REPORT OF THE 2019 GENERAL ELECTION

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INDEPENDENT NATIONAL
ELECTORAL COMMISSION

REPORT OF THE 2019 GENERAL ELECTION

Produced with support from

Professor Mahmood Yakubu
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Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)

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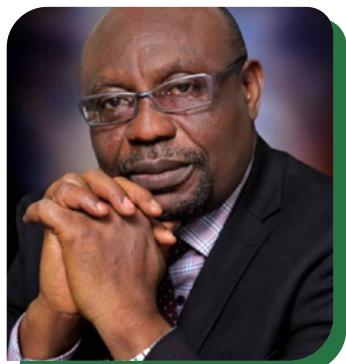
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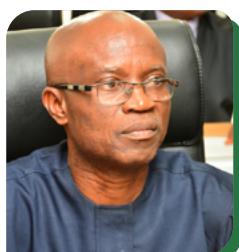
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABU	-	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
ACRVI	-	Average Cost Per Register Voter Index
AIT	-	African Independent Television
APOs	-	Assistant Presiding Officer
ASUU	-	Academic Staff Union of Universities
ATM	-	Automated Teller Machine
ATVG	-	Assistive Tactile Voting Guide
BUK	-	Bayero University, Kano
CAVS	-	Continuous Accreditation and Voting System
CDM	-	Complaints and Disputes Management
CDS	-	Community Development Service
COs	-	Collation Officers
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organisations
CSRVS	-	Collation Support and Result Verification System
CTC	-	Certified True Copy
CVC	-	Committee of Vice Chancellors
CVE	-	Civic and Voter Education
CVR	-	Continuous Voter Registration
DAs	-	Data Administrators
DOs	-	Desk Officers
DSS	-	Directorate of State Security
ECES	-	European Centre for Electoral Support
ECONEC	-	ECOWAS Network of Electoral Commissions
ECOWAS	-	Economic Community of West African States
EDL	-	Election Day Logistics
EDP	-	Election Day Procurement
EDS	-	Election Day Support
EDT	-	Election Day Training
EEWS	-	Electoral Early Warning System
EFCC	-	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
EMB	-	Election Management Body

EMS	-	Election Management System
EMSC	-	Election Monitoring & Support Centre
EOPs	-	Electoral Operations Department
EOs	-	Electoral Officers
EOSC	-	Electoral Operations Support Centre
EPM	-	Election and Party Monitoring Department
EPP	-	Election Project Plan
EPPC	-	Election Project Plan Committee
ERS	-	Election Risk Management
ESM	-	Election Staff Management
EST	-	Electoral Security Training
EU	-	European Union
EU-EOM	-	European Union Election Observation Mission
EU-SDGN	-	European Union Support to Democratic Governance in Nigeria
EVR	-	Electronic Voters' Register
FAAN	-	Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria
FBOs	-	Faith Based Organisations
FC	-	Federal Constituency
FCE	-	Federal College of Education
FCT	-	Federal Capital Territory
FEDPOLY	-	Federal Polytechnic
FRSC	-	Federal Road Safety Corps
FUNAAB	-	Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta
ICCC	-	INEC Citizens Contact Centre
ICCES	-	Inter-Agency Consultative Committee on Election Security
ICPC	-	Independent Corrupt Practices Commission
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IDPs	-	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	-	Information Education & Communication
IFES	-	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
INECPRES	-	INEC Portal for Recruitment of Election Staff

INEC	-	Independent National Electoral Commission
IPAC	-	Inter-Party Advisory Committee
ITVR	-	ICT and Voters Registry Committee
IYA	-	INEC Youth Ambassadors
JONAPWD	-	Joint National Association of Persons with Disabilities
KPIs	-	Key Performance Indicators
LGAs	-	Local Government Areas
LGATECHS	-	Local Government Technical Support Staff
LGTOs	-	Local Government Training Officers
MAKIA	-	Malam Aminu Kano International Airport, Kano
MAUTECH	-	Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government
MMIA	-	Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Lagos
MoU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NAF	-	Nigeria Air Force
NAIA	-	Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport, Abuja
NARTO	-	National Association of Road Transport Owners
NASS	-	National Assembly
NBC	-	Nigerian Broadcasting Commission
NCC	-	Nigerian Communication Commission
NCS	-	Nigeria Customs Service
NigComSat	-	Nigerian Communication Satellite Company
NIMC	-	National Identity Management Commission
NOA	-	National Orientation Agency
NPopC	-	National Population Commission
NSCDC	-	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
NURTW	-	National Union of Road Transport Workers
NYSC	-	National Youth Service Corps
OCV	-	Out of Country Voting
OPD	-	Organisation of People with Disabilities
PBAs	-	Principal Business Areas

POs	-	Presiding Officers
PPM	-	Political Party and Candidate Management
PUs	-	Polling Units
PVC	-	Permanent Voters Card
PWD	-	Persons with Disability
RACs	-	Registration Area Camps
RAs	-	Registration Areas
RATEAN	-	Road Transport Employers Association of Nigeria
RATECHs	-	Registration Area Technical Support Staff
REC	-	Resident Electoral Commissioner
ROs	-	Returning Officers
SADC	-	Southern African Development Community
SC	-	State Constituency
SCOPE	-	State Collation Officer for the Presidential Election
SCRs	-	Smart Card Readers
SD	-	Senatorial District
SHoA	-	State House of Assembly
SIEC	-	State Independent Electoral Commission
SMS	-	Short Messaging Service
SP	-	Strategic Plan
SPA	-	Strategic Plan of Action
SPOs	-	Supervisory Presiding Officers
SRACs	-	Super Registration Area Camps
STOs	-	State Training Officers
UDUS	-	Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto
UKAID	-	United Kingdom Department for International Development
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNIABUJA	-	University of Abuja
UNIBEN	-	University of Benin
UNILAG	-	University of Lagos
UNILORIN	-	University of Ilorin

UNIPORT	-	University of Port Harcourt
UNN	-	University of Nigeria, Nsukka
USAID	-	United States Department for International Development
VEP	-	Voter Education, Publicity, Gender and Civil Society
VP	-	Voting Point
VPS	-	Voting Point Settlement

FOREWORD

The 2019 General Election was the sixth in the constitutionally stipulated quadrennial general election for federal and state executive and legislative offices in Nigeria since May 1999.

This Report chronicles major activities undertaken by the Commission between June 2015 and April 2019. It also provides an overview of the planning, management and related processes that prepared the ground for the conduct of the 2019 General Election, including 190 off-cycle/end-of-tenure elections as well as court-ordered re-run and bye-elections.

The Commission's preparations for the General Election and off-cycle elections began shortly after the inauguration of the first batch of new members in November 2015. The Commission sustained the tradition of systematic planning and management of the country's general elections which began in 2010 ahead of the 2011 General Election.

As this Report makes clear, notable milestones in the preparations for the 2019 General Election include the review of the Commission's 2012-2017 Strategic Plan (SP), formulation of a new 2017-2021 SP and Strategic Plan of Action (SPA), the formulation of the 2019 Election Project Plan (EPP), the establishment of the Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) arising for a review of the Commission's key monitoring and implementation mechanisms i.e. the Election Management System (EMS), the Election Risk Management Tool (ERM) and the Election Operations Support Centre (EOSC).

The Commission also reached out to critical stakeholders in Nigeria as well as other Election Management Bodies in the West African sub-region and beyond. Doing so helped to underscore the Commission's commitment to the application of new knowledge to electoral management, the drive for fundamental and innovative administrative reforms and readiness to deepen the application of technology to the electoral process within the context of the existing legal framework. The overall aim is to enhance the integrity and therefore, public trust and confidence in the management of the elections.

Nevertheless, the Commission realises that much remains to be done. We will continue to think ahead, act proactively and work relentlessly to pursue the conduct of free, fair and credible elections as required under our national laws and international conventions and standards defining electoral integrity. We will also continue to strengthen the much-valued partnership with various stakeholders and development partners as we collaborate with them in order how to lighten our burden and overcome the encumbrances of the structural, cultural, legal and political challenges to the conduct of credible elections in Nigeria.

The significant progress the Commission has made thus far is due in large measure to the relentless effort and camaraderie of the Commission members supported by a tireless,

committed and experienced set of Resident Electoral Commissioners as well as the dedicated staff. The work of the Commission is also supported by a large number of Ad-Hoc officials drawn largely from the public service, especially the tertiary institutions and young Nigerians serving in the National Youth Service Corps scheme. To all of them, I hereby express our profound appreciation for their hard work and invaluable support.

The Commission is equally appreciative of the support of the executive, legislative and judicial arms of government as well as the security agencies, civil society organisations, the media and the various unions, especially those in the academia and transport sectors. We similarly appreciative of the support from international development partners to the processes of review, planning and implementation of activities. The Commission will always learn valuable lessons from the strengths and weaknesses of the past as we assiduously work towards a more enduring reform of the electoral process.

Professor Mahmood Yakubu
Chairman, Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report on the conduct of the 2019 General Election is the product of several persons that spent time and energy going through the records of the Commission at Headquarters as well as in the State, Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and Local Government Offices. Their work in gathering the required information on the planning, management and delivery of the election was instrumental to the production of this report.

The planning, management and delivery of free, fair, credible and peaceful election is a huge operational and logistical challenge. This is given the country's huge voting population, large number of election locations across difficult geographical terrain and topography, inadequate infrastructural facilities, desperation for power by the political actors and the trust deficit in the electoral process.

To successfully conduct an election therefore involves deep thinking and strategic planning in dealing with specific and time-bound electoral activities. These includes the challenges of timely funding, cumbersome procurement processes, numerous pre-election litigations, supervising multitude party primaries, the nomination processes and campaigns, training of a vast number of permanent and Ad-Hoc staff, getting Registration Area and Local Government Area Centres fit for purpose, deployment of personnel and materials on election day, declaration of results and returns, packaging reverse logistics and hundreds of post-election litigations. That the Commission was able to accomplish these tasks is as a result of the commitment and dedication of a galaxy of critical stakeholders.

We therefore owe a huge debt of gratitude to National Electoral Commissioners under the leadership of the Hon. Chairman of the Commission, Professor Mahmood Yakubu that provided the policy directions that facilitated the production of this report.

Our thanks go to all the Resident Electoral Commissioners, Directors and the Directing Staff of the Commission, Administrative Secretaries, Heads of Departments, Electoral Officers and all staff of the Commission involved in planning, management and delivery of the 2019 General Election and all the off-cycle elections between 2015 and 2019. Their knowledge, insights and perspectives on the conduct of these elections formed the basis of this report.

Our appreciation also goes to Professor Mohammad Kuna, Professor Bolade Eyinla and Rotimi Oyekanmi, Special Adviser, Chief Technical Adviser and Chief Press Secretary respectively to the Hon. Chairman of the Commission for coordinating the production of this report.

We are particularly grateful to Professor Adele Jinadu, National Commissioner of the defunct National Electoral Commission (NEC), for going through the draft of this report and making valuable contributions that improved the quality of the final document.

Finally, we acknowledge the support of the European Centre for Election Support (ECES) in the production of this report.

We are confident that this report will broaden the perspective of the critical stakeholders in the electoral process regarding the challenges and successes in the preparation, management and delivery of elections between 2015 and 2019.

Festus Okoye Esq.
National Electoral Commissioner
Chairman, 2019 General Election Report Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Report of the 2019 General Election is the official account by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) on the conduct of the elections which is the sixth to be organised by the Commission since it was inaugurated in August 1998. The constitutionally stipulated quadrennial election which follows that of 1999, 2003,2007, 2011 and 2015 is the largest electoral exercise ever undertaken by any Electoral Commission in the history of Nigeria.

The report is presented in Thirteen Chapters beginning with the Introductory Chapter that laid out the vision, challenges and opportunities of the Commission which was inaugurated in November 2015. Chapter Two highlights the Commission's appraisal of the lessons learnt from the conduct of the 2015 General Election and other off-cycle elections, the review of the 2012-2016 Strategic Plan and Strategic Programme of Action, as well as the 2015 Election Project Plan to assess the level of their effectiveness and delivery.

The details of the Commission's preparations for the 2019 General Election are contained in Chapters Three to Six. These includes efforts at improving the legal and regulatory framework for more credible and inclusive electoral process; the design, formulation and implementation of the 2017-2021 SP and SPA and the 2019 EPP as important planning tools for delivering the election; enhancing training and capacity building programmes to build a knowledgeable, resourceful and professional cadre of electoral officials; regular and expanded engagement with relevant electoral stakeholders to build trust based on Commission's commitment to transparency and accountability; and expanding the scope, depth and latitude of voter education and public enlightenment through the active use of social media platforms and other innovative channels for internal and external communication.

The key activities undertaken by the Commission towards the conduct of the 2019 General Election were identified and discussed in Chapter Seven. These activities ranged from registration of new political parties; conduct of continuous voters' registration as prescribed by law; monitoring of party primaries, candidate nomination process and party campaigns; the preparation, defence and securing of the election budget; recruitment and training of ad-hoc staff; planning the logistics of the timely procurement and delivery of election materials; and the accreditation of election observers. The Chapter also highlighted the key issues and challenges the Commission had to contend with in its preparations for the election.

Chapters Eight, Nine, Ten and Eleven discus the conduct of the General Election comprising the Presidential, National Assembly, Governorship, State Houses of Assembly and FCT Area Council Elections, as well as the conduct of Supplementary and Court-Ordered Re-run elections. The chapters discussed issues such as the deployment of election personnel and materials; the operation of the Election Situation Room and Collation Centres; and the organisation of the Counting, Collation and Declaration Centres at National, State, LGA and other levels.

The reports on the 2019 General Election from the 36 States of the Federation and the FCT are contained in Chapter Twelve with focus of their preparations and delivery of the election against the background of the issues that are specific and peculiar to each jurisdiction and their recommendations for addressing the identified issues and challenges encountered in the field.

Finally, the Report of the 2019 General Election concludes by identifying some of the critical issues that arose the course of the preparation and conduct of the election in Chapter Thirteen. It called for a national dialogue to develop a common understanding in addressing such issues as the management and operational capacity of INEC, timorous enactment of proposed amendments to strengthen the electoral legal framework, escalating cost of elections, coordination and deployment of security personnel for election duty, voter apathy and deepening the use of technology in elections. These are measures that are required to further enhance the quality and credibility of future elections in Nigeria.

Chapter 1

Introduction

01

The 2019 General Election, the sixth successive general election held every four years in Nigeria since May 1999, involved meticulous planning and many engagements with relevant stakeholders across state and society. The result was a series of innovations that made possible the huge logistic operations by the Commission to procure, train, deploy, monitor and retrieve hundreds of thousands of election personnel and materials from 15,558 constituencies where voting and collation of the results of votes cast took place across 119, 973 polling units, 8,809 wards, 774 LGAs, and 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) as shown in Table 1.

Ninety-one political parties were registered for the General Election in which 73 candidates contested for the Presidential elections; 1,066 for Governorship elections in 29 States; 1,904 candidates for 109 Senatorial seats and 4,681 candidates for the House of Representatives at the Federal level; 14,581 candidates for the elections to the 36 State Houses of Assembly; and 806 candidates for the 68 Chairmanship and Councillorship positions for the FCT Area Councils.

Typically, general elections are conducted by Election Management Bodies (EMBs) across the world under relevant provisions and electoral legal frameworks in national constitution and electoral laws. But no less important is the broader cultural, economic, political, social, topographic, demographic and technological environments within which election administration and general elections are conducted.

Specific elements of such an environment include: the size of the Voters' Register, the number of political parties, the intensity of political competition, the country's electoral geography, the role of political actors such as political parties, the criminal justice system, including the judiciary and security agencies, civil society organisations and, the readiness of the electorate to defend their vote and ensure it counts. No less significant is the history of electoral integrity as perceived by the citizens, especially the electorate and the internal dynamics of the election management body, all of which, more or less, collectively have some bearing on the planning, management and conduct of elections.

Set against the country's constitutional and electoral legal framework and the challenges of the broader structural and cultural environment, the Commission was faced with severe operational and logistics challenges resulting in the postponement of the 2019 General Election by one week from 16 February to 23 March 2019. The outcomes of the election reflected the Commission's largely successful harnessing of its human and material resources, the deployment of critical national assets and the support of critical stakeholders in the conduct of the elections.

Building on its established practice, and the awareness that the end of one Electoral Cycle marks the beginning of another such cycle, the Commission started planning for the 2019 General Election shortly after the 2015 General Election.

The planning process began with process review meetings with the Commission's

field officers and with stakeholders, such as political parties, civil society organisations, the media, and the security agencies, among others, between April and June 2015. The meetings deliberated on a wide range of operational, logistic and administrative issues aimed at improving the management and conduct of elections during the 2015-2019 Electoral Cycle.

The major recommendations from the meetings were: a) review of the Commission's 2012-2016 Strategic Plan (SP); b) formulation of a new 2017-2021 SP and Strategic Plan of Action (SPA); c) the formulation of the 2019 Election Project Plan (EPP); d) review of the key monitoring and implementation mechanisms, namely,

the Election Management System (EMS), the Election Risk Management Tool (ERM) and the Electoral Operations Support Centre (EOSC) that culminated into the establishment of the Commission's Elections Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC).

The progressive improvement in the planning, management and conduct of elections since 2015 testifies to the Commission's determined commitment and vigorous efforts to continue learning lessons to enable it introduce new procedures and processes or adjust existing ones to improve electoral management, thereby enhancing electoral integrity and sustaining free, fair and credible elections in the country.

Table 1: Summary of Electoral and Demographic Data for the 2019 General Election

Delimitation Data		
Item	**Number**	
Registered Voters	84.004,084	
Electoral Constituencies	1,558	
LGAs	774	
Registration Areas	8,809	
Polling Units	119,973	
Voting Points	57,023	
Electoral Data		
Election Type	**Vacancy**	**Contestants**
President	1	73
Governor	29	1,066
Senate	109	1,904
House of Reprisentatives	360	4,681
State House of Assembly	991	14,581
FCT (Chairmanship and Councillorship)	68	806

1.1 Inauguration of the Commission

The current Commission was constituted on 9th November 2015, with the swearing-in of the first batch of its statutory membership comprising a Chairman and 12 National Commissioners.

The first batch of Commission members inaugurated consisted of the Honourable Chairman, Professor Mahmood Yakubu and the following National Commissioners: Mrs. Amina B. Zakari, Alhaji Baba Shettima Arfo, Dr. Muhammed Mustafa Lecky, Professor Antonia Taiye Okoosi-Simbine and Prince Solomon Adedeji Soyebi. They joined Ambassador Lawrence Nwuruku, a member of the previous Commission, whose tenure had not expired.

INEC Chairman, Prof. Mahmood Yakubu takes the oath at his swearing in ceremony held on 9th November 2015.

Another batch of six National Commissioners was sworn-in on 7th December 2016. They are Professor Okechukwu Obinna Ibeanu, Engr. Abubakar Ahmed Nahuche, Dr. Adekunle Ladipo Ogunmola, Malam Mohammed Kudu Haruna, Mrs. May Agbamuche-Mbu and AVM Ahmed Tijjani Mu'azu (rtd.). On 21st July 2018, Barr. Festus Okoye was sworn-in as a National Commissioner to fill an existing vacancy created by the departure of Ambassador Lawrence Nwuruku. The 37 Resident Electoral Commissioners (RECs) were sworn-in in batches between 2nd September 2015 and 30th January 2019. All National Commissioners and RECs, with the exception of the nominee for Osun State, were inaugurated before the 2019 General Election.

Prof. Antonia Taiye Okoosi-Simbine (left), Prince Solomon Adedeji Soyebi (middle) and Mrs. Amina B. Zakari at their swearing-in ceremony as National Commissioners on 9th November 2015
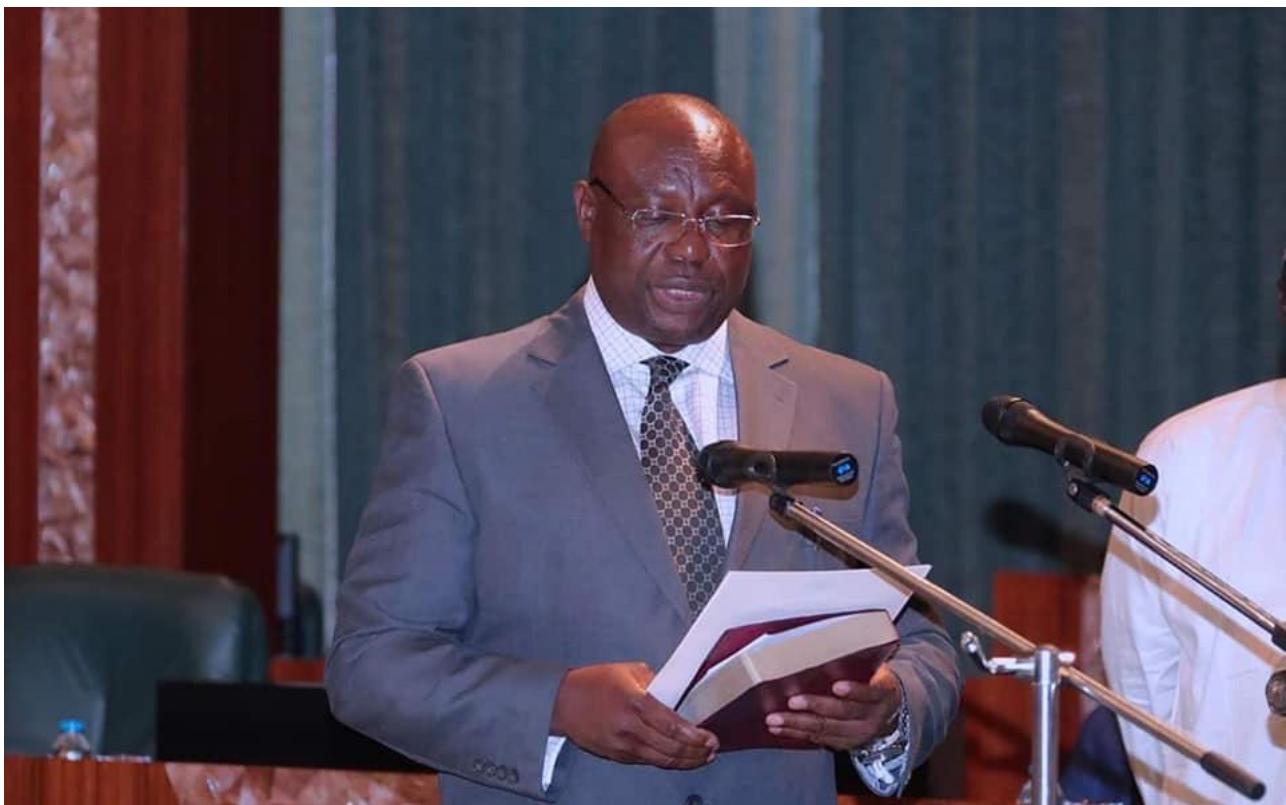
Alhaji Baba Shettima Arfo (left) and Dr. Muhammed Mustafa Lecky at their swearing-in ceremony as National Commissioners on 9th November 2015.

Prof. Okechukwu Ibeanu (left), Malam Mohammed Haruna (middle) and AVM Ahmad Mua'zu (rtd) at their swearing-in ceremony as National Commissioners on 7th December 2016

Dr Adekunle Ogunmola (left), Mrs. May Agbamuche-Mbu (middle) and Engr. Abubakar Nahuche at their swearing-in ceremony as National Commissioners on 7th December 2016.

Barr. Festus Okoye at his swearing-in ceremony as National Commissioner on 21st July 2018.

INEC Chairman with some newly sworn-in RECs: From L-R: Cyril Omorogbe; Emmanuel Hart; Yahaya Bello; Baba Abba Yusuf; INEC Chairman; Segun Agbaje; Umar Ibrahim and Uthman Ajidagba

1.2 The New Commission: Vision, Challenges and Opportunities

The Commission's main commitment since inauguration has been to deepen the reform of the electoral process carried out between 2010 and 2015. To this end, the Commission sought to strengthen its institutional and administrative capacity so as to improve service delivery through the generation and application of knowledge-based, innovative ICT and administrative practices to election management.

It expanded engagement with relevant stakeholders in state and society and implemented critical recommendations of its internal reviews and consultations with, relevant stakeholders on the 2015 General Election.

Consequently, the Commission met with, and received situation reports from all departments in the Commission between the 11th and 26th, November 2015. The outcome of the meetings included the decision to consider simultaneous accreditation and voting; the establishment of a database of election workers; the enhancement of the Smart Card Readers (SCRs); improving on the rate and pace of

PVC collection; and attending to pending legal cases against the Commission in the Courts.

Preparations and planning for off-cycle and end-of-tenure governorship elections in Kogi State on 21st November 2015, and in Bayelsa State on 5th December 2015, and for the several other off-cycle elections that had to be conducted before the 2019 General Election were key projects that confronted the Commission from the onset. Thereafter, planning for the 2019 General Election began in earnest during the first quarter of 2016 with the constitution of the following three key committees: a) the 2017-2021 Strategic Plan and Strategic Programme of Action Committee; b) the 2019 Election Project Plan Committee; and c) the Election Monitoring and Support Centre Committee. With the establishment of the three committees, planning for the 2019 General Election got well underway.

The Committees were to review the 2012-2016 SP/SPA and develop a new SP/SPA for the 2017-2021 planning period as well as review the 2015 EPP, and develop a new EPP for the 2019 General Election. With the formulation of the SP/SPA and EPP, the EMSC Committee became the vehicle for the implementation, monitoring and management of both plans.

Chapter2

Background to the 2019 General Election

2.1 Debriefing and Process Reviews of the 2015 General Election

On inauguration, the Commission undertook a comprehensive review of the 2015 General Election, with the specific objective of identifying the strengths and weaknesses in the planning, conduct and management of the elections. During the review, the Commission assessed and evaluated the various processes and procedures, including the challenges encountered in the planning and management of the elections. The outcome of the review provided vital lessons for improving the conduct of future elections.

The Commission's review of the 2015 General Election consisted of internal meetings and external engagements with major electoral stakeholders. The internal meetings were undertaken in two phases earlier in June 2015, starting with the Commission's meeting in Abuja with the INEC Electoral Officers in charge of the Commission's 774 Local Government Area Offices nationwide. This was immediately followed by a retreat in Uyo involving members of the Commission, the 37 Resident Electoral Commissioners (RECs), and Administrative Secretaries in charge of INEC State and FCT Offices, and the Directing Staff of the Commission at the Headquarters.

The review and retreat highlighted the general acknowledgement about the positive role that the deployment of technology played in improving the electoral process and the conduct of elections. In this respect, the elections were particularly unique because of the introduction of various innovations, such as the use of an electronic register of voters, the issuance of a chip-based Permanent Voter' Card (PVC) to registered voters, and the use of the Smart Card Reader (SCR) for the verification and authentication of voters. The review identified various issues and challenges encountered in the conduct of the elections

"

The Commission's review of the 2015 General Election consisted of internal meetings and external engagements with major electoral stakeholders

and made important recommendations for the consolidation of the successes and for redressing the identified shortcomings.

In addition to the internal review, the Commission also met with major electoral stakeholders in state and society, such as the leaders of political parties, members of the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee on Election Security (ICCES), representatives of the media, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), and development partners. The meetings focused on identifying and analysing the successes achieved, the lessons learnt, and the challenges encountered while preparing for, during and after the conduct of the elections, as inputs into the management and conduct of future elections by the Commission.

Based on the outcome of the review and meetings, the Commission established two Committees. The first Committee, charged with the Review of Electoral Forms, was mandated to streamline and consolidate the various electoral forms, while the second Committee on the review of the INEC/NURTW MoU was given the responsibility of identifying and rectifying the real or perceived lacunas in the existing MoU, in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the delivery and retrieval of personnel and materials before, during and after elections. The main recommendations of the two Committees are summarised in Box 1.

Box 1: Main Recommendations of Committee on Review of Electoral Forms & Committee on Review of INEC/NURTW MoU

a. Develop a comprehensive and in-depth Election Project Plan to facilitate early preparations for the conduct of the 2019 General Election;

b. Merge the separate accreditation and voting system into a continuous accreditation and voting process;

c. Revise, update, streamline and consolidate all electoral forms to improve clarity and time management on Election Day;

d. Review the logistics processes, including the MoU with Transport Unions for the deployment and retrieval of election personnel and materials;

e. Strengthen the system of recruiting and training election Ad-Hoc staff;

f. Engage with the Executive and the National Assembly for the review of the electoral legal framework to improve elections, including adequate funding and quick release of appropriated funds;

g. Review of the various election management platforms – EMS, ERM and EOSC with a view to integrating them into a single election monitoring platform; and

h. Improve inter-departmental cooperation, collaboration and communication links between INEC Headquarters, State and FCT Offices, as well as LGA offices; and revise INEC's Communication Policy to enhance transparency and build trust in the Commission's engagement with critical stakeholders and the general public.

Another outcome of the review was the establishment in September 2015 of the Committee on the Management of Election Petitions. The Committee was tasked with looking into how the Commission approaches and handles election petitions, to which it is a party or is joined in the Courts. In this respect, also, the Committee was to examine the role and conduct of the legal consortium, and the private legal

practitioners engaged by the Commission, and to advise on the competence of the INEC legal Staff during court hearings of the election petitions.

The Committee's Report recommended as follows: a) the Commission's legal offices should be encouraged to acquire requisite skills and competence in filing documents before tribunals and managing election petitions, b) retention of external solicitors by the Commission based on their integrity, experience and capacity for quality representation; c) all pre-election matters should be filed before the relevant courts within seven days after the publication of the personal particulars of the candidates by INEC and for such petitions to be heard and determined within 90 days, while all appeals arising from such petitions should be heard and determined within 60 days.

2.2 Review of the 2012 – 2016 Strategic Plan (SP), Strategic Programme of Action (SPA) and Formulation of the 2017 – 2021 Strategic Plan (SP) and Strategic Programme of Action(SPA)

The significant starting-point in the preparations for the 2019 General Election was the review of the 2012-2016 Strategic Plan and Strategic Plan of Action, and the formulation of the 2017-2021 Strategic Plan, and Strategic Plan of Action. The review of the 2012-2017 SP and SPA evaluated the level of progress made in meeting the strategic objectives in the plan. It assessed the impact of the plan on the processes, actions and outcomes of the 2015 General Election. The objective of the review was to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats open to, or facing the Commission in the design and implementation of the 2017 – 2021 plans.

The review concluded that the Commission undertook over 4000 pre-election, election and post-election tasks and activities across the following seven (7) Principal Business Areas: Election Day Logistics (EDL); Election Staff Management (ESM); Political Party and Candidate Management (PPM); Election Day Training (EDT); Election Day Procurement (EDP); Continuous Voter Registration (CVR); and Election Day Support (EDS).

In implementing the strategic objective of providing electoral operations, systems and infrastructure to support delivery of free, fair and credible elections, the Commission carried out 96 out of a total of 102 planned activities. While significant progress was made in the ability of the Commission to effectively monitor and regulate electoral operations through the inauguration of the EMS, EOSC and ERM platforms as from 2014, it was unable to implement such activities as Out of Country Voting (OCV), provision of assistive voting devices for physically challenged voters, and the reconfiguration of Polling Units (PUs).

In pursuing the objective of enhancing voter education, training and research, the Commission addressed the daunting challenge of inadequate resources to

undertake more impactful voter education and continuous voter registration campaigns. This made it difficult for the Commission to undertake all the activities necessary for intensive, expansive and extended voter education, including continuous voter registration, programmes and campaigns. The challenges have implications for the prospects for large voter turnout and for the more active citizen participation and mandate protection in the country's electoral process generally.

Regarding its statutory and regulatory powers to register and monitor party political activities and campaign financing, the Commission reviewed the guidelines for the registration and deregistration of political parties, as well as the regulations guiding the monitoring of party financing. The review ended with the registration of 18 new political parties.

However, the capacity of the Commission to effectively monitor political party activities, such as party/campaign financing and internal party democracy, remains weak. The capacity deficit is due mainly to constraints that stand in the Commission's way in view of the failure to enact proposed legislation to strengthen and give teeth to the powers of the Commission's oversight functions over political party activities such as the candidate nomination process and campaign financing.

The Commission undertook another set of important activities that involved close interaction and collaboration with primary but significant electoral stakeholders. The collaborative interactions essentially took the form of workshops, study tours, peer

learning and knowledge sharing with other EMBs across the world but particularly in the ECOWAS Region and in other parts of Africa. Such collaborations promoted cooperation, peer learning and support among EMBs especially in the ECOWAS Region. These activities promoted a sense of participation in the Commission's activities among the stakeholders and provided them with an avenue to make input and provide feedback into the Commission's decision-making process. They also served to engender confidence and trust in the Commission's commitment to conduct free, fair and credible elections.

To reorganise and reposition INEC for successful conduct of free, fair and credible elections, the Commission restructured its various departments. The objective was to remove overlap in administrative functions between the Commission's departments; and to expand the opportunities for training, capacity building and knowledge acquisition for all categories of the Commission's staff. In short, the internal administrative restructuring introduced innovations, including financial, procurement and internal audit aimed at the re-orientation and professionalisation of the Commission's staff; the promotion of co-operation and coordination among Departments; the efficient utilisation of personnel and resources; and the application of appropriate election technology and deployment and use of innovative ideas and systems in the Commission's work. To promote interaction with its stakeholders across the country and abroad, and with the wider general public, the Commission established the INEC Citizen's Contact Centre (ICCC) and substantially improved its website.

However, the review of the 2012-2016 Strategic Plan and Strategic Plan of Action showed that the capacity of the Commission to execute its actions and activities timeously, effectively and efficiently was significantly undermined by the non-passage of proposed amendments to the electoral law and the electoral legal framework as well as the plethora of conflicting Court judgments, sometimes delivered by courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction.

The review underscored major action points for the Commission to pursue towards repositioning itself positively to exercise its statutory powers and functions; and to satisfy the high expectations of Nigerians for a capable and effective EMB. Box 2 summarises the major action points recommended to the Commission.

Box 2: Recommended Major Action Points from the Post 2015 General Election Reviews

a. Continue advocacy for improving the constitutional and legal framework for the conduct of free, fair and credible elections;

b. Conduct voter education on an on-going basis instead of the episodic approach that occurs only shortly before elections, or during the election year;

c. Strengthen the existing election delivery systems, while building new ones;

d. Revisit its process of the recruitment of Ad-Hoc staff by creating a database and fully deploying an online recruitment system;

e. Review the process of voter registration and collection of Permanent Voters' Cards to make them more voter-friendly;

f. Seek more effective ways to curb impunity in the electoral process, monitor political parties, including the enforcement of limits on party financial contributions and expenditure, as well as prosecute election offenders;

g. Explore varied means of funding electoral operations through improved budgetary processes and streamlining operations to make them more cost effective;

h. Efficient use of staff and promotion of departmental co-operation and synergy; and

i. Institute change management after the development of the 2017-2021 Strategic Plan.

Against the background of these recommendations, the Commission developed and utilised the 2017-2021 SP/SPA as a pragmatic roadmap and action-oriented plan to guide the preparation for the 2019 General Election as well as other off-cycle and end-of-tenure elections. To ensure the implantation of these processes within the Commission, staff and officials of the Commission were involved in the

design and development of the plans to promote a sense of ownership and commitment. Thereafter, the Commission engaged with key stakeholders through platforms provided by validation meetings and workshops before the plan was finally approved.

The main focus and objective of the Plan was to strengthen the Commission's organisational capacity to conduct of free, fair and credible elections in Nigeria, by building on the successes of the 2015 General Election whose foundations were anchored in, among other things, the previous 2012-2016 SP and SPA.

2.3 Review of the 2015 – Election Project Plan (EPP) and the Formulation of the 2019 Election Project Plan

The development of the 2015 Election Project Plan (EPP) by the Commission was the first comprehensive plan for the management and conduct of elections in Nigeria's electoral history. Prior to the 2015 EPP, various Departments and Units of the Commission prepared their separate election plans for approval by the Commission. Consequently, elections were run as aggregations of separate departmental plans and activities. With the EPP, the Commission developed and instituted unified planning templates, timelines, performance indicators and benchmarks across the Commission for undertaking its electoral activities and implementing its decisions.

The EPP encouraged inter-and intra-departmental synergy, thus fundamentally diminishing and discouraging unhealthy and decimating competition and rivalry over territoriality within and, particularly between the Commission's departments. By identifying and assigning specific tasks to particular departments or officers, the EPP further encouraged all officers to live up to, embrace, own-up to the specified responsibilities, comply with timelines, and deliver on the targets and expectations of their assigned tasks. Furthermore, by insisting on a clear documentation of processes and procedures for the implementation and management of electoral activities, the EPP began to deepen institutional memory in the Commission. This encouraged accountability and the internal auditing of processes within the Commission; so that lessons can be ploughed back into planning processes for improvement of future electoral activities and projects.

The formulation and diligent implementation of an Election Project Plan (EPP) for the execution of roles, activities and timelines to achieve administrative and operational efficiency and cost optimization contributed significantly to the success of the 2015 General Election.

The EPP identified key factors for the successful conduct of credible elections and assigned specific roles and responsibilities to task holders in the various Departments and Directorates of the Commission. This turned election planning into a Commission-wide activity in contrast to the previous practice of formulating and running election plans in silos as aggregates of separate and

sometimes unrelated activities by each Department and Directorate.

Despite the potential of the EPP as a comprehensive plan for improving the management and quality of the 2015 General Election, its workability met with some level of scepticism among the Commission and its staff. The review of the 1,700 specific tasks across the seven Principal Business Areas (PBAs) in the Plan reveal that Departments, Directorates and Units of the Commission were cautious in accepting the plan as an effective project planning instrument for the management of elections. The resistance was largely due to scanty knowledge of the use of workflow, Gantt charts and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), resulting in the haphazard

or late implementation of many activities in the plan. Consequently, certain critical decisions such as fixing the date of elections, reconfiguration of polling units, enhancing communication between headquarters and field offices in the States, FCT and LGA offices were either not undertaken or were considerably delayed.

The Election Project Plan Committee (EPPC), charged with the responsibility of formulating a comprehensive and in-depth project plan for the 2019 General Election, was inaugurated by the Commission's Chairman on 11th May 2017. The Report of the EPPC contained recommendations for the successful implementation of the plan, based on 14 central assumptions, of which the major ones are set out in Box 3.

Box 3 : Major Assumptions Underlying the EPPC Recommendations

a. Timely reform of the constitutional and legal framework for the conduct of elections;

b. Development of a comprehensive procurement plan and timely procurement based on developed plan;

c. Improving budgetary processes (appropriation and disbursement);

d. Constant monitoring of the state of equipment;

e. Strengthening the capacity of the Directorate of Planning and Monitoring.

f. Improving operational relations and communications links between INEC Headquarters in Abuja and State Headquarters and Field Offices of the Commissions; and

g. Enhanced engagement, coordination and cooperation with stakeholders on election security and voter education.

2.4 Conduct of Off–Cycle Elections and Lessons Learnt

Prior to the 2019 General Election, the Commission conducted elections, between August 2015 and November 2018 in 190 constituencies, at the Federal, State and FCT Area Council levels to fill executive and legislative seats occasioned by end of tenure, nullification by the judgments of election petition and appeal tribunals and those rendered vacant by the death of the incumbents. These off-cycle elections began with the conduct of the bye- election into the Katsina Central Federal Constituency on 15th August 2015 and ended with the bye-election into the Ekiti/Irepodun/Isin/ Oke-Ero Federal Constituency in Kwara State on the 17th November 2018. In all, the Commission conducted elections into 190 constituencies before the 2019 General Election comprising seven off-cycle/end-of-tenure Governorship and 68 FCT Area Council elections, 81 court-ordered re-run elections and 34 bye-elections caused by death or resignation of serving members of the National and State Assemblies. The distribution by year and type of election is given in Table 2.

> *Prior to the 2019 General Election, the Commission conducted elections, between August 2015 and November 2018 in 190 constituencies, at the Federal, State and FCT Area Council levels to fill executive and legislative seats occasioned by end of tenure, nullified by the judgments of election petition and appeal tribunals and those rendered vacant by the death of the incumbents.*

Table 2: Summary of End of Tenure and Off–Cycle Elections 2015–2018

S/N	Year	Governorship	Senatorial District	Federal Constituency	State Constituency	FCT Area Council Chairmen	FCT Area Council Councillorship
1.	2015	2	1	1	2	0	0
2.	2016	2	10	21	60	6	62
3.	2017	1	1	3	4	0	1
4.	2018	2	2	4	5	0	0
	Total	7	14	29	71	6	63

Useful lessons were learnt from the conduct of these off-season elections. The elections provided the Commission the opportunity to test innovations, improve electoral logistics, fine-tune operational processes and procedures, engage with stakeholders, and develop appropriate rapid response strategies for tackling field challenges in preparation for the 2019 General Election. Some of the innovations are listed in Box 4.

Box 4 : Some of the Innovations Introduced Before the 2019 General Election

a. The establishment of continuous accreditation and voting process;

b. Establishment of Voting Point Settlements (VPS), equal in status to Polling Units to cater for voters in new settlement areas;

c. Integration and transformation of various election planning and monitoring tools into a unified Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) for the effective management of elections;

d. The introduction of the harmonized procurement procedure for a coordinated, timely and transparent procurement process;

e. The establishment of a Collation Support and Result Verification System (CRSVS) at Constituency and LGA Collation Centres for accurate tallying of votes;

f. Enhancement of the functionality the Smart Card Readers to improve voter turnaround time;

g. Continuation of the customization of ballot papers and result sheets begun since 2015;

h. Counting, tallying and mandatory announcement and publication of election results in every Polling Unit on Form EC 60 to enhance transparency; and

i. Deployment of Assistive Tactile Voting Guide (ATVG) and deployment of magnifying glasses for visually impaired and blind voters as well as for people living with albinism to promote inclusivity.

Chapter 3

Planning Process for the 2019 General Election

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One of the most consistent and well-established policies of the Commission is the effort at capacity building to routinize institutional memory through deepening the culture of developing strategic and election project plans in every Electoral Cycle and for general elections since 2011. The plans rely on the production of new knowledge from the field garnered in the course of periodic post-elections assessments and reviews as well as the adoption of innovations in electoral management.

The result has been to strengthen the capacity of the Commission to transform the conduct of elections into consciously planned projects, firmly anchored on sustainable institutional practices, making elections largely routine processes. This was the main reason for starting the planning process for the 2019 General Election shortly after the conduct of the 2015 General Election, as detailed in the earlier sections of this Report.

Details of other activities undertaken by the Commission ahead of the 2019 General Election are set out in the following sub-sections.

3.1 Improving the Constitutional and Electoral Legal Framework: INEC's Submission to NASS

Prior to the inauguration of the current Commission in November 2015, the Commission had submitted a comprehensive proposal on 12th August 2012 for the amendment of the Electoral Act, 2010 (as amended) for consideration by the National Assembly (NASS), and with a view to reforming the country's electoral legal framework. The new Commission adopted the recommendations. However, arising from the conduct of the 2015 General Election, additional proposals were made, comprising of 25 issues for constitutional alterations and 34 amendments to the Electoral Act. These cover a wide range of issues, including diaspora voting, conduct of primary election by political parties and a proposal to address the Kogi conundrum where a candidate died after the commencement of polls but before the declaration of winner which was not envisaged in the existing legal framework. The NASS adopted only 3 out of the 25 proposals for constitutional alterations by increasing the period for run-off elections from 7 to 21 days; empowering the Commission to de-register political parties and provided for timelines for hearing and determination of pre-election matters. On the Electoral Act, only 11 out of the 34 proposals were passed.

Although some of the amendments were eventually passed into law, the Commission was guided in the conduct of the 2015 General Election by the extant 2010 Electoral Act (as amended) because the new amendments were assented to and signed into law by the President only on the 26th March 2015, just two days to the General Election scheduled to hold on the 28th March 2015.

With this experience of delayed legislation, the Commission began its own review of the Electoral Act, 2010 (as amended)

in 2016, well ahead of the 2019 General Election. In doing so, the Commission took into consideration the legal and operational problems that surfaced in the preparation for, and conduct of the 2015 General Election and the off-cycle elections that followed them.

Based on its internal reviews, the Commission submitted its proposed amendments to the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) to the National Assembly early in 2016. A total of 46 items were identified and submitted as proposals for consideration by NASS. The proposed amendments ranged from, qualification and disqualification for executive or legislative positions at the Federal and State levels (Sections 65, 106, 131 & 177 of the 1999 Constitution as amended); dates for the conduct of elections into Executive and Legislative positions (Sections 76, 116, 132, & 178); delimitation and size of State Constituencies (Sections 112-115 of the 1999 Constitution as amended); to tenure of members of the Executive and Legislative branches at the Federal and State levels (Sections 64 & 68, 105 & 109 and 135 & 180 of the 1999 Constitution as amended); the deployment of technology in the conduct of elections (Sections 49, 52, 53 & 67 of the Electoral Act 2010 as amended); and the death of a Presidential or Governorship candidate before the declaration of the results of the election or of run-off elections (Section 112 of the Electoral Act 2010 as amended)

As in 2015, these proposed amendments were not passed into law before the 2019 General Election. Consequently, the Commission conducted the 2019 General Election with the Electoral Act, 2010 (as amended).

While the failure to enact the proposed amendments into law constrained the Commission's electoral operations because of the uncertainties that arose especially over the electronic transmission of results, the subsisting electoral legal framework sufficiently enabled the Commission to adequately plan for and conduct the 2019 General Election.

Former Senate President, Dr. Bukola Saraki, speaks at the retreat organised by the Joint Committee of the National Assembly, with Commission members (front row) attending. The retreat took place at the Senate Conference Hall, National Assembly Complex, Abuja in June 2016.

3.2 Formulation and Implementation of the 2017 – 2021 Strategic Plan (SP) & Strategic Programme of Action (SPA)

The Commission's 2017-2021 Strategic Plan (SP) and Strategic Programme of Action (SPA) grew out of the comprehensive internal review of the 2012-2016 Strategic Plan. The SP and SPA laid out the Commission's overall plan for the five-year period and provided a concise and focused programme of electoral events with clear schedules, timelines and implementation guides. These were meant principally to support the continuing drive towards deepening the culture of planning, strengthening institutional memory and, therefore, increasing professionalisation within the Commission.

The objectives of the 2017-2021 Plan were to design a strategic way forward for the Commission and to provide indicators and benchmarks regarding the programmes and activities for the 5-year period as detailed in Box 5 below.

Box 5 : Key Objectives of the 2017-2021 Strategic Plan

a. Provision of electoral operations, systems and infrastructure to support the delivery of free, fair and credible elections;

b. Improvement of voter education, training and research;

c. Registration of political parties and monitoring of their operations;

d. Interaction of the Commission with relevant stakeholders within and outside Nigeria; and

e. Strengthening INEC for sustained conduct of free, fair and credible elections.

The core activities in the 2017-2021 Strategic Plan, especially those dealing with preparations for, and the conduct of the 2019 General Election, such as continuous voter registration, recruitment and training of electoral staff, procurement of materials and services, engagement with stakeholders, printing of balloting materials, upgrading of SCRs, and the organisation and conduct of the elections were faithfully executed.

3.3 Implementation of the 2019 Election Project Plan (EPP) and Establishment of the Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC)

The planning and activities for the conduct of the 2019 General Election took off from the review of the 2015 EPP. The review laid the grounds for the formulation and adoption of a new EPP for the 2019 General Election. The overarching objective of the 2019 EPP was the conduct of world-class election, which, conforming to national and international codes and standards for electoral integrity will inspire the confidence of Nigerians and the international community.

More specifically, the EPP identified, mapped and sequenced over 7,000 broad activities and specific tasks across the departments/directorates of the Commission. The activities and tasks were organised into nine Principal Business Areas (PBAs) for purposes of monitoring their implementation through the new Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) developed by the Commission. See Box 6 for details of the PBAs.

Box 6 : Principal Business Areas of the EMSC

a. Election Day Logistics (EDL) covering all of the logistics required to safely move personnel and materials to and from the field on election day and evaluate/monitor performance;

b. Election Day Training (EDT) covering curriculum development, delivery methods, evaluating/monitoring mechanisms and delivery of training to set Election Day activities;

c. Election Staff Management (ESM) covering staff identification, recruitment, training and shortlisting, performance evaluation, and remuneration;

d. Election Day Procurement (EDP) covering all procurements for the election;

e. Political Party Management (PPM) aimed at streamlining party activities and related tasks, including training and capacity building for party officials and monitoring activities in consonance with the provisions of the Electoral legal framework.

f. Continuous Voter Registration (CVR) covering the conduct of continuous voter registration in the field;

g. Civic and Voter Education (CVE) covering the development of voter education messages and the sensitisation of voters;

h. Complaints and Disputes Management (CDM); covering incidents reporting and the management and resolution of such incidents during elections; and

i. Election Day Support (EDS) covering finance, workspace, communications, equipment, etc. required to support Election Day and performance management.
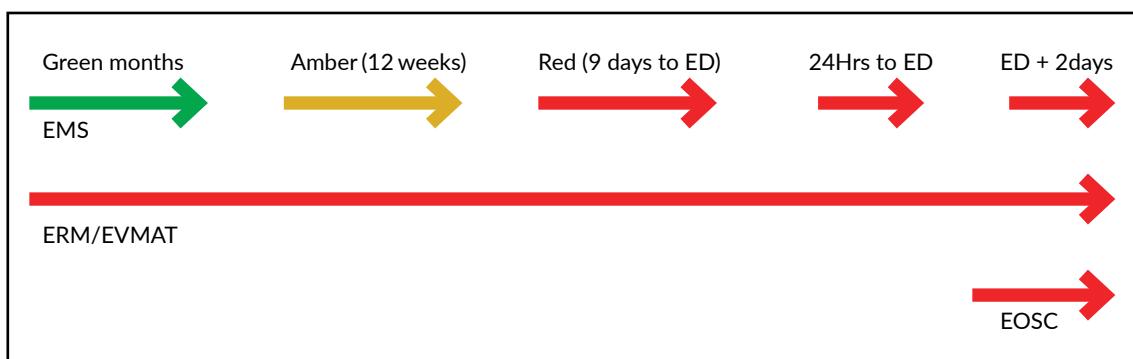
The implementation of the 2019 EPP was driven by the EMSC, which was the outcome of the harmonisation of three of the Commission's monitoring tools deployed in the 2015 General Election, namely the Election Management System (EMS), the Election Risk Management Tool (ERM) and the Electoral Operations Support Centre (EOSC). The 2019 EPP was a response to some of the challenges the Commission faced in monitoring the preparations for, and conduct of the 2015 General Election, where the monitoring mechanisms (EMS, ERM, and EOSC) often worked at cross-purposes.

