

# FINAL REPORT

## NIGERIA GENERAL ELECTION 2015

➤ CENTRE FOR CONVENTION ON DEMOCRATIC INTEGRITY

➤ RIGHTS' MONITORING GROUP



CENTRE FOR CONVENTION  
ON DEMOCRATIC INTEGRITY



RIGHTS' MONITORING GROUP

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Total population of Nigeria and percentages of age groups from 1950-2010 .....	12
Table 2.2 Gender distribution of Nigeria population.....	13
Table 2.3 showing results of Nigerian presidential elections from Independence till 2011.....	15
Table 2.4 Electoral Statistics.....	16
Table 3.3 Number of delegates per state in the APC Third National Convention.....	21
Table 3.4 Results of the APC Presidential Primaries.....	28
Table 3.5 Electoral Statistics of the APC Presidential Primaries.....	29
Table 3.6 Summary of PVC Distribution as of 21 <sup>st</sup> March 2015.....	30
Table 5.1 Summary of the results of the Nigerian Presidential Election.....	82
Table 5.2 Variance of voter turnout across the country in relation to the national average .....	84
Table 5.3 Comparative analysis of the 2011 and 2015 Presidential Elections.....	85

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.0 Map of Nigeria depicting all the states and Federal Capital Territory.....	10
Figure 2.1 Nigeria States by Population.....	11
Figure 2.2 Nigeria States by Population.....	11
Figure 3.1 Map of Nigeria showing incidences of pre-election violence.....	17
Figure 3.2 Map of Nigeria showing the deployment of Resident Electoral Commissioners (RECs) for the 2015 General Elections.....	19
Figure 3.3 PVC Collection based on Geo-political zone.....	31
Figure 3.4 Map of Nigeria showing the range of percentage distribution of Permanent Voters' Cards as at March 21 <sup>st</sup> , 2015.....	32
Figure 4.1 Map of Nigeria showing political parties which won governorship seats in the 2015 General Elections.....	74
Figure 5.1 Map of Nigeria showing range of voter turnout in the 2015 Presidential Election.....	85
Figure 5.2 Chart showing the voter turnout of the 2015 Presidential elections in the 36 states and FCT.....	86
Figure 5.3 Percentage Voter Turnout Per Geo-political Zone.....	87
Figure 5.4 Percentage Voter Registration Per Geo-political Zone .....	87
Figure 5.5 Map of Nigeria showing the range of percentage of rejected votes as distributed across the country during the 2015 Presidential election.....	88
Figure 5.6 Chart showing distribution of rejected votes by State in the 2015 Presidential election .....	89
Figure 5.7 Percentage of Rejected votes per Geo-political zone in relation to total nationwide Rejected votes in the 2015 Presidential election.....	90
Figure 5.8 Chart showing % Rejected Votes Per Geo-political.....	90
Figure 5.9 Chart showing voters who returned to vote after accreditation.....	91
6.1 Map of Nigeria showing the distribution of political parties across the various states after the 2015 General Elections.....	99

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACCORD - ACCORD Party

AEO - Assistant Electoral Officer

AFIS - Automated Fingerprint Identification System

APC – All Progressives' Congress

APGA - All Progressives Grand Alliance

APO - Assistant Presiding Officer

CO - Collation Officer

CPC - Congress for Progressive Change

CSO - Civil Society Organisation

EMB - Electoral Management Body

EO - Electoral Officer

EVR - Electronic Voters Register

FCT - Federal Capital Territory

ICC – International Conference Centre

ICCES - Inter-Agency Consultative Committee on Election Security

LGA - Local Government Area

LP - Labour Party

NASS - National Assembly

NBC - National Broadcasting Commission

NCC – National Collation Centre

NOA - National Orientation Agency

NSCDC - Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps

PDP - People's Democratic Party

PO - Presiding Officer

PU - Polling Unit

PVC – Permanent Voters Card

RACs - Registration Area Centres

REC - Resident Electoral Commissioner

SASS – State House of Assembly

SPO - Supervisory Presiding Officer

TVC - Temporary Voters Card

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to acknowledge the financial support of CCDI.

The Team is deeply concerned to see continued progress towards pluralist Democracy, we are concerned by reports of post election violence in Some parts of the country.

We encourage all Nigerians to seek peaceful resolution of all disagreement(s)

TO THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA; we commend the enthusiasm and determination of Nigerian people to continue the democratic consolidation through active participation in an electoral process marked by its inclusiveness and transparency.

TO THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION; we offer our congratulations to the Commission; for impressive ability to conduct acceptable general elections.



A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Olufemi Aduwo". The signature is written in a cursive style.

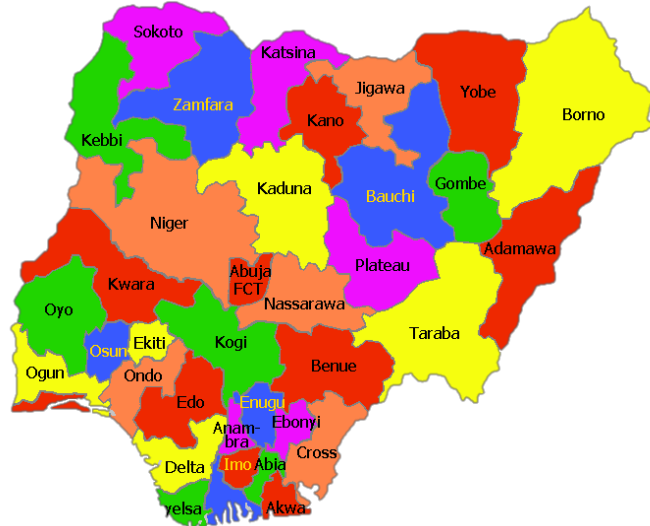
Olufemi Aduwo  
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Democratic  
Integrity(RMG/CCDI)

## 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective of this document is to provide a comprehensive observation report and analysis of the 2015 Nigerian General Elections.

Figure 1.0 Map of Nigeria depicting all the states and Federal Capital Territory

Nigeria is the most populous black nation on planet earth. As a result of this it plays a key role in the economic stability of sub-Saharan Africa. This is one of the reasons developments in Nigeria are keenly observed by the international community and other African Nations.



Nigeria has had a checkered history with the conduct of free and fair elections since Independence in 1960. This has led to an unstable democracy.

As a result the nation has had several military governments and poor governance.

However the 2011 General Elections were acclaimed as one of the freest and fairest in the nation's history despite some obvious challenges. For example, violence greeted the end of the Presidential Election in some Northern states which cast a shadow on the overall perception of the election.

The 2015 General elections were preceded by a high level of pre-election violence and apprehension amongst stakeholders. However as is discussed in this report, the actual election day and post-election day activities were largely peaceful.

This document was written to report the observations made by the RMG/CCDI Accredited Observers and analyse the results of the Presidential election and make a general interpretation of the exercise so as to ascertain its credibility. The Team primarily focused its observations in the South-West Geopolitical Zone comprising of Ekiti, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun and Oyo States. As a note of caution this document is nonpartisan and is not written in the interest of any political party or even the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC). However it is intended to shed light on the 2015 General Elections objectively and showcase lapses and recognise achievements while providing suggestions for an improved process.

## 2.1 INTRODUCTION

## 2.2 NIGERIA AT A GLANCE

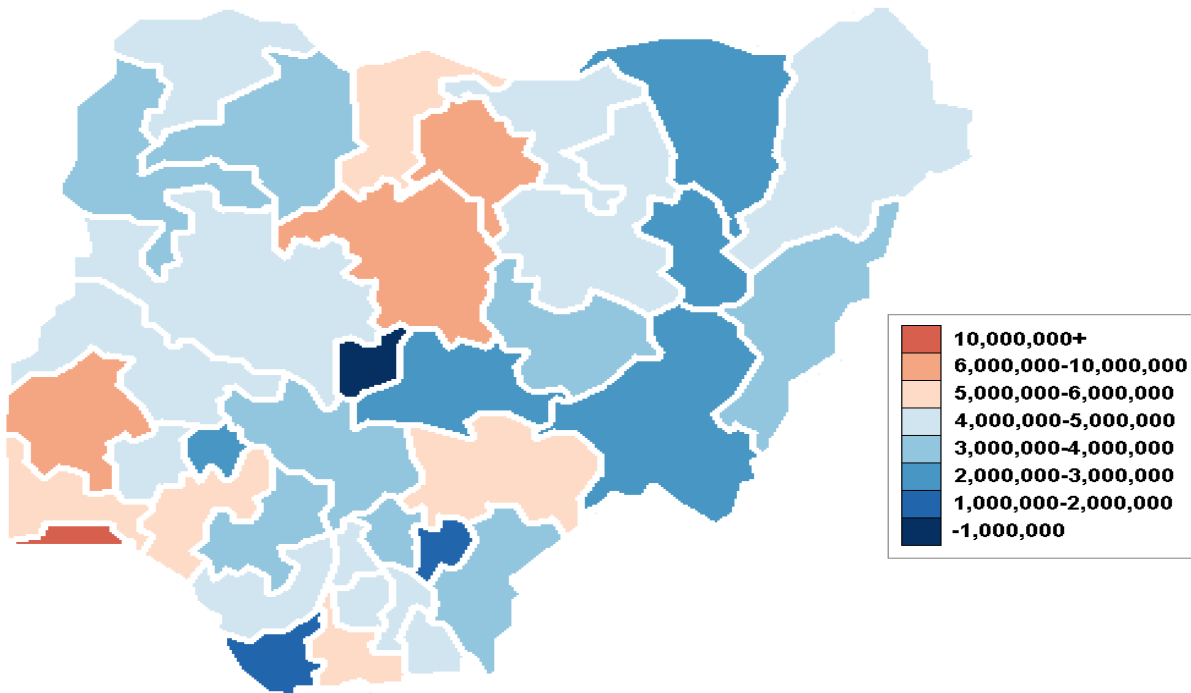
Nigeria, officially the Federal Republic of Nigeria is situated in the Western part of Africa. Its coastal boundary is delimited by the Gulf of Guinea in the south and the land boundary is shared by Cameroon and Chad in the east, Niger in the north and Benin in the west. Abuja is Nigeria's capital city and Lagos is its largest city. Nigeria covers a total area of 923,768 sq. km. making it the thirty second largest country of the world. It has a small coastline of 853 km in comparison to its total land boundary of 4047 km. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the country is 4° to 14°N and 2° to 15°E respectively.

Approximately 50% of Nigerians are urban dwellers. At least 24 cities have populations of more than 100,000. The variety of customs, languages, and traditions among Nigeria's 389 ethnic groups gives the country a cultural diversity. Persons of different language backgrounds most commonly communicate in English, although knowledge of two or more Nigerian languages is widespread. Hausa, Yoruba, and Igbo are the most widely used native Nigerian languages.

Census figures are used to determine regional funding and representation of ethnic and religious groups in government service. The most numerous ethnic groups in the northern two-thirds of the country are the Hausa and the Fulbe/Fulani, the overwhelming majority of whom are Muslim. Other major ethnic groups of the north are the Nupe, Tiv, and Kanuri. The Yoruba people are the overwhelming majority in the southwest, as well as parts of the north-central region. Over half of the Yorubas are Christian and about 40% are Muslim, while the remainder holds traditional Yoruba views. The predominantly Christian Igbo are to be found in the central parts of the southeast. Roman Catholic is the largest denomination, but Pentecostal, Anglican and other Evangelical denominations are also strong. The Efik, Ibibio, Annang, and Ijaw constitute other South Eastern populations.

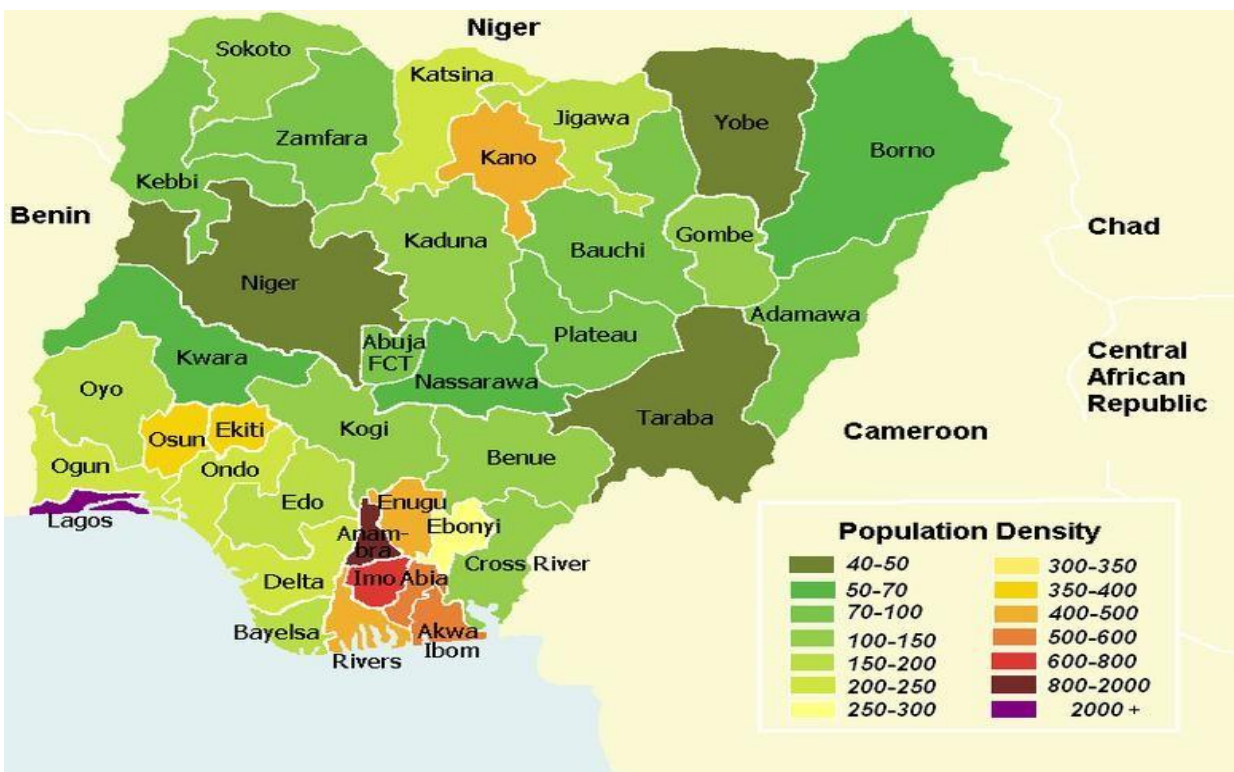
The population of Nigeria represents 2.35 percent of the world's total population which arguably means that one person in every 43 people on the planet is a resident of Nigeria. The total population in Nigeria was last recorded at 166.2 million people in 2012 from 45.2 million in 1960, changing 268 percent during the last 50 years. Population in Nigeria averaged 93.39 Million from 1960 until 2012, reaching an all-time high of 166.21 Million in 2012 and a record low of 45.15 Million in 1960. Population in Nigeria is reported by the National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria.

**Figure 2.1 Nigeria States by Population**



Source: Wikipedia

**Figure 2.2 Nigeria States by Population Density**



Source: Wikipedia



Nigeria has experienced a population explosion for at least the last 50 years due to very high fertility rates, quadrupling its population during this time. Growth was fastest in the 1980s, after child mortality had dropped sharply, and has slowed slightly since then as the birth rate has sunk slightly. According to the 2012 revision of the World Population Prospects the total population was 159,708,000 in 2010, compared to only 37,860,000 in 1950. The proportion of children below the age of 15 in 2010 was 44.0%, 53.2% was between 15 and 65 years of age, while 2.7% was 65 years or older.

**Table 2.1 Total population of Nigeria and percentages of age groups from 1950-2010**

Year	Total population (x 1000)	Population aged 0–14 (%)	Population aged 15–64 (%)	Population aged 65+ (%)
1950	37,860	41.7	55.3	3.0
1955	41,122	41.6	55.6	2.8
1960	45,212	41.6	55.6	2.8
1965	50,239	41.9	55.2	2.9
1970	56,132	42.6	54.6	2.8
1975	63,566	43.4	53.8	2.8
1980	73,698	44.0	53.2	2.8
1985	83,902	45.0	52.2	2.8
1990	95,617	44.9	52.3	2.9
1995	108,425	44.1	53.0	2.9
2000	122,877	43.5	53.7	2.8
2005	139,586	43.6	53.7	2.7
2010	159,708	44.0	53.2	2.7

*Source: Wikipedia*

**Table 2.2 Gender distribution of Nigeria population**

Age group	Population	Male	Female	Percent
0-14	58,736,297	30,462,148	28,274,149	41.83
15-64	77,158,732	38,348,799	38,809,933	54.94
65+	4,536,761	2,534,541	2,002,220	3.23

Source: Wikipedia

**Population growth rate:** 2.54% (2013 est.)

### 2.3 BRIEF HISTORY OF NIGERIA ELECTIONS

Long before the creation of the entity called Nigeria, the various peoples that existed independently then had established their own indigenous systems of administration. There were recognized political entities such as the Benin Empire, Kanem Bornu Empire, Sokoto Caliphate, Oyo Empire, to mention a few. The Empires and Kingdoms had established contact with one another and with other peoples, through trading activities.

Earlier in the 19th Century, the British had conquered the different parts of the present Nigeria at different times, and established control and authority over them. These areas were grouped into Protectorates namely Lagos, Niger Coast (also known as Oil River Protectorate), and the Northern Protectorate. For ease of administration and control, the Northern Protectorate, and the Southern Protectorate (made up of Lagos and Niger Coast) were amalgamated in 1914 by the British. Thus come into existence the country presently known as NIGERIA.

Nigeria is a Federal Republic composed of 36 States, and a Capital Territory, with an elected President and a Bi-cameral Legislature. It operates the Presidential system of Government with three distinct but complementary arms namely the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, each act as a check on the other two.

Nigerians elect on federal level a head of state (the President of Nigeria) and a legislature (the National Assembly). The National Assembly has two chambers. The House of Representatives has 360 members, elected for a four-year term in single-seat constituencies. The Senate has 109 members, elected for a four-year term: each of the 36 states are divided into 3 senatorial districts, each of which is represented by one senator; the Federal Capital Territory is represented by only one senator. Nigeria has a total number of 774 Local Government Areas and a total number of 8,960 Registration Areas (Wards).

Since independence from Great Britain on October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1960, there have been a total of seven (7) Presidential elections held in Nigeria. However, the country has had a checkered experience with democracy until 1993. However since 1999, the country has held four Presidential elections successively. These elections may have had some level of irregularities, but it is worthy to note that democracy has not been truncated. This is positive for development in Nigeria because it has enabled the development of political structures; a virile opposition and the voices of the citizens are being heard more now in Nigeria than at any other time in our nation's history. Nigeria still remains economically underdeveloped but it is important to identify the political advancements in Nigeria over the last 14 years. These advancements however have not been felt by the common man since they have not been translated to socio-economic development which is the reason why many Nigerians will say there have been no dividends of democracy since 1999. However, the country has improved its political system and this has led to the successful execution of the 2011 General Elections widely acclaimed as the freest and fairest in Nigeria's recent history. For the first time opposition political parties in states have won judgments from courts and today the ruling People's Democratic Party has just 23 states out of the 36 states of the federation, its lowest since the PDP ascended power in 1999.

It is clear to all Nigerians that the days of impunity in governance in Nigeria are fast coming to an end. The political space can no longer be monopolized by a few avaricious politicians. It is important to note that the level of participation by the citizenry in politics at all levels has skyrocketed which is evident in highly motivated citizen participation in the last few gubernatorial elections held in Nigeria in 2012. Some of these elections had large turnouts with electorate of all ages including the elderly in attendance. Voters in many cases waited till results in their polling units were announced before they went home. Election results for the first time were released live on national television all through the night. All of these activities signal a positive direction for Nigeria and if the nation continues to develop politically at this rate it will be just a matter of time for full socio-economic development to set in. The Nigeria that is evolving is a Nigeria where politicians will not be able to foist themselves upon the people and as a result, non-performing governments will be given the boot by the citizens while others will be given the chance to coordinate the helms of affairs. Once it is clear to politicians that they cannot get into or remain in power without the people's consent, they will seek for the mandate of the people by offering the people what matters most to them. Socio-economic development is the major yearning of Nigerians who just want to live a better quality life while being able to afford the necessities of life and having access to working social amenities and durable infrastructure.

**Table 2.3 showing results of Nigerian presidential elections from Independence till 2011**

S/N	Date of Election	Total Reg. Voters	Total Valid Votes	Winning Candidate	No of Votes	% of Candidate votes to the Total Valid Votes	Political Party	Runner Up	No of Votes	% of Candidate votes to the Total Valid Votes	Political Party
1	11 <sup>th</sup> August 1979	48,633,782	16,846,633	Alhaji Shehu Shagari	5,668, 857	33.60%	National Party of Nigeria (NPN)	Chief Obafemi Awolowo	4,916, 651	29.20%	Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)
2	6 <sup>th</sup> August 1983	65,304,818	25,430,096	Alhaji Shehu Shagari	12,081,471	47.50%	National Party of Nigeria (NPN)	Chief Obafemi Awolowo	7,907, 209	31.10%	Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)
3	12 <sup>th</sup> June 1993	39,000,000	14,293,396	Bashorun Moshood Kashimawo Olawale Abiola	8,341, 309	58.40%	Social Democratic Party (SDP)	Alhaji Bashir Othman Tofa	5,952, 087	41.60%	National Republican Convention (NRC)
4	27 <sup>th</sup> February 1999	57,938,945	29,848,441	Chief Olusegun Obasanjo	18,738,154	62.80%	People's Democratic Party (PDP)	Chief Olu Falae	11,110, 287	37.20%	Alliance for Democracy (AD)
5	19 <sup>th</sup> April 2003	60,823,022	39,480,489	Chief Olusegun Obasanjo	24,456,140	61.90%	People's Democratic Party (PDP)	Alhaji Muhammadu Buhari	12,710, 022	32.20%	All Nigeria People's Party (ANPP)
6	21 <sup>th</sup> April 2007	61,567,036	35,397,517	Alhaji Umaru Musa Yar'Adua	24,638,063	69.60%	People's Democratic Party (PDP)	Alhaji Muhammadu Buhari	6,605, 299	18.70%	All Nigeria People's Party (ANPP)
7	16 <sup>th</sup> April 2011	73,528,040	38,209,978	Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan	22,495,187	58.90%	People's Democratic Party (PDP)	Alhaji Muhammadu Buhari	12,214, 853	32.00%	Congress for Progressive Change (CPC)

Nigeria has a multi-party system, with two or three strong parties and a third party that is electorally successful. However, members of the People's Democratic Party (PDP) have controlled the presidency since elections were resumed in 1999 until 2015 when Muhammadu Buhari won the presidential election.

## 2.4 ELECTORAL STATISTICS

**Table 2.4 Electoral Statistics**

Item	Quantity/Number
Number of Wards	8,960
Number of Polling Units	119, 973
Number of LGAs	774
Number of Senatorial Districts	109
Number of Federal Constituencies	360
Number of Registered Voters	68,833,476
Number of PVCs collected as of 22nd March 2015	56,431,255
Total Number of Accredited voters in 2015 Presidential Election	31,746,490
Total Number of Valid Votes in 2015 Presidential Election	28,594, 680
Total Number of Rejected Votes in 2015 Presidential Election	844,519
Total Number of Votes Cast in 2015 Presidential Election	29,432,083

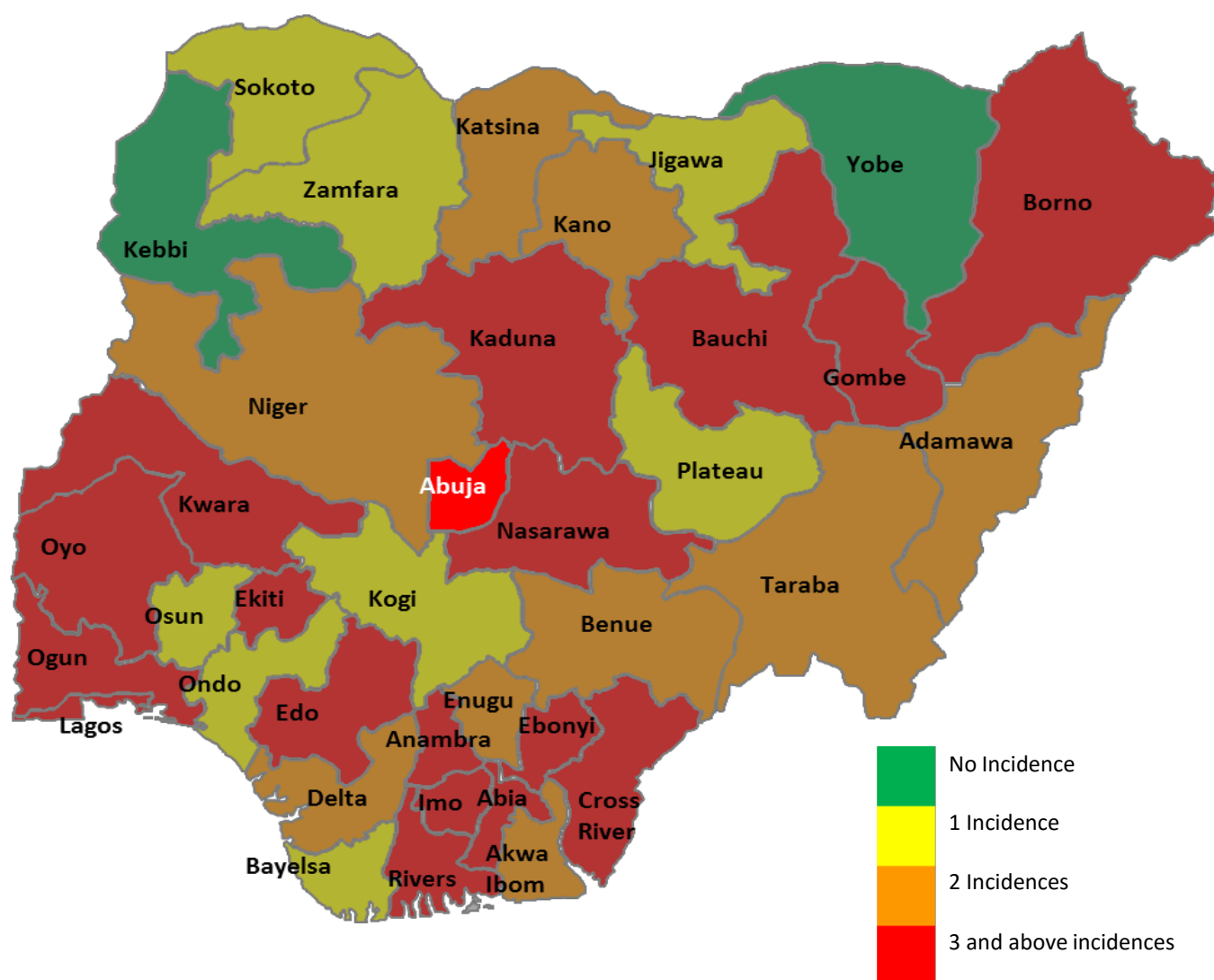
*Source:* Independent National Electoral Commission

### 3.1 PRE-ELECTION OBSERVATIONS

### 3.2 INCIDENCES OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE

One of the most critical pre-election observations is related to the numerous incidences of violence and protests, which occurred across the nation. **ANNEXURE I** has a detailed list of some of the incidences, which were tracked using available and public media.

**Figure 3.1 Map of Nigeria showing incidences of pre-election violence**



The map of Nigeria above summarizes the incidences of pre-election violence and protests tracked. Violence associated to the insurgency in the North-East is not considered here. It is clear that only Yobe and Kebbi States did not experience pre-election related violence. Eight states experienced just one tracked incidence of pre-election violence while nine states experienced at

least two incidences. However the majority of states (17) experienced three or more incidences of pre-election violence which is quite worrisome.

It is clear that the geopolitical zones with the highest incidences of pre-election violence and protests were the South-West and South-East when considering the number of states with 3 or more tracked incidences. The high level of pre-election violence actually leads to great apprehension about the level of peace to be expected from the actual conduct of the elections and more critical post-election.

### 3.3 Posting of Resident Electoral Commissioners (RECs)

The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) juggled the deployment of the 37 Resident Electoral Commissioners (RECs) in the last week of 2014. The major observation associated with this move was that RECs were assigned to states very close to their states of origin. The reason for this was not clearly explained by INEC and could give diverse connotations. However one key issue is that certain RECs with some level of controversy surrounding them were still posted in some cases to sensitive and volatile states. For example Oyo State had one of the highest levels of pre-election violence and the REC posting to Oyo was met with several protests. Another example is the REC for Rivers who observers and stakeholders remarked for a relative poor performance in the 2013 Delta Senatorial Re-run election. It may have proved more beneficial to deploy a less controversial REC to Rivers state considering that it is the state with the highest level of pre-election violence in terms of incidences and number of casualties.

**Figure 3.2 Map of Nigeria showing the deployment of Resident Electoral Commissioners (RECs) for the 2015 General Elections**



Source: Independent National Electoral Commission



### 3.4 Observation of Party Conventions and Primaries

RIGHTS MONITORING GROUP AND CENTRE FOR CONVENTION ON DEMOCRATIC INTEGRITY LTD/GTE intended to observe the national conventions and party primaries of both the PDP and the APC. However, only the APC invited us with no remuneration. Below is a brief summary of The Third National Convention and Presidential Primary of the All Progressives Congress as observed by RMG/CCDI Team led by Mr .Olufemi Aduwo

#### 3.4.1 The Delegates

The delegates to the All Progressive Congress (APC) third National Convention and Presidential Primary came from all the States in Nigeria. The delegates are registered members of the party.



**Delegates from different states of the country entering the stadium**



**Delegates at the polling booth**

**Table 3.3 Number of delegates per state in the APC Third National Convention**

S/N	STATE	NUMBER OF DELEGATES
1	Abia	124
2	Adamawa	141
3	Akwa Ibom	190
4	Anambra	102
5	Bauchi	149
6	Bayelsa	96
7	Benue	198
8	Borno	N/A
9	Cross River	132
10	Delta	152
11	Ebonyi	120
12	Edo	N/A
13	Ekiti	260
14	Enugu	146
15	FCT	56
16	Gombe	106
17	Imo	239
18	Jigawa	212
19	Kaduna	223
20	Kano	405
21	Katsina	225
22	Kebbi	205
23	Kogi	127

S/N	STATE	NUMBER OF DELEGATES
24	Kwara	N/A
25	Lagos	330
26	Nasarawa	141
27	Niger	N/A
28	Ogun	N/A
29	Ondo	147
30	Osun	281
31	Oyo	N/A
33	Plateau	130
33	Rivers	N/A
34	Sokoto	N/A
35	Taraba	298
36	Yobe	161
37	Zamfara	N/A

The total number of accredited delegates from the accreditation officials is **7,214**.

### 3.4.2 Security

The Nigerian Police Force and the Department of State Security were massively deployed to perform their duty at the election venue in the area of protecting the delegates, the aspirants and to also ensure that the election went on smoothly.

The security agents are well stationed and organized. They did not give room to familiarity with the delegates. They were massively situated at the two main entrances of the stadium, at the accreditation booth as well as at various strategic locations within and outside the stadium.



**Mobile policemen guarding ballot boxes at the voting points**

There were about twenty polling booths, each one guarded by a mobile policeman. New mobile police men marched in periodically to take over from the old ones before the commencement of the casting of ballots.



**Mobile Policemen monitoring the ballot boxes**

### 3.4.3 The Aspirants

The aspirants contesting the presidential primary were all said to be qualified by the chairman of the electoral committee but only one of them would emerge winner. On the arrival of the aspirants to the election venue, they were all called out to give a 10 minutes speech each after their biographies had been read. They presented their speech in this order:

- Atiku Abubakar
- Muhammadu Buhari
- Rabiu Kwankwaso
- Sam Nda-Isaiah
- Rochas Okorocha

Soon after the aspirants' speeches, they all signed an agreement saying "After the election they will all gather round and support whoever emerges the winner". The aspirants comported themselves and made sure that there was proper conduct of the election.

Aspirants identified themselves with the delegates on their arrival to the election venue by moving round the stadium waving their hands in greeting to the delegates who were mostly seated.



**Aspirant (Rochas Okorocha) after casting his vote**



**Aspirant (Muhammadu Buhari) going round to greet delegates at the venue**

### 3.4.4 The Election

The election started by 2:56am in the morning of 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2014 and started in an alphabetical order from Abia to Zamfara States.



**Delegates on a queue to cast their ballots**

During the course of the election, Abia State delegates complained that they were not given 'accredited' tags at the point of accreditation but they were only given the voters card which is an alternative, so the Chairman permitted them to cast their votes.

At about 5am in the morning, The Delta State delegates were called out to cast their votes. They had the same problem the Abia state delegates had but the Chairman disallowed them to vote. The Delta state delegates began to fight by throwing bottles and scattered the electoral officials tables. It was settled and they were all permitted to vote.



**Delta State delegates fighting**



### **Delta State delegates destroyed the table of the electoral officials**

By 5:40am in the morning, Enugu delegates were called out to cast their vote. Before the election they had complained of about 52 lost voting cards of their delegates but in the process of voting an impersonator who stole cards was caught while trying to vote. Enugu delegates could identify themselves and they knew those that were not part of them. They caught a man and a woman that were not part of them who tried to vote with Enugu card.



### **Impersonator arrested by an INEC Monitor**

The Election was fair and all eligible delegates were allowed to vote. There were about 40 ballot boxes with 20 polling booths having 2 ballot boxes in each polling booth. The voting ended by 8:42am on the 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2014.

An instruction leading to the SORTING, COLLATION AND COUNTING of the ballot was announced by the Convention Planning committee Chairman who was also the Chief Returning

Officer. He ordered the electoral officials in front of the ballot boxes lock the ballot boxes and keep the keys with them.

### 3.4.5 Sorting, Collating and Counting

The sorting of the ballot began by 9am in the morning. Ballot boxes were taken from the polling booths to an open place where they poured into a big transparent box.



**All the ballot papers from the 40 ballot boxes were poured into the big transparent box**

After sorting, two returning officers/representatives of the aspirants were invited to come out. The Observer groups were also invited (a total of three were present). In the process of collation, five representatives of the aspirants were invited to stand behind a box that had been labeled with the name and picture of the aspirants they represent.

Collation began with the members of the electoral committee; one of the electoral committee members picked the ballot paper and then passed it to the next person for confirmation before passing it to the representative of the candidate that won the ballot to put it in a box in front of him. It was done clearly by calling the name with a microphone and showing it for people to see.

Counting began immediately after sorting and after the ballots of a particular aspirant to be counted had been poured back into the big transparent box.

New members of the electoral committee came to replace the ones that did the collation. The ballots were also counted in an open manner showing them to the public before putting them into the box. Delegates, observer groups and other stakeholders were following the numbering from the officials making the counting. Any mistakes in the counting were corrected immediately by these stakeholders. The counting went on till it got to the last aspirant in an alphabetical order.





**INEC Monitors watching the sorting process**



**Some representatives from Civil Society observer groups**

After the counting, the result was printed out to be announced by the Chief Returning Officer Dr. Kayode Fayemi. Before the announcement of the result, all the aspirants including the Party leader were invited to come up the stage. The result was later announced. The details are as follows:

**Table 3.4 Results of the APC Presidential Primaries**

S/N	NAMES	RESULTS
1	Muhammadu Buhari	3,430
2	Rabiu Kwankwaso	974
3	Atiku Abubakar	954
4	Rochas Okorocho	624
5	Sam Nda-Isaiah	10

### 3.4.6 The Results

The result of the APC Presidential Primaries can be found below:

**Table 3.5 Electoral Statistics of the APC Presidential Primaries**

<b>Total votes cast</b>	<b>6,008</b>
<b>Total number of valid votes cast</b>	<b>5,992</b>
<b>Total number of invalid votes cast</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Total number of accredited delegates</b>	<b>7,214</b>

#### **SUMMARY**

The conduct of the presidential primary was relatively free, fair and credible. The event was extremely well organised with the result accepted by all the aspirants as they also congratulated the winner.

### 3.4 PVC Distribution

The table below shows the summary of the PVC distribution just before the conduct of the 2015 General elections.

**Table 3.6 Summary of PVC Distribution as of 21<sup>st</sup> March 2015**

DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT VOTERS' CARDS AS AT 21ST MARCH, 2015				
S/N	STATES	NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS	NUMBER OF CARDS COLLECTED BY VOTERS	REMARKS (%)
1	ABIA	1,396,162	1,183,127	84.74
2	ADAMAWA	1,559,012	1,381,571	88.62
3	AKWA-IBOM	1,680,759	1,587,566	94.46
4	ANAMBRA	1,963,173	1,658,967	84.50
5	BAUCHI	2,054,125	1,967,081	95.76
6	BAYELSA	610,373	548,585	89.88
7	BENUE	2,015,452	1,607,800	79.77
8	BORNO	1,934,079	1,407,777	72.79
9	CROSS RIVER	1,175,623	983,968	83.70
10	DELTA	2,275,264	1,939,952	85.26
11	EBONYI	1,074,273	848,392	78.97
12	EDO	1,779,738	1,230,566	68.81
13	EKITI	732,021	522,107	71.32
14	ENUGU	1,429,221	1,223,606	85.61
15	FCT	881,472	569,109	64.56
16	GOMBE	1,120,023	1,070,725	95.60
17	IMO	1,803,030	1,707,449	94.70
18	JIGAWA	1,831,276	1,757,658	95.98
19	KADUNA	3,407,222	3,174,519	93.17
20	KANO	4,975,701	4,112,039	82.64
21	KATSINA	2,827,943	2,620,096	92.65
22	KEBBI	1,470,648	1,372,630	93.34
23	KOGI	1,350,883	926,013	68.55
24	KWARA	1,142,267	889,067	77.83
25	LAGOS	5,822,207	3,799,274	65.25
26	NASARAWA	1,242,667	1,048,053	84.34
27	NIGER	2,014,317	1,682,058	83.51
28	OGUN	1,829,534	1,125,657	61.53
29	ONDO	1,524,655	1,118,479	73.36
30	OSUN	1,407,107	1,033,229	73.43
31	OYO	2,415,566	1,639,967	67.89
32	PLATEAU	2,001,825	1,508,585	75.36
33	RIVERS	2,537,590	2,127,837	83.85
34	SOKOTO	1,611,929	1,527,004	94.73
35	TARABA	1,340,652	1,270,889	94.80
36	YOBE	1,099,970	824,401	74.95
37	ZAMFARA	1,495,717	1,435,452	95.97
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68,833,476</b>	<b>56,431,255</b>	<b>81.98</b>

From the table above 82% of eligible voters were able to collect their PVCs before the March, 21st deadline. Media reports indicated several challenges with the PVC distribution in various parts of the country ranging from stolen cards, late printing of cards, some INEC personnel allegedly requesting for payment before releasing the PVCs, inability of some voters to find their cards and accusations of collection by proxy in some parts of the country. However the postponement of the start of the elections from the 14<sup>th</sup> February to the 28<sup>th</sup> March provided a great opportunity for more equitable and thorough distribution of the PVCs which was the case observed. Tensions over PVC distribution had largely died down by the time the presidential election was conducted.

