]
- Akwa Ibom Broadcasting Corporation (AKBC TV) - Akwa Ibom [Government owned]
- Anambra Broadcasting Service Television (ABS TV) - Anambra state [Government owned]
- Arise Television (Arise TV) - Network [Privately owned]
- Channels Television (Channels TV) - Network [Privately owned]
- Gotel Television (Gotel TV) Yola - Adamawa [Privately owned]
- Independent Television (ITV) Benin - Edo state [Privately owned]

- Kwara State Television (KSTV) - Kwara state [Government-owned]
- Lagos Television (LTV) - Lagos state [Government-owned]
- Liberty Television (Liberty TV) - Abuja [Privately owned]
- News Central - Network [Privately owned]
- Nigerian Television Authority International (NTAi) - Network [Government owned]
- Ogun Television (OGTV) - Ogun state [Government owned]
- Ondo State Radiovision Corporation (OSRC TV) – Ondo state [Government owned]
- Television Continental (TVC News) - Network [Privately owned]

The monitoring endeavour sought to answer the following questions:

- What were the broadcast media talking about?
- Who were the actors the broadcast media gave coverage to?
- What was the quality of reporting when measured in terms of balance?
- Were there traces of extreme language in the radio and television broadcasts?

The findings are presented in three distinct sections. The first segment provides an evaluation of radio stations' performance in covering the issues. The subsequent section offers parallel analyses of television stations. The final section harmonises the insights from radio and television stations to present a combined assessment of broadcast media coverage of election-related politics and democratic governance in Nigeria during the period under review.

PART I

CONTENT OF POLITICAL PROGRAMMES ON RADIO

Broadcasts were systematically monitored across the selected radio stations in November 2024. The resulting analyses are structured into four primary categories: programme typology, thematic emphasis, programme quality and inclusion. A similar presentation format applies to subsequent sections.

PROGRAMME TYPOLOGY ON RADIO

A total of 235 news reports, interviews and discussion programmes were monitored on the selected radio stations.

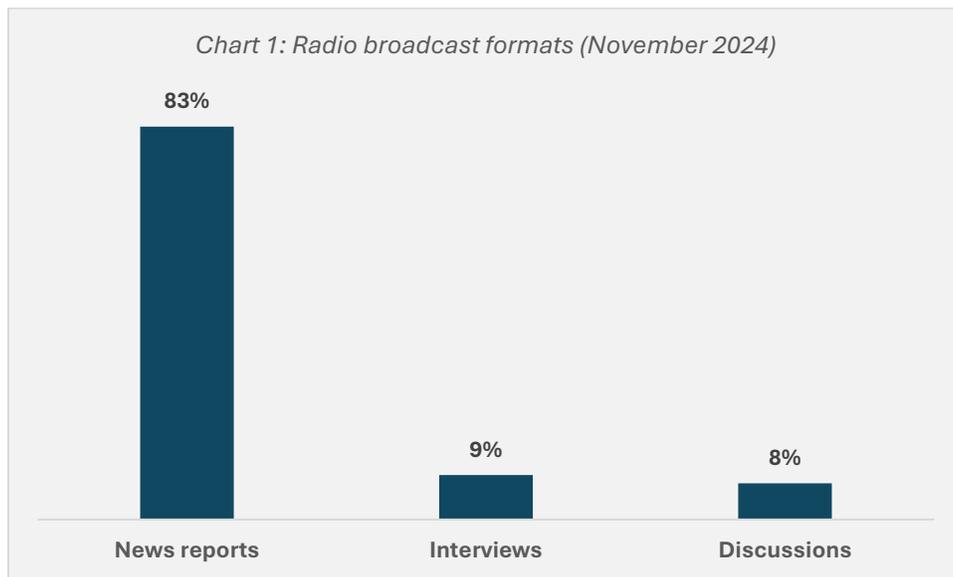
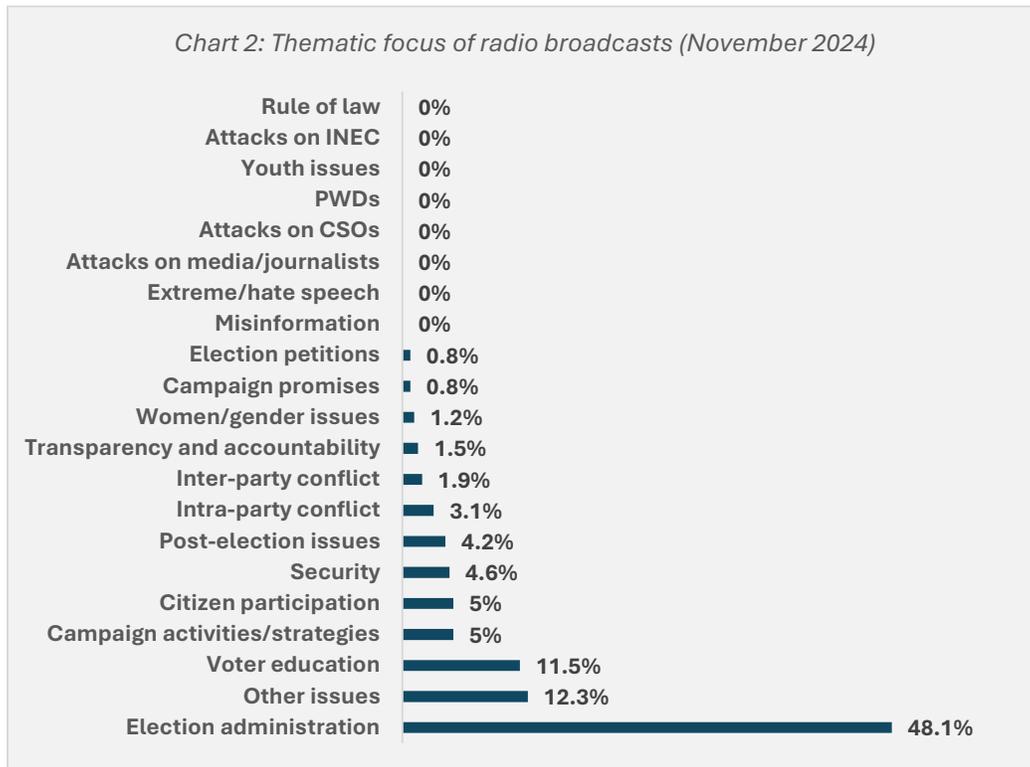


Chart 1 shows that 83% (195 in 235 contents) of the broadcasts analysed during the period under review were packaged as news reports. The remaining radio broadcasts were packaged as interviews (9%; 22 stories) and discussion programmes (8%; 18 stories).

THEMATIC EMPHASIS ON RADIO

The thematic emphasis or thematic focus highlights identified topics or issues that dominated the monitored radio broadcasts.



Election administration was the most reported and discussed issue, accounting for, as Chart 2 shows, 48.1% (125 in 260 instances) of the thematic focus areas. Voter education received 11.5% (30 instances) of the coverage.

- “Ahead of the November 16 governorship election in Ondo state, INEC confirmed on Thursday that sensitive election materials will arrive in Akure by Tuesday, November 12,” Adaba FM reported on November 7, focusing on election administration.
- CEMESO, other NGOs urge stakeholders in Ondo election to ensure they play by the rules,” OSBC Radio reported on November 15.
- “INEC declares Governor Lucky Aiyedatiwa of APC winner of the 2024 Ondo gubernatorial election,” Breeze FM reported on November 7.

- In an instance focused on voter education, the Ondo state chapter of the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) “asked residents to go out and exercise their franchise while also being peaceful”.

Campaign activities/strategies accounted for 5% (13 instances) of the coverage while campaign promises received 0.8% (2 instances) of the coverage.

- According to a November 4 report by Adaba FM, Nigeria’s Minister for Youth Development, Ayodele Olawande, led a solidarity walk with young people in Ondo state to mobilise support for Governor Lucky Aiyedatiwa. The group marched from Ilesha Garage along Oyemekun-Oba Adesida Road to the Alagbaka area, engaging with residents on motorcycles, known as okadas, as well as traders at Oja Oba and pedestrians. After the walk, the Minister told journalists that the event demonstrated the strength of the APC in Akure, the state capital, and highlighted the youths' readiness to vote for Aiyedatiwa. Olawande expressed confidence that Akure would deliver significant votes for the APC candidate. The report was focused on campaign activities/strategies.
- Adaba FM also reported on November 12 that Ondo PDP governorship candidate Agboola Ajayi had wrapped up his campaign in the state ahead of the election scheduled for November 16, 2024. The PDP candidate, the report said, urged the residents to vote for him, promising to build on the achievements of former Governor Rotimi Akeredolu.
- Ondo LP candidate Sola Ebiseni, NAS FM reported on November 1, has pledged during his campaign in Akure South LGA to implement a free and compulsory education policy if elected governor.

Citizen participation comprised 5% (13 instances) of the coverage. Transparency and accountability received 1.5% (4 instances) of the coverage. Rule of law was not featured.

- “Court grants N10 million bails to ‘End Bad Governance in Nigeria’ protesters including 67 minors,” ITV Radio reported on November 1, focusing on citizen participation.
- “National Human Rights Commission condemns arraignment of minors involved in ‘End Bad Governance in Nigeria’ protest,” OSBC Radio reported on November 4.
- The Kano State government has handed over the minors arrested during the ‘End Bad Governance in Nigeria’ protest to their parents, OSBC Radio reported on November 21.

- On November 8, Splash FM aired a report in which the Nigeria Union of Local Government Employees cautioned the Nigeria Governor's Forum against undermining the recent Supreme Court ruling that granted financial autonomy to local governments. The report was focused on transparency and accountability.
- In a related instance, "Federal government signs LG autonomy agreement," Breeze FM reported on November 13.
- The Attorney-General of the Federation (AGF), Mr Lateef Fagbemi, SAN, stated that since the Supreme Court's ruling on local government autonomy, the Federal Government has been working to ensure its implementation through necessary human and pragmatic solutions. Fagbemi, who also serves as the Minister of Justice, made this remark on Thursday at the Body of Attorneys-General (BOSAG) Conference in Abuja. In response to a comment from Nasarawa State's Attorney-General, Mr Labaran Magaji, the minister noted, 'Since the judgment was delivered on July 11, we have been striving to provide the required human and pragmatic solutions.' This was according to a November 14 report by New Cruse FM.

Security issues made up 4.6% (12 instances) of the coverage. Attacks on media/journalists, INEC and CSOs were not featured.

- The Inspector General of Police Kayode Egbetokun has prohibited the Western Nigerian Security Network, known as Amotekun, along with other vigilante groups, from participating in the Ondo gubernatorial election, Splash FM reported on November 8.
- "Ahead of the November off-cycle governorship election in Ondo state, candidates of 17 political parties participating in the poll have signed a peace accord committing themselves to a peaceful electoral process," NAS FM reported on November 8.
- "FRSC approves deployment of 1500 officers and 25 patrol vehicles for November 16 governorship election in Ondo state," Speed FM reported on November 15.
- "Ondo NSCDC Commandant Ibiyemi Joshua Ibiloye has lauded the level of synergy and collaboration between the members of the inter-agency consultative committee on election security in ensuring a violence-free election in Ondo state," Adaba FM reported on November 19.

Intra-party conflict and inter-party conflict accounted for 3.1% (8 instances) and 1.9% (5 instances) of the coverage respectively. Election petitions received 0.8% (2 instances) of the coverage.

- “Oyo’s Governor Seyi Makinde has urged all PDP members to embrace genuine reconciliation, unity and integration,” Splash FM reported on November 1, focusing on intra-party conflict.
- “PDP chieftain Bode George urges Atiku Abubakar to leave his presidential ambition, knocks disloyal party members,” ITV Radio reported on November 22.
- PDP chieftain Segun Showunmi stated that President Bola Tinubu, an APC member, was to blame for the crisis rocking the PDP due to the appointment of Nyesom Wike, a PDP member, as the FCT minister without consulting the opposition. He further expressed his belief that if Wike were to be removed, it would restore normalcy within the PDP. This was according to a November 21 report by Breeze FM, focusing on intra and inter-party conflict.
- Outgoing Edo governor Godwin Obaseki (PDP) has alleged that APC is borrowing between two and five billion naira to finance the inauguration of the new governor, Splash FM reported on October 7. focusing on inter-party conflict.
- Also, “Edo PDP chairman Tony Aziegbemi accuses APC of attacking Edo PDP secretariat to prevent party from getting back ‘stolen mandate’,” ITV Radio reported on November 26.
- Ondo state gubernatorial election petition says it is open to hear legal challenges to the November 16 election in the state,” Breeze FM reported on November 28, focusing on election petitions.

Women/gender issues accounted for 1.2% (3 instances) of the coverage. PWD and youth issues were not featured. Misinformation and extreme/hate speech were not featured.

- During the November 4 edition of Grace FM programme ‘The Perspective,’ Idris Miliki, the Executive Director of Conscience for Human Rights and Conflict Resolution (CHRCRP), and Hamza Aliyu, the Executive Director of INGRA, discussed the roles of women in politics and the lessons learned from the October LG election in Kogi state.

- The leadership of the House of Representatives has reaffirmed its commitment to eradicating all forms of violence against women and girls in the country, Splash FM reported on November 25.
- During the November 28 edition of Kapital FM programme ‘Electoral Reform Hour’, democracy and policy expert Babatunde Oluajo emphasised the importance of women's inclusion in politics. Gender advisor Ene Ede echoed this sentiment, advocating for greater representation of women in both politics and administration.

Post-election and other issues received 4.2% (11 instances) and 12.3% (32 instances) of the coverage respectively.

QUALITY OF RADIO PROGRAMMES — BALANCE

Balanced reporting presents a variety of perspectives and sources on significant election-related issues while maintaining journalism's obligation to provide context. In contrast, unbalanced reporting fails to do so. The selected radio broadcasts were analysed to assess their adherence to this standard.

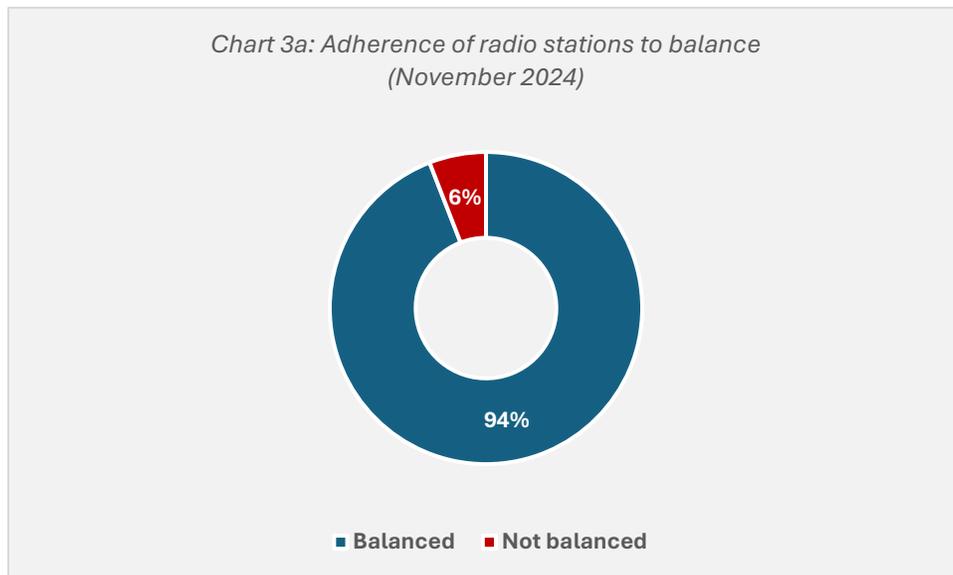


Chart 3a shows that 94% (64 in 68 stories) of the sampled radio broadcasts were balanced while 6% (4 stories) were not.

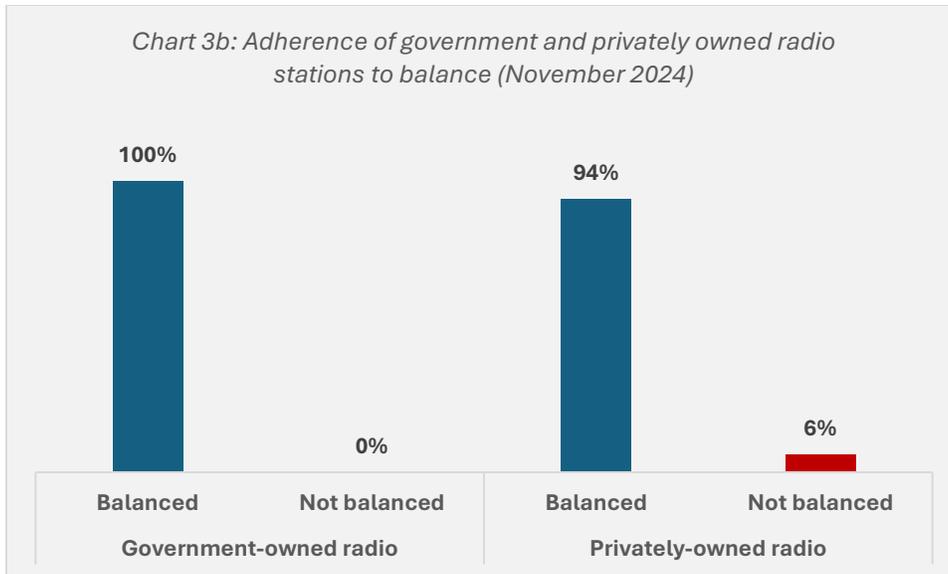


Chart 3b shows that 100% (3 stories) of the broadcasts from government-owned radio stations were balanced. Meanwhile, 94% (61 in 65 stories) of the broadcasts from privately owned radio stations were balanced while 6% (4 stories) were not.

QUALITY OF RADIO PROGRAMMES — LANGUAGE

Extreme language can incite hatred, prejudice and/or violence towards specific individuals or groups within society. The selected radio stations were examined for adherence to wholesome language and avoidance of inflammatory rhetoric in their programmes. The noted incidents involved not only the media or its sources employing provocative language but also those actively opposing such rhetoric.

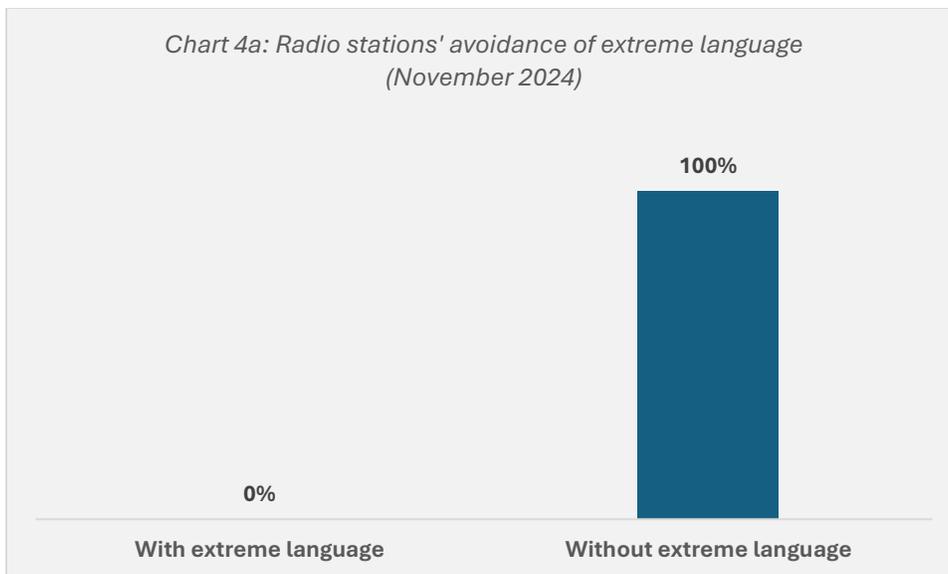


Chart 4a shows that the radio stations avoided extreme language in 100% (235 stories) of their programmes.

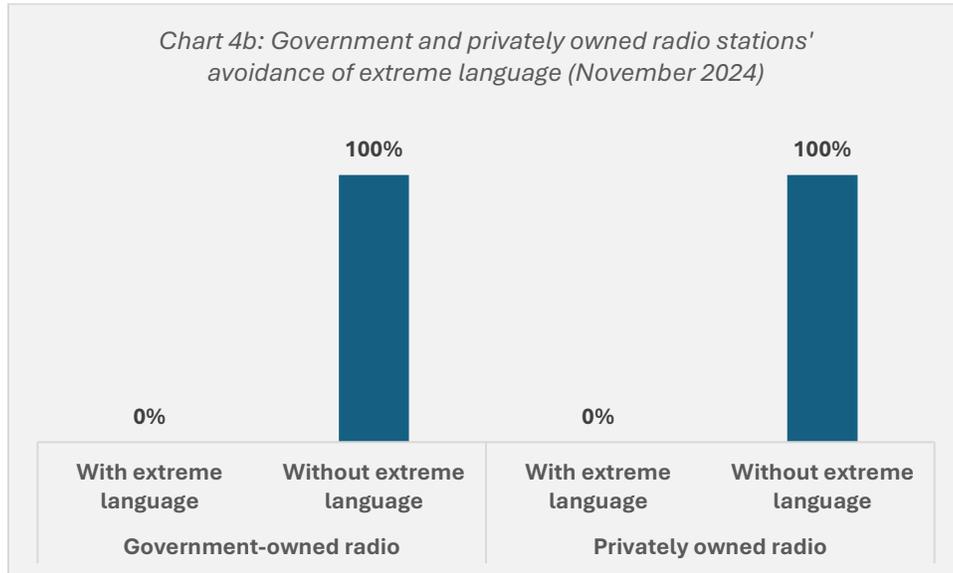


Chart 4b reveals that all 48 (100%) stories from government-owned radio stations and 187 (100%) stories from privately owned radio stations contained no extreme language.

VISIBILITY OF INDIVIDUAL ACTORS ON RADIO

INCLUSION: VISIBILITY OF UNDER-REPRESENTED DEMOGRAPHICS ON RADIO

This section assesses the visibility of vulnerable groups in radio broadcasts during the period in review, with a focus on their gender, age and disability status.