Consequently, as part of the preparations for the 2019 General Election and the effective implementation of the 2019 Election Project Plan (EPP), the Commission approved, on 22nd February 2018, the establishment of the Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC). An EMSC Committee was established on February 28th, 2018, whose key mandate was the establishment of the EMSC Secretariats at HQ and in all the State and FCT Offices; the creation of the structure and operational framework for the implementation of the EPP for the 2019 General Election; development of a harmonized EMSC Checklist from the three integrated monitoring tools of the Commission; development of an EMSC Monitoring Platform and Dashboard; and providing an effective framework for monitoring, tracking and supporting the implementation of the 2019 EPP for the General Election in real time.

The EMSC is primarily designed as a planning, monitoring, implementation as well as an Electoral Early Warning System (EEWS), enabling the Commission to plan, implement and monitor electoral activities in a more proactive and coordinated manner in real time. For example, it is designed to monitor and track key election events, and critical election activities, functions, processes, key performance indicators (KPIs) and timelines. In this sense, the EMSC is a readiness assessment, early warning and quick intervention tool, and leaves audit trails in order to aid the understanding of the operation of the processes. The tracking is done through its Harmonized Checklist that has 362 indicators, meant to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of electoral activities spread across three key monitoring zones: Green, Amber and Red as detailed below.

EMSC Green, Amber and Red Monitoring Zones for the 2019 General Election

The Green Zone is the critical bridge between the end of one Electoral Cycle and the beginning of another, lasting between 48-60 weeks before a General Election in a new Electoral Cycle. It is designed to monitor the implementation of activities and programmes that must be conducted from the end of a General Election. These would include for example, the various process review and post-election audit meetings, the disposal of election petition cases, review of the electoral legal framework (if necessary), the development of new SP/SPA and EPP, the refinement of the EMSC to incorporate lessons learnt from the previous general election, the clearing of stores and preparing them for a new Electoral Cycle, the review of election guidelines and manuals etc. The Amber Zone typically begins 12 weeks to the election, and specifies a set of 14 core activities, events and processes that need to be strictly monitored and reported to the Commission at set intervals leading up to the eve of the election. These include the recruitment and training of ad-hoc staff, preparation of SCRs, compliance with legal requirements, receipt and batching of non-sensitive materials by states, voter education and publicity, the collection of PVC, security arrangements, training of electoral officials, as well as RAC preparation and storage facilities. Finally, the Red Zone has eight activities that include monitoring of transportation arrangements, accreditation and voting, security, election funds, receipt and batching of sensitive materials, activation of RACs, reverse logistics and report of which takes place within a span of nine days; six days to the election, Election Day and two days after the election.

> **The Amber Zone typically begins 12 weeks to the election, and specifies a set of 14 core activities, events and processes that need to be strictly monitored and reported to the Commission at set intervals leading up to the eve of the election.**

The EMSC thus developed platform resources, including, dashboard analytics, data collection, reporting and communication tools, an operational manual, and communication protocols to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of electoral operations in real time. It trained and strengthened the capacity of 111 Desk Officers in all the State and FCT Offices as well as 20 Data Administrators at the EMSC HQ Secretariat, who served as the data collectors, line managers and key reporting links between all Field Offices and the EMSC HQ in INEC Headquarters in Abuja. The EMSC activated its Integrated Platform that began its pilot operations with the Ekiti State and Osun State Governorship Elections held in July and September 2018 respectively. The EMSC was a critical instrument in the conduct, management and success of the 2019 General Election.

INEC Chairman, Prof. Mahmood Yakubu (2nd right), European Union Ambassador to Nigeria and West Africa, Mr. Ketil Karlsen (3rd right), British High Commissioner to Nigeria, Mrs. Catriona Laing (4th left), Executive Director, European Centre for Electoral Support (ECES), Mr. Fabio Bargiacchi (right) and other Diplomats at the commissioning of the Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) complex at the Commission's headquarters on 16th January 2019.

3.4 Establishment of the Election Calendar

In its effort to ensure regularity and certainty in its General Election calendar, the Commission decided that from 2019, the General Election would be conducted on the third Saturday of the month of February in every election year. This decision has far-reaching consequences for the conduct of the general election, making it possible to plan, organise and coordinate electoral activities from legal reforms through to political party activities as well as electoral operations in a timely manner. It was this decision that enabled the sequencing of the entire range of activities in the 2019 EPP in the specific order of implementation with specific timelines and completion schedules. It was on this basis that the Commission produced an Election Calendar

in a Gantt Chart, already published in the 2019 EPP outlining all the General Election activities, the objective being to guide implementation, effective monitoring and provide flexibility to address emerging challenges as the Commission's preparations for the 2019 General Election.

3.5 Time-Table and Schedule of Activities for the 2019 General Election

The timetable, including the schedule of activities for the 2019 General Election, was approved by the Commission on 9th January 2018. There were 14 key activities as statutorily required, before the conduct of the elections. Box 7 provides the detailed Timetable and Schedule of Activities for the 2019 General Election.

Box 7 : Time Table and Schedule of Activities for the 2019 General Election

a. Issuance of the notice of elections by the Commission (17th August, 2018);

b. Collection of forms for all elections by political parties from the Commission (17th -24th August 2018);

c. Conduct of political party primaries (8th August – 7th October, 2018);

d. Commencement of campaigns (18th November for Presidential/National Assembly and 1st December 2018 for Governorship and State Assemblies);

e. Last day for submission of CF 001 and CF 002 (18th October for Presidential/ National Assembly and 2nd November, 2018 for Governorship/State Assemblies);

f. Publication of personal particulars of candidates (25th October for Presidential/ National Assembly and 9th November, 2018 for Governorship/State Assemblies);

g. Last day for withdrawal of candidates/replacement of withdrawn candidates by political parties (17th November for Presidential/National Assembly and 11th December, 2018 for Governorship/State Assemblies);

h. Last day of submission of nomination forms by political parties (3rd December for Presidential/National Assembly and 17th December, 2018 for Governorship/State Assemblies);

i. Publication of the official register of voters (7th January, 2019);

j. Publication of list of nominated candidates (17th January for Presidential/National Assembly and 31st January, 2019 for Governorship/State Assemblies);

k. Publication of notice of polls for all elections (17th January for Presidential/National Assembly and 31st January, 2019 for Governorship/State Assemblies);

l. Submission of names of party agents for the elections (2nd January, 2019);

m. Last day of campaigns for the elections (14th February for Presidential/National Assembly and 28th February 2019 for Governorship/State Assemblies).

3.6 Review of the 2015 General Election Regulations, Guidelines & Manuals

The Commission, as noted in earlier sections of this Report, reviewed its election regulations, guidelines and manuals on the basis of the amendments to the Electoral Act (2010 as amended) in March 2015, field experiences before and after the 2015 General Election, and the recommendations in the reports of domestic and international election observer missions. Major aspects of the review are described briefly in the following sub-sections.

3.6.1 Review of the 2015 Regulations

The Regulations and Guidelines for the Conduct of Elections (2019) is a revised and updated version of the Commission's 2015 Election Regulations and Guidelines.

Among the most far-reaching of the sections reviewed in the new the Regulations and Guidelines are the abolition of the separate accreditation and voting procedure; the introduction of the Continuous Accreditation and Voting System (CAVS), designed to prevent the possible disenfranchisement of voters; the mandatory use of the SCR for the accreditation of voters; and the discontinuation of the use of Incident Forms to forestall the fraud or abuse by election officials or other stakeholders at the PUs.

To deepen transparency in the electoral process, the new Regulations and Guidelines require poll officials to paste election results at each polling unit in a new Form, EC 60 E. Concerned about the high incidents of fingerprint authentication failures that led to the disenfranchisement of voters since the 2015 General Election, the new Regulations gave Presiding Officers the powers to allow a voter to vote in the event of authentication failure, as long as the voter's PVC is a genuine one issued by the Commission and is read by the SCR. In addition, the new Regulations and Guidelines provided sanctions for voters presenting themselves to officials with PVCs that do not belong to them.

One glaring challenge the Commission continues to face is the post-election day retrieval of personnel and election materials from the field after an election, otherwise known as reverse logistics. In a few instances, result sheets at the PU, Ward and LGA levels were either tampered with or mutilated before reaching the next level of collation. In response to these challenges, the new Regulations and Guidelines now makes reverse logistics mandatory, and enjoins all supervisors to obtain second Duplicate Copies of every result in the Form EC 8 Series after collation for PU, Ward, LGA and State levels.

The Commission also issued an illustrated version of the Regulations and Guidelines entitled, Manual for Election Officials (2019) to provide detailed, step-by-step procedures to illustrate and demonstrate the use and application of the Regulations in the field.

3.6.2 Party Primaries/Congresses, Campaign Financing & Election Observation Regulations

As part of the review process the Commission began in late 2015, the Election and Political Party Monitoring Department reviewed and proposed changes approved by the Commission on 4th January 2019. The changes were designed to address lacuna, and strengthen various provisions in the following manuals, issued by the Commission: (a) Regulations and Guidelines for Registration, Merger and De-registration of Political Parties; (b) Regulations and Guidelines for Political Party Operations; (c) Regulations and Guidelines for Rallies and Campaigns by Political Parties, Candidates and their Supporters; and (d) Guidelines for Election Observation.

Some of the new provisions in the revised regulations and guidelines include, related provisions for: (a) election campaigns, electioneering and party political rallies, including distinction between lawful and illegal political campaigns; (b) party finance reporting requirements, new measures for tracking and auditing the finances of political parties; (c) the conduct of party primaries and related nomination processes for choosing party candidates for elective public political offices; and (d) streamlining election observation and making the management of election observers more hassle-free by introducing an online application portal, with the support of the Shehu Musa Yar'Adua Foundation.

Senior INEC officials at a meeting with Civil Society Organisations in Abuja

3.6.3 Inclusivity Measures: Voting by Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Persons With Disabilities (PWDs)

Concerned about the disenfranchisement of internally displaced persons especially from the North East Geo-Political zone of the country that has been experiencing attacks from insurgents, the Commission in 2014 issued a broad framework to guide voting in areas affected by the insurgency, pursuant to its powers under Section 15(a)(1) of the Third Schedule of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended), and Section 26(1) of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended). Furthermore, the Commission introduced measures to enhance the inclusion and participation of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), Senior Citizens, as well as pregnant women and nursing mothers in the voting processes as reflected in the Regulations and Guidelines for the 2019 General Election. There was also the development of a Framework on Access and Participation of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in the Electoral Process and several workshops were held in collaboration with Disabled Peoples

Organisation (DPOs). Futhermore, Capacity Building Workshops and Bridge Trainings were undertaken for PWD Desk Officers from all INEC State and FCT offices.

Specifically, in the case of IDPs, the Commission in 2018, having learnt from experiences in the implementation of the 2014 Framework, decided to revise the IDP Voting Framework and Guidelines used for the 2015 General Election to make them more focused and applicable to other forms of internal displacement such as floods or community-based and ethno-communal conflicts.

The new guidelines which were thoroughly discussed and validated at a stakeholders' meeting with political parties, civil society Organisations, security agencies and development partners, clarified and provided criteria and procedures for the establishment of IDP Voting Centres, delimitation of voting areas, modalities for the distribution of PVCs, configuration of SCRs, transmission and collation of transmission of results, and security in the IDP Voting Centres.

INEC Chairman, Prof. Mahmood Yakubu (3rd right), National Commissioner, Prof. Antonia Okoosi-Simbine (2nd left) and other dignitaries at a meeting with Persons with Disabilities, in Abuja in October 2017.

Chapter 4

Training and Capacity Building for the 2019 General Election

4.1 Staff Development and Welfare

Planning for the 2019 General Election went hand-in-hand with the training and re-training of the Commission's staff and the provision of enhanced welfare packages. The Human Resource Management Department of the Commission in collaboration with the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) developed a Training Plan that became the roadmap for staff training over the five-year period, 2015-2019. A total of 1,433 staff were trained and benefitted from cross cutting capacity building workshops/professional courses and in-service training programmes conducted between 2017 and 2019. At the same time, the Commission also organised capacity building programmes specifically for Electoral Officers so as to boost their morale and commitment. Similarly, a total of 4,918 and 1,358 staff between GL 05-15 were promoted to various grade levels

in 2017 and 2018 respectively. In 2019, about 2359 senior and 1440 junior staff participated in the promotion exercise conducted by the Commission. In the period under review, a total of 1143 staff that had acquired additional qualifications were screened and promoted.

4.2 EMSC/EPP Implementation Workshops

The EMSC extensively trained and built the capacity of staff in preparation for the 2019 General Election. Beginning from February 2018, the Commission organised 10 comprehensive training programmes designed to provide intensive training on the platform, processes, dashboard and communication procedures of the EMSC ahead of the 2019 General Election. See Box 8 for a list of the training programmes.

Box 8 : List of EMSC /EPP Implementation Workshops

a. EMSC Implementers' Training Workshop for Ekiti State Governorship Election, 6th – 9th July, 2018;

b. EMSC Implementers' Training Workshop for Osun State Governorship Election, 12th – 16th August, 2018;

c. Implementers' Workshop for Master Trainers, 29th – 31st October, 2018;

d. EMSC North-Central Zonal Implementers' Training Workshop, 12th – 13th November 2018;

e. EMSC South-West Zonal Implementers' Training Workshop, 12th – 13th November 2018;

f. EMSC North-East Zonal Implementers' Training Workshop, 15th – 16th November 2018;

g. EMSC North-West Zonal Implementers' Training Workshop, 30th November – 1st December, 2018;

h. EMSC South-South Zonal Implementers' Training Workshop, 26th - 27th December, 2018;

i. EMSC South-East Zonal Implementers' Training Workshop, 29th - 30th November, 2018; and the

j. (x) EMSC Data Administrators' Workshop, 3rd – 5th December, 2018

4.3 Nationwide Implementers' Training Workshops for the EMSC/EPP

To ensure the successful and credible conduct of the 2019 General Election, and beginning from July 2018, the Commission organised ten Implementers' Training Workshops on the operations of the EMSC and its role in the implementation of the EPP [See Box 4]. The training workshops brought together members of the Commission, Resident Electoral Commissioners from the 36 States and the FCT; and the Directors, as well as Operations/ICT Officers from the 36 states and the FCT.

The objectives of the implementers' workshop were to (a) create knowledge of the 2019 EPP among the participants); (b) describe and explain the basic outlay, structure, and processes of the implementation of the EPP using the integrated framework of the EMSC; and (c) ensure that State Offices led by the RECs design and establish the EMSC Structure and Monitoring and Support Protocols for the implementation of the 2019 EPP in the states.

The Implementers' Workshop was designed as a training-the-trainers' workshop, because State Officers, who attended the workshop, were required to replicate the training across the 36 States of the Federation and FCT. The replicated training activities were conducted across the country between October and December 2018 [See Box 9].

Box 9 : Training for EOps, VEP, EPM, ICT, Legal and ADR Officers

a. Training of Personnel for Display of Voter's Register and Distribution of PVC;

b. Nationwide Root Training for Electoral Officers;

c. Pre-Election Training Assessment Evaluation Workshop for HOD Ops; HOD ICT and STOs;

d. ToT for STOs on Implementation of State Cascade Training for Security Personnel;

e. Cascade Training for Election Security Personnel;

f.   ToT for STOs and ASTOs for Implementation of 2019 General Election Cascade Training;

g.   Training of 774 LGTOs;

h.   First Level ToT for Headquarters Trainers on Cascade Training;

i.   Training of Electoral Officers (EOs) and Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs);

j.   Training of Presiding and Assistant Presiding Officers (POs/APOs);

k.   Training of Collation/ Returning Officers (COs/ROs)'

l.   Train the Trainers sensitisation Workshop for Heads of VEP, State Trainers and Gender Desk Officers for handling of gender issues towards 2019 General Election, December 2018;

m.   Training Workshop on Media and Gender Sensitive Reporting of Elections on reporting women political activities December, 2018;

n.   Capacity Building Workshop for Gender Desk Officers to develop their skills in dealing with gender-based issues in the states towards the 2019 General Election in December 2018;

o.   National and Zonal Seminars on Mitigating Violence against Women in Elections at both National and State levels in January 2019; and

p.   sensitisation Workshop for Professional Women on Participation in the Electoral Process Capacity Building Workshop for INEC PWD Desk Officers to build the capacity of the desk officers on the implementation of the INEC Framework on Access and Participation of PWDs in the electoral process and enhance their knowledge on their roles and responsibilities in promoting inclusive electoral process.

4.4 Nationwide Training for Operations, VEP, EPM, ICT, Legal & ADR Officers

In preparing for the 2019 General Election, the Commission organised numerous other capacity-building training programmes and workshops for various cadres of staff across the Commission's Departments, Directorates and Units at national, state and LGA levels, with the objective of inculcating the ethos of professionalism in them.

4.5 Nationwide Security Training for Staff & Security Personnel

Prior to the 2015 General Election, the Commission, through the Electoral Institute (TEI), developed a holistic training curriculum and organised a cascaded training programme for security personnel on election duty. As the professional conduct and effectiveness of security personnel during a General Election requires

well-grounded training, the Commission places high premium on their organisation and institutionalisation. It is for this reason that such training is now considered a major component of TEI Training Activities since the stand-alone Governorship Elections in Edo and Ondo States in 2016. Thus, TEI conducted similar training programmes before the stand-alone governorship elections in Anambra State in November 2017 and in Ekiti and Osun State States in July and September 2018 respectively.

TEI conducted Electoral Security Training (EST) for security personnel in January 2019, and as with previous EST programmes, the objective was to proactively assess and mitigate security threats that might precipitate electoral violence or address lapses identified in the conduct of previous elections [See Box 10 and Table 3]

Box 10 : Nationwide Security Training for Staff and Security Personnel

a. National Training involving three Police officers, including the State Training Officer from each of the 36 state of the Federation and the FCT. These Officers later acted as facilitators for the Training of Security Officers at the State level.

b. State Level Training involving 100 Security Personnel in each State, drawn from the Police, Military, Directorate of State Security (DSS), Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Nigeria Immigration Service, Nigerian Customs, Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agency, Federal Road Safety Corps, and Nigerian Prisons Service.

c. Senatorial District Level Training involving 10 security personnel from the various agencies in each Local Government Area to emphasize the role of security at elections, and to impart in them knowledge of the electoral process.

Table 3: Election Security Training Workshops for the 2019 General Election

S/N.	Training	No. of Participants	Venues	Dates
1	National Level	125	Enugu	7 – 9 /01/2019
2	State Level	3,700	All 36 States Headquarters & FCT	26 – 27/01/ 2019
3	Zonal Level	7,740	Capitals of the 109 Senatorial Districts	29 – 30/01 2019
	Total	**11,565**		

It is pertinent to draw attention to the pockets of security challenges facing not only the conduct of elections, but also of the entire country. One challenge is rooted in the conflict arising from the nature of political competition, where a zero-sum, winner-takes-all approach makes conflict between political parties and contestants virtually inevitable. This tends to predispose elections from the outset as intensely competitive and prone to violence. There were also the human and financial resource deficits of security agencies to deal with these challenges in terms of the numbers of personnel deployable to secure elections as well as other critical security sectors. There is also the confusion over authority to deploy and control security personnel for election duty on Election Day. In view of the nature of the problem it was evident that securing the 2019 General Election would, plausibly be much more challenging than it ever had been in the country because of the extraordinarily high stakes in the elections.

The capacity deficits of the Nigeria Police Force illustrate the seriousness of these challenges. It was estimated that about 500,000 security personnel would be required to ensure a secure environment for the deployment of personnel, election materials, voting, processing and transmission of results on Election Day across the 119,973 Polling Units, 8,809 Registration Areas (RAs), 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs), 36 States of the federation and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and at the INEC Headquarters in Abuja. With the Nigeria Police Force having just about 370,000 personnel, it was evident that the Force would require complementary personnel from other uniformed and security agencies to augment its operational capacity for election security.

In addressing the challenge, through the ambit of the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee on Election Security (ICCES), the Commission designed strategies and modalities to ensure a secure environment for the conduct of free, fair and peaceful 2019 General Election. In addition to the regular meetings of ICCES, special meetings, facilitated by the Office of the National Security Adviser, were held between the Commission and the leadership of the security agencies to find means of mitigating or preventing electoral violence and related electoral malpractices during and after the elections.

Although major breaches of the law and security were not experienced during the elections, there were security lapses in several locations across the country, including localised sporadic violent outbursts, allegedly high-handed violent partisan interventions by security personnel on election duty, the late arrival of security personnel deployed to escort election personnel and materials to Polling Units, which resulted in late opening of polls in those units; inadequate transportation arrangement for security personnel deployed from Registration Area Camps (RACs) to Polling Units; lack of information on personal details, such as names, ranks, and GSM phone numbers of security personnel assigned to location for election duty; late response to emergency situations, especially security breaches at RACs, Local Government and Constituency Collation as well as Declaration Centres.

Chapter 5

Stakeholders' Engagements towards the 2019 General Election

The Commission held meetings regularly with critical stakeholders to brief them on its plans and programmes for the 2019 General Election, and on related matters. Quarterly meetings were held with political parties, civil society Organisations, security agencies under the auspices of ICESS, the media and international development partners. In the following sub-sections, the Report gives an overview of the substantive issues discussed in these meetings in the run-up to the General Election.

5.1 Political Parties

Political parties are vital and essential to the functioning and success of electoral democracy. In Nigeria, only political parties can field candidates for elections to constitutionally stipulated public political offices, for which the Commission is vested with statutory supervisory, oversight and regulatory powers. In exercising its powers, the Commission held regular meetings, including the conduct of workshops with political parties, to keep them abreast of its activities and plans for the 2019 General Election.

The issues discussed in the Commission's quarterly meetings with the leadership of the political parties ranged from: - (a) the responsibilities of parties towards the electorate and their functions in democratic consolidation; (b) party understanding of, and compliance with INEC guidelines and regulations on party political activities and financing; (c) the imperative of internal party democracy; (d) the conduct of party primaries and related nomination processes for elective public offices in line with provisions of party constitutions and the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended); (e) the need to promote inclusiveness and participation of marginalized groups (women, youths and persons with disabilities) in party structures, institutions, and processes, such as election to party executive committees and nomination as candidates for elective public offices; the continuous voter registration exercise in 2017; and (f) the need for parties to also engage in conduct of civic and voter education for effective and peaceful citizen participation in the electoral process.

The quarterly meeting with political parties held at the Electoral Institute on 28th February 2018

5.2 Security Agencies (ICCES)

The Inter-Agency Consultative Committee on Election Security (ICCES) was established in 2011 as a deliberative platform for consultation, coordination and harmonization of election security in the country. Since then, the Committee has been serving the Commission as an advisory body for the efficient management and effective deployment of personnel and resources for ensuring peaceful and violent-free elections [See Box 11 for the list of the membership of ICCES].

Box 11 : Membership of ICCES

a. INEC (Chair)

b. Office of the National Security Adviser (Co-Chair)

c. Nigerian Police Force

d. Police Service Commission

e. Ministry of Police Affairs

f. Nigerian Air Force

g. Nigerian Navy

h. Nigerian Army

i. Department of State Security

j. National Intelligence Agency

k. Nigeria Customs Service

l. Nigeria Immigration Service

m. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency

n. Federal Road Safety Corps

o. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps

p. Nigerian Correctional Service; and

q. National Youth Service Corps.

ICCES held quarterly meetings, in 2016, 2017 and 2018 to discuss and review security aspects of the preparations for the conduct of off-cycle governorship elections in Kogi, Bayelsa, Edo, Ondo, Anambra, Ekiti and Osun states. The Committee met three times between January and March 2019 to discuss logistics plans and operational arrangements for securing the 2019 General Election; the operationalisation and implementation of the joint security strategy for a harmonized code of conduct and behaviour; definition of the rules of engagement; and the deployment and monitoring of security personnel on election duty.

Beyond the meetings at the national level, ICCES in each of the 36 states and FCT, and in the 774 Local Government Areas met regularly in the pre-election period to review, assess and address emergent security issues revolving around the 2019 General Election. The issues included the promotion of effective collaboration and coordination among the various Agencies involved in the conduct of elections as well as ensuring that a minimum of three (3) security personnel were deployed in each of the 119, 973 Polling Units for the elections.

L-R: Corps Marshal, Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) Dr Boboye Oyeyemi; DG, NDLEA, Col. Mustapha Abdullah (backing the camera); Inspector-General of Police (IGP), Mohammed Adamu; National Security Adviser (NSA), Major-General Babagana Monguno and INEC Chairman, Prof. Mahmood Yakubu discuss at the Commission's foyer after the Inter-Consultative Committee on Election Security (ICCES) meeting held on 24th January 2019.

INEC Chairman, Professor Mahmood Yakubu, the Inspector General of Police Mohammed A. Adamu and other Senior Police Officers at a meeting at the Force Headquarters, Abuja

5.3 The Judiciary

Folowing the release of the time-table and schedule of activities for the 2019 General Election on 9th January 2018, political activities formally kicked off on 17th August 2018 with the issuance of the Notice of Election in compliance with the provisions of Section 30 (1) of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended). With the commencement of party primaries for the nomination of candidates held between the 18th August and 7th October 2018 pursuant to section 87 of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended), partisan activities for the General Election got underway. Details of all the activities leading up to the General Election are provided in Box 7 and reports of the conduct of party primaries in Chapter 11.

One of the major issues that affected the preparations and conduct of the 2019

General Election was the numerous pre-election litigations with the institution of legal actions on the same issue in multiple judicial jurisdictions (Forum Shopping) and conflicting judgements of Courts of Co-ordinate jurisdiction. In order to address this issue, the Commission led by the Chairman met with the Chief Justice of Nigeria and the Justices of the Supreme Courts, the President of the Court of Appeal and Justices of the Appeal Court and the Chief Judge of the Federal High Court and some of the Judges of the Court. In spite of this engagement, the Commission was dragged to court 809 times between 2018 and 2019, over a wide-range of issues, relating to, or arising largely from disputes within or between political parties on the selection of their candidates. The Commission received 186 petitions from political parties, and 584 requests for certified true copies (CTC) of the Commission's reports on party

Commission members and Supreme Court Justices in a group photograph after a courtesy visit by a delegation led by the INEC Chairman in January 2018.

congresses and primaries, and for the nomination forms of candidates and other documents.

The challenges posed by the court cases and shifting primary dates and venues impacted negatively on the Commission's management of electoral operations and logistics, because of the need for the timely production of highly customized and time-bound nature of sensitive election materials, if they were to be ready well before the General Election. Thus, while Court judgments, orders and pronouncements were pending on several election-related court cases, the Commission found it challenging to finalise the production and distribution of ballot papers and result sheets for the General Election. Not only was the Commission confronted with the possibility of unlawful exclusion of political parties and candidates from the election, it also had to contend with the question of

the eligibility of certain political parties and candidates to contest for election in specific constituencies. In the specific cases of Zamfara and Rivers States, the Commission resorted to the production and deployment of two sets of sensitive election materials in anticipation of the outcome of court cases on the eligibility of the All Peoples Congress (APC) to contest the Governorship, National Assembly and State Assembly elections in the two states.

5.4 Activities of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) Liaison Division

As part of the overall preparations for the 2019 General Election, the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) Liaison Division, through its three dedicated Units - Youth, CSOs and Persons with Disabilities (PWD) – carried out the following

activities, sometimes in collaboration with development partners.

i. Quarterly Meetings with CSOs: The Commission held quarterly meetings with Civil Society Organisations to brief them on preparations for the General Election and provide information on other policy issues. The interactive meetings provided an avenue for exchange of ideas, thereby enabling the Commission to feel the pulse of the larger society, mirrored through the CSOs.

ii. Integrating Persons with Disabilities into Party Structures: A Roundtable meeting between Political Parties, Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) and the Joint National Association of Persons with Disabilities (JONAPWD) was organised to discuss the integration and mainstreaming of Persons with Disabilities into the governance structures and processes of the parties.

iii. Interactive Forum with INEC Youth Ambassadors: The Commission organised an interactive meeting with the INEC Youth Ambassadors (IYAs) and a number of young Nigerian celebrities before the 2019 General Election to solicit for their support in getting the youths to register to vote and participate fully in the electoral process. The strategy was to leverage on the popularity of the ambassadors/celebrities who are seen as role models by many young Nigerians. The Commission produced the INEC Youth Ambassadors (IYA) theme song, *We are Nigerians*, to mobilise citizens, especially young Nigerians, for peaceful

elections in the country. The song further strengthened a sense of patriotism and commitment among the electorate.

iv. National Youth Summit: The Commission also organised a National Youth Summit to enlighten and mobilise young people for peaceful elections. Since the young people constituted a substantial percentage of Nigeria's voting population, they are no doubt strategic stakeholders in ensuring active citizen participation in the General Election.

v. Financial Support to CBOs and FBOs: The Commission provided financial support to State offices to engage Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) in the 774 Local Government Areas undertake door-to-door voter education and sensitisation ahead of the General Election.

vi. Voter Education and sensitisation for PWDs: The Commission conducted sensitisation programmes on diverse voter education themes for PWDs across the 36 states of the Federation and the FCT. The primary purpose was to enlighten the PWDs on the various provisions in INEC Regulations and Guidelines to promote their effective participation in the General Election. The Commission produced Braille Ballot Guides to assist the visually impaired in casting their ballots unaided. Poster ED30 PWD, which clearly explains the voting procedures in writing and graphics, also came into active use for the election. Magnifying glasses were made

available to assist the visually impaired as well as Persons Living with Albinism to identify the ballots during voting at elections. Visual Interpreters were also

engaged at the final collation centres for both Presidential and Governorship Elections and for the INEC Half Hour weekly television programmes.

Cross Section of participants at the Commission's meeting with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) at INEC Head-quarters in January 2019.

5.5 Ministries, Departments & Agencies of Government (MDAs)

The Commission pursued an active engagement on the 2019 General Election with the under-listed Ministries, Departments and Agencies of government [See Box 12] in view of their potentially important supportive roles in the electoral processes. Specifically, the MDAs provided a wide range of support in terms of advice, expertise and in some cases personnel in the planning, conduct and management of the elections and in facilitating the deployment

of national assets and logistics.

5.6 Commission Engagements with other Critical Stakeholders

In the run-up to the 2019 General Election, the Commission, led by the Chairman briefed several critical stakeholders on the preparations for the election and solicited their support towards the conduct of a free, fair and peaceful election. In this regard, the Commission briefed the National Council of State in February 2018 and in January 2019 on the state of preparedness for

the election. Furthermore, the Chairman addressed a meeting of Traditional Rulers in Kaduna in December 2018, as well as the meeting of the National Council of Traditional Rulers and the Executive Board of the Catholic Bishops' Conference in January 2019. The Commission also worked closely with the National Peace Committee under the leadership of the former Head of State, General Abdulsalami Abubakar in

promoting the signing of a peace accord committing all the political parties and candidates in the elections to run issue-based campaigns devoid of statements that can incite any form of violence and to support all the institutions of government including INEC and security agencies to act with impartiality for the peaceful conduct of the election.

INEC Chairman briefs the National Council of Traditional Rulers in Abuja on preparations for the 2019 General Election

INEC Chairman briefs the meeting of Traditional Rulers in Kaduna on preparations for the 2019 General Election

INEC Chairman and other officials after briefing the Executive Committee of the Catholic Bishops Conference on the preparations for the 2019 General Election

INEC Chairman and other officials briefing the Former Head of State General Abdulsalami Abubakar (rtd), Chairman of the National Peace Committee and other members of the Committee on preparation for the 2019 General Election

Box 12 : MDAs Supporting INEC

a. National Youth Service (NYSC) for the purpose of working out the strategies and modalities for the sourcing, recruitment, training, deployment and protection of Corp members that constitute the bulk of Ad-Hoc electoral staff.

b. Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) for the inspection and certification of vehicles to be procured for transportation of election personnel and materials and for other logistics and operational support

c. Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) for tracking of financial flows in breach of banking regulations and flows potentially directed towards illegal campaign finance funding, vote buying as well as for the arrest, investigation and prosecution of persons involved in vote trading.

d. Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) for the arrest, investigation and prosecution of persons involved in vote trading.

e. National Population Commission (NPopC) to explore the alignment of Registration and Enumeration Areas and to obtain required data for cleaning up of the Register of Voters

f. National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) to explore the possibility of unified identification system to serve as both National Identity Card and as Voters' Card

g. Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) to facilitate improved broadband penetration and easy liaison with the Mobile Telecommunication Companies for the easy purchase of SIM Cards for use in the SCRs and to solicit the support of the Mobile Telecommunication Companies for broadcasting SMS voter education messages to voters.

h. Nigeria Communications Satellite Company (NIGCOMSAT) to explore the possibility satellite communication coverage of blind spots across the country that are not covered and or not adequately by any of the Mobile Telecommunication Companies

i. Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) to seek support for monitoring the continuous voter registration exercise to prevent the registration of non-Nigerians, as well as to facilitate the issuance of visa on arrival to various categories of visitors invited by Commission to observe the 2019 General Election.

j. Nigeria Customs Service (NIS) to facilitate the issuance of waivers on the importation of critical election materials, as well as the speedy documentation, clearance and handling of these inbound election materials.

k. Committee of Vice Chancellors (CVC) to solicit their neutrality, dedication and ethical

conduct in the discharge of their duty and that of their staff as Collation and Returning Officers for the 2019 General Election.

l. National Orientation Agency (NOA) to seek collaboration for the conduct and delivery of voter education messages and campaigns.

m. Nigeria Broadcasting Commission (NBC) to seek support in ensuring equal media access for political activities and media monitoring of election campaigns.

n. Nigeria Air Force (NAF) to seek logistic support for INEC personnel to undertake continuous voters' registration in difficult terrains and areas affected by insurgency.

o. Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) for the custody and safety of sensitive election materials.

5.7 International Development Partners

The Commission continued its tradition of engagement with the international community in the 2015-2019 election cycle. The engagements included regular meetings with officials of the African Union (AU), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations. (UNDP, UN Women, UN Refuge Agency). The Commission also had experience sharing and peer review sessions with members of the ECOWAS Network of Electoral Commissions and the Electoral Commissions Forum of the Southern African Development Community (ECF-SADC). It also engaged at bilateral and multilateral levels with the Ambassadors of ECOWAS and EU member states, as well as with the Ambassadors of France, Germany, UK, USA, Canada, Japan, Switzerland, Turkey, Finland, Poland, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, The Netherlands, Australia, Mexico and India.

These engagements provided an important platform for promoting understanding between the Commission on the one hand and the international community on the other. The Commission was able to explain its operations, processes and procedures while at the same time receiving useful feedback, particularly in reference to the global best practices in the conduct of elections.

United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and Head of the UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel, Mr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas (3rd left, front row) in a group photo with the INEC Chairman, Prof. Mahmood Yabuku (2nd right, front row) National Commissioners Festus Okoye (2nd left), Okechukwu Ibeanu, 3rd right, back row), Mustafa Lecky (right, back row) and Secretary to the Commission, Mrs. Rose Oriaran-Anthony (2nd right, back row) during his visit to the Commission in June 2019.

L-R, Vice President, European Centre for Electoral Support (ECES), Mr. Jose Pinto-Teixeira, European Union Ambassador to Nigeria and ECOWAS, Mr. Ketil Carlsen, Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Budget and National Planning, Mr. Akpanyung Bassey and INEC Chairman, Prof. Mahmood Yakubu during the launch of the EU-SDGN Project in Abuja on 1st February 2018.

L-R: European Union Ambassador to Nigeria and ECOWAS, Mr. Ketil Karlsen; British High Commissioner to Nigeria, Mrs. Catriona Laing; US Embassy Deputy Head of Mission, David J. Young; and Charge d' Affaires, Embassy of Germany, Regine Heiss during their visit to the Commission in January 2019.

Chapter 6

Voter Education, Public Enlightenment and Media Relations

06

6.1 Defining and Explaining the Commission's Partnership with the Media on Elections

Two of the five main objectives of the 2017 – 2021 Strategic Plan (SP) underscored the importance that the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) attaches to both the effective delivery of voter education to the general public and the nurturing and sustenance of a mutually beneficial relationship with the media as a partner. This is in pursuit of the Commission's objectives as laid out in the SP and EPP, namely: 'to improve voter education, training and research' (Objective 2); and 'to interact nationally and internationally with relevant stakeholders' (Objective 4).

This is what defines and explains why it is imperative for the Commission to win and secure the media's buy-in, if its voter education and information dissemination strategy was to be effectively and successfully executed. In pursuing these objectives, the following activities were pursued by the Commission.

6.2 Review of the 2013 Communication Policy

The INEC Communication Policy was approved by the Commission in May 2013 to promote, disseminate, and actualise the objectives of the Commission's 2012 – 2016 Strategic Plan. With the validation and approval of a new 2017-2021 Strategic

Plan in April 2017, the Commission began the review of the Policy so as to strengthen the key actions and envisaged outcomes outlined in Strategic Objective 4.

In pursuit of these objectives, the Commission organised a two-day workshop in Kaduna supported by the UNDP between the 5th and 6th June 2017 to review the Communication Policy for the first time. Thereafter, the Commission constituted a Technical Committee to examine the Communications Policy against the background of current developments/norms in strategic corporate communications; distil the resolutions/recommendations harvested at the Kaduna Workshop; and review, update and produce a revised Communication Policy.

The Technical Committee organised a Roundtable from the 12th to the 15th February 2018 in Lagos to examine and evaluate the recommendations of the Kaduna Review Workshop. The final draft document produced by the Committee was considered and approved by the Commission.

6.3 Design, Development and Implementation of the Revised Communication Policy

The Revised Communication Policy provides guidance on standards for the management of the Commission's internal and external communications. It was developed to bring global best practices to bear on processing and disseminating information about the

activities of a large-scale organisation such as INEC, to internal and external publics and stakeholders. Thus, the policy was designed to ensure that communications across the Commission and between the Commission and the public is well coordinated, effectively managed and responsive to the diverse information needs of its varied publics. It leveraged on the foundation laid by the 2013 Policy, which entails setting standards for increased engagement with the traditional print and electronic media; extensive usage of the Commission's online newspaper – www.inecnews.com and social media platforms to pass messages and information to the general public.

The Revised Communication Policy was also informed by the Commission's commitment to its legal obligation under the Freedom of Information Act (2011), which makes it mandatory for all public institutions to provide information about their activities to the general public.

6.4 Voter Education and Public Enlightenment

The Commission's 2019 Election Project Plan (EPP) contained a number of voter education, publicity, and gender mainstreaming activities that were fully carried out to provide regular and effective communication with stakeholders, encourage and broaden voter participation and discourage tendencies such as vote trading and thuggery that are prohibited by law and considered electoral offenses under the Electoral Act, 2010 (as amended.) Some of these activities include:

a. Capacity Building

The staff of the Voter Education, Publicity, Gender and Civil Society Liaison Department participated in several workshops at the national, state and local government levels. The thematic areas covered included targeting, the principles/methods of voter education and effective communication.

b. Production of Printed and Audio-Visual Enlightenment Materials

The Commission produced various jingles, songs, animations, posters, leaflets, booklets and banners to educate the electorate on voting procedures, election offences and penalties, campaign against violence, and assistance to ease the burden of voting for PWDs, such as magnifying glasses and braille ballot guides.

c. Dissemination of Voter Education Messages on the Electronic and Social Media Platforms

The Commission sponsored the production and airing of radio and television programmes, messages, commentaries and news analysis, and also placed advertisements in the print media for public enlightenment on the election. The Commission's officials also appeared on several platforms to discuss aspects of the electoral process, including the role of the electorate in ensuring free, fair and credible elections. The Commission also uploaded materials on the electoral process and voter education on social media platforms and the MyINEC app, while text messages were sent by GSM networks to remind their subscribers of the date of elections.

d. Youth Votes Count Campus Outreach

In collaboration with the European Union (EU) and the European Centre for Electoral Support (ECES), the Commission successfully organised a youth sensitisation campaign tagged "Youth Votes Count" for students in six Universities (UNIABUJA, UNILAG, UNN, BUK UNIPORT and MAUTECH) across the country's six geo-political zones. Shortly before the elections, Resident Electoral Commissioners also organised the activity in at least one tertiary institution in their respective states. The sensitisation campaign, which was aimed at deepening the participation of youths in the electoral process, featured prominent Nigerian artistes who enlightened the students on the need to participate actively in the electoral process and to shun violence.

Comedian, Ayodeji Makun, Actress Omotola Jalade-Ekehinde, Channels Television Anchor, Seun Okinbaloye, European Union Ambassador to Nigerian and West Africa, Ketil Karlsen, INEC Chairman Professor Mahmood Yakubu, Actress Helen Paul and Comedian Bright Okpocha, popularly known as "Basketmouth" at the Youth Votes Count programme held at the University of Lagos on 27th June 2018.

INEC Chairman, Prof. Mahmood Yakubu (middle) with the Commission's Youth Ambassadors and students during the Youth Votes Count programme held at the University of Lagos on 27th June 2018.

National Commissioner, Mrs. Amina B. Zakari (left) and INEC Ambassadors at the Youth Votes Count programme held at Bayero University, Kano on 7th August 2018.

Cross section of students of the Moddibo Adama University of Science and Technology (MAUTECH), Yola at the Youth Votes Count programme held on 10th October 2018.

Cross section of students of the University of Port Harcourt at the Youth Votes Count programme held on 27th August 2018.
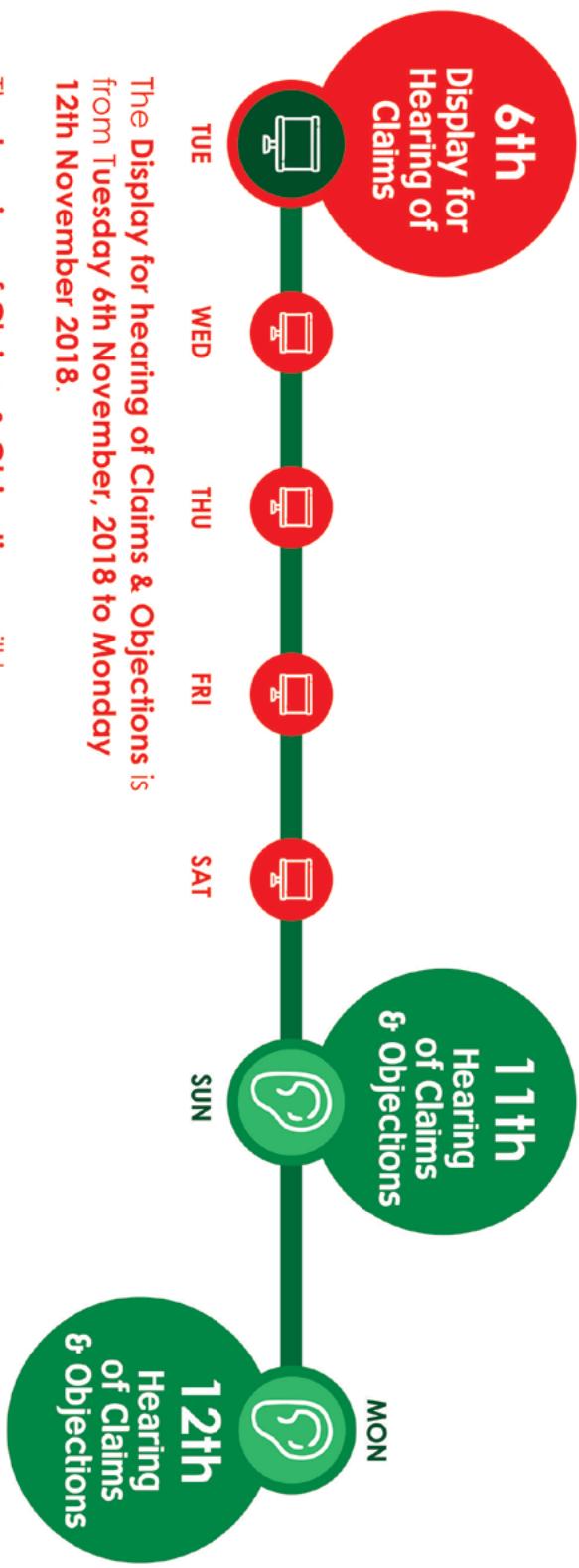
e. INEC Online Newspaper

The Commission's online newspaper, INECNEWS.COM played a significant role in disseminating information on its activities before, during and after the General Election. The newspaper's Facebook page and Twitter handle with more than 1.6 million followers were extensively used to syndicate voter education messages, such as infographics, video clips, posters and press statements.

TIMELINE
Hearing Of Claims & Objections

6th
Display for Hearing of Claims

TUE
WED
THU
FRI
SAT

11th
Hearing of Claims & Objections

SUN

12th
Hearing of Claims & Objections

MON

The Display for hearing of Claims & Objections is from Tuesday 6th November, 2018 to Monday 12th November 2018.

The **hearing of Claims & Objections** will be on the last two days of the exercise (i.e 11th and 12th November 2018)

iccc@inec.gov.ng
inecnigeria.org
@inecnigeria

0700-CALL-INEC (0700-2255-4632)
0905085629, 08180958715,
09025038466, 07062896047

INEC, Making your vote count...Consolidating our democracy.

What happens when a Smart Card Reader malfunctions during election?

In the event of sustained malfunction of the Smart Card Reader (SCR), the Presiding Officer (PO) shall:

01

Immediately inform the Supervisory Presiding Officer (SPO), the Electoral Officer (EO), and the Electoral Operations Support Centre (EOSC) for replacement

02

Suspend Accreditation and Voting until a new Card Reader is made available

03

File a report of the incident

04

Inform the voters and polling agents of the situation

Where a replacement Smart Card Reader is not available by 2:00pm, the Presiding Officer or APO(VP) as the case may be shall:

01

Inform the Supervisory Presiding Officer, Electoral Officer, and Election Operation Support Centre of the situation

02

File a report of the incident

03

Inform the voters and polling agents that accreditation and voting for the affected Polling Unit, voting point settlement, and Voting Point shall continue the following day

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09025038466, 07062896047
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f. Road Shows

The Commission also collaborated with CSOs to conduct road shows in the 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the country. The road shows involved the use of youths adorned in INEC branded clothes, moving around the LGAs, distributing flyers and playing jingles on musical sets mounted on open trucks, in a deliberate attempt by the Commission to reach the citizens at the grassroot and for enhancing voter participation in the electoral process.

Staff members of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) participate in the Calabar Carnival in December 2018 to showcase Voter Education activities.

g. Outdoor Display of 2019 General Election Messages

The Commission utilised innovative ICT tools to display and disseminate voter enlightenment messages on the screens of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) of selected banks in strategic locations across the country.

h. Leaflets, Pamphlets, Stickers, INEC-Branded Wears

The Commission produced and disseminated Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials across the country including pasting posters containing information about the electoral process at strategic locations, such as markets, public buildings, and motor parks across the country.

6.5 Commission's other Media Engagements in the run-up to the 2019 General Election

a) Gender-Focused Engagements

The Commission consistently affirmed its commitment to mainstreaming gender institutionally and in electoral operations. This is reflected in the adoption of a Gender Policy in November 2014 designed to enhance the participation of women in the

President of the Nigeria Union of Journalists, Mr. Chris Isiguzo (right) speaks at the Quarterly Meeting with Media Organisations, held at the Commission's headquarters on 8th January 2019.

electoral process. Thus, the Commission organised sensitisation and advocacy programmes, conferences, seminars and workshops to promote women participation in the political process .

b) Other Activities

In addition to what was described in earlier sections of this Report on INEC Media Relations and INEC Communication Policy, the Commission also scaled up its interactions with the media in the build-up to, during and immediately after the 2019 General Election. Two capacity building workshops were organised for members of the INEC Press Corp in December 2016 and December 2018. The Commission also held meetings with Editors, Editorial Board Members and senior journalists in December 2018 to brief them about the preparations for the 2019 General Election and to clarify, elaborate, or answer

questions on any election-related policy issues. Interactive meetings with online publishers, social media influencers and bloggers across the states also took place in 2018. Other Commission's interactions with the Media include the following:

i. Press Briefings

Following the release of the Timetable and Schedule of Activities for the 2019 General Election and the Federal Capital Territory Area Council Elections on 9th January 2018, the Commission held several press briefings to inform Nigerians about the various stages of preparations for the elections and to respond to enquiries/allegations about matters relating to the electoral process.

Following the postponement of the Presidential and National Assembly elections by a week from 16th to 23rd February 2019 and consequential adjustment of the

INEC Chairman briefing electoral stakeholders on 16th February, 2019

Governorship, State Assembly and FCT Area Council elections from 2nd to 9th March 2019, the Commission held a major media briefing on 16th February 2019 to reassure stakeholders, observers and Nigerians generally of the circumstances that compelled it to postpone the elections. The media briefing continued on a daily basis until the eve of the rescheduled elections. This enabled the Commission to provide a steady flow of information, to check the deluge of fake news circulating about the postponement.

ii. Publicity

The Commission carried out publicity related activities for the 2019 General Election at National, State and LGA levels through print, electronic, social and other traditional mediums. At National and State levels, the Commission sponsored programmes such as the INEC Half Hour on the African Independent Television (AIT), the Nigerian

Television Authority (NTA) networks, and also on selected radio stations nationwide.

iii. Media Accreditation & Access to the National and State Situation Room/Collation Centre

In line with standard practice, the Commission reviewed the 2015 Guidelines for Media Accreditation in response to growing concerns about the proliferation of fake news circulating in the social media. About 11,250 journalists were accredited for the coverage of the general election. While the accreditation exercise for international and domestic media organisations was conducted at the national level, the state offices handled the accreditation of State-based media organisations. The Commission also approved the accreditation and access of selected observers and stakeholders, including 178 journalists to the National Situation Room and Collation Centre.

Chapter 7

Key Activities Towards the 2019 General Election

07

7.1 Political Party Registration

It is the responsibility of the Commission under Part 1, Section 15b of the Third Schedule of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) to register political parties in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) and the regulations and guidelines of the Commission. More specifically, the statutory requirements for any political association seeking registration as a political party are spelt out in Sections 221, 222, 223 and 224 of the 1999 Constitution (as amended), as well as in Section 78 of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) and the INEC Guidelines for the Registration and Dissolution of Political Parties first published in 2013 and revised in 2018.