**Figure 3.3 Percentage PVC Collection based on Geo-political zone**

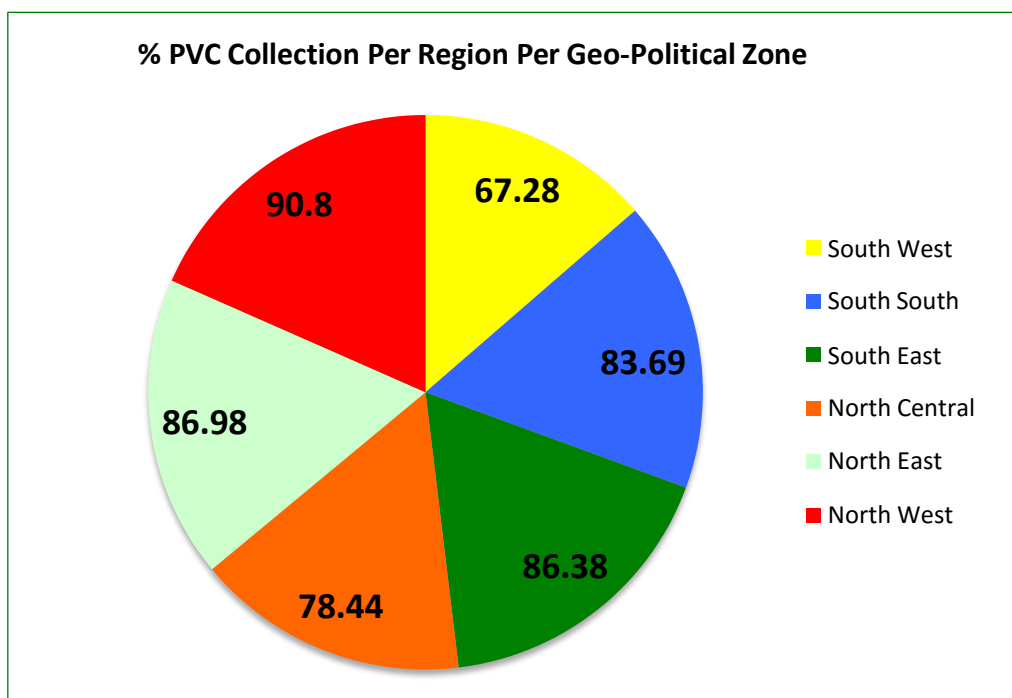
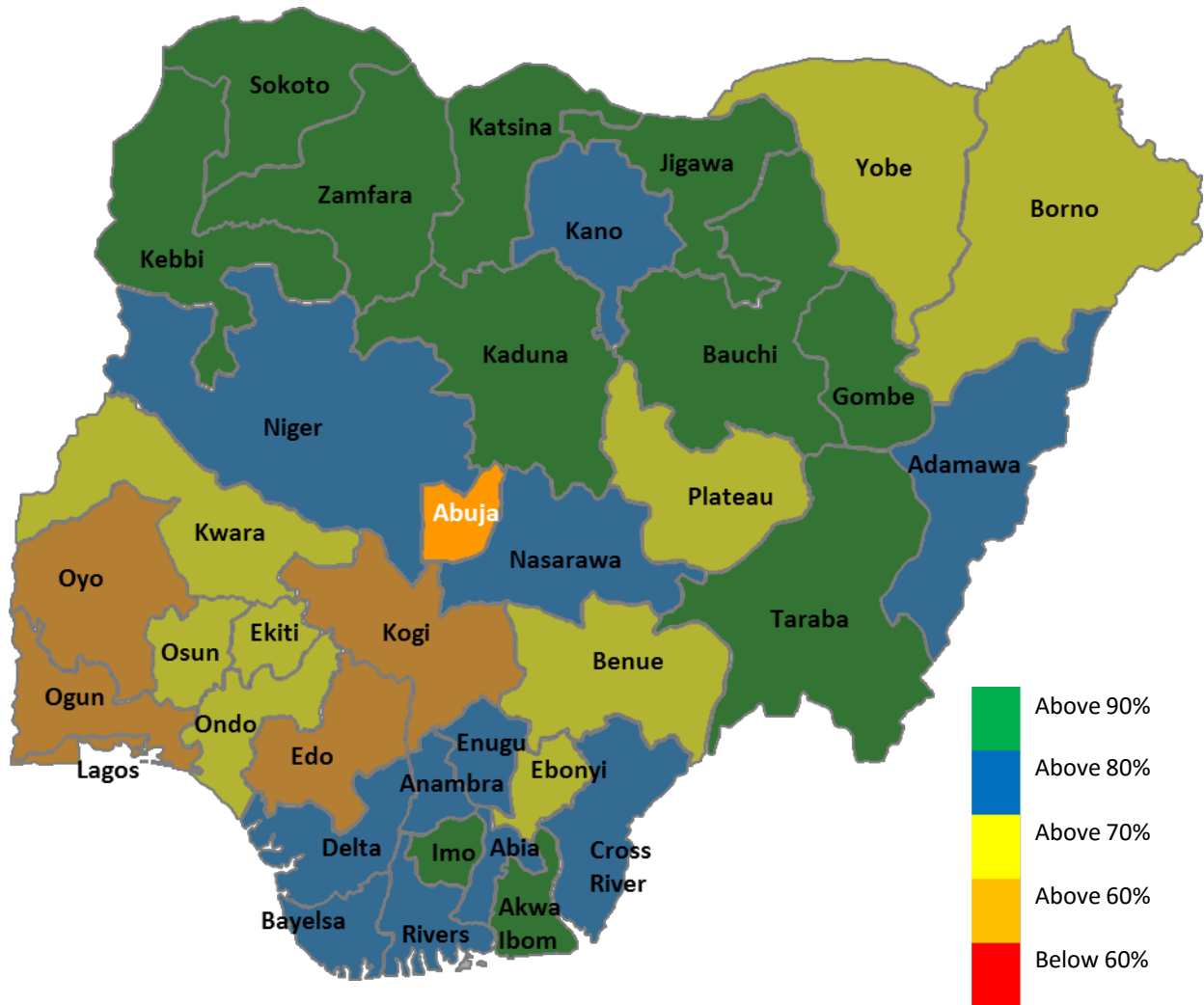


Figure 3.4 Map of Nigeria showing the range of percentage distribution of Permanent Voters' Cards as at March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015



### 3.5 SIGNING OF PEACE ACCORDS

All the presidential candidates signed a peace accord on January 14, 2015 now commonly referred to as the 'Abuja Accord'. This was a truly historic event, which set the stage for several peace accords being signed all over the country at various levels especially for governorship candidates. However with an increase in pre-election violence across the country and hate speech becoming more and more rampant, it became germane to have a renewal of the peace accord between the two leading presidential candidates. This was held on the 27th March, 2015 a day to the presidential election.

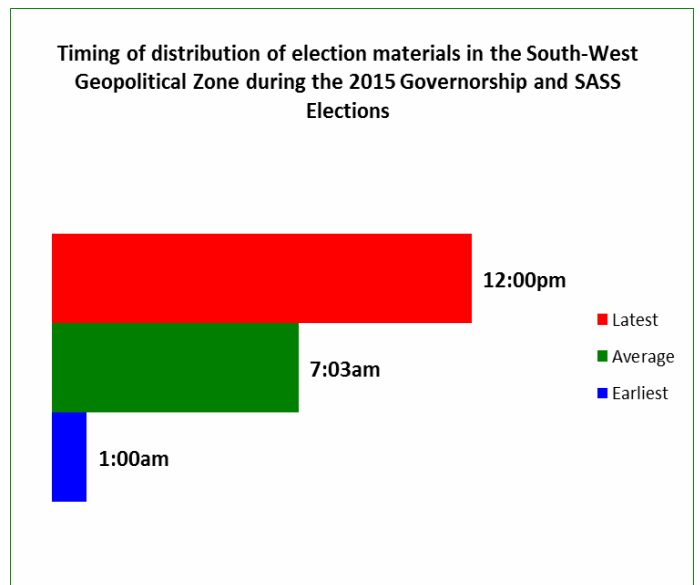
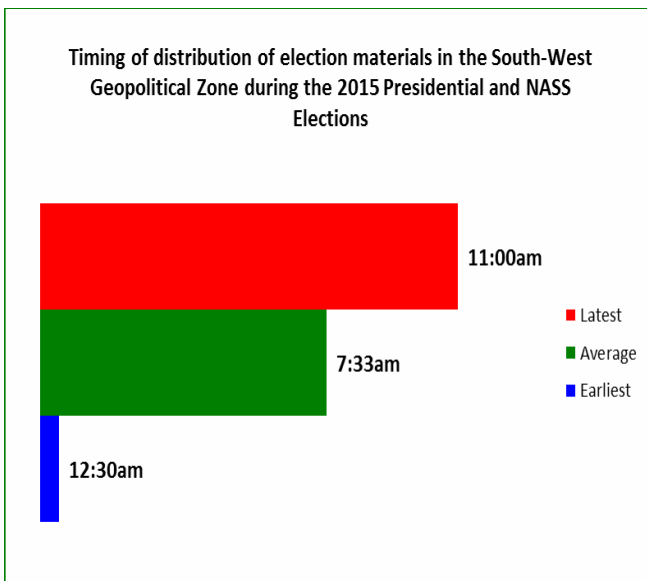


### 3.6 ELECTION DAY OBSERVATIONS

RMG/CCDI deployed over 4000 election observers with 55% of this figure being to the six-states in the southwestern part of the country. RMG/CCDI observers were on the field for both the March 28<sup>th</sup> and April 11<sup>th</sup> elections. The observations of the RMG/CCDI observer team for both elections are delineated in this section. In order to enhance understanding, the observations from the two election days are placed side by side so as to enable a comparative assessment. The observations have been put in charts, created from the filled out checklists given to EM observers. Summary explanations have been made for each observation to shed more light in a qualitative manner.

The RMG/CCDI observer's checklist is designed to enable observers track observations before accreditation, during accreditation, during voting and during collation as these are the four key stages of the Election Day. The observations in this section will equally follow this format.

### 3.6.1 Before Accreditation

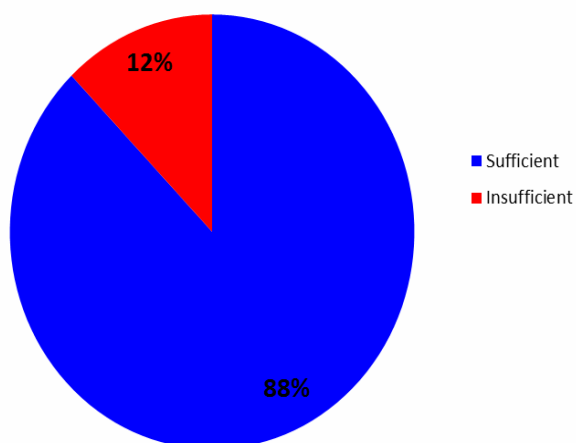


The charts above clearly show that there is a strong correlation between the timing of distribution of election materials in the South-West on both 28<sup>th</sup> March and 11<sup>th</sup> April, 2015. The average time is just a differential of 30 minutes between both election days.

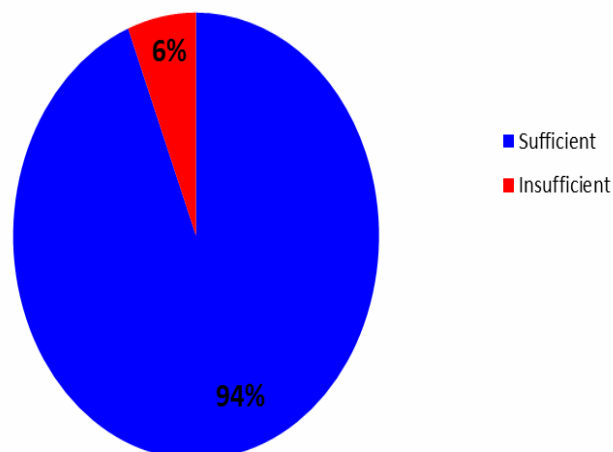




Sufficiency of materials distributed to polling officials in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



Sufficiency of materials distributed to polling officials in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections

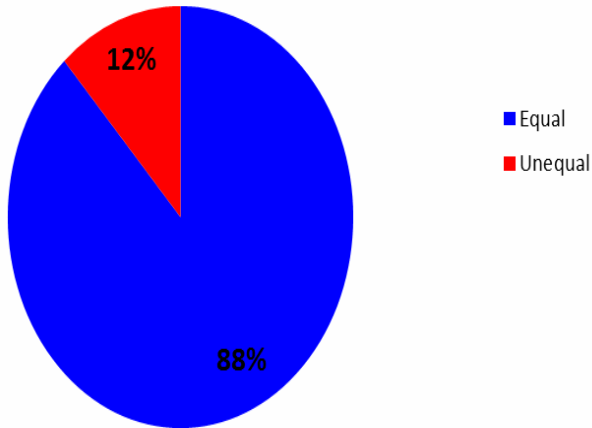


The pie charts above show that on both election days, the significant majority of polling officials received sufficient and required electoral materials. However, our observations show that the presidential and national assembly elections had a much higher percentage (double that of the governorship and state houses of assembly). This is a signal that the April 11<sup>th</sup> elections probably had better logistics preparations and execution. However across both election days specific items which were not provided for the polling officials concerned can be found below:

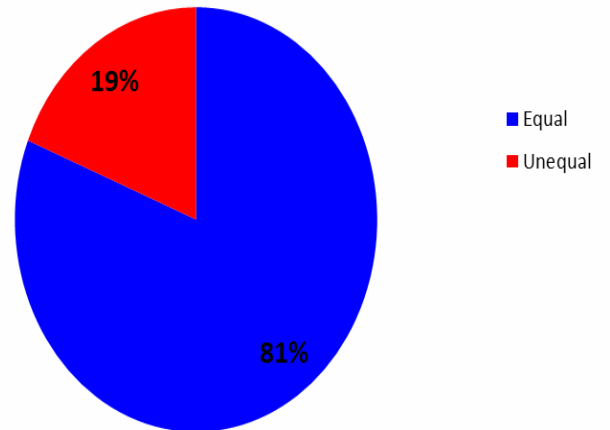
- Form EC 1A
- Tender ballot paper
- Incident form
- Result sheets
- The ballot paper for house of representatives
- Ink/stamp pad
- Cubicle



Equality of ballots received by polling officials compared to total number of registered voters in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



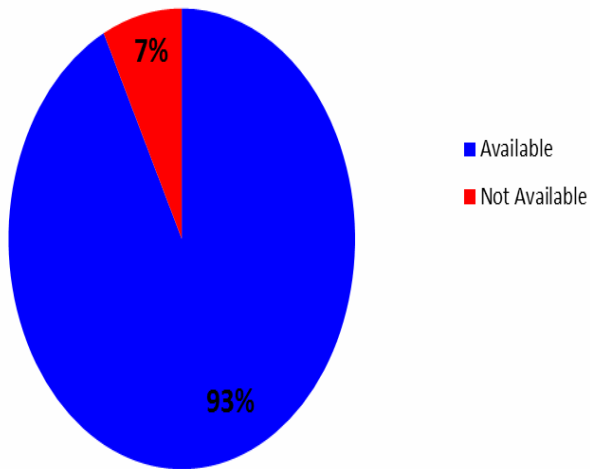
Equality of ballots received by polling officials compared to total number of registered voters in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS



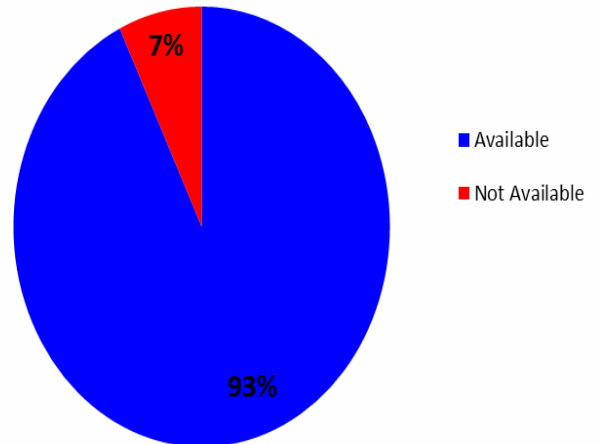
Unfortunately not all polling officials were provided with ballot papers equal to the number of registered voters in their polling units. What this means is that if all the voters were to actually show up on Election Day, a number of them would be unable to vote. The governorship and state houses of assembly elections show many more cases of ballots being less than the registered voters in the polling units which is not a very positive development. It is important to note that a number of cases of irregularities occurred during the April 11<sup>th</sup> elections which may provide some form of explanation for this observation.



Availability of transportation for polling officers to move election materials to polling units in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



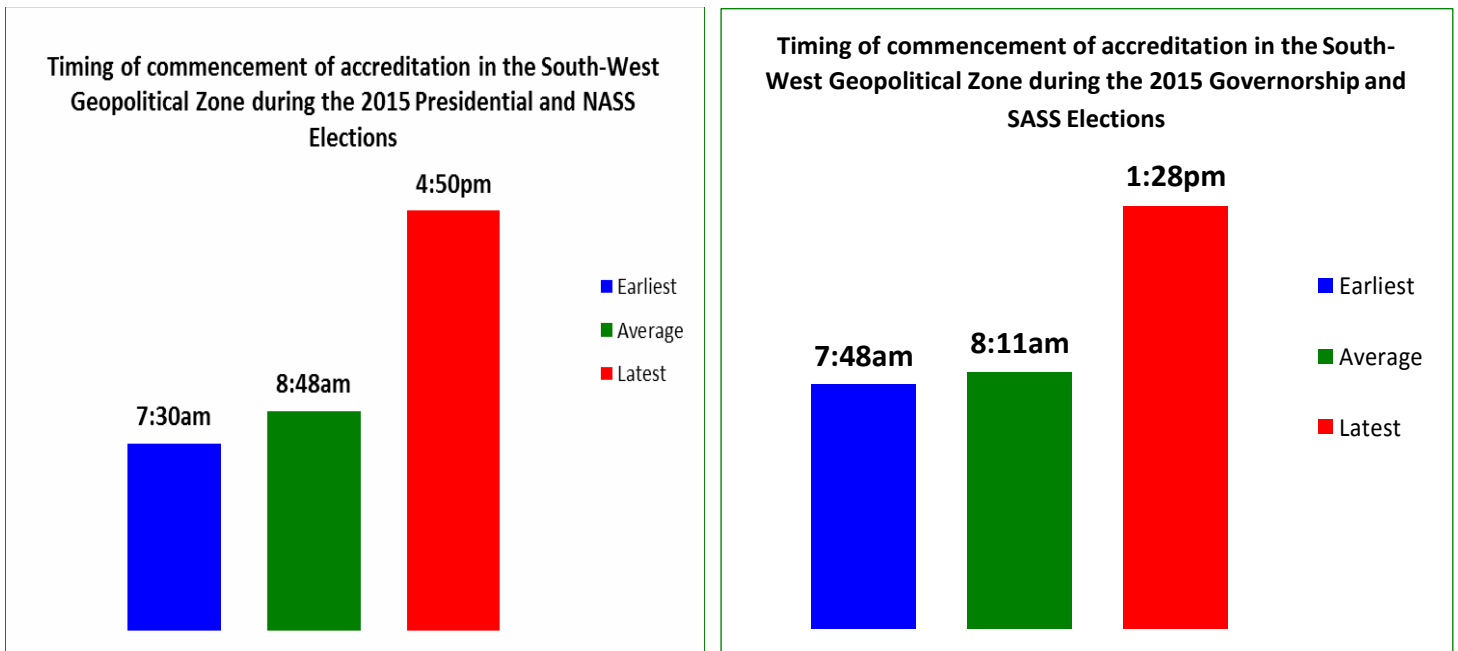
Availability of transportation for polling officers to move election materials to polling units in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS



Most polling officials stated that they were provided with vehicular transport to convey them from the Registration Area Centres (RACs) to the polling units. It is also interesting to note that the seven percent of polling officials asked stated that they were not provided with transportation and this was the same threshold for both the March 28<sup>th</sup> and April 11<sup>th</sup> elections.

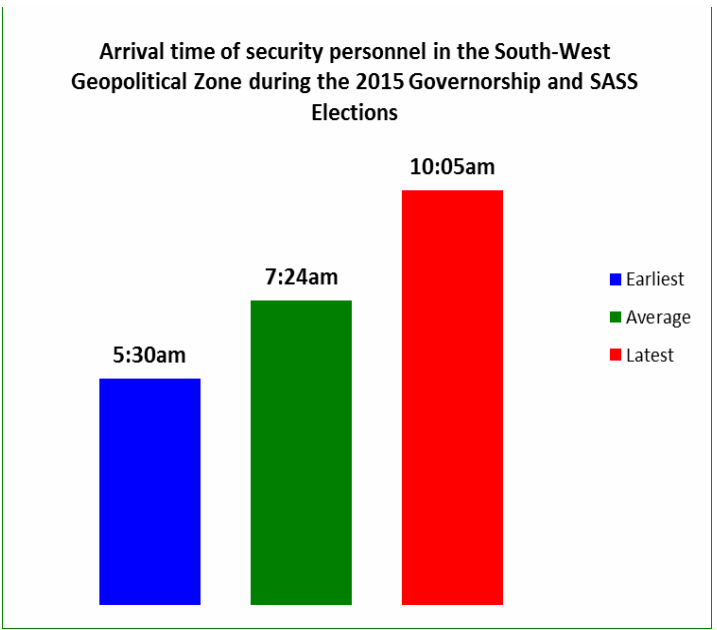
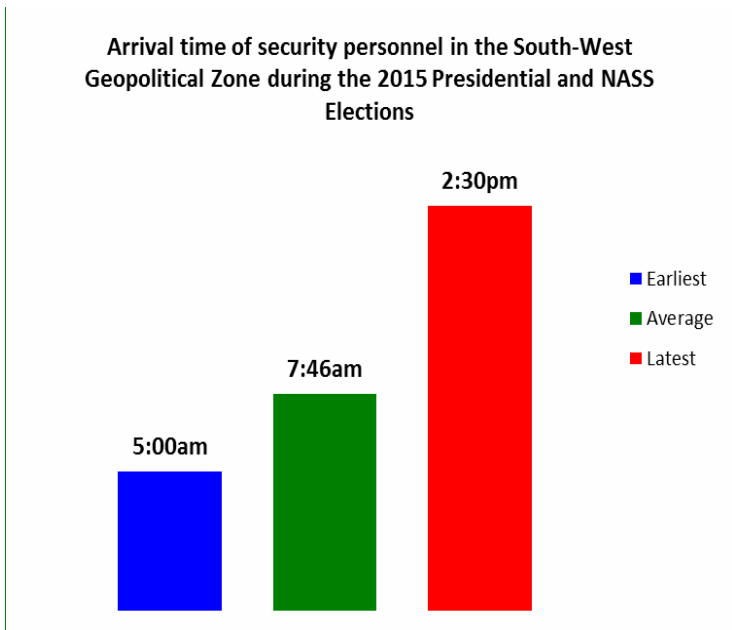


### 3.6.2 During Accreditation



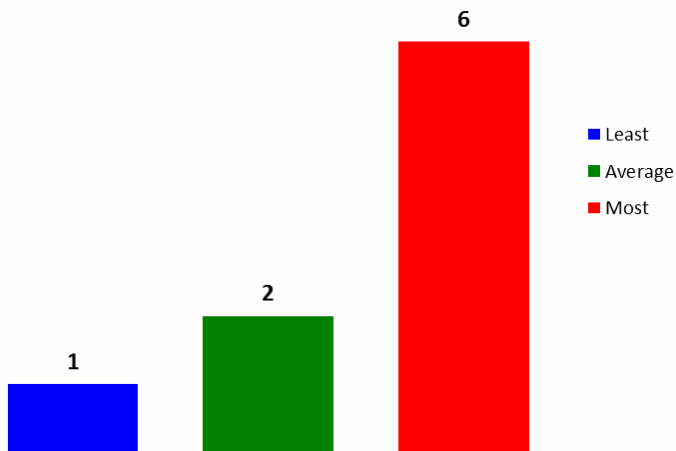
The first bar chart above depicts a generally much later commencement time of accreditation than the second chart. It was generally observed during the Presidential and NASS elections that accreditation started late which was a trend across the country. The reason adduced for this by INEC was because of a misunderstanding with the drivers of the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) who were commissioned to carry out the transportation of polling officials by INEC. It is expected that accreditation should not commence until 8am however there were isolated cases where accreditation commenced before this time. This was due to a significant turnout of voters who were ready to commence accreditation. It is however quite unfortunate that a number of polling units experienced very late commencement of accreditation to the extent of 4:50pm in a particular location. Clearly, accreditation was much more punctual during the governorship and SASS elections as INEC was able to address its challenges with the NURTW.



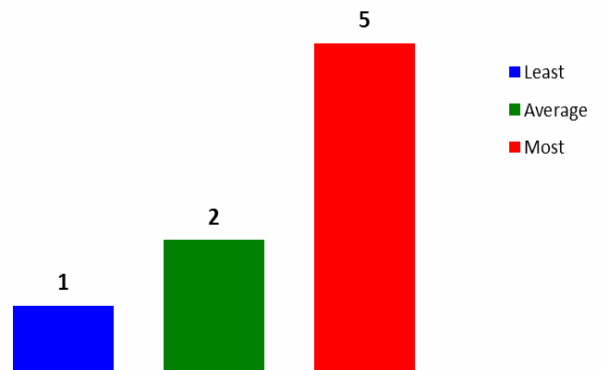


It was generally observed that security men arrived very early at most polling units across the south-west geopolitical zone of the country. Once again, the average arrival times were later for the March 28<sup>th</sup> elections than those of April 11<sup>th</sup> signifying an improvement in the second Election Day. In most polling units, the security agents arrived before the polling officials usually before the commencement of accreditation.

Number of security agents present at polling units in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



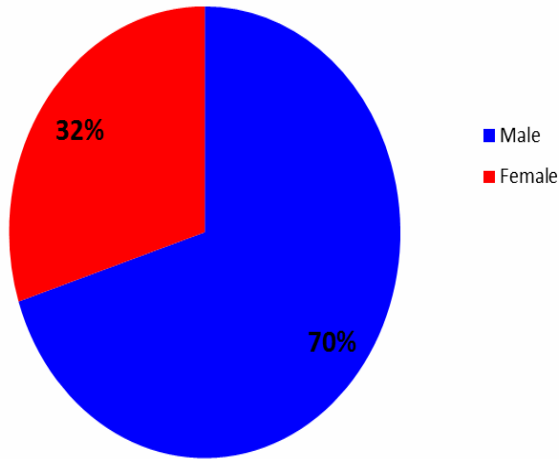
Number of security agents present at polling units in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections



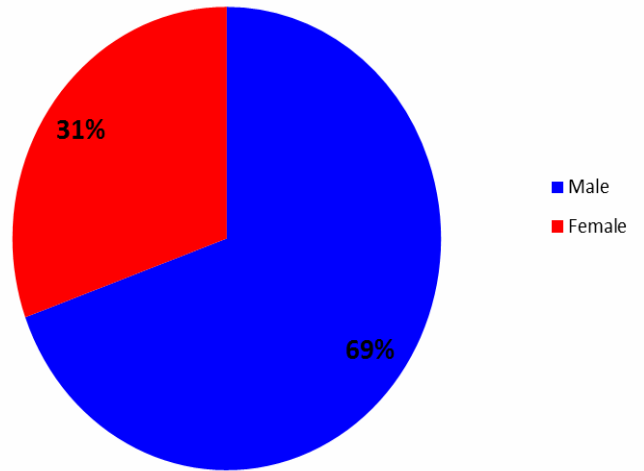
Based on the polling units observed across the country, every polling unit had the presence of at least one security agent. The average for both election days is the same (two security agents) while the most number of security agents observed in any one polling unit was six during the presidential and NASS and five during the SASS. Here observations were made per polling unit.



Gender distribution of security agents present at polling units in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



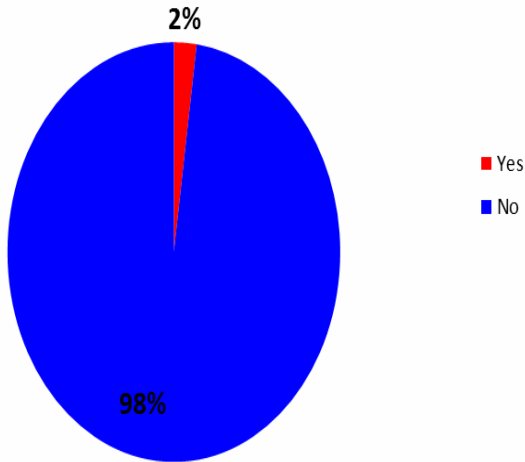
Gender distribution of security agents present at polling units in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections



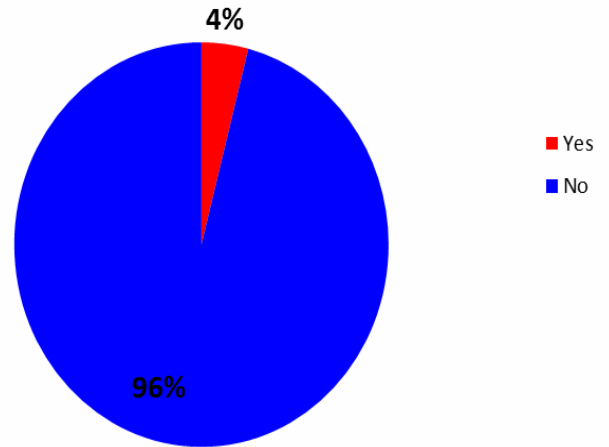
The gender spread of security agents was almost identical on both election days. This is practical as the officers were in most cases posted for two elections making the gender distributing likely to be the same or very close. Even though the security forces are majorly dominated by males, over 30% of officers deployed were women which are encouraging.



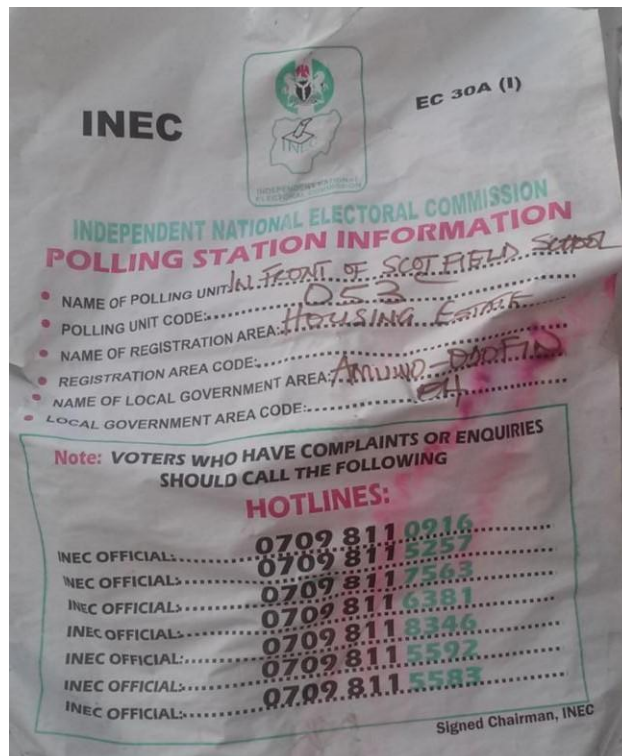
Incidences of security breaches in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



Incidences of security in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections



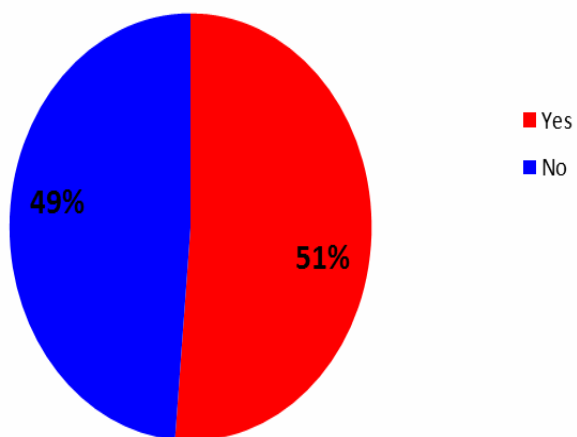
The charts above show that there were not so many security breaches recorded during the 2015 General elections in the South-West geopolitical zone. However, the number of breaches observed in the governorship election was actually double that observed during the presidential elections. The picture below shows some suspected thugs who were apprehended at a polling unit in Amuwo-Odofin LGA of Lagos State during the April 11 elections.



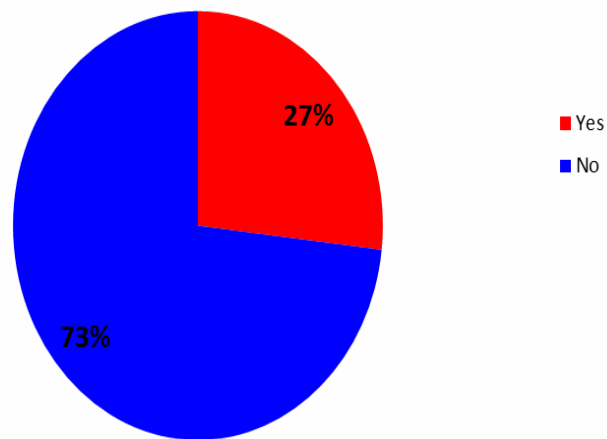




Observation of problems with the card reader in polling units in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



Observation of problems with the card reader in polling units in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections



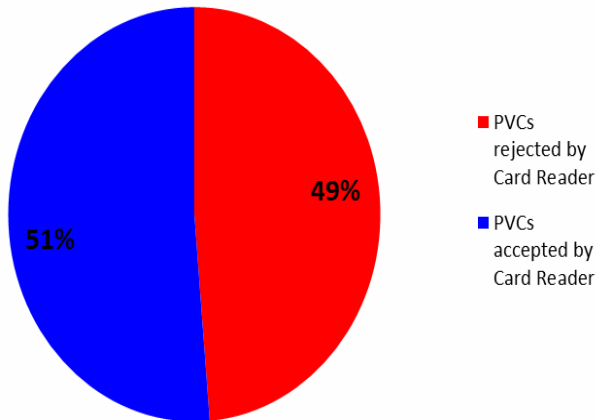
Some general problems observed with the card readers in the South-West geopolitical zone during the 2015 General elections are as follows:

- There were cases of fingerprint and even PVC rejection. The PVC rejections included cards brought from other polling units.
- A number of finger print rejections were amongst the elderly.
- There were cases of card readers not working at all.

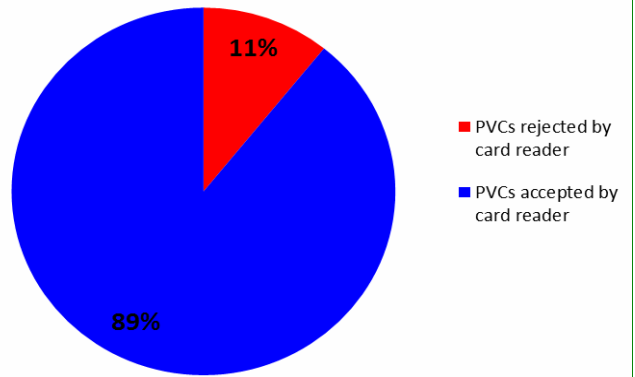
- There were delays in using the card readers in some polling units.
- Network failure.
- There were cases where voters' pictures did not appear on card reader.
- Some of the card reader functioned slowly and did not pick up on time.
- Some card readers were not very sensitive to thumbprints.
- Some card readers rejected their passwords initially
- There were a few cases of low battery strength and in some instances the batteries were completely drained.
- There was a case where the card reader did not correspond with the manual.
- Some card readers stated card mismatch information.
- Some of the card readers had incorrect setting.
- During the governorship and SASS elections some card readers still had data from the March 28<sup>th</sup> elections on them.

Clearly there were a number of observed issues with the card readers a number of which may not be listed above. However it is quite interesting to note that there was a general improvement in the card reader use from the March 28<sup>th</sup> to April 11<sup>th</sup> elections. Whereas 51% of PUs visited by Election Monitor observers during the presidential election experienced problems with their card readers, this figure dropped almost by half to 27% during the governorship and SASS elections. This shows a marked improvement and clearly means that there was greater proficiency with the card readers.

Incidences of voters who had their PVC's rejected by the card readers in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



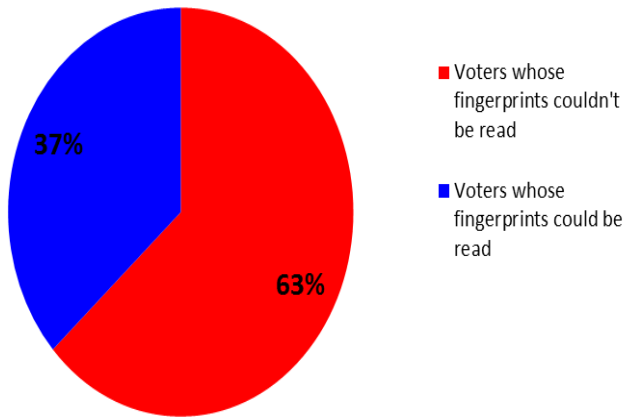
Incidences of voters who had their PVC's rejected by the card readers in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections



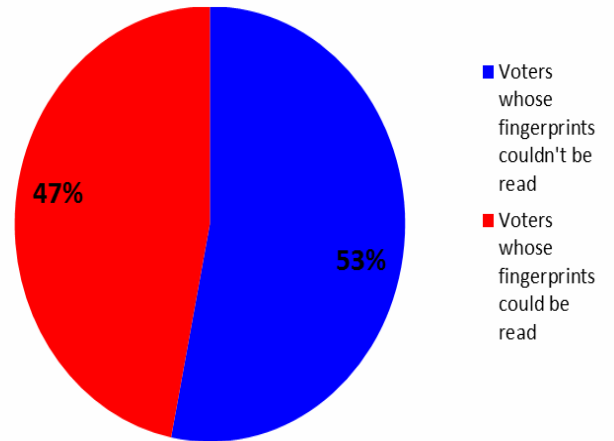
The two charts above clearly show that the number of polling units where there were observed cases of PVC rejection by card readers was very high during the Presidential and NASS elections (49%) but subsided to just 11% during the Governorship and SASS elections. It should be noted that these figures do not represent actual number of card readers which failed to read PVCs in polling units but relate to the number of PUs where these failures occurred irrespective of the actual number of voters involved.