PWDs

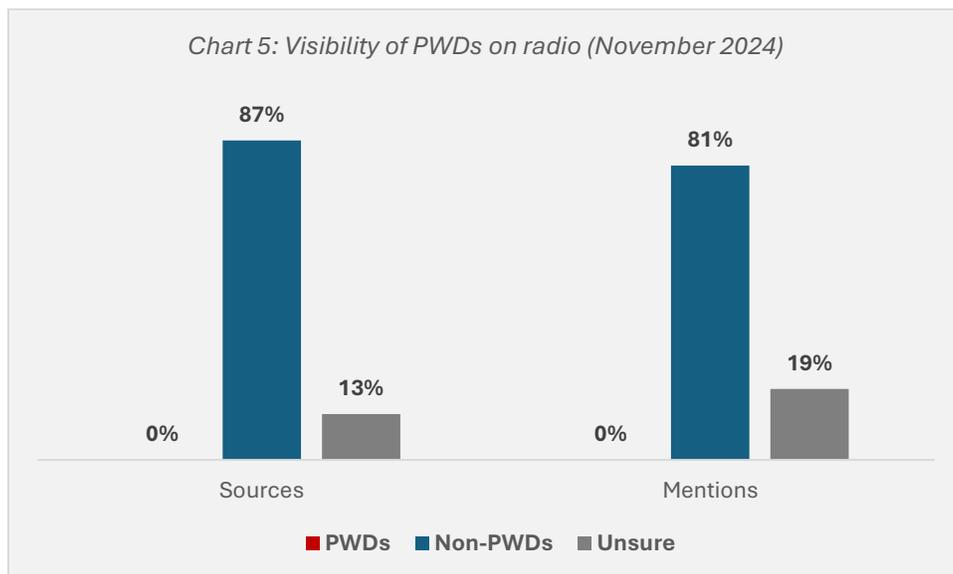


Chart 5 shows that PWD actors were not featured. Non-PWD actors, on the other hand, constituted 87% (174 in 199 instances) of the sources and 81% (112 in 139 instances) of the mentions. There were instances in which the PWD status of the sources (13%; 25 instances) and the mentions (19%; 27 instances) could not be determined. The data reflects the previously noted lack of coverage of PWD issues shown in Chart 2.

Women

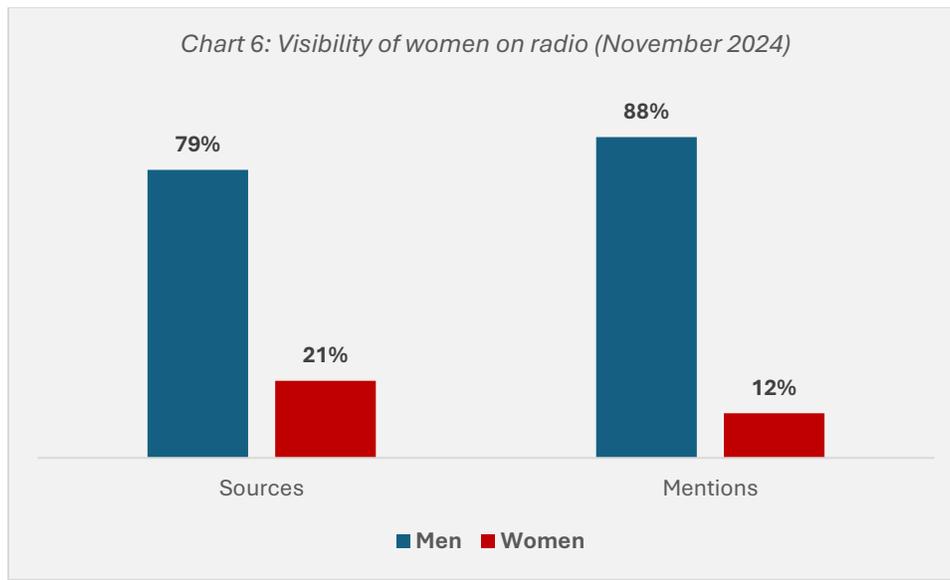


Chart 6 shows that women constituted 21% of the sources (34 out of 161 instances) and 12% of the mentions (16 out of 131 instances). In contrast, men accounted for 79% of the sources (127 instances) and 88% of the mentions (115 instances). The data indicates that women were less visible than their male counterparts, echoing the previously noted low level of coverage dedicated to women's issues, which was 1.8% (3 out of 260 instances) as shown in Chart 2.

- During the November 28 edition of Kapital FM programme 'Electoral Reform Hour', gender advisor Ene Ede advocated for greater representation of women in both politics and administration. The discussion presented an instance in which a woman was the source of a radio broadcast during the period under review.
- During the November 16 (election day) edition of Kapital FM programme 'Ondo Mandate', INEC Deputy Director of Publicity, Mrs Adenike Tadishe, discussed the Ondo gubernatorial election and analysed the issues arising from the entire process.

Youth

The African Youth Charter¹ defines youth as individuals aged between 15 and 35. This report adopted the same age bracket. However, individuals older than 35 were also considered

youth if they represented a youth group or initiative. Those younger than 15 are categorised as children.

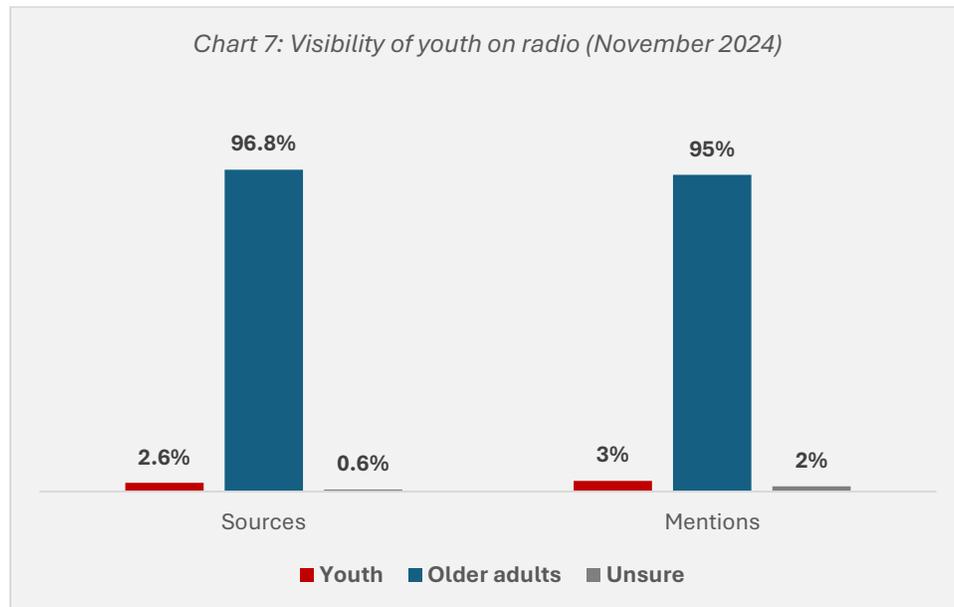


Chart 7 shows that youth constituted 2.6% of the sources (4 out of 154 instances) and 3% of the mentions (4 out of 124 instances). Older adults, on the other hand, constituted 96.8% of the sources (149 instances) and 95% of the mentions (118 instances). There were instances where the age group of the sources (0.6%; 1 instance) and mentions (2%; 2 instances) could not be determined. The data highlights the low visibility of youth actors, reflecting the previously noted lack of coverage of youth issues as shown in Chart 2.

- During a November 5 interview on Crest FM programme 'Oro Oselu,' Mr Wale Ajayi, an Ondo PDP youth leader, expressed confidence in the party's prospects for the upcoming gubernatorial election, stating that they were not intimidated and that they believed they would emerge victorious. The interview presented an instance in which a youth was the source of a radio broadcast during the period under review.
- The situation in Owo was peaceful, with the Deputy Governor and the former Chief of Staff casting their votes. There was also a significant turnout of youth. This was according to reporting by Breeze FM during the November 16 governorship election in Ondo state. Youth were mentioned in the broadcast.
- The youth came out in large numbers, and voting commenced early in many polling units, Kapital FM also reported on November 16.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL ACTORS FEATURED ON RADIO

This section examines the social status of the individuals used as sources and mentioned in the broadcasts on the selected radio stations during the period under review.

Aspirants/candidates, political office holders, other politicians and their spouses occupy the political side of this section while journalists/on-air-personalities (OAPs), public intellectuals/commentators, religious leaders, traditional rulers and other citizens occupy its public side.

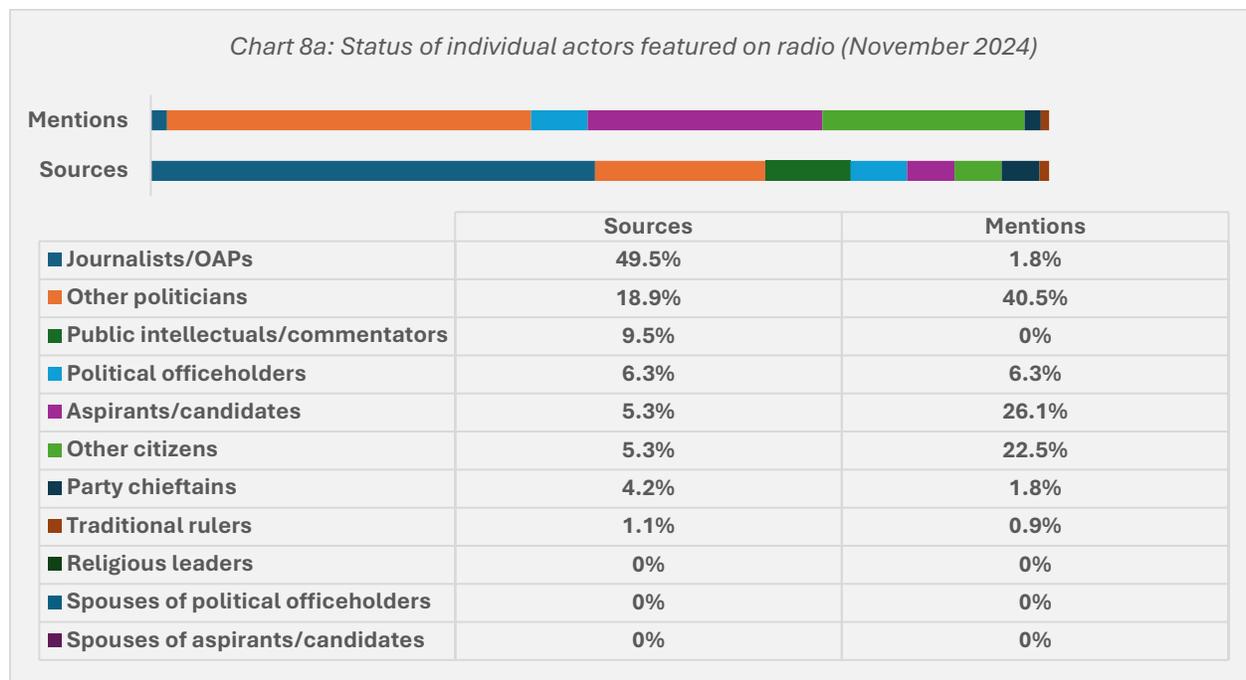


Chart 8a shows that journalists/OAPs accounted for 49.5% (47 in 95 instances) of the sources and 1.8% (2 in 111 instances) of the mentions while public intellectuals/commentators comprised 9.5% (9 instances) of the sources but received no mention.

Political officeholders accounted for 6.3% (6 instances) of the sources and 6.3% (7 instances) of the mentions while aspirants/candidates constituted 5.3% (5 instances) of the sources and 25.1% (29 instances) of the mentions. Party chieftains made up 4.2% (4 instances) of the sources and 1.8% (2 instances) of the mentions while other politicians comprised 18.9% (18 instances) of the sources and 40.5% (45 instances) of the mentions. The spouses of politicians were not featured.

Whereas traditional rulers accounted for 1.1% (1 instance) of the sources and 0.9% (1 instance) of the mentions, religious leaders were not featured.

Other citizens comprised 5.3% (5 instances) of the sources and 22.5% (25 instances) of the mentions.

Given that politicians play a significant role in elections, the visibility of political officeholders, aspirants, candidates and other politicians was also examined. The results are displayed in Chart 8b.

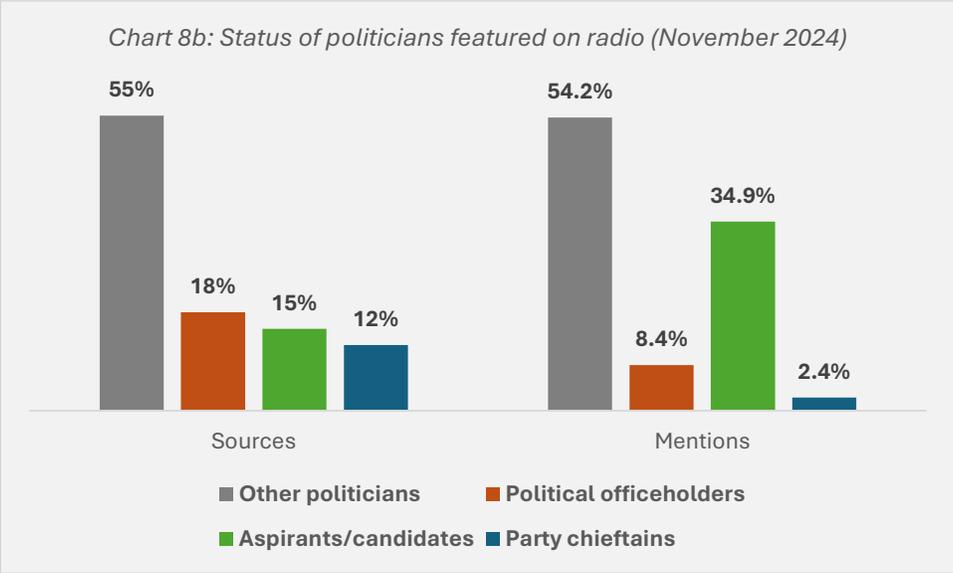
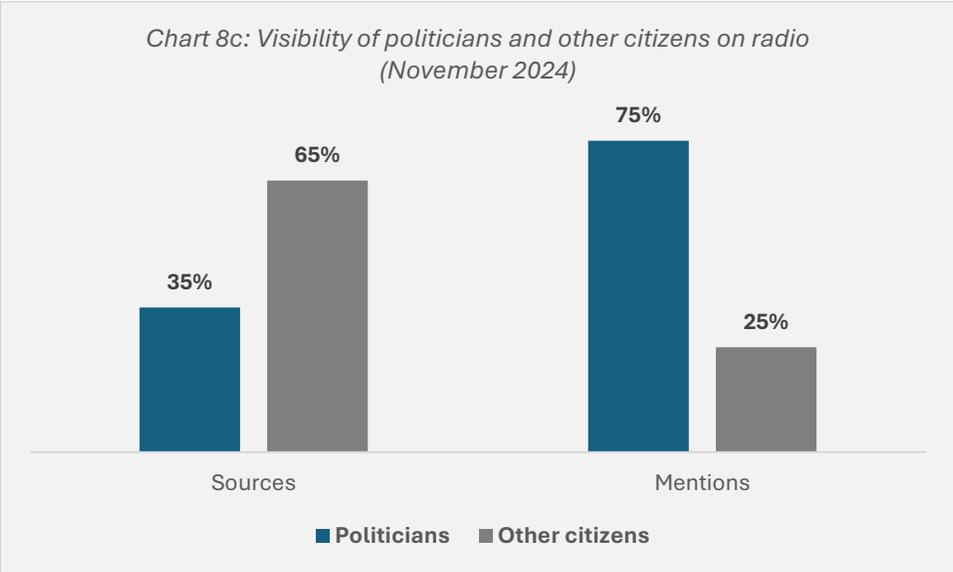


Chart 8b shows that political officeholders made up 18% (6 in 33 instances) of the sources and 8.4% (7 in 83 instances) of the mentions while aspirants/candidates accounted for 15% (5 instances) of the sources and 34.9% (29 instances) of the mentions. Party chieftains made up 12% (4 instances) of the sources and 2.4% (2 instances) of the mentions. Other politicians constituted 55% (18 instances) of the sources and 54.2% (45 instances) of the mentions.

The visibility of politicians compared to that of non-politicians was also analysed.



According to Chart 8c, politicians comprised 35% (33 in 95 instances) of the sources and 75% (83 in 28 instances) of the mentions while other citizens constituted 65% (62 instances) of the sources and 25% (28 instances) of the mentions.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ACTORS ON RADIO

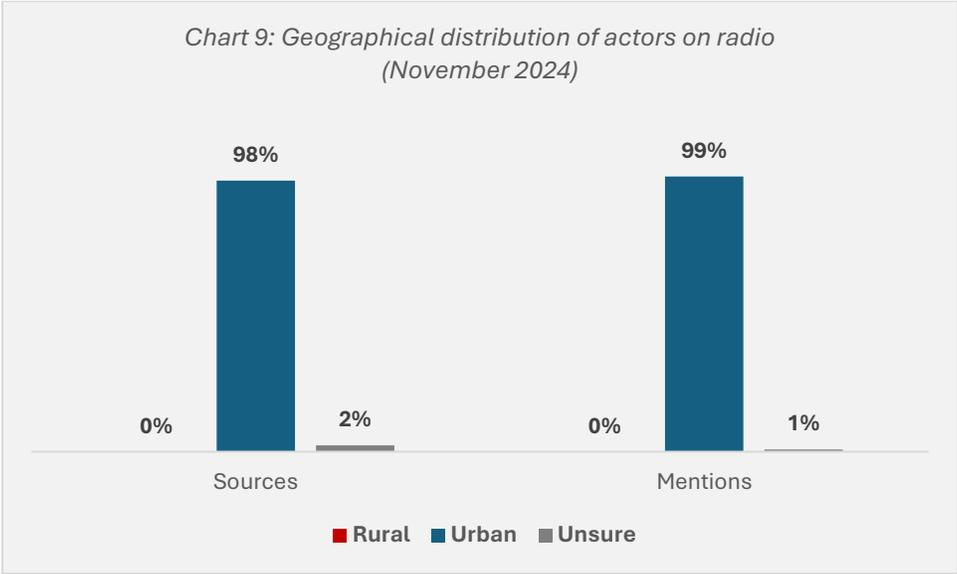


Chart 9 indicates that actors from urban areas dominated radio coverage during the reviewed period, comprising 98% of the sources (172 out of 176 instances) and 99% of the mentions (118 out of 119 instances). Rural actors were not featured. There were instances in which the location of the sources (2%; 4 instances) and mentions (1%; 1 instance) could not be identified.

VISIBILITY OF CORPORATE ACTORS ON RADIO

The corporate actors include political parties, government agencies, interest groups and foreign entities.

POLITICAL PARTIES

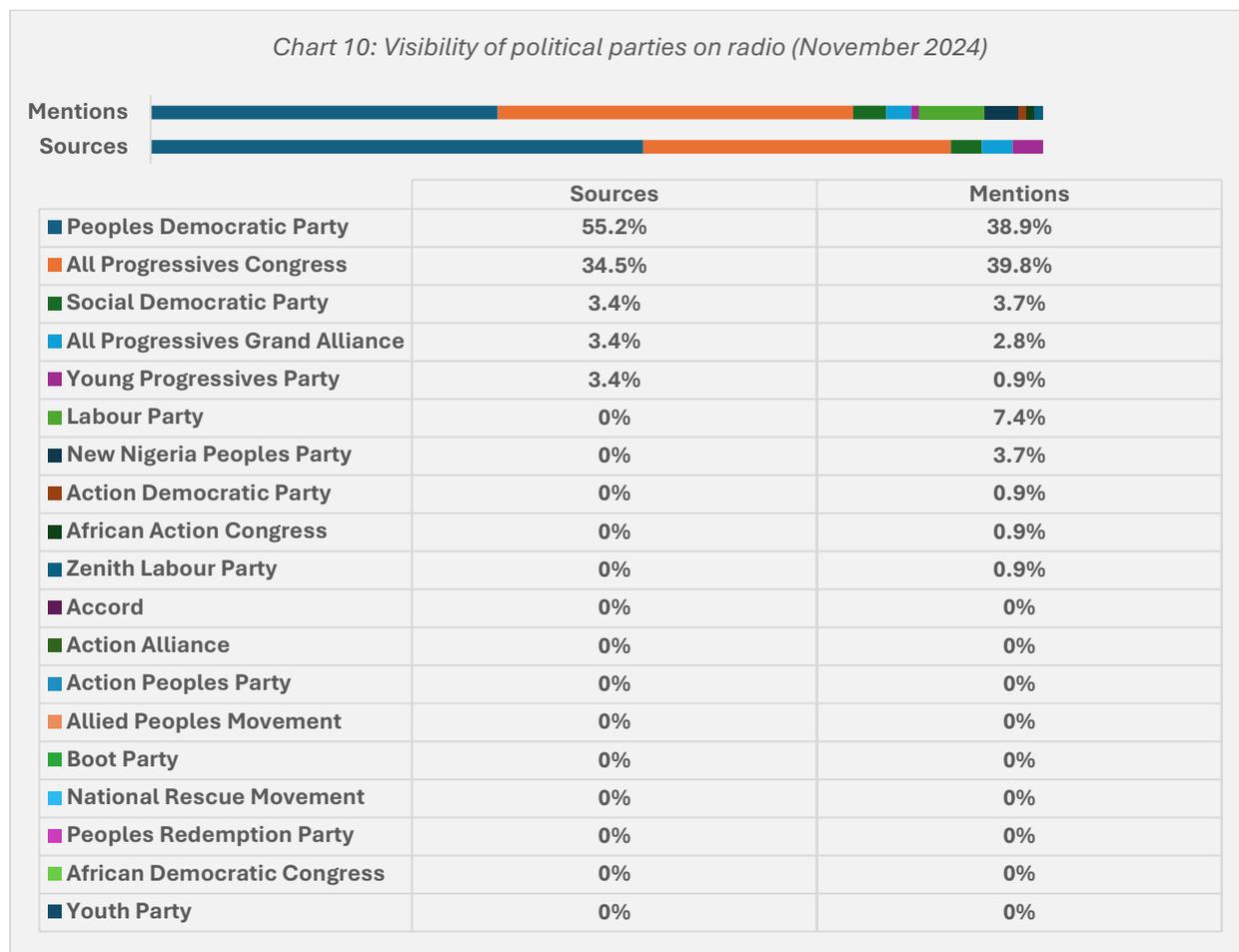


Chart 10 shows that Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) accounted for 55.2% (16 in 29 instances) of the sources and 38.9% (42 in 108 instances) of the mentions while All Progressives Congress (APC) represented 34.5% (10 instances) of the sources and 39.8% (43 instances) of the mentions.