The number of registered political parties in the country rose from three before the 1999 General Election to 30 before the 2003 General Election, 50 before the 2007 General Election and 63 before the 2011 General Election. Based on the performance of the political parties in the 2011 General Election, and in accordance to the provisions of Section 78 (7) (ii) of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) and on the conditions for the de-registration of parties, the Commission de-registered 28 political parties in December 2012.

Some of the de-registered political parties challenged the decision of the Commission in Court. In its judgment on 25th July 2015, the Court of Appeal decided that the Commission's reliance on the Electoral Act, 2010 (as amended) to de-register the political parties was unconstitutional, null and void, and of no effect. Consequently,

Officials of newly registered political parties in a group photo with Commission members after the official presentation of certificates at the INEC headquarters on 5th September 2018.

the Commission re-listed three of the de-registered political parties in December 2015 and another seven in June 2016.

Some political associations, earlier refused registration as political parties for failing to meet conditions for registration as political parties, also dragged the Commission to court for denying them registration. The parties claimed that that the failure of the Commission to notify them of the grounds for non-registration within 30 days of their application for registration was in breach of Section 78 (3 and 4) of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended). Two political associations secured the judgment and leave of the Court directing the Commission to register them. As a result of that judgment, the Commission issued a certificate of registration to the two associations as

political parties
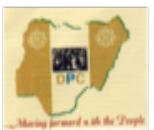
Following the ruling of the Supreme Court liberalising the requirements for the registration of political parties, the Commission processed over 200 applications from political associations seeking registration as political parties. The Commission registered five new political parties in June 2017. It registered another set of 21 political associations as political parties in December 2017, and another 23 political association as political parties in August 2018, bringing the total number of registered political parties between June 2017 and August 2018 to 49. By the 2019 General Election, there were 91 political parties in the country that were qualified to take part in, and field candidates for, the elections [See Table 4 for the list].

Table 4: Names, Acronyms and Logos of Political Parties

SN	Party	Acronym	Logo	Date of Registration	Remarks
1	Alliance for Democracy	AD		21-12-1998	
2	Peoples Democratic Party	PDP		21-12-1998	
3	Better Nigeria Progressive Party	BNPP		03-12-2002	De-registered 6-12-2012. Restored by Court Order 17-12-2015
4	Democratic Alternative	DA		03-12-2002	De-registered 6-12-2012. Restored by Court Order 28-06-2016
5	Masses Movement of Nigeria	MMN		03-12-2002	De-registered 6-12-2012. Restored by Court Order 28-06-2016
6	National Action Council	NAC		03-12-2002	De-registered 6-12-2012. Restored by Court Order 28-06-2016
7	National Conscience Party	NCP		03-12-2002	
8	New Nigeria People's Party	NNPP		03-12-2002	
9	Nigeria People's Congress	NPC		03-12-2002	Restored by Court Judgment
10	Peoples Redemption Party	PRP		03-12-2002	De-registered 6-12-2012. Restored by Court Order 17-12-2015
11	United Democratic Party	UDP		11-12-2002	
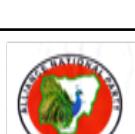
12	Labour Party	LP		25-05-2005	
13	Action Alliance	AA		29-08-2005	
14	Advanced Congress of Democrats	ACD		7-12-2005	
15	African Democratic Congress	ADC		22-03-2006	
16	Fresh Democratic Party	FDP		22-03-2006	De-registered 6-12-2012
17	Green Party of Nigeria	GPN		22-03-2006	Earlier registered as Citizens Popular Party 22-3-2006; Changed name to GPN 20-4-2017
18	Democratic Peoples' Party	DPP		18-05-2006	
19	Progressive Peoples Alliance	PPA		18-05-2006	
20	Nigeria Elements Progressive Party	NEPP		27-07-2006	De-registered in December 2012; Restored by Court Judgment 28-06-2016
21	Accord	A		10-08-2006	

22	National Unity Party	NUP		24-08-2006	De-registered in December 2012; Restored by Court Judgment 28-06-2016
23	Allied Congress Party of Nigeria	ACPN		26-10-2006	
24	Hope Democratic Party	HDP		26-10-2006	De-registered 6-12-2012.Restored by Court Judgment 24-11-2014
25	Peoples Progressive Party	PPP		26-10-2006	De-registered in December 2012. Restored by Court Judgment17-12-2015
26	People for Democratic Change	PDC		16-07-2009	
27	Kowa Party	KP		28-07-2009	
28	Mega Party of Nigeria	MPN		03-08-2010	Earlier registered as MPPP on 03 August March, 2010
29	National Democratic Liberty Party	NDLP		03-08-2010	De-registered in December 2012. 28-06-2016
30	Peoples Party of Nigeria	PPN		03-08-2010	
31	Social Democratic Party	SDP		30-08-2010	Earlier registered as SDMP 30th August 2010. Changed Name to Social Democratic Party 22-04-2013

32	All Progressives Congress	APC		31-07-2012	Emerged from the merger of Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN), All Nigeria's People's Party (ANPP) and Congress for Progressive Change (CPC)
33	African People Alliance	APA		02-10-2012	
34	United Progressive Party	UPP		02-10-2012	
35	Independent Democrats	ID		15-08-2013	
36	Peoples Democratic Movement	PDM		15-08-2013	
37	Unity Party of Nigeria	UPN		17-04-2014	
38	Action Peoples Party	APP		03-08/2017	Registered by Order of Court
39	Democratic People's Congress	DPC		24-08-2015	
40	Young Democratic Party	YDP		08-12-2015	
41	Action Democratic Party	ADP		07-06-2017	
42	All Grand Alliance Party	AGAP		07-06-2017	Registered as ADPM on 7-6-2017. Changed Name to AGAP 14-9-2017

43	Advanced Peoples Democratic Alliance	APDA		07-06-2017	
44	New Generation Party of Nigeria	NGP		07-06-2017	
45	Young Progressive Party	YPP		07-06-2017	
46	All Progressives Grand Alliance	APGA		22-06-2017	
47	Socialist Party of Nigeria	SPN		28-11-2017	Registered by Order of Court
48	All Grassroots Alliance	AGA		12-12-2017	
49	All Blending Party	ABP		14-12-2017	
50	Alliance for New Nigeria	ANN		14-12-2017	
51	Abundant Nigeria Renewal Party	ANRP		14-12-2017	
52	Change Advocacy Party	CAP		14-12-2017	Registered as PANDEL on 14-12-2017

53	Coalition for Change	CC		14-12-2017	
54	Freedom and Justice Party	FJP		14-12-2017	
55	Grassroots Development Party of Nigeria	GDPN		14-12-2017	
56	Justice Must Prevail Party	JMPP		14-12-2017	
57	Legacy Party of Nigeria	LPN		14-12-2017	
58	Mass Action Joint Alliance	MAJA		14-12-2017	
59	Modern Democratic Party	MDP		14-12-2017	
60	Nigeria Democratic Congress Party	NDCP		14-12-2017	
61	National Interest Party	NIP		14-12-2017	
62	New Progressive Movement	NPM		14-12-2017	
63	National Rescue Movement	NRM		14-12-2017	

64	Providence People's Congress	PPC		14-12-2017	
65	People's Trust	PT		14-12-2017	
66	Re-Build Nigeria Party	RBNP		14-12-2017	
67	Restoration Party of Nigeria	RP		14-12-2017	
68	Sustainable National Party	SNP		14-12-2017	
69	African Action Congress	AAC		14-08-2018	
70	Advanced Allied Party	AAP		14-08-2018	
71	Advanced Nigeria Democratic Party	ANDP		14-08-2018	
72	Alliance National Party	ANP		14-08-2018	
73	Allied Peoples' Movement	APM		14-08-2018	

74	Alternative Party of Nigeria	APN		14-08-2018	
75	Alliance of Social Democrats	ASD		14-08-2018	
76	Alliance for a United Nigeria	AUN		14-08-2018	
77	Change Nigeria Party	CNP		14-08-2018	
78	Congress of Patriots	COP		14-08-2018	
79	Liberation Movement	LM		14-08-2018	
80	Movement for the Restoration and Defence of Democracy	MRDD		14-08-2018	De-registered 0-12-2012. Restored by Court Judgment 28-06-2016
81	Nigeria Community Movement Party	NCMP		14-08-2018	
82	Nigeria for Democracy	NFD		14-08-2018	
83	Peoples Coalition Party	PCP		14-08-2018	
84	Reform and Advancement Party	RAP		14-08-2018	
85	Save Nigeria Congress	SNC		14-08-2018	

86	United Patriots	UP		14-08-2018	
87	United People's Congress	UPC		14-08-2018	
88	We the People Nigeria	WTPN		14-08-2018	
89	YES Electorates Solidarity	YES		14-08-2018	
90	Youth Party	YP		14-08-2018	
91	Zenith Labour Party	ZLP		14-08-2018	

7.2 Continuous Voter Registration

The Commission is empowered under Part 1 Section 15 (e) of the Third Schedule of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) to arrange and conduct the registration of persons qualified to vote and to prepare, maintain and revise the register of voters for the purpose of any election. The Commission is further empowered under Section 9 of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) to "compile, maintain and update on a continuous basis a National Register of Voters which shall include the names of all persons entitled to vote in any federal, state and Local Government or Area Council elections". Furthermore, Section 10(1) makes it mandatory for the Commission to undertake continuous registration of all persons qualified to be registered as voters.

The eligibility criteria for voter registration are spelled out in Section 10(2) of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended), which provides that such a person must: (a) be a citizen of Nigeria, (b) have attained the age of 18 years before, or on the day of registration; (c) not be subject to any legal incapacity to vote under any law, rules or regulation in force in Nigeria; and (d) appear in person and present himself/herself to the Registration Officers at the registration venue.

After the 2015 General Election, the Commission, embarked on a time specific conduct of Continuous Voter Registration (CVR) for the off-cycle, end-of-tenure governorship elections in Kogi, Bayelsa, Edo and Ondo States, and for the FCT Area Council Elections [Table 5 shows the outcome of the CVR in the 3 states and FCT].

INEC Chairman with secondary school students at the flag off of the Continuous Voter Registration (CVR) held in Abuja on 27th April 2017.

Table 5: Details of CVR in States with End-of-Tenure Governorship Elections, 2015–2016

S/N	State	Period	Number Registered
1	Kogi	2 - 7 September 2015	46,246
2	Bayelsa	2 - 7 September 2015	52,714
3	FCT	13 - 18 January 2016	81,420
4	Edo	22 - 27 June 2016	132,515
5	Ondo	22 - 27 June 2016	112,112

As a result of the challenges of periodic continuous voter registration, the Commission undertook a comprehensive review of the voter registration process to explore the possibility of a nationwide continuous voter registration as stipulated under Section 10(1) of the 2010 Electoral Act (as amended). In the course of the review, the Commission considered the option of undertaking the voter registration exercise at the PU, RA or LGA level and the indicative cost of rolling out such a nationwide CVR exercise for one (1) day. The estimated cost of conducting such a CVR was N132.4 billion, N21.1 billion and N3.2 billion to roll out the exercise at the PU, RA or LGA level respectively [See Table 6]. Consequently, the Commission decided to undertake the CVR exercise at the LGA and other designated centres only as it did not have the required financial resources, personnel and equipment to deploy to the PU and/or RA level.

Table 6: Financial Implications of CVR at the PU, RA, and LGA Levels for the 2019 General Election

S/N		LGAs (774)		RAs (8,809)		PUs (119,973)	
		No Required	Indicative Cost	No Required	Indicative Cost	No Required	Indicative Cost
1	Honoraria (Registration Officials) @ 5 per Registration Centre + 5% redundancy	4,064	0	46,247	92,494,500	629,858	1,259,716,500
2	Personnel (Supervision & Monitoring) @ 1 per State for CVR @ LGA, 3 per State at CVR @ RA and 1 per LGA at CVR @ PU	49	467,496,000	123	74,292,000	786	474,744,000
3	Personnel (Security) @ 2 per Registration Centre	1,548	0	17,618	8,809,000	239,946	119,973,000
4	Logistics Support to State @ N200, 000 per State per Quarter	37	7,400,000	37	7,400,000	37	7,400,000
5	Training for four (4) days	4,064	20,317,500	46,247	231,236,250	629,858	3,149,291,250
6	DDCM @ 3 per LGA, 2 per RA, 1 per PU)	2,322	2,322,000,000	17,618	17,618,000,000	119,973	119,973,000,000
7	Consumables @ 4,800 per Registration Centre (Ink cartridges, papers, fuel)	774	27,059,040	8,809	307,962,640	119,973	4,194,256,080
8	Power Generators	774	232,200,000	8809	2,642,700,000	8,809	2,642,700,000
9	Transportation Allowance @ 2,000 per Registration centre	0	0	8,809	17,618,000	119,973	239,946,000
10	Publicity at constant cost		85,118,000		85,118,000		85,118,000
11	Data Processing		44,035,000		44,035,000		44,035,000
12	Supporting Infrastructure @ 2500 per Registration Centre (Canopy, Tables, Chairs)	0	0	8,809	22,022,500	2,500	299,932,500
	TOTAL		3,205,625,540		21,151,687,890		132,490,112,330

The new CVR exercise, spread over 17 months and conducted in five phases from 27th April 2017 to 6th September 2018 was flagged off by the Chairman of the Commission on 27th April 2017, at the INEC Area Council Office in Karu, FCT [See Box 13 for details of the Phases of the CVR].

Box 13 : Phased Conduct of CVR: 27th April 2017 to 6th September 2018

a. First Phase: 27 April to 20 July 2017 with the public display of the register for claims and objections from 24 to 28 July 2017;

b. Second Phase: 31 July to 19 October 2017 with the public display of the register for claims and objections from 23 to 27 October 2017;

c. Third Phase: 9 November to 21 December 2017 with the public display of the register for claims and objections from 27 December 2017 to 3 January 2018;

d. Fourth Phase: 8 January to 24 March with the public display of the register for claims and objections from 26 to 30 March 2018; and

e. Fifth Phase: 2 April to 31 August 2018 with the public display of the register for claims and objections from 2 to 6 September 2018.

In addition to the CVR exercise nationwide, a similar exercise was conducted at the RA level towards the governorship elections in the States listed in Box 14.

Box 14 : CVR at RA Level, 10th August 2017 to 21st April 2018

a. Anambra: 10th to 15th August 2017 with the public display of the register for claims and objections from 16th to 21st August 2017;

b. Ekiti: 11th to 16th April 2018 with the public display of the register for claims and objections from 17th to 21st April 2018; and

c. Osun: 11th to 16th April 2018 with the public display of the register for claims and objections from 17th to 21st April 2018

The CVR exercise provided the opportunity for prospective first-time voters who just turned 18 years and those who could not register in previous exercises to register. Apart from enabling old and newly registered voters to collect their PVC, the exercise also facilitated the transfer of voter registration from one location to another, for those who wanted to do so. It also enabled registered voters with incorrect details on their PVC or with damaged, defaced or faded PVCs or whose names are on the register but have yet to collect their PVCs, to seek remedial action.

At its inception in April 2017, the exercise was designed to take place in 774 Local Government Offices of the Commission nationwide. However, as the exercise progressed and following various complaints, additional 672 registration centres were created nationwide to increase access to the centres and beyond the Commission's LGA offices. This brought the total number of registration centres to 1,446.

As required under Section 10 (6) of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended), the Register of Voters was displayed in the 119, 973 polling units nationwide for claims and objections following each of the five phases of registration and in the aftermath of the registration exercise towards the governorship elections in Anambra, Ekiti and Osun States. The display of the register afforded the public in general, and particularly those who had registered to submit claims and objections on possible wrong entries, omissions or mistakes in names, addresses, occupations, gender etc. The display also provided the Commission with the opportunity to identify and remove ineligible voters (e.g. deceased, under-aged, and non-Nigerians) from the Register.

Following the final display of the Register from 6th to 12th November 2018, the Commission proceeded to clean up and update the Register based on the submitted claims and objections as shown below in Table 7.

Table 7: Summary of Issues from Display of the Voter's Register for Claims and Objections, 2018

S/N	Issues	Total Number
1.	Claims (correction on the details)	51,121
2.	No of Objections	
	Deceased Persons	42,481
	Non-Nigerians	72
	Still Pictures	621
	Under Aged Registrants	3,305
	Multiple Registrations	2,929
	Total	**49,408**
3	PVCs Issues	
	Loss of PVCs	**68,136**
	Names Not in the Register but PVC's Printed	**5009**

At the end of the CVR exercise on the 31st August 2018 and following necessary corrections effected on the Register, a total of 14,283,734 new voters were added to the 69,720,350 on the Register of Voters for the 2015 General Election. This brings the total number of registered voters for the 2019 General Election to 84,004,084, disaggregated state by state, as listed in Table 8

Table 8: Summary of 2016 EVR and 2017 & 2018 CVR by State

S/N	State	2016 EVR	Total CVR (2017 & 2018)	Total EVR	% Increment
1	Abia	1,396,166	536,726	1,932,892	27.77
2	Adamawa	1,566,894	406,189	1,973,083	20.59
3	Akwa Ibom	1,717,766	401,961	2,119,727	18.96
4	Anambra	1,964,858	483,138	2,447,996	19.74
5	Bauchi	2,081,910	380,933	2,462,843	15.47
6	Bayelsa	663,639	259,543	923,182	28.11
7	Benue	2,020,962	459,169	2,480,131	18.51
8	Borno	1,838,649	477,307	2,315,956	20.61
9	Cross River	1,175,880	351,409	1,527,289	23.01
10	Delta	2,324,401	520,873	2,845,274	18.31
11	Ebonyi	1,117,036	342,897	1,459,933	23.49
12	Edo	1,925,105	285,429	2,210,534	12.91
13	Ekiti	732,059	177,908	909,967	19.55
14	Enugu	1,429,231	514,785	1,944,016	26.48
15	FCT	1,020,799	324,057	1,344,856	24.10
16	Gombe	1,147,277	247,116	1,394,393	17.72
17	Imo	1,855,976	416,317	2,272,293	18.32
18	Jigawa	1,841,312	269,794	2,111,106	12.78
19	Kaduna	3,417,079	515,413	3,932,492	13.11
20	Kano	4,993,471	464,276	5,457,747	8.51
21	Katsina	2,842,678	387,552	3,230,230	12.00
22	Kebbi	1,478,388	327,843	1,806,231	18.15
23	Kogi	1,397,786	248,564	1,646,350	15.10
24	Kwara	1,190,989	215,468	1,406,457	15.32
25	Lagos	5,827,846	742,445	6,570,291	11.30
26	Nasarawa	1,249,961	367,825	1,617,786	22.74
27	Niger	2,015,541	374,494	2,390,035	15.67
28	Ogun	1,814,130	560,873	2,375,003	23.62
29	Ondo	1,659,186	163,160	1,822,346	8.95
30	Osun	1,407,235	273,263	1,680,498	16.26
31	Oyo	2,416,016	518,091	2,934,107	17.66
32	Plateau	2,023,599	456,856	2,480,455	18.42

33	Rivers	2,538,535		676,738	3,215,273	21.05
34	Sokoto	1,671,898		231,268	1,903,166	12.15
35	Taraba	1,348,358		428,747	1,777,105	24.13
36	Yobe	1,105,385		260,528	1,365,913	19.07
37	Zamfara	1,502,349		214,779	1,717,128	12.51
	TOTAL	**69,720,350**		**14,283,734**	**84,004,084**	**17.00**

The CVR data was also disaggregated to show gender, occupational and age distribution of registered voters for the 2019 General Election as listed in Tables 9, 10 and 11.

Table 9: Gender Composition of Registered Voters by State

S/N	State	Male	%	Female	%	Total
1	Abia	971,205	50.25	961,687	49.75	1,932,892
2	Adamawa	1,075,265	54.50	897,818	45.50	1,973,083
3	Akwa Ibom	1,108,091	52.28	1,011,636	47.72	2,119,727
4	Anambra	1,215,828	49.67	1,232,168	50.33	2,447,996
5	Bauchi	1,412,898	57.37	1,049,945	42.63	2,462,843
6	Bayelsa	498,790	54.03	424,392	45.97	923,182
7	Benue	1,305,893	52.65	1,174,238	47.35	2,480,131
8	Borno	1,344,769	58.07	971,187	41.93	2,315,956
9	Cross River	772,395	50.57	754,894	49.43	1,527,289
10	Delta	1,462,558	51.40	1,382,716	48.60	2,845,274
11	Ebonyi	660,659	45.25	799,274	54.75	1,459,933
12	Edo	1,159,325	52.45	1,051,209	47.55	2,210,534
13	Ekiti	449,178	49.36	460,789	50.64	909,967
14	Enugu	896,317	46.11	1,047,699	53.89	1,944,016
15	FCT	743,238	55.27	601,618	44.73	1,344,856
16	Gombe	804,460	57.69	589,933	42.31	1,394,393
17	Imo	1,124,937	49.51	1,147,356	50.49	2,272,293
18	Jigawa	1,094,332	51.84	1,016,774	48.16	2,111,106
19	Kaduna	2,136,210	54.32	1,796,282	45.68	3,932,492
20	Kano	3,035,683	55.62	2,422,064	44.38	5,457,747
21	Katsina	1,649,766	51.07	1,580,464	48.93	3,230,230
22	Kebbi	985,834	54.58	820,397	45.42	1,806,231
23	Kogi	825,663	50.15	820,687	49.85	1,646,350

24	Kwara	734,061	52.19	672,396	47.81	1,406,457
25	Lagos	3,556,294	54.13	3,013,997	45.87	6,570,291
26	Nasarawa	845,931	52.29	771,855	47.71	1,617,786
27	Niger	1,390,483	58.18	999,552	41.82	2,390,035
28	Ogun	1,174,442	49.45	1,200,561	50.55	2,375,003
29	Ondo	925,892	50.81	896,454	49.19	1,822,346
30	Osun	797,953	47.48	882,545	52.52	1,680,498
31	Oyo	1,455,911	49.62	1,478,196	50.38	2,934,107
32	Plateau	1,257,251	50.69	1,223,204	49.31	2,480,455
33	Rivers	1,724,513	53.64	1,490,760	46.36	3,215,273
34	Sokoto	1,096,234	57.60	806,932	42.40	1,903,166
35	Taraba	970,266	54.60	806,839	45.40	1,777,105
36	Yobe	813,722	59.57	552,191	40.43	1,365,913
37	Zamfara	929,192	54.11	787,936	45.89	1,717,128
	Total	**44,405,439**	**52.86**	**39,598,645**	**47.14**	**84,004,084**

Table 10: Age Distribution of Registered Voters

S/N	Age Group	Registered Voters	% of Reg. Voters
1	Youth (18-35)	42,938,458	51.11
2	Middle Aged (36-50)	25,176,144	29.97
3	Elderly (51-70)	12,788,511	15.22
4	Old (70+)	3,100,971	3.69
	TOTAL	**84,004,084**	**100**

Table 11: Occupational Distribution of Registered Voters

S/N	Occupation	Registered Voters	% of Reg. Voters
1	Artisan	4,478,202	5.33
2	Business	10,810,006	12.87
3	Civil Servant	5,038,671	6
4	Farming/Fishing	13,630,216	16.23
5	House Wife	11,844,079	14.10
6	Other	6,021,741	7.17
7	Public Servant	2,292,167	2.73
8	Student	22,320,990	26.57
9	Trading	7,568,012	9.01
	Total	**84,004,084**	**100**

The updated National Register of Voters for the 2019 General Election was published and presented to the public on 7th January 2019 at the Electoral Institute in Abuja. A softcopy in PDF format was issued to each of the 91 registered political parties as required by Section 10(3) of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended).

The three sets of registers required for the 2019 General Election in each state and the FCT, comprising one set in colour and two sets in black and white were subsequently printed from the soft-copy of the National Register of Voters in PDF format. The printing, sorting and packaging of the Register were carried out in the INEC offices in the 36 states and FCT and certified by each of the 774 Electoral Officers for completeness. While the colour set was used to check the names of voters in the election, one set of black and white was displayed at each of the 119,973 polling units nationwide to enable the voters check and confirm names before approaching the election officer on Election Day, and the other set was kept as a backup in case of emergency.

7.3 Collection of Permanent Voters' Card (PVC)

The issuance of the PVC to registered voters for the purpose of voting in elections remains one of the most significant and far-reaching innovations taken by the Commission to enhance electoral integrity in Nigeria. Since the conduct of the 2015 General Election, the use of the PVC had become

> **The printing, sorting and packaging of the Register were carried out in the INEC offices in the 36 states and FCT and certified by each of the 774 Electoral Officers for completeness.**

a fundamental requirement for voting and the Commission has consistently held the position that no voter will be allowed to vote without the presentation of his/her PVC on Election Day. Following the 2015 General Election, the collection of PVC was suspended. Thereafter, the Commission undertook an audit to ascertain the actual number of PVCs produced for each state and the FCT, actual number of PVCs collected, based on the distribution of the register, the actual number of uncollected PVCs, the number of duplicated PVCs, and the number of unprinted PVCs based on the Voter Register.

Furthermore, in preparation for the off-cycle end-of-tenure governorship elections in Kogi, Bayelsa, Edo and Ondo States, and the FCT Area Council Elections, the Commission undertook CVR exercises to register eligible voters. In recognition of the number of uncollected PVCs across the country as revealed by the PVC audit, and in the aftermath of the CVR exercise before the off-cycle governorship and FCT Area Council elections, the Commission put in place adequate provisions to enable those

who were yet to collect their PVCs to do so. Furthermore, the Commission ensured that PVCs for newly registered voters in the affected states and FCT were produced and made available for collection to enable registered voters cast their votes.

As earlier mentioned, a specific feature of the CVR exercise that took place from 27th April 2017 to 31st August 2018 was that it afforded citizens the opportunity to collect their PVCs in person, to transfer their registration, replace their lost/damaged/defaced/faded cards, and correct any mistake in their details as recorded on their cards.

The state-by-state breakdown of collected and uncollected PVC for the 2019 General Election is shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Summary of PVC Collections by State as at 11th February 2019

S/N	State	No. of Registered Voters	No. of Collected PVCs as at 11/02/2019	No of Uncollected PVCs	Percentage of Collected PVCs to Registered Voters
1	Abia	1,932,892	1,729,943	202,949	89.50
2	Adamawa	1,973,083	1,788,706	184,377	90.66
3	Akwa Ibom	2,119,727	1,933,362	186,365	91.21
4	Anambra	2,447,996	2,071,714	376,282	84.63
5	Bauchi	2,462,843	2,335,717	127,126	94.84
6	Bayelsa	923,182	769,509	153,673	83.35
7	Benue	2,480,131	2,244,376	235,755	90.49
8	Borno	2,315,956	2,000,228	315,728	86.37
9	Cross River	1,527,289	1,387,314	139,975	90.84
10	Delta	2,845,274	2,470,924	374,350	86.84
11	Ebonyi	1,459,933	1,299,048	160,885	88.98
12	Edo	2,210,534	1,726,738	483,796	78.11
13	Ekiti	909,967	666,591	243,376	73.25
14	Enugu	1,944,016	1,787,537	156,479	91.95
15	FCT	1,344,856	1,026,920	317,936	76.36
16	Gombe	1,394,393	1,335,223	59,170	95.76
17	Imo	2,272,293	1,702,178	570,115	74.91
18	Jigawa	2,111,106	1,625,721	485,385	77.01
19	Kaduna	3,932,492	3,648,831	283,661	92.79
20	Kano	5,457,747	4,696,747	761,000	86.06
21	Katsina	3,230,230	3,187,988	42,242	98.69
22	Kebbi	1,806,231	1,718,180	88,051	95.13
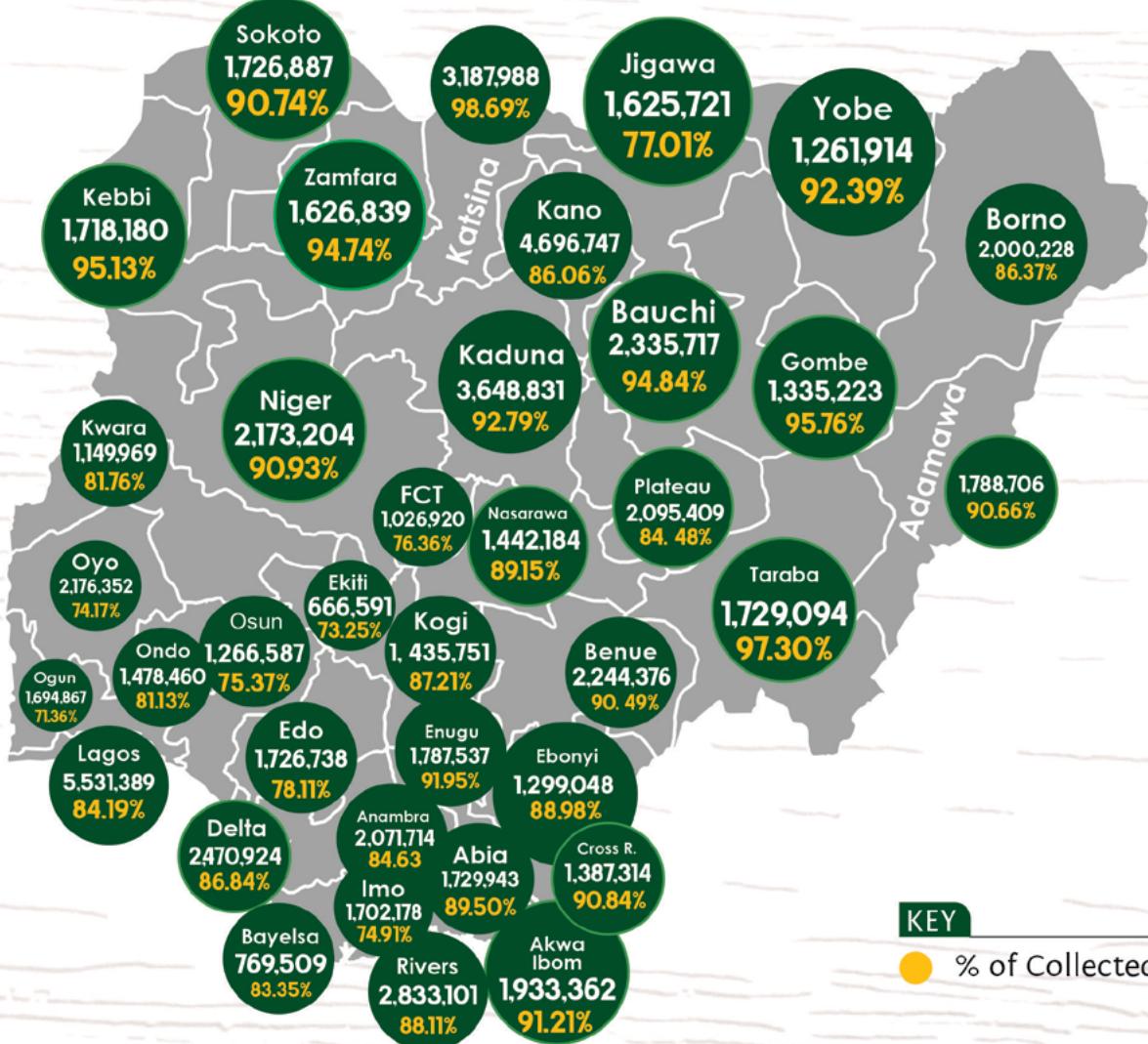
23	Kogi	1,646,350	1,435,751	210,599	87.21
24	Kwara	1,406,457	1,149,969	256,488	81.76
25	Lagos	6,570,291	5,531,389	1,038,902	84.19
26	Nasarawa	1,617,786	1,442,184	175,602	89.15
27	Niger	2,390,035	2,173,204	216,831	90.93
28	Ogun	2,375,003	1,694,867	680,136	71.36
29	Ondo	1,822,346	1,478,460	343,886	81.13
30	Osun	1,680,498	1,266,587	413,911	75.37
31	Oyo	2,934,107	2,176,352	757,755	74.17
32	Plateau	2,480,455	2,095,409	385,046	84.48
33	Rivers	3,215,273	2,833,101	382,172	88.11
34	Sokoto	1,903,166	1,726,887	176,279	90.74
35	Taraba	1,777,105	1,729,094	48,011	97.30
36	Yobe	1,365,913	1,261,914	103,999	92.39
37	Zamfara	1,717,128	1,626,839	90,289	94.74
	Total	**84,004,084**	**72,775,502**	**11,228,582**	**86.63**

Registered Voters checking their names during the display of the Voters' Register before the 2019 General Election.

PVC Collection Rate Per State

for the 2019 General Election

INEC
INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION

Sokoto 1,726,887 **90.74%**

3,187,988 98.69%

Jigawa 1,625,721 **77.01%**

Yobe 1,261,914 **92.39%**

Kebbi 1,718,180 **95.13%**

Zamfara 1,626,839 **94.74%**

Kano 4,696,747 86.06%

Borno 2,000,228 86.37%

Katsina

Kwara 1,149,969 81.76%

Niger 2,173,204 **90.93%**

Kaduna 3,648,831 92.79%

Bauchi 2,335,717 **94.84%**

Gombe 1,335,223 95.76%

1,788,706 90.66%

Adamawa

FCT 1,026,920 76.36%

Nasarawa 1,442,184 **89.15%**

Plateau 2,095,409 84. 48%

Oyo 2,176,352 74.17%

Ekiti 666,591 73.25%

Kogi 1, 435,751 87.21%

Benue 2,244,376 90. 49%

Taraba 1,729,094 **97.30%**

Osun 1,266,587 75.37%

Ondo 1,478,460 81.13%

Ogun 1,694,867 71.36%

Edo 1,726,738 78.11%

Enugu 1,787,537 91.95%

Ebonyi 1,299,048 88.98%

Lagos 5,531,389 **84.19%**

Delta 2,470,924 **86.84%**

Anambra 2,071,714 84.63

Abia 1,729,943 89.50%

Cross R. 1,387,314 90.84%

Imo 1,702,178 74.91%

Bayelsa 769,509 83.35%

Rivers 2,833,101 88.11%

Akwa Ibom 1,933,362 **91.21%**

KEY

⬤ % of Collected PVCs

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION
VOTER'S CARD

Number of Registered Voters
84,004,084 million

Number of Voters with PVC
72,775,502 million

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7.4 Party Primaries and Submission of the List of Candidates

The 91 registered political parties in Nigeria on 1st January 2019 were qualified to field candidates for the 2019 General Election under the provisions of Sections 85 and 87 of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended). In order to field candidates for the various elective positions, every political party was required to adhere to the timetable and schedule of activities for the 2019 General Election, which required political parties to hold their primaries for the nomination of candidates between 18th August and 7th October 2018. Accordingly, 89 political parties complied and notified the

Commission, while two political parties, the Congress of Patriots (COP) and the Modern Democratic Party (MDP), failed to do so.

Section 85 (1&2) of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) mandates the Commission to observe the conduct of party congresses, conferences and meetings for the nomination of candidates for any elective public political offices specified under the Act. Under the provision, political parties are required to give a 21-day notice to the Commission before holding any such congresses, conferences and meetings. The party primaries for the nomination of candidates for the 2019 General Election, is shown in Table 13.

Table 13: Summary of Party Primaries Monitored for the Nomination of Candidates

S/N	States	Governor	Senate	Reps	State Assembly
1	Abia	20	20	18	19
2	Adamawa	15	14	16	16
3	Akwa Ibom	17	3	5	11
4	Anambra	-	18	21	23
5	Bauchi	23	16	19	18
6	Bayelsa	-	21	20	28
7	Benue	20	26	19	18
8	Borno	41	40	41	40
9	Cross River	21	16	19	18
10	Delta	45	44	43	50
11	Ebonyi	22	17	21	27
12	Edo	-	16	17	20
13	Ekiti	-	11	11	10
14	Enugu	35	32	33	34
15	FCT	-	19	21	-

16	Gombe	33	32	27	29
17	Imo	28	24	25	26
18	Jigawa	20	16	18	20
19	Kaduna	35	33	31	35
20	Kano	42	48	52	46
21	Katsina	11	13	17	16
22	Kebbi	35	23	22	22
23	Kogi	-	38	43	42
24	Kwara	29	26	26	30
25	Lagos	29	29	29	29
26	Nasarawa	24	22	25	23
27	Niger	23	23	24	22
28	Ogun	23	22	22	20
29	Ondo	-	20	23	25
30	Osun	-	25	25	28
31	Oyo	26	22	20	21
32	Plateau	19	21	21	20
33	Rivers	54	50	53	52
34	Sokoto	52	52	52	53
35	Taraba	17	15	17	16
36	Yobe	8	7	8	10
37	Zamfara	36	34	30	30
	TOTAL	**803**	**908**	**934**	**947**

Accomplishing this task was indeed very challenging for the Commission as some political parties not only submitted, but also rescheduled, sometimes without informing the Commission, the dates and venues of their primaries. While some of the changes were formally requested, most were not. For example, of the 89 political parties that notified the Commission of the dates and venues of their primaries nationwide, 15 rescheduled such primaries once, 74 rescheduled twice, while two rescheduled 11 times as shown in Table 14. This is true only for parties that had formally written the Commission of such changes.

Table 14: Number of Notices for the Conduct of Congresses/Primaries by Political Parties

S/N	Political Party	Total Number of Notices
1	A	4
2	AA	3
3	AAC	1
4	AAP	1
5	ABP	5
6	ACD	5
7	ACPN	4
8	AD	2
9	ADC	8
10	ADP	3
11	AGA	5
12	AGAP	1
13	ANDP	2
14	ANN	4
15	ANP	3
16	ANRP	4
17	APA	1
18	APC	5
19	APDA	3
20	APGA	6
21	APM	3
22	APN	1
23	APP	2
24	ASD	1
25	AUN	1
26	BNPP	4
27	CAP	2
28	CC	2
29	CNP	2
30	COP	No Notification
31	DA	5
32	DPC	4

33	DPP	11
34	FDP	6
35	FJP	3
36	GDPN	5
37	GPN	5
38	HDP	2
39	ID	1
40	JMPP	10
41	KOWA	7
42	LM	2
43	LP	9
44	LPN	1
45	MAJA	3
46	MDP	No Notification
47	MMN	2
48	MPN	2
49	MRDD	3
50	NAC	3
51	NCMP	3
52	NCP	6
53	NDCP	6
54	NDLP	5
55	NEPP	3
56	NFD	5
57	NGP	1
58	NIP	1
59	NNPP	5
60	NPC	4
61	NPM	3
62	NRM	3
63	NUP	2
64	PCP	2
65	PDC	2
66	PDM	3
67	PDP	8

68	PPA	2
69	PPC	5
70	PPN	4
71	PPP	1
72	PRP	1
73	PT	1
74	RAP	1
75	RBNP	5
76	RP	5
77	SDP	3
78	SNC	2
79	SNP	2
80	SPN	1
81	UDP	5
82	UP	4
83	UPC	3
84	UPN	2
85	UPP	3
86	WTPN	3
87	YDP	4
88	YES	6
89	YP	1
90	YPP	8
91	ZLP	6

At the end of the primaries of the 91 political parties, 73 nominated candidates for the 2019 Presidential elections as indicated in Table 15, while all the parties nominated candidates for the National Assembly, Governorship, State Houses of Assembly and the FCT Area Council elections.

Table 15: Details of the Conduct of Presidential Primaries by Political Parties

SN	Party	Mode of Primaries	Nominated Candidate	Gender
1	A	Indirect Primaries	Ositelu Isaac Babatunde	Male
2	AA	Indirect Primaries	Abdulrashid Hassan Baba	Male
3	AAC	Indirect Primaries	Omoyele Sowore	Male
4	AAP	Indirect Primaries	Chike Ukaegbu	Male
5	ABP	Indirect Primaries	Shipi Moses Godia	Male
6	ACD	Indirect Primaries	Nwokeafor Ikechukwu Ndubuisi	Male
7	ACPN	Indirect Primaries	Ezekwesili Obiageli Katryn	Female
8	ADC	Indirect Primaries	Mailafia Obed Obadiah	Male
9	ADP	Indirect Primaries	Yabagi Yusuf Sani	Male
10	AGA	Indirect Primaries	Nwachukwu Chuks Nwabuikwu	Male
11	AGAP	Indirect Primaries	Chief Umenwa Godwin	Male
12	ANDP	Indirect Primaries	Obaje Yusufu Ameh	Male
13	ANN	Indirect Primaries	Durotoye Adetokunbo Olufela	Male
14	ANP	Indirect Primaries	Shittu Moshood Asiwaju	Male
15	ANRP	Indirect Primaries	Fasua Tope Kolade	Male
16	APA	Indirect Primaries	Ibrahim Aliyu Hassan	Male
17	APC	Direct Primaries	Buhari Muhammadu	Male
18	APDA	Indirect Primaries	Shitu Mohammed Kabir	Male
19	APGA	Indirect Primaries	Gbor John Wilson Terwase	Male
20	APM	Indirect Primaries	Yusuf Mamman Dantalle	Male
21	APP	Indirect Primaries	Obinna Uchechukwu Ikeagwuonu	Male
22	ASD	Indirect Primaries	Dara John	Male
23	AUN	Indirect Primaries	Angela Johnson	Female
24	BNPP	Indirect Primaries	David Esosa Ize-Iyamu	Male
25	CAP	Indirect Primaries	Abah Lewis Elaigwu	Male
26	CC	Indirect Primaries	Ojinika Geff Chizee	Male
27	CNP	Indirect Primaries	Etim Emmanuel Ishie	Male
28	DA	Indirect Primaries	Ukonga Frank	Male
29	DPC	Indirect Primaries	Awosola Williams Olusola	Male
30	DPP	Indirect Primaries	Osakwe Felix Johnson	Male
31	FRESH	Indirect Primaries	Rev. (Dr.) Okotie Christopher Oghenebrorie	Male
32	FJP	Indirect Primaries	Dr. Onwubuya A. Breakforth	Male

33	GDPN	Indirect Primaries	Akhimien Davidson Isibor	Male
34	GPN	Indirect Primaries	Eke Samuel Chukwuma	Male
35	HDP	Indirect Primaries	Albert Owuru Ambrose	Male
36	ID	Indirect Primaries	Madu Nnamdi Edozie	Male
37	JMPP	Indirect Primaries	Chukwu-Eguzolugo Sunday Chikendu	Male
38	KP	Indirect Primaries	Fagbenro-Byron Samuel Adesina	Male
39	LM	Indirect Primaries	Kriz David	Male
40	LP	Indirect Primaries	Muhammed Usman Zaki	Male
41	MAJA	Indirect Primaries	Adesanya-Davies Mercy Olufunmilayo	Female
42	MMN	Indirect Primaries	Bashayi Isa Dansarki	Male
43	MPN	Indirect Primaries	Santuraki Hamisu	Male
44	NAC	Indirect Primaries	Rabia Yasai Hassan Cengiz	Female
45	NCMP	Indirect Primaries	Ademola Babatunde Abidemi	Male
46	NCP	Indirect Primaries	Salisu Yunusa Tanko	Male
47	NDCP	Indirect Primaries	A. Edosomwan Johnson	Male
48	NDLP	Indirect Primaries	Akpua Robinson	Male
49	NEPP	Indirect Primaries	Com. Ishaka Paul Ofemile	Male
50	NFD	Indirect Primaries	Dr. Asukwo Mendie Archibong	Male
51	NIP	Indirect Primaries	Atuejide Eunice Uche Julian	Female
52	NNPP	Indirect Primaries	Ike Keke	Male
53	NPC	Indirect Primaries	Maina Maimuna Kyari	Female
54	NRM	Indirect Primaries	Ibrahim Usman Alhaji	Male
55	NUP	Indirect Primaries	Moses Ayibiowu	Male
56	PCP	Indirect Primaries	Felix Nicolas	Male
57	PDP	Indirect Primaries	Abubakar Atiku	Male
58	PPA	Indirect Primaries	Ameh Peter Ojonugwa	Male
59	PPC	Indirect Primaries	Victor Okhai	Male
60	PPN	Indirect Primaries	Major Hamza Al Mustafa	Male
61	PT	Indirect Primaries	Gbenga Olawepo-Hashim	Male
62	RAP	Indirect Primaries	Israel Nonyerem Davidson Dr.	Male
63	RBNP	Indirect Primaries	Osuala Chukwudi John Kennedy	Male
64	RP	Indirect Primaries	Nsehe Nseobong	Male
65	SDP	Indirect Primaries	Donald Duke	Male
66	SNC	Indirect Primaries	Da-Silva Thomas Ayo	Male
67	SNP	Indirect Primaries	Ahmed Buhari	Male

68	UDP	Indirect Primaries	Balogun Isiaka Ishola	Male
69	UP	Indirect Primaries	Mark Emmanuel Audu	Male
70	UPN	Indirect Primaries	Inwa Ahmed Sakil	Male
71	WTPN	Indirect Primaries	Nwangwu Uchenna Peter	Male
72	YES	Indirect Primaries	Ali Soyode M	Male
73	YPP	Indirect Primaries	Moghalu Kingsley Bosah Chiedu	Male

Apart from the court cases, changes in the dates and venues of primaries by virtually all political parties, the Commission was joined as a party in several election court cases and petitions from political parties and their candidates about the conduct of primaries in many constituencies nationwide.

7.5 Party Campaigns

Section 95 (1,2) of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) stipulates that political parties and candidates can embark on public political campaigns only 90 days before the date of an election, while all campaigns are to be terminated 24 hours to Election Day. In view of the provision, the official period of campaigns by political parties and candidates as contained in the Commission's Timetable and Schedule of Activities for the 2019 General Election were, as follows: (a) 18th November 2018 to 14th February 2019 for the presidential and National Assembly elections; and (b) 1st December 2018 to 1st March 2019 for the governorship, state assembly and FCT area Council elections. However, following the rescheduling of the General Election, the Commission allowed political parties to continue their campaigns until the midnight of 22nd February 2019 for the National Assembly elections, and midnight of 8th March 2019 for the State Houses of Assembly and FCT elections.

The campaign of two political parties, the All Progressives Congress (APC) and the People's Democratic Party (PDP) were the

Apart from the court cases, changes in the dates and venues of primaries by virtually all political parties, the Commission was joined as a party in several election court cases and petitions from political parties and their candidates about the conduct of primaries in many constituencies nationwide.

most noticeable because of their vigorous nationwide public rallies, widespread media advertising, and pasting of billboards and posters The campaign environment was muddied, characterised by violent clashes, disruptions and mudslinging between the candidates and supporters of contending political parties. Another worrying feature of the electioneering was the use of social media platforms to propagate fake news

and hate speech. Nevertheless, no major breakdown of public order was reported throughout the campaign period.

7.6 Funding and the 2019 General Election

The Federal Government of Nigeria provides funding for both the Commission's annual budget and for the conduct of general and all other elections. The Commission's budget of N189,207,544,893.13 (One Hundred and Eighty-Nine Billion, Two Hundred and Seven Million, Five Hundred and Forty-Four Thousand, Eight Hundred and Ninety-Three Naira, Thirteen Kobo) for the 2019 General Election drew on the 2019 EPP and the 2017-2021 SP and SPA, which provided the template for the execution of the Commission's programmes and activities, within specified timelines. The Commission's budget for the 2019 General Election was submitted to the Executive branch from where it was transmitted to the National Assembly for consideration and appropriation.

Thereafter, the Commission was invited to defend the budget before the Senate Committee on INEC, the House Committee on INEC and Electoral Matters, and the Senate and House Appropriations Committees sitting in joint session.

Consequently, the National Assembly approved the sum of N189,007,272,393 (One Hundred and Eighty-Nine Billion, Seven Million, Two Hundred and Seventy-Two Thousand, Three Hundred and Ninety-

The Commission led by the Chairman in a Joint Session with NASS Leadership to defend the election budget, 8th August 2018

Three Naira) for the 2019 General Election. This translates to N2,249 ($6.24) per voter. This figure is well within the internationally acceptable Average Cost per Registered Voter Index (ACRVI) that ranges from $1 to $3, in established and stable democracies and $4 to $8 in transitional democracies, and from $9 in post-conflict and transitional democracies.

Following the approval of the election budget and after several meetings between the Honourable Minister of Finance, the Budget Office and the Commission, the sums of N121,122,525,050 (One Hundred and Twenty-One Billion, One Hundred and Twenty-Two Million, Five hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand and Fifty Naira) and N22,390,004,405 (Twenty-Two Billion, Three Hundred and Ninety Million, Four Thousand, Four Hundred and Five Naira) were released to the Commission on 22 November 2018. The balance of N45,494,742,939 (Forty-Five Billion, Four Hundred and Ninety-Four Million, Seven Hundred and Forty-Two Thousand, Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine Naira) was released on 21 December 2018.

Table 16: Activities Supported by International Development Partners towards the 2019 General Election

SN	Development Partner	Activity Supported
1	UNDP	• NEEDS Assessment Mission for the 2019 General Election constituted by the UN Secretary General • Strengthening the Capacity of Political Parties • Sponsorship of Workshops • Printing of the Revised Communication Policy
2	IFES	• Training and Capacity Building • Sponsorship of Workshops and Seminars • Provision of Technical Expertise • Production of Information, Education and Communication Materials for Voter Sensitisation
3	ECES	• Engagement of Technical Advisers • Sponsorship of Workshops, Seminars and Conferences • Support for Setting up the EMSC • Provision of Media Monitoring Equipment • Provision of GIS Equipment • Publication of Reports and Information Booklets • Sponsorship of Voter Education and Publicity Activities • Production of Information, Education and Communication Materials for Voter Sensitisation

Development Partners also contributed to the cost of the elections, but only under conditions and within the priorities of the Commission as set out in the 2017-2021 SP and SPA. Such support is not part of the Commission's election budget and is directed towards the provision of technical support, training and capacity building for the Commission's staff, for civic and voter education as well as outreach to civil society stakeholders. The EMSC's establishment and operation received appreciable support in terms of expertise, training and equipment. Furthermore, development partners are not allowed, by Commission internal regulations, to transfer any funds to the Commission; rather electoral support funds to the Commission are domiciled and

managed by the Development Partners to support and/or augment the electoral process in priority areas identified by the Commission.

In the 2015-2019 electoral cycle, the Commission received support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Foudation for Electoral Systems (IFES), with funding from the United States Agency for International Aid (USAID) and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (UKAID), as well as from the European Centre for Electoral Support (ECES), with funding from the European Union Support for Democratic Governance in Nigeria (EU-SDGN) Project.