Incidents of voters whose fingerprints could not be read by the card reader even though their PVC had been authenticated in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections

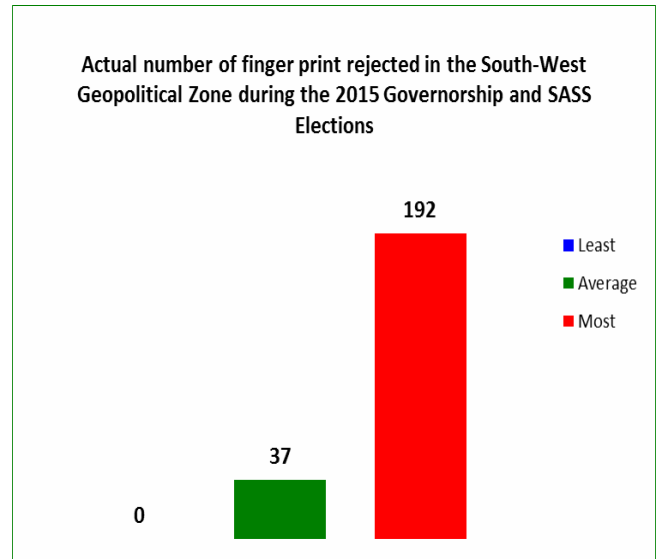
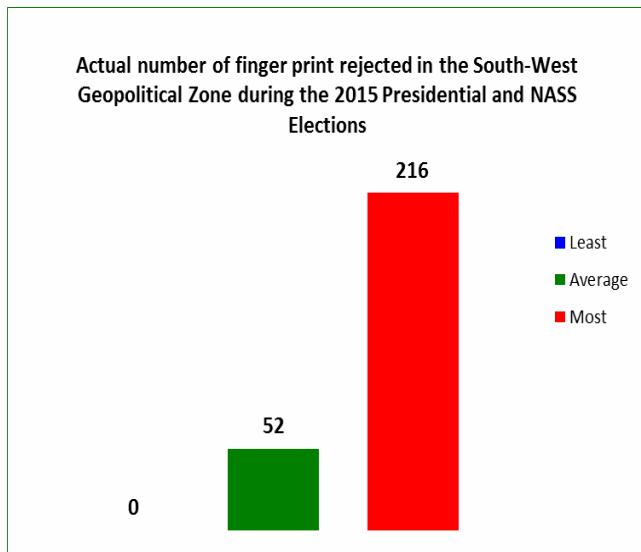


Incidents of voters whose fingerprints could not be read by the card reader even though their PVC had been authenticated in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections



The charts above depict a different issue than the ones in the previous page. Here the number of polling units which were visited by RMG/CCDI observers which experienced one or more cases of fingerprint rejection can clearly be seen. Once again the figure for the March 28<sup>th</sup> elections (63%) is much higher than that of the April 11<sup>th</sup>, 2015. Clearly it should be noted that the number of cases of fingerprint rejections as in the previous page do not correlate to the actual number of cases in each polling unit but to each polling unit where such failures occurred irrespective of the actual number of cases in the polling units.

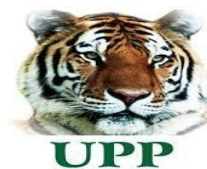
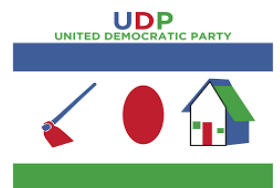




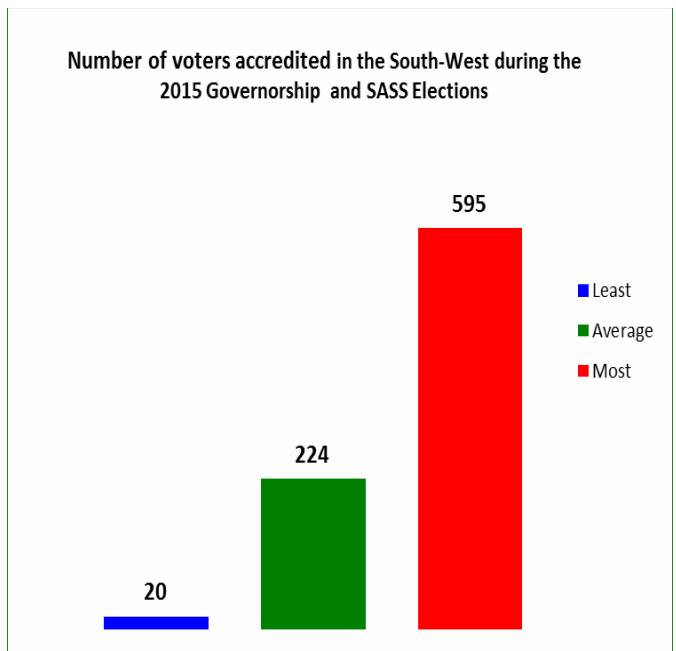
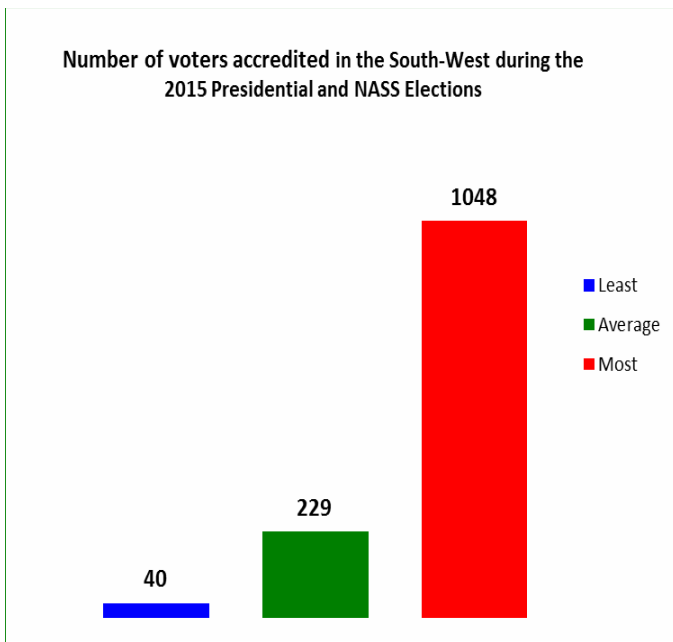
The data above focuses on the actual number of finger print rejections recorded in each polling unit during the 2015 General elections as observed by RMG/CCDI observers. The two charts both show that the least cases of finger print rejections were zero across both elections. What this means is that there were a number of polling units which did not record any rejections of finger prints by the card readers. The highest case of finger print rejection observed during the presidential election was a polling unit with 216 rejections while the highest in the governorship and SASS elections was 192. However when the average is taken for all the polling units observed by the Election Monitor observation team, an average of 52 fingerprint rejections were observed during the Presidential and NASS elections while the average for the Governorship and SASS elections was 37 rejections per polling unit. Once again it shows a marked improvement in the use and performance of the card readers from the March 28<sup>th</sup> to the April 11<sup>th</sup> elections.

2015 Presidential and NASS Elections

2015 Governorship and SASS Elections



The logos above are for Nigerian political parties, which The Team observers witnessed with party agents at the various polling units across the south-western geopolitical zone of the country. While this list is not finite, it does represent actual observations made by CCDI/RMG observers. This clearly shows that most political parties do not have polling agents in the majority of polling units across the country. It is also clear a there was a slightly higher representation of party agents at the governorship and SASS elections than those of the presidential and NASS.

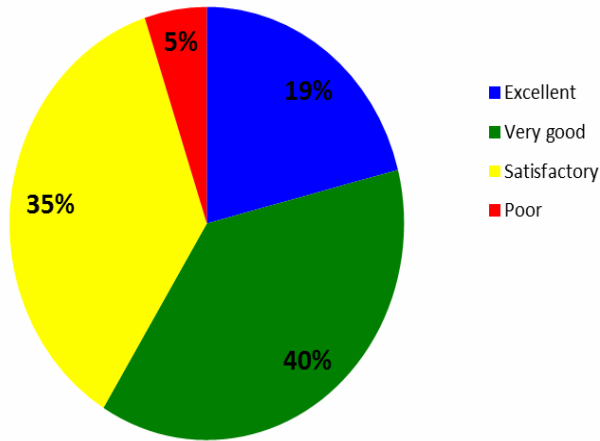


The charts above show the least, average and highest accreditation figures witnessed by Election Monitor observers in the South-West of Nigeria. It is important to note that these figures are for polling units and not voting points (as several voting points may make up a polling unit). It can be seen that the average accreditation figures were higher in the Presidential and NASS elections than in the governorship and SASS elections.

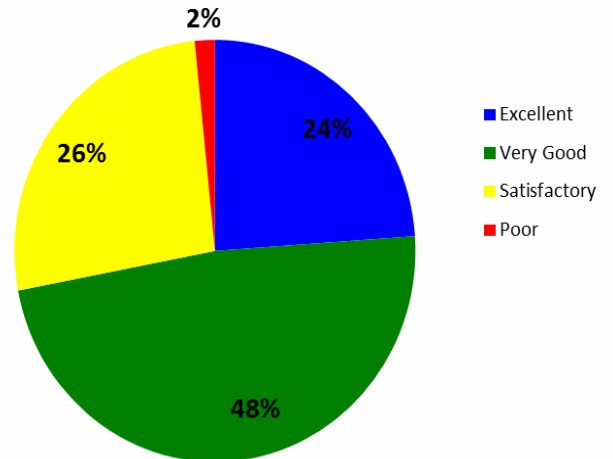




Observer rating of the conduct of accreditation across polling units in the South-West during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections

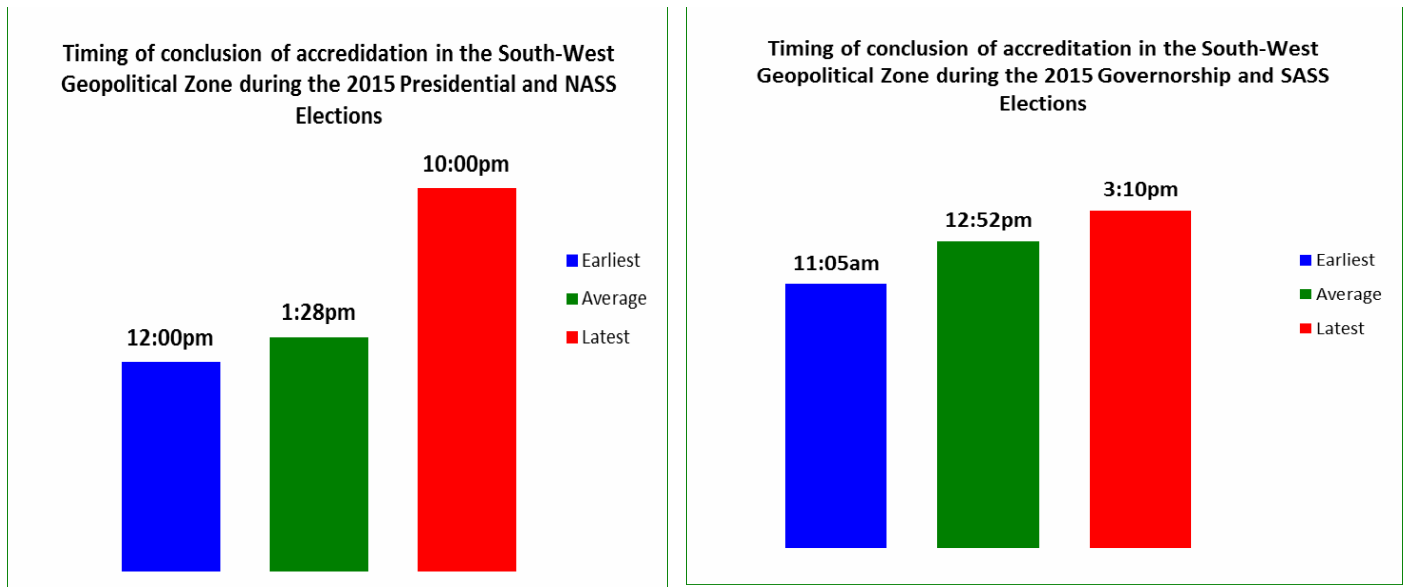


Observer rating of the conduct of accreditation across polling units in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections



RMG/CCDI observers rated the conduct of accreditation in the polling units that they observed. Clearly from the charts above it can be seen that 59% of RMG/CCDI observers rated the accreditation exercise as very good and excellent in the presidential and NASS elections. However, in the governorship and SASS elections, this went up to 72% which shows a marked improvement and is very instructive considering the fact that they same set of observers participated in both elections.



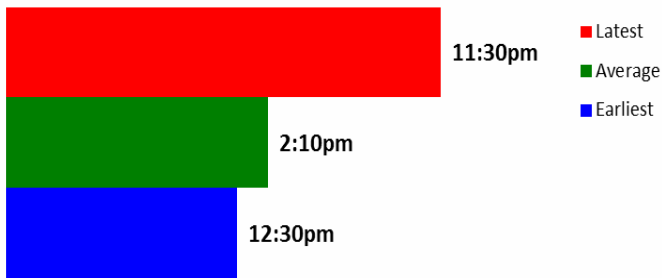


According to INEC guidelines, accreditation is expected to end by 1:00pm. However as can be seen from the charts above this is not always the case. The March 28<sup>th</sup> elections had several logistics issues with accreditation ending in some observed polling units as late as 10:00pm. This was however not the case for the governorship and SASS elections where the latest time observed by RMG/CCDI observers for the conclusion of accreditation was 3:10pm. It is quite interesting to note that accreditation in some locations ended before the official time. This usually occurs when the voters in a particular polling unit are eager to vote and don't believe that any other voters will come for accreditation again. In such cases the voters mount pressure on the polling officers to commence voting even the accreditation has not ended statutorily. This is an unfortunate occurrence and must be prevented.



### 3.6.3 During Voting

Timing of commencement of voting in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



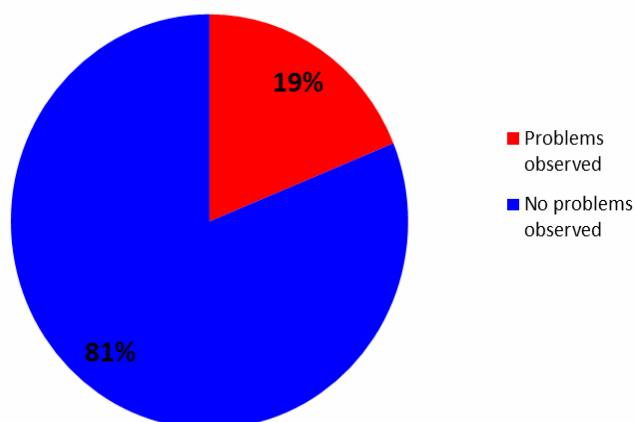
Timing of conclusion of voting in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections



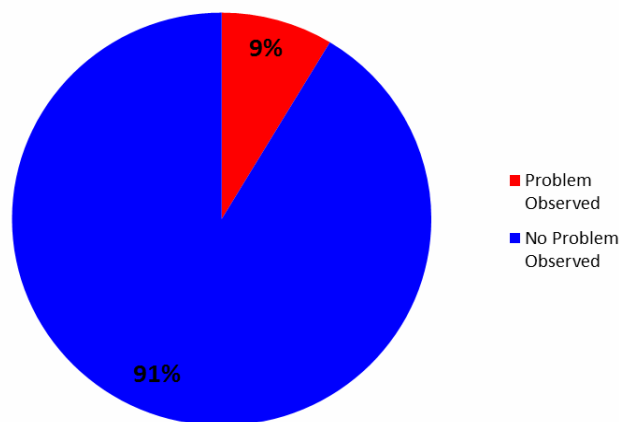
The voting phase is ordinarily expected to commence 30 minutes after the conclusion of accreditation. The charts above show that voting commenced later averagely in the presidential and NASS elections (2:10pm) than in the governorship and SASS elections (1:34pm). However it is quite interesting to note that some polling units had very late start times for voting. In the presidential elections voting started as late as 11:30pm in a particular polling unit and 6:40pm during the April 11<sup>th</sup> elections. Clearly some polling units started voting before the mandated time and this follows from the previous page which shows that some PUs stopped accreditation before 1pm.



Observation of problems with the conduct of voting in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



Observation of problems with the conduct of accreditation in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections



RMG/CCDI observers witnessed several problems with the voting process on both election days. These challenges are listed below:

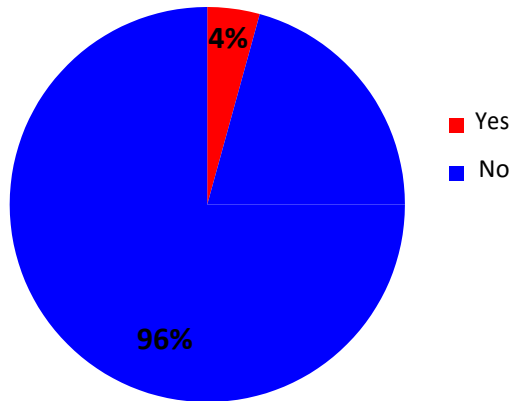
- Rowdiness of party agents who were shouting in some polling units during the voting exercise.
- Some voters wanted to vote for their older relatives or at least accompany them to the voting cubicle which was resisted by polling officials. This was not unconnected to the fact that older some voters had difficulty in thumb printing on the ballot papers.
- There were some cases where thugs were allowed to stand by the voting cubicles to observe how voters were casting their ballots.
- Voter intimidation by political thugs was also observed in some polling units.
- There were cases of small fights breaking out in some locations.
- Some polling units experienced practical cases of vote buying with some representatives of political parties sharing money to voters in order to vote for their party. In some cases the voters were harassed to collect money.
- There were some cases of thugs who snatched ballot boxes.
- Some party agents attempted to influence voters' decisions.
- In some polling units, the security agents were in a hurry to leave due to the tense atmosphere.
- Voting was rather slow in some observed locations.
- Rain disrupted the voting process as some polling stations were not located in places with adequate shelter.
- Some polling units were short of INEC staffs.
- Some polling stations witnessed improper conduct from the voters. In some cases, the voters refused to remain in line. In other cases, voters failed to obey INEC officials when asked to vacate the voting arena so voting was stopped until they complied.

- There were some observed cases of party agents actually campaigning at polling units in direct contravention to INEC regulations.

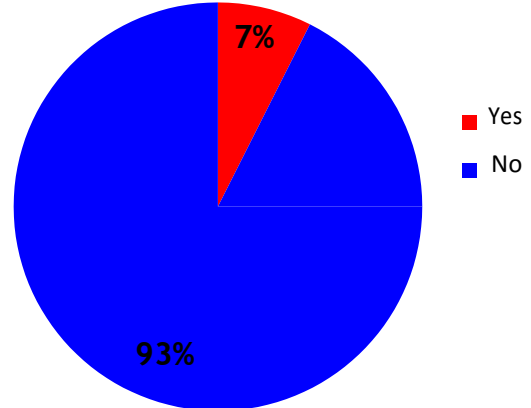
One overriding observation is that as in previous other stages of the elections mentioned earlier in this document, there were much fewer problems observed during voting in the April 11<sup>th</sup> elections than in the March 28<sup>th</sup> elections. In fact the observed cases by RMG/CCDI observers in the presidential and NASS elections was about double that of the governorship and SASS elections.



**Incidences of security breaches during voting in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections**

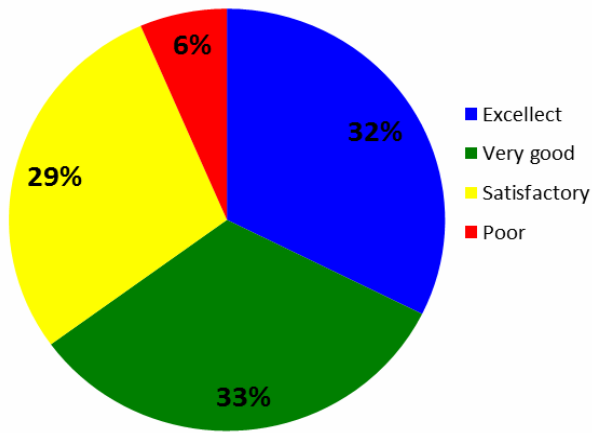


**Incidences of security breaches during voting in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections**

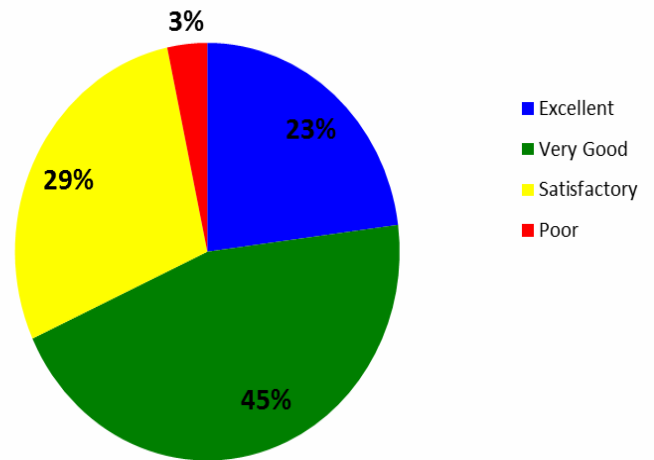


The pie-charts above show that 4% of polling units observed experienced security breaches during the March 28<sup>th</sup> elections while this figure almost doubled to 7% during the governorship and SASS elections held on April 11<sup>th</sup>, 2015. This is of some concern.

Observer rating of the conduct of voting across polling units in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



Observer rating of the conduct of voting across polling in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections

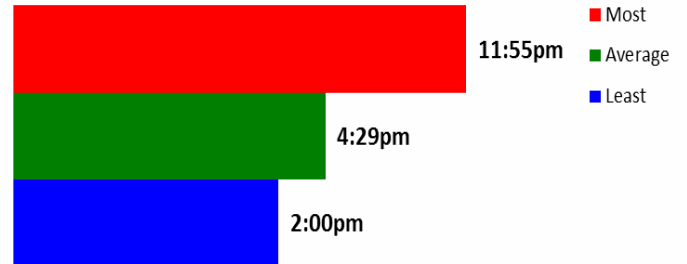


Sixty-five percent (65%) of Election Monitor observers rated the voting exercise as very good and excellent during the March 28<sup>th</sup> elections which is slightly less than the 68% the same observers rated the voting exercise during the April 11<sup>th</sup> elections. Once again the conduct of the governorship and SASS elections can be seen to be a bit better than that of the presidential and NASS elections.

Timing of conclusion of voting in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



Timing of conclusion of voting in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections



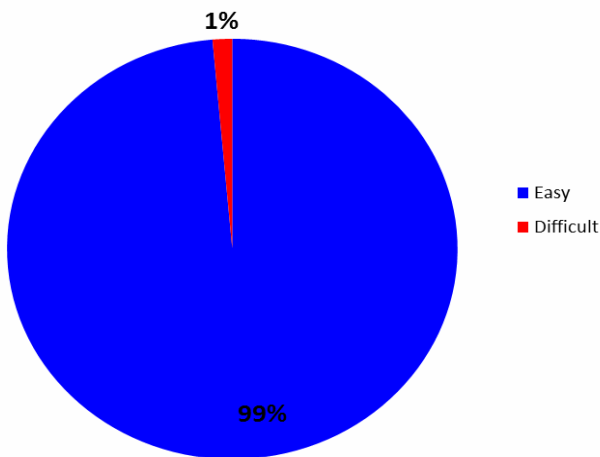
During the presidential elections some locations were seen to have ended voting as late as 12:00am as seen by RMG/CCDI observers. From media reports however some locations were clearly seen to have voted much later into the next day. The earliest time voting ended as observed was 3:00pm while on the average voting ended by 4:50pm during the March 28<sup>th</sup> Presidential and NASS elections. The earliest time voting was observed to have ended during the April 11<sup>th</sup> elections was 2:00pm with an average time of 4:29pm. The latest time voting was seen to have ended was 11:55pm. Clearly from these charts it can be seen that the governorship and SASS elections were completed in a timelier manner than the presidential and SASS elections, even though the difference is not too profound.



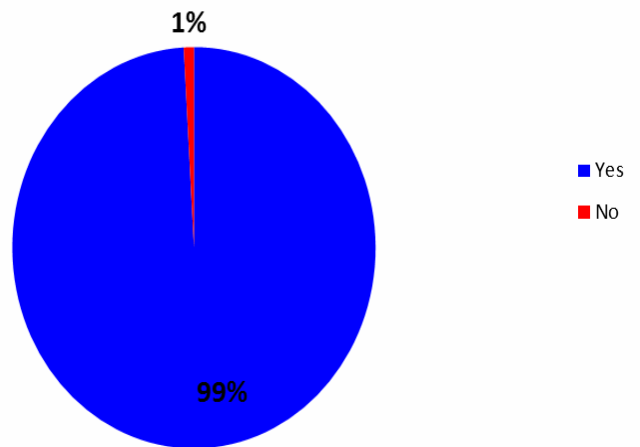


### 3.6.4 During Collation

Ease of locating collation centres in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



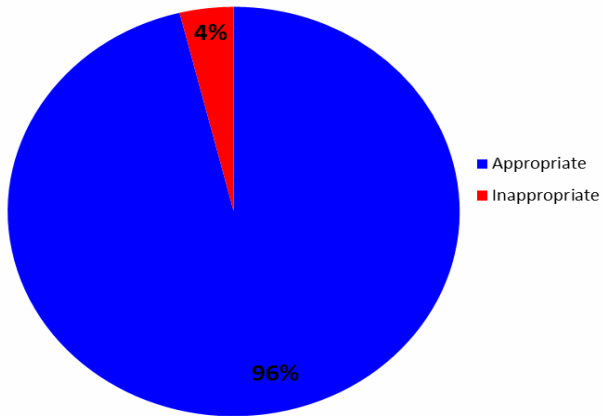
Ease of locating collation centres in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections



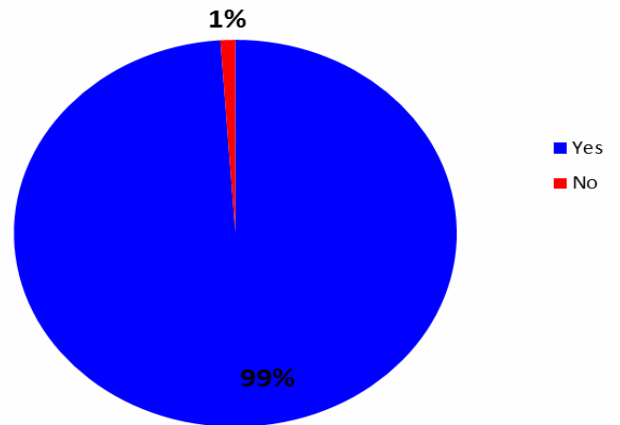
From field observations, it was clear that the INEC approved locations for collating centres were quite easy to locate by observers and other stakeholders on Election Day. Since these were basically the same for both elections, it is not surprising that in both elections observers said that 99% of collation centres were accessible and easy to locate.



Appropriateness of venue for collation in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



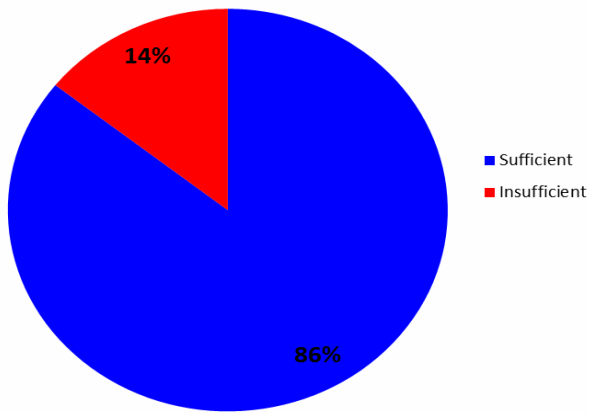
Appropriateness of venue for collation in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections



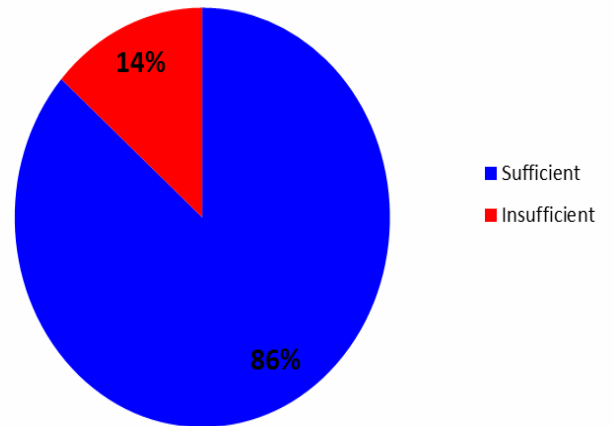
The charts above show that RMG/CCDI observers were of the opinion that most collation centres were appropriate for collation on both election days. Appropriateness here considers the location, ease of access, neatness, security, neutrality and illumination.



Sufficiency of security operatives at collation centres in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



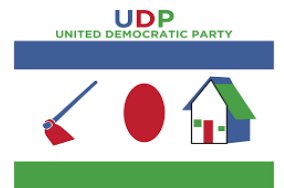
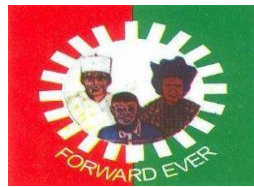
Sufficiency of security operatives at collation centres in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections



The pie-charts above show clearly that observers witnessed sufficient presence of security operatives in 86% of collation centres visited while just about 14% of collation centres were observed to have a below par security presence. More effort needs to be made to ensure more equity in the distribution of security agents at collation centres in subsequent elections.

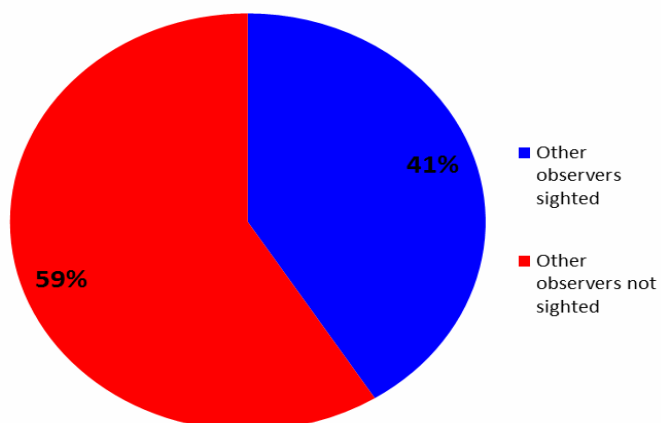
2015 Presidential and NASS Elections

2015 Governorship and SASS Elections

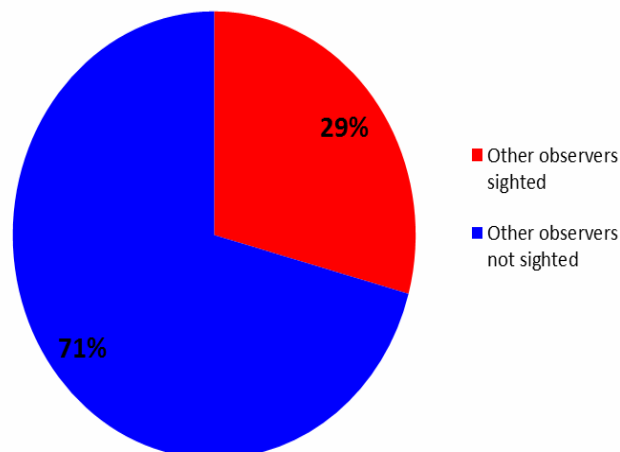


The logos above are for Nigerian political parties, which RMG/CCDI observers witnessed with party agents at the collation centres across the south-western geopolitical zone of the country. While this list is not finite, it does represent actual observations made by EM observers. This clearly shows that most political parties do not have polling agents in the majority of collation centres across the country. It is also clear a there was a slightly higher representation of party agents at the governorship and SASS elections than those of the presidential and NASS.

Presence of other observer groups across polling units in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



Presence of other observer groups across polling units in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections



RMG/CCDI observers witnessed other accredited observer groups in 41% of polling units covered during the presidential and NASS elections while this figure dropped to just 29% of polling units observed in the governorship and SASS elections. It is important to note that RMG/CCDI observers could not possibly meet all other observer groups on the field as Election Monitor only covered 800 polling units in the South West geopolitical zone. The other Observer groups which were sighted by RMG/CCDI observers are as follows:

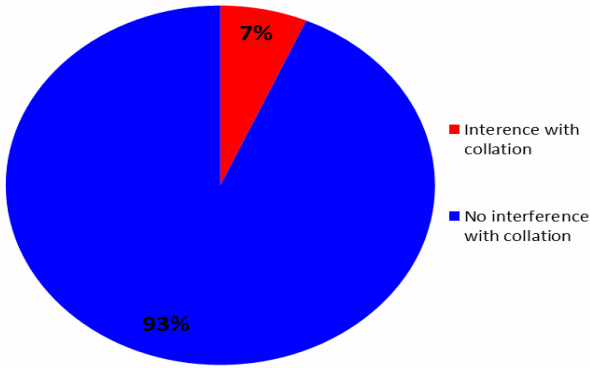
- Good Women Association
- Women elite
- FOMWAN
- Nigeria Bar Association
- Justice and Equity
- CASE
- Transition Monitoring Group (TMG)
- National Human Rights Commission
- Reclaim Naija / Community Life Project (CLP)
- JDPC / CCN
- International observers (EU, UNDP, OSIWA, NDI)
- Africa Progressive Organisation
- Red Cross
- YIAGA
- Church of Nigeria
- Youth Awareness

- Africa peace foundation
- CDHR
- Muslim society
- Women Arise Change Initiative
- West Africa Network of Election Observers
- RISDGA
- CLEEN Foundation
- Africa Peace Foundation
- National Orientation Agency (NAO)
- NAPEN
- ICPC
- CODE

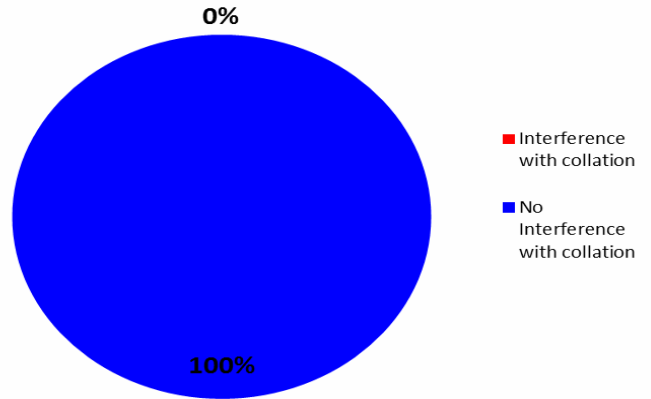
CCDI/RMG observers sighted several INEC Monitors in various locations across the South-West Geopolitical Zone.



Incidences of interference with results' collation in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Presidential and NASS Elections



Incidences of interference with results' collation in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the 2015 Governorship and SASS Elections



CCDI/RMG observers observed interference with results' collation in 7% of the polling units covered in the South-West Geopolitical Zone during the March 28<sup>th</sup> Presidential and NASS elections. However this interference had to do primarily with party agents trying to commandeer the process or intimidate polling and/or collation officials. RMG/CCDI observers did not witness any such actions during the April 11<sup>th</sup> Governorship and SASS elections, which is a very positive development. A national example of interference during collation was the infamous efforts of Elder Godsday Orubebe of the Peoples Democratic Party to disrupt the collation of the Presidential election results, which he succeeded in for a few minutes. The picture below was taken while he left the entire venue and country shell- shocked.



### 3.7 Other Observations

#### 3.7.1 Observer harassment from security operatives

One of the RMG/CCDI observers was harassed and had his Tablet PC seized by some heavily armed security officials at In front of Scotfield School, Housing Estate, Amuwo-Odofin polling unit. The security agents (the Nigeria Police specifically) threatened to destroy the tablet and arrest the observer for taking pictures of suspected political thugs who had been apprehended by a detachment of men of the Nigerian Military very nearby. Even while the observer explained that the security men were not captured, they refused to budge. After an hour of intense back and forth, the Area Commander came on the scene and accepted to release the tablet but insisted he collect the personal details of the observer in addition to forcing the observer to delete all the pictures related to that polling unit. The picture below shows the observer pleading with the security men, which was initially falling on deaf ears. This picture was taken by a fellow RMG/CCDI observer who had to take off his jacket and mix in the crowd to avoid being also held by the Nigeria Police. The Police should not inhibit observers from making their observations and documenting events which can only best be proved with some form of evidence (pictures carry a lot of weight when making assertions about the occurrence of an event). The irony of the incident is that the suspected political thugs after being beaten up by some of the youths in the community were taken away in a suspicious manner by some Policemen which did nothing to build the confidence of the voters in the area.





### 3.7.2 Different coloured ballot boxes

Because of the combination of different elections on the same day, INEC had to make provision for ballot boxes of different colours to ensure that voters were not confused while casting their ballots. During the March 28<sup>th</sup> election, the red ballot box was used for the Presidential, the black for the Senatorial and Green for the House of Representatives. During the April 11<sup>th</sup> elections, the Red was used for the Governorship while the black for the State House of Assembly. Observations showed that in most cases this did not pose a significant problem to the voters, even the less literate ones. However one key observation was that there was some sort of bandwagon effect, especially in the rural communities where electorate were seen casting ballots for the same party for all elective positions in a number of cases. There were not so many in such communities that would vote one party for one position and another party for another position. This actually lead to some sort of bandwagon effect making the popular party in the area win at almost all levels of the elections.



### 3.7.3 Camaraderie from some party representatives

It was good to see that after much tension and brickbats some political party agents laughed over the elections and saw reason to let sleeping dogs lie. The adjacent picture shows Elder Godsdlay Orubebe of the PDP and Dr Hakeem Baba Ahmed of the APC exchanging pleasantries in the National Collation Centre on the evening of the same day, the PDP Party Representative attempted to scuttle the presidential results collation.



### 3.7.4 Presentation of certificates of return to the President-elect and Vice President-elect

The International Conference Centre (ICC) was the venue for the collation of the presidential results and also the location where the President-elect and Vice-President elect were presented with their certificates of return. The picture below shows the President-elect, General Muhammadu Buhari and Vice-President Elect, Professor Yemi Osibajo leaving the ICC shortly after the end of the certificate presentation ceremony.



### 3.7.5 Provision of chairs, tables etc for ease of voters

Some polling units, especially in the upper scale parts of some states had canopies, chairs, tables etc provided for the comfort of voters. The picture below was taken in Lekki, Lagos State shows that a local bank (First Bank) even provided its black demarcate material which help to create order in the bank to serve the same purpose at the polling unit.



