

MONTHLY
REPORT



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

OCTOBER 2024 REPORT



Funded by
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OF ELECTION-RELATED POLITICS
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IN NIGERIA**

(October 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 produce and disseminate 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 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 one person, usually the journalist or anchor, asks questions of an actor or source 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 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, and 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 radio and television content, with the goals of promoting ethical journalism standards, combating misinformation and encouraging the representation of underrepresented demographics.

The analyses for October 2024 found that 82% of radio content was presented as news reports, with discussions and interviews making up 12% and 6% respectively. Notably, radio stations maintained a high standard of journalistic balance, adhering to this principle in 94% of applicable broadcasts and avoiding extreme language. The predominant topics covered included election administration (15.9%), intra-party conflict (14.8%) and campaign activities/strategies (13.6%). However, representation of women and PWDs was minimal, each accounting for only 0.8% of the content, while youth issues were not covered. Women were cited as sources in 19% of radio broadcasts and mentioned 11% of the time, whereas youth and PWDs were significantly less visible. PDP was the most frequently cited party (46.8% sources; 37.1% mentions), followed by APC (36.2% sources; 39.3% mentions) and LP (6.4% sources; 9% mentions). INEC dominated the government agency coverage, representing 69% of sources and 53% of mentions.

Similarly, television broadcasts were predominantly news-oriented, with 70% of programmes categorised as news reports while discussions and interviews comprised 21% and 9% of the content respectively. Television stations exhibited an impressive adherence to balance, achieving 98.8% compliance. Coverage of women's issues was limited to 2.2%, with youth and PWD issues each representing only 0.4% of the discourse. Key themes included intra-party conflict (15.7%), election administration (15.7%) and campaign activities/strategies (10.7%). Women constituted 23% of sources and 13% of mentions while youth and PWDs were underrepresented. PDP (46.6% sources; 43.5% mentions), APC (35.6% sources; 38% mentions) and LP (6.8% sources; 7.4% mentions) were the most featured political parties. INEC accounted for 48.5% of sources and 49% of mentions among government agencies, with security agencies representing 36.4% of sources and 33% of mentions. Local government councils were less visible compared to higher levels of government.

BACKGROUND

In the build-up to the 2024 off-cycle governorship elections in Edo and Ondo states, 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). "METHODOLOGY

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 568 contents from 25 radio and 16 television stations were analysed. The dataset for the period under review comprised 216 contents from the radio stations and 352 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]
- 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]
- Peoples' FM Yenagoa - Bayelsa state [Privately 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]
- 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]
- Silverbird Television (STV) - Lagos state [Privately 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.

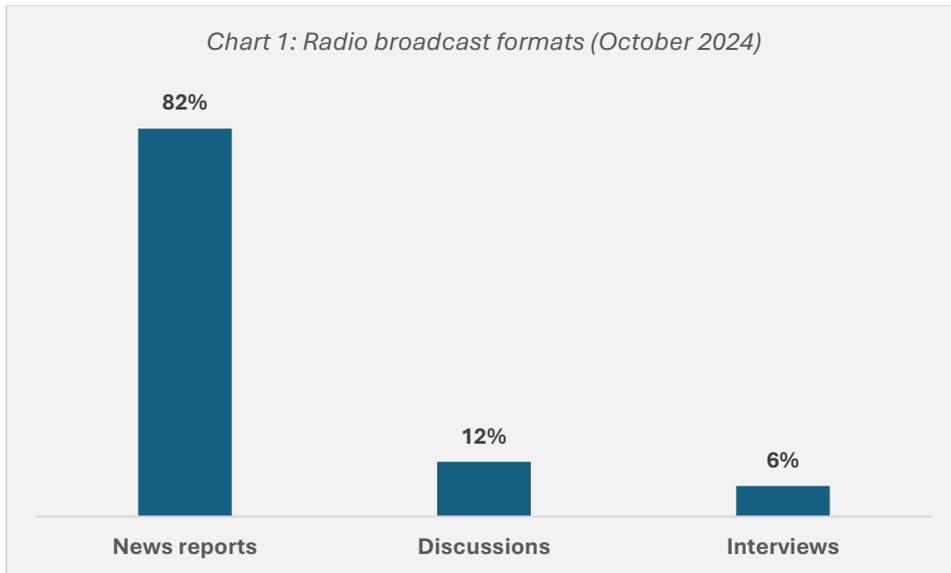
PART I

CONTENT OF POLITICAL PROGRAMMES ON RADIO

Broadcasts were systematically monitored across the selected radio stations in October 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

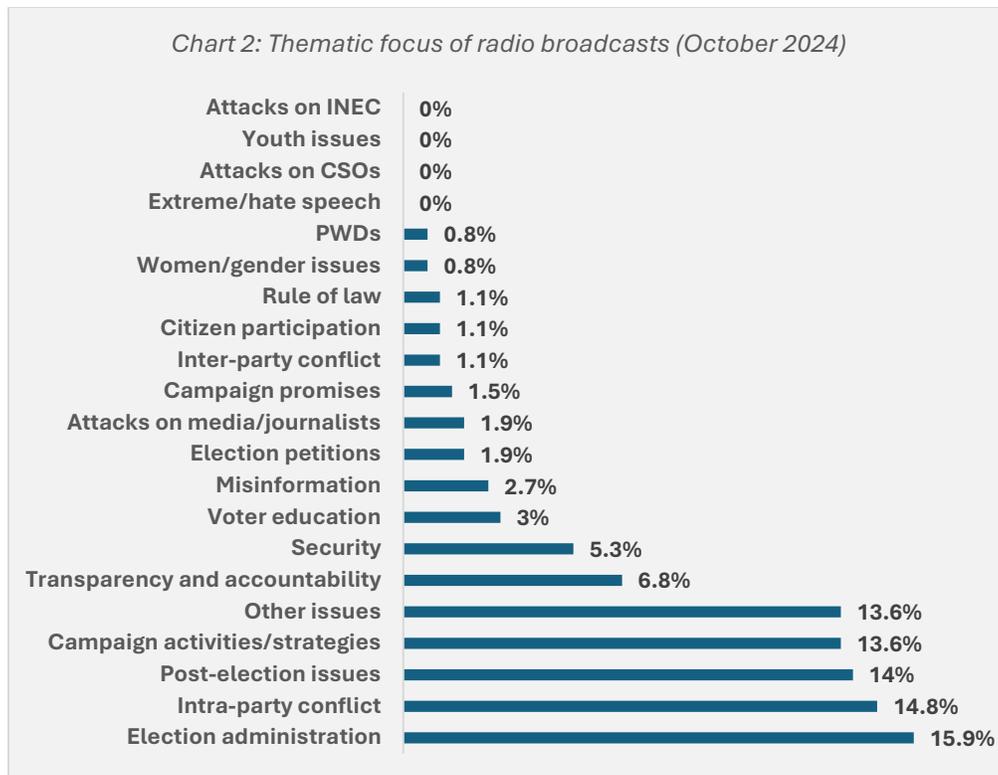
A total of 216 news reports, discussion programmes and interviews were monitored on the selected radio stations.



Out of the contents sampled during the period under review, 177 were packaged as news reports, accounting for, as Chart 1 shows, 82% of the contents. The other radio broadcasts were packaged as discussions (12%; 25 stories) and interviews (6%; 14 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, 15.9% (42 in 264 instances) of the thematic focus areas. Voter education received 3% (8 instances) of the coverage.

- “INEC warns people without voter card (PVC) to stay away from the polling centres during the November 16 governorship election in Ondo state,” New Cruse FM reported on October 15, focusing on election administration and voter education.
- “INEC starts distribution of voter cards ahead of the Ondo gubernatorial election,” Breeze FM reported on October 17.
- In a related instance, “INEC distributes PVCs ahead of the Ondo gubernatorial poll, promises no PVC will be collected by proxy,” Breeze FM reported on October 23.

Security issues represented 5.3% (14 instances) of the coverage while attacks on media/journalists accounted for 1.9% (5 instances) of the coverage. Attacks on INEC and CSOs were not featured.

- “The Rivers State House of Assembly has called on the Inspector-General of Police, Kayode Egbetokun, to quickly arrest the political thugs who burnt some local government secretariats in the state,” Speed FM reported on October 4, focusing on security issues.
- In a related broadcast, “Police orders withdrawal of personnel from three local government secretariats in Rivers state,” Splash FM reported on October 7.
- “IGP discloses that they are drafting strategic policing to help counter challenges as we move towards Ondo gubernatorial election and local government elections,” OSBC Radio reported on October 15.
- In an instance focused on an attack on the media/journalists, Boss Radio reported on October 22 that “The National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) has apologised to the broadcast industry, the people of Enugu state and the listening public over the incursion of operatives of the Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) into Urban Radio station; the apology was contained in a statement issued by NBC’s Director of Public Affairs, Mrs Susan Obi in Abuja.”

Intra-party conflict received 14.8% (39 instances) of the coverage while inter-party conflict comprised 1.1% (3 instances) of the attention. Election petitions received 1.9% (5 instances) of the coverage.

- “PDP national working committee (NEC) has suspended national chairman Umar Damagum and national secretary Debo Ologunagba over allegations of misconduct levelled against them,” Invicta FM reported on October 11, focusing on intra-party conflict.
- In a related instance, “Court restricts PDP NEC, BoT from sacking Umar Damagun as national chairman,” Positive FM reported on October 11.
- “Appeal Court dismisses governor Fubara’s suit seeking to remove defected lawmakers, asks him to re-present state budget,” Kapital FM reported on October 11, focusing on the inter-party crisis between Siminalayi Fubara’s PDP government and the APC-led Rivers State House of Assembly.

- “Edo PDP files petition at election petition tribunal, seeks to retrieve mandate, accuses INEC, APC of attempting to hinder inspection of election materials,” ITV Radio reported on October 14, focusing on an election petition.
- Also, “Six political parties in Edo state file case at Edo State Election Tribunal challenging INEC’s declaration of APC governorship candidate Monday Okpebholo as winner of the September 21, 2024 governorship election,” Speed FM reported on October 16.

Campaign activities/strategies accounted for 13.6% (36 instances) of the coverage while campaign promises received 1.5% (4 instances) of the coverage.

- “Ahead of the November 16 governorship election in Ondo state, the state chapter of the PDP on Tuesday flagged off its campaign in the state,” Adaba FM reported on October 15, focusing on campaign activities/strategies.
- “APC flags off governorship campaign in Ondo South Senatorial District,” Adaba FM reported on October 16.
- Also, “SDP kicks off campaign in Owo council area of Ondo state,” Positive FM reported on October 29.
- Ondo APC candidate Governor Aiyedatiwa promised to approve N73,000 minimum wage for workers and work on delivering his electoral promises, state party chairman Ade Adetimehin was reported to have said in a news report Adaba FM aired on October 15. The report was focused on campaign promises.

Transparency and accountability, a democratic governance theme, received 6.8% (18 instances) of the coverage. Citizen participation, a democratic governance theme largely driven by protests, received 1.1% (3 instances) of the coverage, and the same was true for the rule of law.

- Rights group calls on President Bola Ahmed Tinubu to withhold allocations from states that fail to conduct credible local government elections, Splash FM reported on October 4, focusing on transparency and accountability.
- Senate President Godswill Akpabio says senators support the Supreme Court judgement granting financial autonomy to local government chairmen, Speed FM reported on October 10.

- “Benin residents protest bad governance, alleged electoral fraud in Edo guber election, ask INEC chairman to resign,” ITV Radio reported on October 3, focusing on citizen participation.
- During an October 3 interview on Urban Radio programme ‘Urban Primetime,’ the guest, Mr Okechukwu, discussed a recommendation by former PDP presidential candidate Atiku Abubakar regarding a constitutional review policy advocating for a six-year political term. The interviewee emphasised that the proposal should be rationalised based on the six geopolitical zones. The interview was focused on the rule of law.

Women/gender and PWD issues each accounted for 0.8% (2 instances) of the coverage. Youth issues were not featured.

- “House of Reps calls for more women inclusion in politics,” Kapital FM reported on October 29.
- Also “APC national secretary Tolu Bankole says there should be inclusion of PWDs in national and grassroots politics,” Breeze FM reported on October 28.

Misinformation represented 2.7% (7 instances) of the reportage and discourse. Extreme/hate speech was not featured.

- “INEC denies preventing any political party from investigating materials used for Edo governorship election,” Sapientia FM reported on October 10, focusing on misinformation.
- “INEC urges journalists to guard against fake news, provide adequate, balanced reportage for Ondo guber election,” Positive FM reported on October 22.

Post-election and other issues received 14% (37 instances) and 13.6% (36 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.

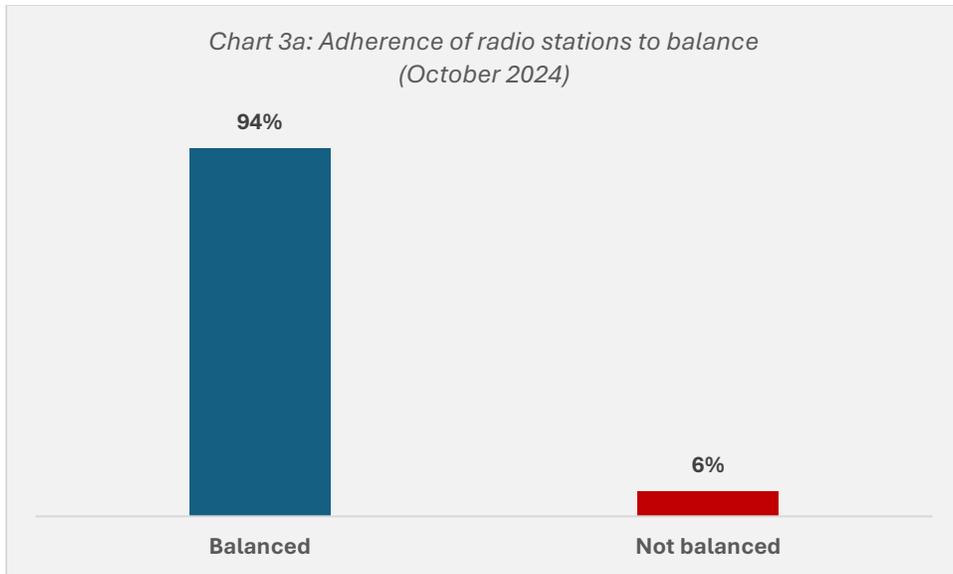


Chart 3a shows that 94% (29 in 31 stories) of the sampled radio broadcasts were balanced while 6% (2 stories) were not.

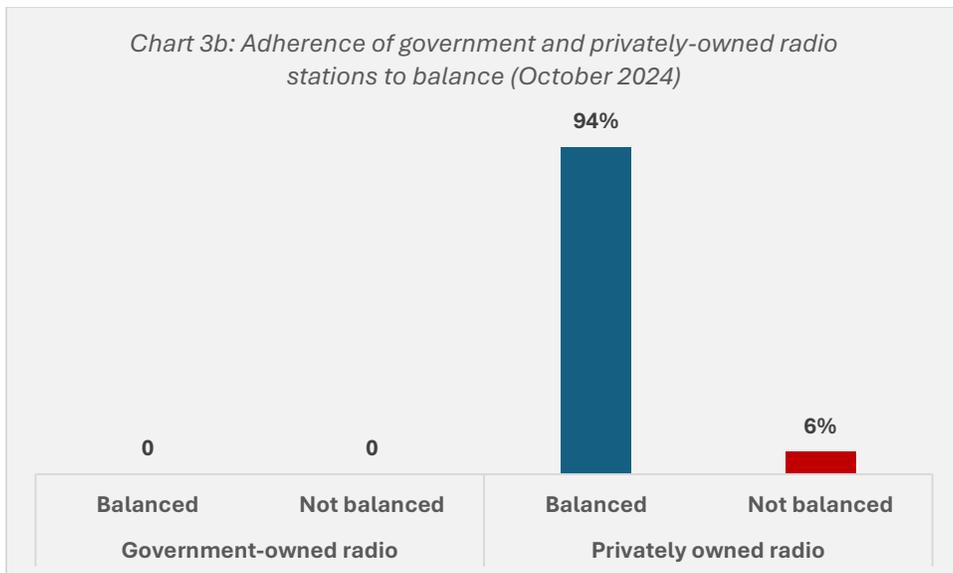


Chart 3b shows that 94% (29 in 31 stories) of the broadcasts from privately-owned radio stations were balanced while 6% (2 stories) were not. The context of this subsection could not be applied to any broadcast from government-owned radio stations.

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 and its sources using provocative language but also those who actively opposed such rhetoric.

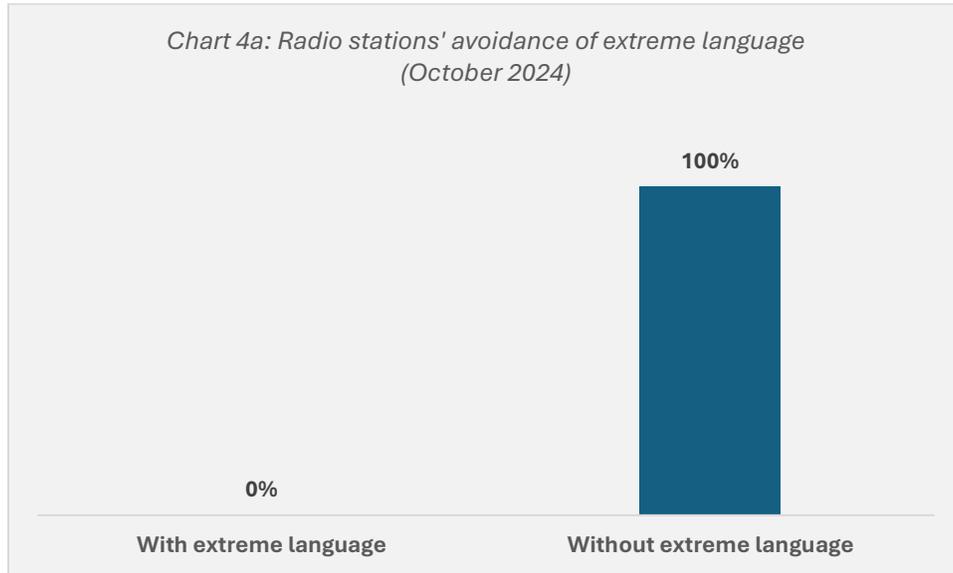


Chart 4a shows that the radio stations avoided extreme language in 100% (216 stories) of their programmes.

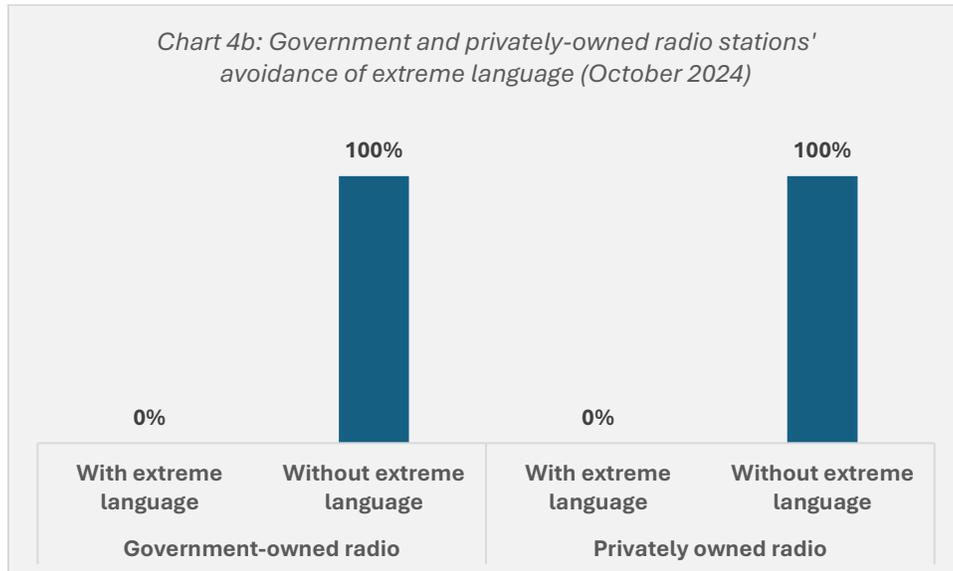


Chart 4b reveals that all 45 (100%) stories from government-owned stations and 171 (100%) stories) from privately-owned stations contained no inflammatory rhetoric.