- On November 25, Breeze FM reported that the PDP accused INEC of manipulating the results of the Ondo election to benefit the APC. INEC, the report said, replied that the party should not blame its failure on the electoral body.
- During a November 22 interview on Crest FM programme 'Oro Oselu,' Mr Adeoti Ayodeji, a PDP member, expressed his dissatisfaction with the gubernatorial election in Ondo state, claiming that it was not conducted fairly. He pointed out a discrepancy between the deputy governor's name and the name on his certificate, alleging that the election was rigged. In response, Bosun Ogunleye, the APC campaign secretary for Akure South, asserted that the results reflected the will of the people. He highlighted the positive reaction of the public to the governor's post-election rally,

noting that the people were pleased to see the governor. Ogunleye also responded to the allegations of vote trading and the claims made against the deputy governor.

Social Democratic Party (SDP), All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA) and Young Progressives Party (YPP) each accounted for 3.4% (1 instance) of the sources, as well as 3.7% (4 instances), 2.8% (3 instances) and 0.9% (1 instance) of the mentions respectively.

Labour Party (LP) and New Nigeria Peoples Party (NNPP) made up 7.4% (8 instances) and 3.7% (4 instances) of the mentions respectively. They were, however, not used as sources.

Similarly, Action Democratic Party (ADP), African Action Congress (AAC) and Zenith Labour Party (ZLP) each comprised 0.9% (1 instance) of the mentions but were not used as sources.

The other political parties identified in the chart were not featured.

GOVERNMENT

This section examines the visibility of the federal and state arms of government — the executive, the judiciary, and the legislature. It also compares the visibility of local council development areas (LCDAs) and local government areas (LGAs) with that of the higher levels of government.

Federal government

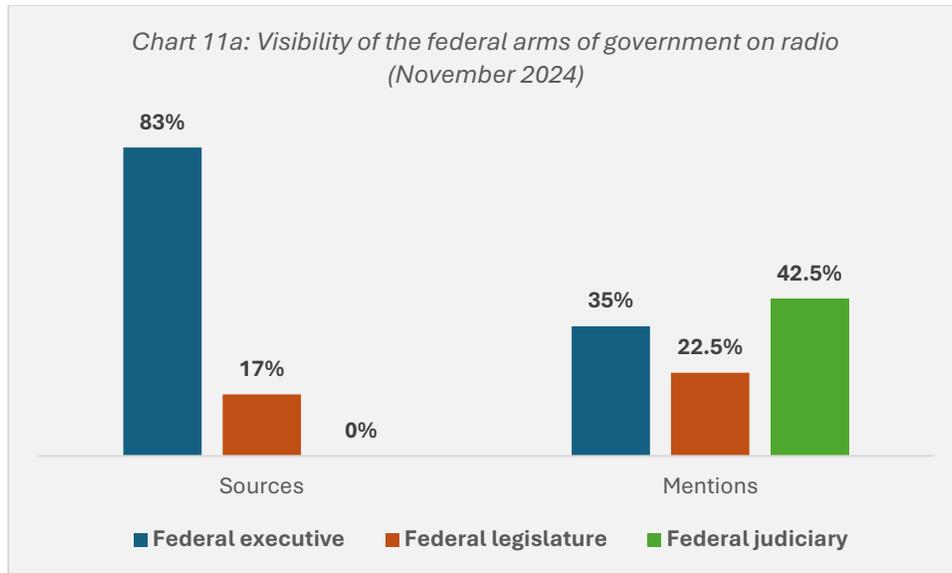


Chart 11a shows that the federal executive constituted 83% (5 in 6 instances) of the sources and 35% (14 in 40 instances) of the mentions, making it the most featured actor in this category. The federal legislature made up 17% (1 instance) of the sources and 22.5% (9 instances) of the mentions while the federal judiciary accounted for 42.5% (17 instances) of the mentions but were not used as sources.

State governments

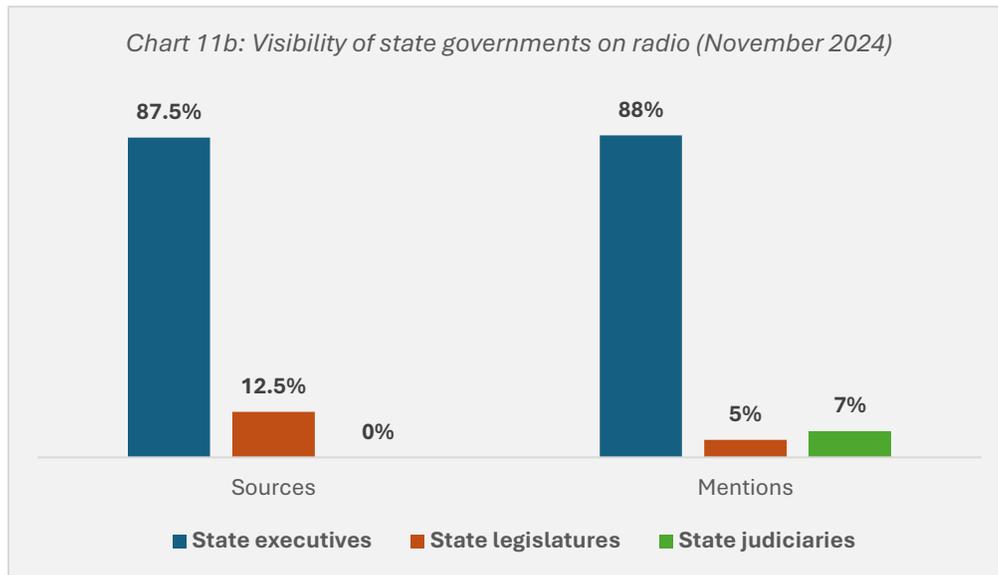
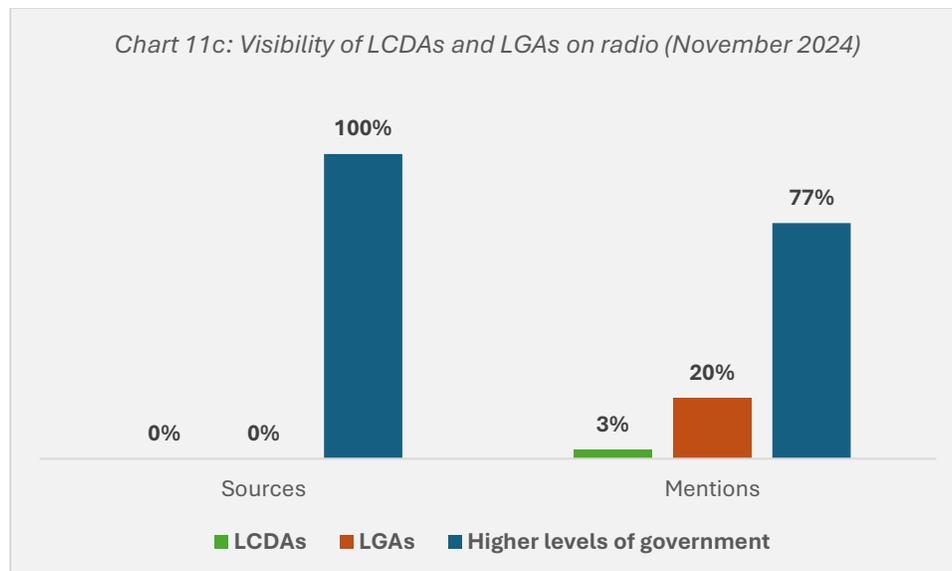


Chart 11b shows that state executives comprised 87.5% (7 in 8 instances) of the sources and 88% (37 in 42 instances) of the mentions. State legislatures made up 12.5% (1 instance) of the sources and 5% (2 instances) of the mentions while state judiciaries accounted for 7% (3 instances) of the mentions but were not used as sources.

Local governments

This subsection compares the visibility of local council development areas (LCDAs) and local government areas (LGAs) with that of the higher levels of government (the state and federal levels).



According to Chart 11c, the higher levels of government accounted for 100% (14 instances) of the sources and 77% (82 in 106 instances) of the mentions in this category. LCDAs and LGAs comprised 3% (3 instances) and 20% (21 instances) of the mentions but were not used as sources.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

This section assesses the visibility of government agencies such as the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) and security agencies which conduct and safeguard the elections, state government agencies, and intergovernmental organisations. The visibility of ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) is also analysed.

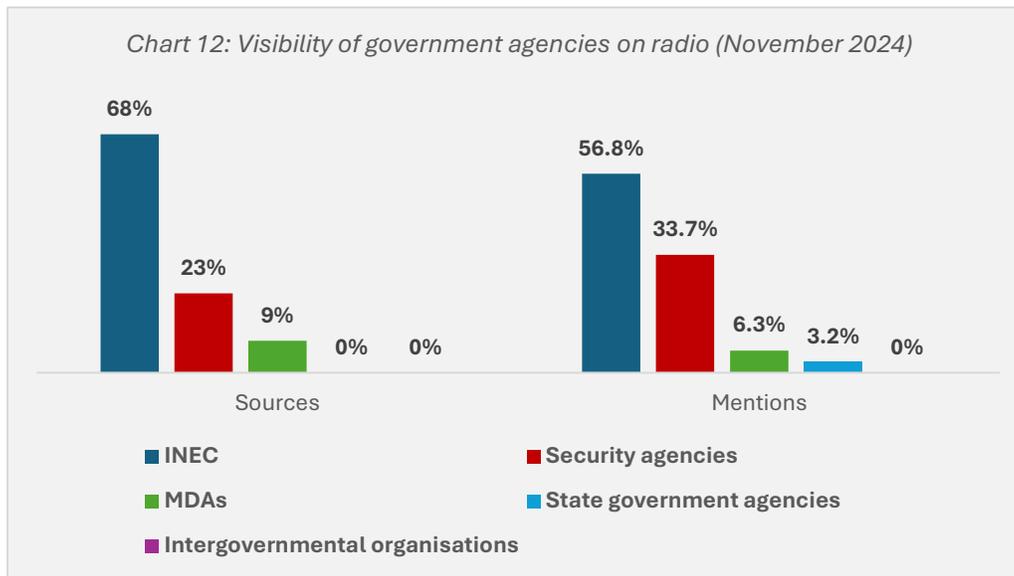


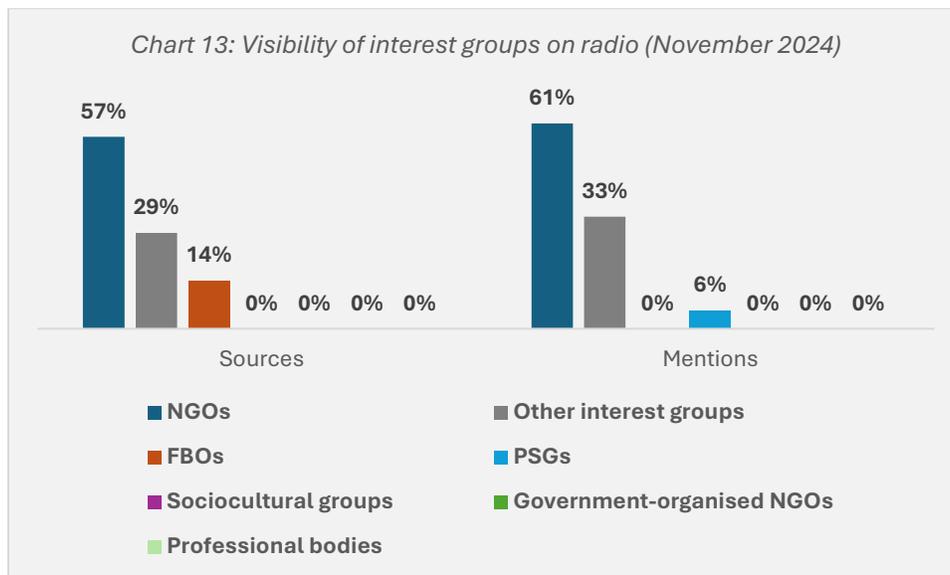
Chart 12 shows that INEC was the most visible actor in this category, constituting 68% (15 in 22 instances) of the sources and 56.8% (54 in 95 instances) of the mentions. Security agencies made up 23% (5 instances) of the sources and 33.7% (32 instances) of the mentions while MDAs accounted for 9% (2 instances) of the sources and 6.3% (6 instances) of the mentions. State government agencies made up 3.2% (3 instances) of the mentions but were not used as sources. Intergovernmental organisations were not featured.

- “Ondo PDP guber candidate Agboola Ajayi rejects outcome of election, alleges criminality by APC and INEC,” ITV Radio reported on November 20. INEC was mentioned in the report.
- “INEC spokesperson Rotimi Oyekanmi criticises PDP for alleging that the commission manipulated the Edo guber election, asks PDP to present evidence in court,” ITV Radio reported on November 25. INEC was the source of the radio broadcast.

- “The Deputy Inspector-General of Police Abiodun Alabi has assured of the readiness of the Nigeria Police and other security agencies for the Ondo state governorship election,” Arewa Radio reported on November 13.
- “President Tinubu calls for peaceful election in Ondo, commends INEC preparedness as police expresses readiness for election,” ITV Radio reported on November 15, featuring the police, a security agency.
- “The National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) has praised Adaba FM for its adherence to political broadcasting guidelines and its commitment to professionalism, providing a neutral platform for political candidates during electioneering campaigns,” Adaba FM reported on November 15, featuring NBC, an MDA.

INTEREST GROUPS

This section examines the visibility of corporate actors such as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that play critical roles in the electoral process and democratic governance. It also assesses the visibility of faith-based organisations (FBOs), sociocultural groups and government-organised NGOs.



According to Chart 13, NGOs made up 57% (4 in 7 instances) of the sources and 61% (11 in 18 instances) of the mentions. FBOs accounted for 14% (1 instance) of the sources but were not mentioned. PSGs made up 6% (1 instance) of the mentions but were not used as sources. Other interest groups accounted for 29% (2 instances) of the sources and 33% (6 instances) of the mentions. The other actors identified in the chart were not featured.

- Adebo Jacob, widely known as Idajo, the former chairman of the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) in Ondo state, recently gathered thousands of supporters in Akure, particularly in Ward 4, to endorse Governor Lucky Aiyedatiwa's re-election campaign, Adaba FM reported on November 7, featuring NURTW, an interest group.
- "CEMESO, YIAGA Africa, other NGOs urge Ondo election stakeholders to play by the rules," OSBC Radio reported on November 15, featuring NGOs.
- "Ondo guber poll: Centre for Transparency Advocacy has called for a transparent election, urging political parties to honour the signing of the peace accord," Breeze FM reported on November 13.

FOREIGN ACTORS

This section examines the visibility of foreign actors such as embassies, high commissions, international non-governmental organisations (international NGOs) and foreign government representatives.

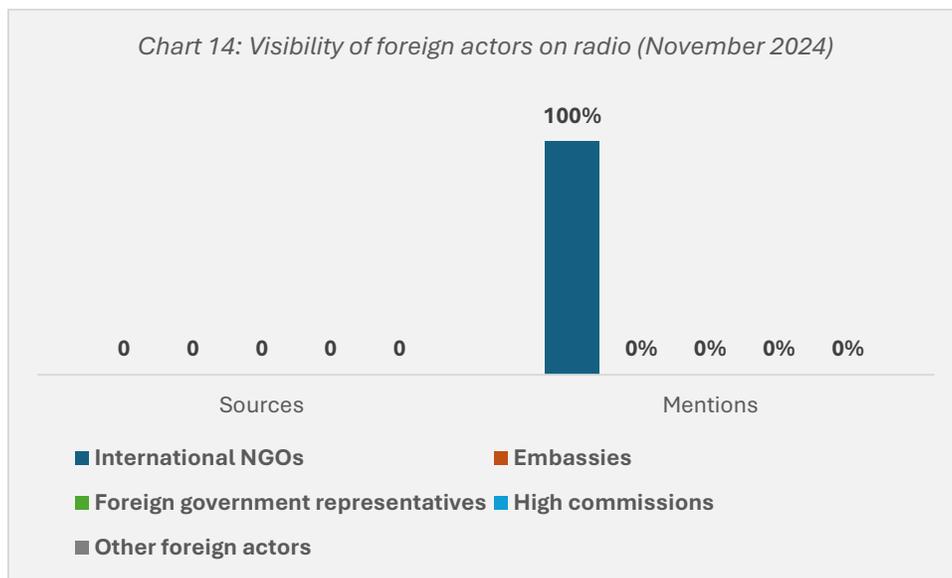


Chart 14 shows that international NGOs accounted for 100% (1 instance) of the mentions in this category. They were, however, not used as sources. The other foreign actors identified in the chart were not featured.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The analysis of the content for November 2024 revealed that 83% of the radio broadcasts were packaged as news reports while the others were packaged as interviews (9%) and

discussions (8%). The radio stations adhered to the journalistic principle of balance in 94% of the applicable broadcasts and recorded no deployment of extreme language.

Election administration (48.1%) and voter education (12.3%) were the most reported and discussed topics. Whereas women's issues accounted for 1.2% of the coverage, PWD and youth issues were not featured. Also, PWD actors were neither used as sources nor mentioned in the radio broadcasts. Women actors, however, comprised 21% of the sources and 12% of the mentions in the gender category while youth actors accounted for 2.6% of the sources and 3% of the mentions in the age category.

PDP accounted for the most sources (55.2%) in the political party section while APC made up the most mentions (39.8%). LP was mentioned 7.4% of the time but was not used as a source.

INEC (68% sources; 56.8% mentions) was more prominent than the other government agencies combined, and security agencies made up 23% of the sources and 33.7% of the mentions.

LCDAs (3% mentions) and LGAs (20% mentions) were not as visible as the higher levels of government (100% sources; 77% mentions) in the government category. NGOs (57% sources; 61% mentions) were more visible than the other interest groups. Whereas international NGOs were mentioned once in the foreign actors' category, the other relevant actors were not featured at all.

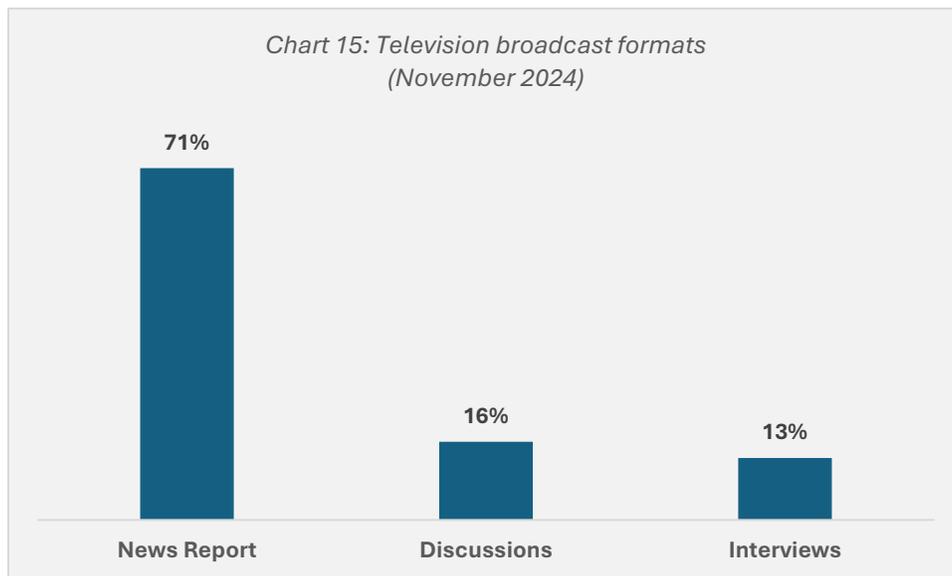
PART II

CONTENT OF POLITICAL PROGRAMMES ON TELEVISION

Relevant broadcasts were monitored on selected television stations in November 2024. The findings are presented below.

PROGRAMME TYPOLOGY ON TELEVISION

A total of 428 news reports, discussion programmes and interviews were monitored on the selected television stations.



Out of the contents analysed during the period under review, 306 were packaged as news reports. These, according to Chart 15, constituted 71% of the contents. The remaining television broadcasts were aired in the discussion (16%; 68 stories) and interview (13%; 54 stories) formats.

THEMATIC EMPHASIS ON TELEVISION

Thematic focus refers to the dominant topics or issues covered in monitored television broadcasts.

Chart 16: Thematic focus of television broadcasts (November 2024)

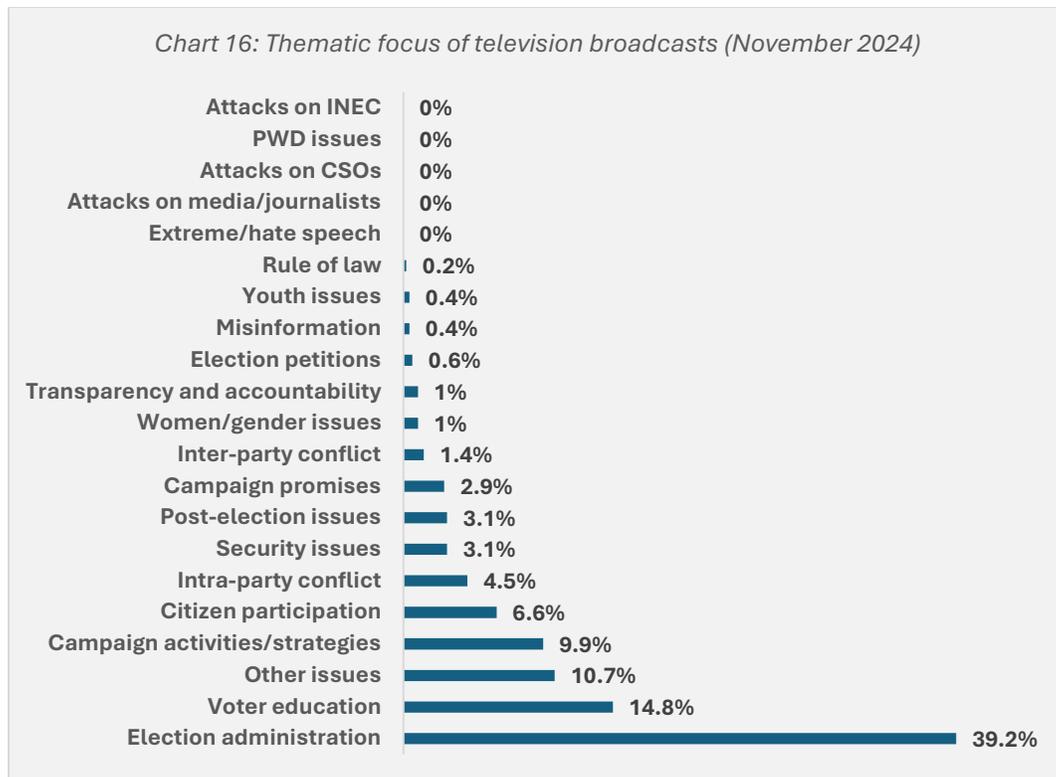


Chart 16 shows that election administration represented 39.2% (190 in 485 instances) of the themes, making it the most discussed topic on television during the period under review. Voter education also received significant coverage, accounting for 14.8% (72 instances) of the attention.