### 3.7.6 Provision of free food, ice-cream, to voters, security agents and polling officials

Some polling units also in the Lekki, Area were providing free food, barbeque and even exotic ice-cream to all and sundry. When asked about the sponsor of these delicacies RMG/CCDI observers were told that it was a community effort which on closer examination seemed to be some somewhat incredulous. In this particular polling unit, the polling agents were very uncooperative with the RMG/CCDI observers even trying to hide the accreditation register and avoid answering questions. They however enjoyed the refreshments provided freely for them by the 'community'.



### 3.7.7 Quick concession of defeat by President Goodluck Jonathan

The level of tension in the country was so intense that there was fear of election violence whichever way the presidential election turned out. However, it was quite impressive that the incumbent president Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan conceded defeat several hours before the final result was declared, a feature of politics in truly civilized countries. Dr Jonathan also went the extra mile to make a nationwide broadcast congratulating his opponent General Muhammadu Buhari and asking Nigerian's not to react negatively over the outcome of the elections restating that *'his ambition is not worth the blood of any Nigerian'*. This action actually leads to many runner-ups across the country calling the winners in the various elections and accepting defeat. This perhaps is one of the greatest learning points from the 2015 General Elections.



### 3.7.8 Inconsistency by INEC to follow its guidelines on failure of Card Readers in Polling Units

In the late afternoon of the 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 the Independent National Electoral Commission released a press statement which permitted locations with card reader failures to resort to manual accreditation against its own guidelines. What makes this more interesting is that INEC publicly stated that only about 0.25% (under of 400 polling units were affected by complete card reader failures). However since the guidelines provide for such occurrences, it was expected that all polling units where card readers failed and couldn't be replaced within the specified time should have elections the following day. There is no provision for resorting to manual voting. What also made this more queer was the fact that INEC publicly stated that it had over 182,000 card readers with about 32,000 available to replace those which failed on the field. Since according to INEC, less

than 500 polling units were affected, it seems there was more than enough card readers (over 32,000) to replace the failed ones in the less than 500 PUs.

This policy summersault appears quite inconsistent and lacks any real practical and cogent reason why it was allowed. In addition most locations had completed accreditation as of the time this press statement came out making it more strange as to why this decision was taken. It is believed that this decision eventually created room for those who did not want them to use the card reader to discard it altogether and claim that the devices failed. There were field reports that some PUs reverted to manual accreditation after that announcement even without necessarily having faulty card readers. Below is an excerpt from INEC's press statement:

*“Even though the Guidelines for the Conduct of the 2015 general elections provide that where card readers fail to work and cannot be replaced, elections in such Polling Units will be postponed to the following day, the scale of the challenge we have observed today has necessitated a reconsideration of this provision of the Guidelines. The Commission has, therefore, decided as part of the Guidelines for the Conduct of the 2015 general elections that in Polling Units where card readers have so failed to work, the Presiding Officer shall manually accredit voters by marking the register of voters, upon being satisfied that the person presenting a Permanent Voter's Card (PVC) is the legitimate holder of the card.”*

This statement clearly shows that INEC had to resort to manual accreditation as a result of the scale of card reader failure however when asked for specific figures INEC came out with 0.25% of polling units which is by all standards insignificant to the total of 99.75%. It is unclear how such a low actual figure could be sufficient enough ground to revert to manual accreditation. The full press statement can be found in ANNEXURE V.

### 4.1 SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS

### 4.2 STATE GOVERNORSHIP ELECTIONS

There were a total of 29 states which held governorship elections on April 11<sup>t</sup>, 2015. The elections in Taraba, Imo and Abia states were only determined after the supplementary elections which held on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2015. The APC won a total of 20 states, while the PDP won a total of 9 states. Nigeria is still yet to produce a female governor through an election. The oldest governor-elect is 65 years while the youngest is 45 years. The charts below also depict the gender and age distribution of the new governors-elect.

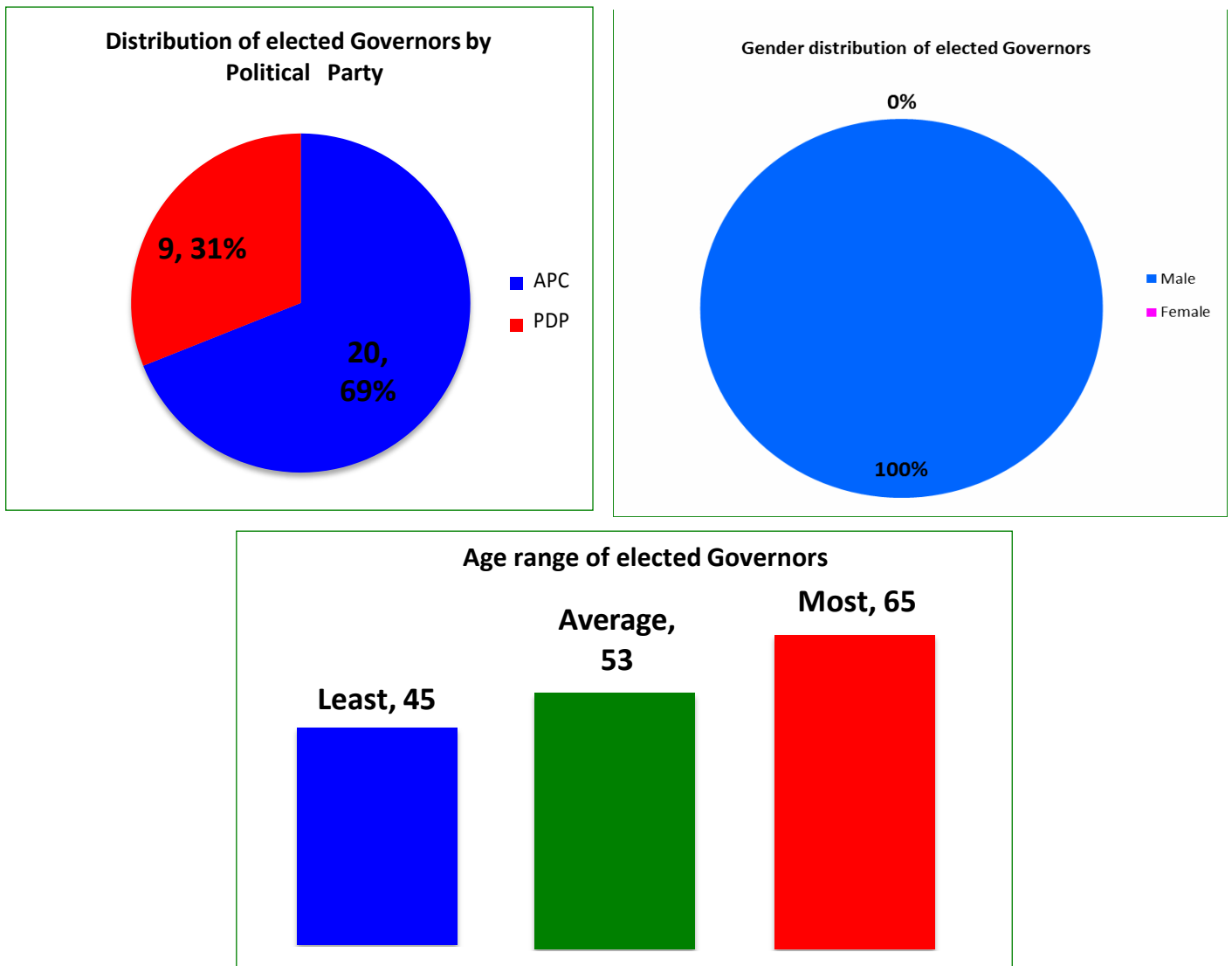
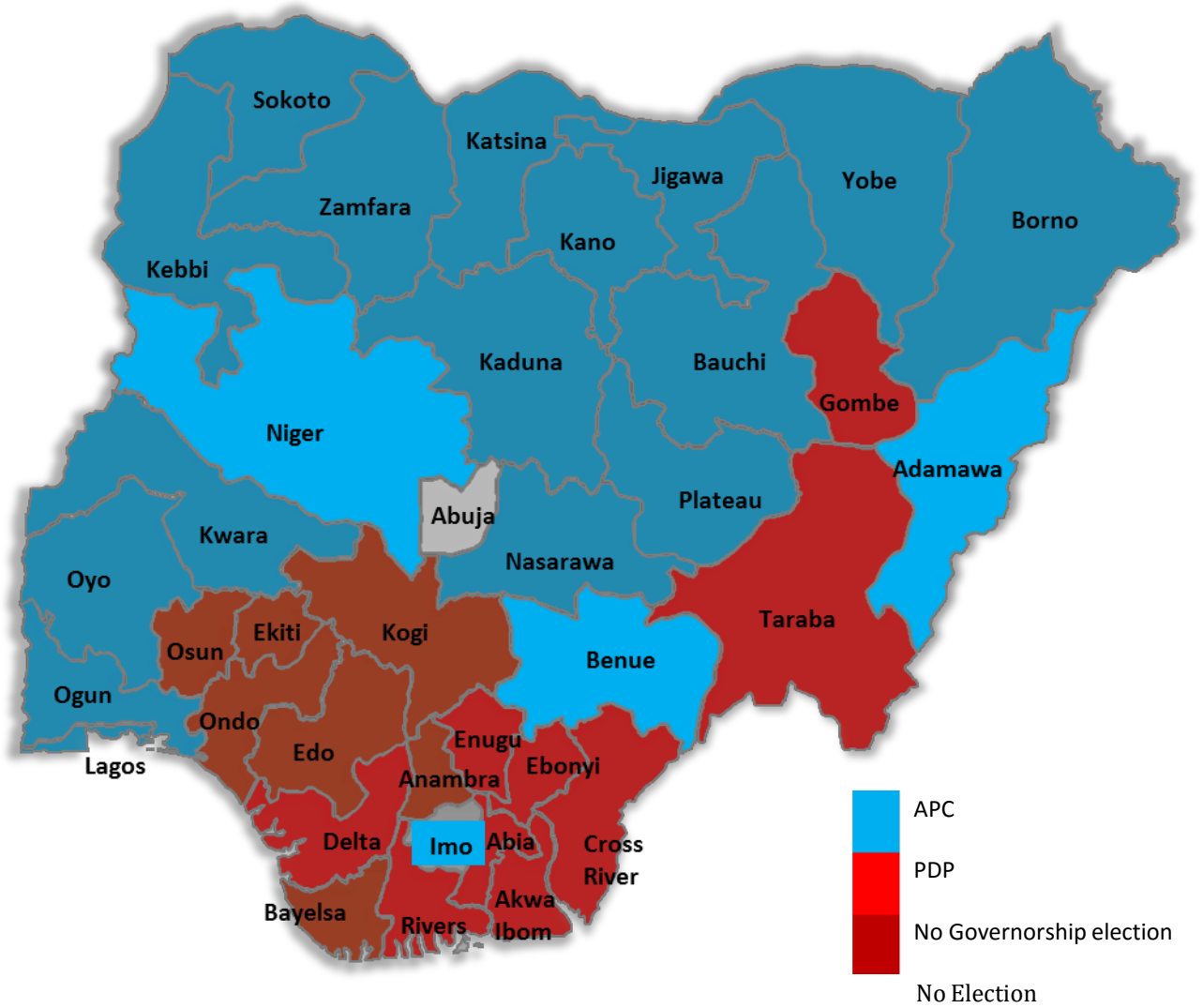
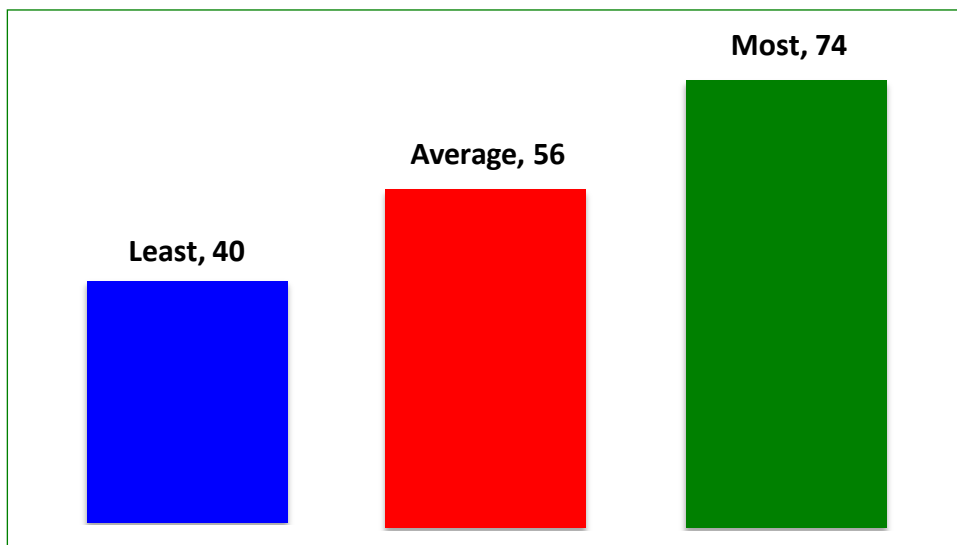
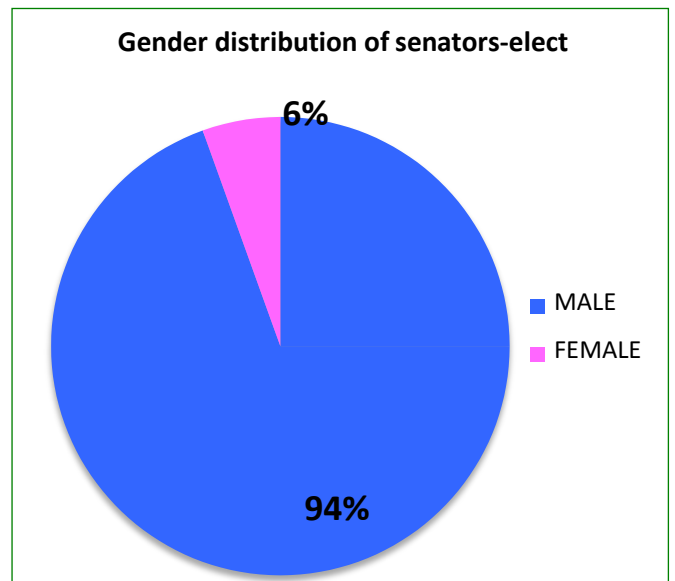
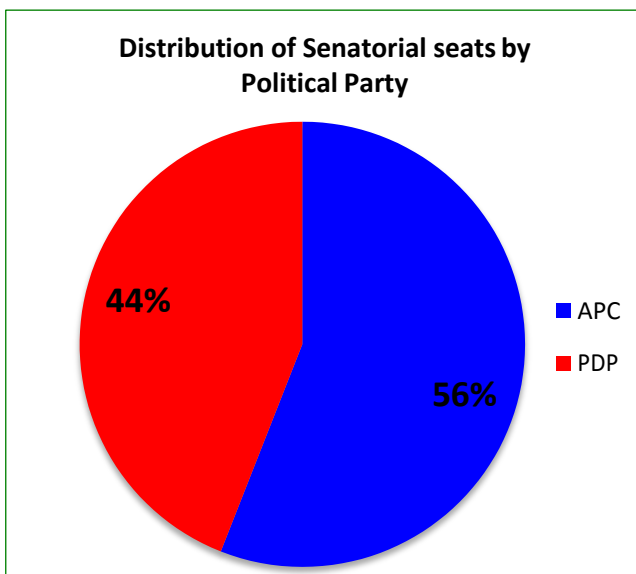


Figure 4.1 Map of Nigeria showing political parties which won governorship seats in the 2015 General Elections



### 4.3 SENATORIAL ELECTIONS

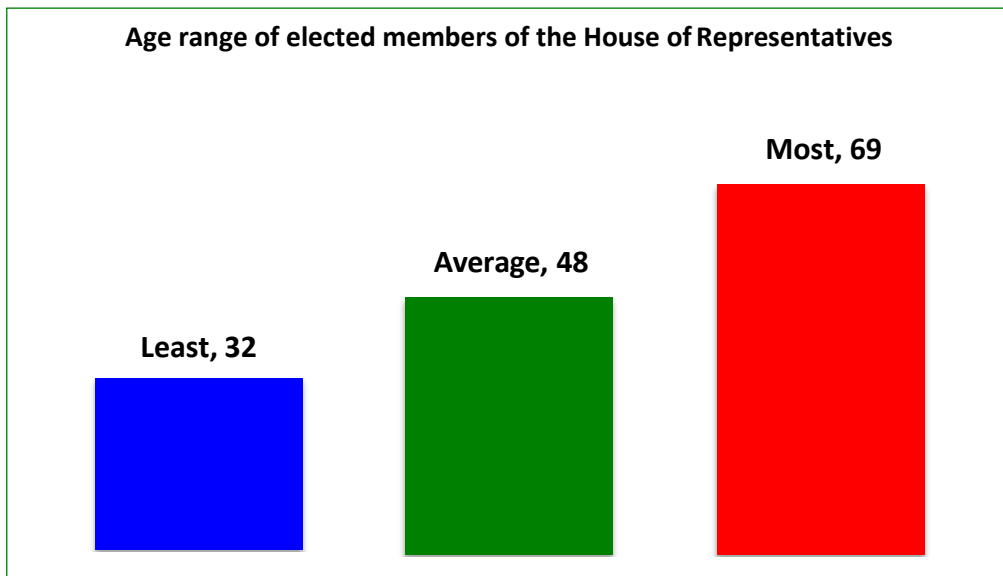
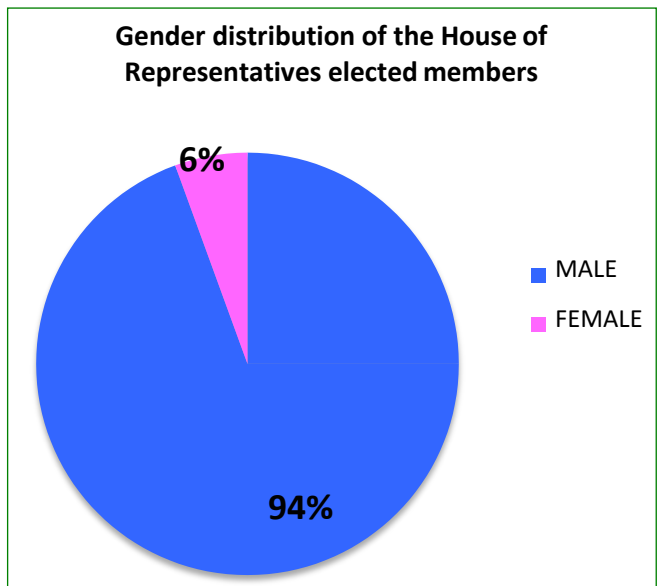
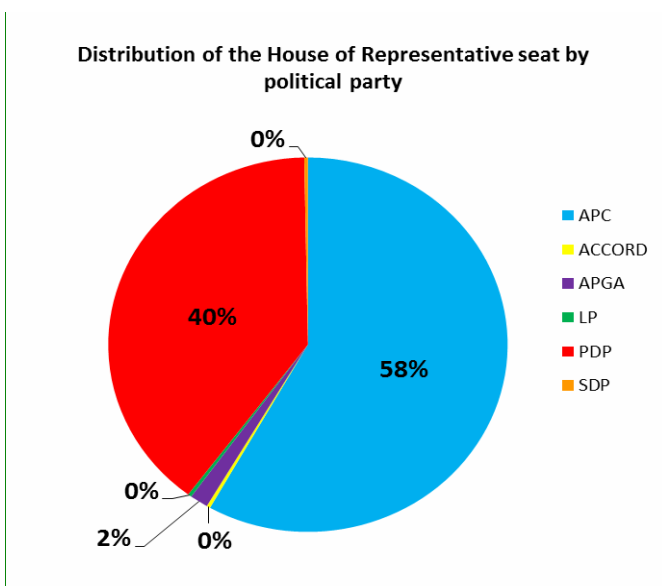
There are a total of 109 seats in the Nigerian Senate. The APC won 61 seats (56%) while the PDP won 48 seats (44%), making the PDP the minority party for the first time in its history. Only 6 senators are female while the oldest senator is 74 years old (Sen. Mohammed Shaaba Lafiagi from Kwara North). Senator Dino Melaye from Kogi West and Senator Mohammed A. Garba from Niger South are the youngest senators. The charts below show these statistics.





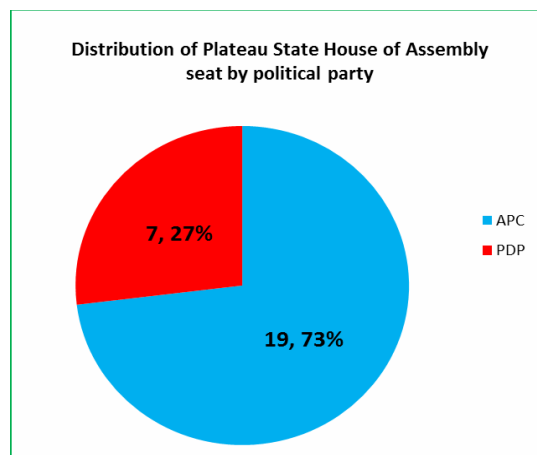
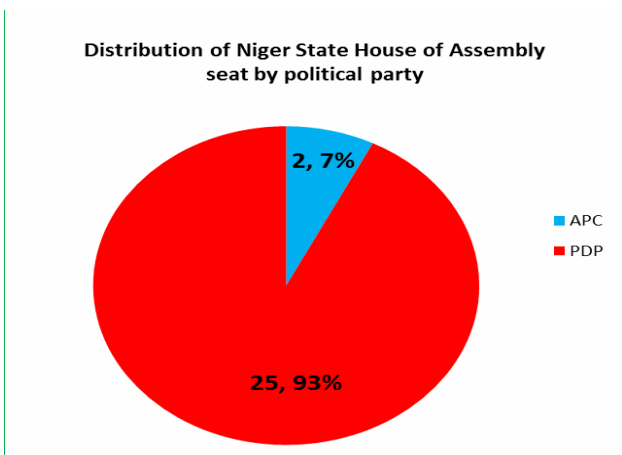
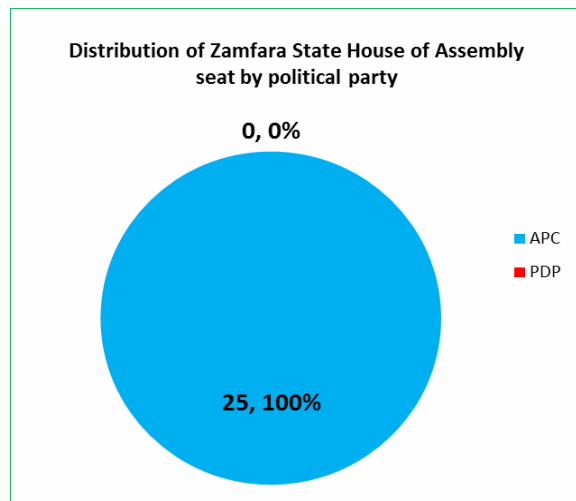
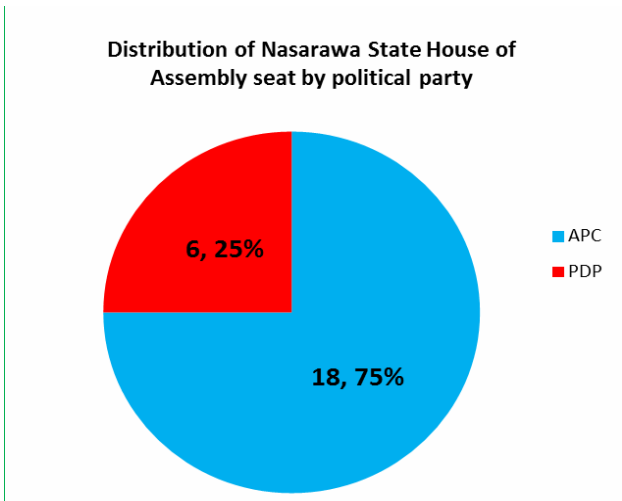
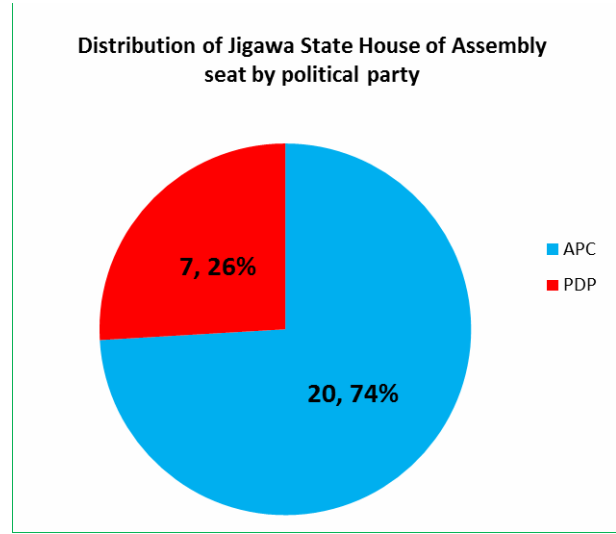
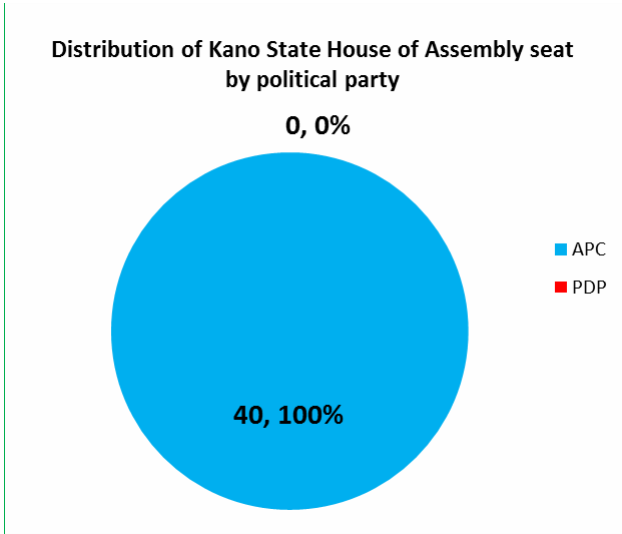
#### 4.4 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES' ELECTIONS

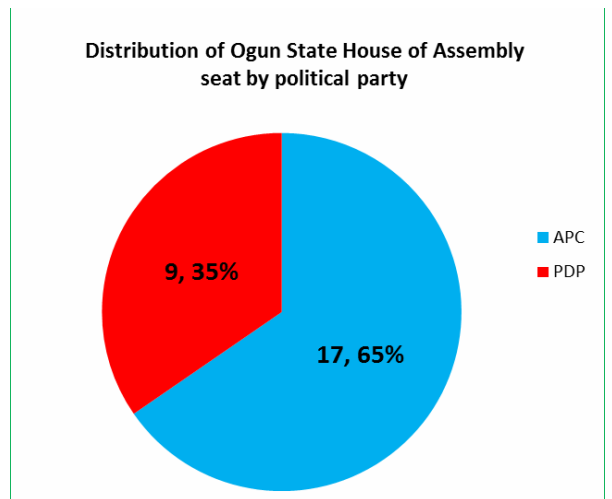
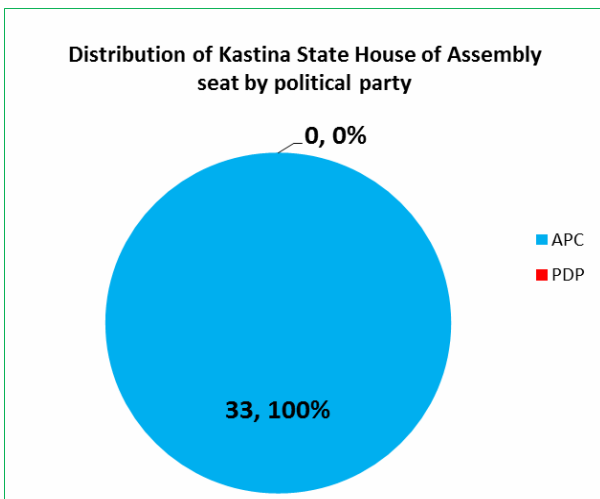
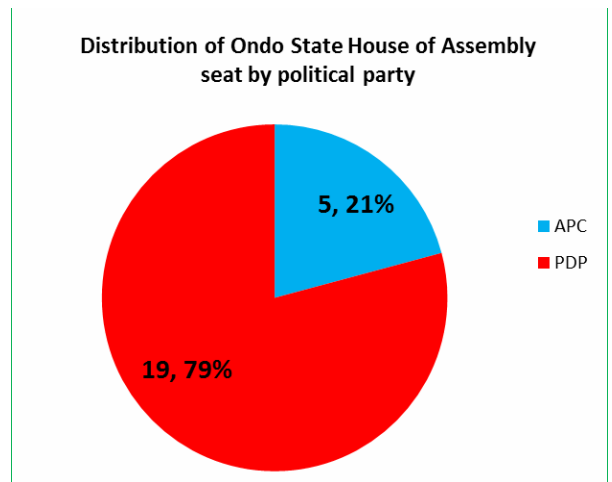
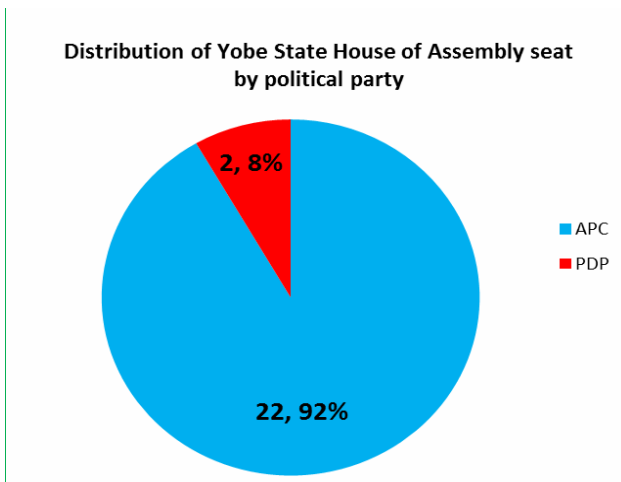
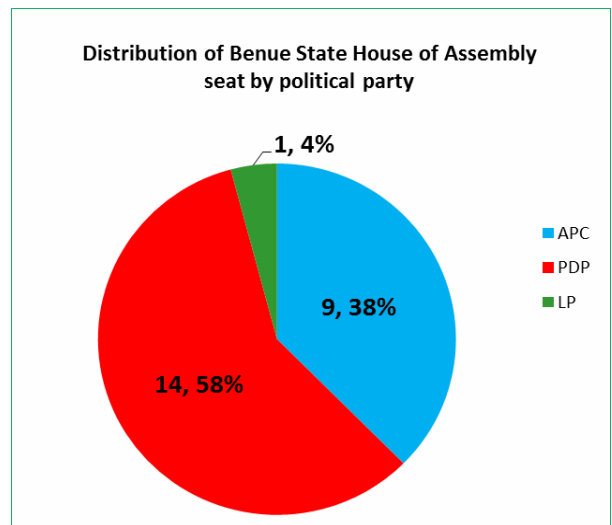
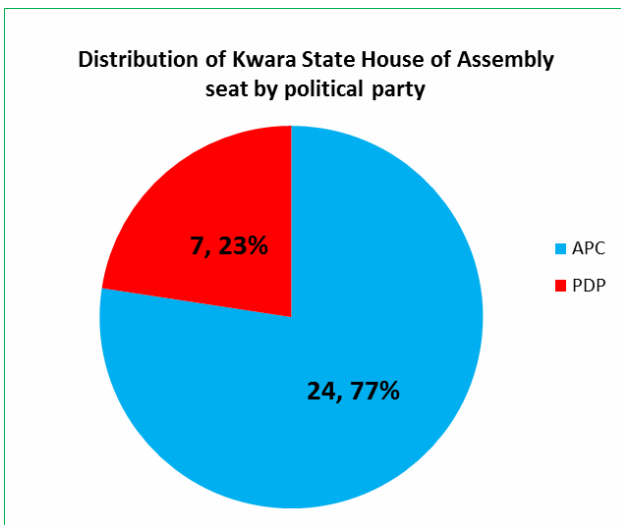
The House of Representatives has 360 seats. Only 6% of the seats are occupied by women. The eldest elected Representative is 69 years old while the youngest is 32 years old. The APC is the majority party controlling 58% of the seats while the PDP control just 40%. Accord Party, APGA, LP and SDP also produced members of the Federal House of Representatives.

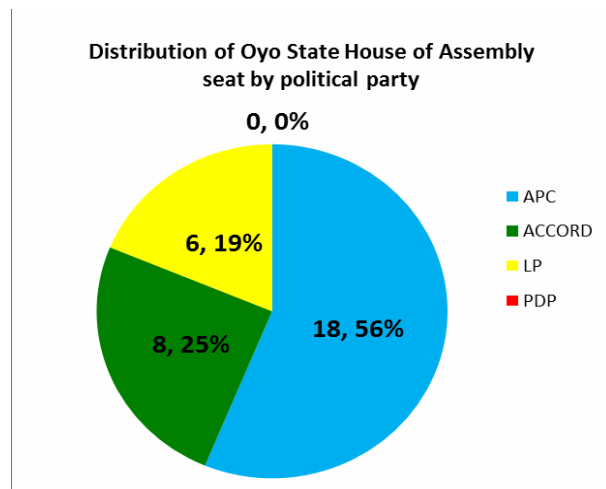
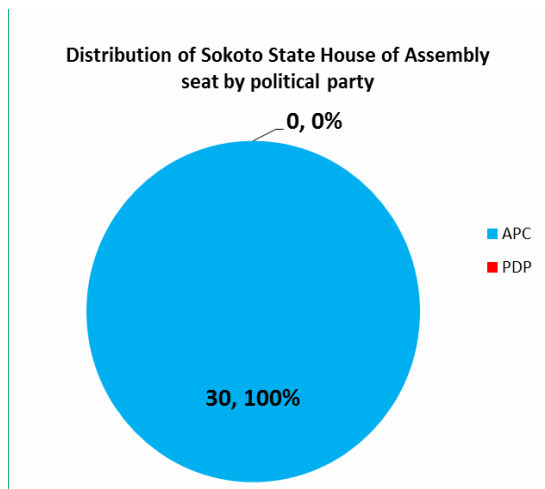
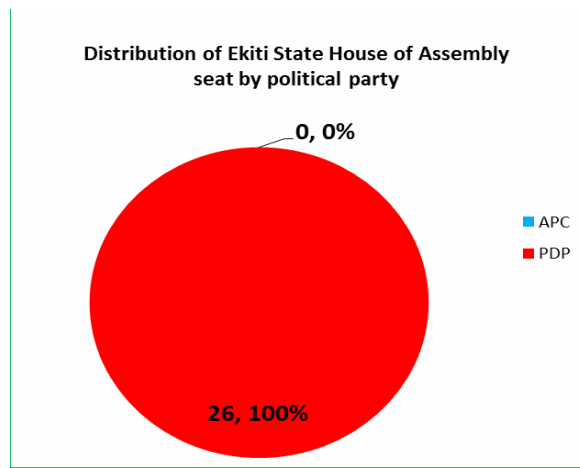
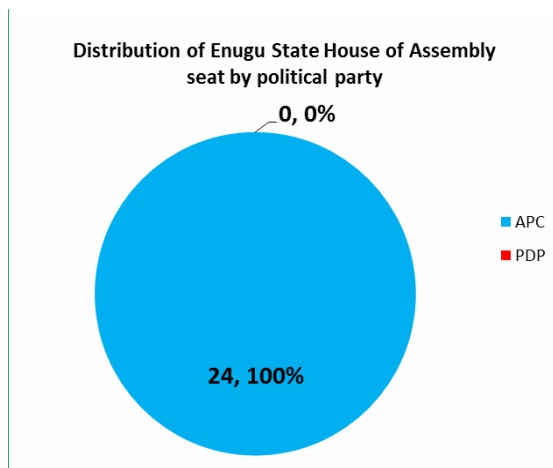
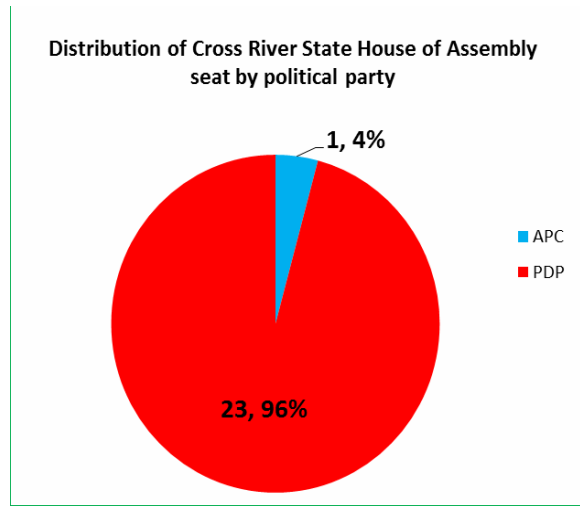
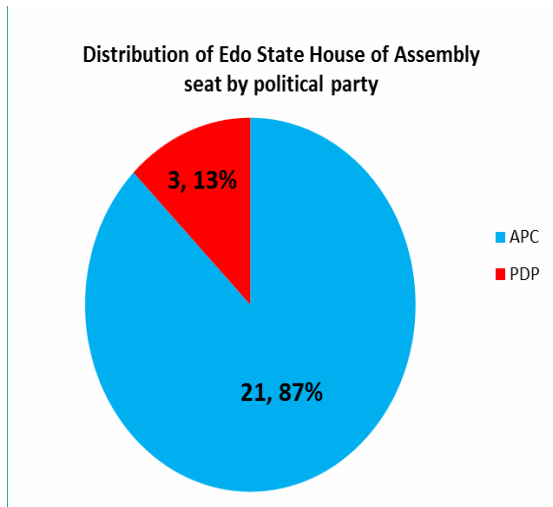


### 4.5 STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

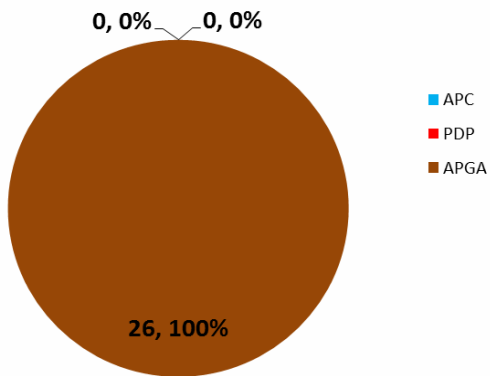
The State House of Assembly election held on April 11<sup>th</sup> 2015 in all 36 states of the Federation. The charts below showcase the number of seats won by the various political parties in the majority of states.