7.7 Recruitment and Training of Ad-Hoc Electoral Staff

The Commission recruited 821,172 Ad-Hoc personnel for the conduct of the Presidential and National Assembly Elections of 23rd February 2019 (See Table 17) and 281,686 Ad-Hoc pesonnel for the Governorship, State Houses of Assembly and FCT Area Council Elections of 9th March, 2019 (See Table 18). The recruitment is made up of the following categories: Collation Officers for the 8809 Registration Area level upwards to Local Government Areas and the 36 States and FCT; Returning Officers for the 1558 electoral constituencies; Supervisory Presiding Officers; Registration Area Centre (RAC); Managers; Registration Area Technical Support Staff (RATECHS); Supervisors; Coordinating Supervisors; Presiding Officers; Assistant Presiding Officers I, II and III for polling units, among other categories [See Table 17 and Table 18 for a complete list].

The Executive Secretary of the National Universities Commission Professor Abubakar Rasheed, Chairman INEC Professor Mahmood Yakubu and the Chairman of the Committee of Vice Chancellors Professor Joseph Ahaneku at a meeting to discuss role and responsibilities of Vice Chancellors as Collation and/or Returning Officers in the 2019 General Election.

Table 17: Ad-Hoc Staff Requirements for the 2019 General Election (Presidential & National Assembly Election)

S/N	STATE	RO (PR) No	SCO (PR) No	ROs (SD) No	ROs (FC) No	LGACOs No	RA COs No	SPOs No	RAC MANAGERS No.	POs No	APOs I, II & III No	APO (VP) No	TOTAL APOs (+5%) No	TOTAL TECH SUPPORT STAFF (RATECH)	TOTAL POLL OFFICIAL REQD	TOTAL STAFF REQD PER STATE
1	ABIA		1	3	8	17	184	268	184	2,675	12,186	2390	15,305	201	18,248	18,846
2	ADAMAWA		1	3	8	21	226	261	226	2,608	12,312	2638	15,698	247	18,567	19,299
3	AKWA IBOM		1	3	10	31	329	329	329	2,980	13,059	2430	16,263	360	19,572	20,635
4	ANAMBRA		1	3	11	21	326	461	326	4,608	17,160	2029	20,148	349	25,217	26,254
5	BAUCHI		1	3	12	20	212	407	212	4,074	16,266	2380	19,578	237	24,059	24,756
6	BAYELSA		1	3	5	8	105	180	105	1,804	6,732	741	7,847	113	9,831	10,171
7	BENUE		1	3	11	23	276	369	276	3,688	15,306	2630	18,833	299	22,890	23,779
8	BORNO		1	3	10	27	312	393	312	3,933	15,213	2049	18,125	345	22,451	23,461
9	CROSS RIVER		1	3	8	18	193	228	193	2,283	9,843	1765	12,188	211	14,699	15,326
10	DELTA		1	3	10	25	270	362	270	3,624	17,589	3865	22,527	295	26,513	27,387
11	EBONYI		1	3	6	13	171	179	171	1,785	8,838	2048	11,430	184	13,394	13,943
12	EDO		1	3	9	18	192	263	192	2,627	13,557	3259	17,657	211	20,547	21,173
13	EKITI		1	3	6	16	177	220	177	2,195	7,335	443	8,167	193	10,582	11,155
14	ENUGU		1	3	8	17	260	296	260	2,958	12,435	2137	15,301	277	18,555	19,381
15	GOMBE		1	3	6	11	114	222	114	2,218	8,964	1376	10,857	73	13,297	13,619
16	IMO		1	3	10	27	305	352	305	3,523	14,274	2273	17,374	142	21,249	22,042
17	JIGAWA		1	3	11	27	287	353	287	3,527	13,566	1855	16,192	332	20,072	21,020
18	KADUNA		1	3	16	23	255	510	255	5,101	24,036	5205	30,703	310	36,314	37,177
19	KANO		1	3	24	44	484	807	484	8,074	33,666	5907	41,552	300	50,433	51,773
20	KATSINA		1	3	15	34	361	490	361	4,901	19,956	3242	24,358	529	29,749	31,053
21	KEBBI		1	3	8	21	225	240	225	2,398	11,229	2331	14,238	382	16,876	17,741
22	KOGI		1	3	9	21	239	255	239	2,548	10,524	1670	12,804	246	15,607	16,365
23	KWARA		1	3	6	16	193	193	193	1,872	8,661	1876	11,064	255	13,129	13,796
24	LAGOS		1	3	24	20	245	846	245	8,462	39,975	8322	50,712	213	60,020	60,771
25	NASSARAWA		1	3	5	13	147	150	147	1,495	9,768	2750	13,144	329	14,789	15,434
26	NIGER		1	3	10	25	274	319	274	3,185	14,850	3101	18,849	175	22,353	23,115
27	OGUN		1	3	9	20	236	321	236	3,213	15,135	3036	19,080	294	22,614	23,413
28	ONDO		1	3	9	18	203	301	203	3,009	11,799	1682	14,155	254	17,465	18,156
29	OSUN		1	3	9	30	332	332	332	3,010	11,289	1397	13,320	233	16,662	17,602
30	OYO		1	3	14	33	351	478	351	4,783	19,170	2821	23,091	365	28,352	29,470
31	PLATEAU		1	3	8	17	207	263	207	2,631	14,967	4068	19,987	371	22,881	23,695
32	RIVERS		1	3	13	23	319	444	319	4,442	20,598	3969	25,795	233	30,681	31,592
33	SOKOTO		1	3	11	23	244	304	244	3,035	11,973	1796	14,457	346	17,796	18,668
34	TARABA		1	3	6	16	168	191	168	1,912	10,791	2751	14,219	260	16,322	16,944
35	YOBE		1	3	6	17	178	178	178	1,714	8,469	1874	10,860	185	12,752	13,320
36	ZAMFARA		1	3	7	14	147	252	147	2,516	10,587	1852	13,061	192	15,829	16,340
37	FCT (PU/VPS)		1	1	2	6	62	87	62	562	8,466	2548	11,565	153	12,214	12,501
	TOTAL:	1	37	109	360	774	8,809	12,104	8,809	119,973	530,544	98,506	660,503	9,694	792,580	821,172

Table 18: Ad-Hoc Staff Requirements for the 2019 General Election(Governorship, State Houses of Assembly & FCT Area Councils)

S/N	STATE	ROs (Gov)	RO (SCs)	LGA COs	RACOs	SPOs	RAC MANAGERS	POs	APOs I, II & III	APO (VP)	APOs	5%	TOTAL APOs (+ 5%)	TOTAL TECH SUPPORT STAFF (RATECH)	TOTAL POLL OFFICIALS REQD	TOTAL STAFF REQD PER STATE
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.						
1	ABIA	1	24	17	184	268	184	2,675	12,186	2390	14,576	729	15,305	201	18,248	18,859
2	ADAMAWA	1	25	21	226	261	226	2,608	12,312	2638	14,950	748	15,698	247	18,567	19,313
3	AKWA IBOM	1	26	31	329	329	329	2,980	13,059	2430	15,489	774	16,263	360	19,572	20,648
4	ANAMBRA	0	30	21	326	461	326	4,608	17,160	2029	19,189	959	20,148	349	25,217	26,269
5	BAUCHI	1	31	20	212	407	212	4,074	16,266	2380	18,646	932	19,578	237	24,059	24,772
6	BAYELSA	0	24	8	105	180	105	1,804	6,732	741	7,473	374	7,847	113	9,831	10,186
7	BENUE	1	30	23	276	369	276	3,688	15,306	2630	17,936	897	18,833	299	22,890	23,795
8	BORNO	1	28	27	312	393	312	3,933	15,213	2049	17,262	863	18,125	345	22,451	23,476
9	CROSS RIVER	1	25	18	193	228	193	2,283	9,843	1765	11,608	580	12,188	211	14,699	15,340
10	DELTA	1	29	25	270	362	270	3,624	17,589	3865	21,454	1,073	22,527	295	26,513	27,403
11	EBONYI	1	24	13	171	179	171	1,785	8,838	2048	10,886	544	11,430	184	13,394	13,958
12	EDO	0	24	18	192	263	192	2,627	13,557	3259	16,816	841	17,657	211	20,547	21,184
13	EKITI	0	26	16	177	220	177	2,195	7,335	443	7,778	389	8,167	193	10,582	11,171
14	ENUGU	1	24	17	260	296	260	2,958	12,435	2137	14,572	729	15,301	277	18,555	19,394
15	GOMBE	1	24	11	114	222	114	2,218	8,964	1376	10,340	517	10,857	73	13,297	13,634
16	IMO	1	27	27	305	352	305	3,523	14,274	2273	16,547	827	17,374	142	21,249	22,056
17	JIGAWA	1	30	27	287	353	287	3,527	13,566	1855	15,421	771	16,192	332	20,072	21,036
18	KADUNA	1	34	23	255	510	255	5,101	24,036	5205	29,241	1,462	30,703	310	36,314	37,192
19	KANO	1	40	44	484	807	484	8,074	33,666	5907	39,573	1,979	41,552	300	50,433	51,786
20	KATSINA	1	34	34	361	490	361	4,901	19,956	3242	23,198	1,160	24,358	529	29,749	31,069
21	KEBBI	1	24	21	225	240	225	2,398	11,229	2331	13,560	678	14,238	382	16,876	17,754
22	KOGI	0	25	21	239	255	239	2,548	10,524	1670	12,194	610	12,804	246	15,607	16,377
23	KWARA	1	24	16	193	193	193	1,872	8,661	1876	10,537	527	11,064	255	13,129	13,811
24	LAGOS	1	40	20	245	846	245	8,462	39,975	8322	48,297	2,415	50,712	213	60,020	60,784
25	NASSARAWA	1	24	13	147	150	147	1,495	9,768	2750	12,518	626	13,144	329	14,789	15,450
26	NIGER	1	27	25	274	319	274	3,185	14,850	3101	17,951	898	18,849	175	22,353	23,129
27	OGUN	1	26	20	236	321	236	3,213	15,135	3036	18,171	909	19,080	294	22,614	23,427
28	ONDO	0	26	18	203	301	203	3,009	11,799	1682	13,481	674	14,155	254	17,465	18,169
29	OSUN	0	26	30	332	332	332	3,010	11,289	1397	12,686	634	13,320	233	16,662	17,615
30	OYO	1	32	33	351	478	351	4,783	19,170	2821	21,991	1,100	23,091	365	28,352	29,485
31	PLATEAU	1	24	17	207	263	207	2,631	14,967	4068	19,035	952	19,987	371	22,881	23,708
32	RIVERS	1	32	23	319	444	319	4,442	20,598	3969	24,567	1,228	25,795	233	30,681	31,608
33	SOKOTO	1	30	23	244	304	244	3,035	11,973	1796	13,769	688	14,457	346	17,796	18,684
34	TARABA	1	24	16	168	191	168	1,912	10,791	2751	13,542	677	14,219	260	16,322	16,959
35	YOBE	1	24	17	178	178	178	1,714	8,469	1874	10,343	517	10,860	185	12,752	13,335
36	ZAMFARA	1	24	14	147	252	147	2,516	10,587	1852	12,439	622	13,061	192	15,829	16,354
37	FCT (PU/VPS)	0	0	6	62	87	62	562	8,466	2548	11,014	551	11,565	153	12,214	12,497
	TOTAL:	29	991	774	8,809	12,104	8,809	119,973	530,544	98506	629,050	31,453	660,503	9,694	792,580	821,686

The Commission deployed the INEC Portal for Recruitment of Election Staff (INEC PRES) for the Ad-Hoc staff recruitment for the 2019 Election. The portal consists of both online and offline methods for recruiting election Ad-Hoc staff, except for Collation and Returning Officers, who were directly appointed by the Chairman of the Commission. While the online portal <pres. inecnigeria.org> was mounted via a link on the INEC website <www.inecnigeria.

org> the offline version was in the form of printed copies of recruitment forms that were filled and submitted at INEC State, FCT and LGA Offices nationwide. The portal was hosted for a period of three weeks from 15th January to 4th February 2019 and prospective applicants were to report to the designated training venues with their printed acknowledgement slips. Table 19 sets out the eligibility criteria for the various categories of Ad-Hoc staff.

Table 19: Eligibility Criteria for the Recruitment of Ad-Hoc Staff for the 2019 General Election

S/N	Category	Source	Qualification
1	SPOs	Employees from Federal Public/Civil service	Staff on GL 10 - 14
2	SPOs	INEC staff not engaged in specific election duties.	RAOs & other staff not engaged in any other duties.
3	POs, APOs	Serving NYSC members	Serving NYSC members
4	POs, APOs	Students of Federal Tertiary Institutions	Students in their penultimate year
5	POs, APOs	Employees from Federal Public/Civil service	Staff with minimum of OND on GL 07 – 10
6	POs, APOs	Former NYSC members from 2017	Discharged not later than 2017
7	RAC Managers	The school/institution hosting the RAC	Staff on GL 07 and above
8	LGTECHs & RATECHs	INEC Staff not engaged in specific election duties/ Serving and former NYSC members/ Students of Federal Tertiary Institutions with IT knowledge	Suitable Staff not engaged in any other duties and others with knowledge of ICT
9	Collation and Returning Officers	Federal Tertiary Institutions	Academic and Non-academic Staff

The Commission, through the Electoral Institute, conducted the training for the various categories of election duty staff to build and improve their functional

competencies for the delivery of free, fair and credible elections. The training took place as listed in Table 20.

Table 20: Training of Electoral Officials & Ad-Hoc Staff for the 2019 General Election

S/N	Activity	No of Trainees	Time-Line
1	ToT for STOs and ASTOs for Implementation of 2019 General Election Cascade Training	74	7 – 8 January 2019
2	Training of Electoral Officers / Assistant Electoral Officers (Operations)	1558	14 -16 January 2019
3	Master ToT for ICT Trainers	84	14-16 January 2019
4	Training of Assistant Electoral Officers (AEOs) Admin & Cluster	1558	17 -19 January 2019
5	Zonal Train-of-Trainers Workshop on Technologies for the Elections - Batch A	222	18-20 January 2019
6	First Level ToT for Election Day Officials	74	21 January 2019
7	Training of Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs)	15,750	23 - 25 January 2019
8	Training of HQ ICT Staff for SCR Configuration & Deployment of other Apps	46	28 – 29 January 2019
9	Training of Presiding and Assistant Presiding Officers (POs/APOs)	804,291	29 - 31 January 2019
10	Zonal Train-of-Trainers Workshop on Technologies for the Elections - Batch B	444	5 – 6 February 2019
11	Training of Collation/Returning Officers (COs/RO)	10,101	6 February 2019
12	Training of RATECHS and LGATECHS	9,691	8 – 10 February 2019

7.8 Procurement Processes

The procurement processes for the 2019 General Election commenced early 2018, with the submission of the list of the material requirements for the elections by various Departments, Directorates and Units of the Commission. Following due and diligent consideration by the Commission, the submissions were approved and processed for procurement in accordance with the Public Procurement Act (PPA) 2007 and other extant regulations.

Thereafter, a comprehensive plan with timelines was developed to guide the Commission in the timely procurement of goods, works and services required for the successful conduct of the elections. The key action points of the plan, approved by the Commission in March 2018, are listed in Box 15.

Box 15 : Key Procurement Action Points

a. Procurement of election materials in phases;

b. Stipulated timeline for procurement of both sensitive and non-sensitive election materials to be sourced from outside Nigeria;

c. Stipulated timeline for delivery of sensitive election materials; and

d. Engagement of local printing companies certified by the Central Bank of Nigeria for the printing of security documents for the production of sensitive election materials

In compliance with the relevant sections of PPA 2007, the Commission adopted an open competitive bidding method for the procurement of non-sensitive materials, services and works based on the approved plan and timelines as shown in Table 21.

Table 21: Procurement Plan and Timelines for the Procurement of Non-Sensitive Materials

S/N	Task/Activity	Start	Finish	No. of Days
1	Invitation to Prequalified Companies for Submission of Financial Bid Documents	1/3/2018	14/4/2018	14 days
2	Analysis of Financial Bid Documents	15/3/2018	31/3/2018	16 days
3	Consideration and Approval of Financial Bid Analysis Reports by the Commission	2/4/2018	9/4/2018	8 days
4	Award of Contracts & Release of Letters of Awards	10/4/2018	14/4/2018	5 days
5	Sign-Off Samples	16/4/2018	30/4/2018	15 days
6	Completion and Delivery of materials	1/5/2018	27/9/2018	150 days

For the procurement of sensitive election materials, the Commission in line with Sections 40 and 42 of the PPA 2007 adopted the restricted and direct methods based on the approved plan and timeline as shown in Table 22.

Table 22: Procurement Plan and Timeline for the Procurement of Sensitive Materials

S/N	Task Name	Start Date	End Date	Duration
1	Printing of Sensitive Materials-National Elections	7 February 2018	28/01/19	356 days
2	Request for Submission of Applications for Printing of Sensitive Materials	13/02/18	27/03/18	43 days
3	Assessment and shortlisting of Printing Companies through Selective Tendering Method	07/02/18	27/02/18	21 days
4	Inspection of the Facilities of Shortlisted Locally Based Printers	05/03/18	30/03/18	26 days
5	Inspection of the Facilities of Foreign Based Technical Partners of Nigerian Companies	02/04/18	30/04/18	29 days
6	Development and Analysis of the Assessment Reports on the Companies	07/05/18	15/05/18	9 days
7	Request for Quotation (RFQ) from Qualified Companies	21/05/18	04/06/18	15 days
8	Evaluation of Financial Bids	04/06/18	11/06/18	8 days
9	Presentation of Evaluation Report by Tenders Board to the Commission for Approval	18/06/18	09/07/18	22 days
10	Request for Approval by the President to Procure	16/07/18	03/09/18	50 days
11	Release of Letters of Award and Preliminary Designs to Contractors	10/09/18	09/10/18	30 days
12	Pre-Press Preparation and Submission by Contractors	10/10/18	10/20/18	11 days
13	Approval of Proofs by the Commission	22/10/18	28/10/18	7 days
14	Printing and Delivery of Sensitive Materials to State Branches of CBN	29/10/18	28/01/19	92 days
15	Delivery of Materials to LGAs	Eve of Elections		

There was inspection including assessment of factories (Local and International) by the Commission to ascertain the capacity of companies contracted for the production of sensitive electoral materials. A team of officers was thereafter sent to monitor/ supervise the production of the materials. The production and packaging of these materials were done in accordance with the Commission's laid down delimitation instructions for each state.

The Commission's plan for the timely procurement, delivery and distribution of sensitive and non-sensitive election materials, services and works for the 2019 General Election was constrained by the late release of the funds. This is attributable to the fact that Section 16(1)(b) of the PPA 2007 requires all procuring entities to ensure availability of funds before the award of contracts for any project. Consequently, no contract could be awarded by the Commission until the receipt of funds for the election in December 2018. Nevertheless, the Commission was able to ensure the procurement, delivery and distribution of all the required sensitive and non-sensitive materials for the successful conduct of the 2019 General Election. Table 23 shows the non-sensitive materials requirements for both the Presidential/National Assembly and Governorship/State Houses of Assembly elections.

Table 23: Non-Sensitive Material Requirements for the 2019 General Election (Presidential/National Assembly & Governorship/State Houses of Assembly Election)

S/N	Items	Quantities required	Presidential/ NASS	Gov/State Houses of Assembly
1	Form EC 1 A1 - Tendered Vote List	378,000	√	√
2	EC17 - Oath of Affirmation/Neutrality Form	1,441,038	√	√
3	Customised Form EC 25A – Materials' Receipt – Booklets	10,062	√	√
4	Form EC 25A (I) – Materials' Return Receipt – Booklets	10,062	√	√
5	Polling Unit Booklet	566,995	√	√
6	Form EC 25D - Distribution of Sensitive Materials' Attendance Register	10,062	√	√
7	Posters	2,912,979	√	√
8	Form EC 40 Series	2,835,009	√	√
9	Envelopes EC (EC 50 A-E)	1,700,995	√	√
10	Envelopes For Tendered Ballot Papers	378,000	√	√
11	Blue Biro	126,276	√	√
12	Red Biro	378,003	√	√

13	Black Biro	378,003	√	√
14	Marker Pen	189,000	√	√
15	Cello Tape	189,000	√	√
16	MASKING TAPE	189,000	√	√
17	Twine Rope	378,000	√	√
18	Liquid Gum	189,000	√	√
19	Election Bags	207,597	√	√
20	Election Duty Stickers	924,945	√	√
21	Laminated ID Card with Lanyards	724,131	√	√
22	Rechargeable/Solar Powered Lamp	28,726	√	√
23	12 Digit Dual Powered Calculator	11,598	√	√
24	Ballot Box Stickers	839,218	√	√
25	Scissors	188,997	√	√
26	Dry Cell Batteries	172,338	√	√
27	Drawing/Tack Pins	188,997	√	√
28	Envelopes For Tender Vote List	189,443	√	√
29	Ballot Box Direction Poster	189,443	√	√
30	Ballot Box Identification Stickers	944,985	√	√
31	Mini Stapling Machine	189,443	√	√
32	I.D Card Ropes/Tack	749,844	√	√

7.9 Logistics and Delivery of Election Materials

Drawing on the lessons learnt from the 2015 General Election, the Commission organised a conference on Electoral Logistics for the 2019 General Election in Lagos on the 28th June, 2018 to, in a more focused and systematised way, address the challenging deployment of election materials and personnel throughout the country. Arising from the conference was the recommendation for the Commission to partner with critical stakeholders on strategies and modalities to address the challenge of logistics delivery on Election Day. To this end, the Commission signed a MoU with the NURTW & NARTO for the timely transportation and delivery of election personnel and materials.

The Commission's Procurement Department procured and stored non-sensitive election materials in the Commission's Central Stores in Abuja and six Zonal Stores in Oshogbo (South West), Owerri (South East), Port Harcourt (South South), Gombe (North East), Minna (North Central) and Sokoto (North West). Thereafter, the materials were distributed to the State and FCT offices as well as the LGA and Area Council offices in each Zone.

Distribution of Election materials to the States of the federation from Nnamdi Azikwe International Airport, Abuja on 13th February 2019

Nigerian Air Force personnel loading election materials for distribution to the States of the federation from Nnamdi Azikwe International Airport, Abuja on 13th February 2019

The packaging and distribution of election materials was done on the basis of State, LGA and RA to enhance their security and avoid mix-ups. Other security features were embedded on both the ballot papers and result sheets. Receipt and distribution of sensitive materials took place at four designated International Airports: (a) Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Ikeja Lagos; (b) Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport, Kano; (c) Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport, Abuja (NAIA); and Port-Harcourt International Airport.

All sensitive materials produced locally and abroad were received and handed over to CBN. The distribution of the materials was done in collaboration with relevant Agencies such as; Federal Authority of Nigeria (FAAN), CBN, Nigeria Customs, Air force and other security agencies.

In addressing the logistics challenges of the timely, unhindered and easy movement of materials and personnel during elections, the Commission mapped out its strategic transportation needs for the 2019 General Election into three distinct but inter-related phases.

The first phase was the delivery and storage of sensitive voting operations materials that were contracted to vendors (manufacturers/producers) from abroad to storage at the CBN; and the distribution of non-sensitive materials directly to the Commission's storage facilities at the Commission's six Zonal Stores and States for onward delivery to the RACs and PUs.

The second phase was the development of a standard transportation template as an election transportation matrix for the movement of personnel (including security personnel) and materials. The matrix indicated the actual number of vehicles for forward and reverse logistics, based on the number of polling officials and supervisors, and the quantum of election materials required at different levels. [See Table 24 for the election transportation matrix for the elections]

Table 24: Election Transportation Matrix for the 2019 General Election

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
S/N	States	LGA	No. of RA's	No. of PUs	No. of VPs	No. of SPOs	No. of Poll Officials	Total Poll Officials & SPOs	Prov. of Vehicles for Poll Off.	Prov. of M/cycle for Difficult Terrain	Prov. of Vehicle for Reverse Logistics	Prov. of Vehicles for Poll Officials and Reverse Logistics	Hiring of Buses for RA Supervisors & RA Collation Officers	Hiring of Buses for LGA SPV/ LGA Coll. Off
1	Abia	17	184	2,675	4,062	268	18,248	18516	1543	184	184	1727	184	17
2	Adamawa	21	226	2,609	4,104	261	18,568	18829	1569	226	226	1795	226	21
3	A/Ibom	31	329	2,980	4,353	329	19,571	19900	1658	329	329	1987	329	31
4	Anambra	21	326	4,608	5,720	461	25,217	25678	2140	326	326	2466	326	21
5	Bauchi	20	212	4,074	5,422	407	24,058	24465	2039	212	212	2251	212	20
6	Bayelsa	8	105	1,804	2,244	180	9,831	10011	834	105	105	939	105	8
7	Benue	23	276	3,688	5,102	369	22,890	23259	1938	276	276	2214	276	23
8	Borno	27	312	3,932	5,071	393	22,451	22844	1904	312	312	2216	312	27
9	Cross River	18	193	2,283	3,281	228	14,699	14927	1244	193	193	1437	193	18
10	Delta	25	270	3,624	5,863	362	26,513	26875	2240	270	270	2510	270	25
11	Ebonyi	13	171	1,785	2,946	179	13,394	13573	1131	171	171	1302	171	13
12	Edo	18	192	2,627	4,519	263	20,547	20810	1734	192	192	1926	192	18
13	Ekiti	16	177	2,195	2,445	220	10,582	10802	900	177	177	1077	177	16
14	Enugu	17	260	2,958	4,145	296	18,555	18851	1571	260	260	1831	260	17
15	Gombe	11	114	2,218	2,988	222	13,297	13519	1127	114	114	1241	114	11
16	Imo	27	305	3,523	4,758	352	21,249	21601	1800	305	305	2105	305	27
17	Jigawa	27	287	3,527	4,522	353	20,072	20425	1702	287	287	1989	287	27
18	Kaduna	23	255	5,101	8,012	510	36,315	36825	3069	255	255	3324	255	23
19	Kano	44	484	8,074	11,222	807	50,433	51240	4270	484	484	4754	484	44
20	Katsina	34	361	4,901	6,652	490	29,750	30240	2520	361	361	2881	361	34
21	Kebbi	21	225	2,398	3,743	240	16,876	17116	1426	225	225	1651	225	21
22	Kogi	21	239	2,548	3,508	255	15,607	15862	1322	239	239	1561	239	21
23	Kwara	16	193	1,872	2,887	193	13,129	13322	1110	193	193	1303	193	16
24	Lagos	20	245	8,462	13,325	846	60,022	60868	5072	245	245	5317	245	20
25	Nasarawa	13	147	1,495	3,256	150	14,789	14939	1245	147	147	1392	147	13
26	Niger	25	274	3,185	4,950	319	22,353	22672	1889	274	274	2163	274	25
27	Ogun	20	236	3,213	5,045	321	22,614	22935	1911	236	236	2147	236	20
28	Ondo	18	203	3,009	3,933	301	17,465	17766	1480	203	203	1683	203	18
29	Osun	30	332	3,010	3,763	332	16,662	16994	1416	332	332	1748	332	30
30	Oyo	33	351	4,783	6,390	478	28,352	28830	2403	351	351	2754	351	33
31	Plateau	17	207	2,631	4,989	263	22,881	23144	1929	207	207	2136	207	17
32	Rivers	23	319	4,442	6,866	444	30,681	31125	2594	319	319	2913	319	23
33	Sokoto	23	244	3,035	3,991	304	17,796	18100	1508	244	244	1752	244	23
34	Taraba	16	168	1,912	3,597	191	16,322	16513	1376	168	168	1544	168	16
35	Yobe	17	178	1,714	2,823	178	12,752	12930	1078	178	178	1256	178	17
36	Zamfara	14	147	2,516	3,529	252	15,829	16081	1340	147	147	1487	147	14
37	FCT-Abuja	6	62	562	2,822	87	12,523	12610	1051	62	62	1113	62	6
Total		774	8809	119,973	176,848	12103	792,893	804996	67083	8809	8809	75892	8809	774

The third phase involved the retrieval of election materials and personnel from various voting and collation stations (reverse logistics) to ensure smooth, seamlessly speedy result transmission and collation, and the safety and security of election materials and personnel. Based on the MoU the Commission signed with transport unions and providers, the NURTW and NARTO, contracts were signed with individual vehicles owners, with the road-worthiness of the contracted vehicles certified by the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), and equipped with tracking devices, to monitor their movement and whereabouts.

Based on the Commission's Electoral Logistics Plan, the Commission Logistics Officers began discussion with transport owners and the FRSC to develop the appropriate logistics arrangements for each state. A team of logistics officers from the Headquarters were deployed to the states to assist the state officers, who are to work with the three transport owners (NURTW and NARTO) and the FRSC for sourcing of

vehicles, certification of vehicles for road worthiness, and vehicle tracking.

7.10 Accreditation of Election Observers

The Commission placed advertisement in five national dailies and on its website inviting registered Civil Society Organisations and domestic and foreign election observer groups to apply to observe the 2019 General Election. The Department of Election and Party Monitoring (EPM) screened about 90,000 applications submitted by various Organisations. Consequently, 120 domestic and 36 foreign observer teams were accredited, while a total of 71,256 field observers were deployed for the elections. The Pan African Women Project had the highest number of observers with 346, followed by United States Embassy with 228 and ECOWAS with 205.

The Commission procured observer kits for distribution to the successful election observer teams. The kits contained customized jackets, identity cards, face caps, Electoral Information Pack (soft copy), jotters, pens and election duty stickers for vehicles. Overall, 71,256 observer kits for domestic and 2,306 for observer teams were distributed at the Commission's 36 State Offices and the FCT. Foreign observer teams received their kits at the INEC HQ from the EPM Department. Of the 71,256 domestic field observers, 51,320 were male, and 19,936 female. For the foreign groups, 1,711 were male, and 595 female.

7.11 Issues and Challenges

One major challenge the Commission faced in preparing for the 2019 General Election was the trade dispute between the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) and the Federal Government that resulted in an indefinite industrial action and the closure of Federal Universities nationwide in November 2018. As a result of the action, the recruitment, training and deployment of the bulk of Ad-Hoc staff became uncertain. This was because a substantial proportion of Ad-Hoc staff recruited for election duty, up to the level of Collation and Returning Officers, were typically recruited from academic staff of the universities, and from recent graduates on their one-year NYSC assignment.

Following a meeting between the Commission and the National Executive Committee of ASUU in Abuja on 4th January 2019, ASUU assured the Commission that the Union would not prevent its members from participating in the elections. The industrial action was called off on 7th February 2019, thereby paving the way for the Commission to commence the recruitment, training and deployment of Ad-Hoc personnel from the Federal Universities for the conduct of the 2019 General Election.

Another challenge the Commission faced was the spate of fire outbreaks in its offices. In a period of 12 days from 1st to 12th February 2019, there were three major fire outbreaks in the Commission's LGA offices in Qua'an Pan (Plateau State), Isiala Ngwa South (Abia State) and in the Anambra State Office. Sensitive materials required

for the General Election were destroyed in these fire outbreaks. For example, the fire outbreak in the Anambra State Office that damaged 4,695 of the required 6,330 Smart Card Readers (SCR), was a major setback to the preparations for the General Election in the State. The immediate steps taken by the Commission to mop up some of the spare SCRs in other states and deploy them to Anambra facilitated the conduct of the General Election in the state. In the cases of Qua'an Pan in Plateau State and Isiala Ngwa South in Abia State, the conduct of the elections in the two LGAs was made possible by the action by the Commission in immediately replacing all the burnt materials.

Another challenge was about logistics. Due to inadequate transportation for the deployment of election personnel and materials to the field within the required timeframe, and the country's infrastructural deficits, the expeditious deployment of election materials and personnel was constrained, and sometimes impeded, especially in difficult terrains ahead of the 2019 General Election. Several remedial actions were however taken to mitigate these deficits such the provision of (water, electricity and toilets) in the RAs and reliance on public transportation services and other service providers to address the transportation and infrastructural deficits.

Joint media briefing by the INEC Chairman and the President of the Academic Staff Union of Univerisities (ASUU) Professor Biodun Ogunyemi at the ASUU Secretariat in Abuja on the continuous involvement of academic staff as collation and returning officers in the 2019 General Election

Chapter 8

Conduct of the Presidential and National Assembly Elections, 23rd February 2019

8.1 Deployment of Election Personnel and Materials

The Commission classifies electoral materials into sensitive and non-sensitive ones. Deployment of non-sensitive election materials to states and local government areas typically begins several months to Election Day. Sensitive materials are generally delivered to State CBN Branches weeks before Election Day and are thereafter deployed to the State and LGA Offices and thence to RACs and PUs in the week of the election.

There were 96 items in 18 different categories procured and deployed to field offices ahead of Election Day. The items ranged from various types of forms, envelopes, posters, stamp pads, and related stationeries to scissors, twines, stickers and apron vests. For the 2019 General Election, hundreds of tons of non-sensitive materials and 4000 tons of sensitive materials were deployed to the Commission's 36 State Officer and FCT Office, 774 LGAs, 8,809 RAs and 119,973 Polling Units nationwide shortly before, and very early in the morning on Election Day. The Commission's schedule for the deployment of election materials for the 2019 General Election is listed in Box 16

Box 16 : Schedule for the Deployment of Election Materials

a. Release of non-sensitive materials to States and the FCT – Not later than 90 days before Election Day.

b. Release of non-sensitive materials to LGAs – Not later than 14 days to Election Day.

c. Release of sensitive materials to State Offices/CBN – Not later than 7 days to Election Day.

d. Release of sensitive materials to LGAs – Not later than 72 hours to Election Day.

e. All materials to RACs – Latest 6 pm on eve to Election day,

f. All materials to Polling Units – Not later than 7.00 am on Election Day.

A major concern for the Commission was planning for, and ensuring the prompt and timely opening of polling units at 8am on Election Day. For this reason, the Election Day logistics plan included the tracking of vehicles from RACs to polling units, with the instruction that all vehicles assigned for this task must reach the PUs by 7.00 am. Electoral Officers (EOs) and Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs) were to ensure that all Election Officials including Security Officers are available and deployed on time.

The Commission constituted a Committee on Electoral Logistics with membership drawn from the Nigeria Air Force, the Nigeria Army, the Central Bank of Nigeria and private transportation companies to ensure the efficient delivery of sensitive materials to designated locations.

The deployment of election materials for the Elections was determined in accordance with the delimitation data and the specific requirements for each electoral constituency nationwide. While non-sensitive materials were delivered to State Offices and to the Commission's six Zonal Stores in Minna (North-Central), Gombe (North-East), Sokoto (North-West), Owerri (South-East), Port Harcourt (South-South) and Osogbo (South-West). Sensitive materials were delivered to the 36 Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Branches nationwide with the materials for the FCT held at the CBN Headquarters, Abuja as shown in Table 25.

Table 25: Semi-Sensitive Materials' Requirements for the 2019 General Election

S/N	Item	Quantity Required	
		Presidential/NASS	Gov. /State H Assembly
1	Ballot Boxes	200,000	
2	Voting Cubicles	120,040	
3	Ballot Box Seals	756,002	756,002
4	Indelible Marker Pen	756,002	756,002
5	Micro Drip-Dry Ink	734,400	734,400
6	Self-Inking Rubber Stamp	22,768	22,768
7	Rubber Stamp	207,897	207,897
8	Tamper Evident Envelopes (For Used Ballot Papers)	561,736	351,018
9	Tamper Evident Envelopes (For Result Sheets)	199,065	199,065
10	Apron	865,298	

The complexities of coordinating the logistic delivery and receipt of sensitive election materials were amplified by the numerous contentions surrounding the nomination and submission of candidates by political parties, most of which ended in the Courts. The provisions of Sections 31 and 35 of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) require political parties to submit the Commission, not later than 60 days before the date of that election and 45 days for the substitution of candidates, the list of candidates proposed for that election. This meant that the Commission could not effectively commence the production of the over 4000 tons of sensitive materials required for the elections until submissions were either made by political parties or, in the case of disputes, settled in the Courts. The provisions of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) under Section 31 requiring political parties to submit the list of their candidates for an election on the prescribed forms to the Commission 60 days before the election; and Section 35 requiring political parties to submit signed letters b their candidates who may wish to withdraw after being nominated for the election were problematic for the Commission. The provisions made it

difficult for the Commission to finalise the production of the over 4,000 tons of sensitive materials required for the election as these materials cannot be produced until the required submissions were either made by the political parties or the disputes over the such submissions adjudicated upon and settled by the Courts. In effect, the available production window for sensitive materials was just about 30 days. This was far too short a period for the production, inspection, transportation and deployment of the materials, especially in cases where such materials were to be produced outside the country.

Another challenge was the shortage of operational vehicles for the deployment of election materials and personnel. Up to 90,000 vehicles were required for the movement of personnel and materials for the 2019 General Election at the cost of about N10 billion. This amount excludes the cost of hiring airplanes, helicopters and leasing of boats to deploy personnel and materials for the conduct of the elections in the riverine areas and areas with a difficult terrain that were not easily accessible by road. Other challenges include sabotage by partisan groups in various links of the logistics chain. For example, some boat and vehicle owners hiked prices of services on the eve of the election or withdrew their services altogether, after receiving part payments as provided for in their contracts with the Commission.

Another challenge arose from errors in naming, coding and serialisation of a number of Polling Units across the nation. The Commission set up a Sub-Committee of its ICT and Voter Registry (ITVR) Committee

with membership drawn from the ICT, VR and Electoral Operations Departments to address the challenge.

The report of the Sub-Committee to the ITVR Committee in February 2019 contained recommendations for the production of a new Polling Unit Directory among other things, which the Commission approved and implemented.

In practice, security deployment for general election in the country, since the 2015 election, is based on the principle of three concentric circles, with (a) the innermost cordon (or circle) comprising the polling units, where a minimum of three (3) unarmed security personnel is stationed; (b) the middle cordon, where a rapid response team and mobile police are stationed in strategic locations to intervene in cases of any breakdown of law and order; and (c) the outer cordon, where the military mounts checkpoints/roadblocks and are stationed as an intervention force to support other security agencies, if there is a flare-up of serious, uncontrollable tension and violent disruptions that require their intervention.

To secure the elections more adequately and firmly from violent disruption, ICCES met at national, state and LGA levels to: (a) map out strategies for more effective collaboration and coordination among the various security agencies;(b) identify hotspots that portend violent threats ahead of or on election day, and the immediate post-election day period; and (c) plan for the efficient and effective deployment of security personnel to secure the environment for the peaceful and credible conduct of the elections.

8.2 Operation of the National Situation Room, Election Monitoring and Support Centre and National Collation Centre

The National Situation Room, Election Monitoring and Support Centre and the National Collation Centre were three critical arms of the Commission's incident management and results processing unit for the 2019 General Election. While the National Situation Room and Collation Centre were located at the International Conference Centre in Abuja, the Election Monitoring and Support Centre operated from its offices at the INEC Headquarters.

The ICC was prepared by the National Situation Room and Collation Centre Committee established by the Commission. As the facility manger for the massive complex, the Committee was in charge of organising the accreditation and access of all electoral officials, election observers, party agents and the media, the arrangement for security, allocation of spaces with required facilities and organisation of media briefings for the various local and foreign media organisations and the provision of catering and health services.

While the National Situation Room was operational from Thursday, 14th February to Thursday, 14th March 2019, the National Collation Centre was opened on Sunday, 24th February and functioned until Thursday, 14 March 2019 with the declaration of the Presidential Election Result and the presentation of the Certificate of Return to the President-Elect and Vice-President-Elect on 13th March 2019 and presentation of the Certificates of Return to Senator-Elects on Elected Members of the House of Representatives on 14 March 2019.

The National Situation Room operated under the leadership of the Honourable Chairman and National Commissioners with the support of the entire directing staff of the Commission at Headquarters and the Chairman's Technical Team and other critical staff. It served as the Commission's command and control centre for monitoring the 2019 General Election, receiving reports and complaints from all field assets across the country in the States, LGAs, RAs and PUs through the election monitoring platforms coordinated by the Election Monitoring and Support Centre. This enabled the Commission to observe, manage and intervene expeditiously in electoral operations in the field before, during and after the Election Day.

INEC Chairman, National Commissioners and Secretary to the Commission at the National Collation Centre for the 2019 General Election

Scenes at the National Collation Centre for the 2019 General Election.
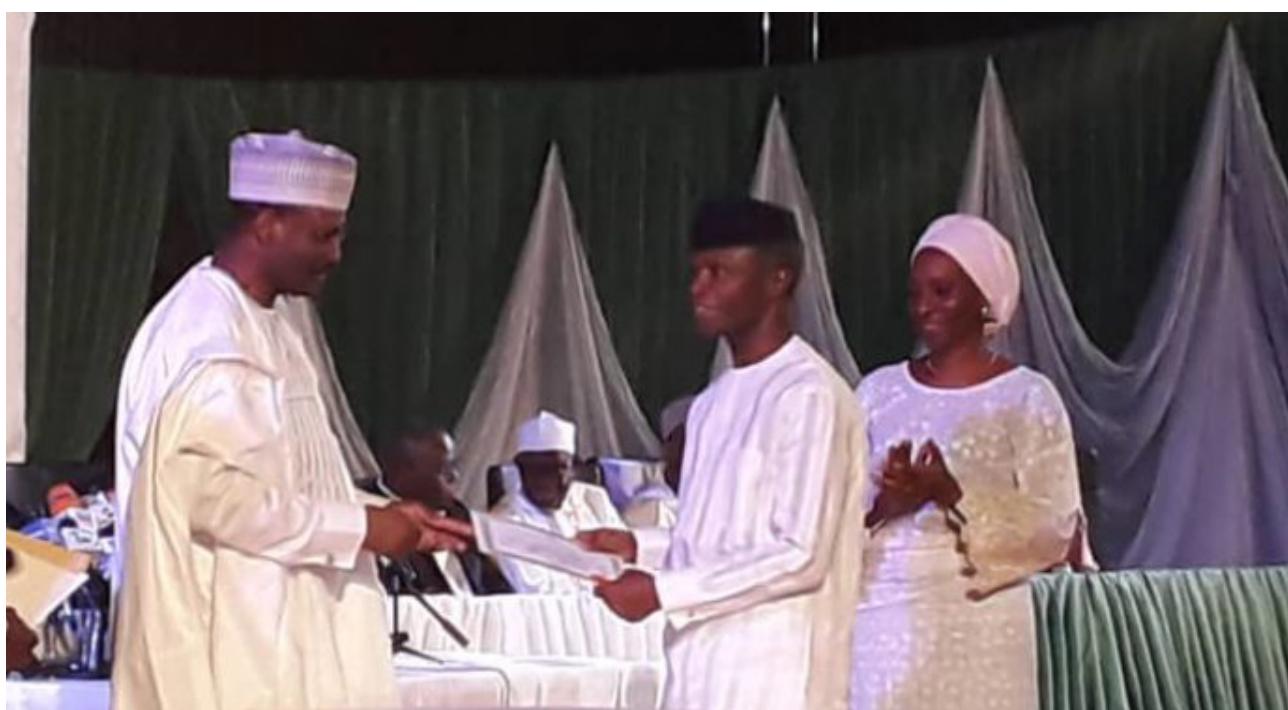
Winner of the 2019 Presidential Election, President Muhammadu Buhari (2nd right), accompanied by his wife Mrs. Aisha Buhari (right) receives his Certificate of Return from the Chief Electoral Commissioner, Federal Republic of Nigeria and Returning Officer for the Presidential Election at the National Collation Centre, Abuja on 27th February 2019.

President-elect Muhammadu Buhari signing a copy of his Certificate of Return at the International Conference Centre, Abuja.

Vice President-elect, Prof. Yemi Osinbajo (2nd right) accompanied by his wife Mrs Oludolapo Osinbajo, (right) receives his Certificate of Return from the Chief Electoral Commissioner, Federal Republic of Nigeria and Returning Officer for the Presidential Election at the National Collation Centre, Abuja on 27th February 2019.

ECOWAS Election Observation Mission to the 2019 General Election led by the former President of Liberia, Mrs. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (4th left, front row) in a group photo with INEC Chairman, Prof. Mahmood Yakubu (5th left), National Commissioners Mrs. May Agbamuche-Mbu (left front row), Okechukwu Ibeanu (3rd left, middle row), Solomon Soyebi, Antonia Okoosi-Simbine, Adekunle Ogunmola, Baba Shettima Arfo, Abubakar Nahuche (left, back row) Mustafa Lecky (right, back row) and Secretary to the Commission, Mrs. Rose Oriaran-Anthony during their visit to INEC headquarters on 6th February 2019.

Members of the African Union (AU) Delegation led by the Chairman of the AU Commission Moussa Faki Mohamat in a group photograph with Commission members during their visit to the Commission in October 2018.

The Commonwealth Election Observer Group to the 2019 General Election led by the Former President of Tanzania, Jakaya Kikwete in a group photo with Commission members during their visit to INEC on 11th February 2019

EU Election Observation Mission to the 2019 General Election led by Maria Arena during their courtesy visit to the Commission on 15th February 2019.

INEC Chairman briefing Heads of International Election Observation Missions to the 2019 General Election

National Commissioner Festus Okoye speaks with journalists in the National Situation Room during the 2019 General Election.

8.3 Voting Process and Performance of Equipment

Voting in the 2019 General Election was in accordance with the Continuous Accreditation and Voting System (CAVS) procedures as laid down by the Commission. This involved the use of the PVC and the deployment of the SCR for the purpose of authentication and accreditation of voters.

The opening polls in Presidential and National Assembly election varied from one state or location to another depending on the logistic challenges on the ground. Opening of PUs at 8am on Election Day was achieved in about 40% of the 119,973 PUs nationwide. However, by 10 am, over 90% of PUs had opened. In the Governorship and House of Assembly Elections, over 55% of PUs had opened and had commenced voting by 8am, while by 10am up to 96%

of PUs had opened. Several states recorded an opening rate of 100% by 8am.

A remarkable improvement in the performance of the SCRs was recorded, although this improvement was more noticeable during state level and FCT elections than in the Presidential and National Elections. The improvement was due to better handling of the SCRs and a better strategic approach to the prompt deployment of RATECHs to speedily rectify emergent problems with the SCRs at the PUs. The following issues arose in the deployment and operation of the SCR, all of which were addressed in the field by the RATECHS and LGATECHS: boot failures; failure to read PVCs; failure to read the fingers of some voters; configuration issues; and human error in the handling of the SCR. The details of the cases encountered in the field are provided in Table 26.

Table 26: Performance of the Smart Card Reader in the 2019 General Election

S/N	Type of Fault	Meaning	Total Cases Reported	Total Cases Resolved	Total Unresolved Cases
1	Boot Failure	SCR confirmed as charged but just refuses to boot	14	14	0
2	Not Reading PVCs	SCR does not read all PVCs or certain PVCs (USB Debugging issues, SAM Card Failure, NFC challenges	120	120	0
3	Not Authenticating all Voters	SCR does not read fingers of all voters (bad FP Scanner)	792	788	4
4	Not Configured/ Wrong Configuration	SCR not configured for the PU or not configured at all or has unpurged data	111	111	0
5	Human Inefficiency	Poor handling of SCR or inability to use SCR by APO	198	198	0
Total			1,235	1,231	4
Percentage				99.7	0.3

Similarly, the voting process as approved by the Commission was uniform for the General Election as it is for all other

elections conducted by the Commission since December 2016. Box 17 itemises the seven key voting procedures.

Box 17: Voting Procedures for the 2019 General Election

Step 1:

Upon arrival at the polling unit, a qualified voter joins the queue and presents herself/himself to the INEC official (APO III) at the polling unit, who determines whether she/he is at the correct polling unit and check if the photograph on the (PVC) matches her/his face. If satisfied, the direct her/him to the next election official, the APO I.

Step2:

The APO I (APO I) requests for the voter's PVC, and uses the SCR to authenticate, verify and confirm the voter's card presented by the voter is a genuine one, that the details on it are correct.

Step3:

The authenticated voter thereafter goes to the next official (APO II), who requests the voter's PVC to confirm that the voter's name and other details are in the voters' register. If so, the voter is ticked and her/his PVC returned to her/him. Thereafter, the voter applies indelible ink to the cuticle of her/his appropriate finger for that election, to show she/he has been accredited to vote. (If her/his name is not found on the register, she/he is not allowed to vote).

Step4:

The Presiding officer (PO) stamps, signs and endorses the date of the elections on the back of the Ballot Paper presented by the accredited voter. The PO thereafter rolls the ballot paper inwardly with the printed side inwards and gives it to the voter, who is directed to the voting cubicle to cast her/his vote in secrecy

Step5:

In the voting cubicle, the accredited voter stains her/his appropriate finger for that election with the ink provided, uses the stained finger to mark the space or box provided on the ballot paper for her/his preferred candidate/party. Finally, the accredited voter rolls the marked ballot paper, as done and given to him/her by the PO)

Step6:

 Having done that, the accredited voter leaves the voting cubicle and drops the ballot paper in the ballot box in full view of people at the Polling Unit.

Step7:

 With that done, the voter leaves the Polling Unit or waits in an orderly and peaceful manner to observe the voting process up to declaration of the election result for the Polling Unit.

8.4 Counting, Collation and Declaration of Result Process

The counting, collation and declaration of the results of the Presidential and National Assembly elections took place at two levels. The Commission designated two separate Collations Officers one each for the results of the Presidential election and the other for the National Assembly elections. For the National Assembly elections, collation moved up from the PUs, through to the Wards and then to the Constituency Collation Center where votes were collated and winners declared.

For the 2019 General Election, a State Collation Officer for the Presidential Election (SCOPE) was appointed to collate Election results in each State and the FCT. Collation moved from the PUs through to the RAs, LGAs to the State Collation Centre. At the conclusion of the collation, the SCOPE in the company of the Resident Electoral Commissioner as well as the State Commissioner of Police and Director of State Security for the State brings the collated results to the National Collation Centre in Abuja.

At the National Collation Centre, each SCOPE and his contingent are queued and the hard copies of the Forms EC 8Es are cross-checked with the scanned electronic copies they had earlier sent to the Commission on the conclusion of the Collation in the State. Once there are no discrepancies, the SCOPE waits for the Chief Electoral Commissioner of the Federation and Returning Officer for the Presidential Election to call him to publicly present the results of the election from the State. The results are presented by the SCOPE and beamed to the entire audience and the National Collation Centre. For all elections, collation and declaration of results occured at the locations listed in Box 18.

8.5 Issues and Challenges

The organisation of the security and the operation of the situation room/collation centre, communication with states, media coverage, stakeholder engagements, especially with political parties, CSOs and domestic and international observer groups were all well managed.