- “Ondo poll: INEC distributes 64,273 PVCs as mock accreditation, preparation for the distribution of electoral materials commence,” OGVTV reported on November 7, focusing on election administration.
- “INEC to deploy BVAS machine for polling, upload result on IReV portal in Ondo gubernatorial election,” Channels TV reported on November 7.
- “INEC declares Governor Lucky Aiyedatiwa of APC winner of the November 16, 2024 gubernatorial election in Ondo state,” ITV reported on November 17.
- “IPAC has called on Ondo residents to come out en masse and vote for the candidate of their choice, adding that voters should shun vote buying, other electoral crimes,” TVC News reported on November 13, focusing on voter education.

- According to a November 16 (election day) report by NTA, INEC spokesperson Rotimi Oyekanmi stated that the commission implemented various techniques to educate the public. The electoral body, Oyekanmi was reported to have said, utilised social media to reach younger audiences and employed alternative methods such as town criers and town hall meetings to reach older demographics to ensure effective communication and education. The report was focused on voter education.

Campaign activities/strategies and campaign promises constituted 9.9% (48 instances) and 2.9% (14 instances) of the coverage respectively.

- During the November 5 edition of AIT programme 'Democracy Today,' Ondo SDP governorship candidate Bamidele Akingboye discussed his manifesto and vision for the state. He criticised both the current and previous governments for their lack of performance, stating that this was why he was stepping forward to run for governor. Similarly, YPP candidate John Otitoloju Akinmurele shared his plans for Ondo state, emphasising his commitment to reviving agriculture and working towards the overall betterment of the state. The discussions were focused on campaign activities/strategies and campaign promises.
- "Governorship election: Sunday Falae leads campaign walk for Aiyedatiwa," OSRC TV reported on November 11. The state also reported on the same day that, "Ondo poll: YPP embarks on street-to-street campaign".
- Former president Olusegun Obasanjo "visits Governor Aiyedatiwa, wishes him victory," Channels TV reported on November 11.
- "PDP governors urged all eligible voters in Ondo state to vote for the party's candidate," TVC News reported on November 14.
- "Boosting tourism: Aiyedatiwa promises Akure-Idanre dualization," OSRC TV reported on November 11, focusing on campaign promises.
- During a November 14 interview on Channels TV programme 'Politics Today,' factional Ondo LP gubernatorial candidate Sola Ebiseni asserted that his candidacy remained steadfast despite ongoing court proceedings. He promised to ensure the security of lives and properties while also focusing on leveraging the state's natural resources for development.

Citizen participation made up 6.6% (32 instances) of the coverage while transparency and accountability received 1% (5 instances) of the attention. The rule of law formed 0.2% (1 instance) of the reportage and discussions.

- “‘End Bad Governance in Nigeria’ protests: Court grants 10 million bails to 72 protesters, arraigns wanted British national,” OGTV reported on November 11, focusing on citizen participation.
- “Police say teenage protesters were violent and not too young to be charged to court,” Channels TV reported on November 1.
- During a November 1 interview on Channels TV programme ‘Politics Today,’ human rights activist Funke Adeoye stated that the teenage protesters were brought to court following pressure from their lawyers. She also expressed concern over the stringent bail conditions imposed on the young demonstrators.
- “Court strikes out suit against minor protesters,” LTV reported on November 6.
- According to a November 25 report by LTV, public affairs analyst Lekan Oni praised the federal government's transparency in its monthly allocations to local governments. The report was focused on transparency and accountability.
- During a discussion segment of the November 4 edition of Channels TV programme ‘Sunrise Daily,’ Barrister Adeola Oyelade criticised the detention of minor protesters, emphasising that suspects should always be prosecuted in accordance with the law.

Intra-party conflict accounted for 4.5% (22 instances) of the coverage while inter-party conflict received 1.4% (7 instances) of the attention. Election petitions received 0.6% (3 instances) of the coverage.

- During a November 7 interview on News Central programme ‘Politics HQ,’ NNPP national spokesperson Ladipo Johnson stated that those who were expelled from the party should not have been, as due process was not followed. The discussion centred on the leadership of the NNPP, with Rabiun Kwankwaso, their 2023 election presidential candidate, remaining silent as the party's crisis deepened. The interview presented an instance in which intra-party conflict was the focus of a television broadcast during the period under review.
- Nyesom Wike, a prominent PDP member serving as FCT minister under Tinubu's APC government, said, according to a November 13 report by Channels TV, that there was

no clear effort for PDP to win the governorship election in Ondo state, adding that Governor Bala Mohammed's leadership style was ruining the party. The report was focused on intra and inter-party conflict.

- During a November 14 discussion on Channels TV programme 'Sunrise Daily,' factional Ondo LP guber candidate Ayo Olorunfemi said that he was the valid governorship candidate of the party, claiming that Olusola Ebiseni's candidature was invalid. The discussion signalled an instance of intra-party conflict.
- New Edo government: PDP, according to a November 26 report by ITV, called for Governor Okpebholo and his deputy to resign from their National Assembly seats and alleged that APC attacked its secretariat to undermine the PDP and prevent them from reclaiming their mandate. The report was focused on inter-party conflict.
- "Ondo poll: Court of Appeal constitutes petition tribunal," OSRC TV reported on November 11, focusing on election petitions.
- "Ondo guber: Court reserves judgement on eligibility of deputy governor-elect," OGTV reported on November 20.

Security issues received 3.1% (15 instances) of the coverage. Attacks on media/journalists, INEC and CSOs were neither reported nor discussed.

- "INEC, National Peace Committee state that political parties will sign peace accord ahead of the Ondo state governorship election," Liberty TV reported on November 1, focusing on security issues.
- "IGP bans Amotekun, vigilante corps from participating in Ondo governorship election," TVC News reported on November 11.
- "Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Abiodun Alabi, has assured of the readiness of the Nigeria Police and other security agencies for the Ondo state governorship election," Liberty TV reported on November 14.

Whereas women/gender and youth issues accounted for 1% (5 instances) and 0.4% (2 instances) of the coverage respectively, PWD issues were not featured.

- "Betsy Obaseki, Ibukun Awosika advocate bigger roles for women in politics," Channels TV reported on November 4, focusing on women's issues.

- “UN Women laments low female participation in politics in Nigeria,” Channels TV reported on November 11.
- During a November 6 discussion on OSRC TV programme ‘AM Today,’ the Ondo state chairman of the National Youth Council of Nigeria (NYCN), Matthew Ogunmolawa, emphasised that he believed the youth are key stakeholders in any electoral process, asserting that they play a significant role in the process. He discussed the importance of youth involvement in elections, stating that the youth in Nigeria will soon make their voices heard. He also noted that present-day youth were not willing to be sidelined. The discussion was focused on youth issues.

Misinformation received 0.4% (2 instances) of the coverage. Extreme/hate speech was not featured.

- “INEC fixes November 8 for signing peace accord, announces end of PVC collection, appeals to media to serve as counterforce to fake news and misinformation,” Channels TV reported on November 1.
- During a November 13 discussion on OSRC TV programme ‘AM Today,’ Mr Ahmed Anuku, a data analyst, discussed the importance of information management and fact-checking in the context of elections.

Post-election and other issues received 3.1% (15 instances) and 10.7% (52 instances) of the coverage respectively.

QUALITY OF PROGRAMMES ON TELEVISION — BALANCE

Balanced reporting presents a variety of perspectives and sources on significant election-related issues while maintaining journalism's obligation to provide context. In contrast, unbalanced reporting fails to do so. The selected television broadcasts were analysed to assess their adherence to this standard.

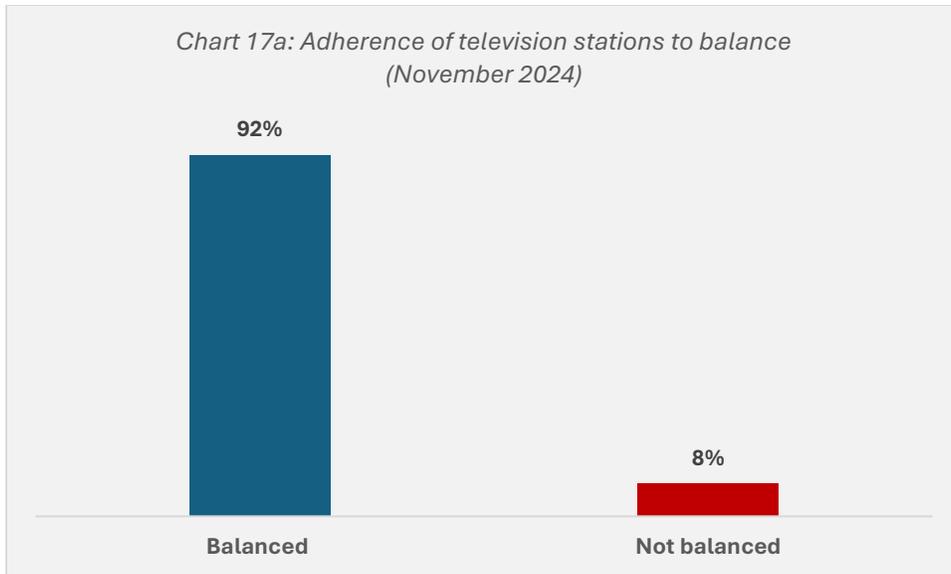


Chart 17a shows that 92% (133 in 145 stories) of sampled television broadcasts were balanced while 8% (12 stories) were not.

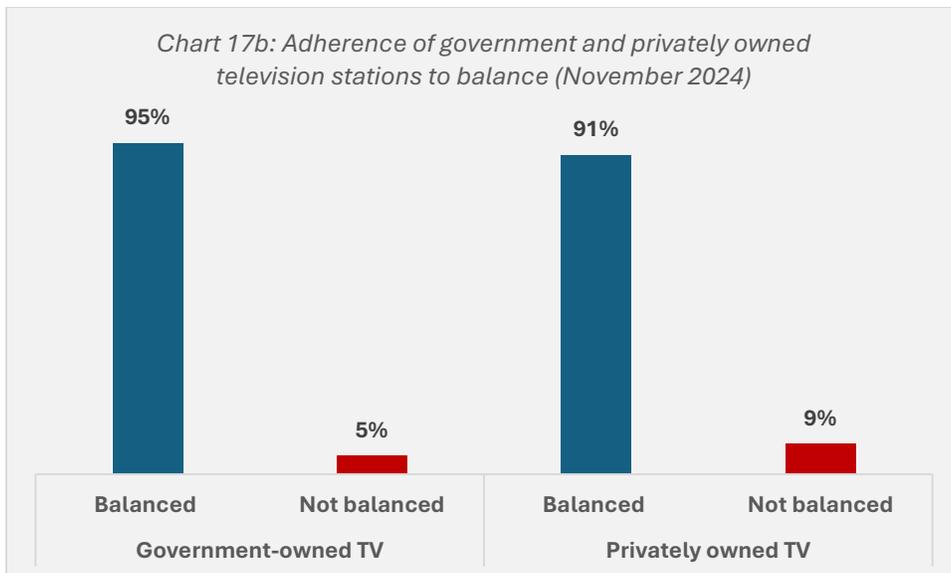


Chart 17b shows that 95% (18 in 19 stories) of the broadcasts from government-owned television stations were balanced while 5% (1 story) were not. Similarly, 91% (115 in 126 stories) of the broadcasts from privately owned television stations were balanced while 9% (11 stories) were not.

QUALITY OF PROGRAMMES ON TELEVISION — LANGUAGE

The selected television stations were examined for adherence to wholesome language in their programmes. The recorded incidents involved not only the media or its sources

employing provocative language but also the actions of those actively decrying inflammatory rhetoric.

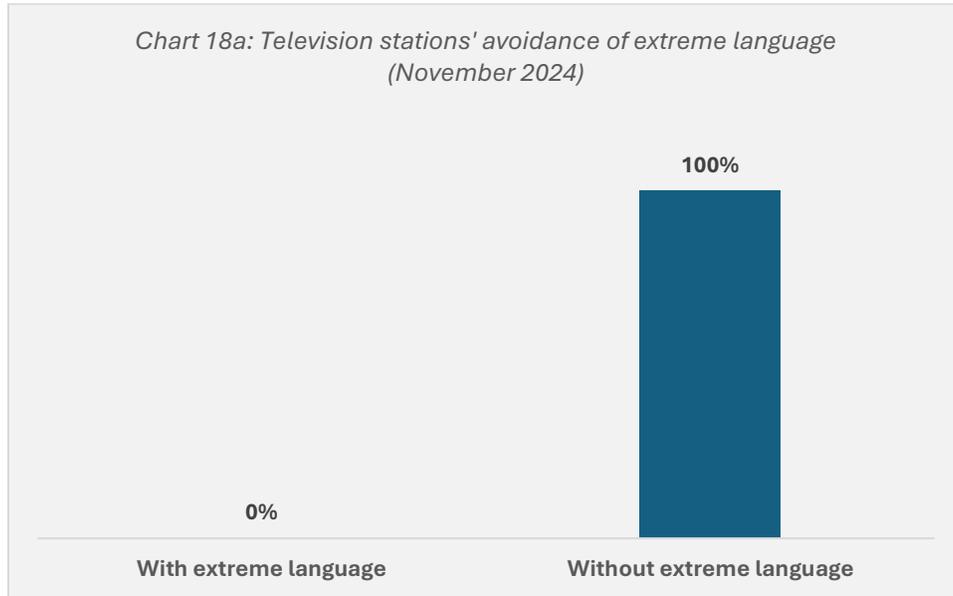


Chart 18a shows that the television stations avoided extreme language in 100% (428 stories) of their programmes.

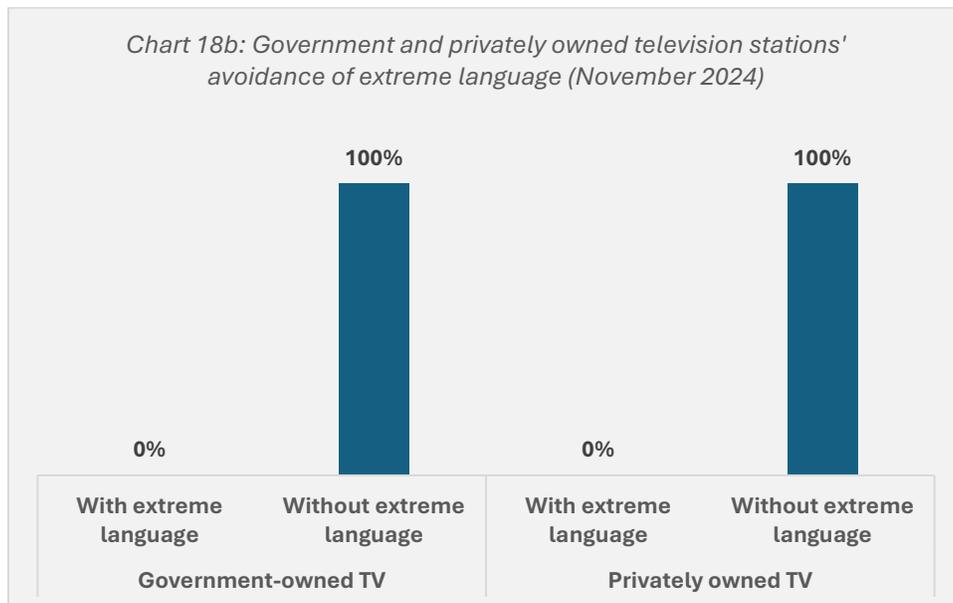


Chart 18b shows that 100% (151 stories) of the broadcasts from government-owned stations and 100% (277 stories) from privately owned stations were free of extreme language.

VISIBILITY OF INDIVIDUAL ACTORS ON TELEVISION

INCLUSION: VISIBILITY OF UNDER-REPRESENTED DEMOGRAPHICS ON TELEVISION

This section assesses the visibility of vulnerable groups on television during the period in review, with a focus on gender, age and disability.

PWDs

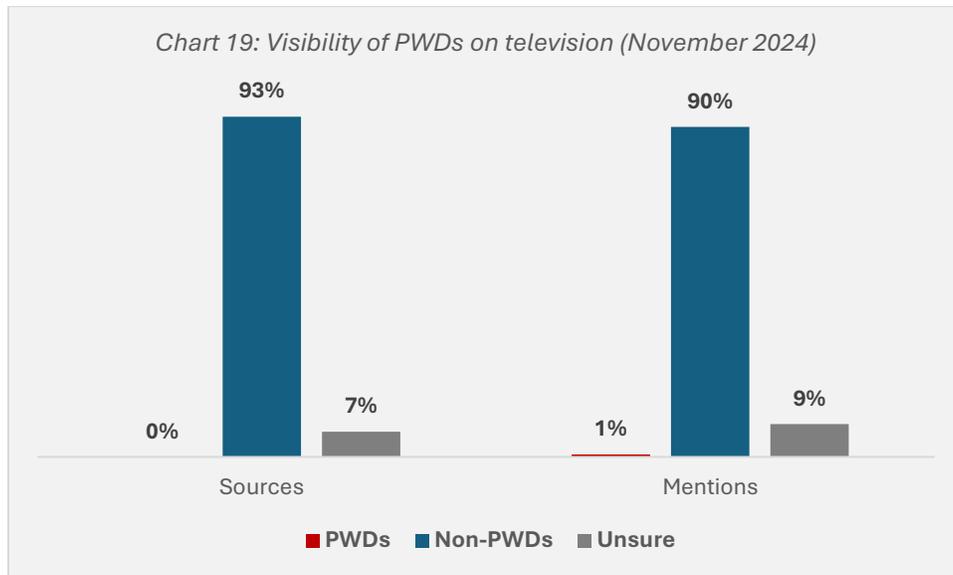
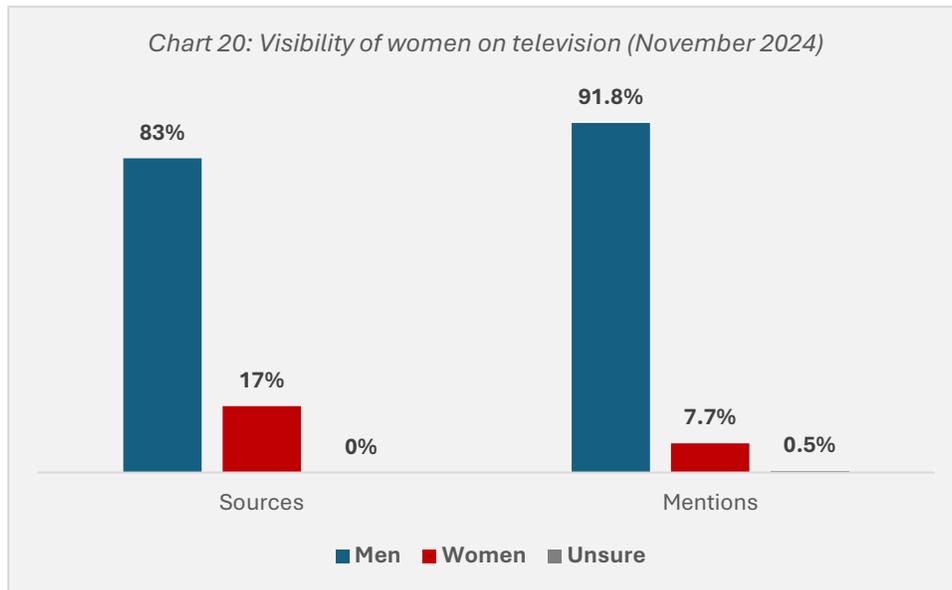


Chart 19 shows that PWD actors made up 1% (2 in 278 instances) of the mentions but were not used as sources. Non-PWD actors, in contrast, made up 93% (352 in 378 instances) of the sources and 90% (251 instances) of the mentions. There were instances in which the PWD status of the sources (7%; 26 instances) and mentions (9%; 25 instances) could not be determined. The data reflects the previously noted lack of coverage of PWD issues as shown in Chart 16.

Women



According to Chart 20, women comprised 17% (49 in 281 instances) of the sources and 7.7% (15 in 196 instances) of the mentions, while men constituted 83% (232 instances) of the sources and 91.8% (180 instances) of the mentions. There was one instance in which the gender status of the mentions (0.5%) could not be determined. The data indicates that female actors were less visible compared to their male counterparts and reflects the previously noted low level of coverage (1%; 5 in 485 instances) dedicated to women's issues as shown in Chart 16.

- “Ondo Central Women Campaign Council has unveiled a one-week outreach programme in support of the ambition of Governor Lucky Aiyedatiwa in the November 16 governorship election,” OSRC TV reported on November 7, featuring women.
- During a November 15 discussion on KSTV’s ‘AM Drive,’ Mrs Fatimah Bintu Dikko, a public affairs analyst, emphasised the need for caution in Ondo state, noting that its residents were both volatile and educated, and were aware of their rights. She discussed the roles of Aiyedatiwa (APC) and Agboola Ajayi (PDP) and highlighted the importance of women's inclusion in politics. The discussion presented an instance in which a woman was the source of a television broadcast during the period under review.

Youth

The African Youth Charter¹ categorises individuals aged between 15 and 35 as youth. This report adopted the same age bracket. However, individuals older than 35 were also

considered youth if they represented a youth group or initiative. Those younger than 15 are categorised as children.