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

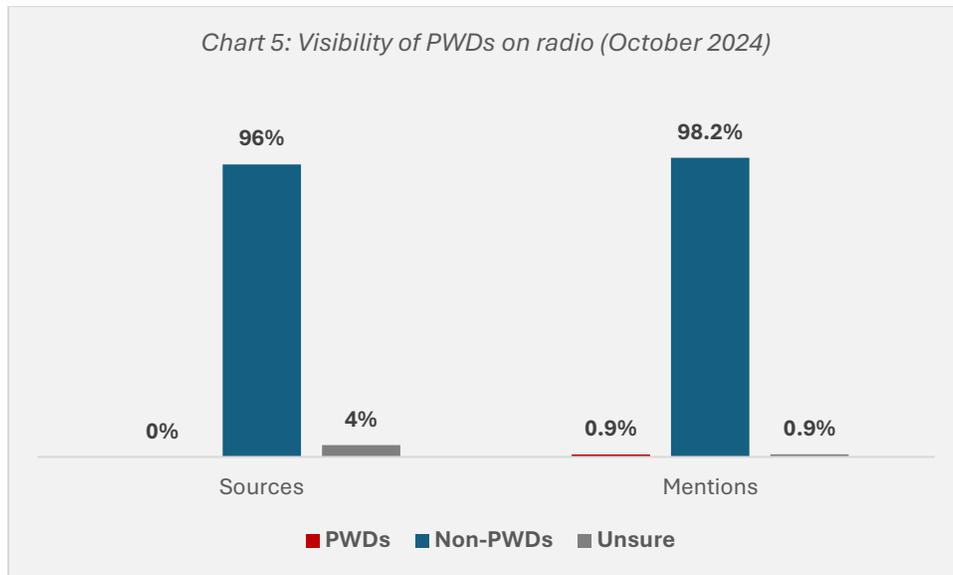


Chart 5 shows that PWD actors received 0.9% (1 in 112 instances) of the mentions but were not used as sources. Non-PWDs, on the other hand, represented 96% (197 in 205 instances) of the sources and 98.2% (110 instances) of the mentions. The PWD status of the sources in eight instances (4%) and the mentions in one instance (0.9%) was indeterminate. The data reflects the previously noted low level of coverage dedicated to PWD issues, which was 0.8% (2 out of 264 instances) as shown in Chart 2.

- “APC national secretary Tolu Bankole says there should be inclusion of PWDs in national and grassroots politics,” Breeze FM reported on October 28. PWDs were mentioned in the report.

Women

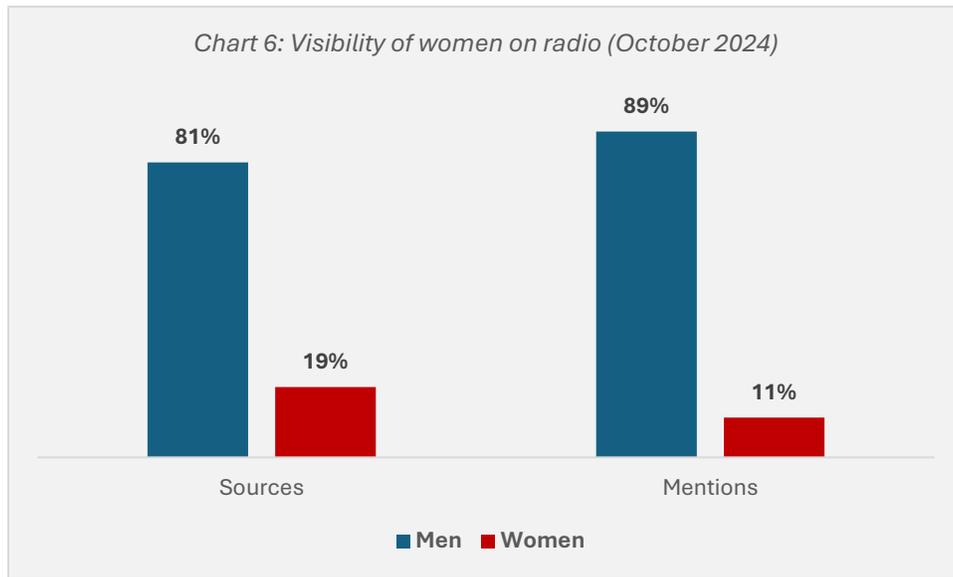


Chart 6 shows that women constituted 19% of the sources (42 out of 218 instances) and 11% of the mentions (14 out of 129 instances). Men, on the other hand, accounted for 81% of the sources (176 instances) and 89% of the mentions (115 instances). The data indicates that women were less visible than their male counterparts, echoing the previously noted low level of coverage dedicated to women's issues, which was 0.8% (2 out of 264 instances) as shown in Chart 2.

- “The women wing of Edo PDP protests alleged stealing of the mandate of its candidate Asue Ighodalo in the last governorship election in the state,” Gotel Radio reported on October 10, citing the protesting women.
- “As Ondo State Government provides loans for market women, special adviser on gender matters says the governor will do more if re-elected,” Breeze FM reported on October 29.
- During an October 22 interview on Crest FM’s ‘Oro Oselu,’ PDP member Mr Leye Igbagbo called for the removal of Ondo INEC REC Oluwatoyin Babalola, citing her long tenure in the state and her reported friendship with the APC. A woman was mentioned in the interview.

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.

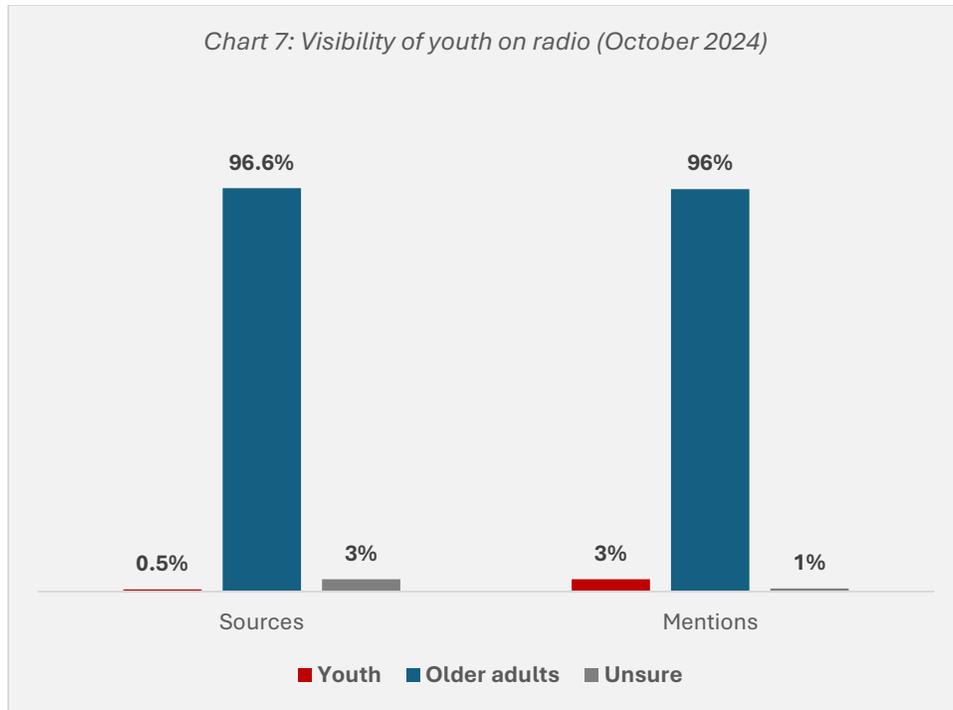


Chart 7 shows that youth comprised 0.5% of the sources (1 out of 203 instances) and 3% of the mentions (4 out of 137 instances). In contrast, older adults constituted 96.6% of the sources (196 instances) and 96% of the mentions (132 instances). The age group of some sources (3%; 6 instances) and mentions (1%; 1 instance) was indeterminate. The data highlights the low visibility of youth actors, reflecting the previously noted lack of coverage of youth issues as shown in Chart 2.

- “Aggrieved youth call for the redeployment of Ondo REC Oluwatoyin Babalola for fraternizing with Governor Lucky Aiyedatiwa, saying she could compromise the electoral process,” Breeze FM reported on October 2.
- During the October 21 edition of Crest FM programme ‘The Platform,’ Sunday Adejuyigbe, a CDA chairman in Ondo state, discussed the governor's visit to Akure, describing it as successful. He noted that the governor had a brief engagement at a designated location and highlighted how the governor interacted with traditional rulers and market women in the state capital. Oluwatuyi Daniel Adekanbi, the youth leader of the Akure Kingdom, also commented on Governor Aiyedatiwa's visit to the king, explaining the significance of the governor and the king walking through the market together.
- During a discussion segment of the October 23 edition of Invicta FM programme ‘Perspectives,’ Kaduna LP members Yusuf Solomon Danbaki and Mallam Jabir voiced their discontent with the local government elections in the state, accusing APC of

jeopardising the future of the youth by employing them as thugs during elections. Consequently, Mallam Jabir urged the youth of Kaduna to refrain from being exploited by corrupt politicians.

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.

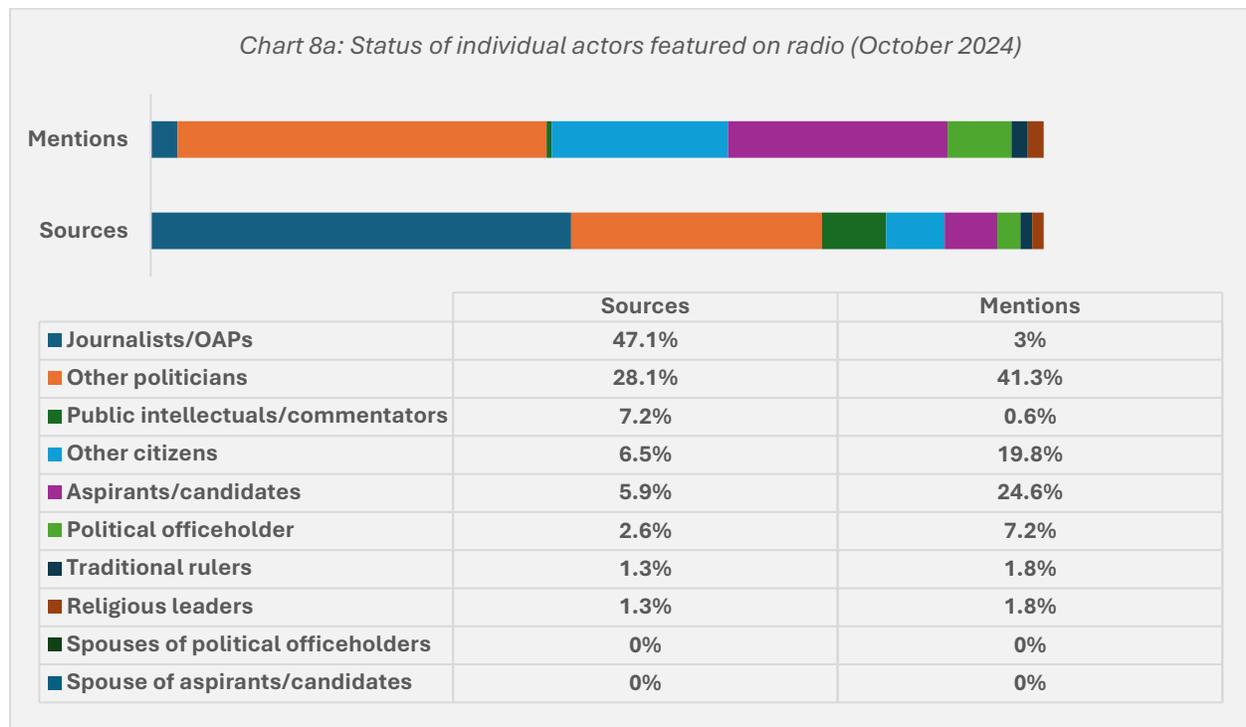


Chart 8a shows that journalists/OAPs comprised 47.1% (72 in 153 instances) of the sources and 3% (5 in 167 instances) of the mentions while public intellectuals/commentators accounted for 7.2% (11 instances) of the sources and 0.6% (1 instance) of the mentions.

Aspirants/candidates constituted 5.9% (9 instances) of the sources and 24.6% (41 instances) of the mentions while political officeholders accounted for 2.6% (4 instances) of the sources and 7.2% (12 instances) of the mentions. Other politicians received 28.1% (43 instances) of the sources and 41.3% (69 instances) of the mentions. The spouses of politicians were not featured.

Traditional rulers and religious leaders each received 1.3% (2 instances) of the sources and 1.8% (3 instances) of the mentions. Other citizens accounted for 6.5% (10 instances) of the sources and 19.8% (33 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.

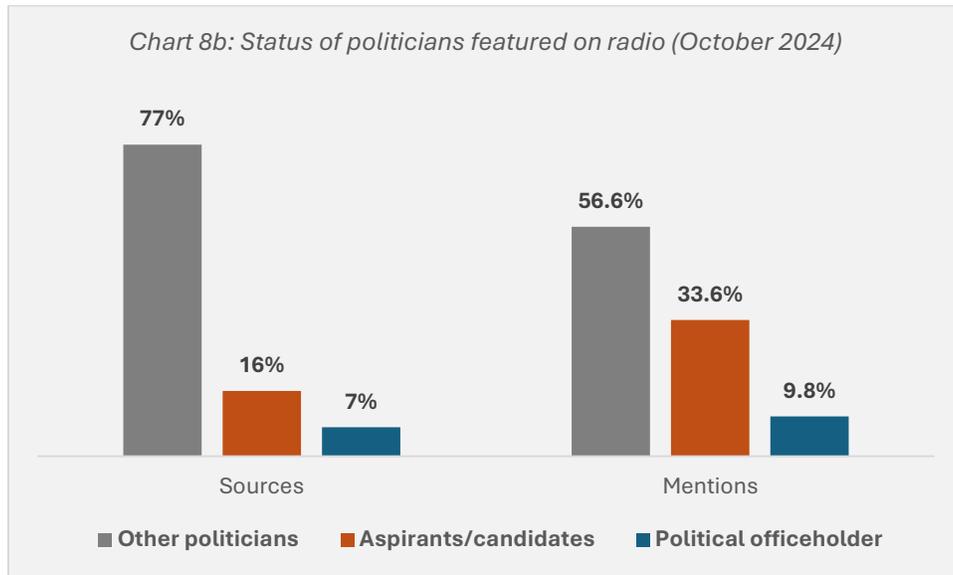
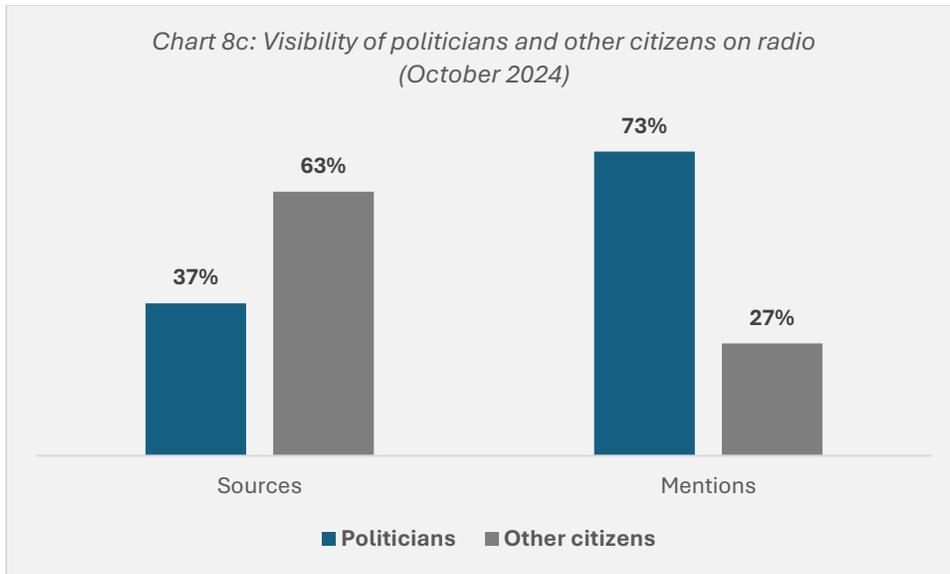


Chart 8b shows that aspirants/candidates received 16% (9 in 56 instances) of the sources and 33.6% (41 in 122 instances) of the mentions while political officeholders made up 7% (4 instances) of the sources and 9.8% (12 instances) of the mentions. Other politicians constituted 77% (43 instances) of the sources and 56.6% (69 instances) of the mentions.

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



According to Chart 8c, politicians comprised 37% (56 in 153 instances) of the sources and 73% (122 in 167 instances) of the mentions while other citizens made up 63% (97 instances) of the sources and 27% (45 instances) of the mentions. The data shows that the individuals on the ‘public side’ were more prominent than those on the ‘political’ side in terms of sources, the reverse being the case in the context of mentions.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ACTORS ON RADIO

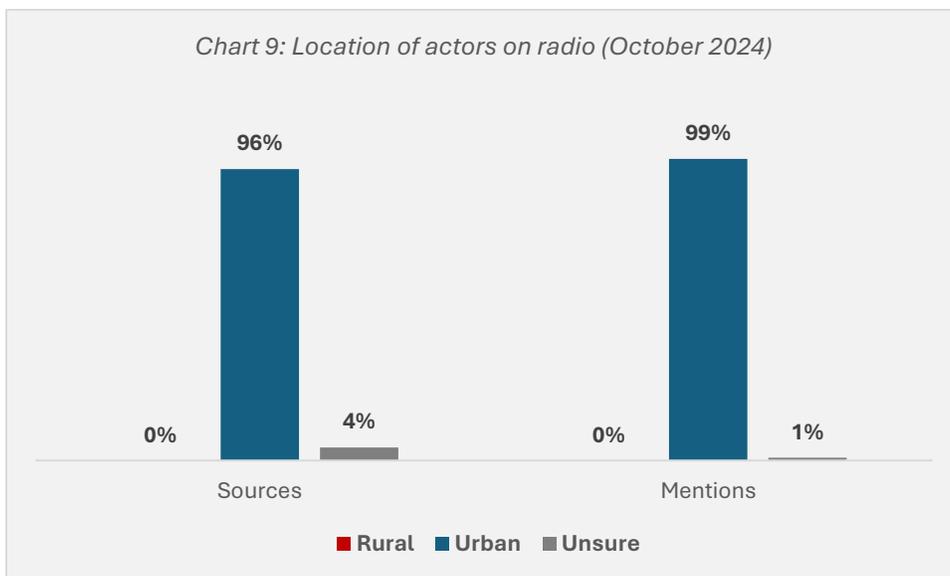
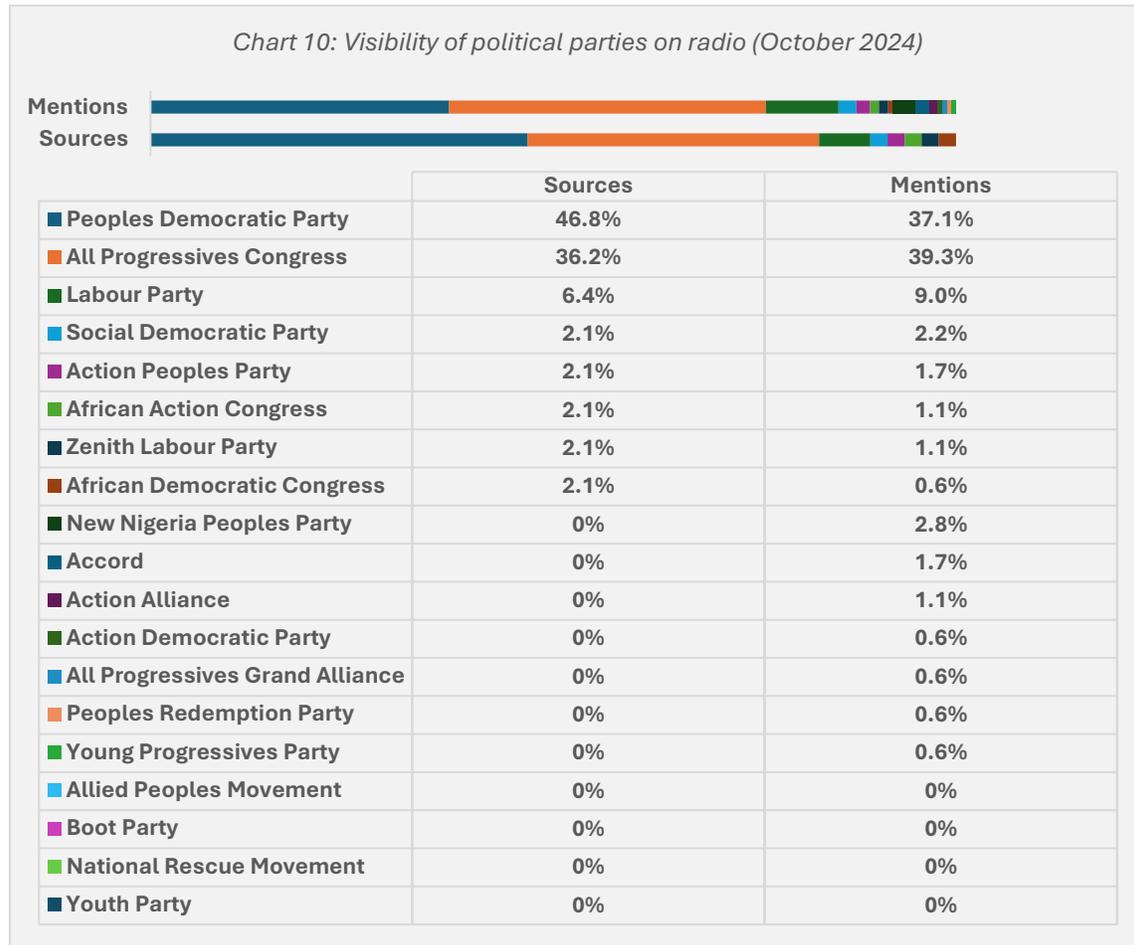


Chart 9 indicates that actors from urban areas dominated radio coverage during the reviewed period, accounting for 96% of the sources (200 out of 209 instances) and 99% of the mentions (104 out of 105 instances). Rural actors were not featured. In some cases, the location of the sources (4%; 9 instances) 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



Peoples Democratic Party (PDP), as Chart 10 shows, constituted 46.8% (22 in 47 instances) of the sources and 37.1% (66 in 178 instances) of the mentions.