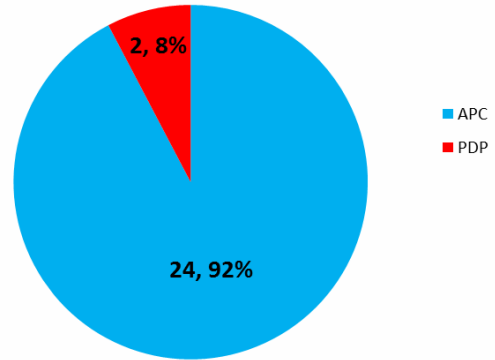




Distribution of Anambra State House of Assembly seat by political party



Distribution of Osun State House of Assembly seat by political party



## 5.1 ANALYSIS OF THE 2015 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

### 5.2 VOTER TURNOUT ANALYSIS

This section focuses on analyzing the data that emanated from the 2015 Presidential election. The chapter ends by making a comparative analysis with the 2011 Presidential election with a view to understanding areas of improvement and areas where things took a turn for the worse.

Starting with the voter turnout, it is clear from the results of the election that the turnout of voters varied greatly across the country. States with the highest voter turnout were Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Bayelsa, Delta and Jigawa all having above 60% voter turnout. The state with the lowest voter turnout was Lagos State. Other states with relatively low turnout of voters are Ogun, Edo, Anambra, Abia, Kogi, FCT and Borno (30% to 39%). The national average voter turnout is 47% when considering those who came out for accreditation.

On a geopolitical zone basis it is clear that the South-south had the greatest voter turnout with 59% closely followed by the North-West with 54%. The South-West had the lowest turnout in the country with just 37%. It is quite instructive to observe that the regions that produced the two presidential candidates had the two highest levels of voter turnout. This is not unexpected as these regions would form the candidates' respective political bases. In terms of voter registration figures the North-West leads the pack while the south-south is the third smallest geopolitical region in terms of voter registration figures.

It is clear that some states have an unusually high voter turnout. Coincidentally, there have been media reports about the conduct of elections in some of these places as not being really acceptable by some stakeholders. As a result, states such as Akwa Ibom, Delta, Niger and Jigawa may need to be given another look.

**Table 5.1 Summary of the results of the Nigerian Presidential Election**

S/N	NAME OF STATES	NO OF REGD. VOTERS	NO OF ACCRD. VOTERS	APC	PDP	OTHER PARTIES	% APC	% PDP	% OTHER PARTIES	NO OF VALID VOTES	NO OF REJECTED VOTES	TOTAL VOTES CAST
1	ABIA	1,349,134	442,538	13,394	368,303	9,348	3	94	2	391,045	10,004	401,049
2	ADAMAWA	1,518,123	709,993	374,701	251,664	9,653	59	40	2	636,018	25,192	661,210
3	AKWA IBOM	1,644,481	1,074,070	58,411	953,304	5,349	6	94	1	1,017,064	11,487	1,028,551
4	ANAMBRA	1,963,427	774,430	17,926	660,762	9,896	3	96	1	688,584	14,825	703,409
5	BAUCHI	2,053,484	1,094,069	931,598	86,085	2,655	91	8	0	1,020,338	19,437	1,039,775
6	BAYELSA	605,637	384,789	5,194	361,209	664	1	98	0	367,067	4,672	371,739
7	BENUE	1,893,596	754,634	373,961	303,737	5,566	55	44	1	683,264	19,867	703,131
8	BORNO	1,799,669	544,759	473,543	25,640	2,737	94	5	1	501,920	13,088	515,008
9	CROSS RIVER	1,144,288	500,577	28,368	414,863	7,283	6	92	2	450,514	15,392	465,906
10	DELTA	2,044,372	1,350,914	48,910	1,211,405	7,458	4	96	1	1,267,773	17,075	1,284,848
11	EBONYI	1,071,226	425,301	19,518	323,653	20,717	5	89	6	363,888	29,449	393,337
12	EDO	1,650,552	599,166	208,469	286,869	5,113	42	57	1	500,451	22,334	522,785
13	EKITI	723,255	323,739	120,331	176,466	3,894	40	59	1	300,691	8,754	309,445
14	ENUGU	1,381,563	616,112	14,157	553,003	6,013	2	96	1	573,173	12,459	585,632
15	GOMBE	1,110,105	515,828	361,245	96,873	2,481	78	21	1	460,599	12,845	473,444
16	IMO	1,747,681	801,712	133,253	559,185	10,526	19	80	1	702,964	28,957	731,921
17	JIGAWA	1,815,839	1,153,428	885,988	142,904	8,672	85	14	1	1,037,564	34,325	1,071,889
18	KADUNA	3,361,793	1,746,031	1,127,760	484,085	5,637	70	30	0	1,617,482	32,719	1,650,201
19	KANO	4,943,862	2,364,434	1,903,999	215,779	9,043	89	10	0	2,128,821	43,626	2,172,447

2015 GENERAL ELECTIONS OBSERVATION REPORT

S/N	NAME OF STATES	NO OF REGD. VOTERS	NO OF ACCRED. VOTERS	APC	PDP	OTHER PARTIES	% APC	% PDP	% OTHER PARTIES	NO OF VALID VOTES	NO OF REJECTED VOTES	TOTAL VOTES CAST
20	KASTINA	2,842,741	1,578,646	1,345,441	98,937	5,048	93	7	0	1,449,426	32,288	1,481,714
21	KEBBI	1,457,763	792,817	567,883	100,972	8,148	84	15	1	677,003	38,119	715,122
22	KOGI	1,350,883	476,839	264,851	149,987	6,490	63	36	2	421,328	17,959	439,287
23	KWARA	1,181,032	489,360	302,146	132,602	5,332	69	30	1	440,080	21,321	461,401
24	LAGOS	5,827,846	1,678,754	792,460	632,327	18,899	55	44	1	1,443,686	52,289	1,485,975
25	NASARAWA	1,222,054	562,959	236,838	273,460	1,249	46	53	0	511,547	10,094	521,641
26	NIGER	1,995,679	933,607	657,678	149,222	6,861	81	18	1	813,761	31,012	844,683
27	OGUN	1,709,409	594,975	308,290	207,950	16,932	58	39	3	533,172	26,441	559,613
28	ONDO	1,501,549	618,040	299,889	251,368	9,799	53	45	2	561,056	21,379	582,435
29	OSUN	1,378,113	683,169	383,603	249,929	9,083	60	39	1	642,615	20,758	663,373
30	OYO	2,344,448	1,073,849	528,620	303,376	49,356	60	34	6	881,352	47,254	928,606
31	PLATEAU	1,977,211	1,076,833	429,140	549,615	3,633	44	56	0	982,388	18,304	1,000,692
32	RIVERS	2,324,300	1,643,409	69,238	1,487,075	9,148	4	95	1	1,565,461	19,307	1,584,768
33	SOKOTO	1,663,127	988,899	671,926	152,199	10,134	81	18	1	834,259	42,110	876,369
34	TARABA	1,374,307	638,578	261,326	310,800	7,551	45	54	1	579,677	23,039	602,716
35	YOBE	1,077,942	520,127	446,265	25,526	2,005	94	5	0	473,796	17,971	491,767
36	ZAMFARA	1,484,941	875,049	612,202	144,833	3,987	80	19	1	761,022	19,157	780,179
37	FCT	886,573	344,056	146,399	157,195	3,211	48	51	1	306,805	9,210	316,015
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67,422,005</b>	<b>31,746,490</b>	<b>15,424,921</b>	<b>12,853,162</b>	<b>309,481</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28,587,564</b>	<b>844,519</b>	<b>29,432,083</b>



**Table 5.2 Variance of voter turnout across the country in relation to the national average**

S/N	NAME OF STATES	NO OF REGD. VOTERS	NO OF ACCRED. VOTERS	% VOTER TURNOUT	VARIANCE
1	ABIA	1,349,134	442,538	33	-14
2	ADAMAWA	1,518,123	709,993	47	0
3	AKWA IBOM	1,644,481	1,074,070	65	18
4	ANAMBRA	1,963,427	774,430	39	-8
5	BAUCHI	2,053,484	1,094,069	53	6
6	BAYELSA	605,637	384,789	64	16
7	BENUE	1,893,596	754,634	40	-7
8	BORNO	1,799,669	544,759	30	-17
9	CROSS RIVER	1,144,288	500,577	44	-3
10	DELTA	2,044,372	1,350,914	66	19
11	EBONYI	1,071,226	425,301	40	-7
12	EDO	1,650,552	599,166	36	-11
13	EKITI	723,255	323,739	45	-2
14	ENUGU	1,381,563	616,112	45	-3
15	GOMBE	1,110,105	515,828	46	-1
16	IMO	1,747,681	801,712	46	-1
17	JIGAWA	1,815,839	1,153,428	64	16
18	KADUNA	3,361,793	1,746,031	52	5
19	KANO	4,943,862	2,364,434	48	1
20	KASTINA	2,842,741	1,578,646	56	8
21	KEBBI	1,457,763	792,817	54	7
22	KOGI	1,350,883	476,839	35	-12
23	KWARA	1,181,032	489,360	41	-6
24	LAGOS	5,827,846	1,678,754	29	-18
25	NASARAWA	1,222,054	562,959	46	-1
26	NIGER	1,995,679	933,607	47	0
27	OGUN	1,709,409	594,975	35	-12
28	ONDO	1,501,549	618,040	41	-6
29	OSUN	1,378,113	683,169	50	2
30	OYO	2,344,448	1,073,849	46	-1
31	PLATEAU	1,977,211	1,076,833	54	7
32	RIVERS	2,324,300	1,643,409	71	24
33	SOKOTO	1,663,127	988,899	59	12
34	TARABA	1,374,307	638,578	46	-1
35	YOBE	1,077,942	520,127	48	1
36	ZAMFARA	1,484,941	875,049	59	12
37	FCT	886,573	344,056	39	-8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67,422,005</b>	<b>31,746,490</b>	<b>47</b>	

Figure 5.1 Map of Nigeria showing range of voter turnout in the 2015 Presidential Election

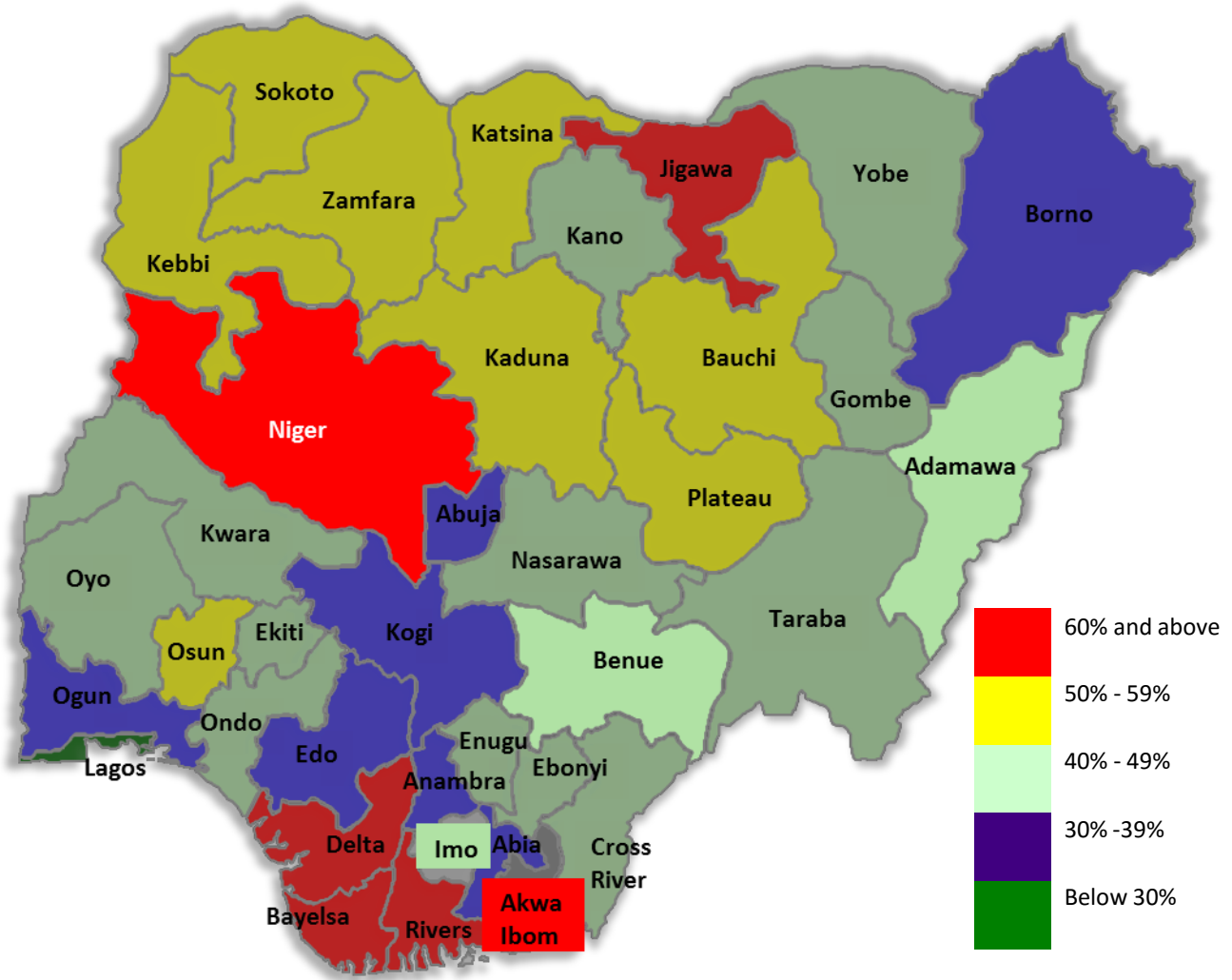


Figure 5.2 Chart showing the voter turnout of the 2015 Presidential elections in the 36 states and FCT

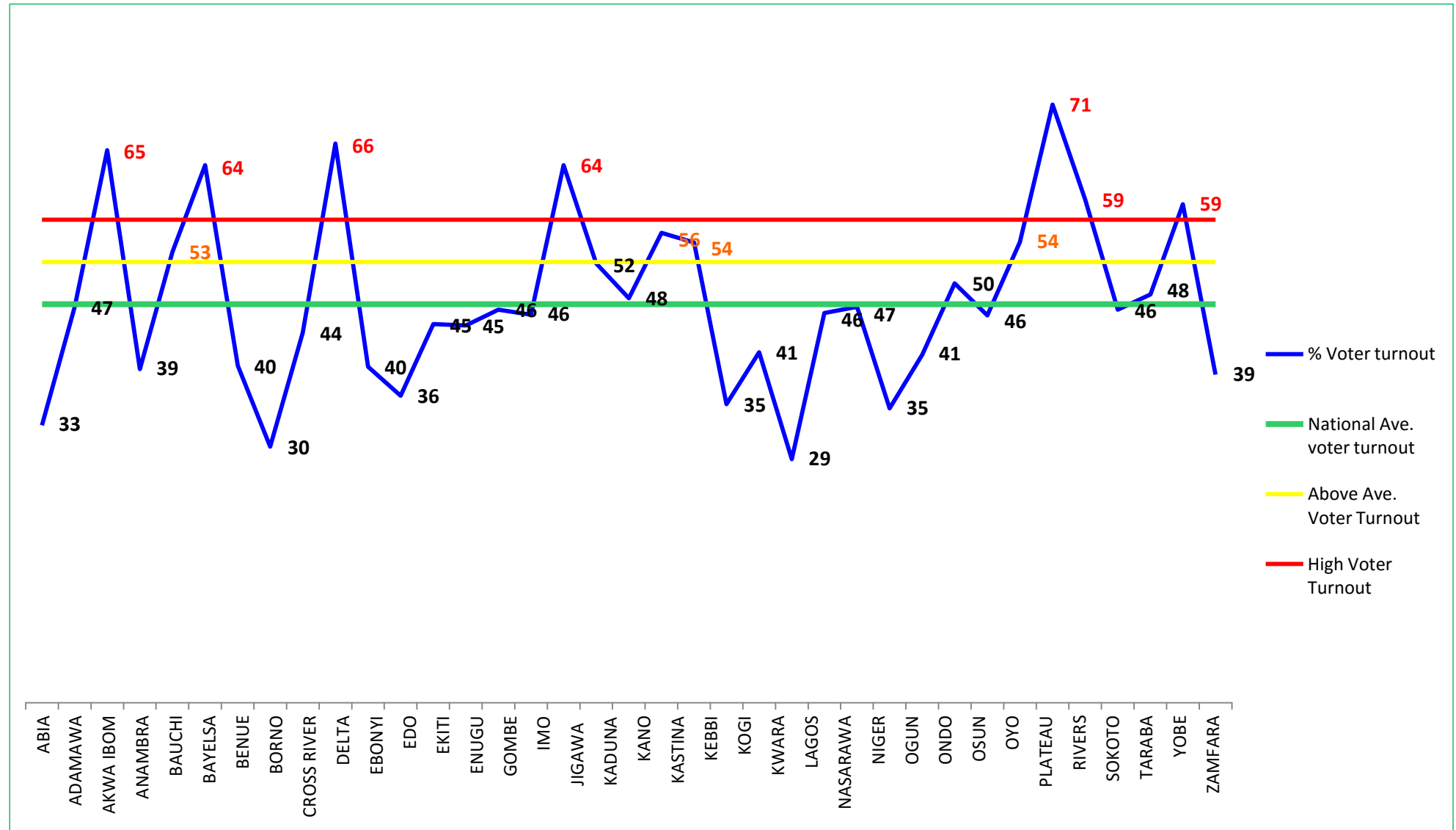


Figure 5.3 Percentage Voter Turnout Per Geo-political Zone

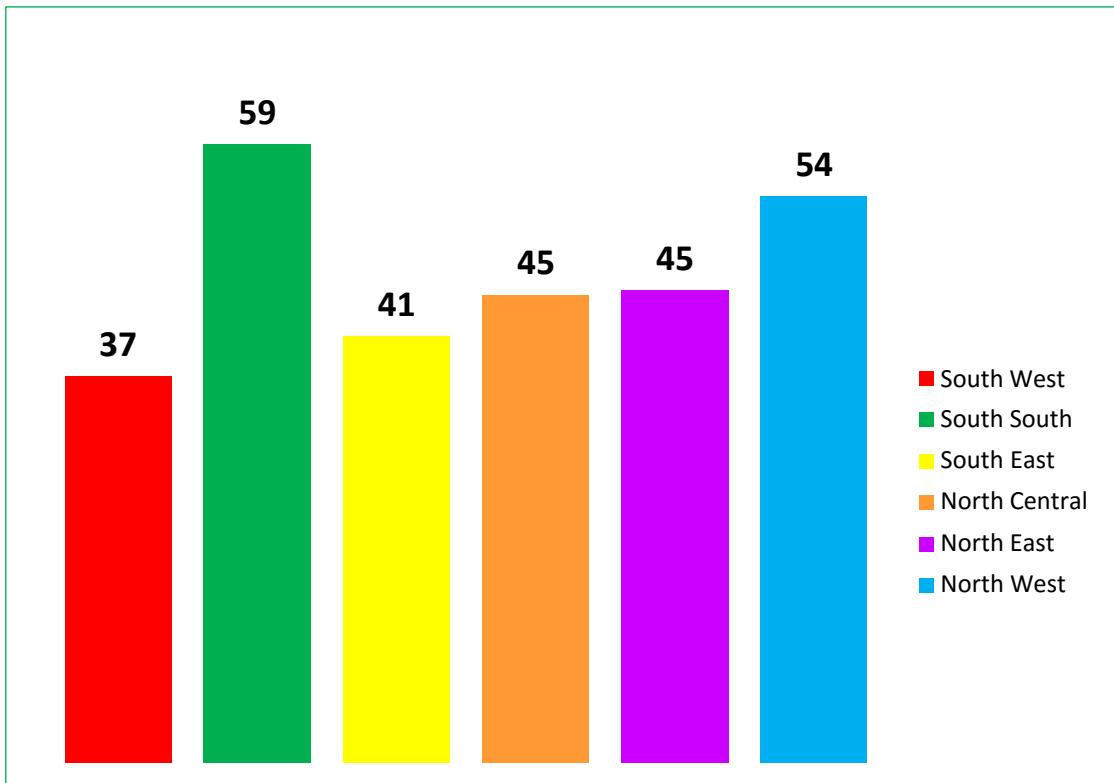
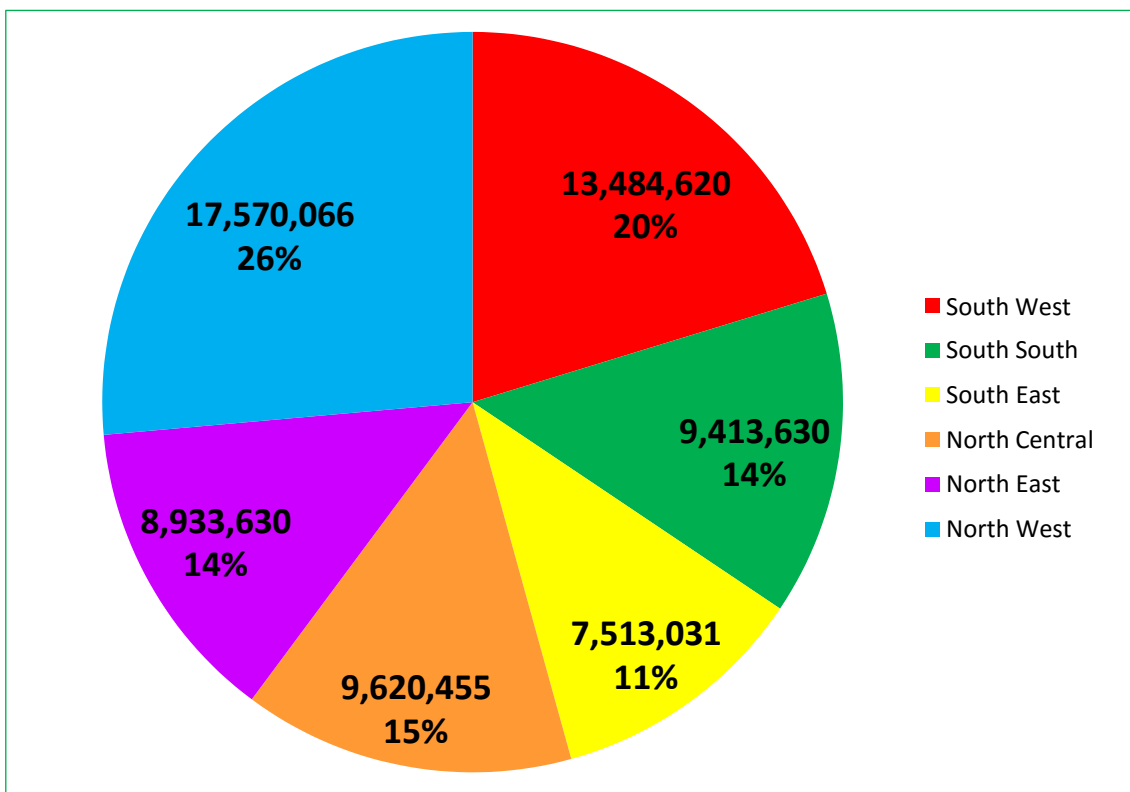


Figure 5.4 Percentage Voter Registration Per Geo-political Zone



### 5.3 REJECTED VOTES ANALYSIS

The rejected votes are the ballots which are marked as invalid due in most cases to the incorrect marking by the voter. Usually, a high number of rejected votes can be associated with an electorate not to familiar with the voting process. It is important to note that reducing the number of rejected votes is always a good thing and the ultimate intention is to conduct elections with next to no invalid votes.

The map below shows that Ebonyi State has the highest number of rejected votes in the 2015 presidential elections with a whopping 7.5%. The national average per state of rejected votes is 2.9% and a total of 18 states have had rejected votes higher than this threshold.

On a geopolitical basis, the South-West has the highest percentage of rejected votes followed by the South-East. It is quite interesting to note that the region with the highest voter turnout has the lowest percentage of rejected votes (South-south has 1.72%). The rejected votes in the northern part of the country are very close to the national average of 2.9% which is a keen observation.

**Figure 5.5 Map of Nigeria showing the range of percentage of rejected votes as distributed across the country during the 2015 Presidential election**

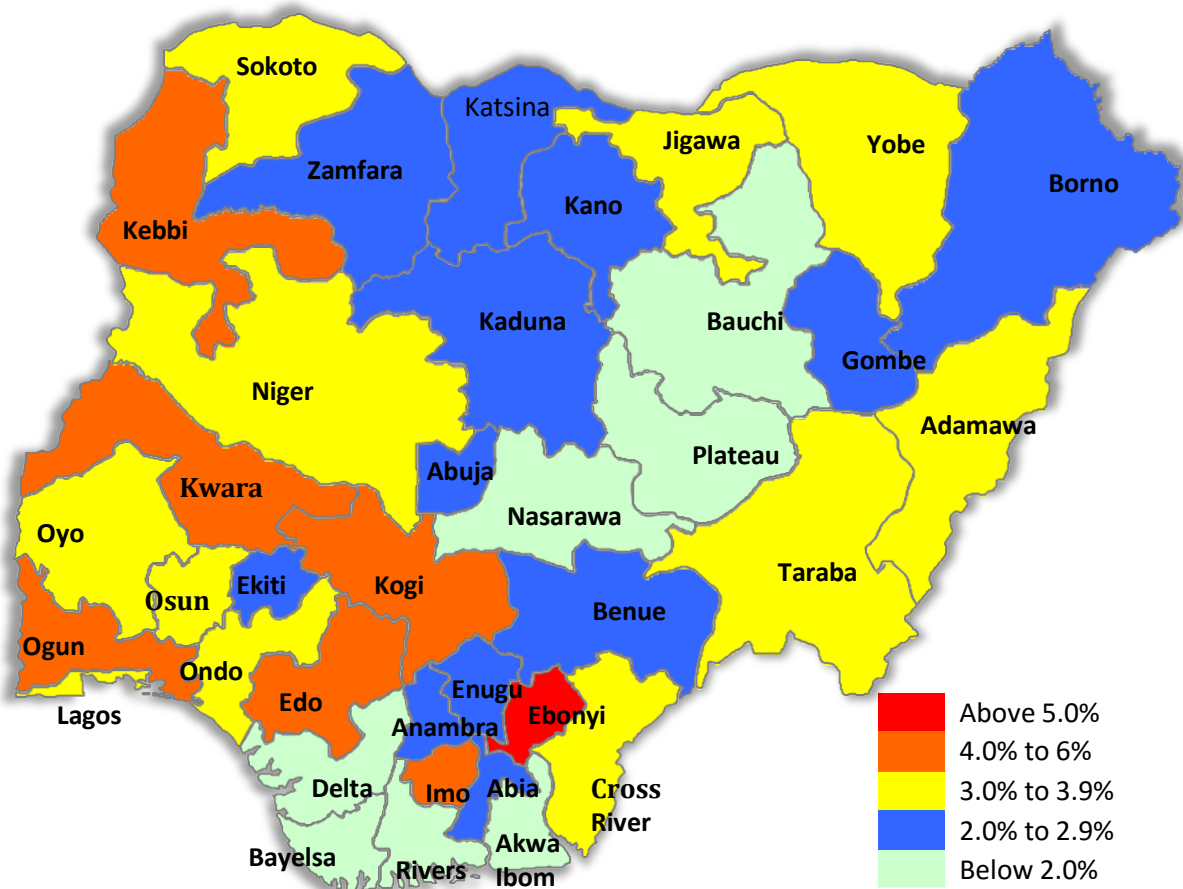


Figure 5.6 Chart showing distribution of rejected votes by State in the 2015 Presidential election

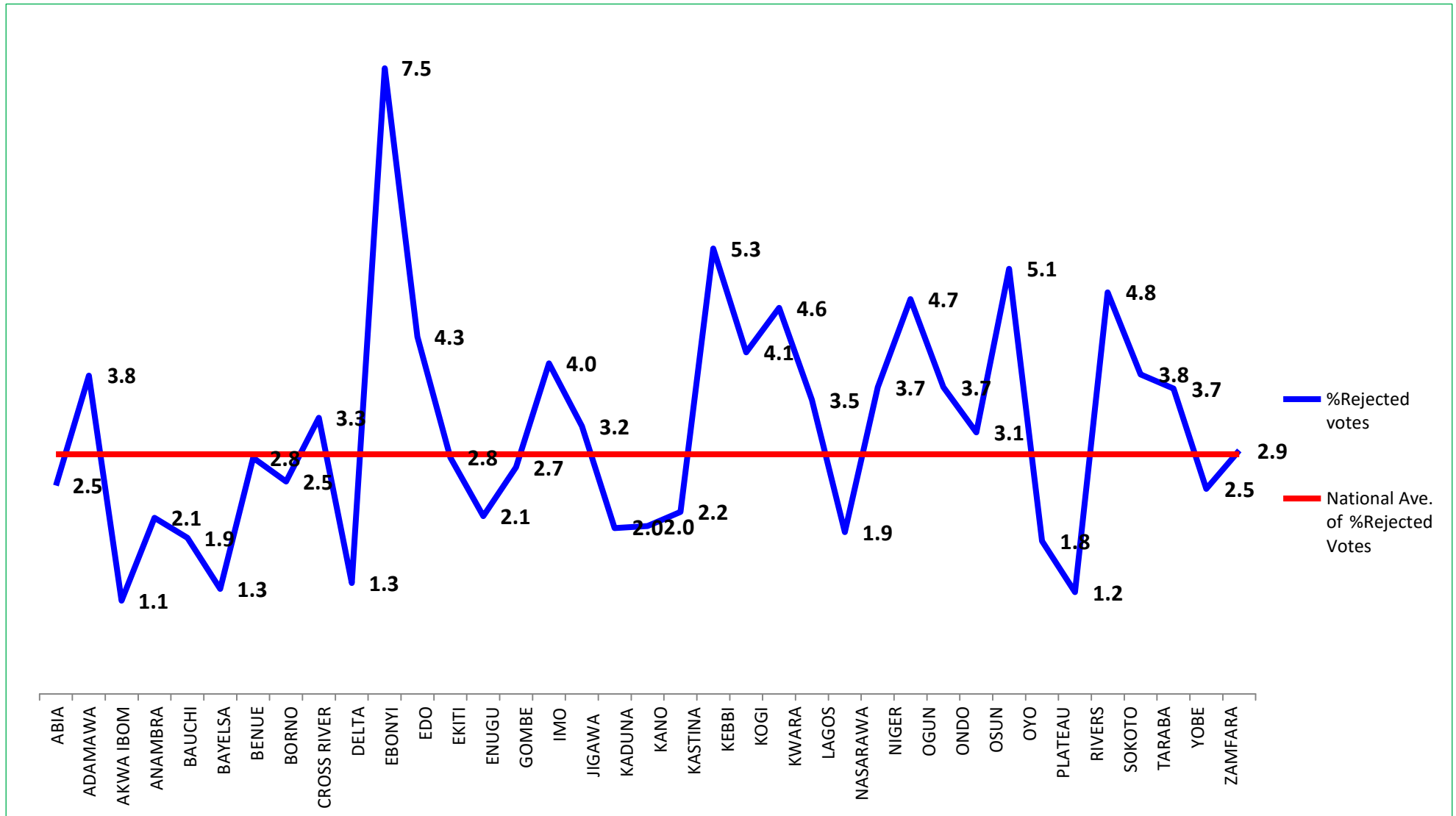


Figure 5.7 Chart showing % Rejected Votes Per Geo-political Zone

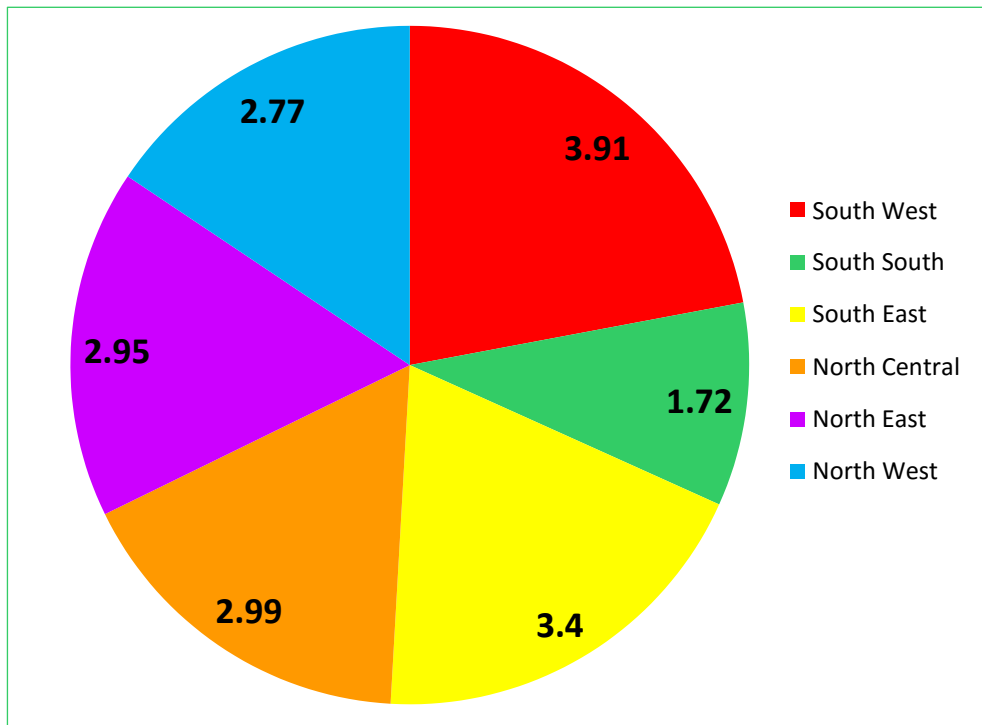
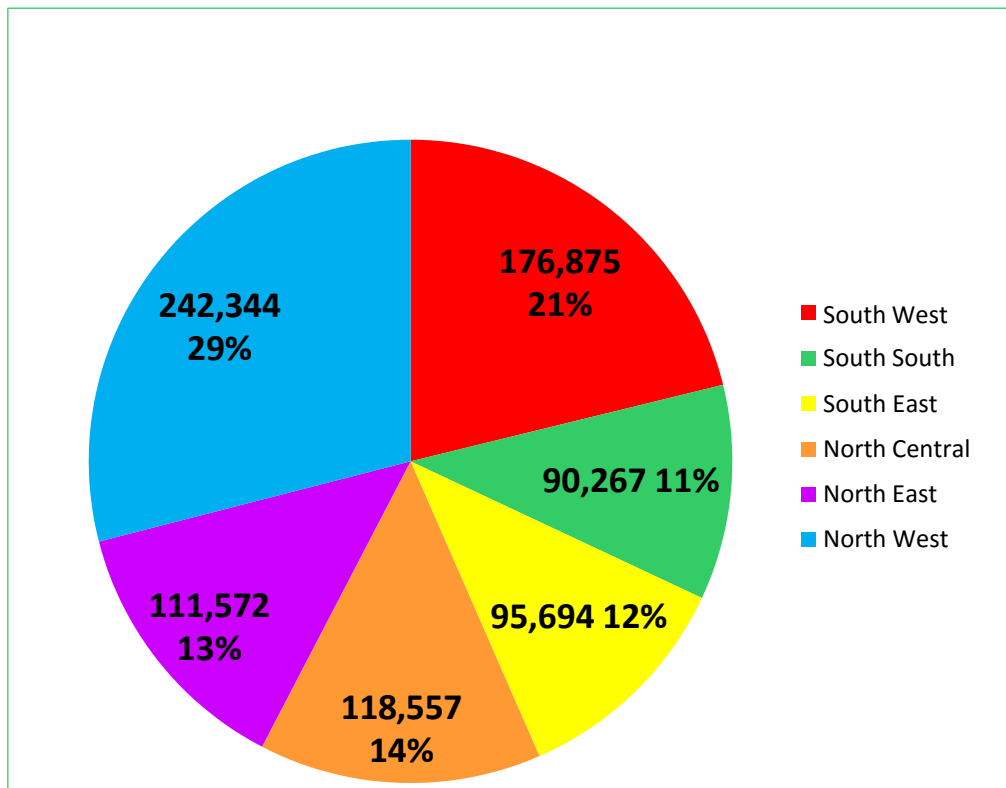
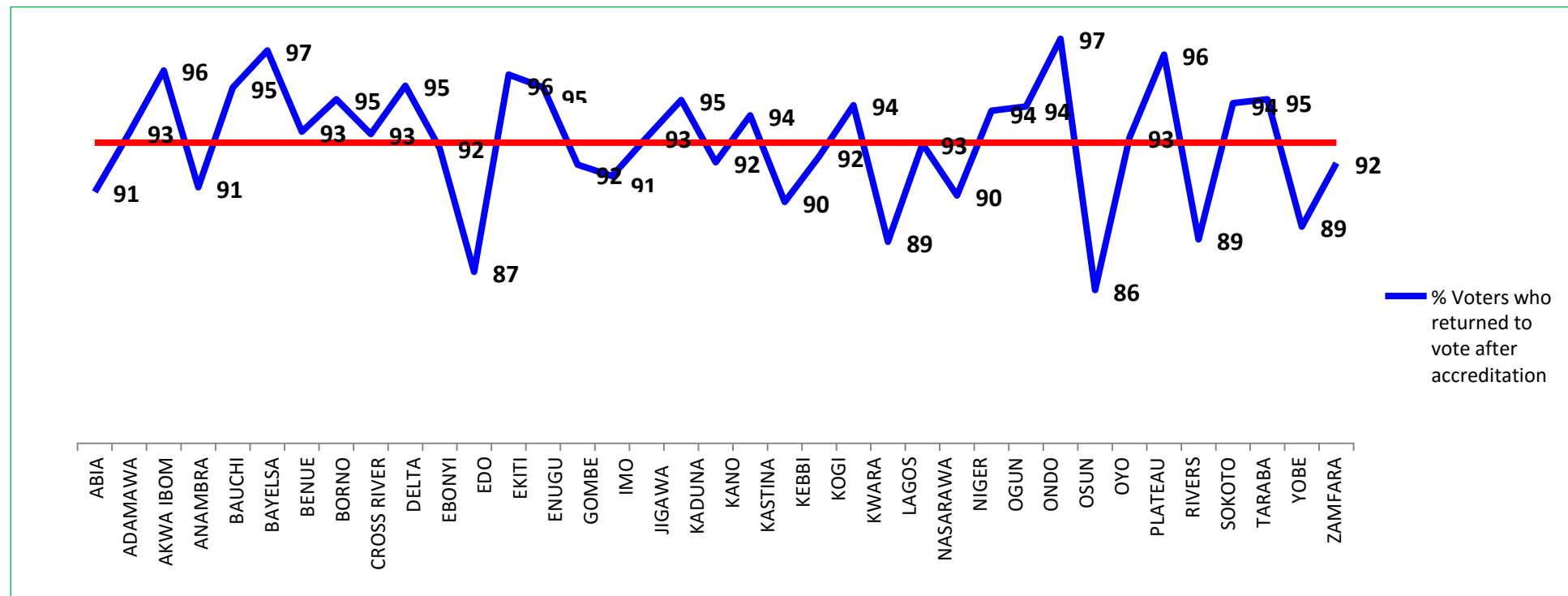


Figure 5.8 Percentage of Rejected votes per Geo-political zone in relation to total nationwide Rejected votes in the 2015 Presidential election



## 5.4 VOTER RETURN ANALYSIS

Figure 5.9 Chart showing voters who returned to vote after accreditation



The chart above shows that on average 93% of voters returned to vote after accreditation. This is not too encouraging because it means 7% of accredited voters (i.e. **2,222,254** people) did not come back to vote after they were accredited. Considering that the difference between the runner up and winner of the presidential election was **2,571,759**, this number of people if they had voted could have had a significant effect on the election. One of the factors which could have contributed to this could have been the late accreditation in some locations which could have led to apathy amongst voters who may have not bothered to return back to vote especially in places where voting went on into the night.