Box 18: Locations for the Collation and Declaration of Results

The collation and declaration of election results shall be done at designated centres depending on the type of election at the following levels:

a. Polling Units (Sorting, Counting and declaration of all election results)

b. Registration Area - RA/Ward (Collation for all election results) Declaration of result for Councillor election in the FCT;

c. Local Government Area- LGA/Area Council (Collation for all election results) Declaration of Results for Chairmanship election in the FCT);

d. State Constituency - (Collation and Declaration of State House of Assembly election results);

e. Federal Constituency - (Collation and Declaration of House of Representatives election results);

f. Senatorial District - (Collation and declaration of Senatorial District election results);

g. Governorship - (Collation and Declaration of Governorship election results at each State capital); and

h. Presidential - (Collation and Declaration of Presidential election results in Abuja).

Chapter 9

Conduct of the Governorship, State Houses of Assembly and FCT Area Council Elections, 9th March 2019

09

9.1 Deployment of Personnel and Materials

The Commission conducted elections for 29 State Governorship offices, 991 State Houses of Assembly seats in the 36 States of the Federation, and for six Chairmanship Offices and 62 Councillorship Seats in the FCT on 9 March 2019.

To avoid a repeat of heightened scale and disturbing intensity of violent disruptions experienced in some parts of the country during the Presidential and National Assembly Elections, the Commission took extra precautionary measures to bolster the three concentric cordons with more security, before, during and after the elections. The Commission also ensured the early deployment of election personnel and materials, for the prompt commencement of polling at 8am to prevent tensions, suspicions and violent eruptions that delays in opening the poll would trigger.

Based on noticeable lapses in the transportation arrangement during the 23rd February 2019 Presidential and National Assembly elections, such as insufficient vehicles, late arrival of vehicles and/or refusal of certain providers to retrieve election personnel and material after the elections, the Commission once again engaged with the national leadership of the NURTW. This was to ensure that NURTW members on election duty would comply with the terms and conditions stipulated in the INEC/NURTW MoU, including the code of conduct for their members on Election Day.

9.2 Opening of Polls

As a result of the measures adopted to mitigate the identified security and logistics challenges experienced during the Presidential and National Assembly elections on the 23rd February of 2019, there was evident improvement in the time polls opened across the country.

9.3 Counting, Collation and Declaration of Result Process

A Collation and Declaration Officer was appointed to collate and declare the Election Result for the Governorship and State House of Assembly as well as the FCT Chairmanship and Councillorship Election. Immediately after the close of the polls, the Presiding Officer sorts the ballots into votes cast for each party/candidate, and invalid votes, and following he/she counts the votes scored by each party, and the invalid votes loudly. Thereafter, he/she writes the number of valid votes scored by each party on a sheet of paper and diligently cross-checks the results before recording the scores of the candidates in both words and figures in the appropriate forms EC8A, EC 8A (VP) series. The result of each polling unit is immediately pasted at the unit for everyone to see, as required under the electoral law.

At the end of collation and declaration of election results for the Governorship elections in 29 states on 9th March 2019, the elections were declared inconclusive in Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Kano, Plateau

and Sokoto States. For the 991 State Houses of Assembly seats, the elections were declared inconclusive in 41 State Constituencies, while for the elections for the six Chairmanship offices and the 62 Councillorship seats in the FCT Area Councils, the elections were declared inconclusive in four Registration Areas. The Commission decided that the inconclusive elections should proceed to supplementary elections on 23rd March 2019.

The results of the Governorship elections on 9th March 2019 shows that APC won the elections in 12 States, while PDP won in 11 states as shown in the summary of the Governorship Election results. For the State Houses of Assembly elections, the results of seats won by the political parties are as follows: APC (522), PDP (364), APGA (33), AA (7), APM (7), ADC (5), SDP (2), ZLP (2), ADP (1) and NNPP (1). The outcome of the FCT Area Council elections for the six Chairmanship offices and the 62 Councillorship seats shows that the APC won 4, and PDP 2 Chairmanship offices; while the APC 34, PDP 27 and the SDP 1 Councillorship seats.

Section 71 of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) requires the Commission to publish the results of election showing the names of the candidates and their scores and indicating the person declared winner. In compliance, the Commission has already published the results of the 2019 presidential, governorship, national and state legislative elections as well as the Area Councils in FCT on its website (www. inecnigeria.org). Summary and analysis of the results are given in the annexures to this report.

9.4 Issues and Challenges

The conduct of the 2019 General Election has raised a number of issues and challenges that are well documented in the reports of the States and FCT. Some of these issues and challenges include; instances of violence, the snatching/diversion/vandalization of election materials, intimidation of election personnel, and difficulties with service providers such as the owners of procurred vehicles and boats in some states, who, having signed agreements and received payments, still refused or failed to deploy to the field on Election Day.

In compliance, the Commission has already published the results of the 2019 presidential, governorship, national and state legislative elections as well as the Area Councils in FCT on its website (www.inecnigeria.org).

How polling unit results will be counted and recorded

At the close of voting, the Presiding Officer shall:

Cancel all the unused ballot papers by crossing them

Sort out the ballot papers by party and thereafter loudly count the votes scored by each political party in the presence of the polling agents and observers

Cross-check the scores according to the prescribed procedure

Enter the scores of the candidates in both figures and words in the appropriate forms EC8A/EC8A(VP) series

Fill the Form EC 60E and paste it conspicuously. Pasting of Form EC 60E is mandatory. Form EC 60 E is the People's Results sheet

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Governor-elect of Jigawa State, Mohammed Badaru Abubakar after collecting his Certificate of Return from the National Commissioner supervising the state, Engr. Abubakar Nahuche in March 2019.

Governor-elect of Benue State (right), Mr. Samuel Ortom (right) prepares to collect his Certificate of Return from the National Commissioner supervising the state, Barr. Festus Okoye in March 2019.

Governor-elect of Lagos State, Mr. Babajide Sanwo-Olu collects his Certificate of Return from the National Commissioner supervising the state, Dr. Adekunle Ogunmola in March 2019.

Governor-elect of Abia State (right), Okezie Ikpeazu (right) collects his Certificate of Return from the National Commissioner supervising the state, Prof. Okechukwu Ibeanu in March 2019

Governor-elect of Yobe State, Mr. Mai Buni (right) collects his Certificate of Return from the National Commissioner supervising the State, Alhaji Baba Shettima Arfo in March 2019.

Governor-elect of Rivers State (left), Mr. Nyesom Wike collects his Certificate of Return from the National Commissioner Mrs. May Agbamuche-Mbu in April 2019.

Chapter 10

Conduct of Supplementary Elections, 23rd March 2019

10

10.1 Reasons for the Supplementary Elections

In compliance with the Electoral Act (2010 as amended) and the Commission's Regulations and Guidelines for the Conduct of Elections (2019), the Commission had to conclude the 2019 General Election in areas where the elections were inconclusive or the final results were not declared for various reasons. In such cases, the Commission fixed the conduct of supplementary election for the 23rd March 2019. In all, a total of 111 LGAS, 262 RAs, 667 PUs and 438,108 voters were affected across six states for the Governorship Elections as indicated in Table 27.

The reasons for the supplementary elections ranged from (a) violence that led to stoppage of voting; (b) destruction of ballot papers by hoodlums; (c) destruction and/or prevention of the use of the Smart Card Reader; (d) destruction of election materials, particularly result sheets, at collation points; (f) failure of SCRs; (g) over voting; (h) snatching of ballot papers; (i) late start of the elections that led to SCR timing out, as in the case of Qua'an Pan, where the SCRs timed out at 10am and officials resorted to manual accreditation, after which result was declared; and (j) abduction of election staff.

Under the regulations, all these acts of violence and disruptions to the elections were conditions that made the declaration of the results either impossible or the elections inconclusive. As a result, the leading candidates in the elections failed to meet the requirements of the Margin of Lead under the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) due to the invalidation of some votes or the disruptions that made it impossible to conclude the voting on election day.

Table 27: Supplementary Elections for Governorship Elections, 23rd March 2019

SN	State	LGA	No of RAs	No of PUs	No of Reg. Voters
1	Adamawa	14	29	44	40,988
2	Bauchi (excluding Tafawa Balewa LGA which at the time was sub-judice)	15	28	36	22,759
3	Benue	22	49	204	121,299
4	Kano	29	76	208	128, 831
5	Plateau	9	19	40	48,828
6	Sokoto	22	61	135	75,403
	Total	111	262	667	438,108

In addition to the Supplementary Governorship Elections, supplementary elections for State Houses of Assembly were held in 17 States and the FCT across 45 LGAs, 164 RAs and 879 PUs involving 585,673 registered voters as indicated in Table 28. As was the case in the supplementary Governorship elections, here too reasons that led to the elections ranged from violence, over-voting, destruction of election materials, snatching of balloting materials, non-use or destruction of the SCR to the abduction of election officials.

Table 28: Supplementary Elections for State Constituencies, 23rd March 2019

SN	State	Constituency	LGAs	No of RAs	No of PUs	No. of Reg. Voters
1	Adamawa	Nassarawo-Binyeri (countermanded for 14 days as required by the electoral act following the death of a candidate for the election)	Mayo Belwa	7	92	46,819
		Uba/Gaya	Hong	2	3	2,769
			Total	9	95	49,588
2	Bauchi	Kirfi	Kirfi	2	2	1,111
			Total	2	2	1,111
3	Bayelsa	Brass I	Brass	1	6	2,076
		Southern Ijaw IV	Southern Ijaw	2	53	31,077
		Ogbia II	Ogbia	4	65	25,117
			Total	7	124	58,270
4	Benue	Ado	Ado	3	15	9,921
		Gboko East	Gboko	1	9	8,437
		Gwer East	Gwer East	3	13	7,753
		Katsina-ala West	Katsina-Ala	2	3	2,723
		Konshisha	Konshisha	3	49	29,665
		Obi	Obi	1	4	3,852
		Okpokwu	Okpokwu	4	24	11,921
		Otukpo/Akpa	Otukpo	2	3	1,101
		Ukum	Ukum	3	27	15,768
			Total	22	147	91,141

5	Ebonyi	Izzi East	Izzi East	6	11	10,048
		Ezza North-East	Ezza North-East	1	26	12,803
		Ezza North-West	Ezza North-West	2	47	23,589
			Total	**9**	**84**	**46,440**
6	Edo	Urhinmworn II	Urhinmworn	4	12	6,764
			Total	**4**	**12**	**6,764**
7	Ekiti					
		Ekiti East I	Ekiti East	2	4	2,244
			Total	**2**	**4**	**2,244**
8	Imo	Ngor Okpala	Ngor Okpala	11	49	31,499
		Orlu	Orlu	8	12	9,190
		Oguta	Oguta	7	53	37,622
		Isu	Isu	8	15	7,245
		Ikeduru	Ikeduru	8	48	32,816
			Total	**42**	**177**	**118,372**
9	Kaduna					
		Kagarko	Kagarko	5	8	7,514
			Total	**5**	**8**	**7,514**
10	Kano					
		Nasarawa	Nasarawa	1	62	40,821
			Total	**1**	**62**	**40,821**
11	Kogi	Lokoja I	Lokoja	2	4	5,396
		Igalamela/Odolu	Igalamela/Odolu	6	19	14,145
		Omale	Omale	3	9	5,096
			Total	**11**	**32**	**24,637**

12	Lagos					
		Ibeju I	Ibeju	2	9	12,711
			Total	**2**	**9**	**12,711**
13	Nasarawa	Karu/Gitata	Karu	1	7	33,714
		Keffi East	Keffi	1	1	1,052
		Nasarawa Eggon East	Nasarawa	4	4	6,451
		Obi II	Obi II	2	2	2,657
			Total	**8**	**14**	**43,874**
14	Osun	Oriade	Oriade	1	5	2,485
			Total	**1**	**5**	**2,485**
15	Plateau	Langtang South	Langtang South	6	6	5,501
			Total	**6**	**6**	**5,501**
16	Sokoto	Goronyo	Goronyo	7	8	4,387
		Kebbe	Kebbe	7	35	20,105
			Total	**14**	**43**	**24,492**
17	Taraba	Ardo kola	Ardo kola	4	4	4,742
		Ussa/Likam	Ussa	4	11	15,170
			Total	**8**	**15**	**19,912**
18	FCT	FCT Area Council	Abaji	1	1	1,111
			Bwari	4	16	12,406
			Gwagwalada	1	1	1,703
			Kuje	5	22	14,576
			Total	**11**	**40**	**29,796**
		GRAND TOTAL	**45**	**164**	**879**	**585,673**

10.2 Deployment of Personnel and Materials

Shortfalls of non-sensitive election materials required by states were procured and deployed in good time to augment the reusable non-sensitive materials such as voting cubicles, ballot boxes that were already available in the States. Sensitive materials were deployed to the CBN Branches in the states where elections were to be conducted at least a week before 23rd March 2020. Part of the Ad-Hoc staff deployed for the previous Presidential/National Assembly and Governorship/State Houses of Assembly were similarly remobilised and re-deployed for the elections. States distributed election materials to LGAs and thence to RACs in accordance with established Commission guidelines.

10.3 Opening of Polls

Reports from the EMSC indicate that most PUs opened polls at 8am across the states.

10.4 Voting Process and Performance of Equipment

The SCRs and related equipment were deployed for the elections across the PUs and performance was good. In a number of instances where SCR malfunctions were reported, these cases were speedily addressed by the RATECHs.

10.5 Counting, Collation and Declaration of Result Processes

At the close of polls, votes from the various PUs, RAs, LGAs, Constituencies and the State were collated, and at the appropriate levels, returns were made.

Chapter 11

Court-Ordered Re-Run Elections, 30th November 2019 and 25th January 2020

11

Cross Section of Judges of Election Petition Tribunals at a workshop organised by the Commission at the National Judicial Institute (NJI), Abuja in January 2019.

Following the conclusion of the 2019 General Election and the declaration of winners, Election Petition Tribunals were set up across the country to entertain petitions from parties and candidates who were dissatisfied with the outcome of the election. A total of 807 petitions were filed out of which 582 were dismissed and 183 were withdrawn by the petitioners. In a number of constituencies, the elections were upturned and certificate of return issues to petitioners by orders of the Tribunals. However, in 30 cases, the Tribunals ordered for re-run elections in a few polling units or entire constituencies.

The nullified elections come to 1.92% of the total number of elections conducted in 1,558 constituencies compared to 80 (5.37%) annulled in the aftermath of the 2015 General Election. The successful conduct of the re-run elections held on 30th November 2019 and 25th January 2020 in two Senatorial Districts, 13 Federal Constituencies and 15 State Constituencies across 12 States of the Federation. This marked the end to all litigations arising from the 2019 General Election and the conclusion of the process. Details of the 30 re-run elections are given in Table 29.

Table 29: Re-Run Elections by Order of the Election Petition Appeal Tribunals

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	PARTIAL/ COMPLETE CONSTITUENCY	WINNER	PARTY
1.	Abia	Arochukwu State Constituency	Partial (10 PUs)	Ukoha O. Michael	APGA
2.	Abia	Aba South State Constituency	Partial (15 PUs)	Ichita Obinna Martin	APGA
3.	Akwa Ibom	Akwa Ibom North West Senatorial District	Partial (159 PUs)	Chris S. Ekpenyong	PDP
4.	Akwa Ibom	Ikot Ekpene/Obot Akara/Essien Udim Federal Constituency	Partial (159 PUs)	Nsikak Ekong Okon	PDP
5.	Akwa Ibom	Essien Udim State Constituency	Partial (137 PUs)	Esse Gerald Umoh	PDP
6.	Bauchi	Gamawa Federal Constituency	Whole (256 PUs)	Ahmed Madaki Gololo	PDP
7.	Bauchi	Zaki Federal Constituency	Partial (3 PUs)	Muh. Auwal Jatau	PDP
8.	Benue	Ohimini State Constituency	Partial (2 Pus)	Adaji Christopher	PDP
9.	Cross River	Abi-Yakurr Federal Constituency	Partial (18 PUs)	Eboma Alex	APC
10.	Cross River	Abi State Constituency	Partial (15 PUs)	Davies Etta	PDP
11.	Imo	Oru East/Orlu/Orsu Federal Constituency	Partial (18 PUs)	Jerry Alagbaoso	PDP
12.	Imo	Isiala Mbano/Okigwe/Onuimo Federal Constituency	Whole (346 PUs)	Miriam O. Onuoha	APC
13.	Imo	Njaba State Constituency	Partial (6 PUs)	Onwudiwe J. U. Okeke	AA
14.	Kaduna	Sanga State Constituency	Partial (14 PUs)	Comfort Amwe	PDP
15.	Kaduna	Kagarko State Constituency	Partial (22 PUs)	Machu G. Shadalafiya	APC

16.	Kano	Bebeji/ Kiru Federal Constituency	Whole (326 PUs)	Aliyu Datti Yaro	PDP
17.	Kano	Doguwa/Tudun Wada Federal Constituency	Whole (357 PUs)	Alhassan Ado Doguwa	APC
18.	Kano	Kumbotso Federal Constituency	Partial (2 PUs)	Munir B. Danagundi	APC
19.	Kano	Bunkure State Constituency	Partial (1 PU)	Uba M. Gurjiya	APC
20.	Kano	Rogo State Constituency	Partial (5 PUs)	Magaji Dahiru Zarewa	APC
21.	Kano	Minjibir State Constituency	Partial (2 PUs)	Tasiu Ibrahim	APC
22.	Kano	Madobi State Constituency	Partial (4 PUs)	Isma'il Kabiru Yusuf	APC
23.	Kogi	Kogi West Senatorial District	Whole (560 PUs)	Smart Adeyemi	APC
24.	Kogi	Ajaokuta Federal Constituency	Partial (22 PUs)	Idirisu L. Muhammadu	APC
25.	Niger	Agwara State Constituency	Whole (56 Pus)	Ahmad Bello	PDP
26.	Ogun	Ijebu Ode/ Odogbolu/ Ijebu North East Federal Constituency	Partial (13 PUs)	Osunsanya K. Korede	APC
27.	Sokoto	Isa/Sabon Birni Federal Constituency	Partial (3 RAs)	Mohammed S. Bargaja	PDP
28.	Sokoto	Sokoto North/ Sokoto South Federal Constituency	Whole (412 PUs)	Abdullahi A. Abubakar	PDP
29.	Sokoto	Sokoto North II State Constituency	Partial (6 PUs)	Ibrahim Arzika Sarki	PDP
30.	Sokoto	Binji State Constituency	Partial (4 PUs)	Sahabi Umar	PDP

Chapter 12

Reports from States and the FCT

12
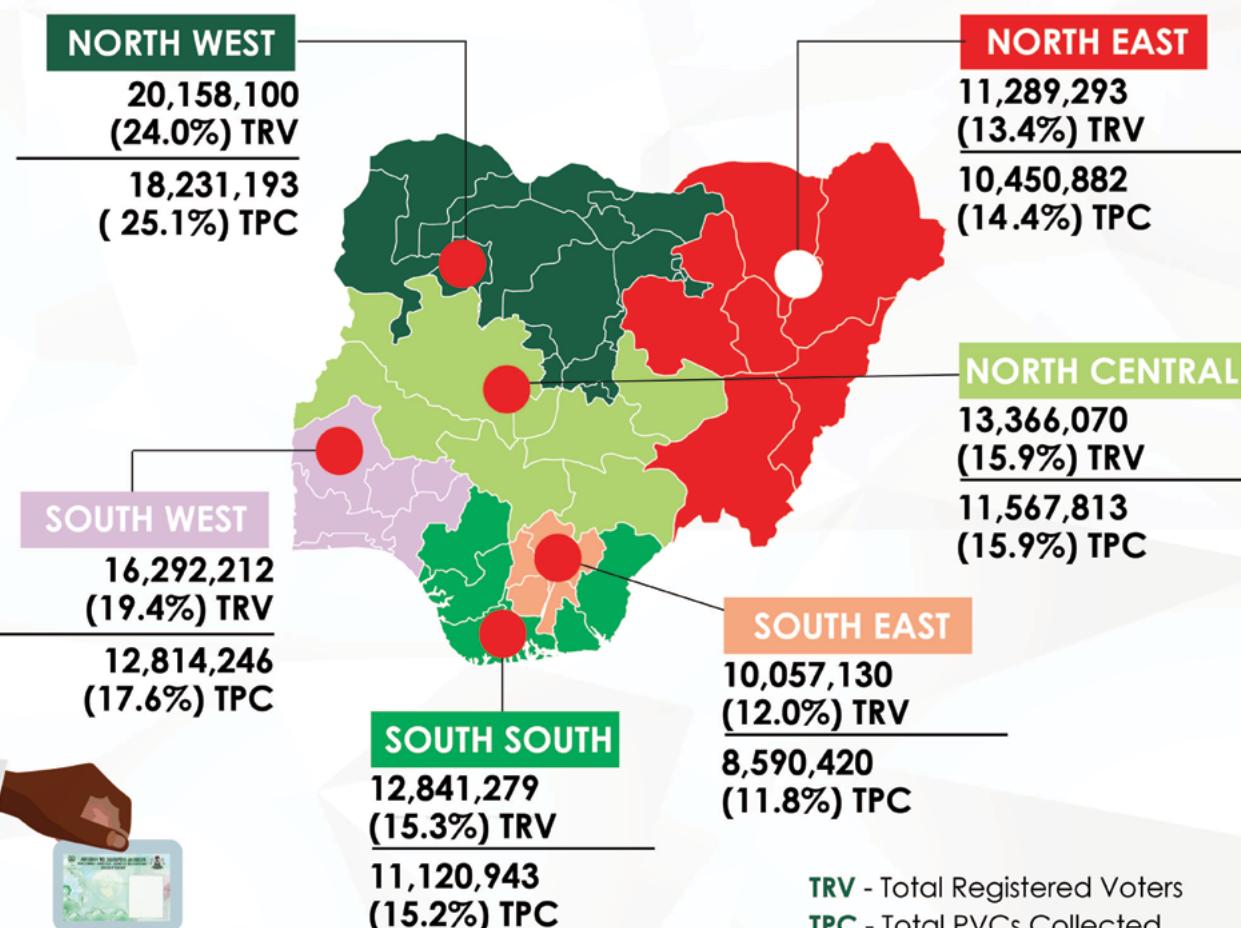
For the purpose of this report, the Commission categorised the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory into the Six Geo-Political Zones viz: North West (Seven States); North Central (Six States and FCT); North East (Six States); South West (Six States); South East (Five States); and South South (Six States). Each State Office, as well as the FCT, has a Resident Electoral Commissioner, an Administrative Secretary and a full complement of administrative structures up to the up to the Local Government level, required by the Commission for the exercise and discharge of its constitutional powers and functions. In the sections that follow, an account is given of the preparations and conduct of the 2019 General Election from each of the State Offices and FCT within the context of the Commission's 2019 EPP. A summary of the overall delimitation data for all the Geo-Political Zones is shown in Table 30.

Table 30: Delimitation Data by Geo–Political Zone

S/N	State	No. of LGAs	No. of RAs	No. of PUs	No. of Reg. Voters	No. of PVCs Collected
1	North-Central	121	1398	15,981	13,366,070	11,567,813
2	North-East	112	1210	16,459	11,289,293	10,456,852
3	North-West	186	2003	29,552	20,158,100	18,231,193
4	South-East	95	1246	15,549	10,057,130	8,590,420
5	South-South	123	1408	17,760	12,841,279	11,733,862
6	South-West	137	1544	24,672	16,292,212	12,814,246
	Total	774	8,809	119,973	84,004,084	73,394,386

PVC COLLECTION RATE BY GEOPOLITICAL ZONES
FOR THE 2019 GENERAL ELECTION

NORTH WEST
20,158,100
(24.0%) TRV

18,231,193
(25.1%) TPC

NORTH EAST
11,289,293
(13.4%) TRV

10,450,882
(14.4%) TPC

NORTH CENTRAL
13,366,070
(15.9%) TRV

11,567,813
(15.9%) TPC

SOUTH WEST
16,292,212
(19.4%) TRV

12,814,246
(17.6%) TPC

SOUTH EAST
10,057,130
(12.0%) TRV

8,590,420
(11.8%) TPC

SOUTH SOUTH
12,841,279
(15.3%) TRV

11,120,943
(15.2%) TPC

TRV - Total Registered Voters
TPC - Total PVCs Collected

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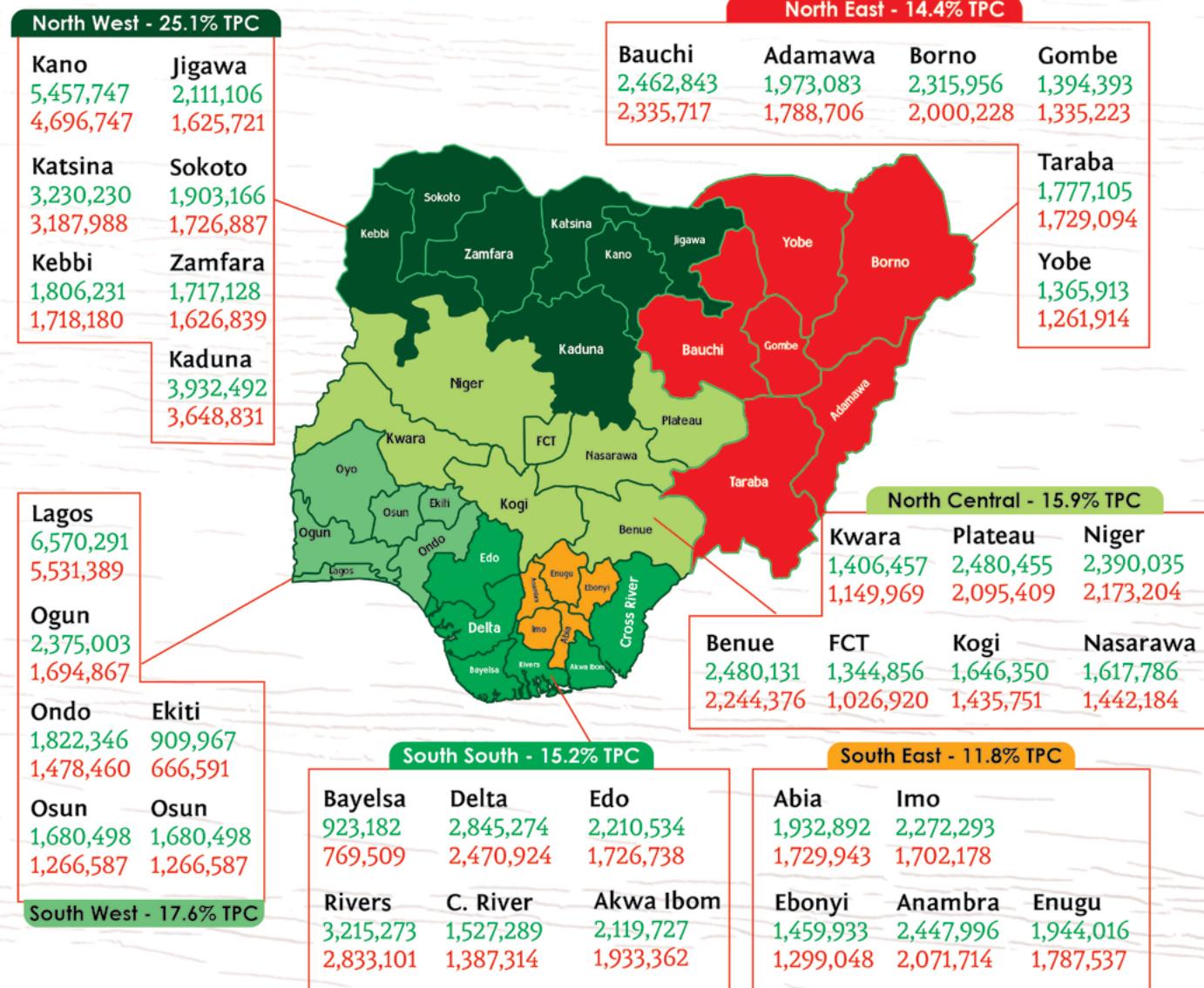
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Analysis of Registered Voters & Number of Collected PVCs

for the 2019 General Election

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North West - 25.1% TPC

Kano	Jigawa
5,457,747	2,111,106
4,696,747	1,625,721

Katsina	Sokoto
3,230,230	1,903,166
3,187,988	1,726,887

Kebbi	Zamfara
1,806,231	1,717,128
1,718,180	1,626,839

Kaduna
3,932,492
3,648,831

North East - 14.4% TPC

Bauchi	Adamawa	Borno	Gombe
2,462,843	1,973,083	2,315,956	1,394,393
2,335,717	1,788,706	2,000,228	1,335,223

Taraba
1,777,105
1,729,094

Yobe
1,365,913
1,261,914

North Central - 15.9% TPC

Kwara	Plateau	Niger
1,406,457	2,480,455	2,390,035
1,149,969	2,095,409	2,173,204

Benue	FCT	Kogi	Nasarawa
2,480,131	1,344,856	1,646,350	1,617,786
2,244,376	1,026,920	1,435,751	1,442,184

South West - 17.6% TPC

Lagos
6,570,291
5,531,389

Ogun
2,375,003
1,694,867

Ondo	Ekiti
1,822,346	909,967
1,478,460	666,591

Osun	Osun
1,680,498	1,680,498
1,266,587	1,266,587

South South - 15.2% TPC

Bayelsa	Delta	Edo
923,182	2,845,274	2,210,534
769,509	2,470,924	1,726,738

Rivers	C. River	Akwa Ibom
3,215,273	1,527,289	2,119,727
2,833,101	1,387,314	1,933,362

South East - 11.8% TPC

Abia	Imo
1,932,892	2,272,293
1,729,943	1,702,178

Ebonyi	Anambra	Enugu
1,459,933	2,447,996	1,944,016
1,299,048	2,071,714	1,787,537

KEY

🟢 **No of Registered Voters**

🔴 **No of PVCs Collected**

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12.1 North Central Geo-Political Zone

The North-Central Zone comprises of the FCT and the following: Benue, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Niger and Plateau. The zone has a landmass of 242,425 km², with 121 LGAs, 1,398 RAs, 15, 981 PUs, and 13,366,070 registered voters. With the total number of PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election standing at 11,567,813, the zone has an overall PVC collection rate of 86% as shown in Table 31.

Table 31: Delimitation Data: North Central Geo-Political Zone

S/N	State	LGA/LC	RA	PU	Reg. Voters	PVCs Collection
1	Benue	23	276	3,688	2,480,131	2,244,376
2	FCT	6	62	562	1,344,856	1,026,920
3	Kogi	21	239	2,548	1,646,350	1,435,751
4	Kwara	16	193	1,872	1,406,457	1,149,969
5	Nasarawa	13	147	1,494	1,617,786	1,442,184
6	Niger	25	274	3,185	2,390,035	2,173,204
7	Plateau	17	207	2,631	2,480,455	2,095,409
	Total	**121**	**1,398**	**15,980**	**13,366,070**	**11,567,813**

12.1.1
Benue State
Capital City: Makurdi

Dr. Nantewe Goshe Yilwatda
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Benue State

Introduction

Benue State is located in the North Central Geo-Political zone with an area of 34,059 km². It has 23 LGAs, 276 RAs, 3,688 PUs and 2,480,131 registered voters. With 2,244,376 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's collection rate was at 90.49%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**11** Federal Constituencies	**30** State Constituencies
23 No of LGAs	**276** No of RAs	**3,688** No of PUs
1,414 No of VPs	**2,480,131** No of Registered Voters	**2,244,376** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: In planning for the 2019 General Election, the Benue State office of the Commission used the INEC Strategic Plan, 2017 – 2021; INEC Strategic Programme of Action, 2017 – 2021 and the 2019 Election Project plan s as principal reference documents. In order to ensure strict adherence to the timelines in these plans, the Resident Electoral Commissioner constituted an Implementation Committee headed by the Administrative Secretary on 11th January 2018. Other members of the Committee included the Heads of Department of EPM, VEP, ICT, EOPs,

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and the Electoral Officers for Katsina-Ala and Guma LGAs. The Committee was mandated to undertake an audit and needs assessment of all the required equipment and materials for the conduct of the 2019 General Election within 30 days. Furthermore, the Department of General Administration and Procurement (GAP) was directed to undertake the assessment of structures at INEC LGA offices and identify those requiring repairs and renovations. The report of these two exercises was used as the basis for engagement with the INEC Headquarters, and the positive response received went a long way in the planning and execution of the 2019 General Election. Furthermore, the State Office in collaboration with the International Foundation for Electoral System (IFES) and the European Centre for Electoral Support (ECES) organised a series of training programmes on the 2019 Election Project Plan (EPP) and the operations of Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) for different categories of the Commission's staff, which facilitated proper planning and monitoring of all electoral activities.

A Committee was formed both at the State and LGA levels to look into the process of selection of Ad-Hoc personnel for the 2019 General Election. At the state level, the Committee was chaired by the REC with HODs, EOPS, GAP, ICT, State Training Officer, and State Coordinator of the NYSC, as members. At the LGA level, the Electoral Officers, with AEOs Operations and NYSC Local Government Liaison Officers as members, chaired the Committee. The major task of the committees was to identify, source, screen and shortlist prospective Ad-Hoc personnel based on the approved

> *A Committee was formed both at the State and LGA levels to look into the process of selection of Ad-Hoc personnel for the 2019 General Election.*

guidelines for the recruitment of Ad-Hoc personnel received from the headquarters.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The CVR exercise commenced on 27th April 2017 and continued to 31st August 2018. The exercise was a huge success in the state, with the registration of 464,495 new voters. Similarly, for the CVR exercise, the State Office embarked on extensive sensitisation of the electorate to create awareness among the registered voters and to urge them to collect their PVCs. The collection of PVCs was stepped down to the Registration Area level and the various IDP camps to give the people who registered the opportunity to collect their PVCs.

Recruitment, Training, Deployment of Electoral Personnel: The State Office advertised for the recruitment of Ad-Hoc staff through an online website 'inecbenue.com'. Attention was specifically focused on the recruitment of prospective candidates for the position of PO and APO from NYSC members and students of Federally-owned Tertiary Institutions in the state, while Collation Officers and Supervisory Presiding Officers were sourced from the

Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi and staff of Federal parastatals in the state. It should be noted that the State Collation/Returning Officer for the Presidential and Gubernatorial elections was appointed from the headquarters and posted to the state.

A series of training was organised in collaboration with The Electoral Institute (TEI) for the various categories of election personnel for the 2019 General Election. Following the training, which was supervised by the State Office, 22,957 Ad-Hoc personnel were recruited on merit and competence as follows: i) Senatorial District Returning Officers (3); Federal Constituency Returning Officers (11); State House of Assembly Returning Officers (30); Local Government Collation Officers (69); RA Collation Officers (552); Supervisory Presiding Officers (369); Presiding Officers (3688); Assistant Presiding Officers (17,936); LGTECHS (23); and RATECHS (276).

A blueprint was developed for the deployment of the various categories of Ad-Hoc personnel. For instance, SPOs, POs and APOs were to converge at the INEC LGA offices on Friday morning prior to the Election Day, to be conveyed to the RACs for overnight stay, from where they are expected to move to all PUs early on Election Day for the opening of polls at 8.00am. Collation and Returning Officers were mobilised for deployment to their various locations of posting on the eve of the elections or early on the day of election.

Party Primaries and Nomination Process: Only 28 out of the 91 registered political parties notified the State Office of the conduct of primaries and most of the notices were inconsistent with the reality in terms of the actual dates, time and venues of primaries. While the Social Democratic Party (SDP) conducted direct primaries, the other 27 parties opted for indirect primaries, where only few selected members from the ward, LGA and State participated in the nomination process, and during which most candidates were adopted by consensus. The non-adherence to the dates, venue and time in the notification to the Commission's state office for party primaries made monitoring by the Commission difficult and gave rise to sporadic occurrence of violence in some places.

Stakeholder Engagements: In the run up to the 2019 General Election in Benue State, various stakeholders meetings in the electoral process were convened both at the State and LGA level to discuss various electoral issues of concern and to plan for a peaceful and successful conduct of the elections. The meetings included: i) Dialogue Forum for Peaceful Elections, jointly organised by the Commission, the UNDP and the National Peace Committee on the 8th January 2019 during which the gubernatorial candidates signed a peace pact; ii) Meeting facilitated by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue between the REC and Women Organisation on 9th January 2019; iii) Meeting with Youth Organisations to discuss the positive role and participation of the youth in the electoral process, devoid of violence and thuggery, on 10th January 2019: iv) Meeting with the various media outfits to discuss issues of fake news, mis/disinformation and the role of the media in balanced reportage of all electoral matters,

on the 11th January 2019; v) Meeting with leading traditional rulers to solicit their support for peaceful election, on 14th January 2019; vi) Meeting with religious leaders to solicit their support in appealing to their congregations on the need to participate in the electoral activities and to avoid all forms of violence on the 15th January 2019; vii) Meeting with People Living with Disabilities (PWDs) to discuss the Commission's policy on inclusivity, on 22nd January 2019; and viii) several meetings of the Inter- Agency Consultative Committee on Election Security (ICCES) at Sate and LGA level to discuss the security architecture for the elections.

Preparations for Elections

Receipt, Storage, Deployment of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: Shortfall of identified non-sensitive materials, such as voting cubicles, and ballot boxes were received in the State in January 2019 to augment the already existing stock. Other non-sensitive materials were also supplied subsequently and kept in the makeshift storage facilities in the State Office before being moved to the various LGAs in the state. Sensitive materials were received and kept by the Central Bank (CBN), Makurdi branch, from where they were sorted, batched, and distributed under tight security arrangements to the 23 LGAs on the Thursday of the Election week in the presence of critical stakeholders, such as political party agents, security, international and domestic observers, the media etc. The sensitive materials were shared from the LGA offices to the various Super RACs and RACs on the day before election, and were subsequently deployed to the various

polling units early on Election Day. At the end of the elections, all electoral materials that were not used were retrieved from the LGA offices and were stored in the state office.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: Prior to the elections, Electoral Officers in each LGA were directed to identify suitable locations of RACs and Super RACs. The identified RACs and super RACs were prepared for the election purpose with the provision of electricity, water tanks, mattresses, mats, and toiletries. The RACs were all fully activated for both the presidential and gubernatorial elections.

Logistics Preparations: The deployment arrangement for the 2019 General Election was guided the MoU between the Commission and two transportation unions, the National Union of Road Transportation Workers (NURTW) and the National Association of Road Transport Owners (NARTO). Based on the MoU, the REC convened a meeting with NURTW and NARTO officials, the leadership of 'Okada Riders', boat owners, and officials of the FRSC in the state on 11th c 2019. The meeting and other follow-up meetings discussed the total number of vehicles required for the elections in each of the 23 LGAs, the screening process for procured vehicles, to ascertain their road worthiness and the certification of their drivers by officials of the FRSC, and agreement on the cost of hiring the vehicles. It was on this basis that the requisite number of buses, trucks, boats and motorcycles, popularly known as 'Okada' was procured for the movement of election personnel and materials for the election.

Monitoring, Implementation and Support for Field Activities: In the run-up to the 2019 General Election, the Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) was activated with an in-house training of the personnel to effectively track the implementation of field activities in the Pre-Election Election Day, and Post-Election period.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019

The Presidential and National Assembly elections were conducted successfully on 23rd February 2019. However, the elections w were inconclusive in Vandeikya/Konshisha Federal Constituency, because he total number of registered voters in PUs where elections were cancelled was more than the margin of lead between the two candidates with the most valid votes cast. The gubernatorial elections held on the 9th March 2019 were also inconclusive; because the margin of lead between the two candidates with the most valid votes cast were 80,550 votes, whereas the total number of registered voters in PUs where elections were cancelled was 121,685. The elections were also inconclusive in 9 state constituencies as follows: Ado, Gboko East, Gwer East, Katsina-Ala West, Konshisha (Gaav), Okpokwu, Otukpo/Akpa and Ukum. The supplementary election for the inconclusive Governorship, Federal Constituency, and State Assembly Constituencies was conducted in the affected PUs on 23rd March 2019.

Opening of Polls: Most PUs in the state opened by 8.00am for the Presidential/National Assembly elections on 23rd February 2019, while over 90% success was recorded in the opening of polls by 8.00am for the Gubernatorial/State Assembly and supplementary elections of 9th and 23rd March 2019.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The voting process adopted was simultaneous accreditation and voting with strict adherence to the use of Smart Card Readers (SCR) and with no room for the use of incident forms. A total of 5,308 SCRs, with 206 backups were deployed to the field for the Presidential/National Assembly and Gubernatorial/ State House of Assembly elections. The Smart Card Readers were sufficiently charged for optimal performance and trained RATECHs were available to fix any malfunction. Essentially, the performance of equipment performance was rated as high.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: For the Presidential/National Assembly elections, collation of results commenced from the Registration Area Collation Officers to the Local Government Collation Officers, which in some instances were also declaration centres for some Federal Constituency election and to the Senatorial District collation and declaration centres. For the Presidential election, the collation was done at the RA, LGA and State level before the results were forwarded to Abuja for final collation, declaration and return.

For the governorship and State House of Assembly elections, the collation, declaration and return took place for the State Constituencies at LGAs level, while the collation for the Governorship elections took place at the RA and LGA levels and

then conveyed to the Collation Centre at the INEC State Office for final collation, declaration and return. All results were carefully arranged and kept for further reference.

Operation of the Situation Room and Election Monitoring and Support Centre: Election Day and immediate post-election activities were tracked and monitored from the Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) that had a Situation Room at the State HQs. A team of 15 personnel, comprising of 12 field assets, 2 data administrators, and 1 State Coordinator, operated it. To enable the EMSC capture all activities on the field, its operations were activated in the early afternoon of the eve of Election Day, so as to capture the movement of materials and personnel to the RACs. The field assets were responsible for making direct contacts through the use of cell phones to electoral officials in the field to get information on threats, compliances and challenges, which enabled the State Office to take decisive and informed decisions for proper execution of the election. For example, the EMSC was already aware of PUs where elections were cancelled on account of non-usage of the SCRs before the final results were presented for collation during the governorship and State House of Assembly elections.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

Although the 2019 General Election were successfully conducted in the State, some problems that emerged during the execution of elections, because of lapses in the implementation of the planned activities, were the following:

i. Electoral Violence: There were pockets of violence that disrupted voting in some areas, leading to the cancellation of results in some PUs in Adzendeshi RA in Ukum LGA and Mbalon RA in Gwer-East LGA;

ii. Refusal to Use/ Destruction of SCRs: 70 SCRs were either damaged, burnt or snatched in seven LGAs during the governorship/State House of Assembly and Supplementary elections as follows: i) Ado (6); ii. Agatu (1); Ogbadibo (1); Gwer-East (6); Ukum (53); Katsina-Ala (1); and Buruku (2). Results in areas where the Smart Card Readers were not used were summarily cancelled resulting in supplementary elections; and

iii. Lack of Adequate Security Personnel: The deployment of security personnel at the PUs did not meet the minimum threshold of 3 personnel per PUs in many parts of the State, exposing electoral official to harassment by hoodlums.

12.1.2
Federal Capital Territory (FCT)
Capital City: Abuja

Yahaya Bello
Resident Electoral Commissioner, FCT

Introduction

Located in the North Central Geo-Political zone, the Federal Capital Territory hosts the nation's capital, and is the only administrative area where the Commission conducts Local Council (LC) elections. With a landmass of 7,315 km², it has 6 LCs, 62 RAs, 562 PUs and 1,344,856 registered voters. With 1,026,920 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the Territory's PVC collection rate was 76.35%. The 2019 General Election in the FCT is historic as it marked the first time since 1999 that the general was conducted simultaneously with the FCT Area Council elections.

Delimitation Data

1 Senatorial Districts	**2** Federal Constituencies	**0** State Constituencies
6 No of LGAs	**62** No of RAs	**562** No of PUs
2,408 No of VPs	**1,344,856** No of Registered Voters	**1,026,920** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: The unveiling of the FCT Election Project Plan (EPP) and the Strategic Action Plan by the REC signalled the beginning of the preparations for the 2019 General Election. In order to promote a proper understanding of both the EPP and the SAP, the Management Team

organised a retreat for its EOs and AEOs during which specific tasks; activities and implementation timelines were developed for the successful conduct of the 2019 General Election. Thereafter, the REC and other members of the management team continue to monitor all preparations for the election, especially in terms of availability of required non-sensitive materials through regular meetings and visits to the various INEC Offices in the Area Councils.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: On Thursday 27th April 2017, the CVR exercise was flagged off at the INEC Area Council Office, Karu, Abuja by the Honourable Chairman of the Commission. The CVR exercise was conducted side by side with the collection of PVCs. There was a huge turnout during the exercise, especially from December 2017 to the end of the exercise in August 2018, which nearly overwhelmed the staff. Furthermore, issues such as the slow processing speed of the Direct Data Capture Machine (DDCM), overcrowding in registration centres and lack of and/or epileptic power supply constituted huge impediments. Nevertheless, these issues were progressively addressed by the deployment of new DDCMs with faster processing speed, the use of power generators and the creation of additional registration centres. A total of 324,057 new registrants were added to the register of voters in the FCT at the end of the exercise.

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Electoral Personnel: The Ad-Hoc staff for the 2019 General Election in the FCT were recruited mainly from serving and recently discharged NYSC members for the position of PO and then final year students and staff

members of the University of Abuja for the position of APOs and COs/ROs respectively. The training of recruited Ad-Hoc staff began with the training of Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs) from the 23rd to the 25th January 2019, followed by the training of Presiding Officers (POs) and Assistant Presiding Officers (APOs) from the 29th to the 31st January 2019. The training of Collation and Returning Officers took place on the 12th February 2019. Ad-Hoc staff were trained on electoral processes as well as on the provisions of extant laws governing the conduct of elections and the Regulations and Guidelines for Elections. The attendance in all training sessions was adequate resulting in the recruitment of the required number of Ad-Hoc staff. Furthermore, Electoral Security Training was conducted for security personnel at the FCT level from the 25th to the 26th January and at the Area Council level from the 28th to the 29th January 2019.

Political Party Primaries and Candidate Nomination Processes: The Political Parties successfully conducted their primaries and nomination of candidates, although, the exercise was marred by one or two isolated incidents of violence. The exercise was followed by the collection of Forms CF001 and CF002 by the parties and their nominated candidates. The particulars of the candidates were displayed at the FCT INEC Headquarters and at the Area Councils for public scrutiny. No petition was received against any of the candidates at the end of the display period.

Stakeholder Engagements: Given the location of the FCT Office in the Federal Capital, the Office engaged with various

stakeholders before, during and even after the 2019 General Election. These engagements included interactive meetings with the Inter-party Advisory Council (IPAC) and its leadership in the FCT, the media, youth and women groups, traditional rulers, religious leaders, Persons Living with Disabilities (PWDs) and the diplomatic community. These stakeholders were provided with electoral information and updates on the preparations for the elections. Furthermore, FCT INEC ambassadors were deployed to across the FCT to disseminate relevant information on the elections and there was the media also helped reach out to voters with voter education messages. Regrettably, these efforts were circumscribed by the lack of adequate resources due to the limited resources available.

Preparations and Conduct of the Elections

Receipt, Storage, Deployment and Retrieval of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Materials: In preparation for the elections, all non-sensitive materials were either received from the Central Store in Abuja and distributed to the INEC Area Council Offices or sourced directly by the EOs. Sensitive materials were deposited directly with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Office in Abuja from where they were sorted and moved to the INEC FCT Office for batching and onward distribution to the INEC Area Council Offices. In the course of sorting and batching, some material shortages were discovered, including of ballot papers and some of the EC8 Series Results Sheets for both for presidential and National Assembly elections. It took concerted efforts by the

Commission to procure and supply these materials which were then batched and moved to the INEC Area Council Offices from where they were further batched and distribution to the Wards/Registration Areas and subsequently to the Poling Units (PUs) on Election Day.

Logistics Arrangements: Based on the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Commission and the National Union of Transport Workers (NURTW) and the National Association of Road Transport Owners (NARTO), the FCT Office engaged with the leadership of both Unions in the FCT to work out implementation modalities. This resulted in the procurement of the required number of vehicles that significantly improved the movement and retrieval of personnel and materials during the elections.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February 9th and 23rd March 2019)

The Presidential and National Assembly elections were conducted peacefully on the 23rd February 2019 without any major incidents in the FCT, except one incident at Asokoro where a wrongly located PU generated a lot of tension among stakeholders and controversy in the media.

The Area Council election on the 9th March 2019 was more problematic, especially in Karu, Igu, Dutsen Alhaji and Byazin Wards of the Bwari Area Council, as well as Rubochi, Gwargwada, Kabi and Kwaku Wards of the Kuje Area Council. In these areas, voting and collation processes were disrupted by thugs, damaging vehicles belonging to members of NURTW as well. As a result, the elections in

those places were cancelled either due to margin of lead between candidates or the perpetration of violence by thugs, resulting in supplementary elections in 40 PUs across 11 RAs in Abaji, Bwari, Gwagwalada and Kuje Area Councils on 23rd March 2019.

The supplementary elections were marred by the outbreak of violence, including the destruction of election materials and the smashing of SCRs that adversely affected the elections, leading to the cancellation of results in some PUs in Abaji, Kwali and Kuje Area Councils. Results were however, collated and declarations made.

Opening of Polls: Polls opened early during the elections and there were no major challenges especially with the Smart Card Readers (SCR) etc.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

The conduct of the 2019 General Election in the FCT was characterised by the following issues and challenges:

i. Some of the NYSC members showed little or no interest in the training programmes or in studying the manuals for the elections made available to them during the training sessions resulting in the inability of many of them to efficiently operate the SCR or follow the required guidelines.

ii. Instigation of NYSC members by the management of the FCT NYSC Secretariat to undermine the efforts of the Commission by encouraging them to talk to the media about real and perceived challenges associated with the elections.

iii. Failure of some Collation/Returning Officers to demonstrate commitment and integrity either by abandoning collation and absconding at the slightest sign of trouble or by incorrectly entering the votes won by candidates in the result sheets.

12.1.3

Kogi State
Capital City: Lokoja

Prof. James I. Apam
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Kogi State

Introduction

Kogi State is located in the North Central Geo-Political zone with an area of 29,833 km^2. It has 21 LGAs, 239 RAs, 2,548 PUs and 1,646,350 registered voters. With 1,318,823 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's collection rate was 80.11%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**9** Federal Constituencies	**25** State Constituencies
21 No of LGAs	**239** No of RAs	**2,548** No of PUs
960 No of VPs	**1,646,350** No of Registered Voters	**1,318,823** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings and Audit of Election Materials: The State Office held daily meetings on the EPP that was the backbone to the preparations for the General ElectionThe meetings not only identified the various specific requirements for election to complement the broader requirements as contained in the National EPP, but also conducted a comprehensive audit of election materials in stock so as to identify shortfalls. This elaborate planning largely contributed to the success recorded in the State.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The Commission flagged off the CVR exercise in August 2017, and was suspended in October 2018 to give room for the printing of PVCs and harmonization of Electronic Voters Register (EVR) preparatory to the General Electionin 2019.