- During an October 26 interview on Crest FM's 'Oro Oselu,' Ondo PDP member Olawale Ijanusi discussed the party's campaign approach, emphasising that the party engages in meaningful conversations with the people rather than just singing and dancing at campaign rallies.
- "Edo residents ask APC, PDP to put the interest of the people above party interest amidst transition conflict in the state," ITV Radio reported on October 29.

- “Ondo PDP candidate in the November 16 governorship election Agboola Ajayi has promised to fix the road in Ose as part of first things to do in office,” Adaba FM reported on October 30.

All Progressives Congress (APC) represented 36.2% (17 instances) of the sources and 39.3% (70 instances) of the mentions while Labour Party (LP) received 6.4% (3 instances) of the sources and 9% (16 instances) of the mentions.

- “APC inaugurates campaign council for Ondo guber election,” Positive FM reported on October 28.
- “Courts affirms Julius Abure as LP national chairman,” ITV Radio reported on October 8.

Social Democratic Party (SDP), Action Peoples Party (APP), African Action Congress (AAC), Zenith Labour Party (ZLP) and African Democratic Congress (ADC) each represented 2.1% (1 instance) of the sources. SDP and APP accounted for 2.2% (4 instances) and 1.7% (3 instances) of the mentions respectively while AAC and ZLP each received 1.1% (2 instances) of the mentions. ADC comprised 0.6% (1 instance) of the mentions.

New Nigeria Peoples Party (NNPP) and Accord accounted for 2.8% (5 instances) and 1.7% (3 instances) of the mentions respectively. They were, however, not used as sources. The same was true for Action Alliance (AA), which received 1.1% (2 instances) of the mentions.

Furthermore, Action Democratic Party (ADP), All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA), Peoples Redemption Party (PRP) and Young Progressives Party (YPP) each received 0.6% (1 instance) of the mentions.

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

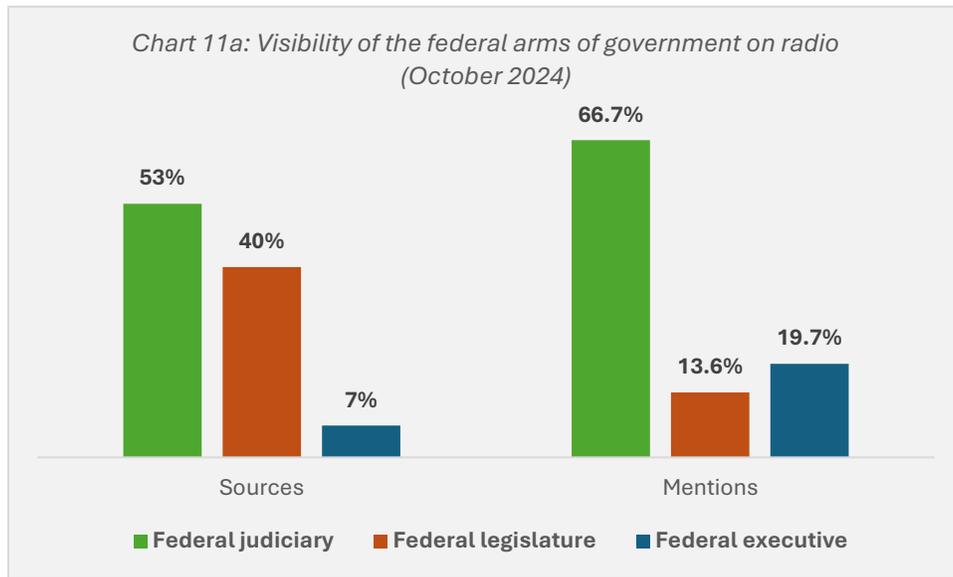
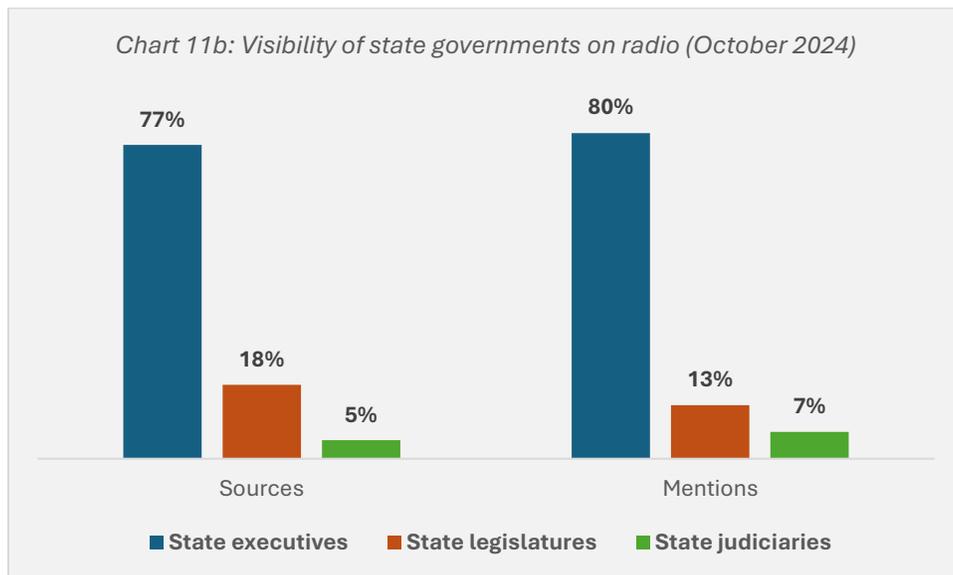


Chart 11a shows that the federal judiciary made up 53% (8 in 15 instances) of the sources and 66.7% (44 in 66 instances) of the mentions, making it the most featured actor in this subsection. The federal legislature received 40% (6 instances) of the sources and 13.6% (9 instances) of the mentions while the federal executive accounted for 7% (1 instance) of the sources and 19.7% (13 instances) of the mentions.

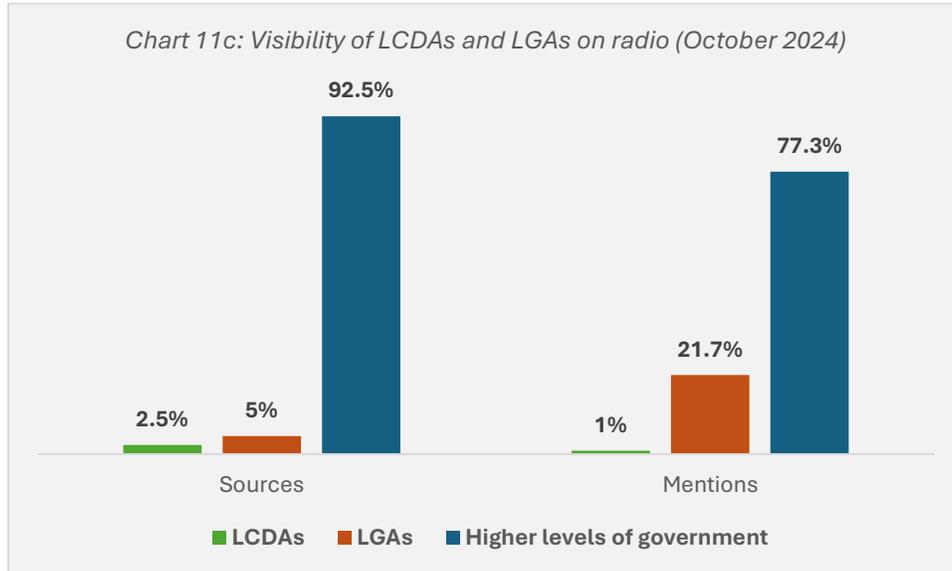
State governments



State executives, Chart 11b shows, received 77% (17 in 22 instances) of the sources and 80% (73 in 91 instances) of the mentions. State legislatures made up 18% (4 instances) of the sources and 13% (12 instances) of the mentions while state judiciaries accounted for 5% (1 instance) of the sources and 7% (6 instances) of the mentions.

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, LCDAs received 2.5% (1 in 40 instances) of the sources and 1% (2 in 203 instances) of the mentions while LGAs accounted for 5% (2 instances) of sources and 21.7% (44 instances) of the mentions. The higher levels of government were the most prominent with 92.5% (37 instances) of the sources and 77.3% (157 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.

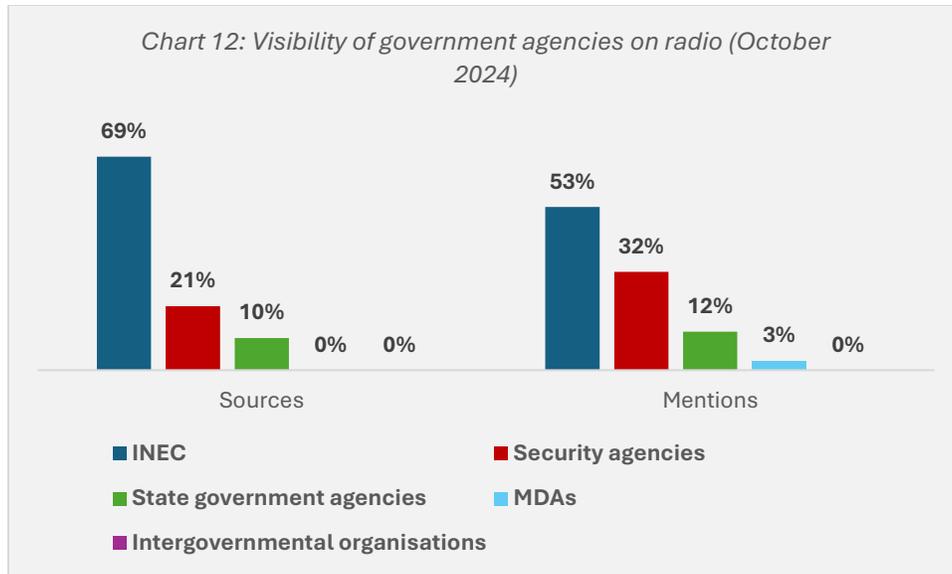


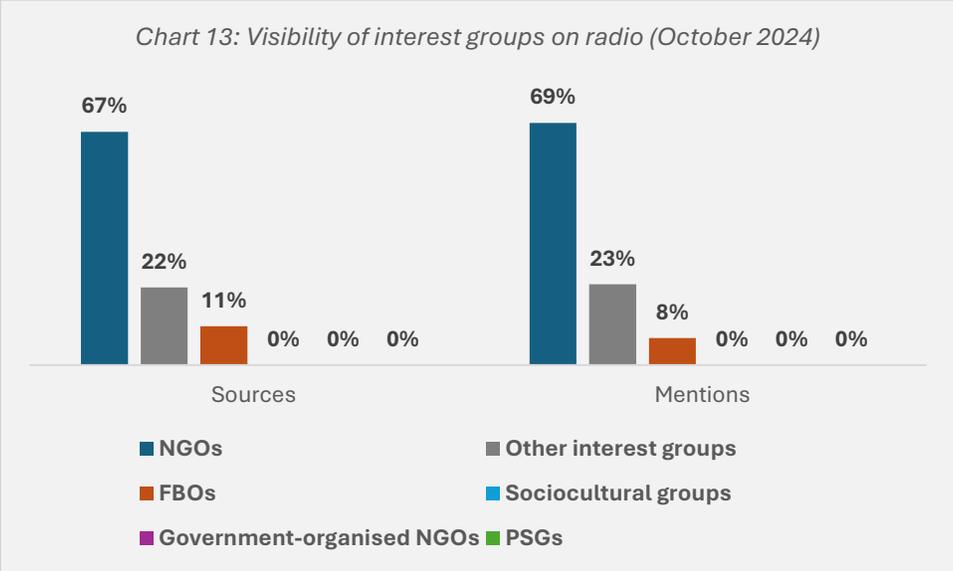
Chart 12 shows that INEC was the most visible actor in this category, comprising 69% (20 in 29 instances) of the sources and 53% (68 in 129 instances) of the mentions. Security agencies represented 21% (6 instances) of the sources and 32% (41 instances) of the mentions while state government agencies accounted for 10% (3 instances) of the sources and 12% (16 instances) of the mentions. MDAs received 3% (4 instances) of the mentions but were not used as sources. Intergovernmental organisations were not featured.

- On October 22, Boss Radio reported that the National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) had issued an apology to the broadcast industry, the people of Enugu state and the listening public regarding the intrusion of operatives from the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) into Urban Radio station. This apology was expressed in a statement released by Mrs Susan Obi, the Director of Public Affairs at NBC. Government agencies were featured in the radio broadcast.
- “INEC holds interactive workshop for media practitioners to curb the spread of fake news and disinformation about electoral processes,” Positive FM reported on October 28, featuring the electoral body.
- “Ondo guber poll: Nigeria Airforce stations defence team in Akure to address security challenges during, after governorship election,” Breeze FM reported on October 30, featuring a security agency.

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 received 67% (6 in 9 instances) of the sources and 69% (9 in 13 instances) of the mentions while FBOs accounted for 11% (1 instance) of the sources and 8% (1 instance) of the mentions. Other interest groups comprised 22% (2 instances) of the sources and 23% (3 instances) of the mentions. Sociocultural groups and PSGs were not featured.

- “Inter-Party Advisory Council (IPAC) backs Rivers state LG elections, decries high cost of nomination forms, conflicting court orders,” Arewa Radio reported on October 4, featuring an interest group.
- “Ondo Muslim community endorses governor Aiyedatiwa,” Breeze FM reported on October 31, featuring an FBO.

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.

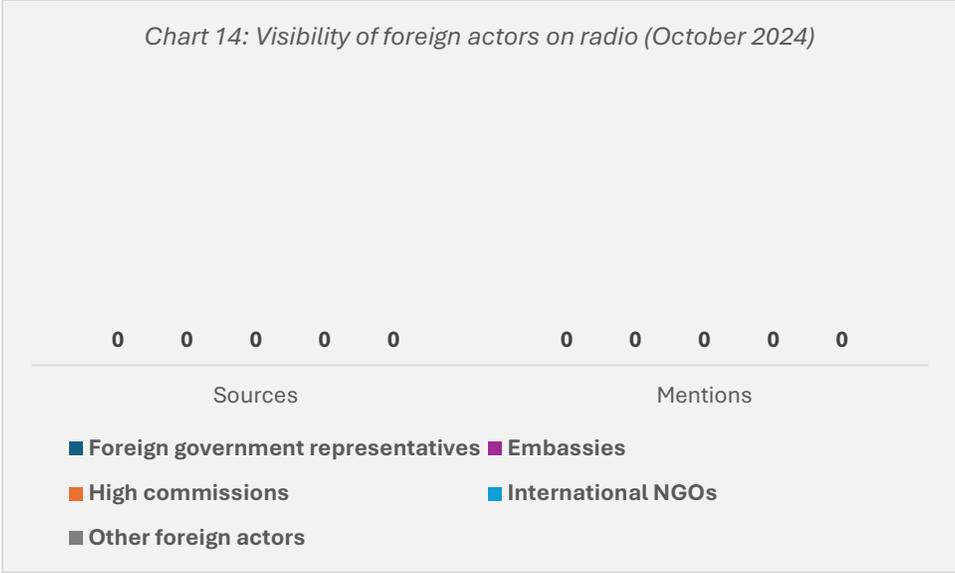


Chart 14 shows that foreign actors were not featured on radio during the period under review.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The analysis of the content for October 2024 revealed that 82% of the radio broadcasts were packaged as news reports while the remaining were packaged as discussions (12%) and interviews (6%). 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 (15.9%), intra-party conflict (14.8%) and campaign activities/strategies (13.6%) were the most reported and discussed topics. Women’s and PWD (0.8% each) were featured but youth issues were not. Women (19% sources; 11% mentions) youth (0.5% sources; 3% mentions) and PWD (0.9% mentions) actors were also not as visible as non-PWD adult males.

PDP (46.8% sources; 37.1% mentions) was more visible than APC (36.2% sources; 39.3% mentions) but only in terms of sources. Both actors and LP (6.4% sources; 9% mentions) received more attention than the other 16 political parties combined.

INEC (69% sources; 53% mentions) was more prominent than the other government agencies combined as security agencies made up 21% of the sources and 32% of the mentions.

LCDAs (2.5% sources; 1% mentions) and LGAs (5% sources; 21.7% mentions) were not as visible as the higher levels of government, which accounted for 92.5% of the sources and 77.3% of the mentions in their category. NGOs (67% sources; 69% mentions) were more visible than the other actors in their category. Foreign actors were not featured.

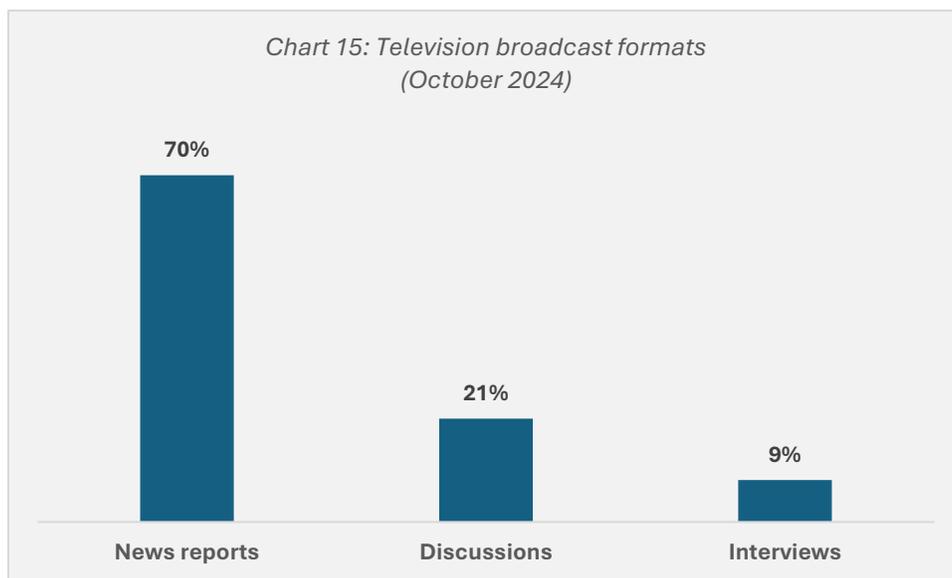
PART II

CONTENT OF POLITICAL PROGRAMMES ON TELEVISION

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

PROGRAMME TYPOLOGY ON TELEVISION

A total of 352 news reports, discussion programmes and interviews were monitored on the selected television stations.