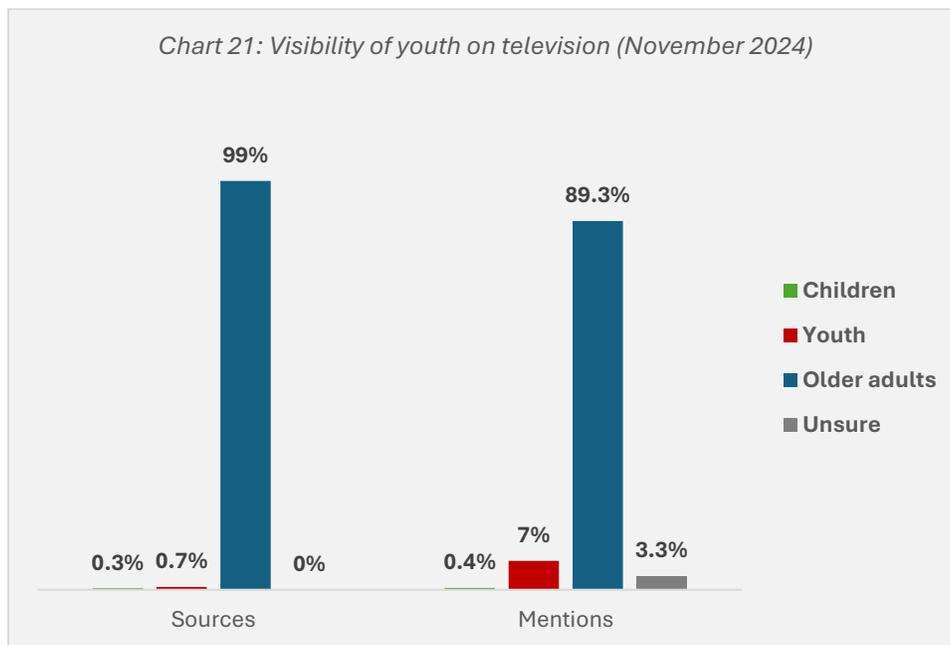


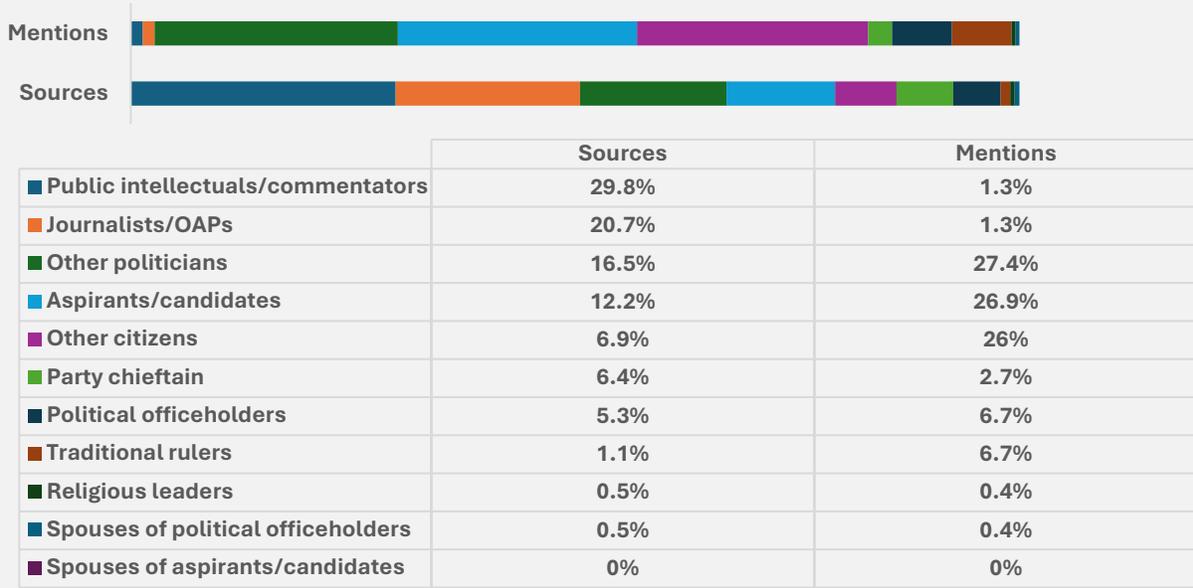
Chart 21 shows that youth made up 0.7% (2 in 299 instances) of the sources and 7% (17 in 242 instances) of the mentions. Older adults represented 99% (296 instances) of the sources and 89.3% (216 instances) of the mentions. Children represented 0.3% (1 instance) of the sources and 0.4% (1 instance) of the mentions. There were eight instances (3.3%) in which the age group of the mentions could not be determined. The data highlights the limited visibility of youth actors, reflecting the previously noted low level of coverage (0.4%; 2 in 485 instances) dedicated to youth issues as illustrated in Chart 16.

- During a November 13 discussion on OSRC TV's 'AM Today,' Ondo YPP chairman Dotun Ojon stated that running for election was just one aspect of the electioneering process. He also discussed the three-point campaign strategies adopted by the party and highlighted the importance of youth participation in politics.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL ACTORS FEATURED ON TELEVISION

This section focuses on the social status of the individual actors given attention in the relevant broadcasts on the selected television stations during the period in review. Aspirants/candidates, political office holders and other politicians occupy the political side of this categorisation while journalists/on-air-personalities (OAPs), public intellectuals/commentators, religious leaders and traditional rulers occupy the public side. The spouses of political aspirants/candidates and the spouses of political office holders are also included.

Chart 22a: Status of individual actors featured on television (November 2024)



According to Chart 22a, public intellectuals/commentators accounted for 29.8% (56 in 188 instances) of the sources and 1.3% (3 in 223 instances) of the mentions while journalists/OAPs made up 20.7% (39 instances) of the sources and 1.3% of the mentions.

Aspirants/candidates made up 12.2% (23 instances) of the sources and 26.9% (60 instances) of the mentions while party chieftains represented 6.4% (12 instances) of the sources and 2.7% (6 instances) of the mentions. Political officeholders comprised 5.3% (10 instances) of the sources and 6.7% (15 instances) of the mentions. Other politicians accounted for 16.5% (31 instances) of the sources and 27.4% (61 instances) of the mentions. The spouses of political officeholders accounted for 0.5% (1 instance) of the sources and 0.4% (1 instance) of the mentions. The spouses of aspirants/candidates were not featured.

Traditional rulers comprised 1.1% (2 instances) of the sources and 6.7% (15 instances) of the mentions while religious leaders represented 0.5% (1 instance) of the sources and 0.4% (1 instance) of the mentions.

Other citizens made up 6.9% (13 instances) of the sources and 26% (58 instances) of the mentions.

Since politicians are major players in elections, the comparative visibility of political office holders, aspirants/candidates and other politicians was analysed. The findings are presented in Chart 22b.

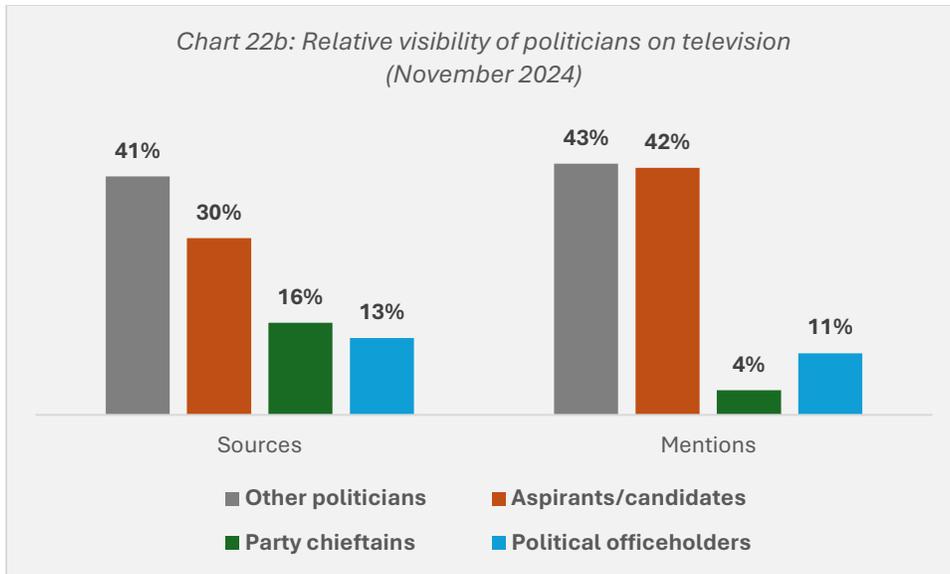


Chart 22b shows that aspirants/candidates comprised 30% (23 in 76 instances) of the sources and 42% (60 in 142 instances) of the mentions while party chieftains constituted 16% (12 instances) of the sources and 4% (6 instances) of the mentions. Political officeholders accounted for 13% (10 instances) of the sources and 11% (15 instances) of the mentions. Other politicians accounted for 41% (31 instances) of the sources and 43% (61 instances) of the mentions.

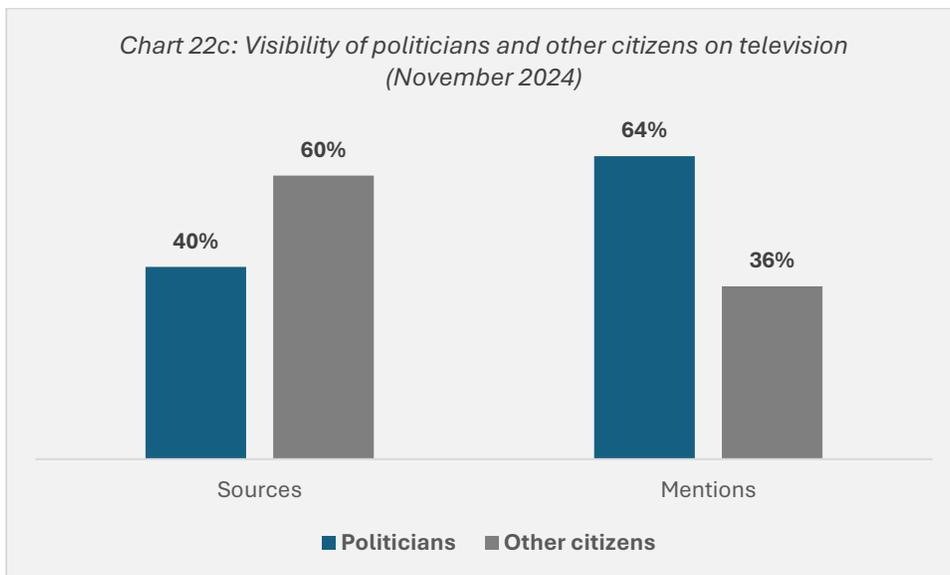


Chart 22c shows that politicians comprised 40% (76 in 188 instances) of the sources and 64% (142 in 223 instances) of the mentions while other citizens constituted 60% (112 instances) of the sources and 36% (81 instances) of the mentions.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ACTORS ON TELEVISION

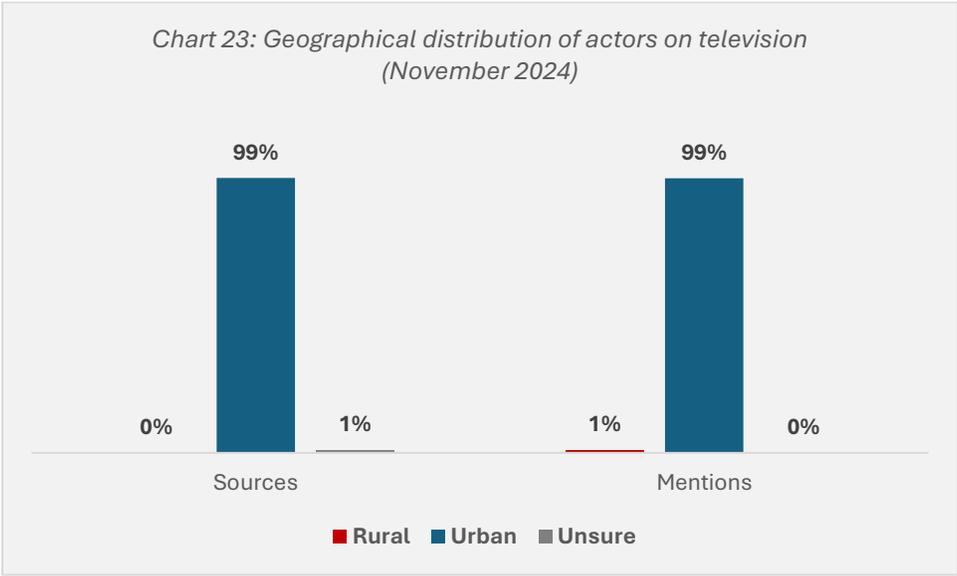


Chart 23 shows that actors from rural locations comprised 1% (2 in 189 instances) of the mentions but were not used as sources while those from urban locations made up 99% (309 in 312 instances) of the sources and 99% (187 instances) of the mentions. There were instances in which the location of the sources (1%; 3 instances) could not be determined.

VISIBILITY OF CORPORATE ACTORS ON TELEVISION

The corporate actors include political parties, governments and their government agencies, interest groups and foreign actors.

POLITICAL PARTIES

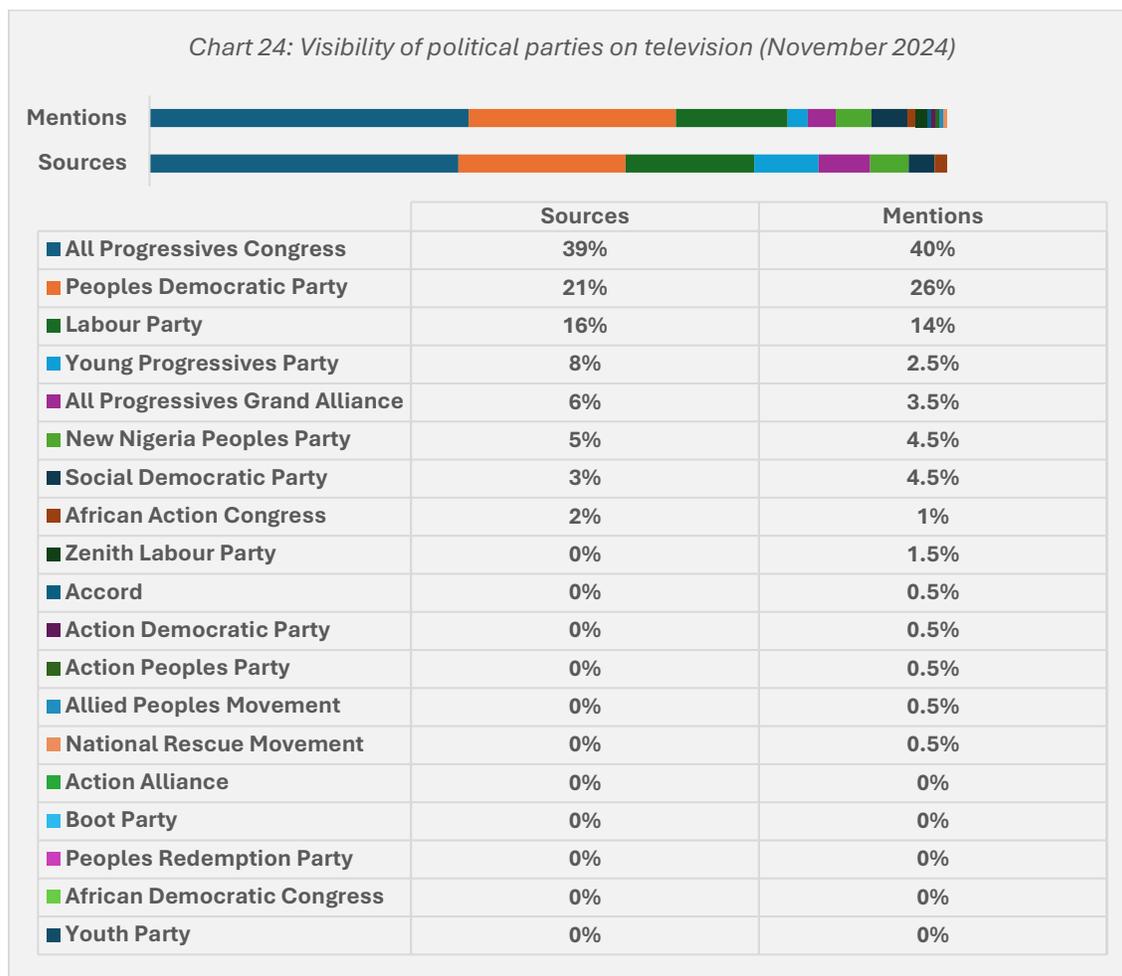


Chart 24 shows that All Progressives Congress (APC) was the most featured political party, constituting 39% (24 in 62 instances) of the sources and 40% (80 in 200 instances) of the mentions.

- Ondo APC gubernatorial candidate Governor Lucky Aiyedatiwa, in a November 18 interview aired by Arise TV, expressed immense gratitude regarding his electoral victory and thanked the security agencies INEC for conducting a free, fair, conclusive and secure poll.
- During a November 22 interview on Channels TV programme 'Politics Today,' APC member Cletus Ogbun stated that it was part of the APC's responsibility to destabilise the PDP. He noted that some APC members were pleased with recent appointments made by President Tinubu, while also acknowledging that his party had a weak reward system. APC and PDP were featured in the discussion.

Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) represented 21% (13 instances) of the sources and 26% (52 instances) of mentions while Labour Party (LP) accounted for 16% (10 instances) of the sources and 14% (28 instances) of the mentions.

Young Progressives Congress (YPP) made up 8% (5 instances) of sources and 2.5% (5 instances) of the mentions while All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA) accounted for 6% (4 instances) of the sources 3.5% (7 instances) of the mentions. New Nigeria Peoples Party (NNPP) made up 5% (3 instances) of the sources and 4.5% (9 instances) of the mentions.

Whereas Social Democratic Party (SDP) made up 3% (2 instances) of sources and 4.5% (9 instances) of the mentions, African Action Congress (AAC) represented 2% (1 instance) of the sources and 1% (2 instances) of the mentions.

Zenith Labour Party (ZLP) made up 1.5% (3 instances) of the mentions but were not used as sources. The same was true for Accord, Action Democratic Party (ADP), Action Peoples Party (APP), Allied Peoples Movement (APM) and National Rescue Movement (NRM) each of which made up 0.5% (1 instance) of the mentions.

The other actors identified in the chart were not featured.

GOVERNMENT

This section focuses on the visibility of the federal and state arms of government — the executive, the judiciary and the legislature — in relevant television programmes during the period under review. It also compares the visibility of local council development areas (LCDAs) and local government areas (LGAs) with that of the higher levels of government.

Federal government

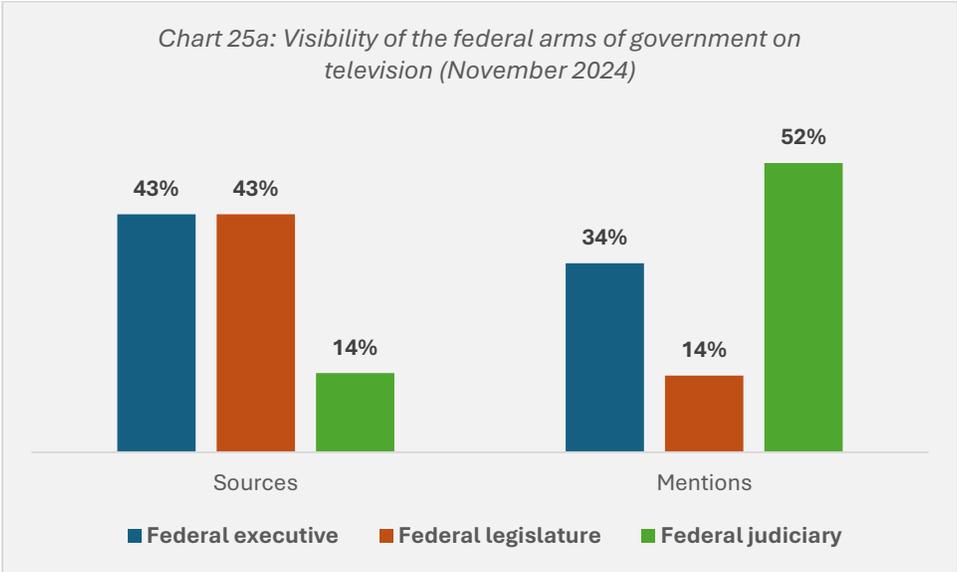


Chart 25a shows that the federal executive and the federal legislature each made up 43% (6 in 14 instances) of the sources, as well as 34% (32 in 94 instances) and 14% (13 instances) of the mentions respectively. The federal judiciary accounted for 14% (2 instances) of the sources and 52% (49 instances) of the mentions.