In line with the Commission's policy directives, the CVR was conducted at LGA Levels, and subsequently at ward levels in order to accommodate the large number of prospective registrants. A total of 348,564 voters were registered in the CVR exercise in the state. With this number added to the previous registered voters for the 2015 General Election, the State recorded a total of 1,646,350 registered voters for the 2019 General Election.

However, only a total of 1,318,823 registered voters collected their PVCs. Accordingly, the uncollected PVCs were deposited for safe keeping at the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Branch in Lokoja shortly before the General Election in line with the Commission's directives

Recruitment, Training, Deployment of Electoral Personnel: The State Office in close collaboration with the Headquarters, sourced, recruited and trained all categories of Ad-Hoc Staff from over thirty (30) Federal Establishments in the State for positions of Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs). Similarly, senior academic staff from four (4) Federal Tertiary Institutions in the State, namely Federal University, Lokoja, the Federal Polytechnic, Idah, the Federal College of Education, Okene and the Kabba College of Agriculture were screened, trained, selected and recruited

as Collation/Returning Officers. An offline application form was designed by the State as directed by the Headquarters, Abuja and made optional for Ad-Hoc Staff who could not for any reason apply online.

A series of trainings was organised in collaboration with The Electoral Institute (TEI) for the various categories of election personnel for the elections. Following the training, the State Office recruited 14,826 on merit as follows: i) Senatorial District Returning Officers (3); ii) Federal Constituency Returning Officers (9); iii) State House of Assembly Returning Officers (25); iv) Local Government Collation Officers (42); v) RA Collation Officers (587); vi) Supervisory Presiding Officers (255); vii) Presiding Officers (2548); viii) Assistant Presiding Officers (11,545); ix) LGTECHS (21); and x) RATECHS (239).

A blueprint was developed for the deployment of the various categories of Ad-Hoc personnel. For instance, SPOs, POs and APOs converged at the INEC LGA Offices on Friday morning prior to the Election Day and were conveyed to the RACs for overnight stay, from where they were expected to move to their various PUs early in the morning for the opening of polls at 8.00am. Collation and Returning Officers were mobilised for deployment to their various locations of posting on the eve of the elections or early on Election Day.

Party Primaries and Nomination Process: The State Office monitored all political party activities in the state ranging from political party primaries, campaigns and finance tracking. The activities of the division centreed largely on relations with Political

Parties. In this regard, therefore, the division monitored political Party primary elections, Political Party Campaigns, tracked Political Party Finances as well as briefed accredited Election Observers and distributed kits to them.

The division monitored the primaries of political parties that wanted to field candidates in the elections. Regarding the presidential elections, the APC conducted direct primary election for its presidential candidate while the other political parties conducted indirect primaries. At the end of the exercise, the following candidates emerged from the Political Parties. On the whole, 42 political parties fielded 750 candidates for the 25 State Constituencies positions, while 43 parties fielded 272 candidates for the 9 Federal Constituency spots. For the 3 Senatorial Districts, 38 parties fielded 102 candidates.

The State Office tracked the campaign expenses of political especially in relation to rallies, billboards, posters as well as advertisements in print and electronic media. Tracked also were the campaign expenses of Presidential candidates of five parties viz: APC, APGA, KOWA, SDP and PDP.

Stakeholder Engagements: In the run up to the 2019 General Election in the State, various stakeholder meetings were convened both at the State and LGA levels to discuss various electoral issues of concern and to plan for peaceful and successful elections. These included: i) Interactive Session with traditional rulers on the need to exercise their moral authority to send out messages of peace and to educate their subjects on the need to emphasize the Commission's position that no one would be allowed to vote without a PVC on the 14th January 2019; ii) Dialogue with religious leaders on the need for preaching non-violence and peaceful elections on the 15th January 2019; iii) Meeting with political parties, civil society Organisations and other stakeholders to brief them on the arrival of sensitive materials to the state CBN Office on the 23rd January, 2019; iv) Seminar on the need for mitigating electoral violence and violence against women in elections on the 22nd January 2019 (EOs); v). Several meetings with stakeholders at the LGA levels were held by Electoral Officers; vi); A Zonal Implementation Workshop on the participation of women in the electoral process was also held on the 7th February 2019; vii) A Town Hall Meeting was organised on 8th February 2020 that discussed ways of mobilizing voters to come out and vote and also to maintain peace before, during and after the elections; viii) A Meeting with Persons Living with Disabilities (PWDs) to discuss the Commission's policy on inclusivity on the 29th January 2019; and finally (ix). Several meetings of the Inter- Agency Consultative Committee on Election Security (ICCES) at Sate and LGA level to discuss the security architecture for the elections.

Preparations for Elections

Receipt, Storage, Deployment of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: Non-Sensitive materials were received from the Central Store, Abuja, Zonal Store, Minna, as well as directly from Contractors and suppliers and thereafter distributed to the 21 LGAs of the State.

As for sensitive materials, ballot papers for the Presidential and Senatorial elections for both Kogi Central and West, 9 Federal Constituencies as well as parts of the EC 8 Series Result Sheets were received, sorted and batched out to the LGAs at the CBN, Lokoja on the 14th and 15th February, 2019. The Kogi East Senatorial ballot papers and result sheets which also included forms EC 8A (I) VP, EC 8A (II) VP, EC 8B(1), EC 8B (II) and EC 8C (I) were delivered, sorted and batched out to the LGAs on the 15th February, 2019.

Following the rescheduling of the General Election, all materials distributed to the LGAs were retrieved and deposited at the CBN for safekeeping. Similarly, ballot papers for State Constituency (House of Assembly) elections were delivered to CBN on the 26th February 2019 while the result sheets arrived on the 3rd March 2019. These materials were batched according to various LGAs on the same day and kept in the custody of CBN. The Kogi East senatorial district and the Dekina/Bassa Federal Constituency Supplementary elections materials were received on the 3rd March 2019, batched and distributed to the LGAs on the 7th March 2019.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: The identification and preparation of RACs and Super-RACs according to the RAC Checklist was concluded by the Electoral Officers well before the election according to the EMSC Amber Zone Schedule. Consequently, electoral personnel such as SPOs, POs and APOs (I, II, III & VP) and materials were moved to designated RACs on Friday, the 22nd February 2019. In the same vein,

National Youth Corps members were moved from Lokoja where they were in excess to LGAs with shortfalls as Presiding Officers.

Printing of Electronic Voter Register (EVR) and Configuration of SCR: The Electronic Voters Register (EVR) used in every polling unit (both black and coloured) during the elections were printed between 21st and 25th January 2019. The printing took more days owing to the late arrival of some of the materials needed for the printing in addition to absence of necessary cooling system to keep the printers in optimal condition as the data centre lacked those facilities. This situation was ameliorated following the purchase and installation of Air-Conditioners by the State office. The SCRs were purged configured (and reconfigured after the rescheduling of the elections) with the delimitation parameters of the election, State, LGAs and appropriate polling units for deployment.

Logistics Preparations: In line with the Commission's Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW), the State Office held its maiden meeting with officials of the Union on the 25th January 2019 at the State Office Lokoja. Similar meetings were held with union executive at various LGAs by the EOs to finalise arrangements for vehicles.

Monitoring, Implementation and Support for Field Activities: The Commission put various apparatuses in place to help in monitoring the election activities as they unfolded in the field as well as providing prompt support when necessary. For example, the Election Monitoring and

Support Centre (EMSC) was activated to provide real time feedback from the field and to enable the State Office intervene rapidly to rectify challenges in the field. During the election, the EMSC therefore played the crucial role of monitoring the three (3) critical activities during the elections: RAC Activity (preparation, activation, security and deployment of personnel and election materials); Continuous Accreditation and Voting (opening of polls, availability of election materials, security, as well as the closing of polls); Collation activities. This enabled the State Office to keep tabs on the level of compliance with schedules/activities as stipulated by the Commission and to assess and mitigate threats/risks to the election.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Following the activation of all Registration Area Centres (RACs) in the LGAs, the movement of personnel and materials became easier as the appropriate number of vehicles required was provided by the National Union of Road Transport workers (NURTW). The Police Command anchored the deployment of Security personnel. In the early hours of Election Day, personnel and materials were moved to their designated PUs in the company of the security agents. Similarly, reverse logistics was achieved after the close of the polls.

Opening of Polls: Majority of the polling units opened for accreditation and voting not later than 8.00 am, with Presiding Officers first explaining the voting procedure to voters. The aged, pregnant women, nursing mothers and PLWDs were accorded preference in accordance with the Commission's directives.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: As directed by the Commission, polling activities commenced at 8.00am and the accreditation and voting was done simultaneously. As the use of SCRs was mandatory, all voters were attended to only after the presentation and authentication their PVCs. The Technical Support team led by the HOD VR/ICT served as the State Technical Support Officer while other VR & ICT staff and trained Registration Area Officers served as the LGA Techincal Support. They worked hard to provide technical assistance on SCRs malfunctions.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: For a successful execution of the collation management system Z-pads (android based tablets), power banks and VPN enabled SIM cards were deployed for the elections. Each RATECH was equipped with one Z-pad and a power bank. The RATECHs were each responsible for managing an RA where they were to solve problems arising from the SCRs, in addition to working with the Collation Officers to ensure that the poll personnel entered the results correctly on the EC8 Series Forms. If errors were found, they were corrected, after which the presiding officer appended his signature on the result sheet. The RATECH then took snapshots of the Result Sheets. The result was then validated on the Z-pad and the collation process for that unit was then concluded. This whole process was repeated for all polling units in the ward that a RATECH was assigned to throughout the 21 LGAs of the State. For the governorship

and State House of Assembly elections, the collation, declaration and return were made for the State Constituencies at LGAs level, while the collation for the Governorship elections took place at the RA and LGA levels and then conveyed to the Collation Centre in the INEC State Office for final collation, declaration and return. All results were carefully arranged and kept for further reference.

Operation of the Situation Room and Election Monitoring and Support Centre: Election Day and immediate post-election activities were tracked and monitored from the Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) that had a Situation Room at the State HQs. The EMSC Situation Room had the responsibility of monitoring field activities across the state, and relied on DOs of the EMS, EOSC and ERM. DOs were in constant communication with EOs and RATECHS who provided periodic information on the progress of the election according to a set schedule and were the critical linkages in the flow of information between the State Office and Headquarters in Abuja

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

Although the 2019 General Election were successfully conducted in the State, there are some challenges that if addressed, could make future elections much better. These included the following: -

i. Issues with Service Providers: Attitudes of some NURTW Drivers resulting in a head-on collision of an NURTW Driver conveying 17 NYSC Members to Ankpa. Eight National Youth Corps members were seriously injured and admitted

to the Federal Medical Centre (FMC), Lokoja. The State Office promptly addressed the health needs of the injured Corps Members. Another challenge was the non-reimbursement of funds for hired vehicles for the rescheduled Election of 23rd February 2019, even after activation of RACs was indicated by EMSC. This generated a rift between NURTW members and Electoral Officers representing the Commission at LGAs.

ii. Election Violence, Snatching and Destruction of Election Materials: Electoral violence and the destruction of election materials were quiet high in the State during the elections. For example, vehicles conveying electoral materials, including SCRs, were smashed and burnt in Dekina LGA, just as a generating set was set ablaze in Ankpa LGA, while another was stolen in Olamaboro LGA. In Ganaja, Ajaokuta LGA, an Ad-Hoc Staff vehicle was set ablaze by thugs while a motorcycle belonging to another Ad-Hoc Staff was stolen while hoodlums also damaged four (4) hired vehicles. There was also the snatching and destruction of election materials by thugs that led to serious injuries to electoral staff and the electorate and the death of at least 10 persons. The State Office also recorded some instances of the theft of some RAC items such as mats and buckets. In consequence, the Commission lost 69 SCRs, 6 Z-TABs and 16 Power Banks.

Violence was also unleashed on some of the RATECHs at their respective RAs with physical assault from some disgruntled politicians making it difficult to get results from such PUs and leading to cancellations.

12.1.4
Kwara State
Capital City: Ilorin

Garba Attahiru Madami
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Kwara State

Introduction

Kwara State is located in the North Central Geo-Political zone with an area of 36,825 km². It has 16 LGAs, 193 RAs, 1,872 PUs and 1,406,457 registered voters. With 1,149,969 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's collection rate was 81.76%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**6** Federal Constituencies	**24** State Constituencies
16 No of LGAs	**193** No of RAs	**1872** No of PUs
1,015 No of VPs	**1,406,457** No of Registered Voters	**1,149,969** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings and Audit of Election Materials: The Presidential/National Assembly and Governorship/State House of Assembly Elections were conducted in Kwara State on the 23rd February and 9th March 2019 respectively as a result of a shift in date earlier scheduled. The various departments at the State office were not left out in the day-to-day preparations before, during and after the elections, which culminated in the huge success attained in the exercise. Management meetings were conducted to address the various planning aspects of the election such as: the monitoring of party primaries and nomination of

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candidates; organisation and conduct of stakeholders' meetings and outreach/public enlightenment programmes; the recruitment and training of election personnel; the signing of Peace Accord by Political Parties; organisation of transportation, security and their logistics for the elections; the preparation and activation of the State's 193 RACs; as well as the organisation of the receipt and subsequent deployment of election materials and personnel to LGA, RACs and PUs

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The Commission flagged up the CVR exercise in August 2017, suspended in October 2018 to give room for the printing of PVCs and harmonization of Electronic Voters Register (EVR) preparatory to the General Election in 2019. As indicated earlier, the total number of voters on the Register was 1,407.335, while total PVCs collected stood at 1,149,969

Three sets of registers for the sixteen Local Government Areas were printed, 2 sets in black and one set in colour. For the Governorship/State House of Assembly elections, the same sets of registers were used. However, some sets of registers were re-printed due to the fact that the earlier one used for the Presidential/National Assembly elections were mutilated.

Recruitment, Training, Deployment of Electoral Personnel: All trained and recruited Ad-Hoc staff were sourced from the University of Ilorin, the Federal Polytechnic Offa, NYSC, INEC staff and other Federal Agencies. A total of 13, 929 Ad-Hoc staff were trained form which 13,033 were recruited for the presidential

and National Assembly Elections. For the Governorship/State House of Assembly elections, all trained and recruited Ad-Hoc staff were also sourced from the University of Ilorin (UNILORIN), the Federal Polytechnic Offa, NYSC, INEC staff and other Federal Agencies. A total of 12,842 were engaged for the Governorship and State House of Assembly Elections.

Refresher training was conducted for the collation/returning officers on the margin of lead principles. A similar training was conducted at the RAC levels for POs/APOs.

Party Primaries and Nomination Process: The EPM Department monitored the primaries of all political parties that produced contestants for the elections in Kwara State. The primaries took place in the last quarter of 2018 and were monitored in conjunction with teams from Abuja and Local Government Area offices.

A total of 57 candidates were fielded for election in the 3 Senatorial districts of the State, while 83 candidates contested for the 6 Federal Constituencies seats. This gives a total of 140 contestants for the National Assembly elections. For the Governorship elections, 35 political parties contested, while 358 candidates contested for the 24 State Constituency seats. In all 52 political parties participated in the election of the 9th March 2019.

Party campaigns, and especially campaign finances, were also monitored and tracked. The campaigns were not peaceful at the beginning as political parties engaged in the disruption of each other's rallies, road walks as well as the destruction and vandilisation

of bill boards, posters and banners.

Stakeholder Engagements: Prior to the election, the Voter Education department developed a schedule of voter education and mobilization activities for the election that started with a general planning meeting with the State Inter-Agency Committee on Voter Education and Publicity (SICVEP). More specific activities included: meetings with market men/women on the need for peaceful elections and the collection of PVCs; interactive sessions with religious and traditional rulers, persons living with disabilities (PLWDs); campus outreach programmes with students on voter and civic education at the University of Ilorin and the Polytechnic at Offa; the organisation of a Roundtable for electoral stakeholders at the Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies on peaceful elections; organisation of a Workshop on ways of mitigating electoral violence against women; Town Hall meeting with Women Based CSOs; organisation of a Road Show in collaboration with the Coalition of Civil Society for Peaceful Election; as well as a door to door voter education campaign organised by CSOs and funded by INEC

Similarly, the State and LGA Offices held Inter-Agency Consultative Committee on election security meetings as many times as the need arose before, during and after the elections both at the State INEC Office and the Office of the State Commissioner of Police. In attendance at the meetings were all members of the Committee comprising the Police, DSS, NSCDC, Air force, Army, Navy, Custom, Immigration, FRSC, Fire Service, NDLEA and the Nigeria Prison Service. The members brainstorm and identified flash

points, took pro-active actions and mob up criminals in all the Local Government Areas. All actions positively affected the success of the elections.

In addition, Jingles from headquarters were translated into six major languages spoken in the state: Yoruba, Nupe, Batunu, Bokobaru, Hausa and Fulfude. The jingles were aired both on the television and radio stations. Staff were assigned to TV and Radio stations to participate in discussions on topical issues concerning the election and the Commission's preparedness. These media houses included Radio Kwara, OFM Ilorin, Kwara TV, Harmony FM are some of the stations where these enlightenment programmes were held satisfactorily.

Finally, to further boost the State's stakeholder engagements, one Hilux pick-up van was mounted with loud speakers that then traversed the nooks and crannies of the State to bring voter education and enlightenment messages, including the distribution of flier and leaflets. Press Releases were regularly issued and the state held three press conferences.

Preparations for Elections

Receipt, Storage, Deployment of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: The adequate non–sensitive election materials were received two weeks before the election and distributed to all the LGAs for early sorting into RAs and PUs. The sensitive materials were received through the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) for safe keep, and were released to the Electoral Officers (EOs) in the presence of the contesting Political Party agents, and security personnel, the

media, Local and International Observers on the 20th Wednesday, 2019. All materials for the Governorship/State House of Assembly elections were also received in good times and were released to the Electoral Officers on Wednesday, 6th March 2019 in the presence of the agents of the contesting Political Parties, security personnel, the media, as well as local and international observers. All the materials were batched into R.A.s and distributed to the SPOs on the eve of each of the elections in the presence of heads of all the security agencies and Political Party agents in all the LGAs.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: RACs and SRACs identification and preparation in line with the RAC Checklist was concluded by the Electoral Officers well before the election according to the EMSC Amber Zone Schedule. In order to fast track early commencement of poll, funds were released to Electoral Officers in good time to prepare the RACs and SRACs for camping of poll officials and keeping election materials for easy and timely movement to PUs on Election Day. Consequently, all Super RACs and stand-alone RACs across the 16 LGAs were activated with lighting, water tank filled with enough water, toiletries, mattresses, mats, buckets, bowls, First Aid boxes and other necessary items for convenient camping of Poll Officials from one week before election day. RAC Managers were also engaged for each of the RAC. Arrangements were also made for adequate security in all the RACs well before election. There were adequate security and transportation arrangements by the State Office as part of preparation for the elections. All Ad-Hoc staff for the Presidential/National Assembly elections

were deployed to RACs on Friday 22nd February 2019 while those for the Governorship/State House of Assembly were deployed to RACs on Friday 8th March 2019 for timely movement to their PUs on Election Day.

Logistics Preparations: Vehicles/Buses/Cars and motor cycles were hired for poll officials such as APOs, SPOs, RAC supervisors, Collation Officers; LGA/Federal Constituency supervisors to be conveyed to their designated areas of assignments across the 16 LGAs. The State office also serviced 17 vehicles (Hilux/Nissan pickups) for distribution of materials and allocation to Electoral Officers in all the 16 LGAs of the State. Also, tyres and batteries were purchased for some of the vehicles that were in bad shape while a general service was carried out on all vehicles to avoid break down along the line of duty during the Presidential/NASS and Governorship/State House of Assembly elections.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Poll officials started moving from RAC centres to PUs as early as 6:00am on each election day. Many of them arrived their PUs at 7:30am while the setting up of PUs started early and was completed before 8.00am in most PUs across the State. This relatively successful early start was largely due to the extensive groundwork done by the State INEC Office with stakeholders such as parties, road transport workers and security agencies. The preparation and activation of RACs across the 16 LGAs, made the movement of personnel and materials easier as the appropriate number of vehicles

required was provided by the NURTW. The deployment of security personnel was fairly good; a fact that helped in the early deployment of personnel and materials to their PUs and assisted in reverse logistics was achieved after the close of the polls.

Opening of Polls: Polls opened as early as 8.00am in many of the Polling Units across the State. Accreditation with the use of SCRs and Voting took place simultaneously in all PUs across LGAs. Some PUs could not start on time due to malfunctioning of SCRs that was later rectified.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The configuration of the SCRs for Presidential/National Assembly Elections was concluded on Tuesday, 19th February 2019 and the SCRs were immediately sent out to the sixteen Local Government Areas. A total of 2,887 SCRs were configured for the sixteen LGAs and two back-up SCRs were configured for each RA just in case of technical hitches and faults. The re-configuration of the SCRs for the Governorship/State Assembly elections was concluded on Monday 4th March 2019. A total of 194 RATECHs and 16 LGA Technical Supervisors were used for the elections, at 1 RATECH per RA with exception of Alanamu LGA that had an additional RATECH due to its size. The RATECHs served as technicians for the SCRs during the elections and as Collation Support for Collation Officers during collation

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: At close of polls, election results were entered in the appropriate result sheets at different stages of collation across the State. Collation took place at different levels beginning from the RA, FC, SD as well as at the State level, where declaration was made in respect of the Governorship election while the Presidential was taken to the National Collation Centre in Abuja for collation. Collation for the Governorship/State House of Assembly took place at different levels, including RA level, and State House of Assembly constituency level, as well as LGA and State level for the Governorship Declarations were made accordingly.

Operation of the Situation Room and Election Monitoring and Support Centre: Election Day and immediate post-election activities were tracked and monitored from the Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) that had a Situation Room at the State INEC Office. The EMSC Situation Room had the responsibility of monitoring field activities across the state, and relied on DOs of the EMS, EOSC and ERM. DOs were in constant communication with EOs and RATECHS who provided periodic information on the progress of the election according to a set schedule and were the critical linkages in the flow of information between the State Office and Headquarters in Abuja

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

Although the 2019 General Election were successfully conducted in the State, there are some challenges that if addressed, could make future elections much better. One of the major challenges noted was the functionality of the SCRs, and almost of which were related to the capture the

fingerprint of some voters. This generated a lot of problems with a lot of interpretations given by the stakeholders. In addition, there was a mix-up in the packaging of sensitive materials that was discovered during the sorting of such materials at the CBN. Some personnel of DSS, Civil Defence, Immigration and the Military were deployed and conveyed to their respective duty posts without recourse to the State INEC Office. On the other hand, the Police moved all their armed Mobile forces to the State Office and the Office was compelled to convey them to the various LGAs/RAs. The Electoral Officer of Ilorin South LGA reported being threatened by some Mobile Policemen. Delays in the movement of materials for Isin LGA was not unconnected to the conduct of a few of the Mobile Police posted to the LGA. Finally, there were challenges with the payment of honoraria through the NIBSS platform resulting in the return of such payments during the Presidential and National Assembly elections. This was however overcome before the gubernatorial election as majority of failed payments got through.

12.1.5
Nasarawa State
Capital City: Lafia

Dr. Uthman A. Ajidagba
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Nasarawa State

Introduction

Nasarawa State is one of the 6 States in the North Central Geo-Political zone. With a landmass of 27,117 km², it has 13 LGAs, 147 RAs, 1,495 PUs and 1,646,350 registered voters. With 1,617,786 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 98.26%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**5** Federal Constituencies	**24** State Constituencies
13 No of LGAs	**147** No of RAs	**1495** No of PUs
1,761 No of VPs	**1,646,350** No of Registered Voters	**1,617,786** No of PVCs Collected

Pre – Election Activities

Management Meetings: Prior to the 2019 General Election, a series of meetings with critical stakeholders such as political parties, CSOs, the media, ICCES, NARTO, NURTW was conducted to apprise the public of the state of preparations. The State office rolled out advertisement on the collection of PVCs through media such as the Nasarawa Broadcasting Service (NBS) Radio and Television stations. The office received both sensitive and non-sensitive materials and transported them to the LGAs; A security and Poll official training was conducted at different times.

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Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The CVR exercise commenced on the 27th April 2017 and continued until the 31st August 2018. Similarly, The State Office embarked on extensive sensitisation to create awareness among the registered voters and to urge them to collect their PVCs. The collection of PVCs was stepped down to the Registration Area levels to give the people who registered the opportunity to collect their PVCs. The exercise was a huge success in the state

Recruitment, Training, Deployment of Electoral Personnel: The State Office advertised for the recruitment of Ad-Hoc staff, and prospective applicants applied both online and manually through the completion of forms. Attention was specifically focused on the recruitment of prospective candidates for the position of POs and APOs from NYSC members, Federal Universities, Federal Polytechnics as well as other Federal Agencies in the state. It should be noted that the State Collation/Returning Officer for the Presidential and Governorship elections were appointed from the Headquarters.

A series of trainings was organised in collaboration with The Electoral Institute (TEI) for the various categories of election personnel. Following the training, Ad-Hoc personnel were recruited on merit and competence as follows: i) Senatorial District Returning Officers, Federal Constituency Returning Officers, State House of Assembly Returning Officers, Local Government Collation Officers, RA Collation Officers, Supervisory Presiding Officers, Presiding Officers, Assistant Presiding Officers, LGTECHS and RATECHS. Training of some

categories of Ad-Hoc Staff such as the National Youth Corps members commenced with Root Training at their Orientation Camp and the various their CDS venues;

A blueprint was developed for the deployment of the various categories of Ad-Hoc personnel. For instance, SPOs, POs and APOs were to converge at the INEC LGA offices on the Friday morning prior to Election Day for movement to the RACs from where they were to be moved to their PUs on Election Day. Collation and Returning Officers were mobilised for deployment to their various locations of posting on the eve of the elections or early on the day of election.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: Prior to the elections, Electoral Officers in each LGA were directed to identify suitable locations for RACs and Super RACs which were then prepared for the election by providing electricity, water tanks, mattresses, mats, and toiletries. The RACs were all fully activated for both the national and state level elections.

Logistics Preparations: The deployment arrangement for the 2019 General Election was guided by the MoU between the Commission and two transportation uniuns, the National Union of Road Transportation Workers (NURTW) and the National Association of Road Transport Owners (NARTO). Based on the MoU, a meeting was held with the leadership of NURTW and NARTO, the leadership of 'Okada Riders', boat owners, and officials of the FRSC in the state on the 11th January 2019. The meeting and other follow-up meetings discussed the total number of

vehicles required for the elections in each of the 13 LGAs, after which the screening of the procured vehicles to ascertain their road worthiness and the certification of their drivers by officials of the FRSC was conducted. It was on this basis that the requisite number of buses, trucks, boats and motorcycles, popularly known as 'Okada' was procured for the movement of election personnel and materials for the election.

Monitoring, Implementation and Support for Field Activities: In the run-up to the 2019 General Election, the Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) was activated with an in-house training of the personnel to enable them effectively track the implementation of field activities in the Pre-Election, Election Day and Post-Election periods.

Election Day Activities

Opening of Polls: Most PUs in the state opened bam for the Presidential/National Assembly elections on the 23rd February 2019, while over 90% success was recorded in the opening of polls by 8.00 am for the Gubernatorial/State Assembly and supplementary elections of 9th and 23rd March 2019.

Election Day Experience: There was substantial compliance with the provision of the Electoral Act on the conduct of the elections. Other activities during the elections were deployment of LGA Techs and RA Techs to various LGA and RAs respectively. The State office set up State Collation Centre for both Presidential and Governorship elections. The Results for all the Elections have been fully captured in the main Report

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Election

Issues: These include the following:

i. Lack of functional offices of many Political Parties at both State and LGA levels;

ii. Late submission of the list of Party Agents in time as stipulated;

iii. Security men sent to flash points were not armed;

iv. Lack of commitment by Staff of Federal institutions in carrying out the duties as SPOs; and

v. Lack of commitment on the part of some NYSC members; and

Challenges: These include the following: -

i. Security personnel posted to the flash points should be armed; and

i. MOU with NYSC should be reviewed in such a way that not all NYSC members are automatically recruited.

12.1.6
Niger State
Capital City: Minna

Prof. Sam Egwu
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Niger State

Introduction

Niger State with an area of 76,363 km², occupies about 10 percent of Nigeria's landmass, making it the largest administrative entity in the North Central geo-political zone. It has 25 LGAs, 274 RAs, 3,185 PUs, and 2,390,035 registered voters. With PVCs collected on the eve of the 2019 General Election standing at 2,273, 204, the States collection rate was 95.11%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**10** Federal Constituencies	**27** State Constituencies
25 No of LGAs	**274** No of RAs	**3,185** No of PUs
1,765 No of VPs	**2,390,035** No of Registered Voters	**2,273,204** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: In line with the Election Project Plan approved by the Commission, the State Management Team, made of the Resident Electoral Commissioner (REC), the Administrative Secretary, the Heads of Units (HOUs), Electoral Officers (EOs) and Desk Officers (DOs) held several meetings to devise and fine-tune strategies aimed at ensuring the successful conduct of the 2019 General Election.

Audit of Election Materials: An audit of all elections materials was carried out in order to ascertain the shortfall before a request was sent to the headquarters to ensure

adequate supplies of all materials needed for the election.

Conduct of CVR: The Continuous Voter Registration (CVR) exercise commenced on 27th April 2017 and ended on August 31st 2018 across the state's 25 Local Government Areas (LGAs). A total of 182,198 voters registered within the period bringing the total number of registered voters in the state to 2,390,035.

Collection of PVCs: Permanent Voter Cards were made available for collection at the Local Government and Registration Area levels up to January 2019 and extended by two weeks before the commencement of the General Election to give more registered voters the opportunity to participate.

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Election Staff: Various categories of Ad-Hoc staff were sourced from serving National Youth Corps members, ex-corps members, students of federal tertiary institutions, Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies, lecturers from Federal and State institutions. The following Ad-Hoc staff were engaged: 335 Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs); 3,185 Presiding Officers (POs); 18,849 Assistant Presiding Officers (APOs); 548 Collation Officers (RACO); 3 Senatorial Returning Officers; 10 Returning Officers for Federal Constituencies; 75 Local Government Collation Officers - 75; 1 Presidential State Collation Officer; 274 RAC Managers; 274 RATECHs and 25 LGTECHs. In accordance with the tradition of the Commission, training programmes were organised for Ad-Hoc staff. Those who made the final list were appointed based on merit, following individual practical and written performance and stringent selection criteria.

Party Primaries and Nomination Process

Altogether a total of 536 candidates, consisting of 477 males and 58 females participated in the party primaries across the state. However, because not all the political parties registered had established presence in the state, the number of parties that participated in the Governorship, Senate, the Federal House of Representatives and the State House of Assembly varied. 25 political parties contested the governorship position, while 31 parties fielded candidates for the 27 seats in the State House of Assembly. For the three Senatorial seats available, 15 political parties participated in the primaries, while a total of 49 parties contested for 10 Federal House of Representatives seats. For the 27 seats in the State House of Assembly, 28 parties took part in the party primaries. The political parties involved in the elections selected candidates through indirect primaries with the exception of the All Progressive Congress, which used the direct primaries for all the positions. INEC constituted monitoring teams to monitor the party primaries as mandated, despite the challenge posed by the vast geography of the state.

Stakeholder Engagements: As part of preparations for the 2019 General Election, the Resident Electoral Commissioner and his management team prioritized regular meetings with all stakeholders including the political parties under the aegis of the Inter-Party Advisory Council (IPAC), security agencies under the umbrella of the

Inter-Agency Consultative Committee on Election Security (ICCES), and Civil Society Organisations, Youths and Persons Living with Disabilities (PWDs) to share timely and necessary information and for collectively finding solutions to emerging challenges. There were also targeted engagements with traditional rulers and religious leaders. The Commission's policy of inclusivity paved the way for the targeted Continuous Voter Education exercise carried out for persons living with leprosy. Some of the issues discussed at the meetings include thuggery, vote buying, voter intimidation and related issues. Using the information provided by the Electoral Officers in the 25 Local Government Areas in the state, the Commission worked with the security agencies to carry out risk assessment, identified flashpoints and degrees of threats which formed the basis for the deployment of security personnel during the election.

Preparations for the Election

Deployment and Retrieval of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Materials: Non – Sensitive Materials meant for 2019 General Election were delivered to INEC State Office Minna in different batches and were promptly distributed to the 25 LGAs of the State early enough to enable the Electoral Officers determine any shortfall and forward complaints where necessary. Although, some materials were received on the eve of the elections and they were distributed in time. The Sensitive Materials were received through the Central Bank of Nigeria Minna and were inspected, verified and confirmed by the REC accompanied by Head of the Department of Electoral Operations and members of Staff of the Department before

they were sorted, batched into LGAs and distributed to the Electoral Officers of the 25 LGAs in the State in the presence of Political Party Agents, Observers and Security Operatives.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of Registration Area Camps (RACs): The RACs were established and furnished for the 2019 General Election exercise. RAC managers were appointed from among the Principals and Headmasters of the schools used to supervise and coordinate the activities of each RAC at the LGA. Collection and distribution of sensitive and non- sensitive materials to poll officials were done at the RACs, while refresher training was also conducted there. The enabled the polling units to open between 8am and 8.30 am in all the LGAs across the state.

Logistics Preparations: The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) the Commission signed with the members of NURTW and NARTO facilitated a smooth arrangement not only for the identification of the transportation requirements and transportation requirements for esy movement of personnel and materials to all the polling units but also for reverse logistics purposes for the 2019 General Election.

Collation and Result Management System: The Commission trained and posted the Collation/Returning Officers to LGAs. The Commission used 637 Collation/Returning Officers for the collation of results at all levels during the Presidential and National Assembly Election, while 328 of these officers were used for the Governorship/ State House of Assembly Elections. The collation of final Results of these Elections

was done smoothly throughout the night. The Collation and Returning Officer for the Presidential and Governorship Elections was Prof. Angela Freeman Miri, the Vice Chancellor Kogi State University, Ayangba. It is pertinent to note that Polling Units where elections were either cancelled or not held were not collated and were recorded in the Forms 40G series appropriately.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Deployment of Personnel and Materials: Movement of Personnel and materials from RACs to the PUs in most of the LGAs started at about 5.30am. All categories of poll officials were paid training, transportation and feeding allowances before the commencement of poll on Election Day. The payments were done through the Supervisory Presiding Officers at the RAC centres before departure of the Ad-Hoc staff to various polling units.

Opening of Polls: Polling began at 8.00am in most of the polling units across the state for the Presidential/National Assembly and Governorship and State Assembly elections. The timely and adequate provision of the logistics and transportation for both the Ad-Hoc staff and other personnel involved in the elections paved the way for early opening of poll and commencement of accreditation and voting.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The voting process commenced at 8.00am in most of the polling units in the State. While the use of Smart Card Readers was enforced, there were serious challenges with the accreditation process in some polling units in the State during the Presidential and National Assembly election. Many accredited voters in the affected polling units could not complete both the verification and authentication protocols successfully. The Commission's directive that partial manual completion of the process 019 allowed enabled voters whose PVCs were read and verified but who had difficulty in being authenticated by the Smart Card Reader to complete the process by thumb printing in front of their names and providing their phone numbers before they were allowed to vote. However, with further re-training of the Poll Officials on how to handle the Smart Card Readers after the first set of elections, tremendous improvement was recorded in the handling of the equipment during the Governorship/State Assembly elections on 9th March 2019.

Implementation of Collation and Result Management Process: The collation of final results of the elections was done smoothly. Results from polling units where elections were either cancelled or not held were not collated and were recorded in the Forms 40G series appropriately.

Although, there was relative peace and tranquillity during the conduct of Presidential and National Assembly Elections in Niger State, elections in some places were marred by violence, leading to cancellation of results due to snatching of election materials, attack on poll officials, community resistance to the use of Smart Card Readers and over voting in some cases. For the Presidential and National Assembly elections held on 23rd February 2019, the results of 105 polling units across 18 local

government areas were cancelled. Results from 37 polling units in 15 local government areas were also cancelled during the Governorship and State Assembly elections held on 9th March 2019.

Operation of the Situation Room and Election Management and Support Centre: An equipped and functional Situation Room was activated in the state office on election days and was manned by the REC and other designated senior officers to monitor all activities during the 2019 General Election.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

Agaie State Constituency Election Result: What could have ended as a hitch-free process and outcome for the entire state was marred by the controversy that trailed the alleged declaration of the Agaie State Constituency result. The election held peacefully in all the Polling Units except in two Polling Units in two separate RAs – Jikpangi (26/01/01/001) in Etsuagaei Ward and Wuna Dagachi PU (26/01/10/010) in Magaji Ward. Jikpangi has 825 registered voters, while Wuna Dagachi has 612 registered voters. The total of registered voters in these units was 1,437. In these two polling units, there were incidents of thugs invading and disrupting polls which led to voting materials being carted away, although the SCRs were later recovered. By INEC guidelines and regulations, the votes in these two polling units are to be cancelled and so were they. At the end of collation exercise, Yahaya Abdullahi, the candidate of the PDP polled 18,026 votes, trailed by Abdullahi Umar, the candidate of the APC who polled 17, 920 votes. In effect,

Yahaya Abdullahi had a lead of 106 votes. Again, by INEC guidelines and regulations since the number of registered voters in the two units (1,437) far exceeds the margin of lead of 106, a declaration could not be made until supplementary polls are held in the two polling units. The Agaie State Constituency Election was therefore rendered inconclusive.

However, the returning Officer for the election, Professor Musa G. M. Kolo made a declaration returning Yahaya Abdullahi as the winner but claimed he made the declaration under duress. The Returning Officer subsequently submitted a formal report to this effect. Given the fact that a declaration was made by the Returning Officer in favour of Yahaya Abdullahi, the declaration stands until it is over-turned by a court of law. By extension, it is only the court that can determine the circumstances of alleged declaration under duress as claimed by the Returning Officer. Accordingly, the supplementary poll earlier scheduled to hold in the two Polling Units – Jikpangi and Wuna Dagachi on Saturday March 23rd 2019 was called off.

Conduct of Party Primaries and Internal Party Democracy

One of these challenges that hindered the effective monitoring of party primaries by the Commission was the frequent changes in the calendar of political parties in the dates, venues and times of the primaries that were changed by some parties at very short notices. There was also the logistical problem of dealing with some of the political parties that have no party offices in the state headquarters and in the local government

areas as only 11 political parties had party offices in the state. There are two important lessons to learn from the experience of party primaries and INEC's monitoring of the exercise. There appears to be a general lack of willingness on the part of many of the political parties to conduct open, fair and transparent party primaries. Consequently, many of their members are aggrieved, while creating difficulties for INEC's monitoring of the process. Second, it appears that parties lack the capacity to conduct direct primaries because the requirements for conducting direct primaries in the face of lack of a credible membership register, providing for balloting at all levels, and ensuring open and transparent participation of their members in the process.

Deliberate Disenfranchisement by Losing Political Parties: There was deliberate disenfranchisement of the electorate by some losing political parties, that realised that the outcome of the election might not be in their favour. Such parties would insist that Smart Card Readers must not be used for verification and authentication of the voters. And where the SCR was allowed, whenever technical issues arose, they would demand for the use of manual accreditation to ensure that the elections did not hold or where held, are cancelled. Similarly, such parties instigated violence and pandemonium at the voting areas.

Activities of Kidnappers: The 2019 General Election were conducted under intensive fear because of the security challenges in the LGAs with problems of kidnappings and

armed banditry. In Niger State, three LGAs; Shiroro, Rafi and Munya were under severe threats because of the activities of these men of the underworld and this affected the conduct of the elections. Although, the security agents did their best to provide security, it was difficult to deploy Ad-Hoc staff to the RAs and PUs mostly affected by these security threats. In view of the above, elections were not held at their originally designated locations but held in camps in these LGAs.

In general, the 2019 Presidential/National Assembly and Governorship/State Assembly Elections were peaceful and orderly despite the initial challenges. The role of security personnel was commendable. The presence of the electronic and print media, the non-governmental Organisations, foreign and domestic observers, participation of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other stakeholders contributed to the success of the elections in Niger State and the country in general. It is indeed worthy to note the high level of cooperation, dedication, understanding and demonstration of commitment and loyalty received from the Branch Controller of Central Bank of Nigeria, (CBN), Minna Alhaji Musad Ibrahim Tulu and his Staff in the receipt, custody, sorting and distribution of the sensitive materials.

12.1.7
Plateau State
Capital City: Jos

Hussaini Halilu Pai
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Plateau State

Introduction

Plateau State is one of the 6 States with the FCT forming the 7 administrative units in the North Central Geo-Political zone. With a landmass of 30,913 km², it has 17LGAs, 207 RAs, 2,631 PUs and 2,480,455 registered voters. With 2,095,409 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 84.47%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts

8 Federal Constituencies

24 State Constituencies

17 No of LGAs

207 No of RAs

2,631 No of PUs

2,358 No of VPs

2,480,455 No of Registered Voters

2,095,409 No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: The Resident Electoral Commissioner, Administrative Secretary, Heads of Departments and Electoral Officers from the 17 LGAS met regularly to prepare early for the 2019 General Election in order to ensure operational effectiveness and efficiency. The modalities for organising the recruitment and training of Ad-Hoc staff and carrying out various activities listed in the Timetable and Schedule of Activities were established at such meetings and followed through.

Audit of Election Materials: An inventory

of the election materials and equipment available was taken while the quantity of both sensitive and non-sensitive materials required to ensure the successful conduct of the 2019 General Election was also ascertained. The headquarters was subsequently notified about the shortfall.

Conduct of CVR and Collection of PVCs: The Continuous Voter Registration (CVR) exercise began on the 27th April 2017 and was suspended on the 31st August 2018. Public enlightenment efforts embarked upon by the state office paid off with many eligible voters getting registered and collecting their PVCs. PVC collection was devolved to RA Level which gave more voters the opportunity to collect their cards.

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Election Staff: Supervisory Presiding Officers were drawn largely from Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies. They were trained between the 23rd and the 25th January 2019. Presiding Officers were recruited from the pool of Youth Corps members who had undergone the Root Training to ensure efficiency. The Root Training was organised to coincide with the Community Development Service (CDS) days in order to reach out to a larger number of corps members without disrupting their primary assignment activities. The training was carried in the state between the 6th and the 7th December 2018 and at LGAs between the 9th December 2018 and the 20th January 2019.

Assistant Presiding Officers were selected from students of Federal Tertiary Institutions and partly from corps members and were trained in their local government areas of

assignment from the 31st January to the 2nd February 2019. Collation Officers were sourced by the Headquarters in Abuja from the University of Jos and the Federal College of Education Pankshin. They were trained between the 12th and the 13th February 2019. Two sets of Collation Officers were trained in the run-up to the elections to fast track the collation process while also making provision for possible shortfalls. One set was deployed for the Presidential election and the other for the National Assembly election. The RATECHs/LGATECHs were deployed from the headquarters and also trained by the State Trainer in collaboration with the ICT department.

Preparations for the Election

Receipt, Storage, Deployment of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: All the required non-sensitive materials were supplied. Sensitive materials were delivered to the Central Bank, Jos Branch from where they were sorted, batched and distributed in the presence of security officers, political party agents and representatives of Civil Society Organisations.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: Electoral Officers in all the LGAs were instructed to identify suitable locations of RACs and Super RACs before the elections. All the RACs were equipped with the required necessities such as generating sets, mattresses, buckets and toiletries.

Logistics Preparations: The deployment arrangement was done in conformity with the MoU between the Commission and two unions: The National Union of Road

Transportation Workers (NURTW) and National Association of Road Transport Owners (NARTO).

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

The Presidential/National Assembly elections were generally peaceful except in few LGAs where security challenges among others, led to cancellation of the results of some PUs. Specifically, some PUs were cancelled or re-scheduled to the following day in 12 LGAs due to over-voting, violence, sustained malfunction of the SCR and/or refusal to use it. A total of 65 PUs were cancelled in Tudun Wada/Kabong LGA; 3 PUs in Naraguta under Jos North; 2 PUs in Kanke, 8 PUs for House of Representatives election in Kanam (over-voting); 28 PUs in Qua'an Pan (over-voting), Barkin Ladi LGA and 1 PU in Jos South LGA. Similarly, in Jos East LGA, 1 Ad-Hoc staff died and many were injured as a result of an accident; 9 PUs for the Senatorial Constituency was also cancelled in Wase (over-voting), while 1 PU was countermanded for SCR malfunction and the election re-scheduled to next day. In addition, 2 PUs in Langtang South and 1 PU in Mikang was cancelled due to violence, while 2 PUs in Riyom were countermanded for sustained malfunction of the SCR and election re-scheduled for the following day. Supplementary elections took place in Shendam, Plateau South Senatorial District due to cancellations that affected the Margin of Lead between two contending parties and in Tundun Wada Kabong Registration Area under Jos North (for the Bassa Federal Constituency).

The Governorship/State Assembly elections took place in all the 17 LGAs, 207 RAs and 2631 PUs and were generally peaceful. However, the governorship election was declared inconclusive following cancellations in 45 PUs across 10 LGAs. The State Assembly election was also declared inconclusive in the Langtang South State Constituency. Supplementary elections in respect of the Governorship and into Langtang South State Constituency were held on the 23rd March 2019.

Opening of Polls: Most polling units across all local government areas in the State opened at 8am for the Presidential and National Assembly, Governorship and State Assembly as well as the Supplementary elections held on the 23rd February and on the 9th and 23rd March 2019 respectively.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The continuous accreditation and voting system was used with the use of the Smart Card reader made compulsory. The SCR performed efficiently except in a few polling units where some of them malfunctioned. The trained RATECHs were on hand to attend to technical issues.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

Issues: The following incidents were recorded:

i. Results of four polling units were cancelled in Jos South LGA as a result of over voting and manual accreditation.

ii. Three out of the four cancellations affected both Governorship and State Assembly elections. Elections were

countermanded in two polling units in Riyom LGA to the following day as a result of a misunderstanding between the communities, which prevented access to the original location of the polling units.

iii. After the Pengana State Constituency (Bassa LGA) election was concluded, the APC candidate who won the election, Hon. Ezekiel B. Afon died shortly after the result was declared. A bye-election in the constituency is indicated.

iv. Four polling unit results were cancelled in Jos South LGA for over voting and manual accreditation out of which three affected both Governorship / State Assembly, while one affected only State Assembly elections.

Challenges: The following challenges were encountered:

i. Ad-Hoc staff were pressured by some voters to compromise/jettison the use of the SCR in some polling units.

ii. Some RAC Centres in some LGAs like Barkin Ladi could not open for security reasons.

iii. Some polling units and IDP voting centres had no security personnel.

iv. Vote buying was observed in some polling units.

12.2 North East Geo-Political Zone

The North-East Zone comprises of 6 states, namely Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. The zone has a landmass of 272, 395 km², with 112 LGAs, 1,210 RAs, 16,459 PUs, and 12,289,293 registered voters. With the total number of PVCs collected in the zone standing at 10,450, 882 by the 2019 General Election, the zone has an overall PVC collection rate of 85% as shown in Table 32.

Table 32: Delimitation Data: North East Geo-Political Zone

S/N	State	LGAs	RAs	PUs	Reg. Voters	PVCs Collected
1	Adamawa	21	226	2,609	1,973,083	1,788,706
2	Bauchi	20	212	4,074	2,462,843	2,335,717
3	Borno	27	312	3,932	2,315,956	2,000,228
4	Gombe	11	114	2,218	1,394,393	1,335,223
5	Taraba	16	168	1,912	1,777,105	1,729,094
6	Yobe	17	178	1,714	1,365,913	1,261,914
	Total	112	1210	16,459	11,289,293	10,450,882

12.2.1
Adamawa State
Capital City: Yola

Barr. Kasim G. Gaidam
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Adamawa State

Introduction

Adamawa State is located in the North East Geo-Political zone with a landmass of 36,917 km². The State consists of several difficult terrains and has a long stretch of international boundary with the Republic of Cameroon. It has 21 LGAs, 226 RAs, 2,609 PUs, and 1,973,083 registered voters. With 1,788,706 PVCs collected on the eve of the 2019 General Election, the state's collection rate was 90.65%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**8** Federal Constituencies	**25** State Constituencies
21 No of LGAs	**226** No of RAs	**2,609** No of PUs
1,496 No of VPs	**1,973,083** No of Registered Voters	**1,788706** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: The Adamawa State Office under the leadership of the REC and his management team held management meetings regularly, as well as meetings with the Electoral Officers (EOs) to constantly review the state of preparedness for the 2019 General Election. Important issues such as funding, recruitment, training, RAC activation, receipt of election materials, voter education, etc. were thoroughly discussed at these meetings. Arising from these meetings, various Committees were

inaugurated by the REC to undertake specific activities relating to the conduct of the elections. Amongst the committees was the Election Material Distribution Committee headed by the HOD, EOps charged with the responsibility to receive, inspect, verify, audit and distribute both sensitive and non-sensitive election materials. The other Committees were the EMSC Secretariat/State Collation Centre Committee, the Logistics Committee, RAC Preparation, Activation and Monitoring Committee, Election Staff Management Committee, Election Security and IDP Voting Committee, Voter Education and Publicity/Protocol Committee and Election Monitoring Committee. These Committees worked assiduously to ensure the successful conduct of the 2019 General Election in Adamawa State.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The Continuous Voter Registration exercise was conducted in the state from 27th April 2017 to 31st August 2018. At the end of the CVR exercise, a total of 406,189 eligible voters were added to the register of voters bringing the total number of registered voters in the state to 1,973,083. Registered voters were able to collect their PVC up till 16th February 2019.

Party Primaries and Nomination Processes: A total of 41 political parties fielded candidates for the elective positions in the State. However, the State Office monitored the primaries and candidate nomination process for only 16 political parties namely: ACD, ADC, AGA, ANN, ANP, APC, APM, FJP, GPN, KP, NPM, PDP, PPN, PRP, SDP, and YPP in which a total of 397 candidates

emerged for various positions as follows: Governorship (15); Senatorial (36) House of Representatives (86) and State House of Assembly (260). Four political parties viz: ABP, APP, APDA AND PPC were reported in the media to have conducted primary elections, but the primaries were not monitored as there was no notification of such exercise to the State Office. All the political parties except the APC adopted the indirect method of election during their primaries at the end of which the State Office received two petitions in respect of the APC primary in Jada/Mbulo State Constituency and SDP primary in Michika/Madagali Federal Constituency.