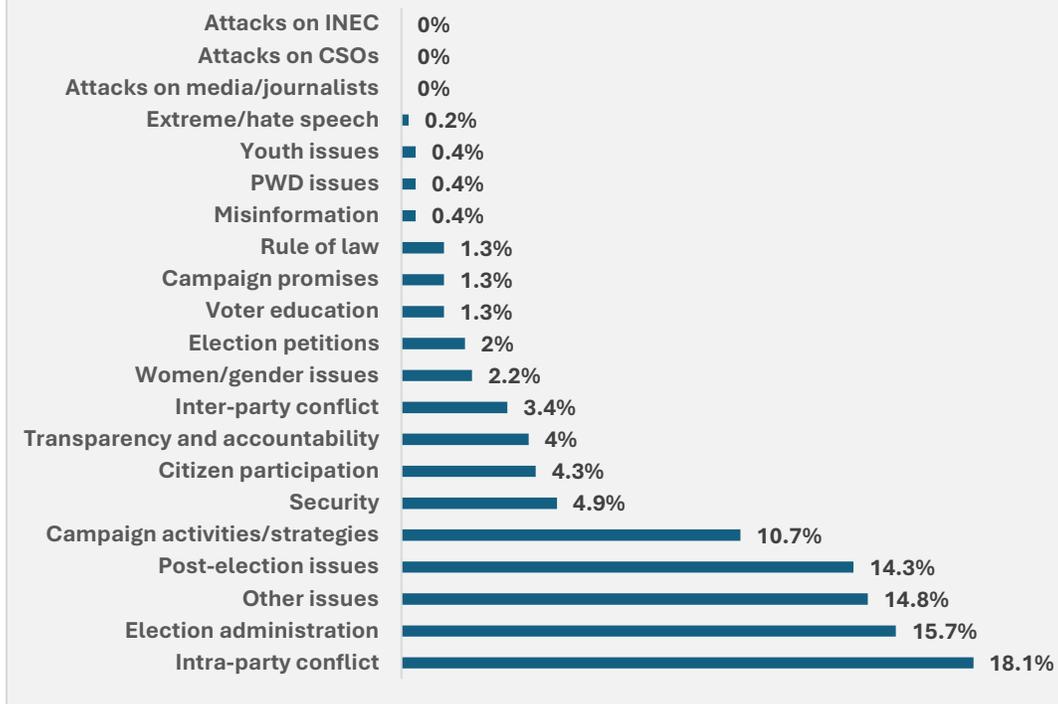


Out of the contents analysed during the period under review, 248 were packaged as news reports. These, according to Chart 15, constituted 70% of the contents. The remaining television broadcasts were aired in the discussion (21%; 74 stories) and interview (9%; 30 stories) formats.

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 (October 2024)



Intra-party conflict, as Chart 16 shows, was the most reported and discussed issue on television, accounting for 18.1% (81 in 447 instances) of the thematic focus areas. Inter-party conflict and election petitions received 3.4% (15 instances) and 2% (9 instances) of the coverage respectively.

- During a discussion segment of the October 3 edition of Channels TV programme 'Sunrise Daily,' reinstated Rivers APC chairman Emeka Beke stated that the Rivers LGA election would proceed as scheduled. However, Rivers APC chieftain Tony Okocha, who was expected to agree with the state chairman, argued that it was illegal for the election to take place. He further claimed that Beke was not the recognised chairman of Rivers APC. The discussion was focused on an intra-party crisis.
- "PDP national working committee disagrees with Rivers chapter, insists LGA election will hold in Rivers state," Channels TV reported on October 4.
- "APP disowns factional group, urges IGP to arrest members as they are impostors," AIT reported on October 4.
- Pro-APC Rivers assembly declares pro-PDP lawmakers' seats vacant, decides to call INEC to conduct bye-election," LTV reported on October 15, focusing on inter-party conflict.

- In an instance focused on election petitions, “Edo guber: Election petition tribunal set to entertain petitions from aggrieved political parties,” ITV reported on October 9.
- “2023 NASS election: Appeal Court sacks Enugu PDP Reps member Atigwe, declares Dennis Agor of LP as rightful candidate,” OGTV reported on October 9.
- “Edo election: PDP files petition against Okpebholo’s victory,” OSRC TV reported on October 14.

Election administration represented 15.7% (70 instances) of the themes while voter education received 1.3% (6 instances) of the coverage.

- “INEC says it is yet to officially handover voter register to the Rivers State Resident Electoral Commission for the October 5 local government election in the state,” NTA reported on October 3, focusing on election administration.
- During the October 7 edition of ITV’s ‘This Morning on ITV,’ political analyst Christopher Ojeikere and Joe Johnson, the Commissioner of Information for Rivers state, discussed the local government election in the state and the need to prevent undue interference in the electoral process. Legal activist Emmanuel Ogbidi addressed the absence of police involvement in the election, noting that it still proceeded peacefully.
- “INEC meets with heads of political parties as IPAC urges it to draw lessons from Edo guber experience and perfect logistic matters in Ondo guber election,” Channels TV reported on October 17.
- In an instance focusing on voter education, Senator Shekarau said, during an October 21 discussion on Channels TV’s ‘Sunrise Daily’, that voter enlightenment was required to improve the electoral system.
- NTA reported on October 24 that “with less than four weeks to the November 16 governorship election in Ondo state, major political parties and their candidates are intensifying their efforts in educating the electorate on the importance of voting”.

Whereas campaign activities/strategies received 10.7% (48 instances) of the coverage, campaign promises comprised 1.3% (6 instances) of the coverage.

- “Ondo governorship poll: Ifedore APC leaders mobilise support for Aiyedatiwa,” OSRC TV reported on October 9, focusing on campaign activities/strategies.

- “Ondo governorship election: Ondo state governor Aiyedatiwa has inaugurated the campaign council of APC ahead of next month’s governorship election in the state,” OSRC TV reported on October 10.
- “PDP National working committee members, other party leaders arrive in Akure to kick off the governorship election campaign flag-off,” TVC News reported on October 15.
- “Ondo 2024: PDP candidate Agboola Ajayi promises to strengthen Amotekun security, others,” OSRC TV reported on October 31, focusing on campaign promises.

Security issues accounted for 4.9% (22 instances) of the discourse. Attacks on media/journalists, INEC and CSOs were not featured.

- “Ahead of Benue LG elections, the police command in the state has assured residents of adequate security during the polls,” Liberty TV reported on October 2, focusing on security agencies.
- “Ondo guber election: IGP promises maximum security for November poll, reacts to the rivers state crisis,” ITV reported on October 16.

Citizen participation received 4.3% (19 instances) of the coverage while transparency and accountability received 4% (18 instances) of the coverage. The rule of law represented 1.3% (6 instances) of the coverage.

- “Coalition of civil societies condemns planned October 1 protest, urges organisers to embrace dialogue,” ITV reported on October 1, focusing on citizenship participation.
- “Protesters converge at Ikeja as police ensure security; protesters demand release of previously arrested protesters,” Channels TV reported on October 1.
- “Lagos government promises to prioritise local government autonomy,” LTV reported on October 7, focusing on transparency and accountability.
- During an October 17 interview on Arise TV’s ‘Arise Primetime,’ Dr Ibrahim Modibbo, a public affairs analyst, asserted that some state governors select local government chairmen with the intent of exerting control over them. He emphasised that achieving financial independence was essential for driving the change the people desired.

- “The Nigeria Senate has demanded compliance with the Supreme Court decision on LG autonomy,” Liberty TV reported on October 9, focusing on transparency and accountability and the rule of law.
- “Rivers crisis: CJN orders probe of judges over conflicting rulings,” OGTV reported on October 28, focusing on the rule of law.

On the inclusion front, women/gender issues accounted for 2.2% (10 instances) of the coverage while PWD and youth issues each comprised 0.4% (2 instances) of the coverage respectively.

- “Inclusive governance: Governor Aiyedatiwa promises to give women more recognition,” OSRC TV reported on October 4, focusing on women’s issues.
- During the October 7 edition of OSRC TV’s ‘AM Today,’ Oluwakemi Adeniyi, a politician, discussed the role and mobilisation of women in Ondo politics. She stated that women are vital agents of change and leadership, highlighting that Governor Aiyedatiwa was supportive of women's issues.
- “As Ondo state prepares for its governorship election, students have been charged on the need to participate actively in politics to strengthen democracy and ensure good governance,” OSRC TV reported on October 10.
- OSRC TV also reported on October 30: “November governorship election: National Youth Council, stakeholders empower young voters.”
- “Ondo governorship election: INEC engages PWD group leaders for better planning,” OSRC TV reported on October 4.
- “Nasarawa APC adopts consensus method for choosing candidates for LG elections; women, PWDs to pay 50 per cent of the nomination fee,” AIT reported on October 9.

Misinformation and extreme/hate speech accounted for 0.4% (2 instances) and 0.2% (1 instance) of the coverage respectively.

- “Police warn against fake news, incitement to violence ahead of Ondo poll,” OGTV reported on October 21, focusing on misinformation.

Post-election issues received 14.3% (64 instances) of the coverage while other issues made up 14.8% (66 instances) of the discourse.

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.

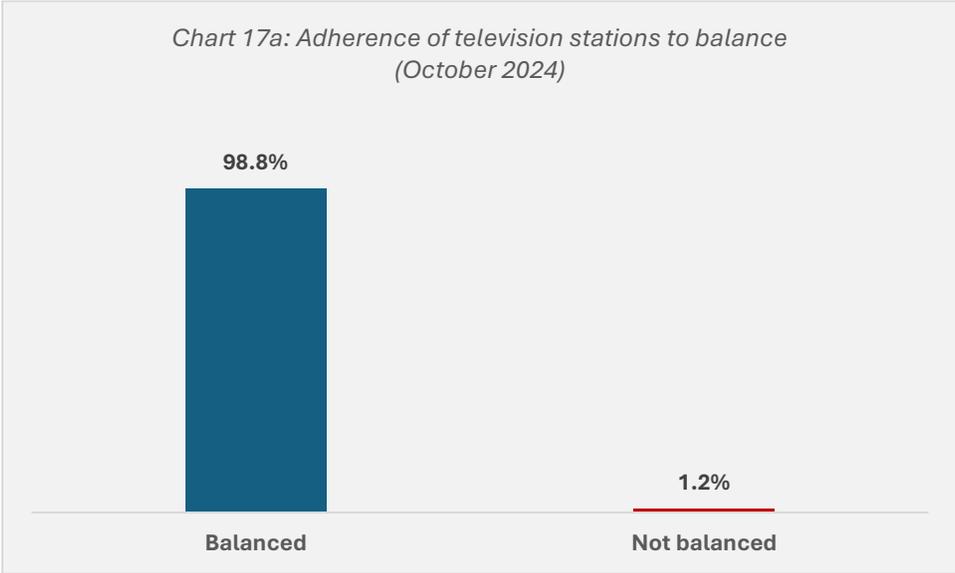


Chart 17a shows that 98.8% (83 in 84 stories) of sampled television broadcasts were balanced while 1.2% (1 story) were not.

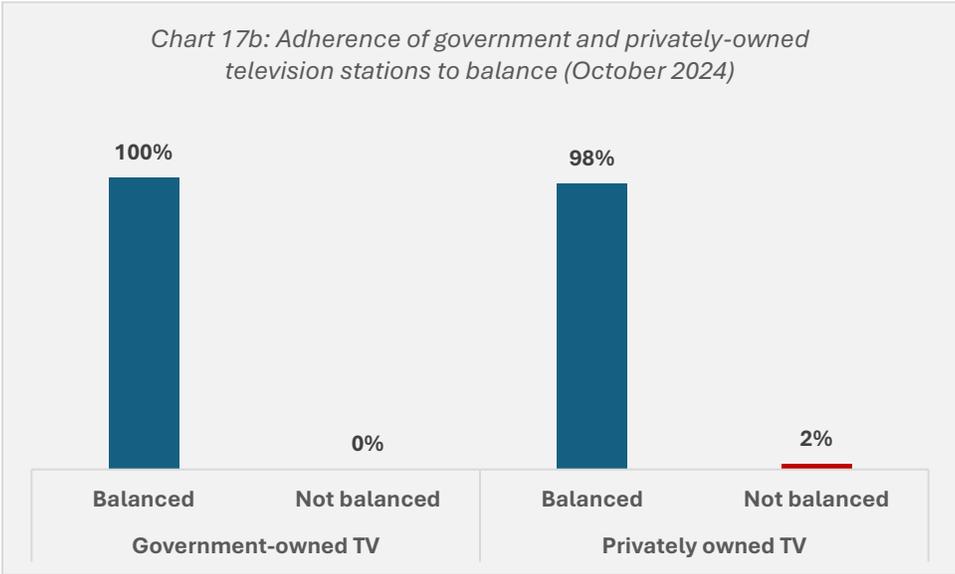


Chart 17b shows that 100% (31 stories) of the broadcasts from government-owned television stations were balanced. In contrast, 98% (52 in 53 stories) of the broadcasts from privately-owned television stations were balanced while 2% (1 story) were not. The data shows that

private stations were responsible for the only instance of an unbalanced broadcast recorded on television during the period under review.

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 those who actively decried inflammatory rhetoric.

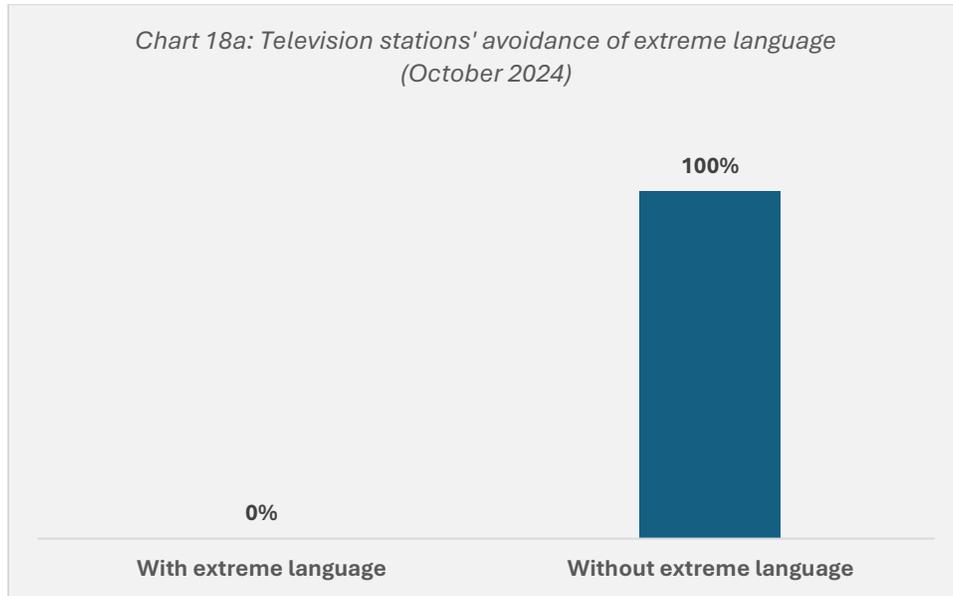


Chart 18a shows that the television stations avoided extreme language in 100% (352 stories) of their programmes.

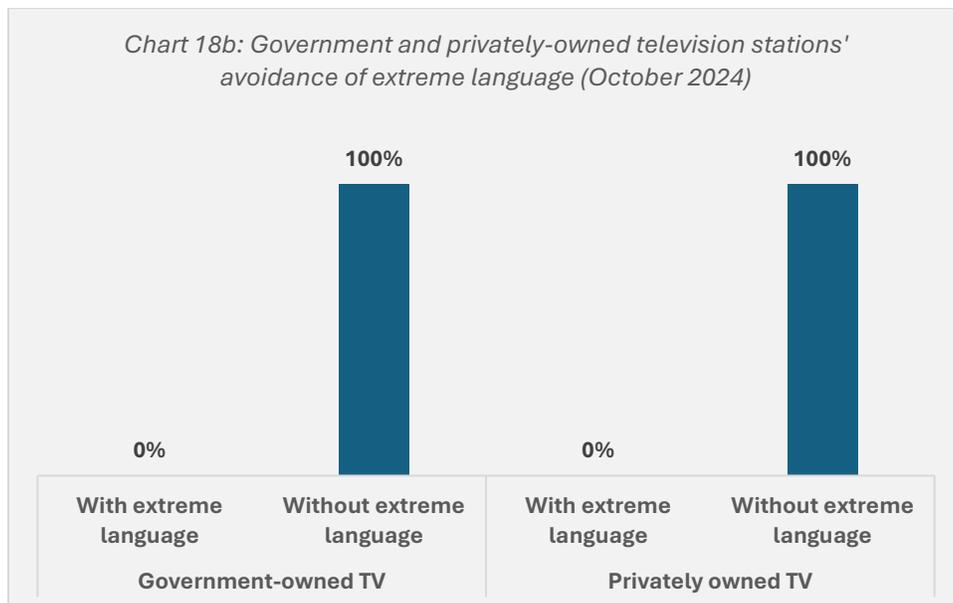


Chart 18b shows that 100% (116 stories) of the broadcasts from government-owned stations and 100% (236 stories) from privately-owned stations were free of extreme language.

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

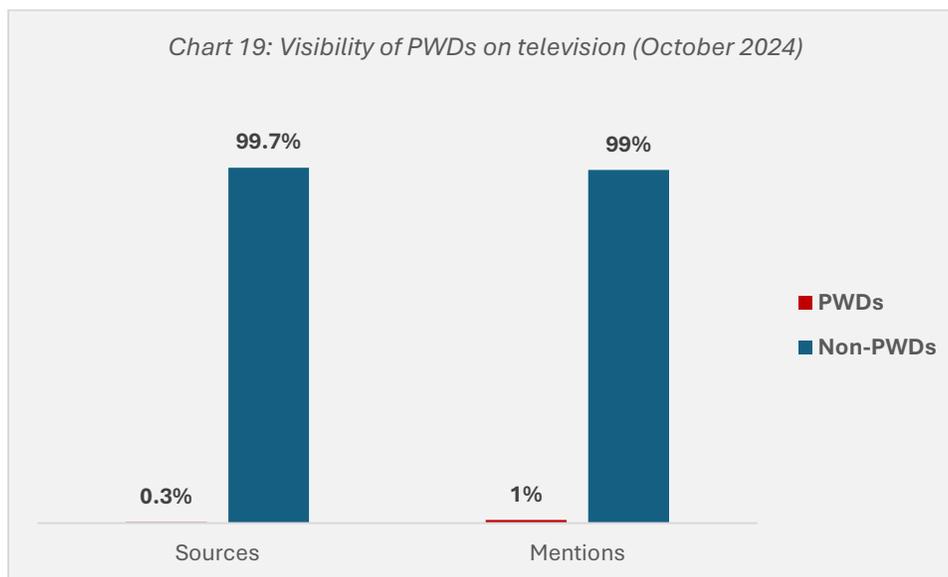
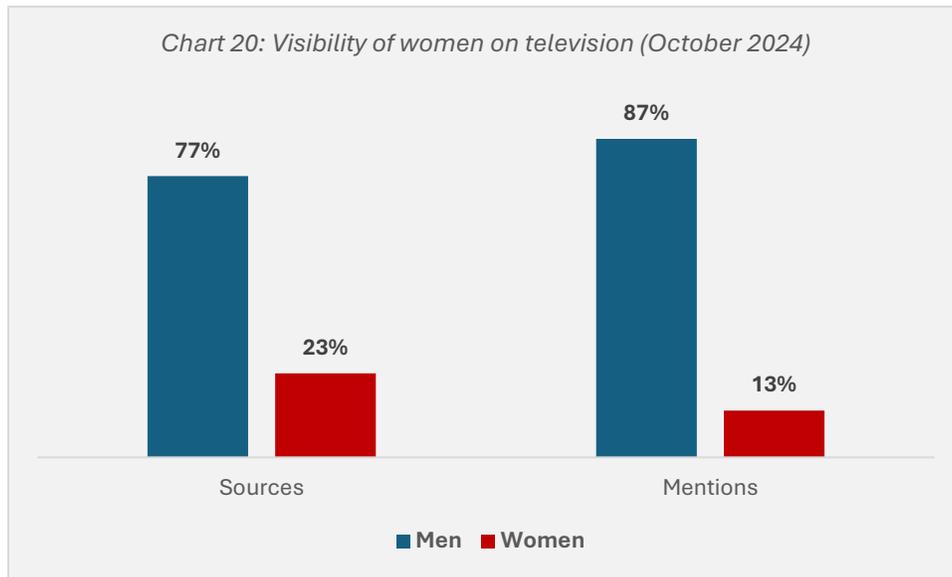


Chart 19 shows that PWD actors accounted for 0.3% (1 out of 353 instances) of the sources and 1% (2 out of 235 instances) of the mentions in this category. Non-PWD actors, on the other hand, comprised 99.7% (352 instances) of the sources and 99% (233 instances) of the mentions. This data reflects the previously noted low level of coverage (0.4%; 2 out of 447 instances) accorded to PWD issues as shown in Chart 16.

- “Ondo governorship election: INEC engages PWD group leaders for better planning,” OSRC TV reported on October 4, featuring PWDs.
- “Nasarawa APC adopts consensus method for choosing candidates for LG elections; women, PWDs to pay 50 per cent of the nomination fee,” AIT reported on October 9.