## 5.5 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE 2011 AND 2015 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Table 5.3 Comparative analysis of the 2011 and 2015 Presidential Elections

ITEM	2011	2015	VARIANCE
Number of Registered Voters	73,528,040	68,833,476	-4,694,564
Average %Voter Turnout	54	47	-7
Number of Valid Votes Cast	38,209,978	28,587,564	-9,622,414
Total Votes Cast	39,469,484	29,432,083	-10,037,401
Total Rejected Votes	1,259,506	844,519	-414,987
% Rejected Votes	3.2	2.9	-0.3
<b>Voter Turnout per Geo-political Zone</b>			
South-West	33	37	4
South-East	65	41	-24
South-South	74	59	-15
North-West	53	54	1
North-East	53	45	-8
North-Central	46	45	-1
<b>Voter Registration per Geo-political Zone</b>			
South-West	14,296,163	13,484,620	-811,543
South-East	7,577,212	7,513,031	-64181
South-South	9,474,427	9,413,630	-60797
North-West	19,163,511	17,570,066	-1,593,445
North-East	11,389,237	8,933,630	-2,455,607
North-Central	11,627,490	9,620,455	-2,007,035
<b>Total Votes received by Goodluck Jonathan (PDP)</b>	22,925,275	12,853,162	-10,072,113
<b>Total Votes Received by Muhammadu Buhari (APC)</b>	12,395,774	15,424,921	3,029,147
<b>% Votes received by Goodluck Jonathan (PDP)</b>	60	45	-15
<b>% Votes Received by Muhammadu Buhari (APC)</b>	32	54	22

Looking at the table on the previous page, it is clear that the voter registration dropped significantly from 2011 to 2015. This is rather unusual considering the fact that continuous voter registration was conducted after 2011. However the reason for this drop is due to the multitude of names INEC removed from the voter register as a result of double registrations and other irregularities.

The voter turnout also dropped by 7% which is quite significant considering the enthusiasm that greeted the elections. Possible reasons for this could be the fact that there was significant movement of voters from one part of the country to another due to apprehension of election related violence. Those who relocated for the elections would be unable to vote unless they had previously requested for a transfer. In addition the card readers where implemented frustrated bogus accreditation and since the number of ballots casted cannot exceed the number accredited, this would significantly reduce the votes cast but also would likely give a more real figure.

Even though the number of rejected votes has gone up, the percentage rejected votes has dropped by 0.3% which is the area of focus. This is a good development because it means that voters are learning how to thumbprint more accurately.

The only two geopolitical zones which had an increase in voter turnout from 2011 are the South-West and North-West geopolitical zones. Coincidentally these are strongholds of the APC candidate clearly explaining the advantage he had. The South-East and South-South had huge percentage drops (24% and 15% respectively) which also explained why the PDP candidate found it more difficult to muster more votes.

The APC candidate was able to increase better his performance in 2011 by 22% while the PDP candidate dropped by 15% from 2012. Ultimately the inability of the PDP candidate to maintain his support from 2011 had tremendous impact on the outcome of the election.

## 6.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

- a. INEC should maintain the usage of the card readers in all subsequent elections. Technology works. Despite the hiccups associated with the use of card readers, it is very important that their usage be maintained in all subsequent elections. These elections show that technology has its merit and is the way to go in Nigeria elections.
- b. Accreditation should be done simultaneously with voting. The reason for having accreditation and then voting is to prevent voters who wish to vote at more than one polling unit on election day from doing so. The card reader makes it impossible to get accredited in two places (card reader only works with PVC specifically programmed for that unit). For this reason, there is no major reason to continue separating the two activities especially since the card reader has addressed this issue.
- c. Full implementation of e-voting and other technology based approach to elections administration. INEC should consider e-voting in 2019. To achieve this however INEC should work with the National Assembly to get the Electoral Act amended to cater for e-voting. It is also important to test-run the e-voting on smaller mid-season elections before the main deployment of 2019. Only a phased implementation would give maximum impact.
- d. Greater efforts at prosecution of electoral offenders. It is unfortunate that most electoral offenders get away with all manner of atrocities. INEC needs to ensure that it prosecutes as many of such cases as possible so as to reduce the level of impunity by politicians during elections.
- e. INEC did not provide vests for domestic election observers which meant that each observer group had their own vests. This is a departure from what INEC has done in the last two governorship elections (Ekiti and Osun) where it has not only provided vests (which were serialized), but the vests have been changed for each election. The vests bring uniformity and offer some sort of protection to observers because anyone with a different vest would easily stand out.
- f. INEC should investigate the very high voter turnout levels in (Akwa Ibom, Delta, Jigawa and Rivers States). Considering the controversy that has trailed the election conduct in some of these states, it is important for INEC to understand what lead to such great 'enthusiasm' amongst voters from these states which was not replicated in any other part of the country.
- g. Politicians who instigated chaos and non-compliance to INEC regulations should be sanctioned irrespective of whether they have immunity or not. Situations where serving politicians disrupt the voting process should not be tolerated by INEC.
- h. INEC should ensure that it works closer with media regulators to ensure equal access to airtime by political campaigns and reduces and possibly eliminates completely hate speech via public media.

- i. INEC should educate security agents that observers should not be harassed for doing their job. Security agents should be also informed that observers take pictures so as to document their observations without which such observations may be difficult to prove.
- j. INEC should provide observer groups with access to the voters' register as it would help tremendously in making critical observations and assessing the integrity of the election. A faulty voters' register cannot produce a free and fair election. If observers have no access to the voter's register there is no genuine way observer groups can make observations about the integrity of the register which forms an integral part of conducting any election fairly.
- k. Media reports showed that there were many irregularities with the April 11<sup>th</sup> elections. In Lagos State for example 10 out of 20 LGAs had cancellation of results in some polling units. The April 11<sup>th</sup> elections also resulted in three supplementary elections in Taraba, Abia and Imo states due largely to cancellation of elections in various wards and even LGAs. It is clear that INEC needs to find a mechanism to manage Resident Electoral Commissioners without also jeopardizing their independence. This is also because media reports have pointed fingers specifically at some RECs who were alleged to have shown partisan tendencies.
- l. There were a number of cases of ballot box snatching and intimidation by thugs based on media reports which shows that ballot box stuffing is still lucrative. INEC should leverage on technology to ensure that such actions would be futile in the future.
- m. INEC should ensure that it properly trains its Adhoc staff so as to avoid the challenges it faced with the 2015 General elections where some polling officers could not properly use the card readers.
- n. INEC should consider its approach of hiring Adhoc personnel and having to train them every time there is an election. Even though this aids transparency because personnel are frequently changed for each election it has two distinctive drawbacks. First, the lower competence that arises from a first time user which is expected can significantly affect the quality of Election Day activities as was seen during the Presidential and NASS elections. Clearly from the data presented in this report the Governorship and SASS elections experienced much better proficiency from Adhoc personnel. The second is the huge cost of training new Adhoc personnel every time there is an election. INEC would need to consider which option is best, but it is critical that Adhoc personnel who have actually had on the field experience would deliver much more credible elections as experience cannot be overemphasized. There is probably a pool of over 1 million young graduates who have been engaged by INEC as Adhoc staff in the past 4 years across the country. Such a pool is sufficient to use in subsequent elections with training costs being at a minimum. To ensure greater integrity these people can be sent to locations different from where they first conducted elections.
- o. INEC should consider the wisdom of deploying RECs close to their home states. This is important because it bring more pressure on the RECs from partisans.

- p. INEC should consider accreditation of election observers at least 3 to 6 months in advance of any election. This is because this will facilitate election observer groups to engage in most of the pre-election activities which contribute significantly to the overall outcome of the election.

## 7.1 CONCLUSION

Looking at the 2015 General Elections as a whole the following conclusions can be made:

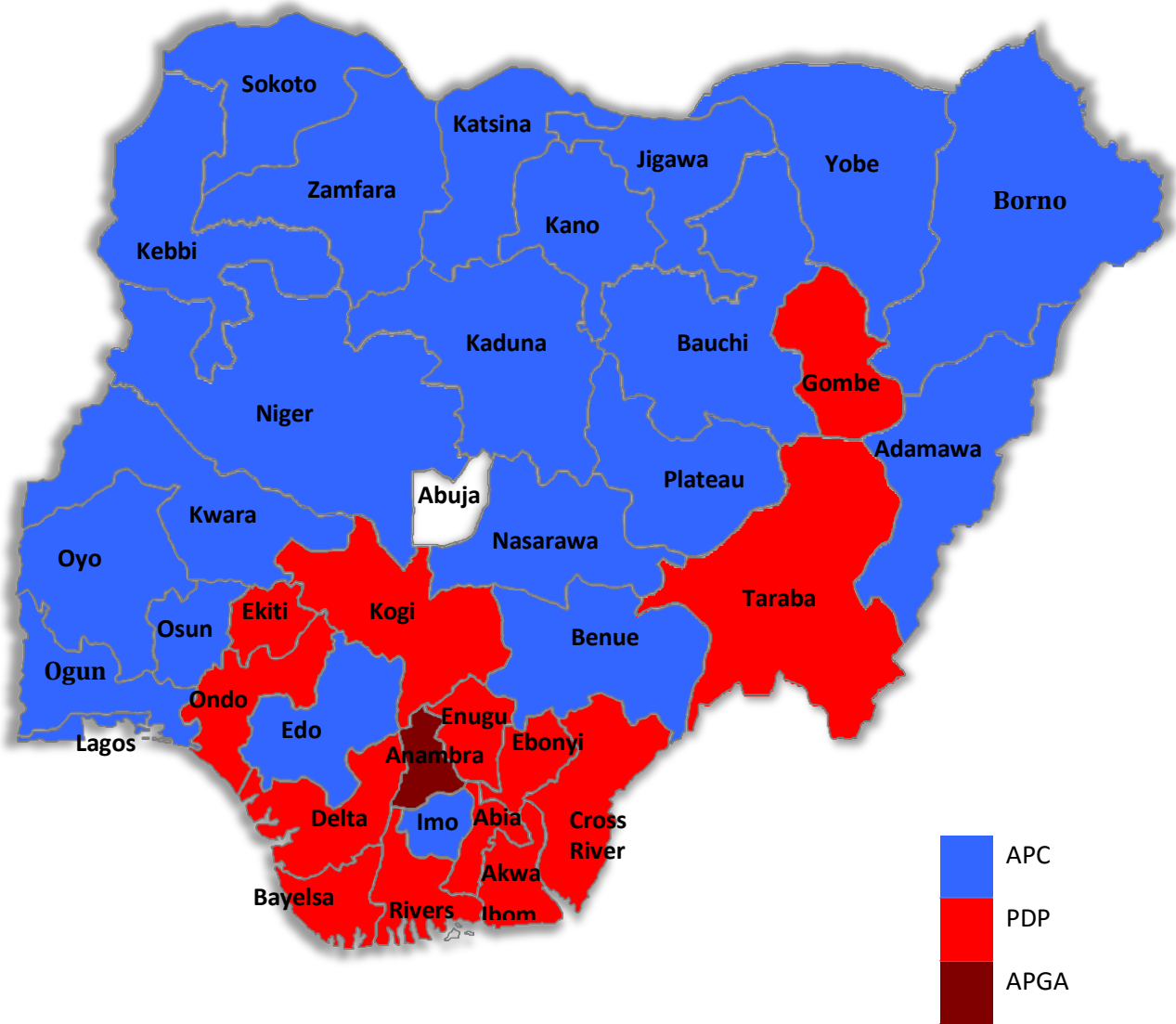
- a. The level of interest by stakeholders both local and international was a record high. This level of interest also created great apprehension that the elections would experience unprecedented violence. Fortunately that fear was unfounded and there was very little violence relating to the Presidential and NASS elections while a bit more violence was observed nationwide in the April 11 Governorship elections. To this extent the 2015 General elections could be considered as relatively peaceful in terms of Election Day and post-election violence. However the elections witnessed very high levels of pre-election violence with over 58 people dead as of the end of January 2015 according to the National Human Rights Commission. The signing and renewal of peace accords between the two leading contenders in the presidential election made a tremendous difference.
- b. As earlier stated in this document over two million voters did not return to vote after accreditation in the Presidential election. This is an indicator that they must have been discouraged in some way. The key issue here is that the poor logistics execution on March 28<sup>th</sup>, 2015 and card reader failures were most responsible for this as voting was concluded at night in a number of locations. In summary the logistics preparations by INEC was poor on March 28<sup>th</sup> but significantly improved by the April 11 elections.
- c. The 2015 General elections have probably being the most rancorous. Hate speech coming from eminent personalities truly added a sour taste to the process. The level of antagonism and brazen vituperations made by the various political parties was beyond what is acceptable for a political season. In this regards the 2015 General elections fell far below that of previous elections especially in the Fourth Republic.
- d. The percentage of rejected votes dropped possibly signifying greater competence by the electorates in the voting process. Coupled with the high rate of PVC collection (82% as of the time of the presidential election), the 2015 General elections could be seen as probably an election where the people's interest was at a zenith as compared to the past when electorates do not show any major interest in elections. However as explained earlier the lower voter turnout in comparison to 2011 doesn't necessarily mean less people came out especially considering the fact that the card reader use made it more difficult to brazenly rig elections which may have resulted in a voter turnout figure that looked more practical.
- e. INEC as an institution clearly from the data provided in this report improved significantly from the March 28<sup>th</sup> to the April 11<sup>th</sup> elections in the area of logistics, materials provision and competence of polling officers. However it is clear that INEC in some states performed below par especially during the April 11<sup>th</sup> elections. In summary INEC as a whole can be commended for correcting its mistakes of the Presidential and NASS elections to deliver

better Governorship and SASS elections. However, it is worrisome the obvious partisanship some state INEC offices display which is a cause for concern. The seeming inability of the national headquarters to wade into these situations decisively is also a source of concern.

- f. Some candidates could not campaign in some parts of the country while other candidates had their posters and campaign materials removed immediately they put them up. This actually made the election campaigning somewhat not free as not all candidates could campaign fully as is their right. This occurred at all levels of the elections. There is very little INEC can do about such occurrences but they can make electoral contests a bit unbalanced.
- g. The level of money spent in these elections from media reports was unprecedented. When political parties do not follow the guidelines for campaign financing it also makes elections to be unfair because it gives the richer candidates a greater advantage. In this way the 2015 General elections were not fair for all candidates (this is the case for all levels of the elections).
- h. The security forces by and large were quite effective in their duties across the country. With the exception of some specific locations, the security agencies should be commended for employing moderate and reasonable force in keeping the peace during the elections. However there were some incidences of security harassment and complicity which should not be repeated subsequently.
- i. The media played a very significant role in the 2015 General elections. The public was enlightened and stakeholders were never bereft of information. However the media must ensure to remain ethical at all times irrespective of their personal preferences or the amount of money they are offered.
- j. The level of involvement by some foreign countries in some cases was seen as excessive. This even led to a briefing of all foreign missions in Nigeria with the Honourable Minister of Foreign Affairs. International media covered these elections much more than previous elections. One advantage of this however was that it made local actors find it more difficult to suppress and subvert the will of the people even though in some cases it made some countries look somewhat partisan as ordinary Nigerians attested to on various media.
- k. In the aftermath of the elections, Nigerians across the country irrespective of whether their candidates won or lost seemed relatively satisfied with the outcome of the elections. This is especially true for the Presidential election but in some governorship elections, some electorates were left somewhat disgruntled. This also means reasonably that Nigerians believe in the credibility of the elections and therefore have no reason to resort to violence since the will of the people was achieved in general.

I. In conclusion it is the view of RMG/CCDI based on actual observations and verifiable media reports that INEC should be commended for its role in conducting the 2015 General elections even though it fell short in certain aspects. Overcoming the immense political pressure being placed on the Commission and still delivering a peaceful election in which Nigerians seem satisfied with, ultimately shows that INEC did a relatively good job. However even though the outcome of the elections were generally credible at most levels, for some of the reasons delineated above, the elections were not entirely free and fair. It is therefore the conclusion of RMG/CCDI that the 2015 General Elections has advanced the Nigerian electoral process primarily because of the attendant peace and technology that was leveraged during the elections. While it is RMG/CCDI’s opinion that the election was not entirely free and fair, it was however generally a credible exercise.

**6.1 Map of Nigeria showing the distribution of political parties across the various states after the 2015 General Elections**





# ANNEXURES

# **ANNEXURE I**

## **Incidents of Pre-Election Violence and Protests**

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
<b>ABIA</b>				
1	Abia State Agriculture Commissioner fights for his life after an assassination attempt	11 <sup>th</sup> July, 2014	Abia State Commissioner for agriculture and natural resources Dr. Kenneth Nwosu is battling for his life in hospital after being shot by unknown gunmen thought to be hired assassins on his way back from work.	<a href="http://www.nigerianwatch.com">http://www.nigerianwatch.com</a>
2	Explosion rocks Abia PPA secretariat	12 <sup>th</sup> January, 2015	There were no casualties	<a href="http://thenationonline.ng.net/new/explosion-rocks-abia-ppa-secretariat/">http://thenationonline.ng.net/new/explosion-rocks-abia-ppa-secretariat/</a>
3	Corpers protest over nonpayment of INEC training fees in Abia State.	8 <sup>th</sup> February, 2015	None	<a href="http://www.rightnow.io/breaking-news/inec-2015election-abia_bn_1423512345919.html">www.rightnow.io/breaking-news/inec-2015election-abia_bn_1423512345919.html</a>
<b>ADAMAWA</b>				
4	Youths protest on the disqualification of the Adamawa State acting Governor	12 <sup>th</sup> October, 2014	None	<a href="http://thenationonline.ng.net/new/adamawa-pdp-appeal-panel-voids-ag-govs-disqualification">http://thenationonline.ng.net/new/adamawa-pdp-appeal-panel-voids-ag-govs-disqualification</a>
5	Insurgency attack	21 <sup>st</sup> February, 2015	Fleeing Boko Haram gunmen attacked three villages in Hong Local Government Area of Adamawa State between Thursday and Friday, killing at least 40 people, residents and security officials said	<a href="http://www.informationng.com/">http://www.informationng.com/</a>
<b>AKWA IBOM</b>				

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
6	Defacing of campaign posters	15 <sup>th</sup> January, 2015	It was learnt that the deceased, a member of the APC, was caught defacing and removing the campaign posters of the PDP House of Representatives candidate for Uyo Federal Constituency, Mr. Michael Enyong, popularly called 'Baba Ntan', when the PDP supporters emerged from their bus to accost him	<a href="http://www.informationng.com/2015/01/clash-between-pdp-apc-supporters-kills-one-injures-others-in-akwa-ibom.html">//www.informationng.com/2015/01/clash-between-pdp-apc-supporters-kills-one-injures-others-in-akwa-ibom.html</a>
7	Party supporters protest	10 <sup>th</sup> December, 2014	No fewer than 25 persons were injured yesterday when party supporters protested on the streets of Uyo, the Akwa-Ibom State capital, over alleged irregularities in the just concluded Peoples Democratic Party, PDP, governorship primary election, which they claimed was manipulated in favour of Udom Gabriel	<a href="http://www.vanguardngr.com/">http://www.vanguardngr.com/</a>
<b>ANAMBRA</b>				
8	Destruction of campaign billboards	22 <sup>nd</sup> January, 2015	None	<a href="http://theadvocatengr.com/">http://theadvocatengr.com/</a>
9	Multiple candidates in Anambra	6 <sup>th</sup> February, 2015	None	<a href="http://gtbnews.com/">http://gtbnews.com/</a>
10	APC supporters protest alleged manipulation in Idemili North, South	12 <sup>th</sup> February, 2015	None	<a href="http://anambrariansnews.com.ng/">http://anambrariansnews.com.ng/</a>
<b>BAUCHI</b>				

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
11	Uduaghan's former ADC in Bauchi	26 <sup>th</sup> February, 2015	A junior mobile policeman attached to Mopol 10, Bauchi, on Thursday night shot dead the former aide-de-camp to Delta State Governor, Dr. Emmanuel Uduaghan, Mr. Chris Ifeanyichukwu Eza	<a href="http://www.nigeriatell.com/">http://www.nigeriatell.com/</a>
12	Presidential Rally in Bauchi State	22 <sup>nd</sup> January, 2015	6 security aides injured	<a href="http://rc1023.fm/apc-calls-on-police-to-probe-attack-on-president-jonathans-campaign-convoy-in-bauchi-state/">http://rc1023.fm/apc-calls-on-police-to-probe-attack-on-president-jonathans-campaign-convoy-in-bauchi-state/</a>
13	Suspected PDP thugs set APC campaign office ablaze in Bauchi	23 <sup>rd</sup> January, 2015	None	<a href="http://newmail-ng.com">newmail-ng.com</a>
<b>BAYELSA</b>				
14	Suspects arrested over the killing of INEC Boss	22 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2014	Two robbery suspects, still cooling off at the detention centre of the Department of State Security, Bayelsa State Command, have confessed to the killing of the Administrative Secretary of Bayelsa State Independent Electoral Commission, Chief Simeon Akpane	<a href="http://www.punchng.com/">http://www.punchng.com/</a>
<b>BENUE</b>				
15	Governorship Rally; Vandals Attacked Opposition Offices and Properties Around Benue Metropolis	15 <sup>th</sup> February, 2015	Cars were destroyed and billboards were also pulled down	<a href="http://www.facebook.com/benuenewsonline">www.facebook.com/benuenewsonline</a>

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
16	Hoodlums believed to be members and supporters of the All Progressives Congress (APC) numbering over 150 destroying PDP billboards	14th February, 2015	Several posters and billboards belonging to candidates on the platform of the PDP were defaced and destroyed during the rampage	<a href="http://abusidiqu.com/tag/photos/page/2/">http://abusidiqu.com/tag/photos/page/2/</a>
<b>BORNO</b>				
17	Bomb Blast	12th February, 2015	According to report, 35 people died, many injured and properties destroyed	<a href="http://www.naij.com/384921-bomb-scare-violence-cant-stop-me-pdp-guber-candidate.html">http://www.naij.com/384921-bomb-scare-violence-cant-stop-me-pdp-guber-candidate.html</a>
18	Gov. Shettima's convoy attacked by political thugs	22nd February, 2015	Many cars destroyed	<a href="http://www.nigeriatell.com/news/shettimas-convoy-attacked-by-suspected-political-thugs#.VOtHEtLF9e8">http://www.nigeriatell.com/news/shettimas-convoy-attacked-by-suspected-political-thugs#.VOtHEtLF9e8</a>
19	Presidential Campaign Rally In Borno	16th February, 2015	Witnesses at the scene said hundreds of the APC supporters, chanting anti-PDP and anti-President Goodluck Jonathan slogans, stormed the PDP office armed with petrol jars, forced themselves into the premises and set the place ablaze. Scores were injured and properties destroyed.	<a href="http://www.premiutimesng.com/regional/north-east/176969-apc-youth-vandalise-torch-pdp-campaign-office-buhari-visits-maiduguri.html">http://www.premiutimesng.com/regional/north-east/176969-apc-youth-vandalise-torch-pdp-campaign-office-buhari-visits-maiduguri.html</a>

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
20	Youths in Maiduguri, Borno State, trooped into the street shortly after president Goodluck Jonathan visited the town as part of his 2015 re-election campaign, sweeping the footstep of the president. This could be seen as provocative and fortunately did not degenerate into violence	24 <sup>th</sup> January, 2015	No Casualties Recorded	<a href="http://abusidiqu.com/tag/photos/page/2/">http://abusidiqu.com/tag/photos/page/2/</a>
<b>CROSS RIVER</b>				
21	PDP Ward Congress	24 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014	: According to a report, three died, many injured, cars, houses and valuable properties destroyed	<a href="http://voiceofcalabar.blogspot.com/2014/11/photo-three-people-die-in-pdp-ward.html">http://voiceofcalabar.blogspot.com/2014/11/photo-three-people-die-in-pdp-ward.html</a>
22	Violence Escalates In Cross River As Parties Breach Peace Accord	24 <sup>th</sup> February, 2015	Several people injured and vehicles are smashed during the Fracas	<a href="http://nigerianpilot.com/violence-escalates-cross-river-parties-breach-peace-accord/">http://nigerianpilot.com/violence-escalates-cross-river-parties-breach-peace-accord/</a>
23	Explosion, suspected to be a bomb, rocked PDP secretariat	24 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014	No life was lost and nobody sustained injury	<a href="http://www.punchng.com/news/explosion-rocks-c-river-pdp-secretariat/">http://www.punchng.com/news/explosion-rocks-c-river-pdp-secretariat/</a>
<b>DELTA</b>				
24	PDP, Labour Party Clash; Delta Lawmaker Thugs Shoot Labour Party Supporters	15 <sup>th</sup> February, 2015	Some are shot and several seriously injured	<a href="http://saharareporters.com/2015/02/15/pdp-labor-party-clash-delta-lawmaker-thugs-shoot-labor-party-supporters">http://saharareporters.com/2015/02/15/pdp-labor-party-clash-delta-lawmaker-thugs-shoot-labor-party-supporters</a>

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
25	Jega Must Go Protest In Warri	26th February, 2015	None recorded	<a href="http://www.naijaloaded.com.ng/2015/02/26/jegamust-go-protest-in-warri-delta-state-see-photos/">http://www.naijaloaded.com.ng/2015/02/26/jegamust-go-protest-in-warri-delta-state-see-photos/</a>
<b>EBONY</b>				
26	Over 2, 000 concerned citizens of Ebonyi State on Monday staged a peaceful protest against the impeachment plot against the state Governor, Chief Martin Elechi, in Abakaliki, the state capital	2 <sup>nd</sup> March, 2015	No casualties Recorded	<a href="http://www.thisdaylive.com/articles/pro-elechi-protest-rocks-ebonyi/203184/">http://www.thisdaylive.com/articles/pro-elechi-protest-rocks-ebonyi/203184/</a>
27	Ebonyi State House Lawmaker Was Kidnapped and Tortured	24th September, 2014	The victim was battered and brutalized	<a href="http://sunnewsonline.com/news/?p=74121">http://sunnewsonline.com/news/?p=74121</a>
28	Fire Razed Down Ebonyi State House Of Assembly Complex	24th February, 2015	Valuables worth millions of naira destroyed	<a href="http://www.punchng.com/news/fire-guts-ebonyi-house-of-assembly-complex/">http://www.punchng.com/news/fire-guts-ebonyi-house-of-assembly-complex/</a>
<b>EDO</b>				
29	Armed Men Invade Legislative Quarters	12th October, 2014	Some lawmakers and families were assaulted also, several buildings and vehicles are badly damaged in the process	<a href="http://www.vanguardngr.com/2014/10/terror-reigns-edo-armed-men-invade-legislative-quarters-lawmakers-escape-death/">http://www.vanguardngr.com/2014/10/terror-reigns-edo-armed-men-invade-legislative-quarters-lawmakers-escape-death/</a>
30	Youth Protest	11th February, 2015	No Casualties Recorded	<a href="http://www.tribune.com.ng/news/news-headlines/item/29257-youths-protest-over-deplorable-roads-in-edo/29257-youths-protest-over-deplorable-roads-in-edo">http://www.tribune.com.ng/news/news-headlines/item/29257-youths-protest-over-deplorable-roads-in-edo/29257-youths-protest-over-deplorable-roads-in-edo</a>



S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
31	Mass Protest Over The Arrest Of Edo Speaker, Others By EFCC	16 <sup>th</sup> October, 2014	No Casualties Recorded	<a href="http://www.vanguardngr.com/2014/10/protest-rocks-benin-arrest-edo-">http://www.vanguardngr.com/2014/10/protest-rocks-benin-arrest-edo-</a>
<b>EKITI</b>				
32	Elections Petition Tribunal hearing at High Court, Ado-Ekiti	22 <sup>nd</sup> and 25 <sup>th</sup> September, 2014	Court proceedings were disrupted. The thugs, who were believed to be associated with the governor-elect, beat up Justice John Adeyeye and his suit was ripped. The Chief judge's chambers were ransacked, his record book torn to pieces and officials in the Chief judge's office were beaten up. Also, the courts' properties were either damaged or completely destroyed	<a href="http://www.vanguardngr.com">http://www.vanguardngr.com</a>
33	Efon Aalaye, Efon local government of area of Ekiti state	7th January, 2015	A chieftain of the All Progressives Congress (APC), Chief Joseph Alake, was the target. Alake disclosed that the thugs invaded his house at about 8am and fired gunshots indiscriminately, and brandished dangerous weapons with the sinister intention to kill him and members of his household because of his political affiliation. One of them macheted a boy in the house and eight policemen including a Divisional Police Officer were wounded	Blueprint ( <a href="http://www.blueprint.ng">www.blueprint.ng</a> ), ThisDay live
34	Alhaji Azeez Awolokun's residence in Igede-Ekiti	4th February, 2015	The thugs beat 82-yr-old mother of former council chairman to stupor and vandalized all APC posters, billboards and banners	( <a href="http://thenationonline.net">http://thenationonline.net</a> ), <a href="http://newtelegraphonline.com">http://newtelegraphonline.com</a>

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
35	Communities in Ekiti State	12th February, 2015	The thugs were said to have attacked APC members holding a meeting on Thursday in Igbemo before they returned in the early hours of Friday to unleash more deadly attacks. They also wreaked havoc in Ijan-Ekiti and Iluomoba-Ekiti. Properties belonging to APC members were destroyed, four APC members were abducted, posters and billboards of APC candidates were vandalised and a pharmaceutical shop belonging to Olujimi Ogunade (APC member) was destroyed. Ajayi Temisoro was macheded	<a href="http://thenationonline.net">http://thenationonline.net</a>
36		25th and 26th September, 2014	The former Chairman of the National Union of Road Transport Workers, NURTW, Chief Omolafe Aderiye, who was an ardent supporter of the state governor-elect, Mr Ayo Fayose was gruesomely murdered. On Friday the 26th a large crowd of protesters razed down Governor Fayemi's private office, the state APC Secretariat, and destroyed properties including vehicles worth millions of Naira.	( <a href="http://www.vanguardngr.com">http://www.vanguardngr.com</a> ), Nigerian Watch ( <a href="http://www.nigerianwatch.com">http://www.nigerianwatch.com</a> )
<b>ENUGU</b>				
37	A meeting at Buhari's campaign office in Enugu	19th February, 2015	The thugs beat up Buhari's supporters and snatched their cell phones. The Youth leader of the APC in the State, Mr. Iyke Oloko, was reportedly beaten and taken away by the thugs. DAILY POST gathered that the thugs were sponsored by other members of the party to vent their anger over some internal issues	Daily post
38	MASSOB Protest	13th March, 2015	None	Daily post
<b>FCT</b> 39	Protest by Abuja Indigenes	8th October, 2014	There were no casualties.	The Guardian, AllAfrica( <a href="http://allafrica.com">http://allafrica.com</a> )

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
40	Angry Protest at PDP HQ (also known as Wadata House)	3rd December, 2014	The angry protest which started at about 0600hrs, witnessed a traffic gridlock, while staff of the secretariat were prevented from entering their offices and people's bags snatched, while others were molested.	<a href="http://newsdiaryonline.com">http://newsdiaryonline.com</a>
41	Protest by Nigerians in Abuja	5th February, 2015	None	Daily Mail ( <a href="http://dailymail.com">http://dailymail.com</a> )
<b>GOMBE</b>				
42	Dukku Motor Park	22nd December, 2014	A government official, Mato Yakubu, said the blast occurred at 10:50 a.m. as people were boarding a nearby bus at the Dukku Bus Park, AFP News Agency reported. At least 20 people were reported killed, 18 others sustained serious injuries, and about 2 cars were totally burnt while several others were destroyed at the scene.	Daily independent ( <a href="http://dailyindependentnig.com">http://dailyindependentnig.com</a> ), Baloogg's blog
43	An APC meeting at the guber candidate, Alhaji Inuwa Yahaya's residence	6th January, 2015	Yahaya, who later spoke to journalists, disclosed that the incident occurred at 6.00 p.m. while he was holding a meeting with some party faithful. The hoodlums destroyed valuable items in the building, including five vehicles, as well as party billboards and posters	Nigerian Tribune of 8th Jan, 2015, <a href="http://www.informationng.com">www.informationng.com</a>
44	Gombe PDP Rally	26th January, 2015	Trouble started few minutes to the end of the rally, when aggrieved political thugs said to be loyal to the PDP, realised that officials of the party were not willing to give them what they called "their welfare package". They destroyed over 13 vehicles belonging to PDP party faithful	news24nigeria, Peoples Daily, National Mirror

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
45	APC supporters heading for a campaign rally	11th January, 2015	According to a reliable source, the APC supporters stopped at Gona on their way to Billiri for a campaign rally and without any provocation, they started destroying valuable properties belonging to the PDP in the area. The PDP office in Akko Local Government Area, more than two vehicles and several shops were burnt down. The source alleged that the incident could be a revenge mission following the attack on the APC gubernatorial candidate when he held a meeting with senior officials of the APC in his residence in Gombe	Premium Times, This Day live (www.thisdaylive.com)
46	President Goodluck's re-election campaign in Gombe	2nd February, 2015	The blast occurred near the Pantami International Stadium in the state capital less than five minutes after President Goodluck Jonathan had left the stadium where he had gone to campaign for his re-election bid. Two persons lost their lives, 18 others were injured. Journalists were attacked by angry youths and had their bus damaged	Vanguard (http://www.vanguardngr.com)
<b>IMO</b>				
47		25th January, 2015	The deceased, Tobias Onyekele was a commissioner in the Imo State House of Assembly Service Commission and the All Progressives Congress (APC) chieftain in the state. Some hoodlums, at about 5: 00p.m., in front of an eatery in Ugwuorji, outskirts of Owerri metropolis, alighted from a Toyota Avalon car, pulled the deceased from his official Hyundai Accent and shot him dead.	The Guardian

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
48	Peaceful protest by widows in Imo state	23rd February, 2015	Eyewitnesses said the clash occurred early in the morning at about 8am, when some aggrieved widows, dressed in black attires from different LGAs, alleged to be supporters of PDP marched towards the government house with a coffin. Government officials attempted to prevent the widows' entrance into the government house, which eventually led into a free for all fight. The widows were brutally handled. In the course of the whole pandemonium, an innocent journalist, Eric Etuk, who was on assignment, sustained several injuries during the protest.	Channels television (Channels Tv.Com), <a href="http://ceembal.com">http://ceembal.com</a>
49	Political Debate at Assumpta Cathedral, Owerri	11th March, 2015	The fracas broke out at about 9.03am (before the event started) when a group of women suspected to comprise widows, dressed in black stormed the arena. They started to blow whistles and flashed red cards, chanting "Ka opuo," a campaign slogan meaning "Go away" against Governor Rochas Okorocho, who is a member of the APC. They took over the podium, broke chairs, overturned tables, unplugged electronic equipment and smashed the lectern even as they assaulted some priests. Infuriated, a group of APC women challenged the widows and broke into "Rochas we know" chant. Tempers rose to boiling point. The ensuing fracas worsened, however, despite the charged atmosphere, there was no physical clash between the groups	The Punch ( <a href="http://www.punchng.com">www.punchng.com</a> )

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
<b>JIGAWA</b>				
50	PDP Campaign Rally	1st February, 2015	According to Daily Trust report, the tragic incident happened when PDP youth on the campaign train of Ali Tukur Gantsa and APC youth clashed in the village. At least nine houses belonging to All Progressives Congress (APC) members and a campaign vehicle belonging to the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) were destroyed.	Naij.com, Daily Trust
<b>KADUNA</b>				
51	Defacing of Presidential posters	7th of January 2015	Victims of the 2011 post-election violence in Kaduna protest over failure of federal government to pay their compensation four years after the violence that claimed many lives and properties worth millions of naira across the state	channelstv.com

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
52	Defacing of Presidential posters	3 <sup>rd</sup> February 2015	: Eight supporters of the All Progressives Congress (APC) in Kaduna State were feared dead, following the outbreak of violent clash with supporters of the People's Democratic Party (PDP) in Kaduna. Supporters of PDP had been alleged to be defacing posters of the presidential candidate of APC, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari and that of its governorship candidate, Mallam Nasir el-Rufai.	Tribune.com
53	Governorship campaign	4th February 2015	None	thisdaylive.com
54	Party Clash	3rd February 2015	A lot of properties were destroyed and commercial activities paralyzed	metronaija.com
55	Bomb attack	24th of July 2014	The Twin bomb explosions killed scores of people, former Head of State General Muhamadu Buhari, whose convoy seemed to have been the target of the second explosion, escaped unhurt.	thenationonline ng. net
<b>KANO</b>				
56	Political clash	22nd January 2015	One person was killed and five cars were burnt	news24.com.ng
57	Presidential Rally	Presidential Rally	A political campaign office of PDP in Gwammaja was burned down while a PDP campaign vehicle was attacked, the occupants inside the car were attacked and beaten and the car destroyed. The campaign office of a Senator was also torched.	newsrescue.com
<b>KATSINA</b>				
58	Presidential rally	20th of January 2015	No case of injury was reported	punchng.com
59	APC State Rally	23rd February, 2015	A vehicle, a local food silo and animal food reserve were set on fire. Seven people were also injured	nationalmirrornline.net