State governments

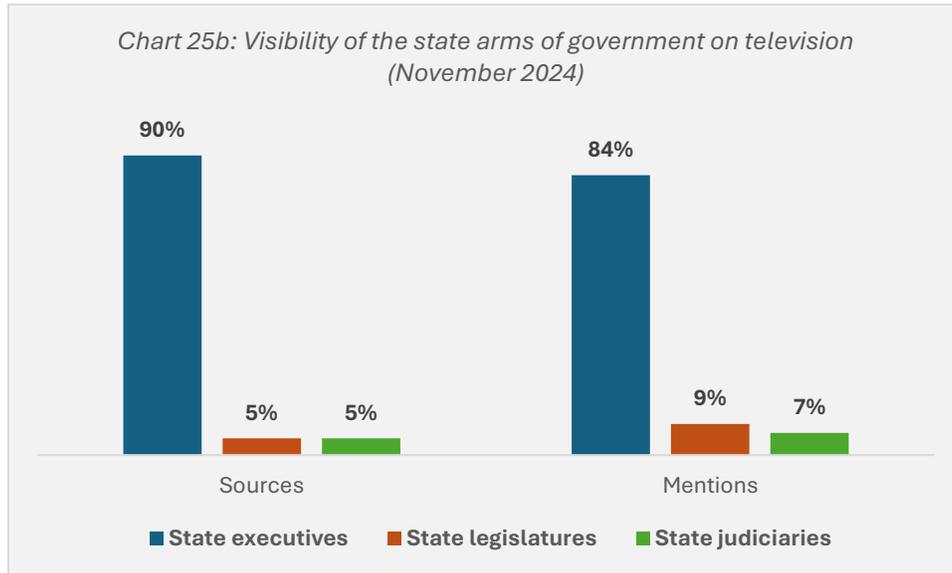
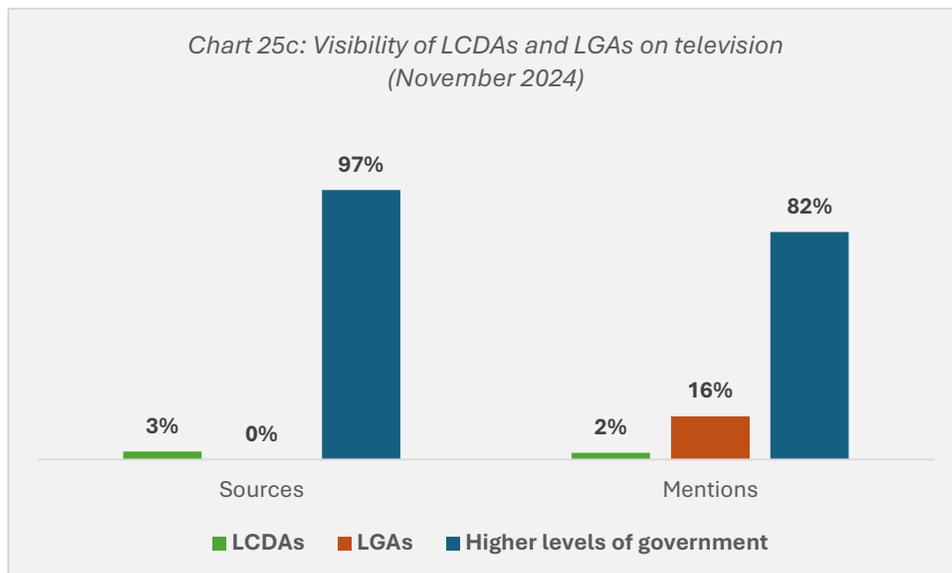


Chart 25b shows that state executives made up 90% (18 in 20 instances) of the sources and 84% (63 in 75 instances) of the mentions, making them the most featured actors in this category. State legislatures and state judiciaries each constituted 5% (1 instance) of the sources, as well as 9% (7 instances) and 7% (5 instances) of the mentions respectively.

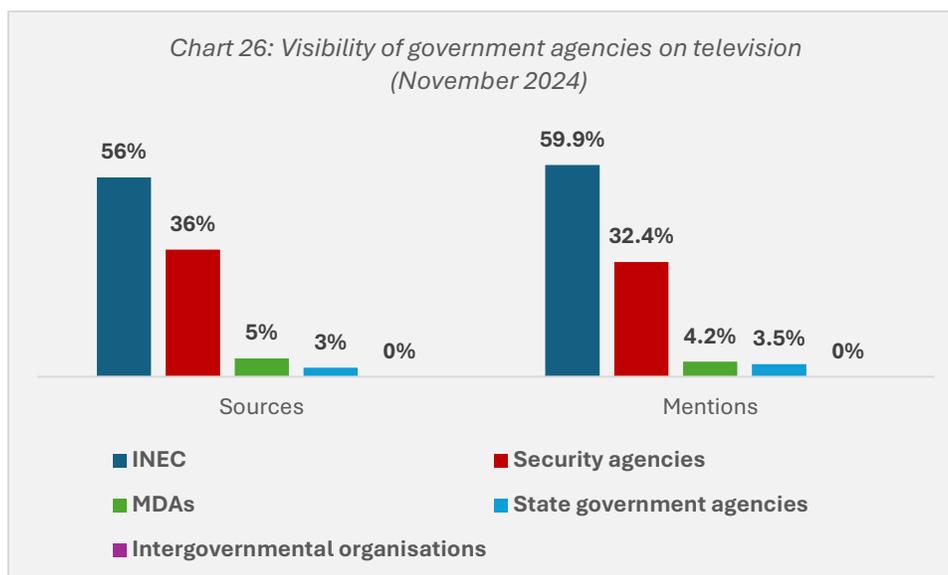
LCDAs and LGAs



According to Chart 25c, the higher levels of government dominated this category with 97% (34 in 35 instances) of the sources and 82% (169 in 206 instances) of the mentions. LCDAs accounted for 3% (1 instance) of the sources and 2% (5 instances) of the mentions. LGAs comprised 16% (32 instances) of the mentions but were not used as sources.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

This section assesses the visibility of government agencies such as the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) and security agencies, which conduct and safeguard the elections, state government agencies, and intergovernmental organisations. The visibility of ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) is also analysed.



According to Chart 26, INEC accounted for 56% (22 in 39 instances) of the sources and 59.9% (85 in 142 instances) of the mentions, making them the most visible government agency on television during the period under review. Security agencies made up 36% (14 instances) of the sources and 32.4% (46 instances) of the mentions. MDAs represented 5% (2 instances) of the sources and 4.2% (6 instances) of the mentions while state government agencies comprised 3% (1 instance) of the sources and 3.5% (5 instances) of the mentions. Intergovernmental organisations were not featured.

- “Ondo guber: INEC assures deployment of EFCC, ICPC personnel to curb vote buying,” ITV reported on November 15, featuring EFCC and ICPC, both being MDAs.
- According to a November 18 report by NTA, Nick Dasang, a former Director of Voter Education and Publicity at INEC, stated that the events in Ondo represented a significant improvement over those in Edo, particularly regarding the early opening of polls, logistics, the professional conduct of INEC and security agencies, and the seamless performance of the BVAS and IReV systems. He emphasised that INEC was

now on a path to earning the trust of stakeholders and should continue to strive for excellence in this trajectory. INEC and security agencies were featured in the report.

- “INEC presents certificate of return to Governor Aiyedatiwa,” Channels TV reported on November 20.
- During a November 29 interview on Channels TV’s ‘Politics Today,’ Osita Chidoka, founder of the Athena Centre, presented the centre's statistical report on the Edo gubernatorial election, based on data received from INEC. He asserted that the election was compromised by design through systemic rigging. Chidoka highlighted several issues, including a lack of transparency, discrepancies in voter accreditation, incidents of over-voting, manipulations at ward collation centres and problems with the result viewing portal (IReV). He reported that results from 363 polling units were unavailable, even to INEC. He urged the judiciary to investigate the discrepancies between the certified true copies of election results provided by INEC and those uploaded on IReV. Chidoka noted that these issues were prevalent across the local government areas and alleged that there was back-end tampering with the BVAS, which led to inflated vote counts. He recommended that INEC focus on building public confidence, investing in technology, promoting accountability and strengthening institutions. INEC was featured in the report.

INTEREST GROUPS

This section addresses the visibility of corporate actors such as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that play critical roles in the election process. It also addresses the visibility of faith-based organisations (FBOs), sociocultural groups, government-organised NGOs and political support groups (PSGs).

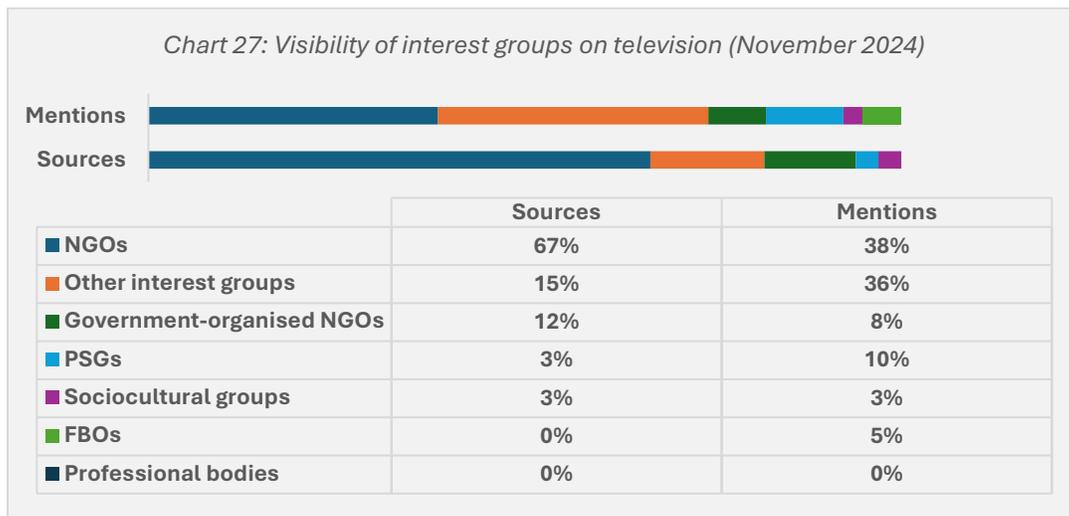


Chart 27 shows that NGOs made up 67% (22 in 33 instances) of the sources and 38% (15 in 39 instances) of the mentions, making them the most featured interest group on television during the period under review. Government-organised NGOs accounted for 12% (4 instances) of the sources and 8% (3 instances) of the mentions. PSGs and sociocultural groups each made up 3% (1 instance) of the sources, as well as 10% (4 instances) and 3% (1 instance) of the mentions respectively. FBOs made up 5% (2 instances) of the mentions but were not used as sources. Professional bodies were not featured.

- In anticipation of the Ondo gubernatorial election and an assessment of preparations, Dengiyefa Angalapu, a research analyst at the Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD), stated that while technology had been introduced to elections, integrity cannot be digitised. He emphasised that Nigerians lacked trust in INEC and urged politicians to improve their conduct. CDD, an NGO, was featured in the interview aired by Arise TV on November 8.
- Speaking on the Ondo election, Sam Amadi, Director of the Abuja School of Social and Political Thought, according to a November 8 report by AIT, highlighted issues related to polling unit results and IReV. He urged the court to have the courage to reject manipulated results. Amadi's NGO was featured in the discussion.
- Regarding the vision for a new Nigeria in 2027, Dr Yunusa Tanko, National Coordinator of the 'Obidient Movement,' acknowledged the challenges facing LP but emphasised that they were working to build the structures of the movement to address the issues. He asserted that the 'Obidient Movement' was larger than LP itself. He made the comments during a November 10 interview on Arise TV programme 'The Morning Show'. The interview represented an instance in which a PSG, the 'Obidient Movement,' was featured on television during the period under review.

FOREIGN ACTORS

This section concerns the visibility of foreign actors such as embassies, high commissions, international NGOs and foreign government representatives in the television broadcasts.

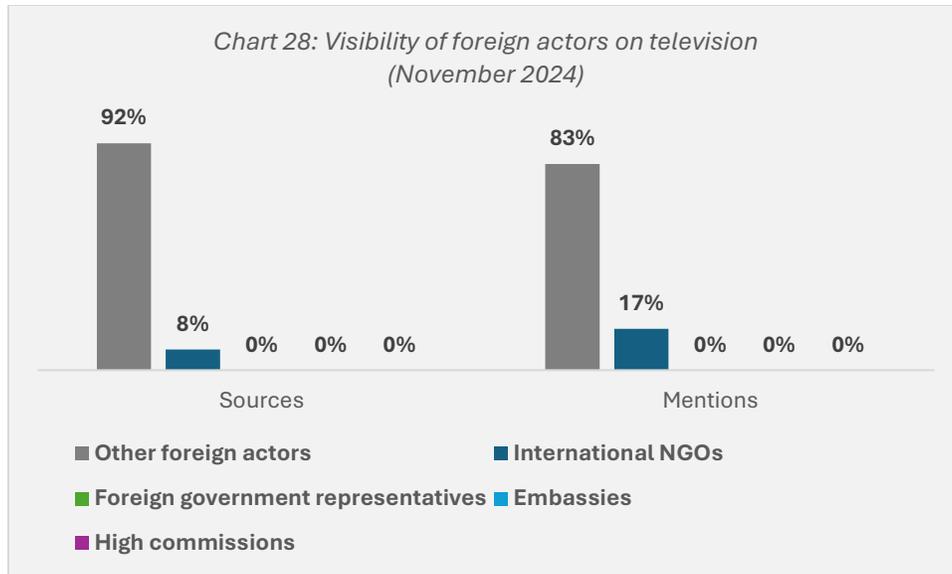


Chart 28 shows that international NGOs accounted for 8% (1 in 12 instances) of the sources and 17% (4 in 24 instances) of the mentions while other foreign actors made up 92% (11 instances) of the sources and 83% (20 instances) of the mentions.

- “UN Women laments low female participation in politics in Nigeria,” Channels TV reported on November 11.
- “Amnesty International reports that there were at least 24 deaths during the ‘End Bad Governance in Nigeria protests,” Channels TV reported on November 28.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Most (71%) of the television programmes analysed during the period under review were packaged as news reports, with the rest taking the discussion (16%) and interview (13%) formats. The television stations adhered to the principle of balance 92% of the time and recorded no instance of inflammatory rhetoric.

Women’s and youth issues comprised only 1% and 0.4% of the themes. PWD issues were, however, not featured. Election administration (39.2%), voter education (14.8%) and campaign activities/strategies (9.9%) were the most reported and discussed issues. Women (17% sources; 7.7% mentions), youth (0.7% sources; 7% mentions) and PWDs (1% mentions) were not as visible as non-PWD adult males.

APC (39% sources; 40% mentions), PDP (21% sources; 26% mentions) and LP (16% sources; 14% mentions) were the most featured political parties.

INEC accounted for 56% of the sources and 59.9% of the mentions in the government agency category while security agencies represented 36% of the sources and 32.4% of the mentions.

LCDAs (3% sources; 2% mentions) and LGAs (16% mentions) were not as visible as the higher levels of government (97% sources; 82% mentions) in the government category, while NGOs (67% sources; 38% mentions) were more visible than other interest groups.

International NGOs accounted for 8% of the sources and 17% of the mentions in the foreign actors' category. Uncategorised foreign actors (92% sources; 83% mentions) were, however, more visible.

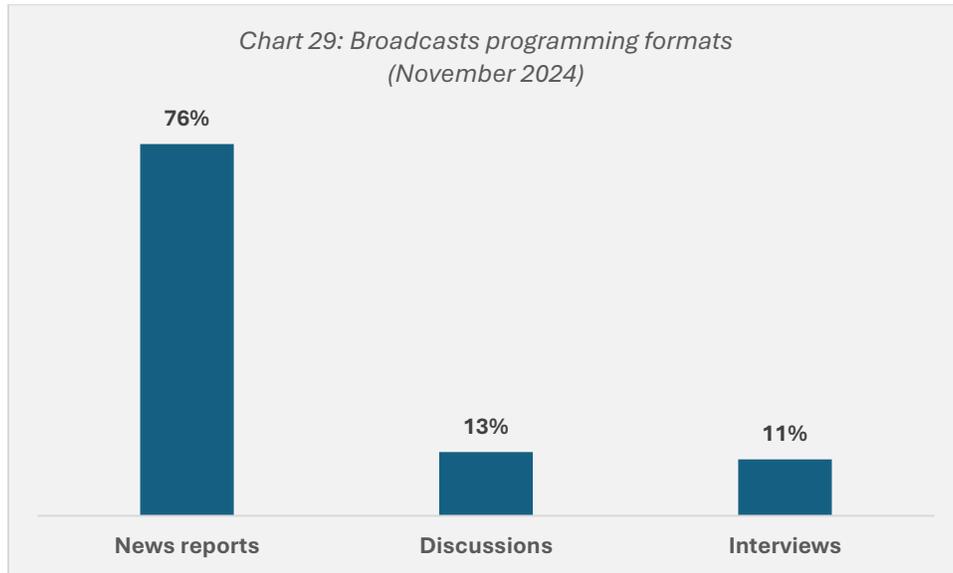
PART III

COMBINED REPORT ON RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTS

A total of 663 contents from 25 radio and 16 television stations were analysed. The dataset for the period under review comprised 235 contents from the radio stations and 428 contents from the television stations.

PROGRAMME TYPOLOGY

News reports, discussion programmes and interviews were monitored on the selected radio and television stations.



Out of the contents analysed during the period in review, 501 were packaged as news reports, representing, as Chart 29 shows, 76% of the contents. The remaining radio and television broadcasts were packaged as discussions (13%; 86 stories) and interviews (11%; 76 stories).

THEMATIC EMPHASIS

Thematic focus highlights identified topics or issues that dominated the monitored radio and television broadcasts.

Chart 30: Thematic focus of broadcasts (November 2024)

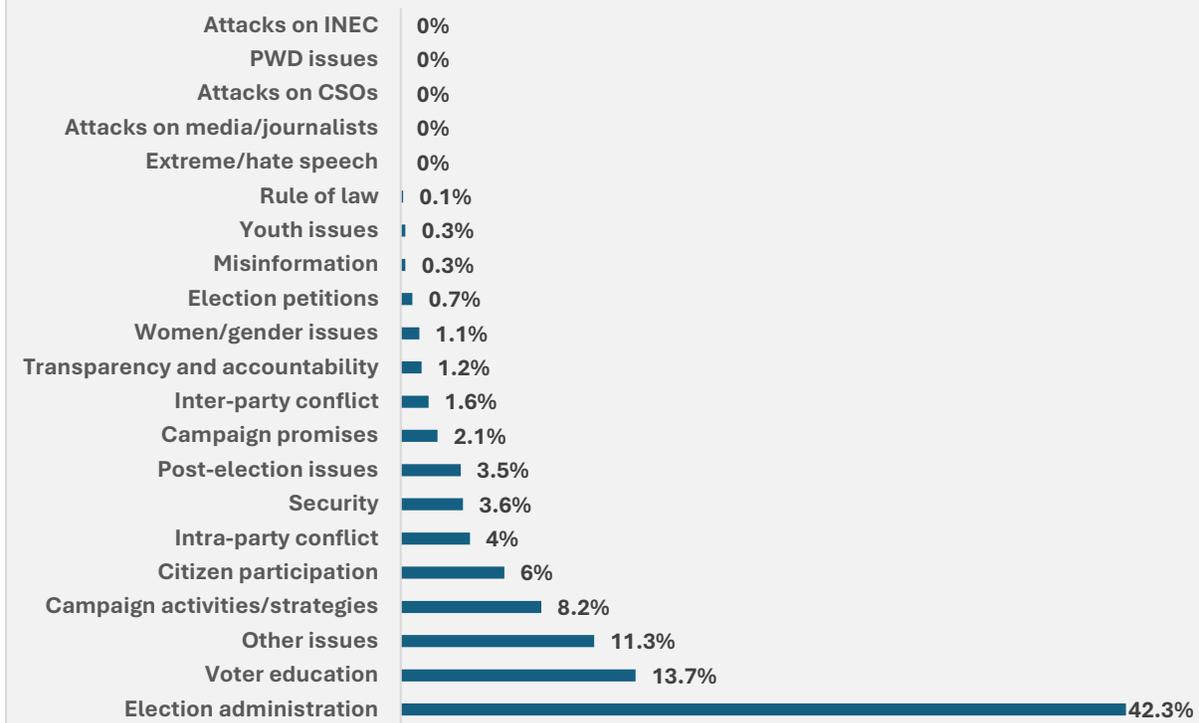


Chart 30 shows that election administration (42.3%; 315 in 745 instances) was the most reported and discussed issue during the period in review. Voter education was also prominent, accounting for 13.7% (102 instances) of the coverage.

Campaign activities/strategies and campaign promises made up 8.2% (61 instances) and 2.1% (16 instances) of the coverage respectively.

Citizen participation received 6% (45 instances) of the coverage while transparency and accountability received 1.2% (9 instances) of the coverage. The rule of law received 0.1% (1 instance) of the coverage.

Intra-party conflict constituted 4% (30 instances) of the coverage while inter-party conflict accounted for 1.6% (12 instances) of the attention. Election petitions received 0.7% (5 instances) of the coverage.

Security issues accounted for 3.6% (27 instances) of the coverage. Attacks on media/journalists, INEC and CSOs were not featured.

Women’s and youth issues comprised 1.1% (8 instances) and 0.3% (2 instances) of the coverage respectively. PWD issues were not featured.

Misinformation received 0.3% (2 instances) of the coverage. Extreme/hate speech was not featured.

Post-election issues and other issues comprised 3.5% (26 instances) and 11.3% (84 instances) of the coverage respectively.

QUALITY OF PROGRAMMES — BALANCE

Balanced reporting presents a variety of perspectives and sources on relevant issues while maintaining journalism's obligation to provide context. In contrast, unbalanced reporting fails to do so. The selected radio and television broadcasts were analysed to assess their adherence to this standard.

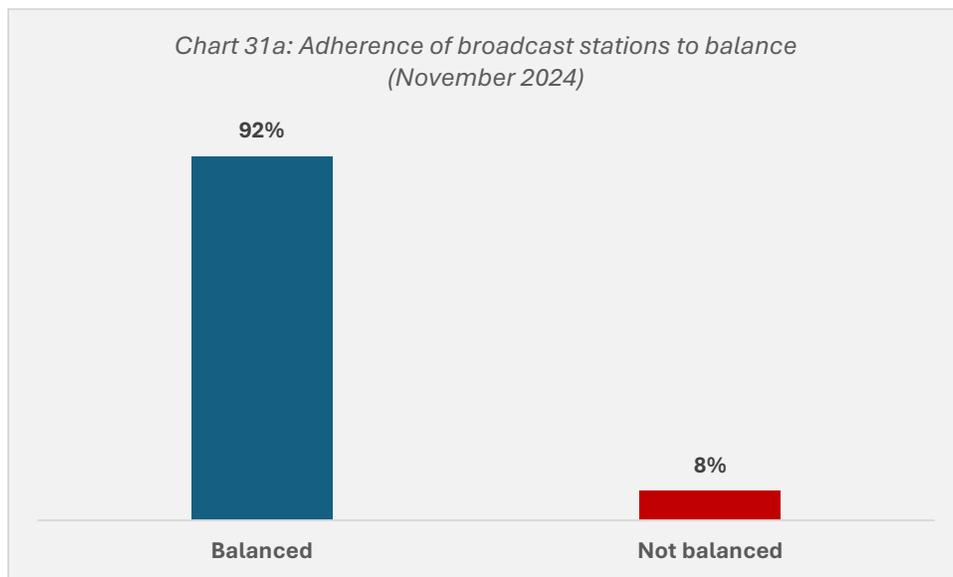


Chart 31a shows that 92% (197 in 213 applicable stories) of the sampled broadcasts were balanced while 8% (16 stories) were not.