Women



According to Chart 20, women accounted for 23% (85 out of 370 instances) of the sources and 13% (32 out of 249 instances) of the mentions, while men constituted 77% (285 instances) of the sources and 87% (217 instances) of the mentions. The data indicates that female actors were less visible compared to their male counterparts and reflects the previously noted low level of coverage (2.2%; 10 out of 447 instances) dedicated to women's issues as shown in Chart 16.

- During an October 28 interview on Channel TV's 'Politics Today,' Kafilat Ogbara, the lawmaker representing Kosofe Federal Constituency of Lagos at the House of Representatives, emphasised the importance of increasing women's participation in politics. She commended the Deputy Speaker of the House, Benjamin Kalu, for his support and advocated for a political reform that would require the inclusion of women on the nomination lists for political offices in each state. The interview provided an instance of a woman serving as the source of a television broadcast during the period in review.
- During an October 31 interview on OSRC TV's 'State of the State,' Mrs Seun Osamaye, the Special Assistant to the Governor on Women Affairs, stated that the people of Ondo state, particularly women, were pleased with the governor for prioritising their welfare and assured that conditions would continue to improve.
- "Speaker Tajudeen Abass laments low women participation in Nigeria's parliament," LTV reported on October 29.

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.

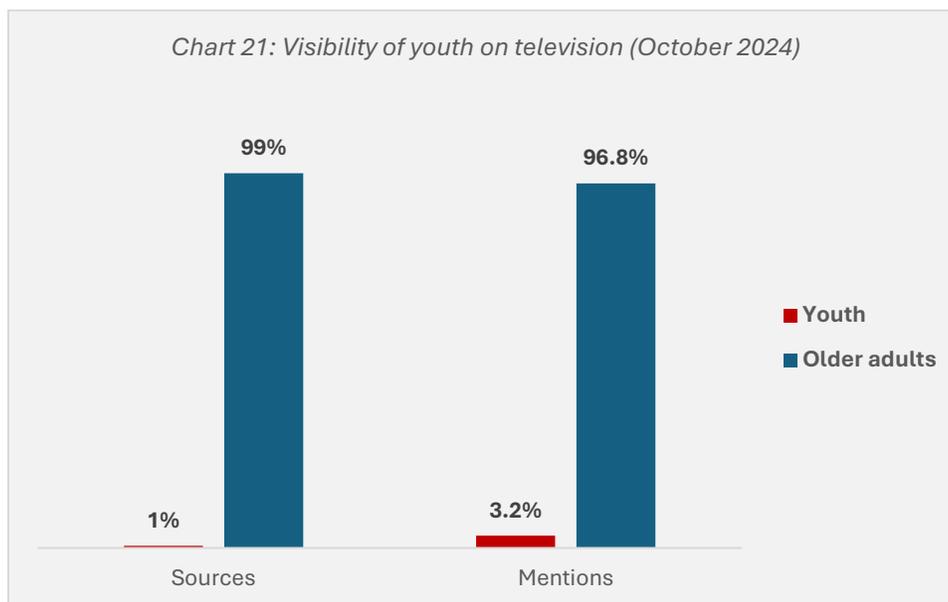


Chart 21 shows that youth represented 1% (2 out of 352 instances) of the sources and 3.2% (8 out of 247 instances) of the mentions. Older adults, in contrast, comprised 99% (350 instances) of the sources and 96.8% (239 instances) of the mentions. This data highlights the limited visibility of youth actors, reflecting the previously noted low level of coverage (0.4%; 2 out of 447 instances) dedicated to youth issues as illustrated in Chart 16.

- “President Tinubu plans to convene 30-day national youth conference,” AIT reported on October 1.
- “INEC promises to deliver free and fair election in Ondo guber election as youth protest and call for the replacement of Ondo REC,” Channels TV reported on October 29.

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.

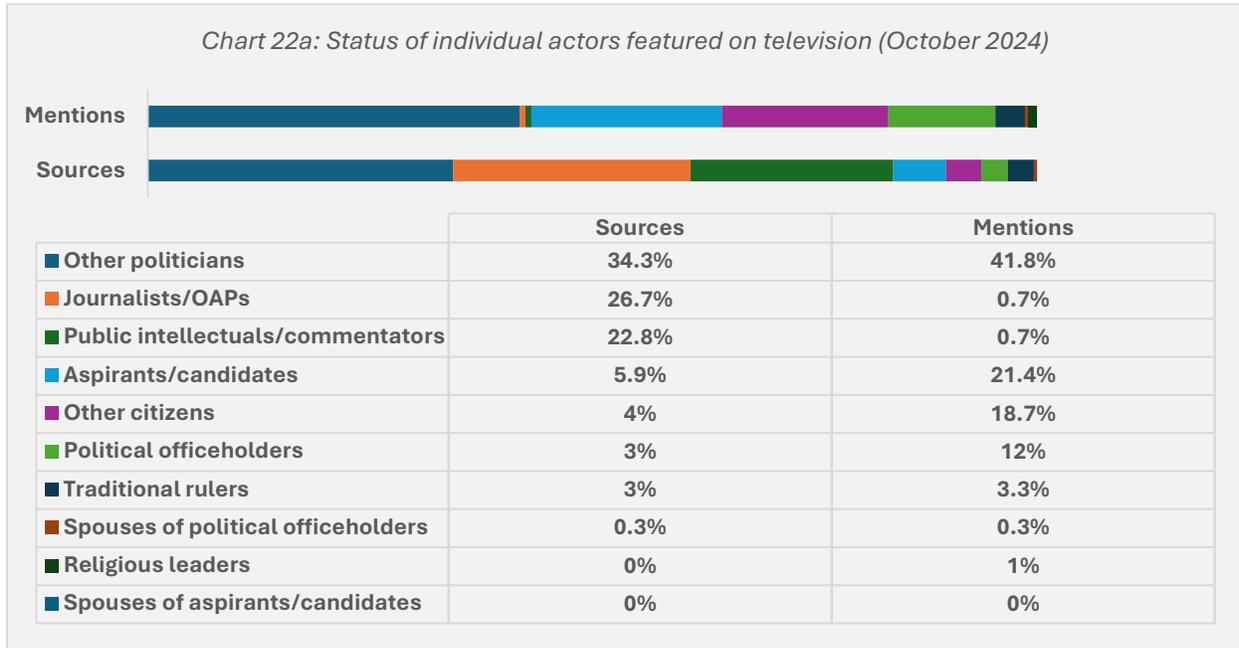


Chart 22a shows aspirants/candidates comprised 5.9% (18 in 303 instances) of the sources and 21.4% (64 in 299 instances) of the mentions while political officeholders received 3% (9 instances) of the sources and 12% (36 instances) of the mentions. Other politicians, many of whom were party chieftains, represented 34.3% (104 instances) of the sources and 41.8% (125 instances) of the mentions. The spouses of political officeholders received 0.3% (1 instance) of the sources and 0.3% (1 instance) of the mentions. The spouses of aspirants/candidates were not featured.

Journalists/OAPs and public intellectuals/commentators each received 0.7% (2 instances) of the mentions, as well as 26.7% (81 instances) and 22.8% (69 instances) of the sources respectively.

Traditional rulers accounted for 3% (9 instances) of the sources and 3.3% (10 instances) of the mentions. Religious leaders received 1% (3 instances) of the mentions but were not used as sources.

Other citizens accounted for 4% (12 instances) of the sources and 18.7% (56 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.

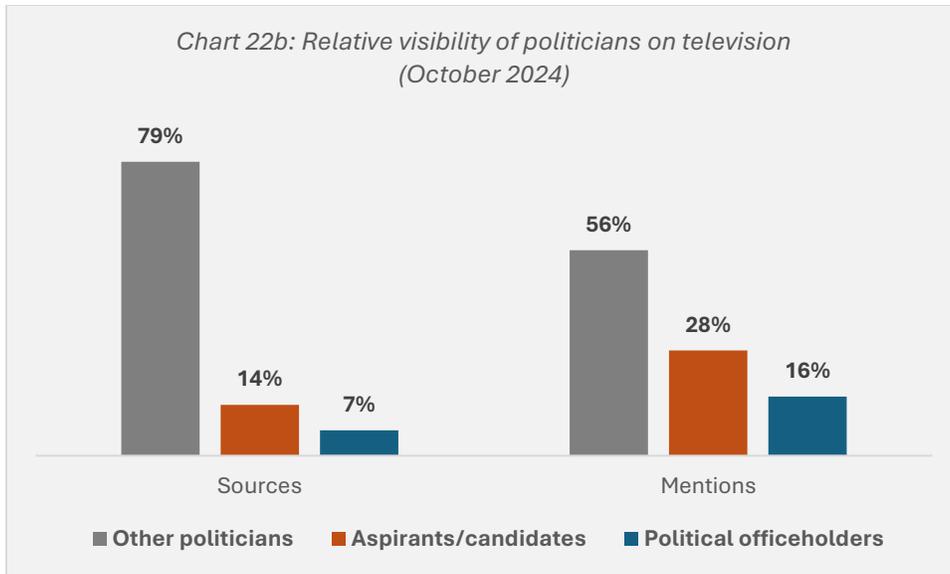


Chart 22b shows that aspirants/candidates made up 14% (18 in 131 instances) of the sources and 28% (64 in 225 instances) of the mentions while political officeholders accounted for 7% (9 instances) of the sources and 16% (36 instances) of the mentions. Other politicians received 79% (104 instances) of the sources and 56% (125 instances) of the mentions.

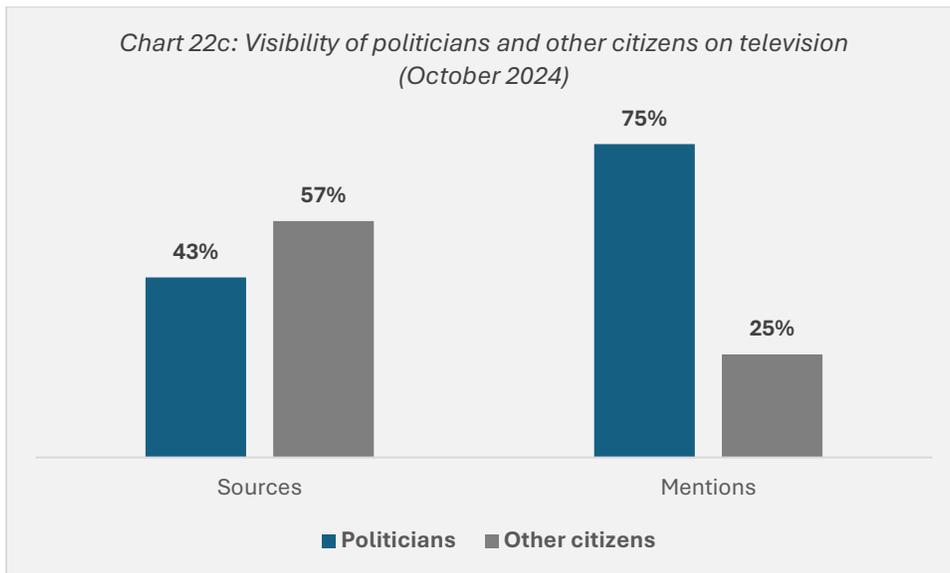


Chart 22c shows that politicians received 43% (131 in 303 instances) of the sources and 75% (225 in 299 instances) of the mentions while other citizens constituted 57% (172 instances) of the sources and 25% (74 instances) of the mentions.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ACTORS ON TELEVISION

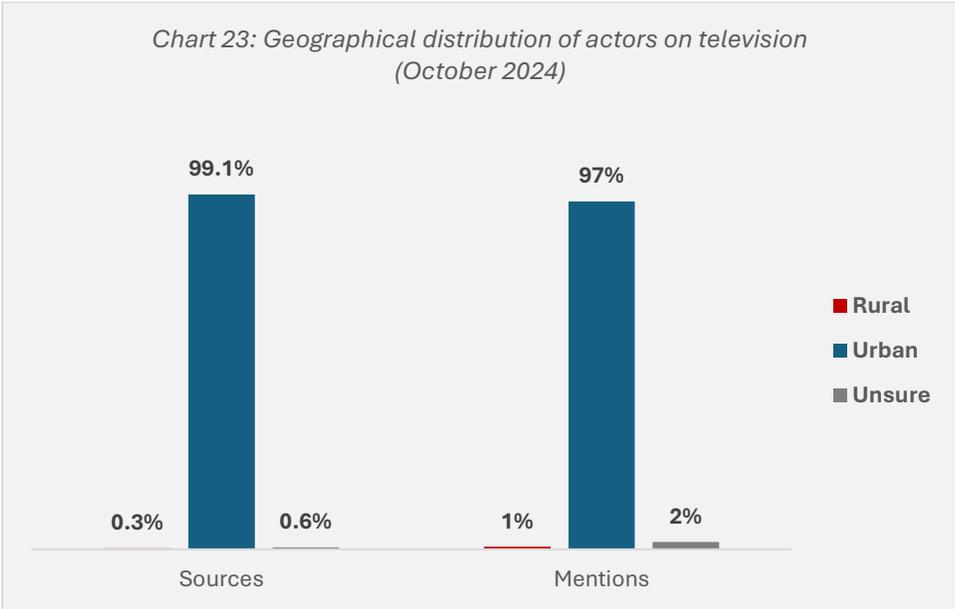


Chart 23 shows that actors from rural locations comprised 0.3% (1 in 346 instances) of the sources and 1% (1 in 144 instances) of the mentions while those from urban locations received 99.1% (343 instances) of the sources and 97% (140 instances) of the mentions. The location of the sources in two instances (0.6%) and mentions in 3 instances (2%) was indeterminate.

VISIBILITY OF CORPORATE ACTORS ON TELEVISION

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

POLITICAL PARTIES

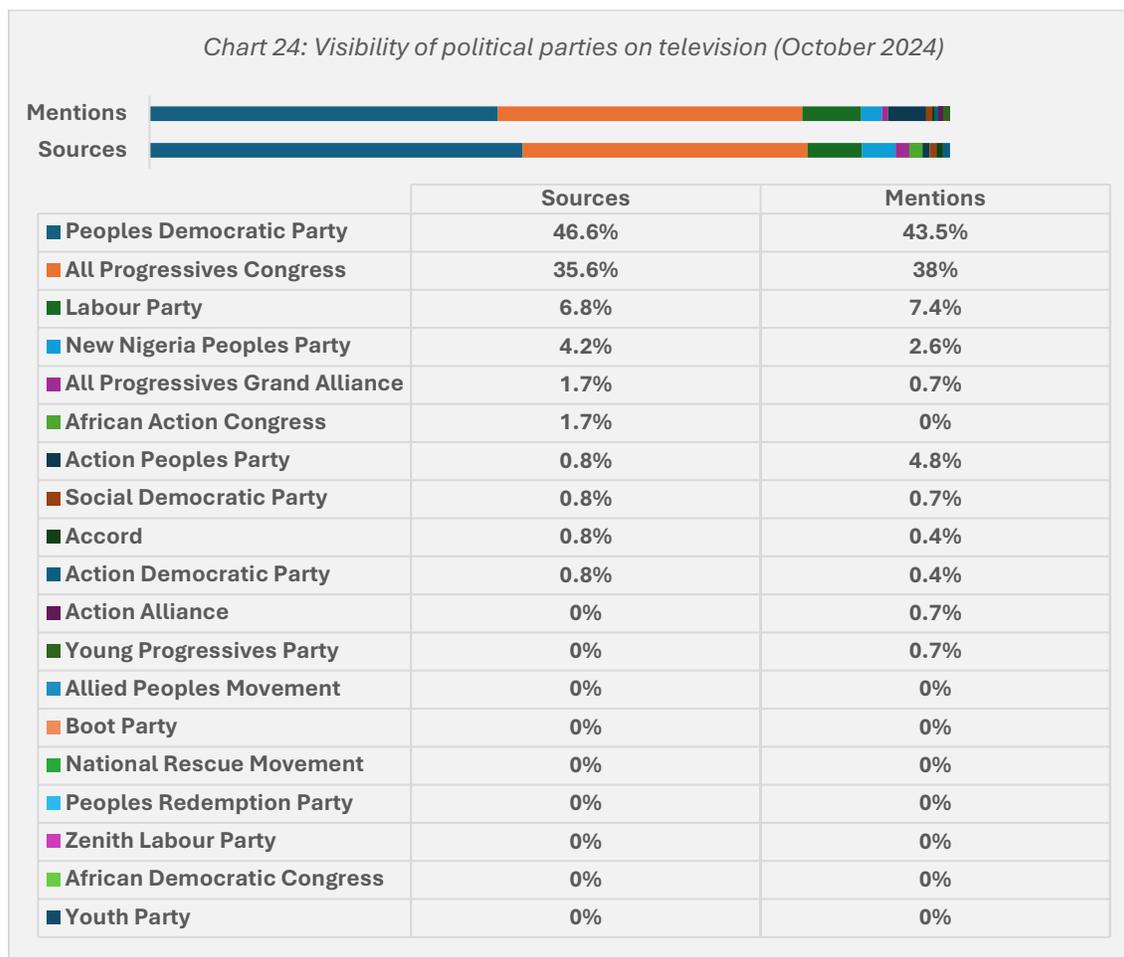


Chart 24 shows that Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) was the most visible political party, accounting for 46.6% (55 in 118 instances) of the sources and 43.5% (118 in 271 instances) of the mentions.

- “PDP stakeholders hold meeting to address internal wranglings,” Channels TV reported on October 22, featuring PDP.
- “PDP Governors’ Forum reschedules NEC meeting, sues for peace,” LTV reported on October 23.
- “Ogun LG poll: Over 100 supporters dump PDP for APC as campaign begins in Ewekoro LG,” OGTV reported on October 29, featuring PDP and APC.

All Progressives Congress (APC) made up 35.6% (42 instances) of the sources and 38% (103 instances) of the mentions while Labour Party (LP) made up 6.8% (8 instances) of the sources and 7.4% (20 instances) of the mentions.

- “Ondo 2024: APC leaders drum support for Aiyedatiwa, stress genuine commitment,” OSRC TV reported on October 21.
- “Edo APC transition committee members reiterate request for relevant documents from outgoing PDP administration,” ITV reported on October 22.
- During an October 9 appearance on TVC News programme ‘This Morning,’ Arabambi Abayomi, the publicity secretary of the Apapa LP faction, expressed his disappointment with INEC and the judiciary for affirming Julius Abure as the party chairman. In response, Dr Ope Banwo, a US-based lawyer and political affairs analyst, criticised Abayomi for making personal attacks within the LP and for undermining the party's key asset, Peter Obi. Banwo also accused Abayomi of engaging in anti-party activities during the 2023 presidential election. LP was featured in the discussion.

New Nigeria Peoples Party (NNPP) received 4.2% (5 instances) of the sources and 2.6% (7 instances) of the mentions. All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA) and African Action Congress (AAC) each accounted for 1.7% (2 instances) of the sources. Whereas APGA received 0.7% (2 instances) of the mentions, AAC was not mentioned.

Action Peoples Party (APP), Social Democratic Party (SDP), Accord and Action Democratic Party (ADP) each received 0.8% (1 instance). APP and SDP accounted for 4.8% (13 instances) and 0.7% (2 instances) of the mentions respectively while Accord and ADP each received 0.4% (1 instance) of the mentions.

Action Alliance (AA) and Young Progressives Party (YPP) each comprised 0.7% (2 instances) of the mentions. They were, however, not used as sources.

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

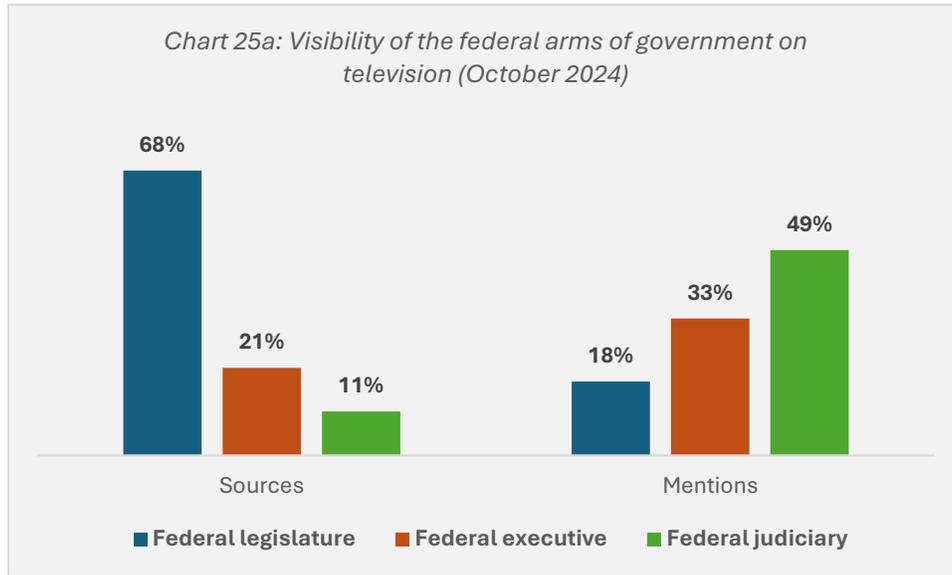


Chart 25a shows that the federal legislature constituted 68% (13 in 19 instances) of the sources and 18% (27 in 152 instances) of the mentions. The federal executive received 21% (4 instances) of the sources and 33% (50 instances) of the mentions while the federal judiciary accounted for 11% (2 instances) of the sources and 49% (75 instances) of the mentions.