Stakeholder Engagements: The State office organised several engagements with relevant stakeholders in regular meeting, including regular meetings of State Interagency Consultative Committee on Election Security and special interactive session with traditional rulers on 24th January 2019 and religious leaders on 16th January 2019. Furthermore, there was a sensitisation forum for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and a seminar on mitigating violence against women in January 2019, as well as market outreach in the three Senatorial Districts from 5th to 9th February 2019. Other voter education and publicity activities include door-to-door mobilization, airing of jingles, messages and announcements on TV and Radio, information dissemination through town criers at the various LGAs and voter education campaigns at schools, sporting arenas and football viewing centres.

Preparations for the Election

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Electoral Personnel: Election duty staff for the 2019 General Election in Adamawa State was drawn from sources approved by the Commission. Accordingly, POs and APOs were mainly National Youth Corps members and students of MAUTECH, Yola, while SPOs were sourced from Federal Establishments in the State. COs and ROs were recruited from MAUTECH, FEDPOLY Mubi and FCE Yola.

Special consideration was accorded to gender inclusion in the recruitment of qualified candidates and to the challenges of deployment to difficult terrain with priority given to applicants with good knowledge of the road network and topography of the areas involved. While some 18,068 electoral personnel were engaged for the Presidential/NASS election, a total of 18,093 were engaged the governorship/SHoA election. All categories of personnel engaged for the election were trained in batches. The categories of personnel recruited are: i) COs/ ROs; ii) SPOs; iii) POs; iv) APOs; and v) LGATECHs/RATECHs. In view of the premium the Commission has placed on training and capacity building of its personnel and election officials, the State office carried out the following cascade training plan for the 2019 General Election: i) Training of Personnel for Display of Register and Distribution of PVC from 30th October to 2nd November 2018; ii) Pre-election Training Assessment Evaluation Workshop for HOD EOps, ICT and STOs from 17th to 18th December 2018; iii) Training of Trainers (ToT) for STOs on

Implementation of State Cascade Training from 7th to 8th January 2019; iv) Security Training for Security Personnel from 25th to 26th January 2019; v) Security Training for Security Personnel at the three Senatorial Districts from 28th to 29th January 2019; vi) Training of EOs and AEOs; vii) Training of SPOs from 23rd to 25th January 2019; viii) Training of POs and APOs from 29th to 31st January 2019; and ix) Training of COs/ ROs on 13th February 2019. Following the required training, the electoral personnel were deployed across the state for the conduct of the 2019 General Election.

It is important to note that as a result of the prevailing security situation, the 2019 General Election in Madagali LGA was conducted in IDP Voting Centres organised in three major towns namely, Madagali with 4 RAs (Codes 01, 06,09 and 10); Gulak with 3 RAs (Codes 03.04 and 08); and Shuwa with 3 RAs (Code 02,05 and 07).

Receipt, Storage, Deployment and Retrieval of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: Non-sensitive electoral materials were received in piecemeal from INEC Headquarters in Abuja and the North East Zonal Store in Gombe. Although many of the non-sensitive materials were delivered late, they were promptly sorted, batched and distributed to the various LGAs in preparation for the elections. Sensitive materials were received through the Central Bank of Nigeria, Yola Branch. The receipt, sorting, batching and movement of the sensitive materials from the CBN premises on the Thursday preceding each election was witnessed by party agents, security personnel, accredited observers and the media. The sensitive materials were further

sorted and deployed from the various INEC LGA offices in the State to the various RA a day to the election. It is noteworthy that there are several distant LGAs from the State capital with difficult terrains, but the tremendous support from the CBN Branch Controller and his officials facilitated early deployment to these far-flung locations. At the time of the elections, all used and unused electoral materials were retrieved back to the State and LGA offices for safekeeping in the strong room and the main store as appropriate.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: Arrangements for the identification and preparation of the 226 RACs across the 21 LGAs used for the elections were made early with the Heads of schools and RAC Managers. Thereafter, the required materials to facilitate a modicum of comfort were purchased and shared to all the RACs. The RACs were successfully activated on the eve of the Presidential/NASS, Governorship/SHoA and the supplementary election on 23rd February 8th and 23rd March respectively.

Logistics Preparations: The development and implementation of the transportation plans for the 2019 General Election were seamlessly achieved in the state. The procurement of required vehicles for the transportation of election personnel and materials was done with the cooperation of the State and LGA Chapters of the NURTW. The INEC Logistics Committee and the Chairmen and Secretaries of the NURTW in the 21 LGAs worked round the clock to ensure a hitch free exercise. All transportation arrangements and agreements involving the procurement and

used of 2040 vehicles, 1663 motorcycles, 20 boats and 111 tricycles were successfully implemented.

Collation and Results Management System: The collation and result management was very effective for the Presidential/NASS, Governorship/SHoA and supplementary elections held in the state. The Collation Support and Result Verification System (CSRVS) was deployed for the collation process using the template approved by the Commission. This made the collation process less cumbersome and error-free.

Monitoring, Implementation and Support for Field Activities: The support team posted to the state from the Headquarters, comprising of supervisors, monitors, CSRVS, EOSC, Logistics Support closely monitored the electoral processes and procedures and provided required support for resolving most of the challenges faced in the field through personal intervention or real time use of the EMSC WhatsApp Platform.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Opening of Polls: The early deployment of personnel and materials from the various RACs to PUs on election day made it possible for poll officials to arrive in good time in their various PUs to set up for the opening of poll. Polls commenced at 8.00am in most of the PUs and ended at 2:00pm. As a result of the death of a candidate, the election for the Nassarawo-Binyeri State Constituency was countermanded for 14 days as required by the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended).

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The approved voting process of Continuous Accreditation and Voting System (CAVS) with the use of SCRs for the accreditation of voters was strictly adhered to. The Smart Card Readers (SCRs) performed satisfactorily. LGATECHs and RATECHs were on ground in various locations to attend to all issues associated with the functionality of the SCRs.

Operation of the Situation Room and EMSC: The State Office operated a combined Situation Room that housed Election Management and Support Centre (EMSC). The EMSC was critical in monitoring and reporting all electoral activities including: RAC activation, movement of personnel and materials, refresher training and distribution of materials, availability of election personnel, availability of transportation, early deployment to PUs, opening of polls, accreditation and voting process; and collation process.

Collation and Result Management Process: Sorting, tallying and announcement of results began immediately after the close of polls at the PU level. Thereafter, results from the various PUs were transmitted to the RA, LGA and Constituency collation and declaration centres, at the end of which the election result for Uba-Gaya State Constituency were declared inconclusive as a result of the inability to conduct election in 3PUs across 2 RAs involving 2,769 voters. The collation of the governorship election result commenced on Sunday 10th March 2019 due to late arrival of results from LGAs and was completed in the early hours of Monday, 11th March 2019. At the end of the collation exercise, a winner could not be returned as the election was declared inconclusive because the difference between the 32,476 votes between the leading candidate and the runner off was less than the 40,988 registered voters in 44 PUs across 29 RAs in 14 LGAs that were unable to vote either because elections did not hold or were cancelled. Consequently, the Commission fixed 23rd March 2019 for supplementary election nationwide to conclude the inconclusive 2019 General Election. However, preparations for the supplementary governorship election in Adamawa State was stalled by a restraining order by the Yola High Court arising from the complaint of MRRD that its logo was excluded from the ballot paper for the 9th March 2019 governorship election. Following the dismissal of the case and the vacation of the restraining order by the Court, the supplementary election was conducted on 23rd March 2019. The supplementary election was conduct in 44 PUs across 29 RAs in 14 LGAs for the governorship election, 92 PUs across 7 RAs in the Nassarawo-Binyeri State Constituency where the election was earlier countermanded, and in 3PUs across 2 RAs in the Uba-Gaya State Constituency. Following the collation of results, the candidates with the majority votes and required spread were declared winners and declared elected.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

The following were the issues and challenges experienced during the elections in the State:

i.   Reported cases of violence, disruption

of polls and over-voting in Numan, Demsa, Mubi North, Hong, Michika, Lamurde, Jada, Shelleng and Yola South LGAs leading to the cancellations of PU results.

ii. Election officials (SPO and APO) were held hostage at Gwamba RA (Code 07) in Demsa LGA by an armed vigilante group for over 4 hours before they were rescued by the REC and Commissioner of Police.

iii. Reported incidences of non-usage of SCRs in some PUs in Numan, Demsa, Lamurde and Michika LGAs.

iv. A motor accident during the movement from INEC LGA Office in Shelleng to RACs resulting in the injury of some election officials that were hospitalized and later released.

v. Some RA/COs absconded at the eleventh hour during the 23rd February Presidential/NASS election resulting in the use of Commission's staff to collate the election results in the affected areas.

12.2.2
Bauchi State
Capital City: Bauchi

Ibrahim Abdullahi *mni*
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Bauchi State

Introduction

Bauchi State forms one of the 6 States in the North East Geo-Political zone. With a landmass of 49,119 km², it has 20 LGAs, 212 RAs, 4,074 PUs and 2,462,843 registered voters. With 2,335,717 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 94.83%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**12** Federal Constituencies	**31** State Constituencies
20 No of LGAs	**212** No of RAs	**4,074** No of PUs
1,348 No of VPs	**2,462,843** No of Registered Voters	**2,335,717** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: The State Office started preparations for the election in earnest by identifying and planning for all electoral activities ranging from the monitoring of party primaries, voter education, training, deployment of logistics, voting process, collation of results to reverse logistics. These preparations were done according to provisions of the Electoral Act (2010 as amended) and the Commission's regulations and guidelines for the conduct of the elections.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The CVR and PVC Collection Exercise commenced in the State on 27th April 2017. While the CVR exercise was

terminated on 31st August 2018, the collection of PVC by registered voters continued till 11th February 2019. At the end of both exercises, a total of 380,933 new voters were added to the register to bring the total number of registered voters to 2,462,843. As a result of the vigorous sensitisation campaign embarked upon by the State and LGA Offices, 94 percent of registered voters in the State were able to collect their PVC before the suspension of the PVC collection exercise.

Party Primaries and Nomination Processes: In line with the election timetable released by the Commission, the political parties in the State conducted their party primaries within the stipulated period. The Election and Party Monitoring (EPM) Department monitored the primaries and the reports were compiled and forwarded to the National Headquarters Abuja. The primaries and candidate nomination process by various political parties were peaceful and relatively credible. However, one of the APC candidates for Bauchi South Senatorial District challenged the outcome of the exercise in Court and the case went into litigation. All the nominated candidates filled the CF001 Form that was pasted for scrutiny.

Campaigns by political parties commenced in the State on 18th October 2018 for the Presidential and National Assembly election and 1st December 2018 for Governorship and State Assembly elections. The campaigns were done peacefully and according to the provisions of the law. The State Office monitored and kept tract of the campaigns and reported on the campaign finances of the major political parties.

Stakeholder Engagements: The series of engagements with stakeholders towards the 2019 General Election in Bauchi State commenced with the visit by the REC and his management staff to the first class Emirs, including the Emirs of Bauchi, Katagum, Jama'are, Dass, Ningi and Misau to intimate them about the preparations for the election and solicit their support in sensitizing their people about election. The State Office also partnered with various Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to disseminate information on the electoral process to the general public through radio and television programmes and jingles, town hall meetings with women groups and gender focused CSOs to sensitize and mobilise women for the election and door to door voter education and sensitisation campaigns. There was also a sensitizing outreach to FOMWAN and ECWA women organisations; and a one-day seminar on "Mitigating Violence against Women in Election" and the sensitisation of market women at Azare market in Katagum LGA and Soro market in Ganjuwa LGA aimed at educating women on the electoral process. On the 21st December 2018, the various political parties in the State came together to sign a peace pact witnessed by the Commission, security agencies, traditional rulers and other stakeholders. The political parties and candidates pledged to be peaceful before, during and after the elections and to conduct themselves within the ambit of the law. There was ICCES meeting early in the New Year on the 10th January 2019, during which members strategized and appraised the security situation of the state. The meeting identified flash points, thoroughly analysed general political and security developments in the

state and deliberated on the best ways to secure election materials and personnel as well as to ensure hitch-free elections. This was followed by an interactive session with religious and traditional leaders on the 13th and 14th January 2019 respectively to solicit their support in sensitizing and mobilizing their subjects and followers on the imperative to collect their PVCs, vote and remain peaceful during the election, as well as to admonish the youth to eschew thuggery and violence and to campaign against vote buying. Furthermore, there was an interface between the State Office and Persons Living with Disability (PWDs) on the 18th January 2019 to demonstrate the various voter assistive devices designed to promote a more inclusive election process. These included the provision of magnifying glasses and tactile ballot jackets for the visually impaired, organisation of separate queues for PWDS, and the use of sign language during collation.

Preparations for the Election

Recruitment, Training, Deployment and Retrieval of Electoral Staff: A total of 23,651 election officials were recruited, trained and deployed for the 2019 General Election in Bauchi State. The various categories of election officials were: Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs), Collation and Returning Officers (COs/ROs), Presiding Officers (POs), Assistant Presiding Officers (APOs 1, 2 and 3), Registration Area Technical Support (RATECH) and LGA Technical Support (LGATECH). The election officials were sourced mainly from serving NYSC members, as well as from the Senior Staff and students of Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi and the Federal

Polytechnic, Bauchi. The recruited election duty staff were subjected to various training and workshops in order to acquaint them with current procedures of the electoral process and enhance the quality of their service delivery. The SPOs were trained from the 23rd to the 25th January 2019 on the supervision and conduct of the polls in the registration area and to ensure all sensitive and non-sensitive materials are available at the designated polling units in the right quantity and at the right time. This was followed by the training of POs and APOs from the 29th to the 31st January 2019 at all LGAs on the voting process and the various duties require from them; training of RATECHs and LGATECHs on the 8th February 2019 at ATBU Bauchi to equip them with the technical skills to operate and repair the SCRs and collation of election results. The training of COs/ROs was undertaken from the 12th to the 13th February 2019 at Gubi Campus of ATBU and Federal Polytechnic both in Bauchi. Lastly, there was a training of the security agencies for election duty from the 25th to the 26th January 2019 centreed on the role of security agencies in securing the electorate, electoral personnel/materials and observers as well as how to mitigate electoral violence before, during and after election.

Receipt, Storage, Deployment and Retrieval of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: Non-sensitive materials were received from Central Store at Headquarter and from the Zonal Store at Gombe and were distributed to the 20 LGAs in the State. Most of the materials were received in sufficient quantity and in good time, though some came late. Sensitive materials,

such as ballot papers and result sheets were received by the Bauchi State Branch of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) from where they were inspected by the State Office, political parties, CBN officials, security agencies, Observers and other stakeholders at the premises of the in Bauchi. When the election was rescheduled to the 23rd February, the materials were then deployed to the various LGAs according to the number of registered voters in each LGA on the 20th February 2019. During the inspection, it was discovered that there were shortfalls of ballot papers for the Senatorial election in Jama'are and Zaki LGAs and for the House of Representatives election in Gamawa and Dambam LGAs. Furthermore, there were shortfalls of Forms EC8Ds and EC8Es. All the shortfalls were reported to Headquarters and were immediately supplied.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: RACs and Super RACs were identified early and prepared according to established guidelines. They were activated for use with adequate security on the eve of each Election Day. Election personnel were made to undergo refresher training and were deployed early with their materials early on Election Day to the PUs resulting in timely opening of polls. There were adequate security arrangements at the RACs and SRACs and vehicles were available to convey electoral personnel and materials escorted by security agencies to the various PUs.

Logistics Preparations: There were adequate transportation arrangements for the movement of election personnel and materials, with particular emphasis on the movement of Collation Officers and reverse logistics. Vehicles were sourced from members of the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) and inspected by FRSC to ascertain their roadworthiness in a process that was hitch free.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th & 23rd March 2019)

Opening of Polls: Most PUs in the state were opened by 8 am except for a few in Katagum and Bauchi LGAs due to logistics lapses that were promptly remedied.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: Polls were conducted using the continuous accreditation and voting process with the printed register of voters available for the purpose of verification. All PUs were properly set up with adequate number of election officials. Polling was rescheduled to the following day as a result of SCR failure in two PUs in Shira LGA and one PU in Bauchi LGA.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: Collation Officers arrived at the various RA and LGA collation centres at about 1 pm on Election Day and completed collation in good time. Duplicate copies of the summary of results and the declaration of result sheet sheets that is EC8C, EC8D and EC8E series were duly filled and submitted accordingly. The election in Zaki Federal Constituency was declared inconclusive as results in 5 PUs with 2,542 voters were cancelled, while the margin of lead between the two leading candidates was 198 votes. A supplementary election took place in the Constituency on the 9th March 2019 alongside Governorship and State Assembly election.

The Governorship and State House of Assembly election was conducted on the 9th March 2019. The election was peaceful and credible but characterized by low turnout. At the end of collation, the governorship election, as well as election to the Kirfi and Lere/Bula State Constituencies was declared inconclusive as the margin of lead between the two leading candidates was less than the number of cancelled votes, while the collation process in Tafawa Balewa LGA with a total number of 139,240 registered voters was suspended due to violence and subsequently by Court order. For the governorship election, the margin of lead was 4,059 votes against the larger number of cancelled votes, while for the Kirfi State Constituency; the margin of lead was 398 votes against the 1,111 cancelled votes in two PUs. In the case of Lere/Bula State Constituency in Tafawa Balewa LGA, the collated result was declared on the 19th March 2019.

In the case of the suspended collation process of election results for Tafawa Balewa LGA, the process was resumed following the regeneration of results from the duplicate and original results from the various RAs. This was also after the considering the reports of the REC and Commission's Fact Finding Committee, as well as the striking out the restraining order earlier imposed by the Court. Consequently, a new Collation and Returning Officer was appointed to replace the former CO/RO who resigned citing threats to her life and to conclude the collation process. At the end of the process, it was established that the total number of cancelled votes was 22,759 across 36 PUs in 28 RAs and 15 LGAs. The supplementary election conducted on the 23rd March

2019 to conclude the governorship contest was largely peaceful except the security breach in Jama'are LGA where the EO and 4 other election officials were abducted but later rescued by security agents and in Katagum LGA where the smooth conduct of the election was under threat before the intervention of the security agencies. The outcome of the election was finally announced on the 25th March 2019.

Issues and Challenges

Some of the challenges are as listed below:

i. Multiple and contradictory Court injunctions considerably slowed down preparations for the elections, preventing the Commission to effectively discharge its responsibilities.

ii. Cancellations or rescheduling of elections in some PUs due to communal clashes, thuggery, violence and threats to the life of election officials as a result of their insistence on the use SCRs constitute significant interference, raising additional and unnecessary costs to elections when the Commission remobilises to the field.

In general, the Presidential and National Assembly election was conducted on the 23rd February and Governorship and State Assembly election on the 9th March 2019 in all the 20 LGAs and 212 RAs of the state. The election was hitch free and was conducted under a peaceful atmosphere. However, there were few irregularities in some areas like polls not being opened by 8am, violence, over voting, and Smart Card Reader (SCR) malfunction in some voting centres which led to the

cancellation of some results. The election was characterised by low turnout of voters due mainly to voter apathy, fatigue and perception by voters of lack of Government impact on their living condition. Some of the highlighted challenges were identified and appropriate mitigation measures put in place to checkmate their its ripple effects

on the conduct of the election. As a result, the election was peaceful, and adjudged successful and credible. The absence of open violent protest also added to the peaceful conclusion and acceptability of outcome by the generality of the people.

12.2.3
Borno State
Capital City: Maiduguri

Mohammed Magaji Ibrahim
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Borno State

Introduction

Borno State is located in the North East Geo-Political zone with an area of 70,898 km². It has 27 LGAs, 312 RAs, 3,932 PUs and 2,315,956 registered voters. With 2,000,228 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 86.36%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts

10 Federal Constituencies

28 State Constituencies

27 No of LGAs

312 No of RAs

3,933 No of PUs

1,138 No of VPs

2,315,956 No of Registered Voters

2,000,228 No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Elections Activities

Management Meetings: Prior to the 2019 General Election, the Borno State INEC Office established a local Election Project Plan Committee, which produced a roadmap for the elections. The Committee also identified IDP Camps to be used for the elections. In contrast with the 2015 General Election, when 18 LGAs in the State voted in the IDP Camps in Maiduguri City Centre, only two (2) LGAs namely Kukawa and Abadam voted in Maiduguri during the 2019 General Election. The other 16 LGAs in various IDP Camps in Maiduguri during the 2015 General Election had returned to their respective LGAs.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The Continuous Voter Registration

exercise was conducted in the state from 27th April 2017 to 31st August 2018. At the end of the CVR exercise, 477,306 eligible votes had been added to the register of voters. Registered voters were able to collect their PVC up till 16th February 2019.

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Electoral Personnel: A Committee headed by the Administrative Secretary was set up for the recruitment of various levels of Ad-Hoc staff from the University of Maiduguri and other Federal Government Agencies/Institutions in the State. Some Ad-Hoc staff were also recruited from State-owned tertiary institutions, such as the College of Education Waka-Biu to meet the shortfall. In all, 23,565 Ad-Hoc staff were recruited, trained and deployed for the 2019 General Election in the state. The Ad-Hoc staff included the State Collation and Returning Officer; Senatorial District Returning Officers (3); Federal Constituency Returning Officers (10); State Constituency Returning Officers (28); Local Government Collation Officers (27); RA Collation Officers (312); Supervisory Presiding Officers (393); Presiding Officers (3933); Assistant Presiding Officers (15213); Assistant Presiding Officers (VPs) (3022); LG Technicians (27); RA Technicians (312) and RAC Managers (312). The Ad-Hoc staff and security personnel were trained at various levels and successfully deployed to their duty posts during the General Election.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: RACs and Super RACs were setup, to ensure early arrival, and setup of PUs on the Election Day. Funds and other materials were provided to Electoral Officers for the activation of the RACs and Super RACs to facilitate the early opening of polls on elections day.

Logistics Preparations: Based on the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the executive members of the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) and the National Association of Road Transport Owners (NARTO), more than 1,200 vehicles were provided for the movement of personnel and materials during the 2019 General Election. These vehicles were complemented with motorcycles and other means of transportation. For these, all requirements by the field officers (EOs) as well as the state office for election monitoring were made. Additional vehicles were also provided for the distribution of materials that came in late from the Commission's headquarters in Abuja. Sufficient attention was also devoted to reverse logistics activities. Unlike in the past when some Ad-Hoc staff abandoned election materials without rendering accounts to the EOs, there was adequate provision of vehicles for the return of personnel and materials from the field after the elections. Consequently, all used and unused election materials were returned to the INEC LGA and State Offices for safekeeping.

Receipt and Distribution of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Materials: A Committee comprised of the HOD EOPs, HOD GAP, PA to Hon. REC, CAO Elections Managements, Stores Officer and other supporting staff was established to handle the distribution of non-sensitive materials. Except for some few items that were received late, most of the non-sensitive election materials arrived in good time and were promptly distributed to the INEC LGA Offices. The sensitive

materials were received a few days to the elections by the Central Bank Branch in Maiduguri and were sighted, identified and verified by the Committee and all shortfalls noted and reported to the Hon. REC for urgent action. During the verification exercise, election materials for Yobe, Bauchi and Kaduna States were discovered and were accordingly conveyed to these states. The sensitive materials were successfully dispatched to the field offices.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

The 2019 General Election were conducted through simultaneous accreditation and voting in PUs in the various LGAs with over 80% of the PUs opened at 8.00am. Unlike during the 2015 General Election, when elections most LGAs in the State e were conducted in IDP Camps in Maiduguri, it was a different case during the 2019 General Election, as only Abadam and Kukawa voted in IDP Camps in MOGCOLIS, Teachers' village, and Government College in Maiduguri respectively. Following the return to normalcy and the relocation of some displaced persons back to their different LGAs, voting took place in Super RACs and other designated centres in Bama, Gwoza and Askira Uba. Elections in Mobbar LGA were conducted at a Super RAC in Damasak, while elections in Monguno, Marte and Guzamala were conducted in Super RACs in Monguno. Furthermore, voters in Nganzai, Kaga, Gubio and Magumeri were able to exercise their franchise in their respective LGA headquarters, while voters in Chibok and Damboa were able to vote in their own towns. Voters in Mafa,

Dikwa, Ngala and Kala-Balge LGAs voted in Super RACs located in their respective LGA headquarters, while voting in Kala-Balge took place in a Super RAC at Ngala, due to inaccessibility of the area and threats from insurgents. Polling Officials were deployed to the PU level in MMC, Jere, Hawul, Bayo, Shani and Kwaya Kusar and Biu LGAs, with exception of as few RAs, like Gur.

Collation and Result Management Process: Collation and announcement of results was successfully undertaken at the various election collation centres. Presidential and National Assembly results from three (3) PUs in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council and nine (9) PUs in Biu LGA were cancelled due to over-voting and non-usage of the SCR. Furthermore, results in 13 PUs were cancelled in Hawul and Bama LGAs in the Governorship and State Assembly Elections, due to over-voting, election disruption and ballot boxes snatching. However, these cancellations did not stop the declaration of the overall results due to the huge margin of lead/win of the candidate declared winner over the candidate that came second.

Issues and Challenges: The major challenge encountered during the conduct of 2019 General Election in Borno State was security. This was in spite the fact that there was improvement in the security situation in the state, when compared to the 2015 General Election. There was a reported death of a Presiding officer in Gwoza LGA during the Presidential and National Assembly Elections, an incident of fractured leg by an Ad-Hoc staff in Biu LGA, and a road accident, in which an Ad-Hoc staff was injured in Marte LGA during the Governorship and State Assembly Elections. Furthermore,

there were random attacks by insurgents in Monguno, Maiduguri and Mafa during the elections that were successfully repelled by the military without serious casualties and damage to election personnel and materials. Another challenge during the elections was difficulty in communications due to the destruction of communications equipment of Telecommunication Service Providers in most of the LGAs by insurgents. This made communication between election officials very difficult. In spite of these daunting challenges, the 2019 General Election was successfully conducted throughout the state. This was due in part to the commitment and determination of all electoral and security personnel in Borno State.

In general, the 2019 General Election was conducted under a very calm and peaceful atmosphere devoid of rancour or any security breach. Voters turned out en-masse to cast their votes despite threats of attacks by the insurgents. At the end of the elections, votes were successfully collated and winners were duly returned.

12.2.4
Gombe State
Capital City: Gombe

Umar Ibrahim
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Gombe State

Introduction

Gombe State is one of the 6 in the North East Geo-Political zone with an area of 18,768 km². It has 11 LGAs, 114 RAs, 2,218 PUs and 1,394,393 registered voters. With 1,335,223 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 95.75%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**6** Federal Constituencies	**24** State Constituencies
11 No of LGAs	**114** No of RAs	**2,218** No of PUs
770 No of VPs	**1,394,393** No of Registered Voters	**1,335,223** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: Preparations for the 2019 General Election started early with regular management meetings between the REC, Administrative Secretary and the various Heads of Departments, as well as between the State Management Team and the Electoral Officials in all the LGA INEC Offices. These meetings were aimed at taking stock of materials required for the conduct of the 2019 General Election and developing the appropriate election plan for the successful delivery of the elections. Based on the outcome of the assessments, the Electoral Officers in Akko, Balanga and Gombe LGAs were reshuffled and seven Assistant Electoral

Officers were redeployed across five Local Government Areas viz- Balanga, Dukku, Nafada, Shongom and Kaltungo, while more support staff was deployed to Dukku and Shongom LGAs. Furthermore, the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee on Election Security (ICCES), co-chaired by the REC, met several times to design the security architecture for elections. A major decision of ICCES was the establishment of the Joint Operation Committee (JOC), headed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police – (DCP) Operations, to oversee the peaceful conduct of the elections.

Conduct of CVR Exercise and PVC Collection: The Continuous Voters Registration (CVR) exercise was undertaken from 27th April 2017 to 31st August 2018. The CVR started with the deployment of only 12 DDC machines to each INEC LGA Offices, with the exception of Balanga LGA where an additional DDC machine was deployed to the Bambam Sub-Office. The number of DDC machines deployed for the CVR exercise later increased to 18 and finally to 32, spread across the state. At the end of the CVR exercise 247,166 eligible voters were added to the register of voters. Alongside the CVR exercise was the collection of PVCs.

Recruitment of Electoral Personnel: In addition to the on-line portal created by the Commission at headquarters in Abuja for the recruitment of Ad-Hoc election officials, the State Office produced and made available an off-line form for eligible applicants to fill. Most of the Poll Officials were recruited through this medium, as the on-line portal opened very late and for about three days only. In the recruitment

of Polls Officials, priority was given to members of the NYSC, Staff of Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Students of Federal Tertiary Institutions (FTIs), and Students of State Tertiary Institutions (STIs). Consequently, the POs and APOs were sourced from NYSC members, Ex-corps members and Students; Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs), from Staff of Federal University of Kashere, Federal College of Education (Technical) Gombe, Federal College of Horticulture Dadin Kowa, and other Federal MDAs in the State. Collation Officers and Returning Officers were appointed by the National Headquarters and were mostly drawn from the Federal University of Kashere.

Party Primaries and Nomination of Candidates: The party primaries for political parties to nominate their candidates for the 2019 General Election were scheduled to take place between 17th August and 7th October 2018. To this end, the Department of Elections and Party Monitoring in the State drew up an itinerary to monitor the schedule of primaries of the 34 Political Parties that were conducted through consensus, with the exception of PDP and APC that adopted the delegate system of indirect primaries for the selection of their candidates for the 2019 General Election. At the end of the exercise, 30 political parties presented 39 candidates for the Senatorial elections, 22 political parties presented 59 candidates for the House of Representatives elections, 30 political parties presented 30 candidates for the governorship elections, 34 political parties presented 248 candidates for the State House of Assembly elections. While efforts to obtain the list of candidates that emerged after the primaries from the SDP

proved abortive, eight political parties ZLP, LP, MMN, MPN, NAC, NRM, ADP and DA submitted their list of candidates directly to the Commission's Headquarters without conducting primaries in the state level.

Beyond the monitoring of party primaries and nomination process, the Commission's Gombe State office put in place some measures to track the campaign finances of the political parties and their candidates by calculating expenditure on bill boards, print and electronic media advert, and the live coverage of campaign rallies by the electronic media.

Stakeholders Engagements: The Commission's State Office met regularly with Stakeholders to keep them abreast of electoral activities, programmes, innovations and the level preparations for the 2019 General Election. ICCES meetings were regularly held, and it enabled the Commission and the Security Agencies to plan for a peaceful conduct of the elections. Several interactive sessions were held with Political Parties, Traditional Rulers, Religious Leaders, Civil Society Organisations and Persons with Disabilities, Community Based Organisations, Faith Based Organisation, MDAs and International Development Partners (EU). In addition to road shows, a Cine Rover was deployed to the 11 LGAs for series of market outreach to educate the people on the process for PVC Collection, dates for the Elections, Voting Procedure, Women and PWDs participation, and to advise against vote trading, vote buying, and electoral violence. Posters and handbills were printed and distributed across the state. Jingles, including a sound bite by the Emir of Gombe, were aired on radio from

the 18th January 2019. The State Office accredited over 136 Journalists from 18 media Organisations to cover the elections, distribute sensitive materials at State, LGA and RAC levels, and provide information on the procedures and rules not only for voting at the PU on the Election Day, but also at the Result Collation/Declaration Centres.

Preparation for the Elections

Training and Deployment of Electoral Personnel: Cascade training was conducted by certified INEC Trainers for State Trainers and PGDEA graduates, who in turn trained Electoral Officers, Assistant Electoral Officers, and Local Government Training Officers (LGTOs) that served as facilitators for the training of SPOs, POs and APOs. The training for SPOs took place from 23rd to 25th January 2019, while the training of POs and APOs, which was initially earmarked to commence on 29th January 2019, was rescheduled to 30th January 2019 because of the shortage of training manuals. The training of Collation and Returning Officers took place on the 12th February 2019, and training for security personnel to be deployed for election duty was conducted at the Senatorial Districts. A total of 222 SPOs, 13,075 POs and APOs were recruited and deployed for the elections. Furthermore, 11 LGA and 117 RA Technical support Staff were trained and deployed to LGAs and RAs in the State to attend to SCR configuration errors and operational problems. These Technical support Staff later metamorphosed into e-collation officers.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: Great efforts were put into the identification, preparation and activation of RACs and SRACs, Ad-Hoc Staff were camped and materials on the eve of elections stored, to facilitate their prompt movement to Polling Units on Election Day. These RACs and SRACs were provided with necessary facilities such as electricity, water, mats and other consumables to make them habitable and comfortable.

Receipt, Storage, Deployment and Retrieval of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Election Materials: Non-sensitive election materials were delivered from the Headquarters through the Zonal Store in Gombe and directly to the State Office in batches. Indeed, some of the materials were received a day or two to the election and distributing them to the LGAs and RACs was a herculean task. Any shortfall noticed was immediately reported to the Headquarters and arrangements were made for prompt delivery of additional materials to make up for the shortfall. Sensitive materials, including ballot papers and results sheets (Form EC 8A Series), were delivered a few days to the election and kept in the vaults of the Central Bank of Nigeria in Gombe where they were verified by Resident Electoral Commissioner, Administrative Secretary, HOD Electoral Operations and HOU Logistics in the presence of Security men, Party Agents and the Media. Sensitive materials for Presidential and National Assembly Election were distributed from the CBN Office to the various LGAs on Thursday, 21st February 2019 while those for the Governorship and State House of Assembly Elections were distributed to the various LGAs on Wednesday 6th March 2019. From the LGA Offices, the materials were batched on Thursday 7th March 2019 and moved to the RACs on Friday 8th March 2019. At the conclusion of the elections, all sensitive materials were retrieved and kept in the Strong Room at the State Headquarters while non-sensitive materials such as Ballot Boxes, Cubicles, Generators were also returned to the LGA and State office as appropriate.

Logistics Preparations: A seven-person Committee headed by the Administrative Secretary was constituted by the REC on 21st January 2019 to work out the modalities of the movement of election personnel and materials from the State Office to the LGA Offices and subsequently to RACs and PUs. The Committee received submissions from the EOs on their transportation requirements and worked with the NURTW State Executive to source for vehicles in accordance to the conditions of the MOU between INEC and NURTW. Unfortunately, the plan to procure vehicles through the NURTW leadership failed and EOs were mandated to hire in their respective LGAs.

Monitoring, Implementation and Support for Field Activities: Some staff members from the headquarters were deployed to the State to supervise and monitor the elections. They monitored all aspects of the elections by visiting most of the LGAs and RAs in the State. They promptly attended to problems that they could solve and referred the ones they could not or were unable to solve the State Headquarters for resolution.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The deployment of personnel to the field was done successfully though there were some cases of Ad-Hoc staff not reporting for duty. They were immediately replaced from the reserve body of Ad-Hoc staff. The opening of polls for the two elections as monitored from the situation room indicated that most PUs were set up 7:00am – 7:30am and opened at 8.00am. Nonetheless, some PUs located in difficult terrain, which made accessing them from the RAC arduous, opened after 8.00am. The continuous accreditation and voting procedure was used for the two elections as contained in the election guidelines, although modified, in view of the local culture, by the setting up separate queues for male and female voters. Persons with Disabilities, senior citizens, and pregnant women were given preference in casting their vote. In the few cases where failure of SCR was experienced, the issue was speedily rectified by the LGATECHs and RATECHs who were on ground in each Registration Area of the State.

Implementation of Collation and Result Management Process: The collation and results verification system (CRVs) was used for collation in the Presidential/National Assembly and Governorship/ State House of Assembly elections. This made the election collation process transparent and credible, as the results were collated in the full glare for everyone at the Collation Centre. Results of PUs, where the SCR was not used were cancelled.

Operation of the Situation Room and the Election Management and Support Centre: The operation of the Election Situation Room and the Election Management and Support Centre was successful, and it was instrumental to achieving the successful delivery of the elections. Updating the dashboard and readiness check list on electoral activities made easy and seamless monitoring of PVC distribution in the LGAs; printing of voters' registers; voter education activities; political parties monitoring; receipt of sensitive and non-sensitive materials; and recruitment of Ad-Hoc staff. On each Election Day, the tracking of the opening of polls in all PUs in the State, accreditation and voting process, immediate response to challenges in the field and collation of results at the various points were monitored.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections
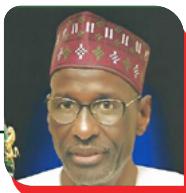
There were hiccups on the first day of training as some indigenes of some LGAs that were not shortlisted insisted that they be given priority to participate in the training to the exclusion of non-indigenes. It required the intervention of security operatives and traditional rulers to calm the situation and mitigate the security threats posed by the development;

i. Poor network performance from the various GSM service providers in the State made it difficult for the Situation Room in the Commission's State Office to get prompt and reliable information from the field for appropriate and speedy intervention and resolution of challenges in the field;

ii. Inability to monitor the campaign of political parties that refused to submit the itinerary of their campaign to the State Office; and

iii. On the whole, the 2019 General Election in Gombe State were free, fair and credible, as was attested to by all political parties, election observers and the media.

12.2.5
Taraba State
Capital City: Jalingo

Baba Abba Yusuf
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Taraba State

Introduction

Taraba State forms one of the 6 States in the North East Geo-Political zone. With a landmass of 54,473 km², it has 16 LGAs, 168 RAs, 1,912 PUs and 1,777,105 registered voters. With 1,729,094 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 97.29%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**6** Federal Constituencies	**24** State Constituencies
16 No of LGAs	**168** No of RAs	**1,912** No of PUs
1,685 No of VPs	**1,777,105** No of Registered Voters	**1,729,094** No of PVCs Collected

Pre – Election Activities

Management Meetings: The following activities were embarked upon and laid a solid foundation for the actualisation of the General Election in the State. They included monitoring of Political Parties' Primaries and Campaigns, extensive voter education and publicity through the instrumentalities of Radio and Television jingles, announcements, commentaries and press conferences.

Stakeholders meetings were also organised. The enlightened and sensitised the public on the electoral process. Other actitivies included the recruitment and training/refresher training of Ad-Hoc

staff, preparation of Super RACs and RACs, printing of the register of Voters, configuration of the Smart Card Readers and training of technical support officers.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The continuous voter registration exercise which commenced on the 27th April, 2017 enabled the state office to captured a total of 428,747 voters who had attained 18 years of age and those who could not be registered in the last registration exercise. On PVCs, some 1,726,094 cards were collected by 11th February 2019.

Recruitment, Training, Deployment of Electoral Personnel:

The recruitment of Ad-Hoc personnel for the general election was strictly based on the Commission's laid down procedures. A total of 16,322 Ad-Hoc Staff were recruited by the State office to help with the conduct of the General Election.

The Ad-Hoc personnel were made up of National Youth Corps Service members and Students from the Federal Tertiary Institutions in the state that served as POs and APOs 1,2 and 3. As for the SPOs, 200 were recruited from the Federal Establishments/Agencies in the State.

The last batch of 409 Ad-Hoc personnel who served as Returning and Collection Officers for the General Election were Lecturers from the Federal University, Wukari and the Federal Polytechnic, Bali.

Following the many innovations introduced by the Commission before the 2019 General Election, the need for thorough and comprehensive training of Ad-Hoc personnel became paramount. Various layers of trainings for a whole range of electoral staff were conducted to improve the performance of electoral personnel. These training exercises were carried out in batches starting from training of SPOs to POs and APOs 1, 2, and 3. The training of Returning and Collection officers took place at the Federal University, Wukari and Federal Polytechnic, Bali. This batch of personnel was made up of Professors, Associate Professors, Academic Doctors and other lecturers. The training exercise for all categories of Ad-Hoc personnel were successfully caried out with the collaboration of SPOs and State Trainers under the supervision of staff of The Electoral Institute (TEI), Abuja that were deployed to the state.

The deployment of Ad-Hoc personnel to the RACs and SRACs was successfully carried out on the eve of the elections across all the 16 LGAs of the State and finally to the polling units on the day of elections. As for the Returning and Collation Officers, their deployment to their places of assignments was done without any hitch.

Party Primaries and Nomination Process: Following the release of timetable for election activities by the Commission, Political Parties conducted their primaries from the 18th august, 2018 to the 7th October 2018. To effectively monitor the primaries, the State Office constituted a Monitoring Team that tracked the primaries of 30 political parties that participated in the General Election in the state.

The nomination of candidates that represented the political parties at the various elections was transparently carried out in line with the provisions of the Electoral Act and the Constitution of Nigeria.

At the end of the nomination process, the State Office conducted a number of activities, including: issuance of the notice of election, publication of personal particulars of candidates for all the elections publication of list of nominated candidates for Presidential and National Assembly Elections and for the Governorship and State Assembly elections and publication of the notice of polls as required by law and according to the Commission's Timetable and Schedule of Activities.

Voter Education and Stakeholder Engagements: Following the countdown to the General Election, the State Office embarked on a programme of robust public enlightenment and awareness on voting processes and procedures, effective participation of electorate in the electoral process, the need to shun violence during the election and the collection of PVCs at the various LGAs across the State.

To achieve the above objectives, jingles produced by the State Office were aired through the Taraba State Radio Broadcasting Service, the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria as well as the Jalingo and Gotel Radio. There were also interview segments, talk shows and discussion sessions in which the REC, Administrative Secretary, HOD VEP and others HODs participated.

The State Office also engaged the services of Television houses in Jalingo including

the Taraba State Television, NTA, TVC, AIT and Channels Television to enlighten the electorate on the electoral process. Furthermore, market outreaches and road show programme and the distribution of posters were carried out at the three Senatorial Districts level to enlighten the electorates on the election programmes.

On stakeholders engagements, the State Office carried out continuous interface with all the bodies such as political parties, FBOs, NOA, Market Women Organisations, NUJ, Youth Leaders, NURTW, PWDs, NYSC and other prominent opinion groups to help it in the implementation of its mandate of ensuring peaceful elections.

A series of ICCES meetings was held with the Police, DSS, Army, FRSC, Nigeria Prison Service, NDLEA and other paramilitary agencies in Taraba State. Stakeholders meetings were also conducted at the LGA levels by the Electoral officers with Political Parties, Security agencies, Faith-Based organisation, Traditional Rulers and others all geared towards successful prosecution of the elections

Preparations for the Elections: Preparations towards the conduct of the General Election started with the receipt and early deployment of the non-sensitive materials to all the 16 LGAs in the State. The sensitive materials were deployed to the LGAs two days before elections and they were kept at the various LGA Divisional Police Stations for safety with the escort of security agencies

The Electoral Officers (EOs,) distributed the sensitive materials on the eve of the

election to SPOs in the presence of security agencies and political party agents. They moved immediately with POs and APOs to their RACs and SRACs. The Deployment of POs and APOs was carried out as early as possible after refresher training by SPOs on election days and by 7:00am, they were at their duty posts, where they set up the polling units for voting that commenced at 8.00am.

The robust security arrangement put in place in the State as a result of the regular ICCESS meetings assisted greatly in the successful deployment of men and materials and the conduct of the elections.

Receipt, Storage and Deployment of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Materials: Both sensitive and non-sensitive materials that were received by the state were subsequently distributed to the Electoral Officers who thereafter distributed them to the SPOs and don to the APOs at the RACs and SRACs on the eve of the election in the presence of security agencies and political party agents. The materials distributed were adequate as there were no shortfalls.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: As a pre-election activity, the State Office in conjunction with the 16 LGA Electoral Officers were able to identify RACs and SRACs for use during the election.

All the RACs and SRACs were adequately equipped with all the necessary facilities such as power supply, mats, water, soap, toiletries and rubber buckets in preparation to accommodate Ad-Hoc personnel during the period of the elections.

The RACs and SRACs were activated at 4pm on the eve of the election in all the 16 LGAs across the state.

Logistics Preparations: The State Office provided adequate motor vehicles – big trucks and boats – for the conduct of the General Election. It developed a good plan for the allocation of both hired and official vehicles to convey elections personnel and electoral and materials to all their points of duty in all the 16 LGAs. The EOs coordinated the movement of election personnel and materials without any interference from the State Office.

The NURTW collaborated well with the Commission but some of the hired drivers were found wanting as they did not comply with the instructions and directives of the SPOs and the Electoral officers to sleep at the RACs and wait to convey election personnel and materials to the RA collation centres at the end of election at the polling units.

Monitoring, Implementation and Support for Field Activities: The State Office supervised and monitored all electoral activities from the pre-election, election and the post-election period

The Resident Electoral Commissioner (REC) with the support of Administrative Secretary, Heads of Departments and Supporting Staff from the National Headquarters monitored the implementation of the electoral activities

Situation reports were received from the field and immediate solution were offered to address them. At the LGA levels, the

Electoral Officers were on top of every challenge that emanated either from voters or Ad-Hoc personnel in relation to the election process and procedures. The SPOs also played a great role in the peaceful conduct of the elections.

The EMSC staff also monitored all elections activities from pre-election to post-election period by keeping track of all happenings during the election.

The State Office gave tremendous support to field activities as all Electoral Officers were adequately mobilised financially, and monitored closely. This resulted in the successful conduct of the elections.

The ICT Department deployed RATECHs into the field that were able to rectify any Smart Card Reader (SCR) that developed fault.

Conduct of the Elections (23 February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Polls commenced in most of the Polling Units at 8.00a.m, except in some few places during the Presidential/National Assembly Elections, where the accreditation of voters witnessed some delay as some of the Ad-Hoc personnel were unable to operate the Smart Card Readers. However, the RATECHs were able to solve the problem immediately.

Furthermore, in both elections, there were cases of political thuggery that led to the disruption of elections in some Polling Units as a result election material were snatched and destroyed. There were also cases of over voting in some Polling Units that led to cancellation of results that necessitated supplementary elections to be conducted in Ardo Kola and Ussa State Constituencies on the 23rd March 2019.

Despite the initial hitches, it can be said that the General Election was a huge success in the state.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

The 2019 General Election witnessed some challenges that included:

i. Attacks on Poll Officials and snatching of election materials by political thugs essentially in some Local Government Areas. These attacks led to the destruction of 23 SCRs;

ii. Some of the members of the NURTW who participated in the exercise did not comply fully with the terms of INEC/NURTW agreement as some of the drivers after taking Ad-Hoc personnel to Polling Units did not wait to convey them to the RA Collation Centres after the elections; and

iii. There were also cases of threats to life of election personnel by political thugs to the extent that an RA Collation Officer that served in one of the RA in Bali LGA was kidnapped, although he was later released as a result of combined effort of the security agents.

The level of success recorded in the conduct of the 2019 General Election can be attributed to the following factors:

i. Unquantifiable synergy among the Security Agencies that drastically reduced the incidence of electoral violence in the state;

ii. The use of ICT infrastructure such as EMSC, RATECHs and the Collation Support and Result Verification System (CSVRS) greatly enhanced the credibility of the exercise;

iii. Aggressive Voter education and publicity as well as timely release of funds for the exercise and a series of stakeholders' meetings.

12.2.6
Yobe State
Capital City: Damaturu

Ahmad Makama
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Yobe State

Introduction

Yobe State is one of the 6 States in the North East Geo-Political zone. With a landmass of 45,502 km^2, it has 17 LGAs, 178 RAs, 1,714 PUs and 1,365,913 registered voters. With 1,261,914 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 92.38%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**6** Federal Constituencies	**24** State Constituencies
17 No of LGAs	**178** No of RAs	**1,714** No of PUs
1,109 No of VPs	**1,365,913** No of Registered Voters	**1,261,914** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: In preparation for the 2019 General Election, the State Office held a series of meetings between management level as well as between Management and Stakeholders. These meetings planned and conducted the audit of electoral materials and storage spaces, CVR, recruitment, training and deployment of electoral staff, monitoring of party primaries, receipt, preparation of RACs and Collation Centres, batching and deployment of electoral materials as well as engagement with various stakeholders.

Recruitment, Training, Deployment of Electoral Personnel: Various layers of training for a whole range of electoral staff were conducted to improve the

performance of electoral personnel. Some of these included: -

i.   Training of EOs and AEOs on the CVR and PVC Collection Processes in preparation for the 2019 General Election on the 29th October 2018;

ii.   The Election Management and Support Centre (EMSC) Training for EOs, AEOs, HoDs and HoUs held on the 18th and the 20th December 2018;

iii. Root Training for EOs, LGTOs, two other staff from LGAs and NYSC LGIs on the 8th and 9th January 2019;

iv. The training of LGTOs at the zonal level held at Yola on the 10th and the 12th January 2019;

v. Training of SPOs, EOs and AEO' Operation on the 23rd and the 25th January 2019;

vi. Cascade State level Training for Security personnel on Electoral Security for the 2019 General Election held on the 25th and the 26th January, 2019;

vii. Cascade zonal level training for Security Officials on Electoral Security for the 2019 General Election on the 28th and the 29th January 2019;

viii.Training of POs and APOs held at the 17 LGAs across the state on the 30th January – and 1st February 2019;

ix. Training of RATECHs on the 8th and 10th February 2019;

x.   Training of Collation Officers for RAs on the 11th and 12th February 2019;

xi. Training of Collation/ Returning Officers for LGAs FCs, SDs and SCs respectively on the 11th and the 12th February 2019; and

xii. Training of State Collation/ Returning Officer held at the INEC State Headquarters Damaturu on the 22nd February 2019.

It was after these training activities that various categories of electoral staff were recruited and deployed. Due to the security situation in Yobe State, Corps members' participation in the 2019 General Election was limited only to some LGAs due the insecurity situation. Altogether about 2,057 Corps members were engaged and were posted to 11 relatively safe Local Government Areas namely, Damaturu, Fune, Potiskum, Fika, Nangere, Jakusko, Karasuwa, Bade, Nguru, Machina and Yusufari. At the end of the exercise a total of 12, 574 poll officials were recruited among which 2,057 were NYSC and 517 reserves made up of students from Federal Tertiary Institutions. Also recruited were 178 Supervisory Presiding Officers. The Headquarters on the other hand recruited 356 RA Collation Officers, 34 LG Collation Officers, 3 Senatorial Collation Officers/LO and 6 House of Representative Collation Officers/RO.