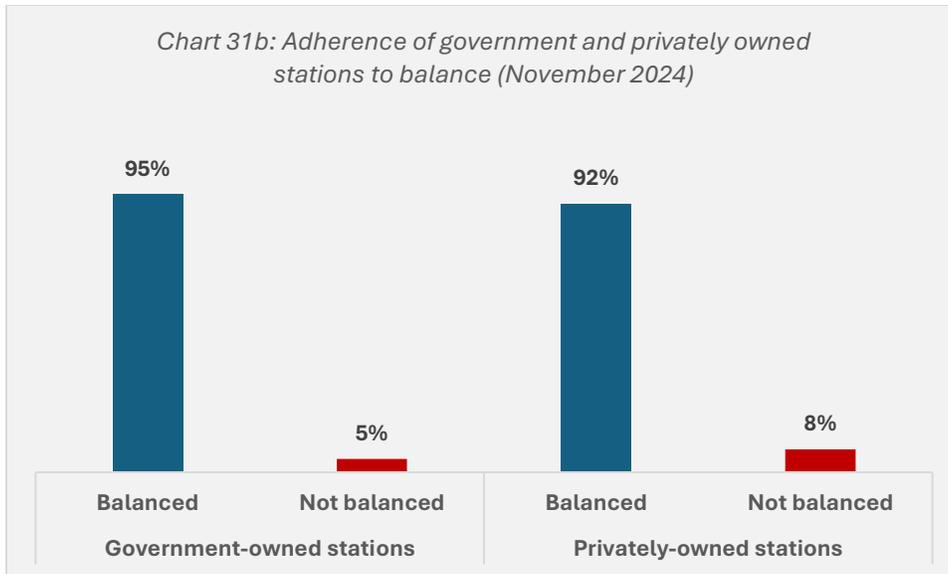


Chart 31b shows that 95% (21 in 22 stories) of the broadcasts from government-owned stations were balanced while 5% (1 story) were not. Similarly, 92% (176 in 191 stories) of the broadcasts from privately owned stations were balanced while 8% (15 stories) were not.

QUALITY OF PROGRAMMES — LANGUAGE

Extreme language can incite hatred, prejudice and/or violence towards specific individuals or groups within society. The selected radio and television stations were examined for adherence to wholesome language and avoidance of extreme speech in their election-related programming. The incidents captured instances of provocative media coverage and counteractions against inflammatory rhetoric.

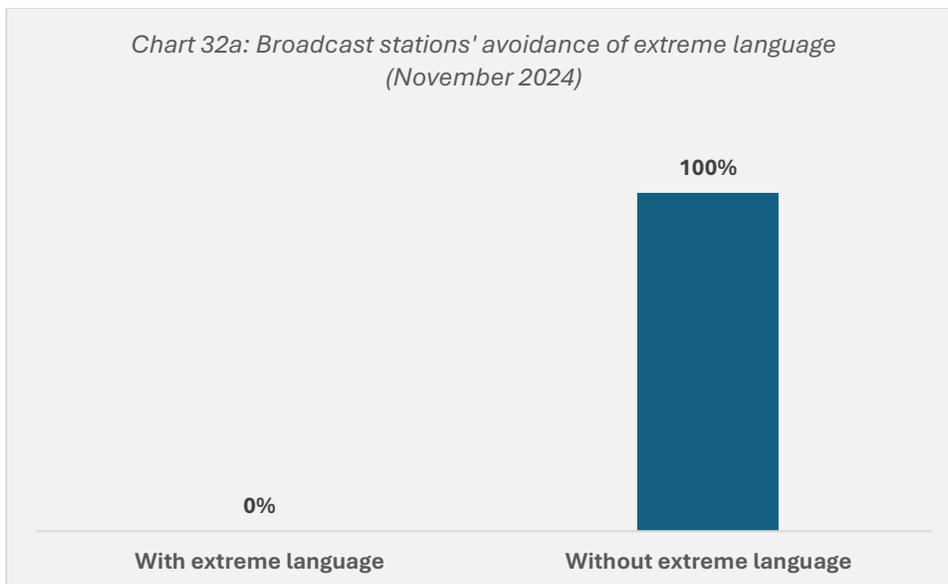


Chart 32a shows that the broadcast stations avoided extreme language in 100% (663 stories) of their programmes.

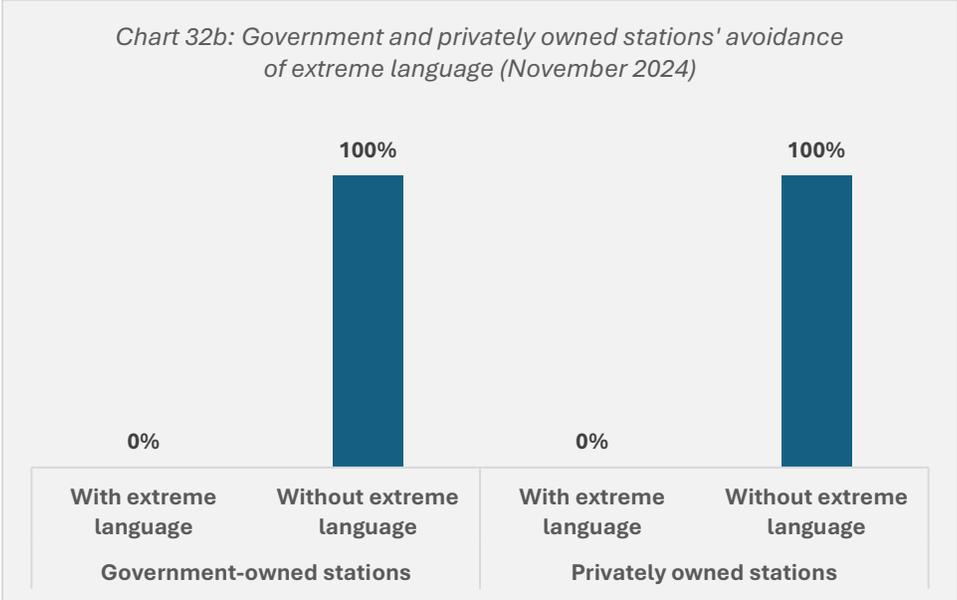


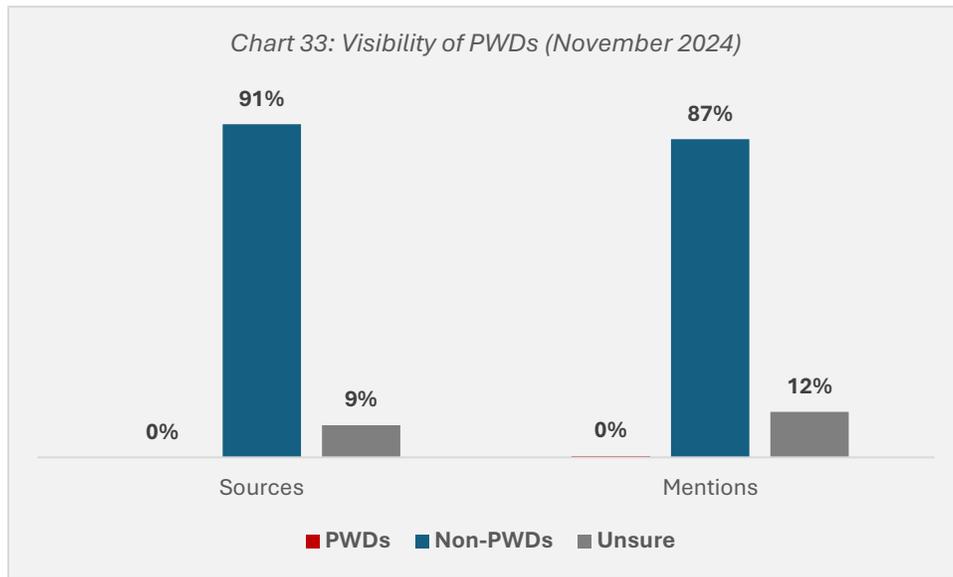
Chart 32b shows that 100% (199 stories) of the programmes from government-owned stations and 100% (464 stories) of the programmes from privately owned stations were free of extreme language.

VISIBILITY OF INDIVIDUAL ACTORS

INCLUSION: VISIBILITY OF UNDER-REPRESENTED DEMOGRAPHICS

This section assesses the visibility of vulnerable groups in the radio and television broadcasts during the period in review, with a focus on their gender, age and disability.

PWDs



According to Chart 33, PWDs were not featured during the period under review. Non-PWDs, on the other hand, accounted for 91% (526 in 577 instances) of the sources and 87% (363 in 417 instances) of the mentions. There were instances in which the PWD status of the sources (9%; 51 instances) and the mentions (12%; 52 instances) could not be determined. The data reflects the lack of coverage of PWD issues as previously noted in Chart 30.

Women

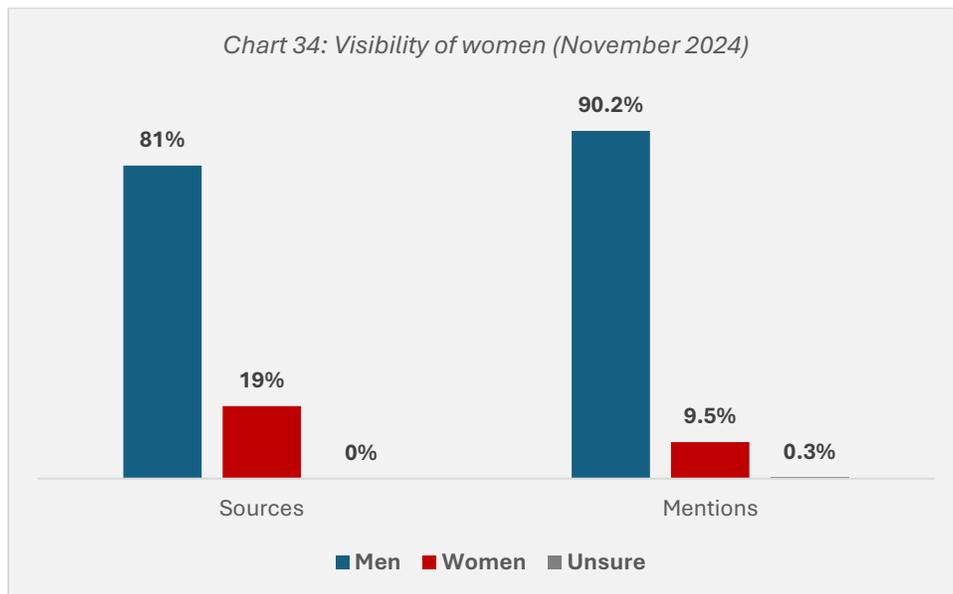


Chart 34 shows that women made up 19% (83 in 442 instances) of the sources and 9.5% (31 in 327 instances) of the mentions while men comprised 81% (359 instances) of the sources and 90.2% (295 instances) of the mentions. The data indicates that women were not as visible

as men, reflecting the limited coverage (1.1%; 8 in 745 instances) dedicated to women's issues as previously highlighted in Chart 30.

Youth

The African Youth Charter¹ categorises individuals aged between 15 and 35 as youth. This report adopted the same age bracket. However, individuals older than 35 were also considered youth if they represented a youth group or initiative. Those younger than 15 are categorised as children.

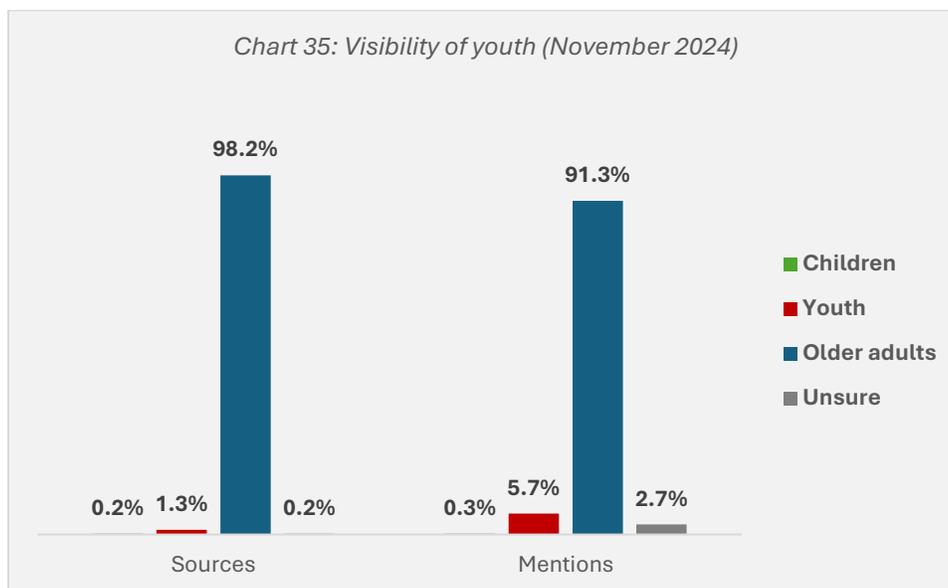


Chart 35 shows that youth comprised 1.3% (6 in 453 instances) of the sources and 5.7% (21 in 366 instances) of the mentions in this category. Older adults made up 98.2% (445 instances) of the sources and 91.3% (334 instances) of the mentions. Children accounted for 0.2% (1 instance) of the sources and 0.3% (1 instance) of the mentions. There were cases in which the age group of the sources (0.2%; 1 instance) and the mentions (2.7%; 10 instances) could not be determined. The low visibility of youth actors reflects the overall minimal coverage (0.3%; 2 in 745 instances) dedicated to youth as previously shown in Chart 30.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL ACTORS

This section of the report deals with the social status of the individual actors featured in the broadcasts during the period in review. Whereas aspirants/candidates, political officeholders and other politicians occupy the 'political side' of this segment, journalists/on-air personalities (OAPs), public intellectuals/commentators, religious leaders, and traditional rulers, coded as 'other citizens' in Chart 36c, occupy its 'public side'. The visibility of the spouses of politicians was also analysed.

Chart 36a: Status of individual actors (November 2024)

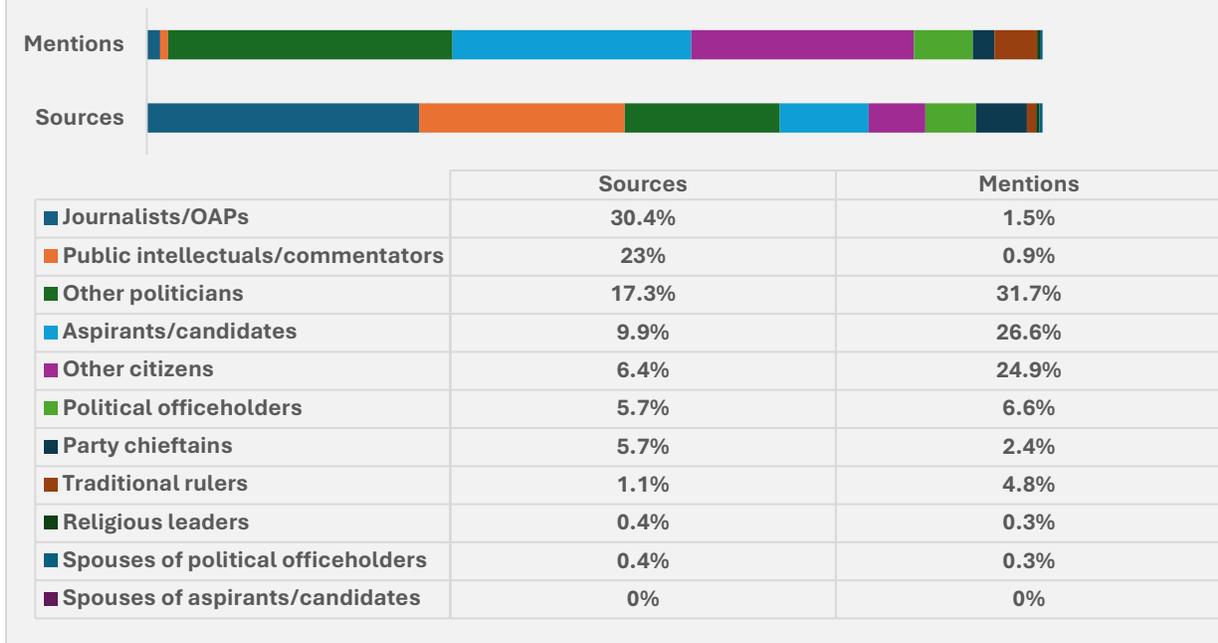
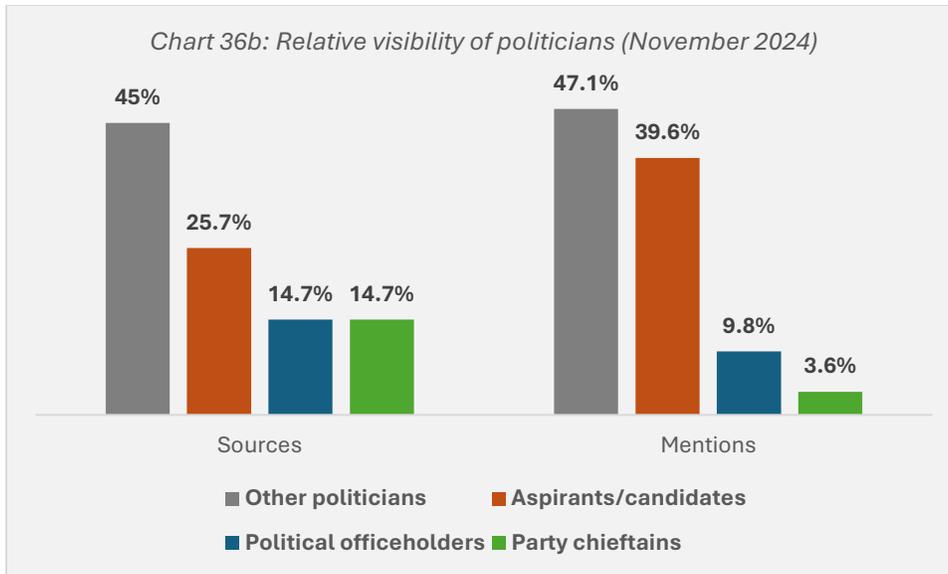


Chart 36a shows that journalists/OAPs represented 30.4% (86 in 283 instances) of the sources and 1.5% (5 in 334 instances) of the mentions while public intellectuals/commentators constituted 23% (65 instances) of the sources and 0.9% (3 instances) of the mentions.

Aspirants/candidates constituted 9.9% (28 instances) of the sources and 26.6% (89 instances) of the mentions while political officeholders accounted for 5.7% (16 instances) of the sources and 6.6% (22 instances) of the mentions. Party chieftains constituted 5.7% (16 instances) of the sources and 2.4% (8 instances) of the mentions while other politicians comprised 17.3% (49 instances) of the sources and 31.7% (106 instances) of the mentions. The spouses of political officeholders represented 0.4% (1 instance) of the sources and 0.3% (1 instance) of the mentions. The spouses of aspirants/candidates were not featured.

Traditional rulers constituted 1.1% (3 instances) of the sources and 4.8% (16 instances) of the mentions while religious leaders comprised 0.4% (1 instance) of the sources and 0.3% (1 instance) of the mentions.

Other citizens accounted for 6.4% (18 instances) of the sources and 24.9% (83 instances) of the mentions.



According to Chart 36b, aspirants/candidates comprised 25.7% (28 in 109 instances) of the sources and 39.6% (89 in 225 instances) of the mentions. Political officeholders and party chieftains each accounted for 14.7% (16 instances) of the sources, as well as 9.8% (22 instances) and 3.6% (8 instances) of the mentions respectively. Other politicians accounted for 45% (49 instances) of the sources and 47.1% (106 instances) of the mentions.