State governments

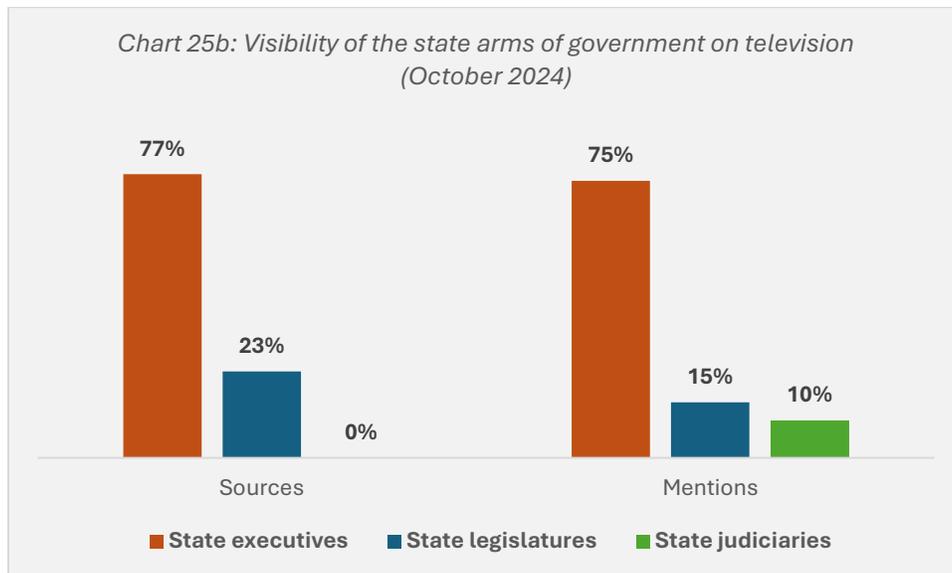
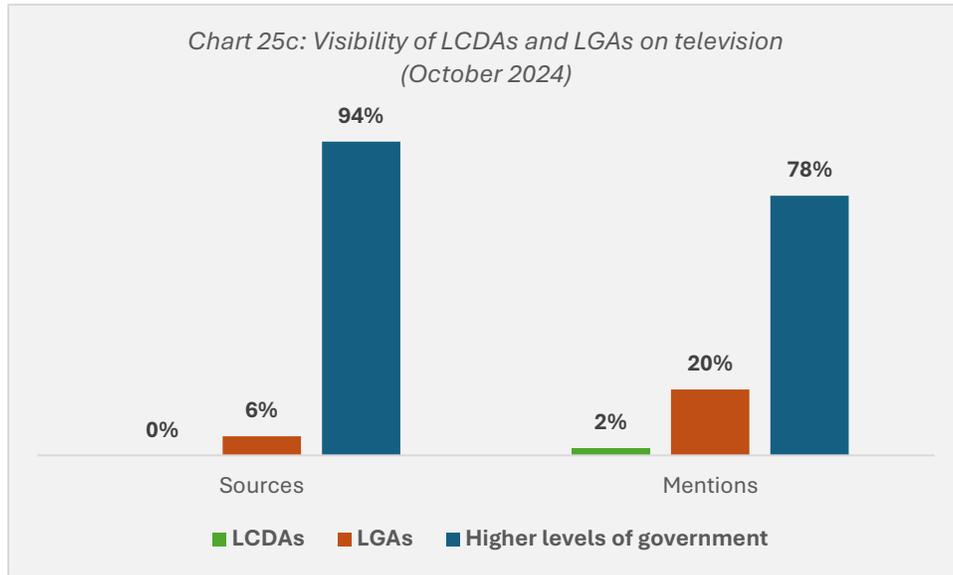


Chart 25b shows that state executives constituted 77% (23 in 30 instances) of the sources and 75% (49 in 152 instances) of the mentions, making them the most featured actors in this subsection. State legislatures comprised 23% (7 instances) of the sources and 15% (25 instances) of the mentions. State judiciaries accounted for 10% (17 instances) of the mentions but represented none of the sources.

LCDAs and LGAs



According to Chart 25c, the higher levels of government dominated this subsection with 94% (49 in 52 instances) of the sources and 78% (319 in 409 instances) of the mentions. LGAs comprised 6% (3 instances) of the sources and 20% (81 instances) of the mentions while LCDAs received 2% (9 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.

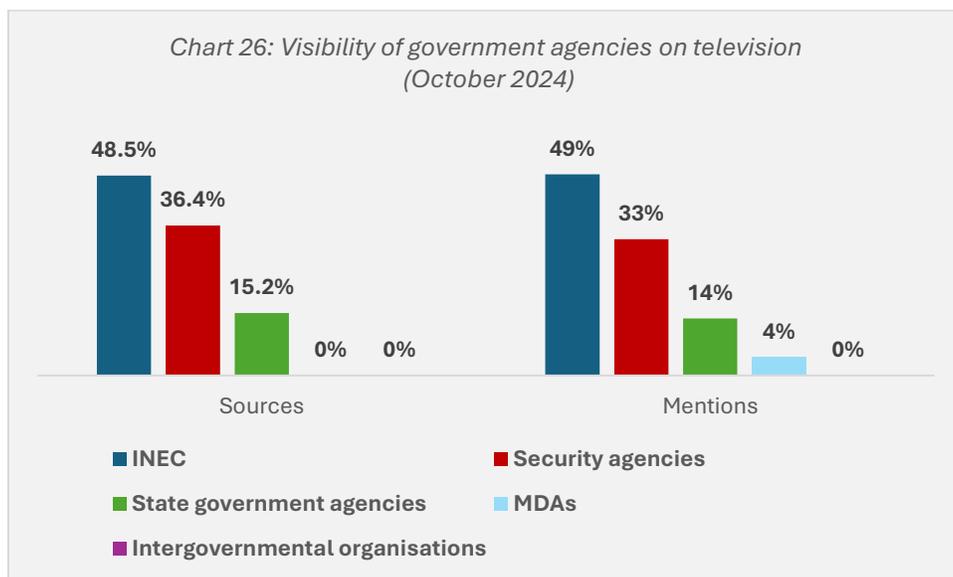
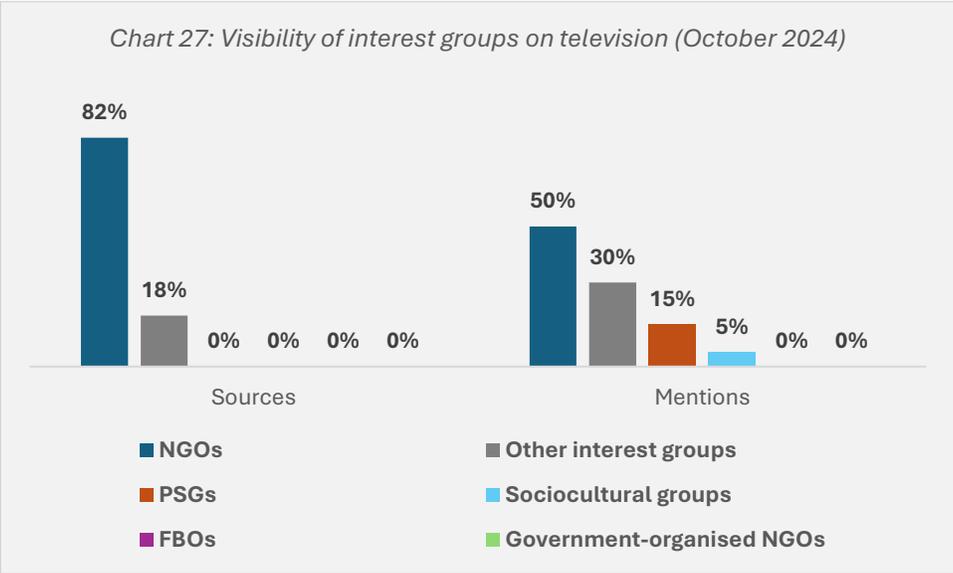


Chart 26 shows that INEC received 48.5% (16 in 33 instances) of the sources and 49% (99 in 203 instances) of the mentions, making them the most visible actor in this category. Security agencies followed with 36.4% (12 instances) of the sources and 33% (67 instances) of the mentions. State government agencies comprised 15.2% (5 instances) of the sources and 14% (28 instances) of the mentions while MDAs accounted for 4% (9 instances) of the mentions but were not used as sources. Intergovernmental organisations were not featured.

- “Police deny being partisan in Rivers LG election, say the force acted according to court order,” LTV reported on October 7, featuring a security agency.
- “Financial autonomy: EFCC to track LG funds as implementation begins in November,” OSRC TV reported on October 28, featuring EFCC, a government agency.
- “INEC hints on collaboration with security agencies for effective conflict resolution ahead Ondo guber election,” Channels TV reported on October 31, featuring INEC.

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).



According to Chart 27, NGOs made up 82% (18 in 22 instances) of the sources and 50% (10 in 20 instances) of the mentions, making them the most featured interest group during the period under review. PSGs and sociocultural groups received 15% (3 instances) and 5% (1 instance) of the mentions respectively but were not used as sources. FBOs were not featured.

Other interest groups accounted for 18% (4 instances) of the sources and 30% (6 instances) of the mentions.

- “YIAGA Africa again alleges vote buying in the just-concluded governorship election in Edo state,” AIT reported on October 11, featuring and NGO.

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.

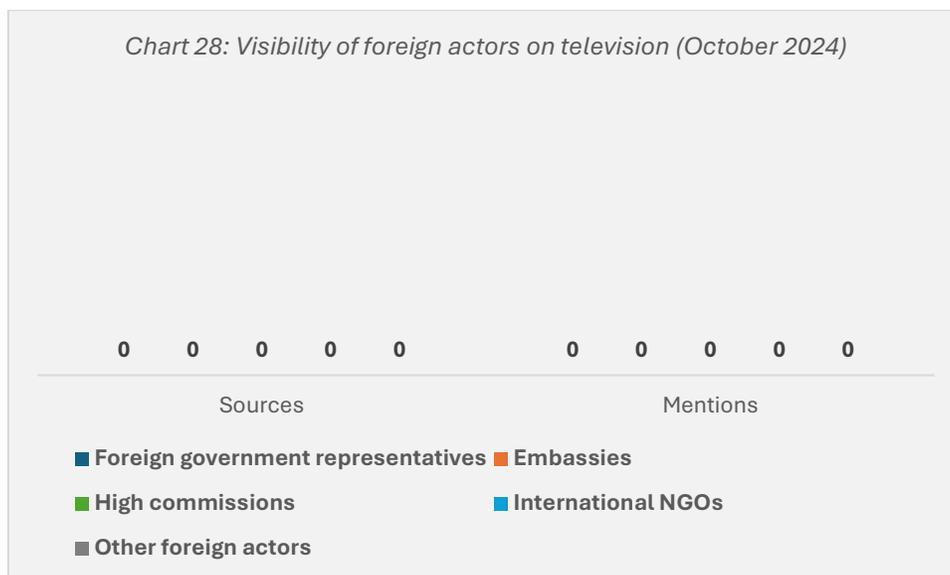


Chart 28 shows that foreign actors were not featured on television during the period under review.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Most (70%) of the television programmes analysed during the period under review were packaged as news reports, with the rest taking the discussion (21%) and interview (9%) formats respectively. The television stations adhered to the principle of balance 98.8% of the time and recorded no instance of inflammatory rhetoric.

Whereas women’s issues accounted for 2.2% of the themes, youth and PWD issues each comprised 0.4% of the discourse. A large chunk of the television broadcasts was focused on intra-party conflict (15.7%), election administration (15.7%) and campaign activities/strategies (10.7%). Women (23% sources; 13% mentions), youth (1% sources; 3.2% mentions) and PWDs (0.3% sources; 1% mentions) were not as visible as non-PWD adult males.

PDP (46.6% sources; 43.5% mentions), APC (35.6% sources; 38% mentions) and LP (6.8% sources; 7.4% mentions) were the most featured political parties.

INEC accounted for 48.5% of the sources and 49% of the mentions in the government agency category while security agencies represented 36.4% of the sources and 33% of the mentions.

LCDAs (2% mentions) and LGAs (6% sources; 20% mentions) were not as visible as the higher levels of government (94% sources; 78% mentions) in the government category, while NGOs (82% sources; 50% mentions) were more visible than all other interest groups combined.

Foreign actors were not featured.

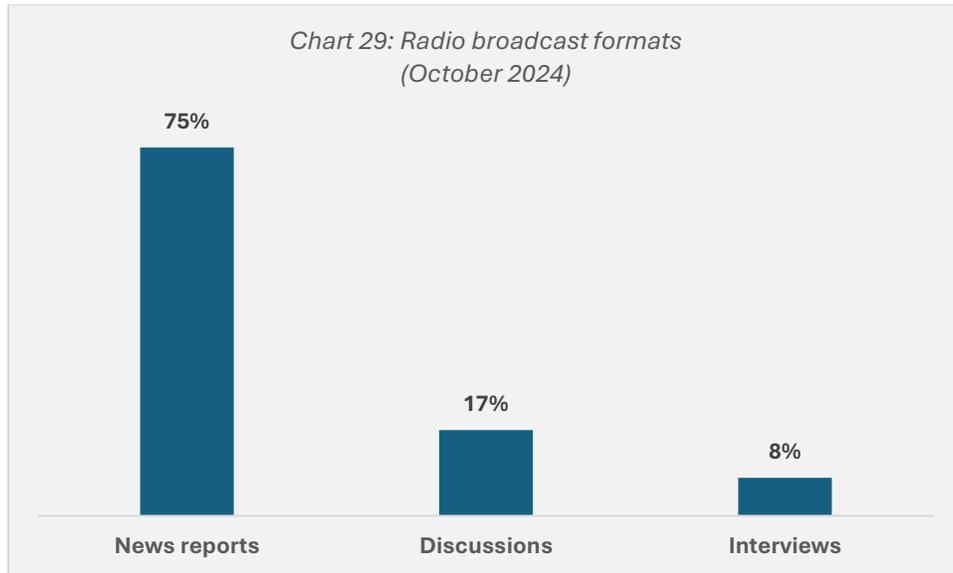
PART III

COMBINED REPORT ON RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTS

A total of 568 contents from 25 radio and 16 television stations were analysed. The dataset for the period under review comprised 216 contents from the radio stations and 352 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, 425 were packaged as news reports, representing, as Chart 29 shows, 75% of the contents. The remaining radio and television broadcasts were packaged as discussions (17%; 99 stories) and interviews (8%; 44 stories).

THEMATIC EMPHASIS

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

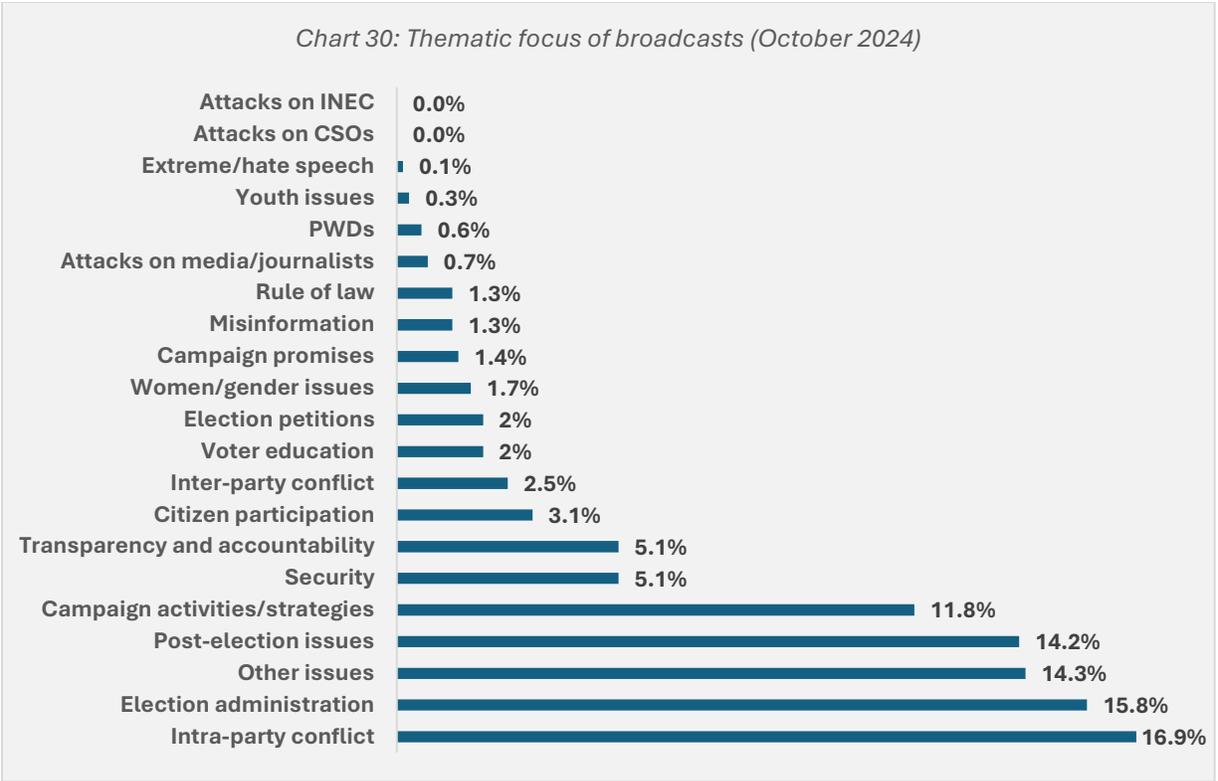


Chart 30 shows that intra-party conflict received 16.9% (120 in 711 instances) of the coverage, making it the most reported and discussed issue during the period in review. Inter-party conflict accounted for 2.5% (18 instances) of the coverage while election petitions received 2% (14 instances) of the attention.

Whereas election administration represented 15.8% (112 instances) of the coverage, voter education received 2% (14 instances) of the coverage.

Campaign activities/strategies constituted 11.8% (84 instances) of the coverage while campaign promises represented 1.4% (10 instances) of the coverage.

Security issues received 5.1% (36 instances) of the coverage while attacks on media/journalists represented 0.7% (5 instances) of the coverage. Attacks on INEC and CSOs were not featured.

Transparency and accountability received 5.1% (36 instances) of the coverage while citizen participation received 3.1% (22 instances) of the coverage. The rule of law accounted for 1.3% (9 instances) of the coverage.

Women’s, PWD and youth issues received 1.7% (12 instances), 0.6% (4 instances) and 0.3% (2 instances) of the coverage respectively.

Misinformation received 1.3% (9 instances) of the coverage while extreme/hate speech received 0.1% (1 instance) of the coverage.

Post-election issues and other issues accounted for 14.2% (101 instances) and 14.3% (102 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.

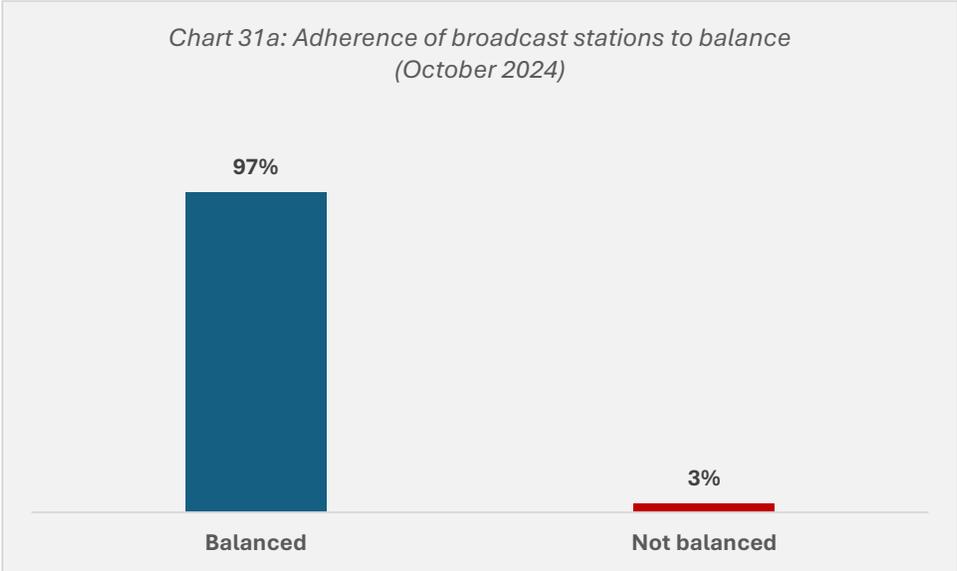


Chart 31a shows that 97% (112 in 115 applicable stories) of the sampled broadcasts were balanced while 3% (3 stories) were not.