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
<b>KEBBI</b>				
<b>KOGI</b>				
60	Political Clash	20th January 2015	One person dead and cars were vandalized	leadership.ng
<b>KWARA</b>				
61	Political clash	9th February 2015	The clash left one man dead and left several others wounded	theheraldnews.info
62	Governorship Rally	4th February 2015	The All Progressives Congress, APC, campaign train to Ekiti Local Government area of Kwara was marred by several gunshots. The campaign train had been peaceful, until the party took their campaign to Isapa Community, which happens to be the home-town of the gubernatorial candidate of Kwara State chapter of the Peoples' Democratic Party, Senator Simeon S. Ajibola. One person was reportedly shot	kwaranews.com
63	Governorship Rally	5th February 2015	Two People were shot while several others sustained injuries.	punchng.com
64	Governorship Rally	8th of February 2015	: Two people were feared dead following gun shots they received while about 20 others sustained critical injuries. Three campaign vehicles of the APC were vandalized	vanguardngr.com
65	Distribution of voter cards	8th of February 2015	A corps member was hit by broken bottles in three places	vanguardngr.com



S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
<b>LAGOS</b>				
66	Political Clash	3rd February, 2015	Three people were killed after thugs from two gangs in Lagos engaged in a political clash in Lagos	<a href="http://pulse.ng/gist/election-palaver-3-killed-in-lagos-political-war-id3455069.html">http://pulse.ng/gist/election-palaver-3-killed-in-lagos-political-war-id3455069.html</a>
67	: Governorship rally of All Progressive Party (APC)	22nd January, 2015	The death of a 25-year-old youth, Kingsley Ughala, who was shot dead while scrambling to have a share of some amount of money dished out by a politician after rally by the All Progressive Party, APC.	<a href="http://pulse.ng/gist/poverty-nigerian-youth-killed-while-scrambling-for-campaign-money-id3426571.html">http://pulse.ng/gist/poverty-nigerian-youth-killed-while-scrambling-for-campaign-money-id3426571.html</a>
68	APC Governorship Campaign Rally	4th February, 2015	Ten vehicles were said to have been vandalized during the attack while one person was allegedly killed and five others wounded.	<a href="http://www.gistmania.com/talk/topic,234637.0">http://www.gistmania.com/talk/topic,234637.0</a>
69	APC Rally	22nd January, 2015	None	<a href="http://www.entertainmentnews.com.ng/apc-and-pdp-supporters-clash-in-abule-egba-lagos/">http://www.entertainmentnews.com.ng/apc-and-pdp-supporters-clash-in-abule-egba-lagos/</a>
70	APC and PDP going for their Rally	24th January, 2015	Cars were destroyed, legs were cut, people were shot and many were injured	<a href="http://www.naijaurban.com/gory-pictures-pdp-thugs-cut-apc-supporters-legs-in-lagos/">http://www.naijaurban.com/gory-pictures-pdp-thugs-cut-apc-supporters-legs-in-lagos/</a>

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
71	APC Rally	26th January, 2015	Ten vehicles were said to have been vandalized during the attack while one person was allegedly killed and five others wounded	<a href="http://www.premiumtimesng.com/regional/ssouth-west/175622-lagos-2015-ambode-condemns-attack-supporters.html">http://www.premiumtimesng.com/regional/ssouth-west/175622-lagos-2015-ambode-condemns-attack-supporters.html</a>
72	Destruction of APC billboard and posters	9th February, 2015	None	<a href="http://integrityreporters.com/news/apc-raises-alarm-over-destruction-of-postersbillboards-and-banners-of-its-candidates-all-over-lagos-2/">http://integrityreporters.com/news/apc-raises-alarm-over-destruction-of-postersbillboards-and-banners-of-its-candidates-all-over-lagos-2/</a>
73	Destruction of APC billboard and posters	5th February, 2015	All Progressives Congress, APC, clashed with those of Peoples Democratic Party, PDP, leaving three people dead, with 20 injured	<a href="http://integrityreporters.com/news/apc-raises-alarm-over-destruction-of-postersbillboards-and-banners-of-its-candidates-all-over-lagos-2/">http://integrityreporters.com/news/apc-raises-alarm-over-destruction-of-postersbillboards-and-banners-of-its-candidates-all-over-lagos-2/</a>
74	Protest for PVC	20th February, 2015	None	<a href="http://www.punchng.com/metro-plus/lagos-protesters-storm-inec-office-demand-pvcs/">http://www.punchng.com/metro-plus/lagos-protesters-storm-inec-office-demand-pvcs/</a>
75		1st February, 2015	None	<a href="http://www.osundefender.org/?p=211126">http://www.osundefender.org/?p=211126</a>

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
76	AIT studios, Lagos office	10th March, 2015	The fire was said to have started at about 9am. Preliminary investigations revealed that the cause of the fire was a power surge, which affected the air conditioner in the studio. Assessment revealed that only the air conditioner was affected and no casualty was recorded. Immediately the news filtered into the social media space, it ignited a war between the supporters of both President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan and the opposition presidential candidate, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, known as GEJ and GMB respectively. The first salvo was delivered by Team GEJ who alleged that the fire was started by the opposition because of the comprehensive documentary carried by AIT on the lifestyle of the All Progressives Congress (APC) National Leader, Senator Bola Tinubu. For Team GMB, one Naseer Baba alleged that the fire incident was mere propaganda.	This Day live www.thisdaylive.com
<b>NASARAWA</b>				
77	Protest by Nasarawa Youth	23rd July, 2014	None	<a href="http://www.ekekee.com/withdraw-impeachment-notice-face-recall-nasarawa-youths-dare-house-assembly-members">http://www.ekekee.com/withdraw-impeachment-notice-face-recall-nasarawa-youths-dare-house-assembly-members</a>

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
78	Protest for the Impeachment of the Governor, Tanko Al-Makura	18th July, 2014	No lives were lost in the violence that erupted during the protest	<a href="http://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/165131-nasarawa-impeachment-police-arrest-27-protesters.html">http://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/165131-nasarawa-impeachment-police-arrest-27-protesters.html</a>
79	After the Campaign Rally	22nd February, 2015	None	<a href="http://www.nationalhelm.com/2015/02/unknown-hoodlums-razed-down-pdp.html">http://www.nationalhelm.com/2015/02/unknown-hoodlums-razed-down-pdp.html</a>
<b>NIGER</b>				
80	PDP Governorship Campaign Rally	26th January, 2015	None	<a href="https://marapolsa.com/pdp-campaign-bus-and-hilux-set-on-fire-in-niger-state/">https://marapolsa.com/pdp-campaign-bus-and-hilux-set-on-fire-in-niger-state/</a>
81	Destruction of PDP billboards	28th January, 2015	None	<a href="http://www.nguardiannews.com/news/national-news/195639-pdp-alleges-destruction-of-its-billboards-posters-in-niger">http://www.nguardiannews.com/news/national-news/195639-pdp-alleges-destruction-of-its-billboards-posters-in-niger</a>
<b>OGUN</b>				
82	Protests over poor PVCs sharing	23rd February, 2015	None	<a href="http://thenewsigeria.com.ng/2015/02/23/protests-in-ogun-state-over-poor-pvcs-sharing/">http://thenewsigeria.com.ng/2015/02/23/protests-in-ogun-state-over-poor-pvcs-sharing/</a>

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
83	APC Governorship Rally	2nd March, 2015	Many people, including school children, sustained varying degree of injuries, when supporters of All Progressives Congress (APC), and the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP), clashed in Remo area of Remo North Local Government of Ogun State	<a href="http://www.theguardianmobile.com/readNewstem1.php?nid=43648">http://www.theguardianmobile.com/readNewstem1.php?nid=43648</a>
84	Protest of imposition of candidates	16th December, 2014	16th December, 2014	<a href="http://sunnews online.com/new/?p=95602">http://sunnews online.com/new/?p=95602</a>
<b>ONDO</b>				
85	APC Presidential Rally	9 <sup>th</sup> January, 2015	None	<a href="http://news.nigeriannation.com/how-police-tear-gas-apc-supporters-at-akure-walk-for-change-rally/">http://news.nigeriannation.com/how-police-tear-gas-apc-supporters-at-akure-walk-for-change-rally/</a>
<b>OSUN</b>				
86	Announcement of the Governorship election	19th October, 2014	None	<a href="http://themajoritynigeria.net/article/19/10/2014/reportandarticle/16789766945443355A5BD8F5.66261900/FRESH-CRISIS-ERUPTS-IN-82348206OSUN-BETWEEN-IFE-MODAKEKE.html">http://themajoritynigeria.net/article/19/10/2014/reportandarticle/16789766945443355A5BD8F5.66261900/FRESH-CRISIS-ERUPTS-IN-82348206OSUN-BETWEEN-IFE-MODAKEKE.html</a>

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
<b>OYO</b>				
87	Governorship Rally	10th November, 2014	: According to a report, PDP's publicity secretary in Oyo State, Alhaji Kehinde Salawu, barely escaped being killed when political thugs stormed the party's secretariat.	www.naij.com
88	Governor Abiola Ajimobi's tour to the local government areas.	21st November, 2014	The violence, which led to the death of a policeman and two other people, in the Oke- Ado area of Ibadan, the Oyo State, also left more than 25 people wounded. Among the injured was a pregnant woman who was caught in the bloody violence, which caused panic and paralysed social and commercial activities in the area.	eReporter
89	Governorship Rally	23rd November, 2014	Many people were injured and property worth millions of Naira destroyed, including cars and tricycles parked on the street	Daily Sun
90	Campaign attack	18 <sup>th</sup> February, 2015	Hoodlums suspected to be political thugs have attacked the campaign office of the governorship candidate of the Labour Party in Oyo State, Chief Adebayo Alao-Akala. The office, popularly known as Destiny House and located on Oremeji Adegoke Street, Ibadan, was attacked on Wednesday night. The hoodlums reportedly came on motorbikes with containers full of stones, pelting the windows of the office but fled after an alarmed resident close to the office raised an alarm. Three windows were damaged in the attack.	News Express

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
91	Campaign attack	5 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015	The bloody clash between two political parties believed to be the All Progressives Congress (APC) and Accord Party on Sunday in Ibadan which resulted in the death of three persons and left nine others seriously injured has clearly shown the level of intolerance among political parties in the state. The violence started during a rally at Odinjo-Ode-Ige, Iyana Modina Area of Ibadan in Ibadan South-East Local Government, which was organized by Ademola Ige, a candidate of the House of Assembly and Gbenga Adewusi, candidate vying for a seat in the House of Representatives. Both are contesting on the platform of Accord Party. According to an impeccable source, the rally started on a peaceful note until some rampaging hoodlums swooped on them and started shooting into the crowd.	Vanguard
92	Campaign Rally	19 <sup>th</sup> February, 2015	: Supporters of the Labour Party (LP) and the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) yesterday clashed in Ibadan, Oyo State. LEADERSHIP learnt that about seven people were injured and several vehicles vandalised while dangerous weapons were freely used. A source said that the incident took place at the popular spare parts market, Agodi- Gate. It was gathered that one of the drivers of the PDP vehicles was beaten with charms by suspected members of the LP	Leadership

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
<b>PLATEAU</b>				
93	Presidential Rally	Presidential Rally	Some angry youth on Saturday attacked and set ablaze a campaign bus branded with President Goodluck Jonathan's campaign posters at Zololo junction, Bauchi road in Jos, Jos North Local Government area of Plateau state. A witness, whose car was also torched by the rampaging mob, who only identified herself as Mrs Rose, told PREMIUM TIMES that her Honda car was also smashed by the protesting youth	Sahara Reporters
<b>RIVER</b>				
94	Governorship Rally	20 <sup>th</sup> February, 2015	Nobody was hurt, but the APC office was destroyed	Osun Defender
95	Governorship Rally	22 <sup>nd</sup> February, 2015	Unknown gunmen struck again in Rivers State, kidnapping the one of the aides to the State Governor, Mr. Freddy Ndigbara	The Punch
96	Governorship Rally	11 <sup>th</sup> January, 2015	: Unknown gunmen opened fire at a crowded APC rally. The rally by the state governorship candidate of the APC, Dakuku Peterside, was disrupted by fire explosions, which led to the death of a policeman, and left several people, including journalists, injured. Total numbers of 17 people were injured	The Nation



S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
97	Presidential Rally	7 <sup>th</sup> January, 2015	Many supporters of the APC were shot by gunmen on their way to the inaugural campaign of the party's presidential candidate, Maj. Gen. Muhammadu Buhari, in Port Harcourt, Rivers State.	NigerianEye
98	Campaign Rally	15 <sup>th</sup> January, 2015	Unknown gunmen opened fire close to the palace of the traditional ruler of Abua community in Abua/Odual local government area of the state, King Kaleh Obuge, at a time when the governorship candidate of the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) Chief Ezenwo Nyesom Wike, and his entourage were at the palace. In the entourage of Wike, who was in Abua for the continuation of the PDP campaign rally, were his running mate, Mrs Ipalibo Banigo, the state PDP chairman, Chief Felix Obuah; the executive director, Finance and Administration, Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC), Dr. Henry Ogiri; a member of the House of Representatives, Mrs Betty Apiafi, and the party's candidate for Rivers West senatorial district, Hon. Osinakachukwu Ideozu.	Leadership Newspaper

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
99	Campaign Rally	13 <sup>th</sup> January, 2015	Kingsley Emenike from ward 17, Obio/akpor was on Tuesday, butchered by alleged political thugs. Though reports have it that he was murdered, but NAIJA CENTER NEWS can authoritatively report that he is alive and receiving treatment in an undisclosed hospital. The details of the attack is unknown at the time of filing this report but, the Rivers State Commissioner of Information and Head of Media Campaign Team, Mrs. Ibim Sementari confirmed the attack to NAIJA CENTER NEWS. "Kingsley Emenike, ward 17 Obio/Akpor was butchered by PDP assailants. Thankfully, he is still alive though in the hospital", she said. Chief Tony Okocha who is presently in the Local Government where the incident took place said the doctors are battling fiercely to save the life of Emenike.	Naija Center News
100	Governorship Rally	2 <sup>nd</sup> March, 2015	The Rivers State PDP governorship candidate, Nyesom Wike and members of his campaign council were over the weekend, allegedly attacked during his campaign rally in Bakana, Degema Local Government Area of the state. A source said that the hoodlums invaded the PDP rally, shooting sporadically into the air. The radicals also shot one PDP member dead, leaving several others injured, during the attack. Wike, his running mate, Ipalibo Banigo, the Minister of Sports, Tammy Danagogo, and other PDP stalwarts escaped unhurt.	Daily Post

S/NO.	INCIDENCE OF PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	CASUALTIES	SOURCE
101	Campaign Rally	17 <sup>th</sup> February, 2015	Explosion and gunfire rocked an election rally in Rivers state on Tuesday, killing one police officer and injuring four others while a reporter covering the event was stabbed	The Vanguard
<b>SOKOTO</b>				
102	Campaign Rally	17 <sup>th</sup> January, 2015	According to report, one person died, others injured	Daily Trust
<b>TARABA</b>				
103	Presidential Rally	29 <sup>th</sup> January, 2015	Youths angry at the Nigerian government's failure to fight Islamic extremists threw stones at President Goodluck Jonathan's electioneering convoy in the north-eastern town of Jalingo, breaking windshields and windows on several vehicles. No fewer than 12 vehicles were damaged as some thugs descended on the secretariat of the PDP in Jalingo	FindNigeria.com
104	Governorship Rally	31 <sup>st</sup> January, 2015	The thugs were said to have attacked the acting governor of the State, Alhaji Sani Danladi Abubakar, causing pandemonium. Dignitaries had to flee the rally ground after dragging one Alhaji Abubakar Bonanza, who was addressing the rally down from the podium. The campaign rally was organized by the PDP to sell the party's governorship candidate, Arc. Darius Ishaku.	Naij.com <a href="http://www.naij.com">http://www.naij.com</a>
<b>YOBE</b>				
<b>ZAMFARA</b>				
105	Senatorial Rally	16th January, 2015	Burning of the campaign office of the Zamfara Central Senatorial candidate of PDP, Ibrahim Shehu. Three persons were injured while three motorcycles were burnt in the incident	Naija Eye

# **ANNEXURE II**

**List of elected Governors during the 2015 General Elections**

S/N	STATE	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
1	<b>ABIA</b>					
	GOVERNOR	DR. OKEZIE V. IKPEAZU	M	PDP	50	B.SC, M.SC, PH.D
	DEPUTY	HON. UDE OKO CHUKWU	M	PDP	53	NCE, B.SC. M.SC, FCA, ACA
2	<b>ADAMAWA</b>					
	GOVERNOR	SEN. MOHAMMED UMAR JIBRILLA	M	APC	49	DIPLOMA
	DEPUTY	MARTINS BABALE	M	APC	56	MASTERS
3	<b>AKWA IBOM</b>					
	GOVERNOR	EMMANUEL UDOM GABRIEL	M	PDP	48	GCE, B.SC, M.SC
	DEPUTY	MOSES FRANK EKPO	M	PDP	72	WASC, DIPLOMA, BA
4	<b>BAUCHI</b>					
	GOVERNOR	MOHAMMED ABDULLAHI ABUBAKAR	M	APC	58	LLB, BL, LLM
	DEPUTY	ENGR. NUHU GIDADO	M	APC	56	BSC
5	<b>BENUUE</b>					
	GOVERNOR	ORTOM SAMUEL IORAER	M	APC	53	MPA
	DEPUTY	ENGINEER BENSON OCHOLUJE ABOUNU	M	APC	65	MSC, MBA
6	<b>BORNO</b>					
	GOVERNOR	KASHIM SHETTIMA	M	APC	48	MSC
	DEPUTY	ALHAJI MUSTAPHA UMAR ZANNAH	M	APC	48	MBA
7	<b>CROSS RIVER</b>					
	GOVERNOR	AYADE BENEDICT B.	M	PDP	45	B.SC, M.SC, PH.D, MBA, LLB, BL
	DEPUTY	IVARA EJEMOT ESU	M	PDP	63	B.SC, M.SC., PH.D
8	<b>DELTA</b>					
	GOVERNOR	SENATOR (DR.) OKOWA IFEANYI ARTHUR	M	PDP	55	WASC, HSC, MB BS
	DEPUTY	BARR. KINGSLEY BURUTU OTUARO	M	PDP	46	WASC, LLB, BL, MA
9	<b>EBONYI</b>					
	GOVERNOR	NWEZE DAVID UMAHI	M	PDP	51	WASC, B.ENG
	DEPUTY	KELECHI ERIC IGWE	M	PDP	44	LL.B, BL, M.SC. LLM, PH.D
10	<b>ENUGU</b>					
	GOVERNOR	UGWUANYI IFEANYI LAWRENCE	M	PDP	50	B.SC, MBA
	DEPUTY	HON. CECILIA EZEILO O.	F	PDP	49	WASC, LLB
11	<b>GOMBE</b>					
	GOVERNOR	ALH. IBRAHIM HASSAN DANKWAMBO	M	PDP	52	B.SC
	DEPUTY	CHARLES YAU ILIYAS	M	PDP	62	B.SC
12	<b>IMO</b>					
	GOVERNOR	OWELLE ROCHAS E. ANAYO OKOROCHA	M	APC	52	MASTERS
	DEPUTY	PRINCE EZE MADUMERE	M	APC	50	FSLC

S/N	STATE	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
13	<b>JIGAWA</b>					
	GOVERNOR	MOHAMMED BADARU ABUBAKAR	M	APC	52	BSC
	DEPUTY	IBRAHIM HASSAN HADEJIA	M	APC	49	LLB
14	<b>KADUNA</b>					
	GOVERNOR	NASIR AHMAD EL-RUFAI	M	APC	54	MBA, MPA
	DEPUTY	HON. BARNABAS I. BALA	M	APC	51	MSC
15	<b>KANO</b>					
	GOVERNOR	DR. ABDULLAHI UMAR GANDUJE	M	APC	64	PHD
	DEPUTY	PROF. HAFIZ ABUBAKAR	M	APC	60	PHD
16	<b>KATSINA</b>					
	GOVERNOR	AMINU BELLO MASARI	M	APC	64	FSLC
	DEPUTY	MANNIR YAKUBU	M	APC	60	BSC
17	<b>KEBBI</b>					
	GOVERNOR	ABUBAKAR ATIKU BAGUDU	M	APC	53	MSC
	DEPUTY	SAMAILA DABAI YOMBE	M	APC	66	MSC
18	<b>KWARA</b>					
	GOVERNOR	ALH. DR ABDULFATAH AHMED	M	APC	50	MBA
	DEPUTY	KISIRA SARA PETER	M	APC	64	BED
19	<b>LAGOS</b>					
	GOVERNOR	AMBODE AKINWUMI DAPO	M	APC	51	MSC
	DEPUTY	ADEBULE IDIAT OLURANTI	F	APC	44	PHD
20	<b>NASARAWA</b>					
	GOVERNOR	UMARU TANKO AL-MAKURA	M	APC	62	BED
	DEPUTY	ALI SILAS AGARA	M	APC	42	MSC
21	<b>NIGER</b>					
	GOVERNOR	ABUBAKAR SANI BELLO	M	APC	46	BSC
	DEPUTY	AHMED MOHAMMED KETSO	M	APC	45	SSCE
22	<b>OGUN</b>					
	GOVERNOR	SEN. IBIKUNLE OYELAJA AMOSUN	M	APC	56	MA
	DEPUTY	YETUNDE ABOSEDE ONANUGA	F	APC	54	MBA
23	<b>OYO</b>					
	GOVERNOR	SEN. ABIOLA ADEYEMI AJIMOBİ	M	APC	65	MBA
	DEPUTY	ADEYEMO MOSES ALAKE	M	APC	64	MSC
24	<b>PLATEAU</b>					
	GOVERNOR	RT. HON. SIMON BAKO LALONG	M	APC	51	BL
	DEPUTY	PROF. SONNI GWANLE TYODEN	M	APC	64	PHD
25	<b>RIVERS</b>					
	GOVERNOR	WIKE EZENWO NYESOM	M	PDP	51	B.SC, LL.B, BL.
	DEPUTY	DR (MRS) IPALIBO BANIGO	F	PDP	62	MBBS, MPH, M.SC
26	<b>SOKOTO</b>					
	GOVERNOR	AMINU WAZIRI TAMB UWAL	M	APC	48	LLB, BL
	DEPUTY	AHMED ALIYU SOKOTO	M	APC	43	BSC

S/N	STATE	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
27	<b>TARABA</b>					
	GOVERNOR	DARIUS DICKSON ISHAKU	M	PDP	60	B.SC, M.SC (URP), M.SC (ARC)
	DEPUTY	HON. HARUNA MANU	M	PDP	41	B.SC, MSC
28	<b>YOBE</b>					
	GOVERNOR	IBRAHIM GAIDAM	M	APC	58	BSC
	DEPUTY	ENGR. ABUBAKAR D. ALIYU	M	APC	48	B.ENG
29	<b>ZAMFARA</b>					
	GOVERNOR	ALH. ABDULAZEEZ ABUBAKAR YARI	M	APC	46	PGD
	DEPUTY	IBRAHIM WAKKALA MUHAMMAD	M	APC	48	BA

# **ANNEXURE III**

**Elected Senators in the 2015 General Elections**



S/N	STATE	STATE CONSTITUENCY & CODE	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
1	ABIA	ABIA NORTH	MAO A. OHUABUNWA	M	PDP	56	HND, PGD, MSC
2		ABIA CENTRAL	THEODORE AHAMEFULE ORJI	M	PDP	64	HSC B.A (HONS)
3		ABIA SOUTH	ENYINNAYA HARCOURT ABARIBE	M	PDP	59	B.SC, M.SC
4	ADAMAWA	ADAMAWA NORTH	BINTA MASI GARBA	F	APC	47	TECH. CERT
5		ADAMAWA SOUTH	AHMADU ABUBAKAR (MOALLAHYIDI)	M	APC	57	MSC
6		ADAMAWA CENTRAL	ABDUL AZIZ MURTALA NYAKO	M	APC	43	GCE
7	AKWA IBOM	AKWA IBOM NORTH-EAST	BASSEY ALBERT AKPAN	M	PDP	42	B.SC, MBA
8		AKWA IBOM NORTH WEST	GODSWILL OBOT AKPABIO	M	PDP	52	LLB, BL
9		AKWA IBOM SOUTH	NELSON ASUQUO EFFIONG	M	PDP	61	B.A, MBA
10	ANAMBRA	ANAMBRA NORTH	STELLA ADAEZE ODUAH	F	PDP	52	B.SC (BUS. ADM)
11		ANAMBRA CENTRAL	UCHE LILIAN EKWUNIFE	F	PDP	44	B.ED, PGD, MBA
12		ANAMBRA SOUTH	EMMANUEL ANDY NNAMDI UBA	M	PDP	56	B.A, PH.D
13	BAUCHI	BAUCHI CENTRAL	ISAH HAMMA MISAU	M	APC	41	BSC
14		BAUCHI SOUTH	MALAM ALI WAKILI mni	M	APC	54	BA
15		BAUCHI NORTH	SULEIMAN MOHAMMED NAZIF	M	APC	44	B.ENG, MIAD
16	BAYELSA	BAYELSA EAST	MURRAY- BRUCE BEN	M	PDP	58	B.SC.
17		BAYELSA CENTRAL	EMMANUEL PAULKER. IZIBEFIEN	M	PDP	59	B.SC
18		BAYELSA WEST	OGOLA FOSTER	M	PDP	60	TC II
19	BENUE	BENUE NORTH EAST	BARNABAS ANDYAR I. GEMADE	M	APC	66	B.TECH
20		BENUE N/WEST	AKUME GEORGE	M	APC	66	BSC, MILR
21		BENUE SOUTH	DAVID A. B. MARK	M	PDP	66	B.ENG, NDA, CE
22	BORNO	BORNO NORTH	ABUBAKAR KYARI	M	APC	51	MBA
23		BORNO CENTRAL	AHMAD ZANNAH	M	APC	59	OND
24		BORNO SOUTH	MOHAMMED ALI NDUME	M	APC	55	MED

S/N	STATE	STATE CONSTITUENCY & CODE	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
25	CROSS RIVER	CROSS RIVER NORTH	ROSE OKOJI OKO	F	PDP	58	BA, MA, PHD
26		CROSS RIVER SOUTH	GERSHOM HENRY BASSEY	M	PDP	52	BSC, MSC
27		CROSS RIVER CENTRAL	JOHN OWAN ENOH	M	PDP	48	M.SC
28	DELTA	DELTA CENTRAL					
29		DELTA NORTH	PETER NWABOSHI	M	PDP	57	B.A, LLB, LLM
30		DELTA SOUTH	JAMES EBIOWOU MANAGER	M	PDP	54	LLB, BL, LLM
31	EBONYI	EBONYI NORTH	DR. SAMUEL OMINYI EGWU	M	PDP	60	B.SC, M.SC, PH.D
32		EBONYI CENTRAL	OGBA JOSEPH OBINNA	M	PDP	54	HND, WASC
33		EBONYI SOUTH	SUNDAY OGBUOJI OJI	M	PDP	60	B. AGRIC
34	EDO	EDO CENTRAL	CLIFFORD A. ORDIA	M	PDP	54	WASC, B.ENG
35		EDO NORTH	FRANCIS ASEKHAME ALIMIKHENA	M	APC	67	LLB, BL
36		EDO SOUTH	MATHEW A. URHOGHIDE	M	PDP	59	B. PHARM
37	EKITI	EKITI NORTH	DURO SAMUEL FASEYI	M	PDP	57	B.A, MBA
38		EKITI CENTRAL	FATIMAT OLUFUNKE RAJI-RASAKI	F	PDP	58	LLB (HONS), BL
39		EKITI SOUTH	BIODUN OLUJIMI	M	PDP	57	B.SC, PGD
40	ENUGU	ENUGU EAST	GILBERT EMEKA NNAJI	M	PDP	48	B.SC (HONS)
41		ENUGU WEST	IKE EKWEREMADU	M	PDP	52	LLB, LLM, BL PHD
42		ENUGU NORTH	UTAZI GODFREY CHUKWUKA	M	PDP	53	B.A, LLB, BL
43	FCT	FCT SENATE	PHILIPS TANIMU ADUDA	M	PDP	45	WAEC, DIP. HD
44	GOMBE	GOMBE CENTRAL	MOHAMMED GOJE DANJUMA	M	APC	63	DEGREE
45		GOMBE NORTH	BAYERO USMAN NAFADA	M	APC	53	BSC
46		GOMBE SOUTH	JOSHUA LIDANI MOLTOBOK	M	PDP	57	LLB, BL
47	IMO	IMO EAST	SAMUEL NNAEMEKA ANYANWU	M	PDP	49	B.SC
48		IMO WEST	UZODINMA GOODHOPE ODIDIKA	M	PDP	56	WAEC
49		IMO NORTH	ACHONU ATHANASIOUS NNEJI	M	PDP	55	WASC, BSC

S/N	STATE	STATE CONSTITUENCY & CODE	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
50	JIGAWA	JIGAWA NORTH WEST	ABDULLAHI ABUBAKAR GUMEL	M	APC	65	MPPA
51		JIGAWA SOUTH WEST	SABO MOHAMMED	M	APC	54	BA
52		JIGAWA NORTH EAST	MUHAMMAD UBALI SHITU	M	APC	54	BA
53	KADUNA	KADUNA NORTH	SULEIMAN OTHMAN HUNKUYI	M	APC	55	NCE
54		KADUNA CENTRAL	SHEHU SANI	M	APC	47	HND
55		KADUNA SOUTH	DANJUMA LA'AH	M	PDP	54	MBA
56	KANO	KANO NORTH	BARAU I. JIBRIN	M	APC	55	MBA
57		KANO CENTRAL	MOHAMMED RABIU MUSA	M	APC	58	M.SC
58		KANO SOUTH	KABIRU GAYA	M	APC	62	MSC
59	KATSINA	KATSINA NORTH	MUSTAPHA BUKAR	M	APC	60	BSC
60		KATSINA SOUTH	ABU IBRAHIM	M	APC	69	MSC
61		KATSINA CENTRAL	UMARU IBRAHIM KURFI	M	APC	62	MBA, MSC
62	KEBBI	KEBBI NORTH	YAHAYA A. ABDULLAHI	M	APC	64	PHD
63		KEBBI CENTRAL	MUHAMMAD ADAMU ALIERO	M	APC	57	BSC
64		KEBBI SOUTH	BALA IBN NA'ALLAH	M	APC	52	LLB, BL
65	KOGI	KOGI WEST	DINO MELAYE	M	APC	40	BA
66		KOGI CENTRAL	MOHAMMED ABDULSALAMI OHIARE	M	APC	60	BSC, MSC
67		KOGI EAST	ABDULRAHMAN ABUBAKAR	M	APC	60	BA
68	KWARA	KWARA NORTH	MOHAMMED SHAÁBA LAFIAGI	M	APC	74	MSC
69		KWARA CENTRAL	ABUBAKAR BUKOLA SARAHI	M	APC	52	MBBS
70		KWARA SOUTH	RAFIU ADEDAYO IBRAHIM	M	APC	48	PHD
71	LAGOS	LAGOS CENTRAL	OLUREMI SHADE TINUBU	F	APC	54	BSC
72		LAGOS EAST	BAREEHU OLUGBENGA ASHAFI	M	APC	59	MPA
73		LAGOS WEST	ADEOLA SOLOMON OLAMILEKAN	M	APC	45	HND

S/N	STATE	STATE CONSTITUENCY & CODE	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
74	<b>NASARAWA</b>	<b>NASARAWA NORTH</b>	PHILIP ARUWA I. GYUNKA	M	PDP	51	B.SC
75		<b>NASARAWA WEST</b>	ABDULLAHI ADAMU	M	APC	68	LLB, BL
76		<b>NASARAWA SOUTH</b>	SALIHU HUSSAIN EGYE	M	APC	55	MSC ARC.
77	<b>NIGER</b>	<b>NIGER SOUTH</b>	MOHAMMED A. GARBA	M	APC	40	BSC
78		<b>NIGER NORTH</b>	ALIYU SABI ABDULLAHI	M	APC	47	MSC
		<b>NIGER EAST</b>	DAVID UMARU	M	APC	55	LLB, BL
79	<b>OGUN</b>	<b>OGUN CENTRAL</b>	OLANREWaju ADEYEMI TEJUOSO	M	APC	50	MBBS
80		<b>OGUN EAST</b>	BURUJI KASHAMU	M	PDP	56	DIPLOMA
81		<b>OGUN WEST</b>	JOSEPH GBOLAHAN DADA	M	APC	64	DIPLOMA
82	<b>ONDO</b>	<b>ONDO NORTH</b>	ROBERT AJAYI BOROFFICE	M	APC	65	PHD
83		<b>ONDO CENTRAL</b>	DONALD O. ALASOADURA	M	APC	65	ACCA
84		<b>ONDO SOUTH</b>	YELE OMOGUNWA	M	PDP	64	B.A., WASC
85	<b>OSUN</b>	<b>OSUN CENTRAL</b>	OLUSOLA ADEYEYE	M	APC	63	PHD
86		<b>OSUN EAST</b>	BABAjIDE CHRISTOPHER OMOWORARE	M	APC	46	LLB, BL
87		<b>OSUN WEST</b>	ISIAKA ADETUNJI ADELEKE	M	APC	59	BA
88	<b>OYO</b>	<b>OYO CENTRAL</b>	MONSURAT J. A. SUNMONU	M	APC	55	WAEC, ICSA
90		<b>OYO SOUTH</b>	RILWAN ADESOJI AKANBI	M	APC	52	ND
89		<b>OYO NORTH</b>	BUHARI ABDULFATAI	M	APC	50	PHD
91	<b>PLATEAU</b>	<b>PLATEAU SOUTH</b>	JEREMIAH TIMBUT USENI	M	PDP	71	LLD, FCIT
92		<b>PLATEAU CENTRAL</b>	JOSHUA DARIYE CHIBI	M	PDP	57	HND, MBA,
93		<b>PLATEAU NORTH</b>	JANG JONAH DAVID	M	PDP	70	B.D
94	<b>RIVERS</b>	<b>RIVERS EAST</b>	GEORGE THOMPSON SEKIBO	M	PDP	57	M.ENG
95		<b>RIVERS SOUTH EAST</b>	OLAKA JOHNSON NWOGU	M	PDP	49	B.SC.
96		<b>RIVERS WEST</b>	OSINAKACHUKWU T. IDEOZU	M	PDP	49	M.SC, B.TECH., MBA

S/N	STATE	STATE CONSTITUENCY & CODE	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
97	<b>SOKOTO</b>	<b>SOKOTO EAST</b>	IBRAHIM ABDULLAHI GOBIR	M	APC	61	PHD
98		<b>SOKOTO NORTH</b>	ALIYU MAGATAKARDA WAMAKKO	M	APC	61	BSC
99		<b>SOKOTO SOUTH</b>	IBRAHIM ABDULLAHI	M	APC	58	BSC
100	<b>TARABA</b>	<b>TARABA SOUTH</b>	EMMANUEL BWACHA	M	PDP	52	DIPLOMA
101		<b>TARABA CENTRAL</b>	MARAFI BASHIR ABBA	M	PDP	49	B.SC
102		<b>TARABA NORTH</b>	ABUBAKAR SANI DANLADI	<b>M</b>	PDP	46	ADV. DIPLOMA
103	<b>YOBE</b>	<b>YOBE EAST</b>	BUKAR ABBA IBRAHIM	M	APC	64	BSC
104		<b>YOBE NORTH</b>	AHMAD IBRAHIM LAWAN	M	APC	55	PHD
105	<b>ZAMFARA</b>	<b>YOBE SOUTH</b> <b>ZAMFARA CENTRAL</b>	MOHAMMED HASAN KABIR GARBA MARAFA	M M	PDP APC	48 54	B.SC, MDA GCE, ND
106		<b>ZAMFARA NORTH</b>	TIJJANI YAHAYA KAURA	M	APC	55	BED, MIAD
107		<b>ZAMFARA WEST</b>	AHMED RUFAI SANI	M	APC	54	BSC, MSC

# **ANNEXURE IV**

**Elected House of Representatives' Members in the 2015 General Elections**

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
1	ABIA	ISIALANGWA NORTH/SOUTH	DARLINTON NWOKOCHA	M	PDP	47	BSC, PGDPA
2		IKWUANO UMUAHIA	SAMUEL IFEANYI ONUIGBO	M	PDP	54	MBA
3		BENDE	ELENDU-UKEJE NNENNA L.I.	F	PDP	45	BED, PGD
4		ABA NORTH/SOUTH	OSSY PRESTIGE CHINEDU EHRIODO O OSSY	M	APGA	49	BSC
5		AROCHUKWU OHAFIA	NKOLE UKO NDUKWE	M	PDP	39	BSC
6		OBINGWA/UGWUNAGBO/ OSISIOMA	SOLOMON ADAELU EZINWA O.	M	PDP	42	WAEC, BENG
7		ISUIKWUATO/ UMUNNEOCHI	ONYEJEocha NKERUKA CHIDUBEN	F	PDP	44	BA MSC
8		UKWA EAST/WEST	ABONTA UZOMA NKEM	M	PDP	52	LLB, BL
9	ADAMAWA	GOMBI/HONG	YUSUF BUBA YAKUB	M	APC	46	BSC
10		YOLA-NORTH/SOUTH/GIREI	LAWAL ABUBAKAR GARBA	M	APC	50	MBA
11		MICHIKA/MADAGALI	ADAMU DAU USMAN KAMALE	M	PDP	44	B.SC
12		MUBI NORTH, SOUTH/MAIHA	ABDULRAHMAN SHUAIBU ABUBAKAR	M	APC	49	MSC
13		GUYUK/SHELLENG	PHILIP A GUTUWA	M	APC	51	HND
14		FUFORE/SONG	SADIQ IBRAHIM	M	APC	50	LLB
14		NUMAN/DEMSA/LAMURDE	KWAMOTI BITRUS LAORI	M	SDP	48	LLB, BL
15		JADA/GANYE/TOUNGO/ MAYO BELWA	ABDULRAZAK SAÁD NAMDAS	M	APC	45	PGD
16	AKWA IBOM	ABAK/ETIM EKPO/IKA	EMMANUEL EKON	M	PDP	43	BSC (STATIS)