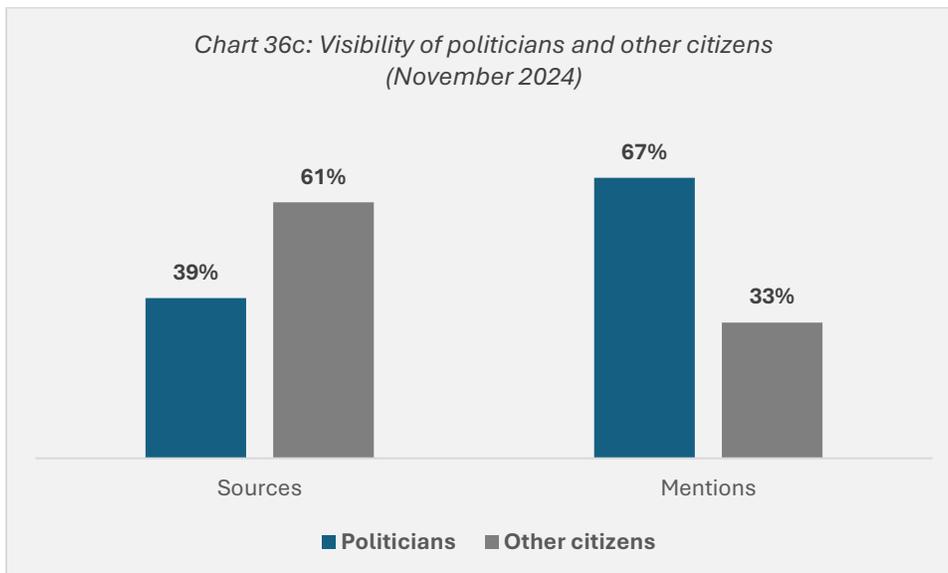


Chart 36c shows that politicians made up 39% (109 in 283 instances) of the sources and 67% (225 in 334 instances) of the mentions while other citizens accounted for 61% (174 instances) of the sources and 33% (109 instances) of the mentions. The data indicates that other citizens were more visible as sources than politicians, but the opposite is true in terms of mentions.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISRIBUTION OF ACTORS

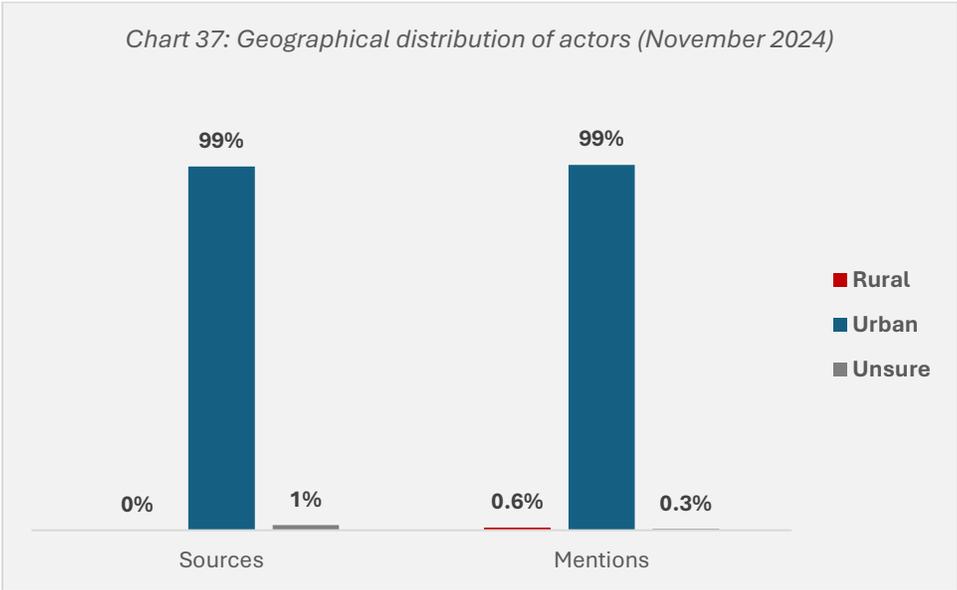
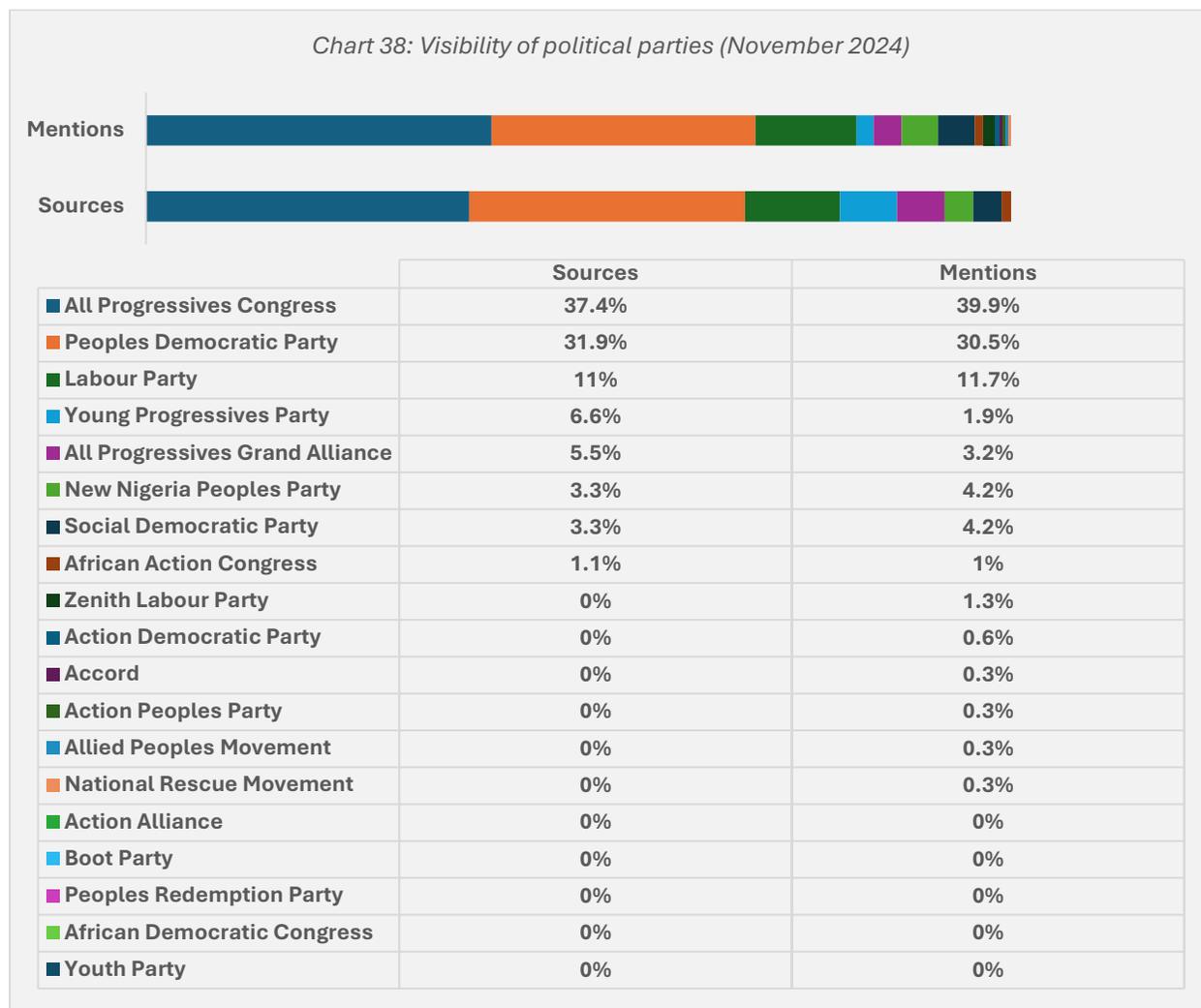


Chart 37 shows that actors from urban areas comprised 99% (481 in 488 instances) of the sources and 99% (305 in 308 instances) of the mentions. Rural actors constituted 0.6% (2 instances) of the mentions but were not used as sources. There were instances in which the location of the sources (1%; 7 instances) and the mentions (0.3%; 1 instance) could not be determined.

VISIBILITY OF CORPORATE ACTORS

The corporate actors include political parties, government and government agencies, interest groups and foreign actors.

POLITICAL PARTIES



According to Chart 38, All Progressives Congress (APC) accounted for 37.4% (34 in 91 instances) of the sources and 39.9% (123 in 308 instances) of the mentions, making it the most visible political party during the period under review.

Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) comprised 31.9% (29 instances) of the sources and 30.5% (94 instances) of the mentions while Labour Party (LP) garnered 11% (10 instances) of the sources and 11.7% (36 instances) of the mentions.

Young Progressives Party (YPP) accounted for 6.6% (6 instances) of the sources and 1.9% (6 instances) of the mentions while All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA) made up 5.5% (5 instances) of the sources and 3.2% (10 instances) of mentions.

Whereas New Nigeria Peoples Party (NNPP) and Social Democratic Party (SDP) each comprised 3.3% (3 instances) of the sources and 4.2% (13 instances) of the mentions, African

Action Congress (AAC) accounted for 1.1% (1 instance) of sources and 1% (3 instances) of the mentions.

Zenith Labour Party (ZLP) made up 1.3% (4 instances) of the mentions but was not used as a source. The same was true for Action Democratic Party (ADP) which accounted for 0.6% (2 instances) of the mentions.

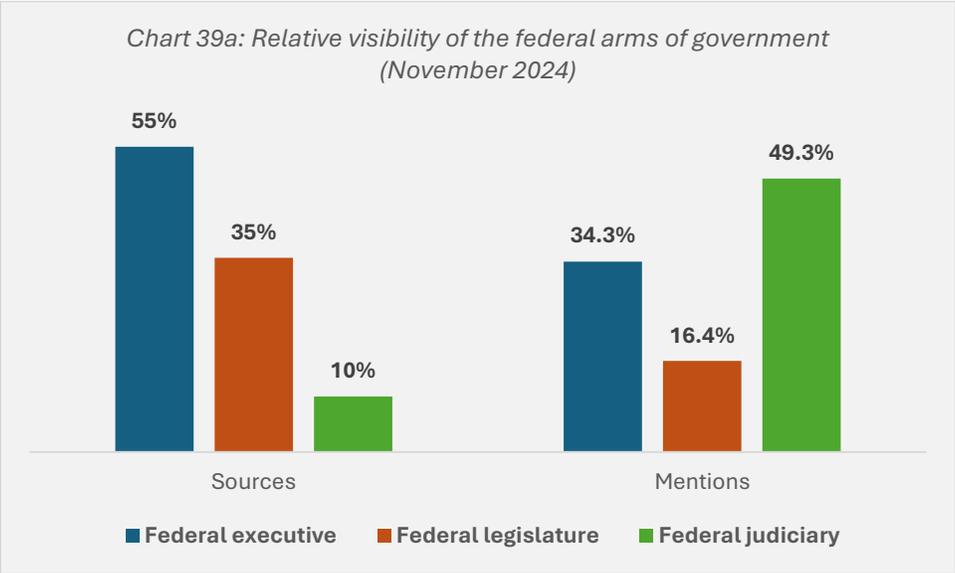
Furthermore, Accord, Action Peoples Party (APP), Allied Peoples Movement (APM) and National Rescue Movement (NRM) each constituted 0.3% (1 instance) of the mentions.

The other political parties identified in the chart were not featured.

GOVERNMENT

This section focuses on the visibility of the federal and state arms of government — the executive, the judiciary, and the legislature — in the broadcasts during the period under review. It also compares the visibility of local council development areas (LCDAs) and local government areas (LGAs) with that of the higher levels of government.

Federal government



According to Chart 39a, the federal executive comprised 55% (11 in 20 instances) of the sources and 34.3% (46 in 134 instances) of the mentions. The federal legislature represented 35% (7 instances) of the sources and 16.4% (22 instances) of the mentions while the federal judiciary made up 10% (2 instances) of the sources and 49.3% (66 instances) of the mentions.

State governments

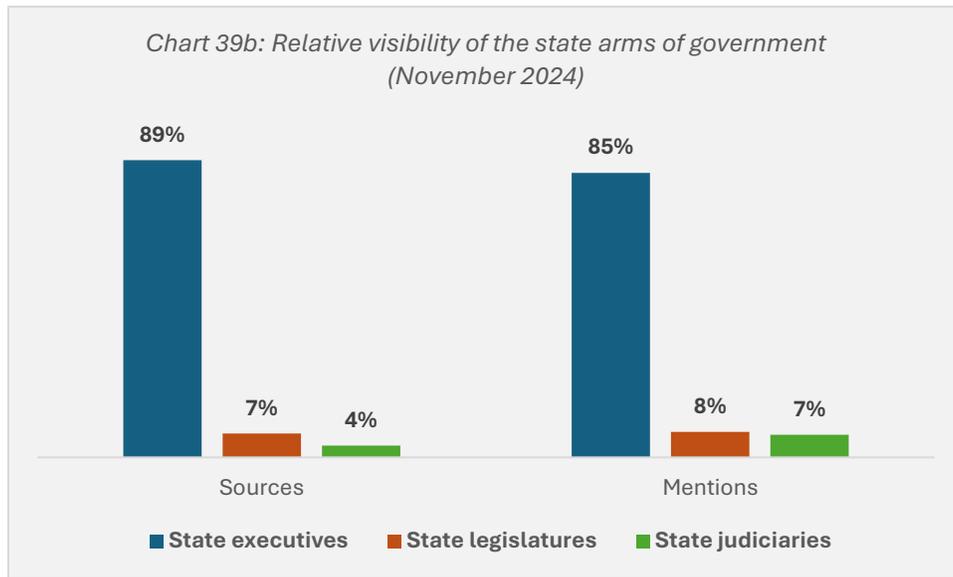


Chart 39b shows that state executives constituted 89% (25 in 28 instances) of the sources and 85% (100 in 117 instances) of the mentions. State legislatures made up 7% (2 instances) of the sources and 8% (9 instances) of the mentions. State judiciaries represented 4% (1 instance) of the sources and 7% (8 instances) of the mentions.

LCDAs and LGAs

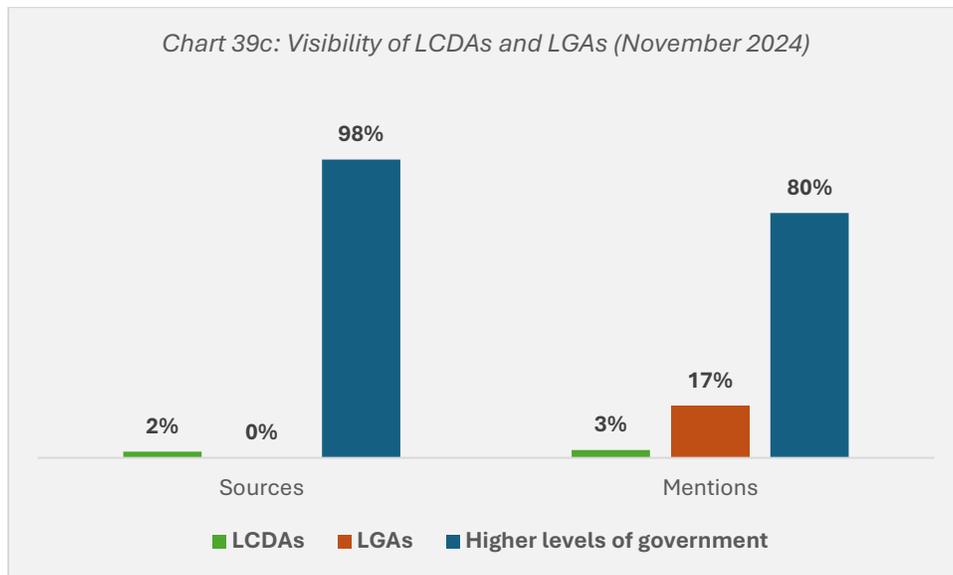


Chart 39c shows that LCDAs represented 2% (1 in 49 instances) of the sources and 3% (8 in 312 instances) of the mentions while LGAs comprised 17% (53 instances) of the mentions but were not used as sources. The higher levels of government accounted for 98% (48 instances) of the sources and 80% (251 instances) of the mentions.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

This section assesses the visibility of government agencies such as the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) and security agencies, which conduct and safeguard the elections, state government agencies and intergovernmental organisations. The visibility of ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) is also analysed.

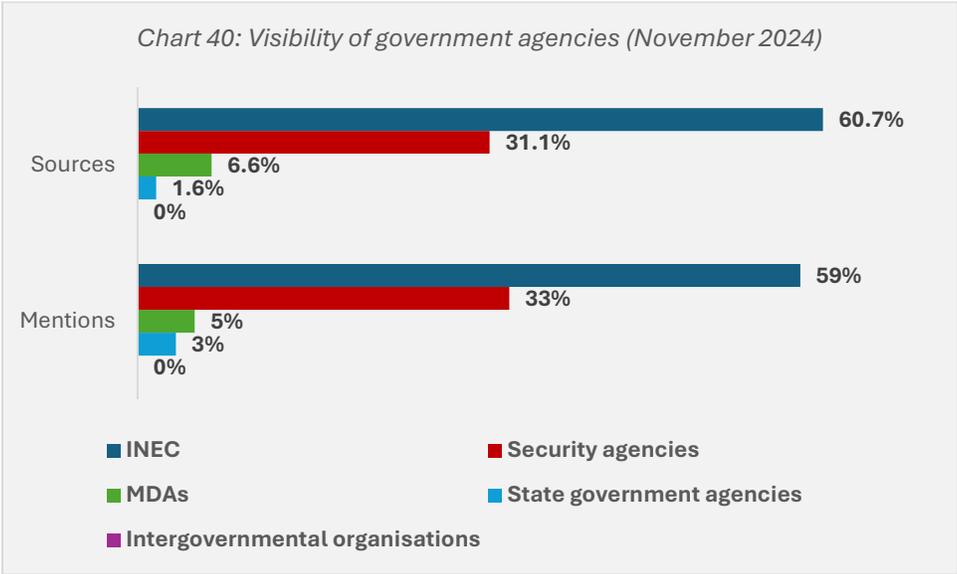


Chart 40 shows that INEC constituted 60.7% (37 in 61 instances) of the sources and 59% (139 in 237 instances) of the mentions, making the electoral body the most featured government agency during the period under review. Security agencies represented 31.1% (19 instances) of the sources and 33% (78 instances) of the mentions. MDAs made up 6.6% (4 instances) of the sources and 5% (12 instances) of the mentions while state government agencies constituted 1.6% (1 instance) of the sources and 3% (8 instances) of the mentions. Intergovernmental organisations were not featured.

INTEREST GROUPS

This section addresses the visibility of corporate actors such as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that play critical roles in the election process. It also addresses the visibility of faith-based organisations (FBOs), sociocultural groups, government-organised NGOs and political support groups (PSGs).

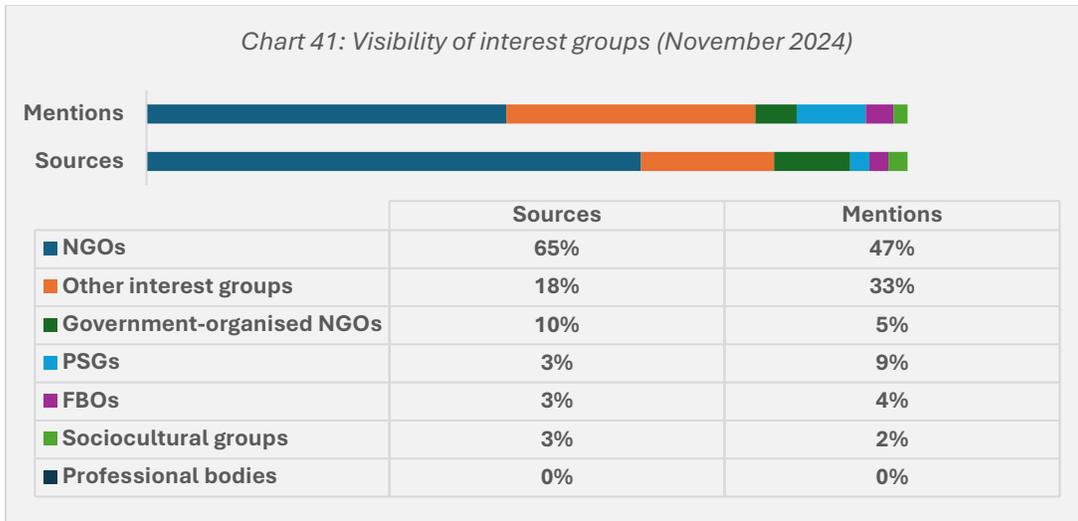


Chart 41 shows that NGOs comprised 65% (26 in 40 instances) of the sources and 47% (26 in 55 instances) of the mentions while government-organised NGOs made up 10% (4 instances) of the sources and 5% (3 instances) of the mentions. PSGs, FBOs and sociocultural groups each comprised 3% (1 instance) of the sources, as well as 9% (5 instances), 4% (2 instances) and 2% (1 instance) of the mentions. Professional groups were not featured. Other interest groups accounted for 18% (7 instances) of the sources and 33% (18 instances) of the mentions.

FOREIGN ACTORS

Foreign actors such as embassies, high commissions, international NGOs and foreign government representatives play crucial roles in nurturing democracies. Their visibility is analysed in the chart below.

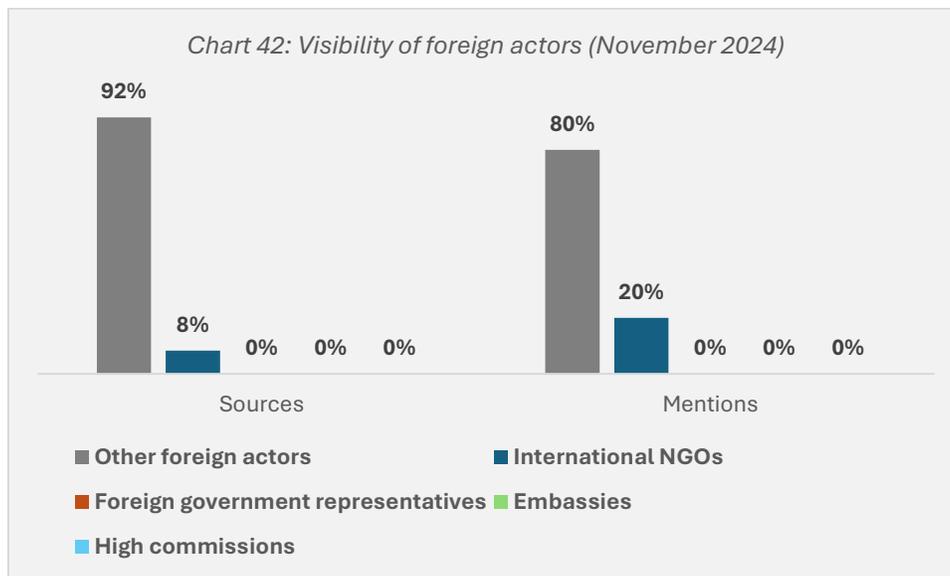


Chart 42 shows that international NGOs accounted for 8% (1 in 12 instances) of the sources and 20% (5 in 25 instances) of the mentions while uncategorised foreign actors made up 92% (11 instances) of the sources and 80% (20 instances) of the mentions.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The analysis of the content during the review period showed that most (76%) of the sampled broadcasts were packaged as news reports, 13% as discussion programmes and 11% as interviews. The stations maintained the principle of balance 92% of the time and recorded no deployment of extreme language.

Election administration (42.3%), voter education (13.7%) and campaign activities/strategies (8.2%) were the most reported and discussed topics. Inclusion-related themes did not enjoy similar levels of coverage. Women's and youth issues accounted for 1.1% and 0.3% of the coverage respectively. PWD issues were not featured.

Furthermore, women actors comprised 19% of the sources and 9.5% of the mentions, while men garnered more focus in gender-related discussions. Youth constituted 1.3% of the sources and 5.7% of the mentions. PWDs were not featured.

APC (37.4% sources; 39.9% mentions) was the most visible political party, followed by PDP (31.9% sources; 30.5% mentions) and LP (11% sources; 11.7% mentions).

LCDAs (2% sources; 3% mentions) and LGAs (17% mentions) were not as visible as the higher levels of government which accounted for 98% of the sources and 80% of the mentions.

INEC (60.7% sources; 59% mentions) was more visible than the other agencies in its category as security agencies accounted for 31.1% of the sources and 33% of the mentions. Both corporate actors received more attention than other government agencies combined.

NGOs (65% sources; 47% mentions) were more visible than FBOs, PSGs and sociocultural groups.

International NGOs (8% sources; 20% mentions) were the only identified foreign actors featured during the period under review. The others (92% sources; 80% mentions) were uncategorised.

REFERENCE

1. African Youth Charter (2006), Page 3.

https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/7789-treaty-0033_-_african_youth_charter_e.pdf

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