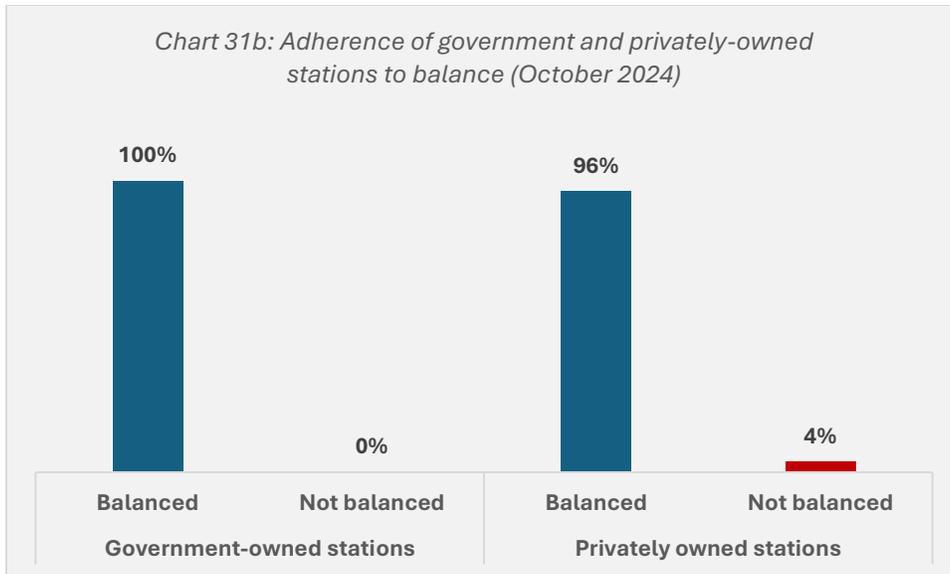


Chart 31b shows that 100% (31 stories) of the broadcasts from government-owned stations were balanced. In contrast, 96% (81 in 84 stories) of the broadcasts from privately owned stations were balanced while 4% (3 stories) were not.

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.

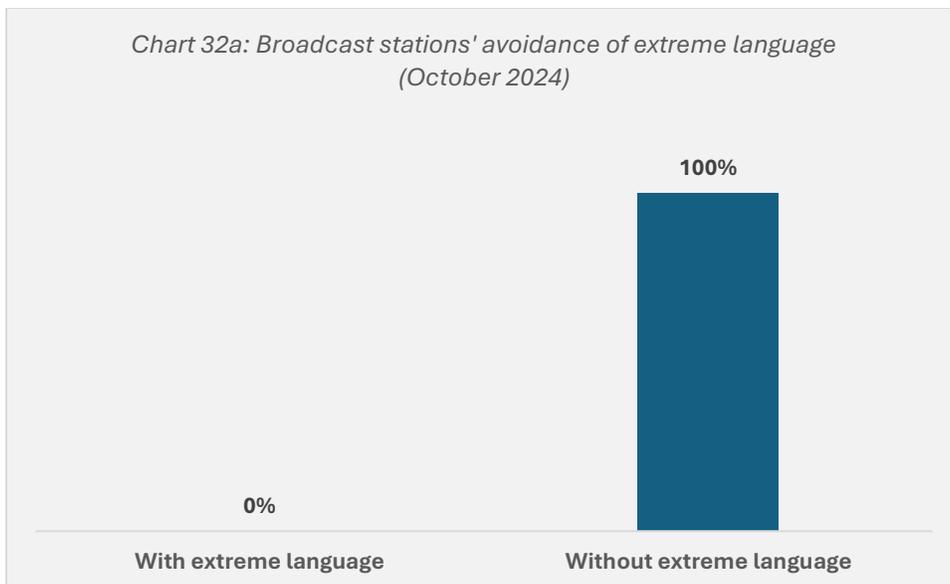


Chart 32a shows that the broadcast stations avoided extreme language in 100% (568 stories) of their programmes.

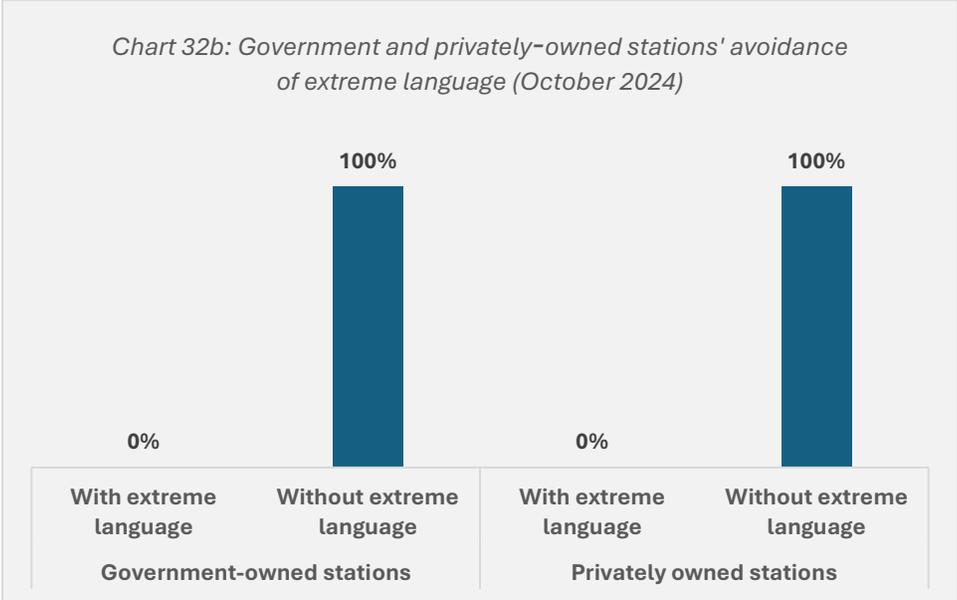


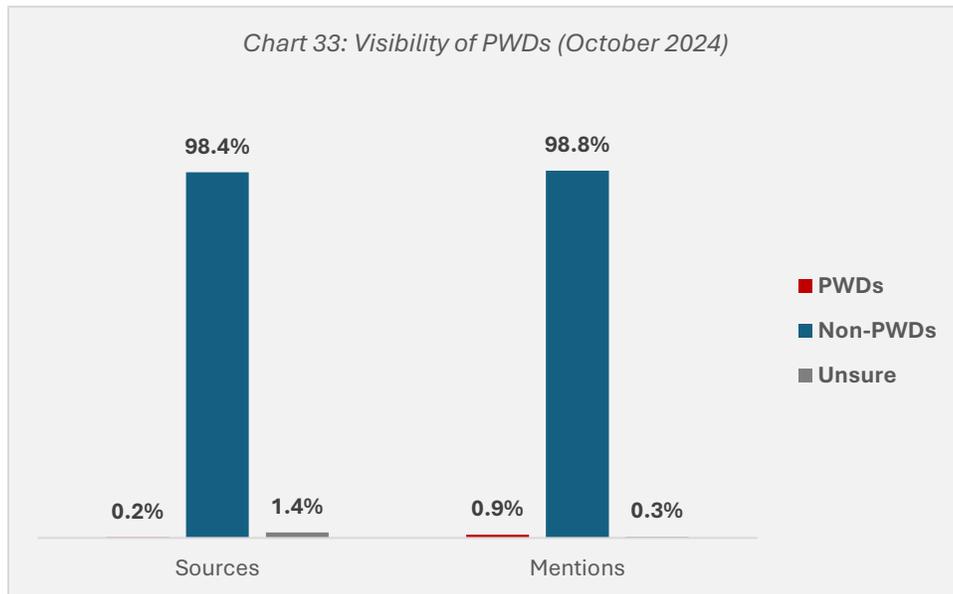
Chart 32b shows that 100% (161 stories) of the programmes from government-owned stations and 100% (407 stories) of the programmes from privately-owned stations were free of extreme language.

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 accounted for 0.2% (1 in 558 instances) of the sources and 0.9% (3 in 347 instances) of the mentions. Non-PWD actors, on the other hand, made up 98.4% (549 instances) of the sources and 98.8% (343 instances) of the mentions. The PWD status of some sources (1.4%; 8 instances) and mentions (0.3%; 1 instance) was indeterminate. The data reflects the low coverage (0.6%; 4 out of 711 instances) dedicated to PWD issues as previously noted in Chart 30.

Women

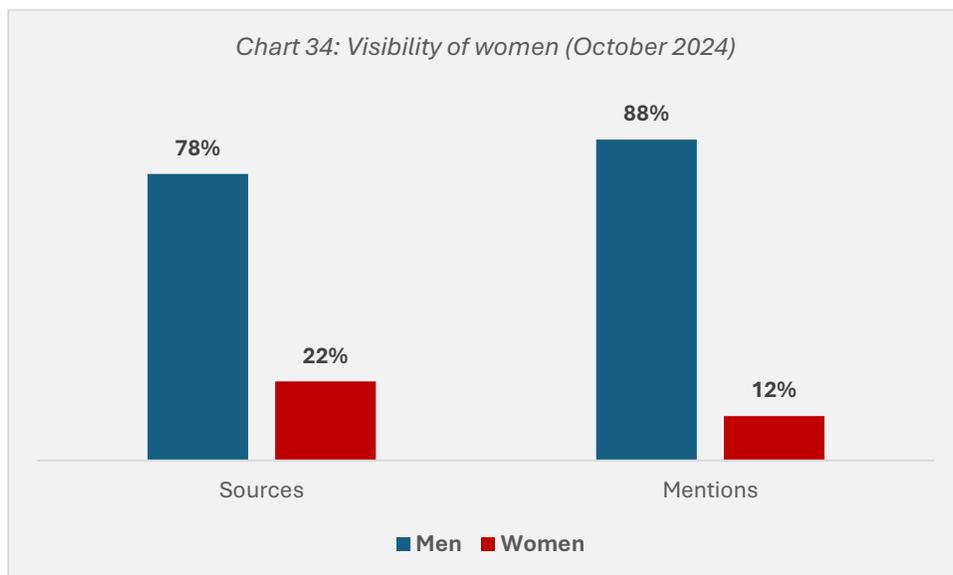


Chart 34 shows that women made up 22% of the sources (127 out of 588 instances) and 12% of the mentions (46 out of 378 instances) while men accounted for 78% of the sources (461

instances) and 88% of the mentions (332 instances). The data indicates that women were not as visible as men, reflecting the limited coverage (1.7%; 12 out of 711 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.

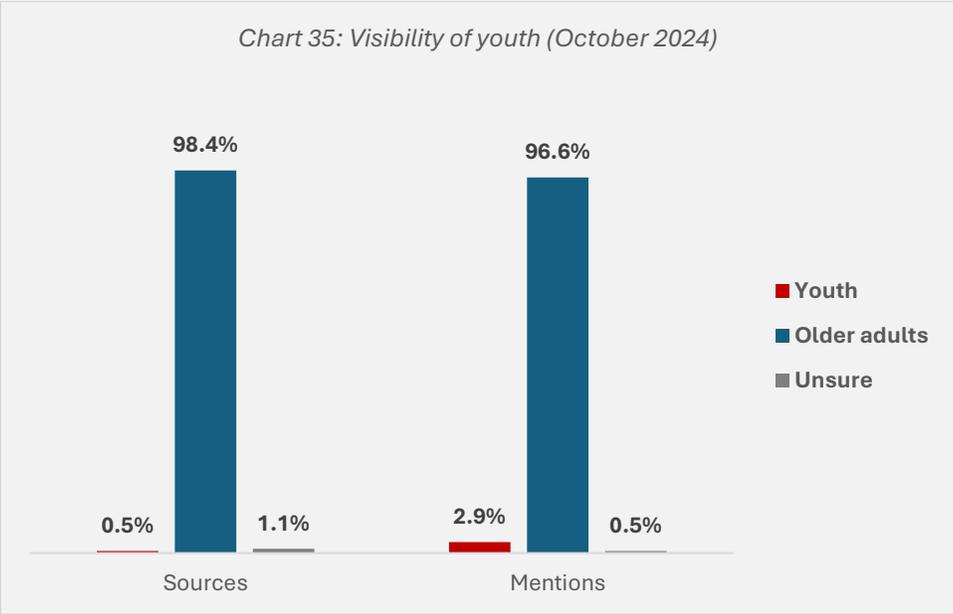
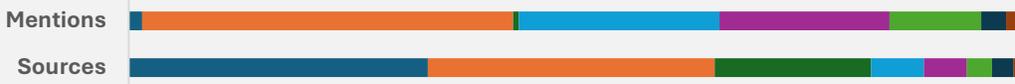


Chart 35 shows that youth made up 0.5% of the sources (3 out of 555 instances) and 2.9% of the mentions (11 out of 384 instances) in this category. Older adults received 98.4% of the sources (546 instances) and 96.6% of the mentions (371 instances). The age group of some sources (1.1%; 6 instances) and mentions (0.5%; 2 instances) was indeterminate. The limited visibility of youth actors reflects the overall minimal coverage (0.3%; 2 out of 711 instances) dedicated to youth as previously indicated 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 (October 2024)



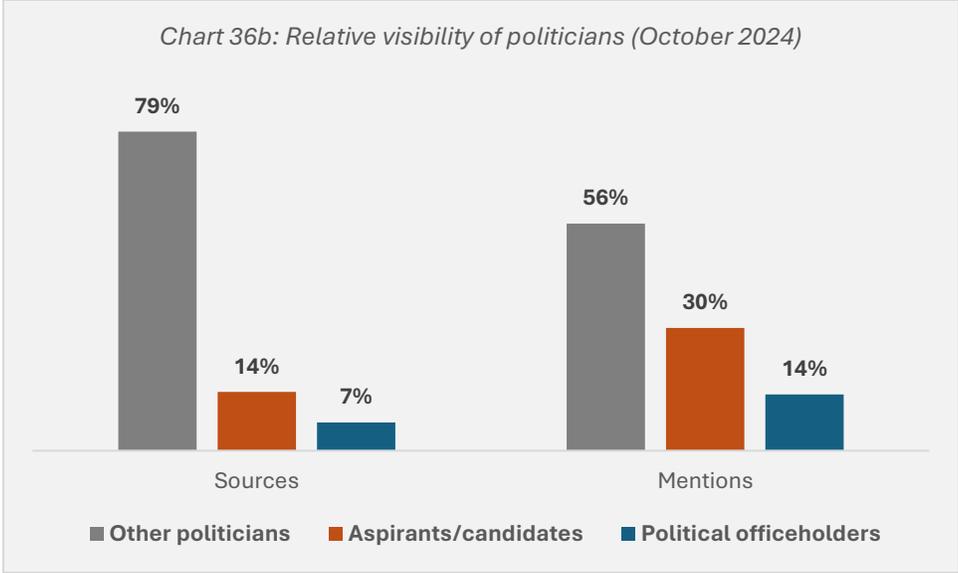
	Sources	Mentions
Journalists/OAPs	33.6%	1.5%
Other politicians	32.2%	41.6%
Public intellectuals/commentators	17.5%	0.6%
Aspirants/candidates	5.9%	22.5%
Other citizens	4.8%	19.1%
Political officeholders	2.9%	10.3%
Traditional rulers	2.4%	2.8%
Religious leaders	0.4%	1.3%
Spouses of political officeholders	0.2%	0.2%
Spouses of aspirants/candidates	0%	0%

Chart 36a shows that journalists/OAPs represented 33.6% (153 in 456 instances) of the sources and 1.5% (7 in 466 instances) of the mentions while public intellectuals/commentators received 17.5% (80 instances) of the sources and 0.6% (3 instances) of the mentions.

Aspirants/candidates constituted 5.9% (27 instances) of the sources and 22.5% (105 instances) of the mentions while political officeholders received 2.9% (13 instances) of the sources and 10.3% (38 instances) of the mentions. Other politicians comprised 32.2% (147 instances) of the sources and 41.6% (194 instances) of the mentions. Spouses of political officeholders represented 0.2% (1 instance) of the sources and 0.2% (1 instance) of the mentions. The spouses of aspirants/candidates were not featured.

Whereas traditional rulers represented 2.4% (11 instances) of the sources and 2.8% (13 instances) of the mentions, religious leaders comprised 0.4% (2 instances) of the sources and 1.3% (6 instances) of the mentions.

Other citizens constituted 4.8% (22 instances) of the sources and 19.1% (89 instances) of the mentions.



According to Chart 36b, aspirants/candidates comprised 14% (27 in 187 instances) of the sources and 30% (105 in 347 instances) of the mentions while political officeholders constituted 7% (13 instances) of the sources and 14% (48 instances) of the mentions. Other politicians accounted for 79% (147 instances) of the sources and 56% (194 instances) of the mentions.