S/N	STATE	STATE CONSTITUENCY & CODE	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
17		IKOT ABASI/MKPAT ENIN EASTERN OBOLO	FRANCIS CHARLES UDUYORK	M	PDP	43	BSC (ACCT)
18		IKOT EKPENEESIEN UDIM/OBOT AKARA	EMMANUEL S AKPAN	M	PDP	48	BSC
19		UKANAFUN/ORUK ANAM	EMMANUEL ISAAC UKOETE	M	PDP	40	BA (HIST)
20		IKONO/INI	IBORO ASUQUO EKANEM	M	PDP	56	HND (ELECT)
21		ITU/IBIONO IBOM	HENRY OKON ARCHIBONG	M	PDP	48	MB, BSC
22		ETINAN/NSIT IBOM/NSIT UBIUM	SAMUEL OKON IKON	M	PDP	41	BSC
23		UYOURUAN/NSIT ATAI/EBESIKPO ASUTAN	MICHAEL OKON ENYONG	M	PDP	45	BSC PHD
24		ORON/MBO/OKOBO/ UDUNG UKO/URUEL OFFONG/ORUKO	NSE BASSEY EKPENYONG	M	PDP	50	DIPLOMA
25		EKET/ONNA/ESIT/EKET/ IBENO	OWOIDIGHE IME EKPOATAI	M	PDP	48	BSC, MBA
26	ANAMBRA	AGUATA	EUCHARIA AZODO OKWUNNA	F	PDP	53	MBA, HND, PGD
27		NNEWI NORTH SOUTH/EKWUSIGO	CHRIS EMEKA AZUBOGU	M	PDP	45	B ENGR
28		IHALA	ANOHU CHUKWUEMEKA REGINALD	M	PDP	43	BA, PHD
29		ANA OCHA/NJIKOK A/ DUNUKOFIA	OKECHUKWU NNAMDI EZE	M	PDP	53	MBBS
30		ANAMBRA EAST/WEST	MADUBUEZE PETER OBIANO	M	APGA	56	LLB
31		ORUMBA NORTH/SOUTH					
32		IDEMILI NORTH/SOUTH	OBINNA CHIDOKA	M	PDP	40	BSC



S/N	STATE	STATE CONSTITUENCY & CODE	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
33		AWKA NORTH/SOUTH	ANAYO NNEBE	M	PDP	51	BSC
34		OGBARU	CHUKWUKA ONYEMA W.	M	PDP	44	GCE, BSC
35		ONITSHA NORTH/SOUTH	IDU EMEKA GODWIN OBIAJULU	M	PDP	53	BSC
36		OYI/AYAMELUM	ONYENWIFE GABRIEL	M	APGA	47	LLB
37	BAUCHI	ITAS/GADAU/JAMMARE	ISA HASSAN MOHAMMED	M	APC	50	BSC
38		MISAU/DABAM	AHMED YERIMA	M	APC	54	MASTERS
39		BAUCHI	SHEHU ALIYU MUSA	M	APC	44	BSC, MSC
40		SHIRA/GIADE	GURAI ALHAJI ADAMU	M	APC	57	MBA
41		NINGI/WARJI	SALISU ZAKARI NINGI	M	APC	45	BTECH
42		TORO	LAWAL YAHAYA GUMAU	M	APC	46	WASC
43		DARAZO/GANJUWA	RT HALIRU DAUDA JIKA	M	APC	37	WASC
44		ZAKI	TATA OMAR	M	APC	51	DIPLOMA
45							
46		DASS/TAFAWA BALEWA/BAGORO	SAINT KAIOR EDNA				
47		ALKALERI/KIRFI	MUHAMMAD SANI ABDU	M	APC	58	PHD
48		KATAGUM	IBRAHIM MOHAMMED BABA	M	APC	38	BSC
49	BAYELSA	SOUTHERN IJAW	DANIEL HENRY OFONGO	M	PDP	45	BED, PSC
50		OGBIA	SODAGUNO A FESTUS OMONI	F	PDP	59	OND
51		NEMBE/BRASS	FOINGHA JEPHTER	M	PDP	58	MSC
52		SAGBAMA/EKEREMOR	AGBEDI FREDRICK Y.	M	PDP	54	BA
53		KOLOKUNA OPOKUMA/YENAGOA	DIRI DOUYE	M	PDP	55	BED
54	BENUUE	KWANDE/USHONGO	BENJAMIN IOREMBER WAYO	M	APC	48	LLB, BL
55		KASTINA-ALA/UKUM LOGO	UDENDE, EMMANUEL MEMGA	M	PDP		

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
56		<b>GBOKO/TARKA</b>	JOHN DYEGH	M	APC	52	PHD
57		<b>BURUKU</b>					
58		<b>GWER EAST/GWER WEST</b>	MARK TERSEER GBILLAH	M	APC	42	BSC
59		<b>OTUKPO/OHIMINI</b>	ADAJI AWULU EZEKIEL	M	PDP		
60		<b>APA/AGATU</b>	ADAMU OCHEKPO ENTONU	M	PDP		GCE, DIP IN LAW
61		<b>ADO/OKPOKWU OGBADIBO</b>	CHRISTIAN ADABAH ABAH	M	PDP	50	GCE
62		<b>OJU/OBI</b>	SAMSON OKWU	M	PDP	40	ND, HND
63		<b>VANDEKYA/KONSHI SHA</b>	HEMBE HERMAN IORWASE C.	M	APC	39	LLB, BL
64		<b>MAKURDI/GUMA</b>	DICKSON DOMINIC T.	M	APC	45	GCE
65	<b>BORNO</b>	<b>JERE</b>	AYUBA MOHAMMED BELLO	M	APC	38	MBA
66		<b>BIU/ KWAYA-KAWASHANI/ BAYO, SHANI,</b>	MUKTAR BETARA ALIYU	M	APC	48	HND
67		<b>KONDUGA/DIKWA/ MAFIA</b>	MAHMUD LAWAN MAINA	M	APC	50	BED
68		<b>KAGA, GUBIO, MAGUMERI</b>	MOHAMMED A SANDA	M	APC	49	DIPLOMA
69		<b>MARTE/MONGUNO / NGANZAI</b>	MOHAMMED TAHIR MONGUNO	M	APC	48	LLB, BL
70		<b>MAIDUGURI (METROPOLITAN)</b>	ABDULKADIRI RAHIS	M	APC	46	SSCE
71		<b>BAMA/NGALA/BAL A-BALGE</b>	MOHAMMED NUR SHERIFF	M	APC	54	DIPLOMA
72		<b>GWOZA/DAMBOA/ CHIBOK</b>	ASABE VILITA B	F	APC	49	PHD
73		<b>KUKAWA/ABADAM / MOBBAR/GUZAMAL A</b>	MALLAM BUKAR GANA	M	APC	45	BSC
74		<b>ASKIRA UBA/HAWUL</b>	JIBRIN SATUMARI	M	APC	42	ND
75	<b>CROSS RIVER</b>	<b>CALABAR SOUTH/ AKPABUYO/BAKASS I</b>	ESSIEN EKPEYONG AYI	M	PDP	58	BSC
76		<b>ABI/YAKURR</b>	BASSEY EKO EWAH	M	PDP	47	WASC

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
77		<b>OBUBRA/ETUNG</b>	MICHAEL IROM ETABA	M	PDP	32	SSCE
78		<b>BOKI/IKOM</b>	CHRIS AGIBE NGORO	M	PDP	53	BSC
79		<b>BEKWARRA/OBUDU/ OBANLIKU</b>	OCHIGLEGOR IDAGBO	M	PDP	45	LLB, BC
80		<b>AKAMKPA/BIASE</b>	DANIE ASUQUO EFFIONG	M	PDP	52	BSC
81		<b>YALA/OGOJA</b>	JARIGBE AGOM JARIGBE	M	PDP	44	BSC
82		<b>CALABAR MUNICIPAL/ ODUKPANI</b>	EDIM ETTA MBORA	M	PDP	52	HND
83	<b>DELTA</b>	<b>NDOKWA WEST/ UKWUANI/ NDOKWA EAST</b>	OSSAI NICHOLAS OSSAI	M	PDP	51	MPA
84		<b>IKA NORTH EAST/ IKA SOUTH</b>	VICTOR ONYEMACHI NWOKOLO	M	PDP	50	LLB, BL
85		<b>ETHIOPE EAST/ WEST</b>					
86		<b>UVWIE/OKPE/SAPELE</b>	EVELYN OMAVOWAN OBORO	M	PDP	42	NCE, LLB
87		<b>BOMADI/PATANI</b>	NICHOLAS MUTU EBOMO	F	PDP	54	WAEC
88		<b>BURUTU</b>	JULIUS G. PONDI	M	PDP	36	BTECH
		<b>ISOKO NORTH/ SOUTH</b>	LEONARD O OGOR	M	PDP	55	WAEC
89		<b>WARRI NORTH/ WARRI SOUTH WEST</b>	DANIEL REYENIEJU O	M	PDP	48	BA
90		<b>ANIOCHANORTH/ OUTH/ OSHIMILI NORTH/ SOUTH</b>	ONYEAMAECHEI JOAN M.	F	PDP	48	BA
91		<b>UGHELLI NORTH/ SOUTH, UDU</b>	AHWINAHWI SOLOMON	M	PDP	49	BA
92				M			
93				M			
94	<b>EBONYI</b>	<b>EBONYI/OHAUKWU</b>	NWAZUNKU CHUKWUMA	M	PDP	39	SSCE
95		<b>OHAOZARA ONICHA-IVO</b>	OKORIE LINUS ABAA	M	PDP	48	BSC

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
96		EZZA NORTH ISHIELU	ANAYO EDWIN	M	PDP	39	WAEC, HND
97		IZZI/ABAKALIKI	SYLVESTER OGBAGA	M	PDP	53	BED
98		AFIKPO NORTH/SOUTH	IGARIWEY IDUMA ENWO	M	PDP	53	LLB, BL
99		EZZA SOUTH/IKWO	OGBEE LAZARUS N.	M	APGA	39	HND
100	EDO	OWAN WEST	IRIASE ISUMAFE O PALLY	M	APC	59	BSC
101		EGOR/IKPOBA O	JOHNSON E. AGBONAYINMAN	M	PDP	54	SSCE
102		ESAN CENTRAL	JOSEPH E EDIONWELE	M	PDP		
103		OVIAM NORTH EAST/OVIAM SOUTH WEST	OMOSEDE IGBINEDION GABRIELLA	M	PDP		
104		ESAN NORTH EAST/ESAN SOUTH EAST	OGUN SARGIUS OSEASOCHIE	M	PDP		
105		ETSAKOEAST/WEST /CENTRAL	PHILIP SHAIBU	M	APC	45	BSC
106		AKOKO EDO	PETER OHIOZOJEH AKPATASON	M	APC	50	BSC
107		OREDO		M			
108		ORIOWO/UHUMW ONDE	PATRICK AISOWIEREN	M	APC	42	BSC
109	EKITI	ADO EKITI/IREPODUN/IF ELODUN	AYODELE OLADIMEJI	M	PDP	53	BSC, MBA
110		EKITI SW/IKERE/ ORUN/ISE	SEGUN ADEKOLA A.	F	PDP	50	BSC, MSC
111		EMURE/GBONYIN/ EKITI EAST	AWODUMILA AKINYELE JULIUS	M	PDP	65	HND
112		IDO/OSI/MOBA/ILE JEMEJE	AINA THADEUS	M	PDP	68	BSC (B &FIN)
113		IJERO/EKITI WEST/EFON	ONI OLAMIDE JOHNSON	M	PDP	56	LLB, BL, LLM
114		IKOLE/OYE/NORTH	KEHINDE AGBOOLA EMMANUEL	M	PDP	42	BSC, PGD, MBA
114	ENUGU	ENUGU NORTH/SOUTH	CHIME OJI AGU		PDP	36	BSC (HONS)
115		NKANU EAST/WEST	CHUKWUEMEKA UJAM	M	PDP	40	MSC, PHD
116		UDENU IGBOEZE NORTH	AGBO DENNIS NNAMDI	M	PDP	50	BSC

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
117		NSUKKA/IGBOEZE SOUTH	IKECHUKWU UGWUEGEDE	M	PDP	54	BENG
118		UZO-UWANI/ IGBO ETITI	STELLA UCHENA OBIAGELI NGWU	M	PDP	56	BSC (HONS), PHD
119		OJI RIVER/ANINRI, AWGU	TOBY OKECHUKWU	M	PDP	52	BA, LLB, PGD, MBA, BL
120		UDI/EZEAGU	AMADI OGUERINWA DENIS	M	PDP	46	BSC, MBA
121		ENUGU EAST/ISI - UZO	KINGSLEY SUNNY EBANYI	M	PDP	50	DVM
122	<b>GOMBE</b>	<b>AKKO</b>	BARAMBU UMARU KAWAWA	<b>M</b>	APC	54	BSC
123		KALTUNGO/SHONGOM	BINTA BELLO	M	PDP		
124		BALANGA/BILLIRI	ALI ISA JC	M	PDP		
125		DUKKU/NAFADA	AISHATU JIBRIL DUKKU	M	APC	50	BA
126		GOMBE/KWAMI/ FUNAKAYE	KHAMISU AHMED MAILANTARKI	M	APC	51	DIPLOMA
127		YAMALTU/ DEBA	YUNUSA AHMAD ABUBAKAR	M	APC	55	HND
128	<b>IMO</b>	<b>ISIALAMBANO/OKI GWE/ ONUIMO</b>	ONWUBUARIA KINSLEY OBINNA		PDP	36	B ENG, MBA
129		EHIME-MBANO/ IHITTE UBOMA/OBOWO	CHIKE JOHN OKAFOR		APC		MSC
130		AHIAZU/MBAISE/ EZINIHITE	RAPHAEL UZOCHI IGBOKWE	M	PDP	42	WASC
131		OWERRI MUNICIPAL/OWERRI N/OWERRI WEST	EZENWA ONYEWUCHI	M	PDP	46	BSC, MBA
132		ORLU/ORU EAST/ORSU		M			
133		NKWERRE/ ISU/NJABA,NWAN GELE	CHUKWUDI VICTOR JONES ONYERERI	F	PDP	47	BSC, MSC
134		OHAJI/EGBEMA ORU, WEST OGUTA	GOODLUCK OPIA NANAH	M	PDP	50	BSC, MSC
135		MBAITOLI IKEDURU	NWAWUBA HENRY UGOCHUKWU	M	PDP	45	BA
136		IDEATO/NORTH/ IDEATO/SOUTH	CHUKWUKERE AUSTINE IKECHUKWU O.	M	APC	52	BSC

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
137		ABOH MBAISE/NGOR OKPALA	BEDE EKE UCHENNA	M	PDP	42	BSC
138	JIGAWA	BIRNIWA-KIRI KASMA, GURI		M			
139		GUMEL/MAIGARTA RI/SULETNKAR/GA GARAWA		M			
140		GARKI/BABURA					
141		HADEJA/KAFIN HAUSA/AUYO		M			
142		KAZAURE		M			
143		TAURA/RINGIM		M			
144		MIGA/JAHUN		M			
145		DUTSE/KIYAWA		M			
146		GWARAM		M			
147		BUJI/BIRNIN KUDU		M			
148	KADUNA	SANGA/JEMA'A	SHEHU NICHOLAS GARBA	M	PDP	54	MSC, BSC
149		KACHIA/KAGARKO	JAGABA ADAMS JAGABA	M	APC	54	WASC
150		ZARIA	ABBAS TAJUDEEN	M	APC	51	PHD
151		IGABI	MUHAMMED ABUBAKAR	M	APC	37	ND
152		JABA/ZAGON KATAF	SUNDAY MARSHAL KATUNG	M	PDP	53	LLB, BL
153		KADUNA NORTH	SAMAILA SULEIMAN	M	APC	33	BENG
154		SABON GARI	GARBA DATTI MUHAMMAD	M	APC	54	BSC, PGD
155		CHUKUN/KAJURU	UMAR YAKUBU BARDE	F	PDP	46	MSC, B AGRIC
156		KADUNA SOUTH	RUFAI AHMED CHANCHANGI	M	APC	37	WASC
157		SOBA	MUHAMMAD MUSA SOBA	M	APC	49	LLB
158		BIRNIN GWARI/GIWA	HASSAN ADAMU SHEKARAU	M	APC	57	MASTERS
159		IKARA/KUBAU	YUSUF BALA	M	APC	39	WAEC
160		MAKARFI/KUDAN	MOHAMMED USMAN	M	APC	55	MA
161		KAURU	BARR SIMONY ARABO	M	PDP	51	LLB, BL
162		KAURA	ARC GIDEON LUCAS GWANI	M	PDP	50	BSC

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
163		LERE	LAWAL MUH'D RABIU	M	APC	47	ND
164	KANO	DAWAKIN/TOFA/T OFA/RIMIN GADO	TIJJANI ABDULKADIR JOBE	M	APC	44	BSC
165		KUMBOTSO	MUNIR BABBA DANAGUNDI	M	APC	52	HND
166		GWARZO/KABO	NASIRU GARO SULE	M	APC	40	DIPLOMA
167		MUNICIPAL	DANBURAM ABUBAKAR H.	M	APC	48	MSC
168		BICHI	AHMED GARBA BICHI	M	APC	50	MASTERS
169		DAMBATTA/MAKODA	BADAMASI AYUBA	M	APC	49	HND
170		NASARAWA	NASSIRU ALI AHMED	F	APC	46	MBA
171		DALA	ALIYU SANI MADAKI	M	APC	47	MBA
172		GWALE	GARBA IBRAHIM MOHAMMED	M	APC	56	HND
173		KURA/GARVIN/MALLAM/ MADOBI	MUKTAR MOHAMMED CHIROMAWA	M	APC	49	ND
174		TARAUNI	NASIRU BABALLE ILA	F	APC	49	ADV DIPLOMA
175		FAGGE	AMINU SULEIMAN	M	APC	49	MASTERS
176		KIRU/BEBEJI	ABDULMUMIN JIBRIN	M	APC	38	PHD
177		TAKAI/SUMAILA	GARBA UMAR DURBUNDE	M	APC	56	ND
178		ROGO/KARAYE	SHEHU USMAN ALIYU	M	APC	45	BSC
179		RANO/BUNKURE/KIBIYA	SANI MOHD ALIYU RANO	M	APC	50	DIPLOMA
180		BAGWAI/SHANONO	SULAIMAN ALIYU ROMO	M	APC	54	BA, PGD
181		MINJIBIR/UNGOGO	BASHIR BABALLE	M	APC	37	NCE
182		KUNCHI/TSANYAWA	SANI UMAR BALA	M	APC	44	BENG PGD, MBA
183		DAWAKIN KUDU/WARAWA	MUSTAPHA BALA DAWAKI	M	APC	46	MSC
184		AJINGI/GAYA/ALBASSU	ABDULLAHI MAHMUD GAYA	M	APC	51	DIPLOMA
185		GEZAWA/GABASAWA	MUSA ADO	M	APC	47	ADV DIPLOMA
186		DOGUWA/TUDUNWADA	ALHASSAN ADO GARBA	M	APC	49	BSC

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
187		WUDIL/GARKO	MUHAMMAD ALI WUDIL	M	APC	54	BENG
188	KATSINA	MALUMFASHI/KAFUR	BABANGIDA IBRAHIM	M	APC	49	HND
		SAFANA/DANMUSA/ BATSARI	AHMED DAYYABU SAFANA	M	APC	54	ADV DIPLOMA
189		MASHI/DUTSI	SANI BELLO MASHI	M	APC	48	B.SC
190		MUSAWA/MATAZU	IBRAHIM DANMAZARI MURTALA	M	APC	43	HND
191		DANDUME/FUNTA	MUNTARI DANDUTSE	M	APC	48	SSCE
192		BAKORI/DANJA	AMIRUDDIN TUKUR	M	APC	42	SSCE
193		DUTSINMA/KURFI	DANLAMI MOHAMMED KURFI	F	APC	40	OND
194		MANI/BINDAWA	AMINU ASHIRU MANI	M	APC	42	PGD PA
195		KANKIA/KUSADA/INGAWA	AHMAD USMAN BABBA KAITA	M	APC	46	BSC
196		ZANGO/BAURE	NASIRU SANI ZANGON DAURA	M	APC	46	BSC
197		KANKARA/PASKARI / SABUWA	MURTALA ISAH	M	APC	39	DIPLOMA
198		KATSINA CENTRAL	SHEIK UMAR ABUBAKAR		APC	62	HND, MBA
199		DAURA/MAIADUA/SANDAMU	SANI SAIDU FAGO	M	APC	56	FSLC
200		BATAGARAWA/RIMI/ CHARANCHI	KABIR SHAAIBU	M	APC	44	DIPLOMA
201		JIBIA/KAITA	SULEIMAN SALISU SALISCO	M	APC	45	DIPLOMA
202	KEBBI	ZURU/FAKAI, DANKO/SAKABA/WASAGU	ALH ALIYU DANLADI	M	APC	48	ND
203		YAURI/NGASKI /SHANGA	MUHAMMED D DANTANI	M	APC	50	PGDM
204		KALGO/BUNZABIR NIN KEBBI	ABDULLAHI UMAR FARUK	M	APC	51	BA
205		ARGUNGU/AUGIE	MUNIR UTHMAN MOHAMMED	M	APC	46	BA, PGD
206		KOKO/BESSE MAIYAMA	SALISU GARBA KOKO	M	APC	50	GRADE II



S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
207		AREWA/DANDI	HUSSEINI SULEIMAN KANGIWA	M	APC	57	BSC
208		ALIERO/GWANDU/JEGA	MUHAMMED UMAR JEGA	M	APC	55	MSC
209		BAGUDU/SURU	ABDULLAHI HASSAN SURU	M	APC	49	NCE
210	KOGI	LOKOJA/KOGI	UMAR BUBA JIBRIL	M	APC	54	MSC
211		AJAOKUTA	LAWAL MUHAMMADU IISU	M	APC	52	ND
212		YAGBA EAST/WEST/MOPA MURO	KARIMI SUNDAY STEVE		PDP	52	HND
213		ADAVI/OKEHI	AJANAH MUHAMMED KABIR		APC	37	BSC
214		IDAH/IGALAMELA/IBAJIOFU/ODOLU	EMANUAL M EGWU	M	PDP	47	HND, MBA, PGD
214		OKENE/OGORI MANGOGO	RT ABDULLAHI BELLO	M	APC	49	BSC
215				M			
216		KABBA/BUNU/IJUMU	YUSUF AYO TAJUDEEN	F	PDP	46	BSC (ECONS)
217		ANKPA/OMALA/OLAMABORO	ALH HASSAN ATAYOMA OMALE	M	APC	55	ADPA
218		DEKINA/BASSA		M			
219	KWARA	ILORIN WEST/ASA	RAZAQ OLATUNDE ATUNWA	M	APC	45	LLM
220		EKITI/IREPODUN/ISIN/OKE-ERO	PRINCESS OLUFUNKE ADEDOYIN	M	APC	52	MNI, MA
221		PATIGI/EDU/MORO	ALIYU BAHAGO AHMAN P.	M	APC	49	MSC
222		IFELODUN/OFFA/OYUN	OLAYONU OLARINOYE TOPE	M	APC	55	GRADE II
223		ILORIN SOUTH/EAST	ABUBAKAR AMUDA-KANNIKE GARBA		APC	45	DVM
224		BARUTEN/KAIAMA	MOHAMMED ZAKARI	M	APC	44	MSC
225	LAGOS	SHOMOLU	DIYA OYEWOLE BABAFEMI	M	APC	54	WAEC

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
226		ALIMOSHO	OLUFEMI BANDELE ADEBANJO	M	APC	54	BSC
227		APAPA	AYODEJI ADEBAYO JOSEPH	M	APC	42	MSC
228		MUSHIN I	ABAYOMI DAUDA KAKO ARE	M	ACCORD	55	BSC
229		MUSHIN II	BOLAJI YUSUF AYINLA	M	APC	55	DIPLOMA
230		ETI-OSA	AKINLOYE BABAJIDE HAZEEZ	M	APC	46	BL
231		BADAGRY	BAMGBOSE JOSEPH H	M	APC	52	MPA
232		IBEJU-LEKKI	(OTUNBA) A A ABDULKABIR	M	APC	56	BA
233		AMUWO-ODOFIN	OGHENE EMMA EGOH	M	PDP	44	DIPLOMA
234		LAGOS ISLAND I	ENITAN DOLAPO BAU	M	APC	59	PHD
235		LAGOS MAINLAND	JIMOH ABDULRAHEEM OLAJIDE	M	APC	51	MPA
236		SURULERE I	OLUFEMI GBAJABIAMILA	M	APC	52	LLB, LB
237		SURULERE II	OLATUNJI SOYINKA	M	PDP	52	HND
238		LAGOS ISLAND II	BALOGUN YAKUB ABIODUN	F	APC	63	MSC
239		OSHODI/ISOLO I	SHADIMU MUTIU A	M	PDP	36	WASC
240		OSHODI/ISOLO II	NWULU TONY CHINEDU	M	PDP	36	WASC
241		AJEROMI/IFELODUN I	BARR (MRS) RITA ORJI	M	PDP	45	LLB, BL
242		IKEJA	JAMES ABIODUN FALEKE	M	APC	54	MBA
243		IKORODU	BABAJINMI ADEGOKE BENSON	M	APC	42	LLM
244		IFAKO-IJAIYE	ELIJAH OLUWATAYO ADEWALE	M	APC	64	DVM
245		AGEGE	ADARANIJO TAOFEK ABIODUN	M	APC	54	WAEC
246		KOSOFE	AGUNSOYE OLUWAROTIMI OJO	M	APC	52	BSC
247		OJO	OBASA TAJUDEEN	M	PDP	44	DIPLOMA

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
248		EPE	TASIR OLAWALE RAJI	M	APC	59	MBA
249	<b>NASARAWA</b>	LAFIA/OBI		M			
250		NASSAWARA/TOTO	MUSA BABA ONWANA	M	APC	51	MBA
251		AKWANGA//WAMBAI/ NASARAWA EGGON	EMMANUEL DAVID OMBUGADU	M	PDP	34	BSC
252		KEFFI/KARU/KOKONA	GAZA JONATHAN GBEFWI	M	PDP	39	BA
253		AWE/DOMA/KEANA	MOHAMMED OGOSHI ONAWO	F	PDP	62	HND, PGDM
254	<b>NIGER</b>	AGWARA/BORGU	UMAR MUHAMMED ROFIA	M	APC	60	NCE
255		SHIRORO/RAFI/MUNYA	ABUBAKAR CHIKA ADAMU	M	APC	46	MBA
256		AGAIE/LAPAI	MOHAMMED ABDULKADIR MAHMUD	M	APC	49	HND
257		PAIKO/BOSSO	SALIHU ADAMU SHADAFI	F	APC	45	MSC
258		GBAKO/BIDA/KATCHA	MUHAMMADU BALA FARUQ	M	APC	48	GCE
259		WUSHISHI/MASHE/ GUKGORA/MARIG A	GARBA ABDULLAHI IIS	M	APC	39	WAEC
260		CHANCHAGA	MOHAMMED UMARU BAGO	M	APC	40	BSC
261		RIJAU/MAGAMA	SHEHU SALEH	M	APC	45	PGD PA
262		MOKWA/LAVUN/EDATI	AHMED ABU	M	APC	37	SSCE
263		SULEJA/TAFA/GURARA	ABUBAKAR LADO ABDULLAHI	M	APC	41	DIPLOMA
264	<b>OGUN</b>	ODEDA/OWODE/ ABEOKUTA NORTH		M			
265		ABEOKUTA SOUTH	SAMUEL OLUSEGUN WILLIAMS	M	APC	55	BA
266		ADO-ODO/OTA	JIMOH OLUSOLA OJUGBELE	M	APC	52	BSC
267		EGBADO N/IMEKO-AFON	KAYODE OLADELE	M	APC	52	BL

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
268		EGBADO SOUTH/IPOKIA	ADEKUNLE ABDULKABIR AKINLADE	M	APC	45	BSC
269		IFO/EWEKORO	ISIAKA AYOKUNLE IBRAHIM	M	APC	48	MBA
270		IJEBU EAST/NORTH OGUN WATERSIDE	ADEKOYA ADESEGUN A.	M	PDP	53	PGD
271		IJEBU ODE/ODOGBOLU/IJEBU NORTH EAST	ODENEYE KEHINDE O.	M	APC	45	MSC
272		IKENNE/SHAGAMU/REMO NORTH	ADEBUTU O OLADIPUPO	M	PDP	52	ND
273	ONDO	OWO/OSE	OLABODE O AYORINDE	M	APC	54	LLB
274		AKURE NORTH/SOUTH	OLOWOOKERE AJISAFE	M	APC	52	MA
275		IDANRE/IFEDORE	BADERINWA BAMIDELE SAMSON	M	APC	56	WASC
276		ONDO WEST/ONDOEAST	AKINLAJA JOSEPH IRANOLA	M	PDP	64	OND
277		ILEOLUJI - OKEIGBO/ ODIGBO	AKINFOLARIN MAYOWA SAMUEL	M	PDP	54	BSC, WASC
278		OKITIPUPA IRELE	MICHAEL ADENIYI OMOGBEHIN	M	PDP	51	MBA
279		ILAJE/ESEODO	AKINJO KOLADE VICTOR	M	PDP	42	ADV DIPLOMA, MPA
280		AKOKO/NORTH EAST	OLEMIJA STEPHEN FRIDAY	M	APC	54	BED
281		AKOKO SOUTH WEST/AKOKO SOUTH EAST	BABTUNDE GABRIEL KOLAWOLE	M	APC	39	MBA
282	OSUN	IREPODUN/OLORUNDA/ OSOGBO/OROLU	YUSSUFF SULAIMON LASUN	M	APC	54	BSC
283		ODO-OTIN/IFELODUN/BORIBE	ADEYINKA AJAYI	M	APC	47	LLB
284		BOLUWADURO/IFE DAYO/ILA	OLUFEMI FAKEYE	M	APC	62	MSC
285		AYEDAANDE/IREWOLE/ISOKAN	AYO HULAYAT OMIDIRAN	F	APC	52	BSC

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
286		EDE NORTH/ EDE SOUTH/EJIGBO	MOYEED OLUJINMI A ALABI	M	APC	52	PHD
287		AYEDIRE/IWO/OLA-OLUWA	AKINTAYO GAFARU AMERE	M	APC	48	ICAN
288		ATAKUNMOSA EAST/WEST/ILESHE E/W	AJIBOLA ISRAEL FAMUREWA	M	APC	49	PGD
289		OBOKUN/ORIADE	BUSAYO OLUWOLE OKE	M	PDP	47	MA
290		IFE CENTRAL/ IFE EAST/ IFE NORTH	ALBERT ABIODUN ADEOGUN	M	PDP	69	MSC, LL, BL
291	OYO	IBADAN NORTH	ABIODUN DADA AWOLEYE	M	APC	44	HND
292		OGBOMOSHO NORTH/OGBOMOSO SOUTH /ORIRE	OGUNWUYI SEGUN	M	LP	40	BSC
293		ISEYIN/ITESIWAJU/KAJOLA/IWAJOWA	OLASUPO ABIODUN ADEOLA	M	APC	43	HND
294		OGO-OLUWA/SURULER					
294		OLUYOLE	SAMSON OLUSUNBO OLUGBENI	M	APC	49	BSC
295		EGBEDA/ONA-ARA	AKINTOLA TAIWO MICHAEL	M	APC	49	BSC
296		AKINYELE/LAGELU	OLATOYE TEMITOPE SUGAR	M	APC		BSC
297		IBARAPA CENTRAL/IBARAPA NORTH	AYOADE OLUGBENGA OJOAWO	M	APC	47	BSC
298		IBARAPA EAST/IDO	ADEPOJU ADEYEMI SUNDAY	M	APC	53	MBA
299		IBADAN NORTH WEST/SOUTH WEST	SAHEED AKINADE FIJABI	M	APC	37	MSC
300		IBADAN NORTH EAST/IBADAN SOUTH EAST	ADEDAPO LAM-ADESINA	M	APC	36	BSC
301		AFIJO/ATIBA/OYO EAST/ OYOWEST	PRINCE AKEEM ADENIYI ADEYEMI	M	APC	38	BSC
302		IREPO/ORELOPE/OLORUNSOGO	OLADELE OLATUNBOSUN GEORGE	M	APC	48	LLB, BL

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
303	PLATEAU	PANKSHIN/KANAM / KANKE	GOLU TIMOTHY S	M	PDP	42	MSC, PHD
304		SHENDAM/MIKANG/ QUA'AN-PAN	JOHNBULL T. SHEKARAU	M	PDP	44	BSC, MBA
305		JOS NORTH/BASSA	SULEIMAN YAHAYA KWANDE	M	APC	43	WASC
306		B/LADI/RIYOM	GYANG ISTIFANUS DUNG	M	PDP	51	BSC, LLB
307		JOS SOUTH/JOS EAST	PWAJOK EDWARD GYANG	M	PDP	49	LLB, BL
308		MANGU/BOKKOS	ENGR SOLOMON B MAREN	M	PDP	44	OND, HND, PGD
309		WASE	AHMED IIS	M	APC	50	HND
310		LANGTANG NORTH/LANGTANG SOUTH	BENI BUTMAKLAR	F	PDP	47	LLB, BL
311	RIVERS	ABUA/ODUAL/AHO ADA EAST	BETTY APIAFI	M	PDP	52	BSC, MBA
312		AHOADA WEST/EGBEMA/IN DONI	UCHE NNAM OBI	M	PDP	38	BSC
313		TAI/ELEME/OYIGBO					
314		OBIO/AKPOR	KINGSLEY O CHINDA	M	PDP	48	LLB, BL
314		ANDONI/OPOBO/N KORO	AWAJI INOMBEK ABIANTE	M	PDP	47	MSC
15		BONNY/DEGEMA	RANDOLPH ORUENE BROWN	M	PDP	55	BSC
316		AKUKU-TORU/ASARI-TORU	BOMA GODHEAD	M	PDP	35	SSCE
317		PORT HARCOURT 1	KENNETH ANAYO CHIKERE	M	PDP	59	BSC, LLB
318		PORT HARCOURT II	BLESSING NSIEGBE	M	PDP	49	BSC, LLB
319		KHANA/GOKANA	DUMNA MENE RANSON DEEKOR	M	PDP	48	DIPLOMA
320		IKWERRE/UMOHUA	EMEKENGWA BONIFACE, SUNDAY	M	PDP	55	LLB, BL
321		ETCHE/OMUMA	CHIEF JEROME AMADI EKE	M	PDP	47	NCE
322		OKRIKA/OGU-BOLO	GOGO BRIGHT TAMUNO	M	PDP	49	NCE, BSC
323	SOKOTO	ISA/SABON BIRNI	AMINU SANI ISA	M	APC	52	MSC

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
324		TANGAZA GUDU	ISAH SALIHU BASHIR	M	APC	40	NCE
325		KWARE-WAMMAKO	ABDULLAHI M WAMAKKO	M	APC	47	GRADE II
326		D/SHUNI/BODINGA / TURETA	ALIYU SHEHU A A	M	APC	49	WASC
327		BINJI-SILAME	SAADU M NABUNKARI	M	APC	46	WASC
328		TAMBUWAL-KEBBE	ABDUSSAMAD DASUKI	M	APC	36	ASS MEMBER NIE
329		ILELLA-GWADABAWA	ABDULLAHI BALARABE SALAME	M	APC	53	PHD
330		WURNO-RABBAH	KABIRU MARAFA ACHIDA	M	APC	52	ND
331		SOKOTO NORTH/SOUTH	HASSAN BALA ABUBAKAR III	M	APC	58	DIPLOMA
332		YABO/SHAGARI	AMINU SHEHU SHAGARI	M	APC	51	BL
333		GADA/GORONYO	MUSA S/ADAR KAFFE	M	APC	49	BSC
334	TARABA	TAKUMA/DONGA USSA	RIMA M SHAWULU KWEWUM	M	PDP	53	BSC
335		WUKARI/IBI	SHIDDI USMAN DANJUMA	M	APGA	46	BSC
336		JALINGO/ YORRO/ ZING	AMINU IBRAHIM MALLE	M	APC	45	PHD
337		ARDOKOLA/ LAUK/LAMIDO	BAIDO DANLADI TIJOS	M	PDP	47	WASC
338		BALI/GASSOL	GARBA HAMMAN-JULDE CHEDE	M	APC	50	GRADE II
339		GASHAKA KURMI SARDAUNA	DANASABE CHARLES HOSEA	M	PDP	53	ADV DIPLOMA
340	YOBE	MACHINA/ NGURU/ KASARUWA/YUSUF ARI	SIDI YAKUBU	M	APC	57	HND
341		GULANI/GUJBADA MATURU/TARMU WA	KHADIJA BUKAR A IBRAHIM	F	APC	47	BSC
342		BADE/JAKUSKU	ZAKARIYAÚ M GALADIMA	M	APC	54	HND, PGD

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SEX	PARTY	AGE	QUALIFICATION
343		<b>NANGERE/POTISKUM</b>	ALH SABO GARBA	M	PDP	47	GCE
344		<b>BURSARI/GEIDAM/YUNUSARI</b>	GONI BUKAR LAWAN	M	APC	49	HND
345		<b>FIKA/FUNE</b>	ISMAIL AHMED GADAKA	M	APC	52	BSC
346	<b>ZAMFARA</b>	<b>ANKA//TALATA/M AFARA</b>	LAWALI HASSAN ANKA	M	APC	45	HND
347		<b>MARU/BUNGUDU</b>	ABDULMALIK ZUBAIRU BUNGUDU	M	APC		
348		<b>KAURA-NAMODA/BIRNIN MAGAJI</b>	AMINU SANI JAJI	M	APC	40	PGD
349		<b>TSAFE/GUSAU</b>	ISAH IBRAHIM	M	APC	39	HND
350		<b>SHINKAFI/ZURMI</b>	ABUBAKAR HUSAINI MORIKI	M	APC	60	MSC
351		<b>GUMMI/BUKKUYUM</b>	MUÁZU LAWAL	M	APC	54	WASC, NCE, BSC
352		<b>MARADUN/BAKUR A</b>	YAHAYA CHADO GORA	M	APC	58	BA
353	<b>FCT</b>	<b>KUJE/ABAJI/GWAG WALADA/KWALI</b>	ZAKARI ANGULU	M	APC	44	GRADE II
354		<b>AMAC/BWARI</b>	JISALO B ZAPHANIA	M	PDP		



# **ANNEXURE V**

**INEC PRESS STATEMENT - 28th March 2015**

## INEC PRESS STATEMENT

**28th March 2015**

The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) has been monitoring field reports on the accreditation process since the commencement of the poll this morning. Whereas the process has gone on well in several places, in some others it has encountered some challenges, especially with the use of the card readers. Consequently, accreditation has been slow in many places and has not commenced at all in some others.

Even though the Guidelines for the Conduct of the 2015 general elections provide that where card readers fail to work and cannot be replaced, elections in such Polling Units will be postponed to the following day, the scale of the challenge we have observed today has necessitated a reconsideration of this provision of the Guidelines. The Commission has, therefore, decided as part of the Guidelines for the Conduct of the 2015 general elections that in Polling Units where card readers have so failed to work, the Presiding Officer shall manually accredit voters by marking the register of voters, upon being satisfied that the person presenting a Permanent Voter's Card (PVC) is the legitimate holder of the card.

The above notwithstanding, in Polling Units where accreditation was suspended to the following day in accordance with the existing Guidelines, arrangements will be made for voters to vote tomorrow, subject to the provisions of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended).

The Commission reassures the voting public that it will thoroughly investigate what happened, while it remains committed to the delivery of free, fair and credible elections in spite of the challenges.

Dr. Chris O. Iyimoga

Chairman, Information, Voter Educ. & Publicity Committee