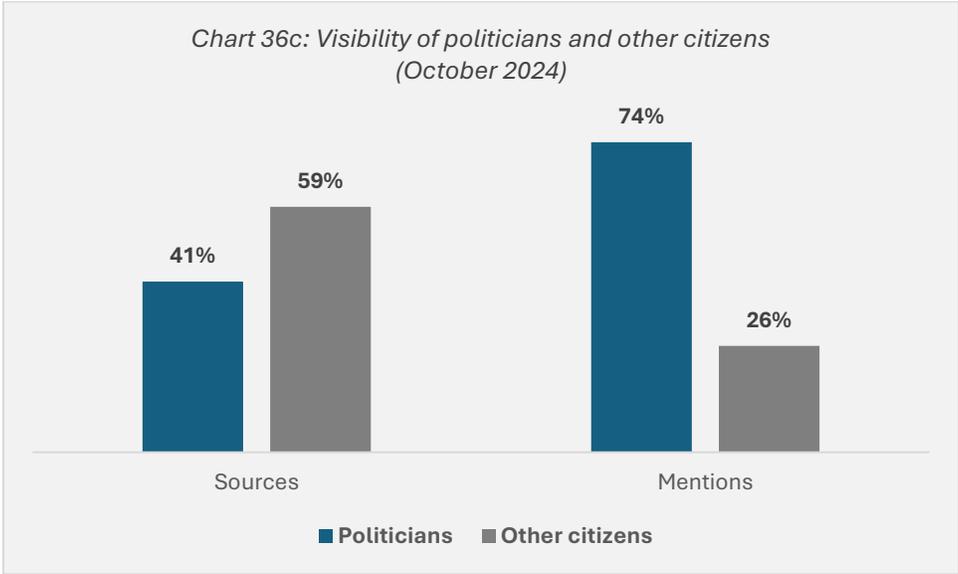


Chart 36c shows that politicians made up 41% (187 in 456 instances) of the sources and 74% (347 in 466 instances) of the mentions while other citizens accounted for 59% (269 instances) of the sources and 26% (119 instances) of the mentions. The data indicates that other citizens were more visible as sources than politicians,, but the opposite was true in terms of mentions.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ACTORS

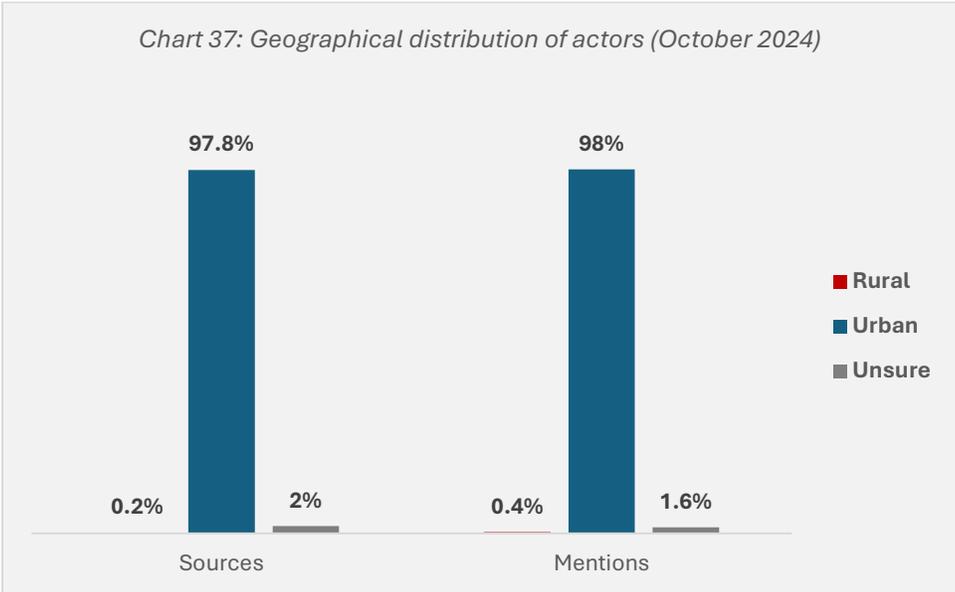
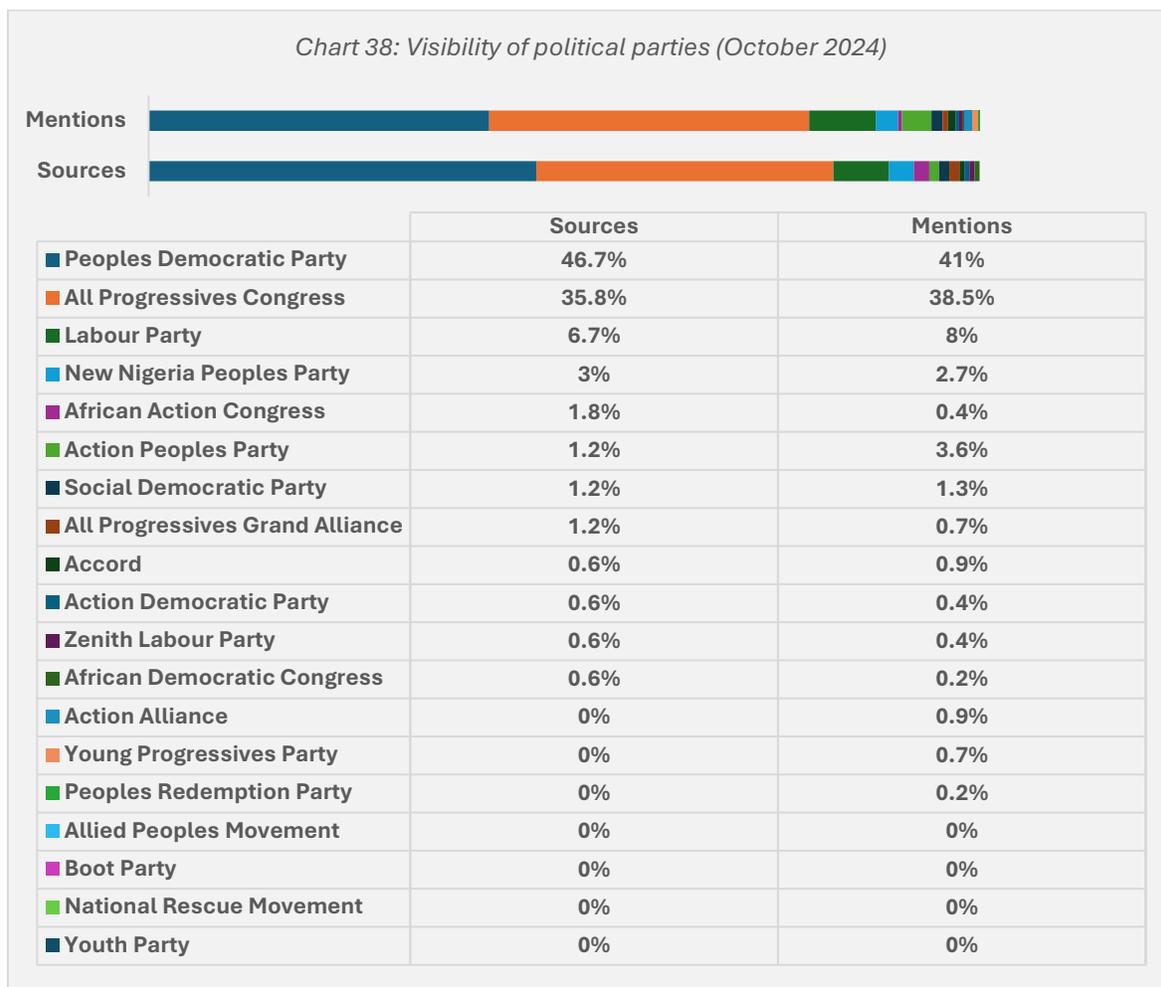


Chart 37 shows that actors from urban areas comprised 97.8% (543 in 555 instances) of the sources and 98% (244 in 249 instances) of the mentions while those acting from rural areas constituted 0.2% (1 instance) of the sources and 0.4% (1 instance) of the mentions. In some instances, the location of the sources (2%; 11 instances) and the mentions (1.6%; 4 instances) was indeterminate.

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, Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) accounted for 46.7% (77 in 165 instances) of the sources and 41% (184 in 449 instances) of the mentions, making it the most visible actor in this category.

All Progressives Congress (APC) represented 35.8% (59 instances) of the sources and 38.5% (173 instances) of the mentions while Labour Party (LP) represented 6.7% (11 instances) of the sources and 8% (36 instances) of the mentions.

New Nigeria Peoples Party (NNPP) represented 3% (5 instances) of the sources and 2.7% (12 instances) of the mentions while African Action Congress (AAC) comprised 1.8% (3 instances) of the sources and 0.4% (2 instances) of the mentions.

Action Peoples Party (APP), Social Democratic Party (SDP) and All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA) each accounted for 1.2% (2 instances) of the sources, as well as 3.6% (16 instances), 1.3% (6 instances) and 0.7% (3 instances) of the mentions respectively.

Also, Accord, Action Democratic Party (ADP), Zenith Labour Party (ZLP) and African Democratic Congress (ADC) each comprised 0.6% (1 instance) of the sources. Accord and ADC represented 0.9% (4 instances) and 0.2% (1 instance) of the mentions while ADP and ZLP each accounted for 0.4% (2 instances) of the mentions.

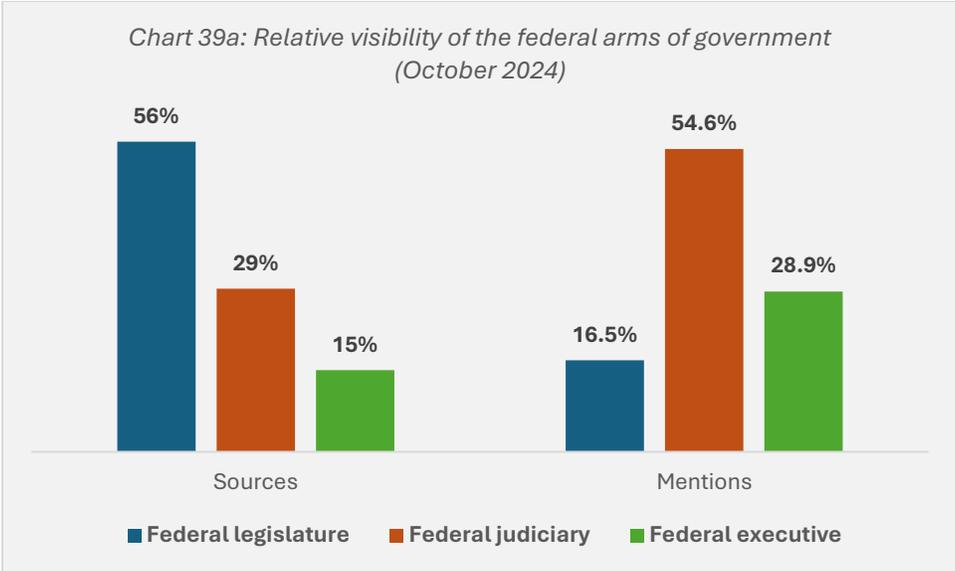
Action Alliance (AA), Young Progressives Party (YPP) and Peoples Redemption Party (PRP) comprised 0.9% (4 instances), 0.7% (3 instances) and 0.2% (1 instance) of the mentions respectively.

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 in October 2024. 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 legislature accounted for 56% (19 in 34 instances) of the sources and 16.5% (36 in 218 instances) of the mentions. The federal judiciary represented 29% (10 instances) of the sources and 54.6% (119 instances) of the mentions while the federal executive comprised 15% (5 instances) of the sources and 28.9% (63 instances) of the mentions.

State governments

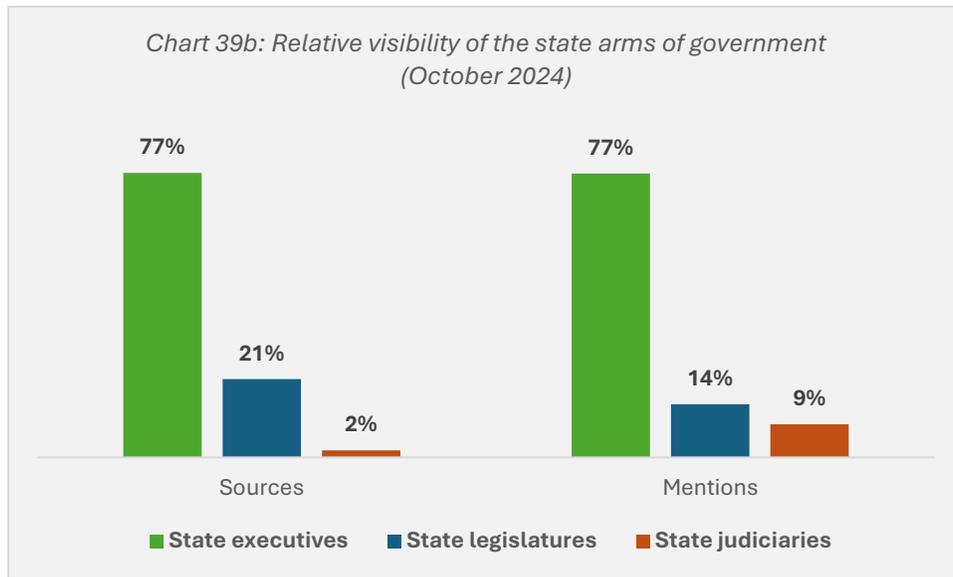


Chart 39b shows that state executives comprised 77% (40 in 52 instances) of the sources and 77% (198 in 258 instances) of the mentions. State legislatures represented 21% (11 instances) of the sources and 14% (37 instances) of the mentions. State judiciaries made up 2% (1 instance) of the sources and 9% (23 instances) of the mentions.

LCDAs and LGAs

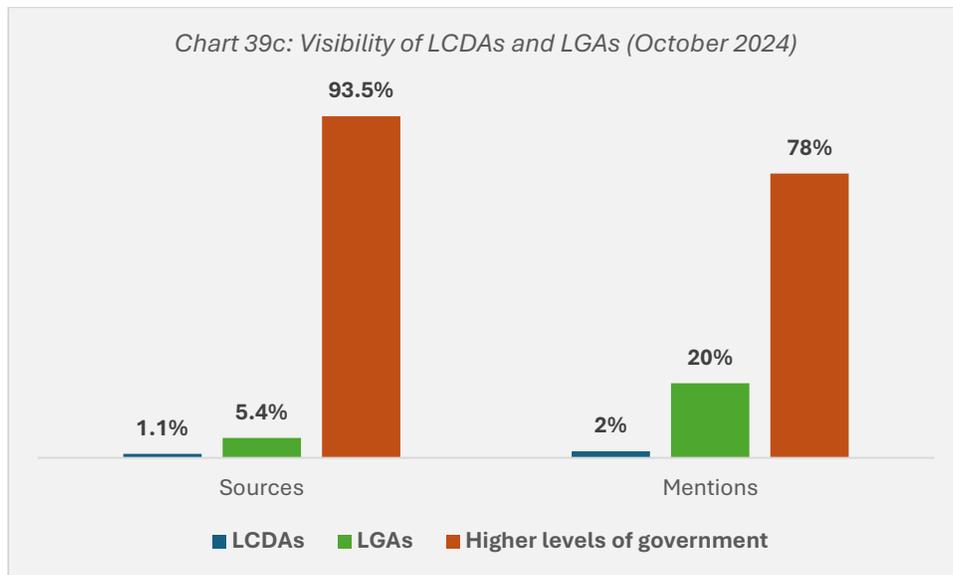


Chart 39c shows that LCDAs represented 1.1% (1 in 92 instances) of the sources and 2% (11 in 612 instances) of the mentions while LGAs comprised 5.4% (5 instances) and 20% (125 instances) of the mentions. The higher levels of government dominated this subcategory with 93.5% (86 instances) of the sources and 78% (476 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.

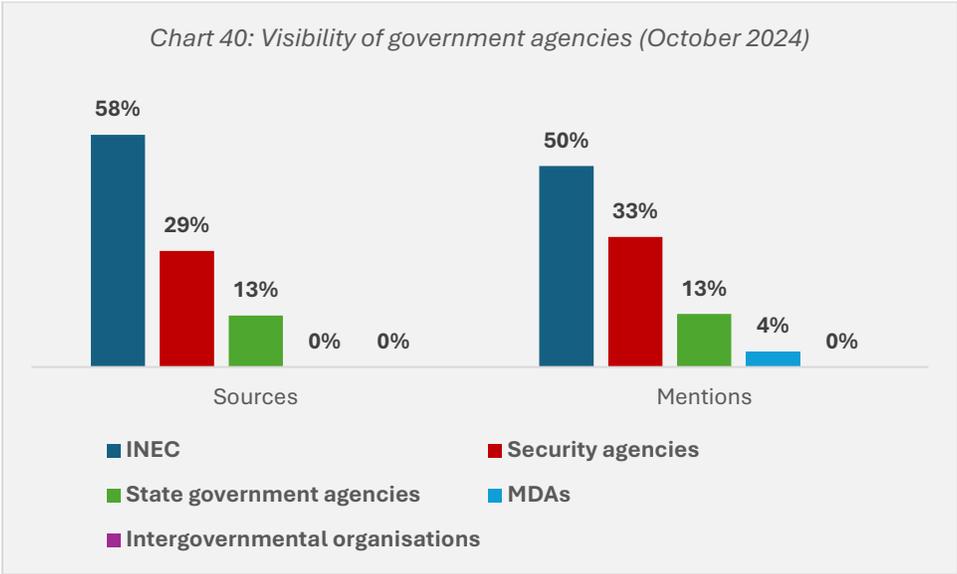


Chart 40 shows that INEC comprised 58% (36 in 62 instances) of the sources and 50% (167 in 332 instances) of the mentions, making the electoral body the most visible in this category. Security agencies represented 29% (18 instances) of the sources and 33% (108 instances) of the mentions. State government agencies constituted 13% (8 instances) of the sources and 13% (44 instances) of the mentions. MDAs comprised 4% (13 instances) of the mentions but were not used as sources. 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).

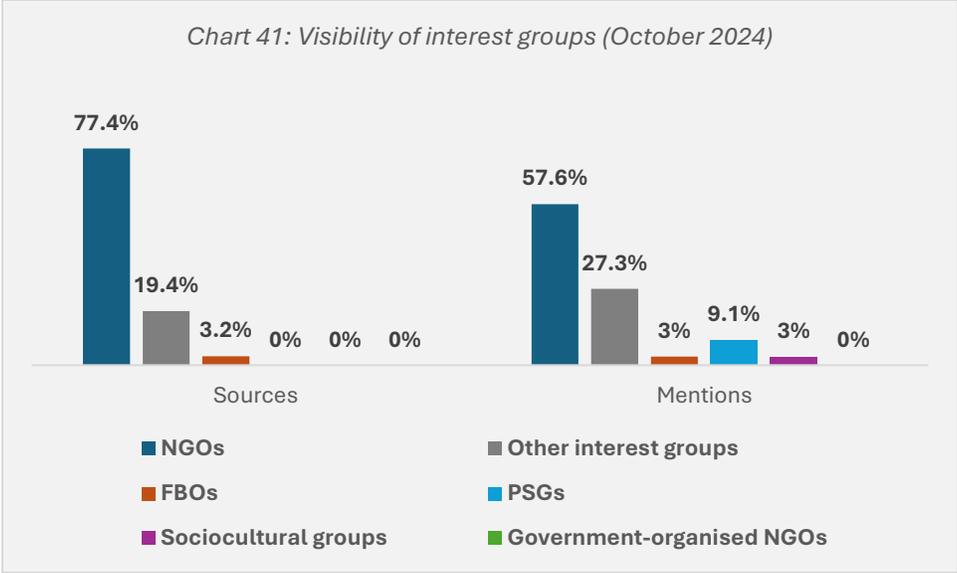


Chart 41 shows that NGOs accounted for 77.4% (24 in 31 instances) of the sources and 57.6% (19 in 33 instances) of the mentions while FBOs represented 3.2% (1 instance) and 3% (1 instance) of the mentions. PSGs and sociocultural groups represented 9.1% (3 instances) and 3% (1 instance) of the mentions respectively but were not used as sources. Other interest groups accounted for 19.4% (6 instances) of the sources and 27.3% (9 instances) of the sources.

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.

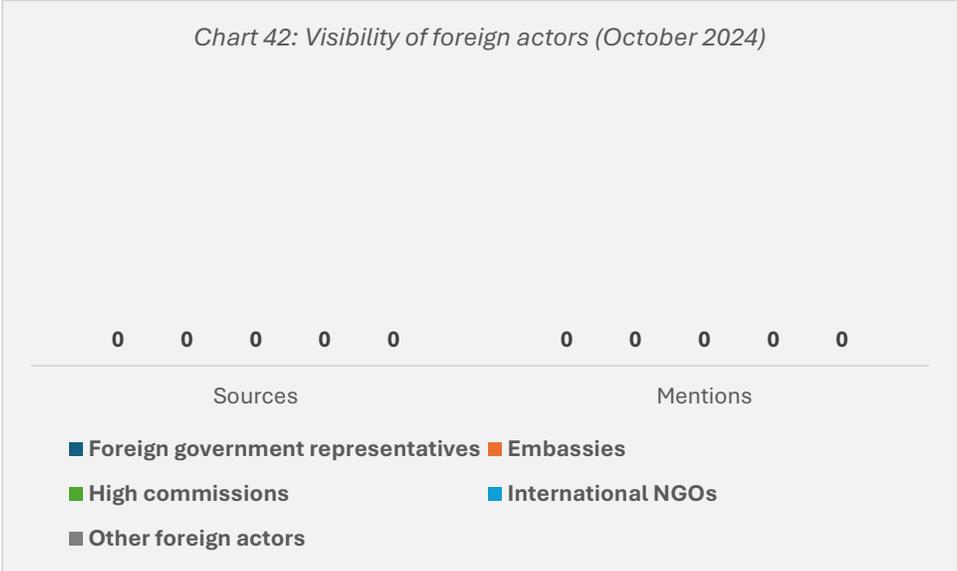


Chart 42 shows that foreign actors were not featured during the period under review.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The analysis of the content during the review period showed that most (75%) of the sampled broadcasts were packaged as news reports, 17% as discussion programmes and 8% as interviews. The stations maintained the principle of balance 97% of the time and recorded no deployment of extreme language.

Intra-party conflict (16.9%), election administration (15.8%) and campaign activities/strategies (11.8%) were the most reported and discussed topics. Inclusion-related themes did not enjoy similar levels of coverage. Women's, PWD and youth issues accounted for 1.7%, 0.6% and 0.3% of the coverage respectively.

Furthermore, women actors comprised 22% of the sources and 12% of the mentions, while men garnered more focus in gender-related discussions. Youth constituted 0.5% of the sources and 2.9% of the mentions. PWDs accounted for 0.2% of the sources and 0.9% of the mentions, indicating their lower visibility compared to older adults and non-PWD actors.

PDP (46.7% sources; 41% mentions) was the most visible political party, followed by APC (35.8% sources; 38.5% mentions) and LP (6.7% sources; 8% mentions).

LCDAs (1.1% sources; 2% mentions) and LGAs (5.4% sources; 20% mentions) were not as visible as the higher levels of government which accounted for 93.5% of the sources and 78% of the mentions.

INEC (58% sources; 50% mentions) was more visible than the other agencies in its category, while security agencies accounted for 29% of the sources and 33% of the mentions. Both corporate actors received more attention than other government agencies combined.

NGOs (77.4% sources; 57.6% mentions) were more visible than FBOs, PSGs and sociocultural organisations.

Foreign actors were not featured.

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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