Party Primaries and Nomination Process: In preparation for the 2019 General Election the State Office recorded a total of 32 Political Parties that had a presence in Yobe State, and which also conducted party primaries. A total of 13 political parties – ADC, APC, ASD, CAP, DA, MPN, NEPP, NRM, PDP, PPA PPN, SDP and

ZLP – presented governorship candidates while 7 – APC, DA, PDP, APGA, BNPP, SDP and MPN – nominated 14 candidates for the three Senatorial Districts. For the 6 Federal Constituencies, 8 political parties nominated 27 contestants, while there were 157 contestants from various political parties for the 24 State Constituencies.

The State Office also monitored campaign finance, because the transparency of political parties and election campaign finances is central to a vibrant and sustainable democratic process. Forms were distributed to all LGAs for tracking and reporting of political finance expenses after closure of campaign by the parties.

Preparations for Elections

Receipt, Storage, Deployment of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: The team of staff from the Operations, ICT and other departments inspected the sensitive materials meant for the General Election at different dates for the two types of election. Inspection and distribution of electoral materials took place on the 14th and 15th February 2019, although after the rescheduling of the election to the 23rd February, 2019 EOs were directed to deposit sensitive materials to the CBN office at Damaturu for safekeeping. Materials were further inspected on Tuesday the 20th March 2019 and thereafter deployed to the LGAs on Thursday the 21st March 2019 for onward distribution to SPOs.

The Governorship and State House of Assembly election materials were equally inspected and subsequently deployed to the LGAs on Thursday the 7th March 2019.

All non-sensitive materials had earlier been deployed to the LGAs in good time for batching according to their respective voting points .

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: RACs and SRACs were identified and prepared by EOs, having been supplied with standard RAC equipment such as mats, water and electricity according to Commission guidelines.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Elections were conducted in all the 2823 voting points across the 17 LGAs. During the Presidential and National Assembly elections there were disruptions in Geidam by the Boko Haram insurgents. However, due to the intervention of the military, voters were able to exercise their civic rights and participated in the elections in all the PUs of the LGA. Sorting and counting of ballots were done peacefully across the State. However, there were few cases of over voting and non-use of SCR identified in the Presidential and National Assembly Election 2019.

Opening of Polls: From the report submitted by the 17 LGA Electoral Officers both in Presidential and Governorship Election, the Accreditation and voting commenced at about 8.00 am with simultaneous accreditation and voting.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: All the Collations and declarations of the first and second elections results were peacefully done in the various collation centres.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

The major challenges faced during the preparations and conduct of 2019 General Election was the insecurity that affected the 26 RAs of 7 LGAs of Gujba, Gulani, Tarmuwa, Bursari, Geidam, Yunusari and Damaturu. On the eve of the elections there was a series of attacks on the community of Gujba that necessitated the shifting of Gujba LG election to Damaturu town. There was also an attack on Geidam town on the date of Presidential Election but it was repelled by the army and election took place accordingly in all polling units.

Despite the various challenges, the conduct of the 2019 General Election was generally peaceful in the state.

12.3 North West Geo-Political Zone

The North-West Zone comprises of the following 7 states: Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara. The zone has a landmass of 216, 065 km², with 186 LGAs, 2,003 RAs, 29,552 PUs, and 20,158,100 registered voters. With the total number of PVCs collected standing at 18,231,193, before the elections, the zone had an overall PVC collection rate of 90% as shown in Table 33.

Table 33: Delimitation Data: North West Geo-Political Zone

S/N	State	LGAs	RAs	PUs	Reg. Voters	PVCs Collected
1	Jigawa	27	287	3,527	2,111,106	1,625,721
2	Kaduna	23	255	5,101	3,932,492	3,648,831
3	Kano	44	484	8,074	5,457,747	4,696,747
4	Katsina	34	361	4,901	3,230,230	3,187,988
5	Kebbi	21	225	2,398	1,806,231	1,718,180
6	Sokoto	21	244	3,035	1,903,166	1,726,887
7	Zamfara	14	147	2,516	1,717,128	1,626,839
	Total	**184**	**2,003**	**29,552**	**20,158,100**	**18,231,193**

12.3.1
Jigawa State
Capital City: Dutse

Dr. Mahmuda Isah
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Jigawa State

Introduction

Jigawa State is one of the 7 States in the North West Geo-Political zone. With a landmass of 23,154 km², it has 27 LGAs, 287 RAs, 3.527 PUs and 2,111,106 registered voters. With 1,625,721 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 77%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts

11 Federal Constituencies

30 State Constituencies

27 No of LGAs

287 No of RAs

3,527 No of PUs

995 No of VPs

2,111,106 No of Registered Voters

1,625,721 No of PVCs Collected

Pre – Election Activities

Management Meetings: In planning for the 2019 General Election, the Jigawa State Office held weekly management meetings as arranged by the REC with a view to review progress in the implementation of the election and to address emergent issues. This method no doubt contributed to the success of the election, thus resulting into a hitch free election without litigation. Meanwhile, a series of management meetings was held with ICCES, traditional rulers and religious leaders as well as other stakeholders. The State Office also negotiated with the NURTW for the hiring

of vehicles for the movement of personnel and materials to the field. A meeting to sign a Peace Accord between contestants was successfully held, and this contributed immensely to the success of the election. The State Office also conducted an audit of all election materials received, ascertained the quality of materials and made sure these materials were successfully distributed to the various LGAs. PWDs were accorded special priority by recognising their right to participate in the electoral process. To this end, an Implementation Framework was launched for the Persons with Disability in Electoral Process The State Office also created a level playing field for stakeholders to ensure the conduct of free, fair and credible elections.

Party Primaries and Nomination Processes: A total of 26 political parties conducted primaries to nominate candidates for the elections in Jigawa State from the 18th August to the 7th October 2018. Primaries for seats into the State, Federal and Senatorial Constituencies, as well as the Governorship and Presidential elections were held. The conduct of the primaries across the state was peaceful and there was no report of violence The Legal Department received photocopies of the Form CF 001 (Forms of Personal Particulars of Candidate) which were pasted at the state office for Presidential and Governorship and at LGAs for State and Federal Constituencies for claims and objections.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: Jigawa State has 3,527 PUs clustered into 287 RACs/SRACs. As the launching pads for the elections, RACs and Super RACs were equipped with mats, water, electricity, eating bowels, spoons, toiletries and other necessary materials that would make the RACs fully operational. On activation of the RACs, POs and APOs were given refresher training before proceeding to the field on Election Day.

Monitoring, Implementation and Support for Field Activities: In the run-up to the 2019 General Election, the Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) was activated with an in-house training of the personnel to effectively track the implementation of field activities in the Pre-Election, Election Day and Post-Election periods. The Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) is an integrated structure that harmonized the monitoring mechanisms of the EMS, ERM, and EOSC to enhance the total field monitoring, support and implementation of all election activities. The framework strings together electoral processes/ activities, personnel and equipment/tools with the necessary handles for tracking the implementation of election plan. The reports were categorised into Three Zone, Green, Amber and Red Zone where each of zones has its own reporting template and each of reporting templates has its own indicators to report on certain activities during and after election.

Conduct of Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Opening of Polls: All the poll officials with the election materials as well as, polling agents and security personnel were at the polling units and voting points before the opening of polls. The accreditation and voting also commenced at exactly 8.00am and closed by 2:00pm

Sensitive & Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: Various committees were formed for the collection and distribution of Sensitive and Non-sensitive materials. The first consignment of non-sensitive materials were received from Sokoto zonal stores and immediately distributed to the various LGA's. All the sensitive and non-sensitive materials were sorted out before distribution. The sensitive materials were kept under the custody of the CBN until towards Election Day. All stakeholders, security personnel, media, observers foreign and domestic, electoral officers were invited to witness the distribution of sensitive materials to 27 LGA offices in the State.

Transportation Plans, Procurement and Implementation: The State Office made use of 29 vehicles during the election period in addition to collaboration with NURTW vehicles hired for the movement of men and materials both from state to LGAs, LGAs to RACs and RACs to Polling Units. The arrangement contributed to the smooth conduct of the elections.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The voting process adopted was simultaneous accreditation and voting with strict adherence to the use of Smart Card Readers (SCR) and with no room for the use of incident forms. The Smart Card Readers were sufficiently charged for optimal performance and trained RATECHs were available to fix any malfunction. Essentially, the performance of equipment performance was rated as high. Local government technical support and Registration area technical support staff where trained at various times by

INEC in conjunction with the development partners, IFES, UN, EUs etc. in preparation for 2019 General Election. The technical support staff rendered support for the successes recorded for the elections

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: The collation and declaration of results were done at various levels namely: Registration Areas, Local Government Areas, State Constituencies, Federal Constituencies, Senate, were collated and declared at the various LGA Centers. Collation and declaration took place in the presence of political party agents, security agencies, election observers (foreign and domestic) and other relevant stakeholders at the Data Centre in the State Office, Dutse.

Operation of the Situation Room and Election Monitoring and Support Centre: Election Day and immediate post-election activities were tracked and monitored from the Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) that had a Situation Room at the State HQs. EMSC is an integrated structure of ERM, EMS and EOSC to enhance framework for Monitoring and Supporting the Implementation of Election Project Plan.

The State EMSC operations fully covered each of the 3 monitoring zones: the Green Zone (campaign and electioneering, conditions of storage facilities, delimitation data, party primaries, printing of Voter Registers for Display and SCR State Inventory); Amber Zone (training of EOs/ AEOs, complaint & dispute management, legal requirements, condition of storage facilities, deployment of SCRs, recruitment

of Ad-Hoc staff, receipt of non-sensitive materials, printing of Voter' Register, voter education and public enlightenment, training of SPOs and PO/APOs organisation of election security, PVC collection, RAC preparation, collation centre preparation and batching of electoral materials) and the for the Red Zone (transportation and logistics, security deployment, receipt of election funds, receipt of sensitive materials, RAC activities, continuous accreditation and voting, collation at RA/LGA, retrieval of election materials and preparation & submission of reports). EMSC

The operational timeline for the Green Zone took place from 5th August to 11th November 2018. The Amber Zone started on 18th November, 2018 and ended on 3rd February 2019, while the Red Zone period had a 12 day-timeline for the implementation of critical electoral activities. In the first 9 days in the Red Zone timeline, the EMSC tracked the implementation status of critical electoral activities in order to identify gaps which could constitute potential threats to the elections. The Red Zone tracked on daily-to-hourly basis the status of activities and mobilised necessary interventions to ensure that election plans are implemented on time.

The periodic upload of data was at specified time intervals for the RAC Activities, accreditation, voting and collation. The RAC activities were conducted at the RAC centres for the distribution of sensitive and non-sensitive materials.

Issues and Challenges

In conclusion, all electoral activities in the state were well executed. The level of publicity in the state was largely responsible for the large turnout of voters particularly for the presidential election. This shows that effective publicity played a vital role in every election. On the whole, the 2019 General Election have come and gone with significant improvements in the management of the electoral process in the State. Although the conduct of the elections was generally successful, incidents of electoral fraud typified by vote trading and outright refusal to use the SCRs were worrisome developments during the elections, and may likely get worse in the future. There is a need for the Commission to look into the following: -

i. Reduction in the number of political parties;

ii. Expansion of sensitisation and voter education through social media;

iii. Strengthen the work of the IPAC and continue to encourage it be more inclusive in carrying along all political parties;

iv. Emphasis on the need for neutrality for all electoral staff on election duty;

v. Expansion of inclusivity measures in the electoral process particularly for PWDs.

12.3.2
Kaduna State
Capital City: Kaduna

Abdullahi Kaugama

Resident Electoral Commissioner, Kaduna State

Introduction

One of the 7 states in the North West geo-political zone, Kaduna State has a landmass of 46,053 km², with 23 LGAs, 255 RAs, 5,101 PUs and 3,932,492 registered voters.

With 3,648,831 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 92.78%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**16** Federal Constituencies	**34** State Constituencies
23 No of LGAs	**255** No of RAs	**5,101** No of PUs
2,911 No of VPs	**3,932,492** No of Registered Voters	**3,648,831** No of PVCs Collected

Pre – Election Activities

Voters Education: Voter education was planned by the Commission to enlighten all categories of stakeholders as regards the Commission's programs and activities. The purpose was to make all stakeholders fully aware of the programmes and activities for the General Election. Some of these programmes included: - INEC Half Hour Programs with Media stations on CVR, display, electoral processes and electoral offences; meetings and Experience sharing by Women Mentoring and Leadership Initiative; a Youth Consultative meeting with the Youth Initiative for Advocacy, Growth and Advancement (YIAGA); Media youth programme in collaboration with

stakeholders and Inter-Party Advisory Council (IPAC); meetings with political parties and candidates to discuss political party formation and membership; Media programme on political party primaries, in collaboration with stakeholders on distribution and collection of PVCs; media programmes on gender issues and women participation in the electoral process (English and Hausa version); programme on the role and participation of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in electoral process; programme on the role and participation of youth in the electoral process (English and Hausa version); NYSC camp sensitisation lectures; presentation of INEC's framework on access to PWDs in the electoral process; seminar on violence against women by Legal Awareness for Women in Nigeria (LAWN); meeting on election procedure and PWD participation in the electoral process; dialogue on violence against PWDs in elections in collaboration with Legal Awareness for Nigerian Women (LAWN); door-to-door sanitisation on electoral processes; market outreaches; Town Hall meeting with students of tertiary institutions in Kaduna; presentation of INEC Gender Policy to Stakeholders; 6-week Liberty Radio programs with INEC Gender Desk Officer on the need for active participation in the electoral process as well as peaceful elections; two-day capacity building/ mobilization of women in purdah by the Federation of Muslims Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN) and the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA; Town Hall meeting with women Group and Gender focused Civil Society Organisations in Kaduna in collaboration with Women and Youth Awareness Empowerment Network (WOYAEN); as well as a multi stakeholders'

consultative panel discussion on curbing violence against women in politics (VAWIP) and creating female voter turnout organised and supported by NDI, UKAID, USAID and Legal Awareness for Women in Nigeria.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The distribution of PVCs continued after the 2015 elections in the 23 LGA offices across the state. This continued with the commencement and conduct of CVR from 27th April 2017 to 31st August 2018. Most of the uncollected PVCs are from the 2014 CVR exercise, predominantly for Chikun (Kaduna North), Kaduna South and Sabon Gari LGA. In a related development, the State Office began the relocation of PUs and Collation Centres in February 2018 in consultation with stakeholders. Consequently, 2 Collation Centres in Zaria and Kaura LGAs were relocated. As for PUs, 24 were relocated in Jaba (2) and Birnin Gwari (22) LGAs.

Recruitment, Training, Deployment of Electoral Personnel: A Train the Trainers Workshop was organised by the TEI during which the Commission's training officers were exposed to the new training manual. Thereafter, the Commission identified and interfaced with relevant institutions and MDAs like NYSC, Universities and other Federal Agencies to discuss the Commission's requirement for the General Election. Expression of interest to participate in the elections began from staff of these Organisations, after which they were screened for training. Screened staff were selected from which a final list of participants was generated. All categories of the Ad-Hoc staff were trained as scheduled for the entire range of training modules.

Having thoroughly trained supervisors (SPOs) and polling units' personnel (POs and APOs), the next activity was the recruitment and training of State, LGA, Constituency and RA Collation/Returning Officers whose recruitment was handled by the National Headquarters Abuja for both first and second set of elections. These categories of staff are both academic and non-academic staff of Ahmadu Bell University Zaria only. The compiled names of these categories were only sent down to the REC from the National Headquarters Abuja and were trained by the state training officer and his assistant in an assembly Hall at Samaru campus of ABU Zaria. Successful candidates were immediately posted to their Local Government of assignment.

Preparations for Elections

Receipt, Storage, Deployment of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: Prior to the arrival of sensitive election materials, the State Office was pro-active in contacting and signing an MoU with the CBN Coordinator in Kaduna to ensure that the election materials could be sorted, distributed and finally be dispatched directly from the CBN premises to the LGAs. Therefore, when election materials began to arrive at the State, there were no challenges with adequate storage and security. All pallets of the Presidential and National Assembly election containing Ballot papers were duly received, signed and acknowledged by the State Office.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: The RACs centres were identified, prepared and certified in readiness for the elections by early February

2019. The Election Monitoring Support Centres at the State Office tracked the activities of the Commission in the Amber and Zed Zones to ensure strict compliance with operational timelines and targets. All vehicles had tracking devices installed in them to ensure that election materials and personnel were where they should be on the eve of the election and on Election Day. The RATECHs were deployed to every RAC centre to provide technical support for any possible challenges from SCRs in the field.

Printing of Electronic Voters' Register and the Configuration of SCRs: The printing of the EVR took place between Sunday 20th and Wednesday 30th January 2019. One (1) set of the colored and two (2) sets of black and white Register of Voters' were printed for the conduct of the elections. The EOs sorted the registers according to voting points.

SCRs were configured with the parameters for the General Election by the 31st January 2019, but were reconfigured after the election was rescheduled. All 8,459 SCRs inclusive of backups, were charged, upgraded, labelled, configured and deployed to the LGAs for the Presidential and National Assembly elections. The same process was repeated for the subsequent Governorship and State House of Assembly elections.

Logistics Preparations: With regards to transportation, the MoU signed by the State Office and the NURTW and NARTO worked very well as reported by the EOs. All arrangements for movement of personnel and materials, including security, were put in place to ensure a smooth opening of the polls

on Election Day. Similarly, transportation was made available to Collation/Returning officers form their stations very early on the Election Day to convey them to their respective LGAs of assignments.

Monitoring, Implementation and Support for Field Activities: In the run-up to the 2019 General Election, the Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) was activated at the State Office with computers, projectors, screens and Desk Officers who were links in the chain of information extending from the PUs, RAs, and LGA levels and the State Office to the HQ in Abuja on the other. All field activities in the Pre-Election, Election Day and Post-Election periods were effectively tracked.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019

With the rescheduling of the elections from 16th to 23rd February 2019, the State Office held an emergency of ICCES meetings to discuss the security of election materials in view of the new date for the election and to plan for the retrieval, under security of the materials already deployed back to the CBN. By 20th February 2019, all sensitive election materials were distributed to all the 23 LGAs; these materials reached respective RACs by 2pm on Friday 22nd February 2019. Refresher training was conducted across the RACs in readiness for deployment on Election Day.

Opening of Polls: Most PUs in the state opened on time for the Presidential/ National Assembly elections on 23rd February 2019, just as they were for the Gubernatorial/State Assembly and supplementary elections on the 9th and 23rd March 2019.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The deployment of election materials and personnel to PUs from RACs was successfully carried out this largely accounted for the smooth accreditation and voting across the state except in a few PUs in Kaduna South, Kaduna North, Igabi, Zaria and Chikun LGAs. In most of the PUs in these places, a few SPOs and POs failed to report for duty, while some rejected their posting without notice thereby causing initial delays in the opening of polls in these places. The State Office had to quickly intervene to address these issues. In general, though, SCRs performed well in the field and there were few problems encountered.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: The collation officers and returning officers of RAs LGAs and Constituencies levels were all academic staff and senior non-academic staff of the Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) Zaria. The collation exercise was peacefully and successful concluded at all levels, leading to the timely declaration of results.

Issues and Challenges

Election management is a complex administrative exercise that demands careful planning and execution. Despite the huge success recorded in Kaduna State during, before and after elections the commission in Kaduna State encountered some challenges due to the nature of the exercise. One of such challenges has to do with Ad-Hoc staff, as some of the SPOs who managed the POs and APOs directly had mischieviously and unknown to the State Office, replaced the POs and APOs I with untrained personnel without authorisation. This was quickly reversed by the State Office.

12.3.3
Kano State
Capital City: Kano

Prof. Riskuwa A. Shehu
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Kano State
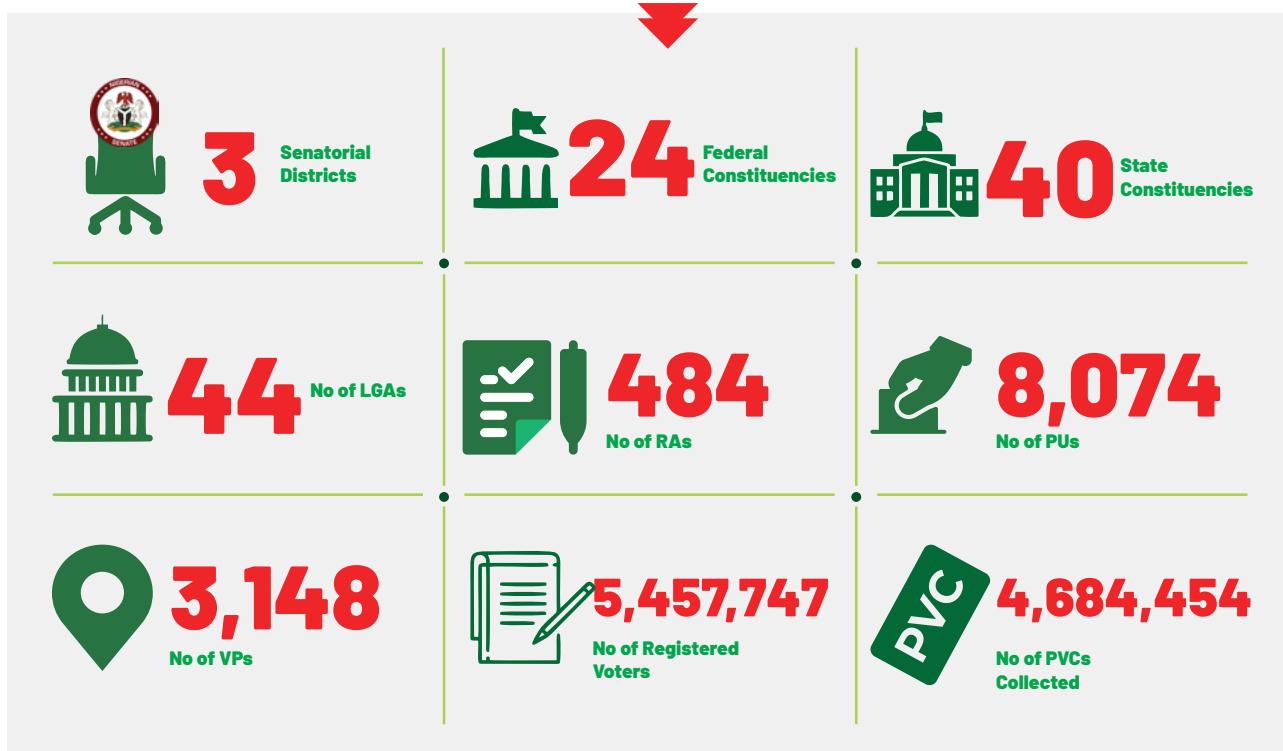
Introduction

Kano State is located in the North West Geo-Political zone with an area of 20,131 km². It has 44 LGAs, 484 RAs, 8,074 PUs and 5,457,747 registered voters. With 4,684,45 4PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's collection rate was 85.83%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**24** Federal Constituencies	**40** State Constituencies
44 No of LGAs	**484** No of RAs	**8,074** No of PUs
3,148 No of VPs	**5,457,747** No of Registered Voters	**4,684,454** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Stakeholder Forums: The State Office invited Stakeholders to a briefing on the election on Tuesday, 14th January 2020 at which was attended by representatives of thirty-three (33) Political Parties, some Civil Society Organisations, religious bodies, media Organisations as well as the Statee Commissioner of Police, Director State Security Services (DSS) and the Commandant Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC). It was made clear that adequate arrangements had been made to recruit and train a total of 3,804 Ad-Hoc staff in different categories for the conduct of the elections and that non-sensitive materials had been received

in sufficient quantity and had since been deployed to LGAs, where they were batched by Electoral Officers. Details of LGAs where elections would hold and the total number of registered voters in these areas were similarly provided to the stakeholders. In addition, the increasing trend of violence during elections was discussed and the decision of the Commission to suspend elections in the event of threat to the safety of voters, personnel and materials was made very clear to all. All stakeholders especially politicians and security agencies were called upon to play their expected roles in ensuring violence- free elections. In addition, participants were re-assured of the total commitment of the Commission and its staff to remain nonpartisan and fair to all political parties and candidates. The Heads of the Security Agencies gave assurances of their readiness for the elections and cautioned leaders of the political parties to avoid any form of violence.

Voter Education: The Notice of Polls was published two weeks to the election and letters were written to all the relevant stakeholders informing them of the date set for the rerun elections. Jingles on the rerun elections were produced and aired in five (5) Radio Stations to enlighten the public. A press Conference was also held on the 14th January 2020. The Voter Education and Publicity Department of the Commission also produced Media Kit that served as a guide and source of information during the conduct of the election.

ICCES Meeting: ICCES Meetings were convened during which the REC and Heads of all the Security Agencies analyzed and adopted appropriate measures to tackle any security challenge. Flash points and the likely nature of threats were identified, and the Security Agencies agreed on the appropriate measures to be taken before, during and after the elections.

Recruitment and Training of Ad-Hoc Staff: The Commission identified the various categories of Ad-Hoc staff required for the conduct of the election. These include Returning/Collation Officers, Supervisory Presiding Officers, Presiding Officers and Assistant Presiding Officers as well as RAC Managers. The bulk of the Ad-Hoc staff consisted of the Presiding and Assistant Presiding Officers (POs/SPOs). The Commission initially decided to use only NYSC members as POs and APOs while INEC staff would serve as Supervisory Presiding Officer (SPOs).

Sequel to this, a series of meetings was held with the representatives of the NYSC who gave assurance to the Commission that the Corps Members serving within the metropolis were more than the number required by the Commission and that he would deploy them for training. After the December/January holidays however, the management of the NYSC notified the Commission that based on security advice, no Corps Member would be deployed to Bebeji LGA because of an unfortunate incident involving a Corp member which led to the death of a child in Bebeji. Therefore, the Commission had to contact the authorities of Bayero University Kano to provide 644 students that would serve as Ad-Hoc staff in Bebeji LGA. A few days after, when the NYSC failed to provide the required Corps members for training, the University was contacted again to provide

another batch of 1,095 undergraduates to make up for the shortfall. This affected the timing of training of the of the POs and SPOs which was initially planned for three days but unfortunately had to extended for up to 14 days because it was done in batches thereby distorting other arrangements. The list of Collation/Retuning Officers for the elections was sent directly from National Headquarters. In liaison with the authorities of the University, few replacements were made due to the fact that some of the appointed staff declined the offer and some were either on leave of absence or had travelled. All those that accepted to serve attended the training accordingly.

Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Materials: Non-sensitive materials were received from National Headquarters about two (2) weeks to the election and were distributed to the LGA offices for batching and distribution according to RAs. Electoral Officers were asked to mop up shortages from neighboring INEC offices to complement what they had.

CBN Officials received sensitive materials on the 22nd January 2020 and delivered them to the State Office on the 23rd January 2020. The materials were sorted into LGAs and confirmed to be adequate. Later, they were distributed to Electoral Officers in the presence of political party agents and the security agents before the EOs proceeded to their respective LGAs.

Printing of Voters' Register and Reconfiguration of Smart Card Readers (SRC): The Commission's giant printers were repaired and serviced before the elections. Cartridges and other accessories were supplied by the Commission to facilitate

the printing of Voters Register. The Voters Register was printed and distributed to the Electoral Officers of the affected LGAs. The SCRs were checked, reconfigured accordingly and distributed to the Electoral Officers of the affected LGAs. Only one case of failure to read PVC was reported at Gwarmai RA (PU 006 and 007) in Bebeji LGA and the RATECH immediately rectified the problem of one of the SCR and replaced the one that could not be rectified in good time from the available backups.

INEC Staff from Adamawa, FCT, Gombe, Jigawa, Katsina, Kebbi, Kano and the National Headquarters were deployed to serve as RATECHs. This impacted positively on the Management of all Technical issues during the election.

Oath of Neutrality/ List of Candidates: The Legal Services Department provided and distributed Forms EC17 that were filled by all the Ad-Hoc personnel and INEC officials. The list of contestants was also printed and distributed to all political parties for guidance.

Transportation of Men and Materials: Due to the small number of the elections to be conducted, only the National Union of Road Transport workers (NURTW) were contacted to provide vehicles for the election. Series of meeting with the leadership of the union were held and the specific requirements were outlined, and a copy given to them. They agreed to provide the specified number of vehicles required for LGAs to transport Ad-Hoc to PUs.

In addition, an agreement was also reached for the Union to provide 152 20-seater buses

and 6 12-seater buses for transporting the Corps Members sourced mainly from some of the metropolitan LGAs and students from Bayero University, Kano to Doguwa, Tudun Wada, Kiru and Bebeji together with police escorts. Provision was also made for hiring sixty motorcycles.

Adequacy of Vehicles and Timing: In spite of the assurance given by the NURTW to provide adequate number of vehicles in good time, and the fact that they submitted a list of vehicles certified by the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), with names of drivers and their phone numbers, some hitches were encountered. For instance, deployment to Bebeji LGA was delayed to late evening because of the late arrival of some of the drivers. An emergency arrangement had to be made to hire some buses from Bayero University Kano to complement what the NURTW provided. This delay affected the deployment of Ad-Hoc staff to Bebeji in good time.

The Sensitive Materials were conveyed to the LGAs using the Commission's vehicles in company of security escorts.

Election Day Activities: RAC Preparation and Activities: The Commission released funds for the activation of RACs in the affected Local Government areas for the re-run election. This was credited to the accounts of the Electoral Officers. Reports received from the LGAs by monitors sent from the State office indicated that all the RACs were set up and provided with basic amenities for the use of Ad-Hoc staff.

Refresher training particularly on the use of Smart Card Reader was carried out.

Sensitive materials were distributed at the RACs. At dawn on the Election Day, the Ad-Hoc staff were deployed to most of the Polling Units by 7:30am, except for a few of isolated cases.

Preparation of Collation Centres: It should be noted that prior to the collation of results, the Electoral Officers made arrangement for adequate security to be deployed to all Collation Centres in order to avoid any incidence of attack on such places by hoodlums or thugs. Generally, all the collation centres were adequately prepared for the collation of results.

Conduct of Election: Simultaneous Accreditation and Voting was maintained. Over 90% of the Polling Units opened at 8.00am and were closed by 2:00pm except in places where voting was delayed, or people were still on queue. A few cases of violence were recorded in some Polling Units particularly in T/Wada and Doguwa Local Government Areas and one case in Kumbotso LGA. However, the security agencies quickly intervened, bringing the situation under control and voting was not affected.

Sorting, Counting, Collation and Declaration of Result: Following the completion of Poll, the votes were sorted out according to the performance of each Political Party. Thereafter, the votes cast were counted, and the result announced at the PU level. This was the scenario in all the Local Government Areas. Presiding Officers took results from the PUs to the RA level where they were collated before being taken to the Local Government Area and Constituency level, as the case may be, and

the results of the election were declared. It is significant to note that a return was made in respect of all the 7 constituencies after the election.

The collation of results was rather peaceful in the re-run election. After declaration, the results were brought to INEC State office for documentation and safekeeping.

Reverse Logistics: Prior to the elections, the Electoral Officers were warned against complacency on reverse logistics. It is gratifying to note that after the conclusion of the re-run elections across the nine (9) LGAs, the retrieval of election materials from the Polling Units to the RACs and then to the LGA offices were effeciently carried out. Unlike previous elections, a 100% reverse Logistics was achieved.

Challenges: The rerun elections conducted appeared more peaceful than the General Election conducted earlier. However, there is still need for security agencies to ensure that a safer and conducive environment is provided for voters and election personnel. It is also pertinent for the Commission to continue to note areas of weakness identified and take appropriate measures early enough so as to improve quality of future elections. Early review of the Electoral Act, strengthening the policies, processes and procedures that have been ascertained as good and are working remains critical. Certainly, the most difficult thing to achieve is changing the attitude of politicians, electorates, and security personnel. The phenomenon of vote – buying, open partisanship by some NGOs and election observers, flagrant threats to election officials, spread of fake news, violence and nonchalant attitude of some security personnel would continue to mar the integrity of elections in the country if not properly and promptly addressed. In

general, SPOs were ingenious and diligent enough to ensure that no election material was left at any RAC Centre in the affected LGAs after the conclusion of the polls. More specific challenges encountered in the buildup to the re-run elections mostly in the area of Logistics include:

i. Failure of the NURTW to provide the Commission with the required number of buses and cabs (Golf) with the agreed specifications;

ii. Refusal/failure of the authorities of NYSC to release the required number of Corps Members in good time forcing the Commission to make alternative arrangements;

iii. Extension of the time allowed for training from 3 days to 14 days due to inadequacy of Ad-Hoc staff;

iv. Two buses were involved in an accident while conveying Corps Members to Doguwa LGA as a result of which three of the Corp members sustained minor injuries and were treated by the Commission;

v. Disruption of voting in some Polling Units particularly in Tudun Wada leading to cancellations of elections in same PUs;

vi. Community induced manual voting in order to hasten the election process, even though the Smart Card Readers (SCRs) were functioning properly;

vii. The ugly incidence of ballot snatching, and destruction of balloting materials recorded in some Polling Units;

viii. A large number of security personnel was deployed to the State Office as well as the LGAs. In respect of some of the LGAs the number overwhelmed the number vehicles allocated to Electoral Officers, thereby aggravating problems in deployment and reverse logistics.

12.3.4
Katsina State
Capital City: Katsina

Jibril Ibrahim Zarewa
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Katsina State

Introduction

One of the 7 states in the North West geo-political zone, Katsina State has a landmass of 24,192 km^2, with 34 LGAs, 361 RAs, 4,901 PUs and 3,230,230 registered voters.

With 3,187,988 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 98.69%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**15** Federal Constituencies	**34** State Constituencies
34 No of LGAs	**361** No of RAs	**4,901** No of PUs
1,751 No of VPs	**3,230,230** No of Registered Voters	**3,187,988** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: In planning for the 2019 General Election, the State Office was guided by the Commission's Strategic Plan/ Strategic Plan of Action 2017 – 2021 as well as the 2019 Election Project Plan. An Implementation Committee headed by the Administrative Secretary was inaugurated on the 9th January by the Resident Electoral Commissioner whose task was not only to meticulously follow the timelines and activities in the Commissions 2019 EPP, but also to take an audit of non-sensitive election materials especially voting cubicles, ballot boxes and other materials that might

be required.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The CVR exercise commenced on the 27th April 2017 and continued until the 31st August 2018. The exercise was a huge success in the state, with the registration of 415,794 new voters, thus bringing the total number of registered voters in the state to 3,230,230.

Recruitment, Training, Deployment of Electoral Personnel: The State Office sought electoral Ad-Hoc staff to work as SPOs, POs and APOs from NYSC members and students of Federal Tertiary Institutions in the state, while Collation Officers from the RA upwards as well as State Collation/Returning Officers for the Presidential and Gubernatorial elections were appointed from the Headquarters.

A series of trainings was organised in collaboration with The Electoral Institute (TEI) for the various categories of election personnel for the 2019 General Election. Following the training, which was supervised by the State Office, 30,000 Ad-Hoc personnel were recruited on merit and competence as follows: i) Senatorial District Returning Officers (3); Federal Constituency Returning Officers (15); State House of Assembly Returning Officers (34); Local Government Collation Officers (69); RA Collation Officers (361); Supervisory Presiding Officers (514); Presiding Officers (4902); Assistant Presiding Officers (19,959).

A blueprint was developed for the deployment of the various categories of Ad-Hoc personnel. For instance, SPOs, POs

and APOs were to converge at the INEC LGA offices on Friday morning prior to the Election Day, to be conveyed to the RACs for overnight stay, from where they were expected to move to their various PUs early on Election Day for the opening of polls at 8.00am. Collation and Returning Officers were mobilised for deployment to their various locations of posting on the eve of the elections or early on the day of election.

Party Primaries and Nomination Process: Only 21 out of the 91 registered political parties notified the State Office of the conduct of primaries and most of the notices were inconsistent with the reality in terms of the actual dates, time and venues of primaries. While the All Progressives Congress (APC) conducted direct primaries for the Presidential Candidate, other parties opted for indirect primaries. It was unfortunate that almost all the results of primaries were changed by the political parties, rendering the monitoring exercise useless and a waste of time and resources.

Stakeholder Engagements: In the run up to the 2019 General Election in Katsina State, various stakeholder meetings were convened both at the State and LGA levels to discuss various electoral issues of concern and to plan for a peaceful and successful conduct of the elections. These include dialogues, meetings, roadshows and related activities held with political parties, security agencies, civil society Organisations, the media, traditional rulers, religious leaders, women and youth Organisations, as well as with persons living with disabilities.

Preparations for Elections

Receipt, Storage, Deployment of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: The balance of the shortfalls of voting cubicles and ballot boxes was received in the State in January 2019 to augment the already existing stock. Other non-sensitive materials were also supplied and subsequently moved to the various LGAs in the state. Sensitive materials were received and kept at the Central Bank (CBN), Katsina, from where they were sorted, batched, and distributed under tight security to the 34 LGAs on the Thursday of the week of the election in the presence of political party agents, security personnel, international and domestic observers and the media. The sensitive materials were then deployed from the LGA offices to the various Super RACs and RACs on the day before election for subsequent deployment to the PUs on Election Day. At the end of the elections, all electoral materials that were not used were retrieved from the LGA offices and are kept in the state office.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: Electoral Officers identified suitable locations for RACs and Super RACs that were then prepared for the election. Municipal services such as generators, water tanks, mattresses, mats and toiletries were provided, awaiting the full activation of the facilities on the eve of the elections.

Logistics Preparations: The deployment arrangement for the 2019 General Election was guided by the MoU between the Commission and two transportation unions, NURTW and NARTO. Based on the MoU, a meeting with the NURTW, NARTO and the FRSC was convened in the State Office on the 11th January 2019. The meeting and other follow-up meetings discussed the total number of vehicles required for the elections in each of the 34 LGAs, the screening process for procured vehicles, to ascertain their road worthiness and the certification of their drivers by officials of the FRSC, and agreement on the cost of hiring the vehicles. It was on this basis that the requisite number of buses, trucks, and motorcycles, popularly known as 'Okada' was procured for the movement of election personnel and materials for the election.

Monitoring, Implementation and Support for Field Activities: In the run-up to the 2019 General Election, the Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) was activated with an in-house training of the personnel to effectively track the implementation of all field activities in the Pre-Election, Election Day and Post-Election periods.

Conduct of the Elections: Elections to the offices of the President and National Assembly were conducted peacefully in the state. Up to 97% of the polling units opened earlier enough for the elections. Of the 4902 PUs that opened for polls on Election Day, the results of 20 PUs with 12,027 registered voters were cancelled due to over voting and/or ballot box snatching. For the Governorship and State Assembly elections, the results of 41 PUs with 28,150 registered voters were cancelled for the same reasons. In the Governorship elections, two security personnel, Corporal Mannir Usman of the Nigeria Police Force and CA (I) Aliyu Umar of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), were killed in Danmusa

and Kankara LGAs by the cattle rustlers. The Commission condoled with the family and took responsibility of their burial. May their soul rest in perfect peace Amin.

Opening of Polls: Most PUs in the state opened by 8.00am for the Presidential/ National Assembly elections on 23rd February 2019, while over 90% success was recorded in the opening of polls by 8.00 am for the Governorship /State Assembly and supplementary elections of 9th and 23rd March 2019.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: In both the Presidential/ National Assembly and Governorship/State Assembly elections, SCR usage was 97% and 99% respectively.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: For the Presidential/ National Assembly elections, collation of results commenced from the RA through to the LGA, Senatorial/Federal Constituency Collation Centres to the State and, finally, to the National Collation Centre in Abuja. For the governorship and State House of Assembly elections, the collation, declaration and return were made for the State Constituencies at LGAs level, while collation for the Governorship elections took

place at the RA and LGA levels, culminating in the Collation Centre at the INEC State Office for final collation, declaration and return.

Issues and Challenges

Generally speaking, the election in the state was successfully conducted, result declared winners returned. Many innovations introduced by the Commissions such as EMSC, e-transmission of result, RACTECH, weekly Radio programmes, modalities for recruitment of Ad-Hoc staff online and offline etc. were very good and indeed added value to the electoral process as such the processes need timely improvement so as to meet the expectations, yearning and aspirations of Nigerians come 2023 General Election

One key challenge was with transport service providers. Despite the MoU signed with these Transport Unions, there were delays in the arrival of vehicles in some LGAs that affected electoral operations.

12.3.5
Kebbi State
Capital City: Birnin-Kebbi

Barr. Ahmned Bello Mahmud
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Kebbi State

Introduction

Kebbi State is one of the 7 States in the North West Geo-Political zone. With a landmass of 36,800 km², it has 21 LGAs, 225 RAs, 2,398 PUs and 1,806,231 registered voters.

With 1,718,180 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 95.12%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**8** Federal Constituencies	**24** State Constituencies
21 No of LGAs	**225** No of RAs	**2,398** No of PUs
1,345 No of VPs	**1,806,231** No of Registered Voters	**1,718,180** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Elections Activities

Management Meetings: In planning for the 2019 General Election, the Kebbi State Office relied on the Commission's Strategic Plan/Strategic Plan of Action 2017 – 2021, and the 2019 EPP as principal reference documents. In order to ensure strict adherence to the timelines in these plans, the Resident Electoral Commissioner constituted an Implementation Committee headed by the Administrative Secretary on the 11th January 2018. Other members of the Committee included the Heads of Department of EPM, VEP, ICT, EOPs, and all the Electoral Officers in the State.

It is also worth-mentioning that the Commission conducted voter-education related partnership programmes with NGOs and CSOs in the state and on their part many of them embarked upon voter education activities at the various grassroots levels. These NGOs/CSOs that actively partook in voter and civic education programmes included Transparency Watch, FOMWAN and TMG. Their support added value as effective tools in educating and sensitizing voters. Similarly, other activities conducted were meetings with and sensitisation of the members of the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee on Election Security (ICCES), the State Inter-Agency Committee on Voter Education and Publicity (SICVEP), Local Inter-Agency Committee on Voter Education and Publicity (LICVEP), Program Officers from NOA, and the Kebbi State Elders Forum.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The CVR exercise commenced on 27th April 2017 and continued to 31st August 2018. The exercise was a huge success in the state, with the registration of 1,806,231 voters. Similarly, for the CVR exercise, the State Office embarked on extensive sensitisation of the electorate to create awareness and to urge them to collect their PVCs. The collection of PVCs was devolved to the RA level to give the people who registered the opportunity to collect their PVCs.

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Electoral Personnel: The State Office advertised for the recruitment of Ad-Hoc staff and interested persons could apply online as well as manually by filling the prescribed forms. Attention was specifically focused on the recruitment of prospective candidates for the position of POs and APOs from NYSC members, Federal Tertiary Institutions as well as staff of Federal Agencies and Parastatals in the State as directed by the Commission. It should be noted that the State Collation/Returning Officer for the Presidential and Gubernatorial elections was appointed from the headquarters and posted to the state.

A series of training was organised in collaboration with The Electoral Institute (TEI) for the various categories of election personnel for the 2019 General Election. Following the training, the required, Ad-Hoc personnel were recruited on merit and competence. The deployment of the various categories of Ad-Hoc personnel was meticulously planned to ensure the early opening of polls on Election Day. Poll Officials were conveyed to the RACs on Friday, 22nd February where they had refresher training and were ready for deployment on Election Day. Collation and Returning Officers were similarly mobilised and deployed to their designated stations.

Party Primaries and Nomination Process of Primaries: The registered political parties in the state conducted their congresses and primaries at different times and dates in designated venues. Most of the political parties concluded their congresses and primaries successfully with substantial compliance with the laid down procedures. The primaries and congresses were fully monitored by the State Office.

Stakeholder Engagements: In the run-up to the 2019 General Election in Kebbi State, various stakeholder dialogues and

meetings with critical stakeholders such as political parties, security agencies (ICCES), CSOs, traditional and religious leaders, marginalized groups such as women, youth and people living with disabilities were convened at the State and LGA levels to discuss various issues of concern and to plan for peaceful and successful elections.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: Prior to the elections, Electoral Officers in each LGA were directed to identify suitable locations of RACs and Super RACs. The identified RACs and super RACs were prepared for the election purpose with the provision of electricity, water tanks, mattresses, mats, and toiletries. The RACs were all fully activated for both the presidential and gubernatorial elections.

Monitoring, Implementation and Support for Field Activities: The EMSC was created to replace the existing EMS/ERM/EOSC The post-2011 elections and 2015 General Election necessitated the creation of the EMSC principally to address the critical areas of monitoring logistics and the implementation of all electoral activities such as voter registration, management of political party activities, monitoring election materials, procurement and delivery, the deployment of security, receipt of election funds by State and LGAs Offices as well as the recruitment and training of election personnel. EMSC therefore basically oversees the entire election processes to monitor on real time basis, the conduct of the elections. Selected staff were trained on the working and operations of the EMSC. Their work has tremendously assisted the implementation and monitoring of electoral activities for the 2019 General Election.

EMSC operations easily identified and instantly offered solutions to problems encountered in the field such as election violence and thuggery, late deployment of personnel and materials, as well as shortages in election materials and their mix up. Critical issues were obtained are quickly addressed. The Officers trained for the job have contributed immensely to the success of the 2019 General Election. It is hoped that the outcome of this new technology of information dissemination would not only act as a guide for greater efficiency in the electoral process, but also provide an input for our gradual movement towards the next electoral cycle of 2023 and beyond

Conduct of the Elections 23 February, 9th and 23rd March 2019

As a result of the proper logistics arrangement made by the State Office led by REC before the commencement of the elections, there was timely activation of RACs and deployment of election personnels and materials. Almost all the Ad-Hoc personnel arrived at their polling stations in good time in all the local governments in the state. The EMSC Platform closely monitored this.

On a general note, the election process went well as widely monitored by the EMSC and the state team of monitors. The minor challenges recorded were isolated cases of technical faults in the SCR. This was however efficiently handled by the RATECH and LGATECH in the field. Delivery, distribution and retrieval of sensitive materials were strictly carried out in line with the Commission's approved timelines. It is significant to note that the delivery and deployment of sensitive materials were carried out in the presence of political party

and security agents.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The voting process adopted was simultaneous accreditation and voting with strict adherence to the use of Smart Card Readers (SCR) and with no room for the use of incident forms. A total of 3,855 SCRs, were deployed to the field for the Presidential/ National Assembly and Gubernatorial/ State House of Assembly elections. The SCRs were sufficiently charged for optimal performance and trained RATECHs were available to fix reported malfunctions. Essentially, the performance of equipment performance was rated high.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: For the Presidential/ National Assembly elections, collation of results commenced from the RA to the LGA Collation Centres upward through to the Federal Constituencies and to the State Collation Centre. For the Presidential election, the collation was done at the RA, LGA and State level before the results were forwarded to Abuja for final collation, declaration and return.

For the governorship and State House of Assembly elections, the collation, declaration and return were made for the State Constituencies at LGAs level, while the collation for the Governorship elections took place at the RA and LGA levels and then conveyed to the Collation Centre in the INEC State Office for final collation, declaration and return.

Operation of the Situation Room and Election Monitoring and Support Centre: Election Day and immediate post-election activities were tracked and monitored from the Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) that had a Situation Room at the State HQs. It was operated by a team of 15 personnel, comprising of 12 field assets, 2 data administrators, and 1 State Coordinator. To enable the EMSC capture all activities on the field, its operations were activated in the early afternoon of the eve of Election Day, so as to capture the movement of materials and personnel to the RACs. The field assets were responsible for making direct contacts through the use of cell phones to electoral officials in the field to get information on threats, compliances and challenges, which enabled the State Office to take decisive and informed decisions for proper execution of the election. For example, the EMSC was already aware of PUs where elections were cancelled on account of non-usage of the SCRs before the final results were presented for collation during the governorship and State House of Assembly elections.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

Although the 2019 General Election were successfully conducted in the State, some problems that emerged during the execution of elections, because of lapses in the implementation of the planned activities, were the following: -

i.   Electoral Violence: There were pockets of violence fueled by political thuggery;

ii.   Vandalization of SCRs: SCRs were damaged (Faulty), burnt or snatched. Results in areas where the Smart Card Readers were not used were summarily cancelled resulting in supplementary elections; and

iii. Preferred Place of Assignment: Youth Corps Members always prefer to have their primary assignment at the headquarters of the State that is Birnin Kebbi, and some cosmopolitan Local Government Areas like Zuru, Yauri and Argungu. Therefore, the movement of the Youth Corps Members from Birnin Kebbi, Zuru, Yauri and Argungu Local Government Areas to other LGAs for election duties contributed a lot to our financial predicament in terms of logistics

Generally, the 2019 General Election can be said to be one of the most transparent, free, fair and credibly conducted in the country. This may not be unconnected with the new technological innovations and reforms implemented by the Commission, some of which include: the introduction of EMSC, the enhancement and continued use of the SCR, the continued customization of sensitive election materials as well as the introduction of CSRVS. The continuation of the policy of deploying relevant technology in the electoral process enhanced the transparency, integrity and credibility of the 2019 General Election that would have otherwise been the case.

12.3.6
Sokoto State
Capital City: Sokoto

Sadiq Abubakar Musa
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Sokoto State

Introduction

Sokoto State is one of the 7 States in the North West Geo-Political zone. With a landmass of 25,973 km², it has 23 LGAs, 244 RAs, 3,035 PUs and 1,903,166 registered voters. With 1,803,742 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 94.77%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**11** Federal Constituencies	**30** State Constituencies
23 No of LGAs	**244** No of RAs	**3,035** No of PUs
956 No of VPs	**1,903,166** No of Registered Voters	**1,803,742** No of PVCs Collected

Pre – Election Activities

Management Meetings: In planning for the 2019 General Election, the Sokoto State office of the Commission used the Strategic Plan /Strategic Plan of Action, 2017 – 2021, and the 2019 Election Project Plan as principal reference documents. Various Management and Stakeholders' meetings and workshops were held to plan for the successful conduct of the polls. The meetings focused on the CVR exercise, collection of PVCs, and security meetings with ICCES. Meetings were also conducted with political parties, civil society as well as Organisations. During these engagements,

stakeholders showed uncommon commitment to ensure peaceful elections in the state while some security personnel displayed courage especially in areas with security challenges before, during and after the election. Such meetings and workshops took place at the State and at the LGA.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The CVR exercise commenced on the 27th April 2017 and continued until the 31st August 2018. The exercise was preceded by a 2-day training of key CVR Officials, including RAOs, across the 23 LGAs conducted on the 24th and 25th April. A total of 115 RAOs were deployed to anchor the exercise across the LGAs in the state at 5 per each LGA. Similarly, the success of the CVR exercise in the State was, among other things, attributable to sensitisation of the electorate that helped create awareness of the need to collect PVCs. The collection of PVCs was devolved to the RA level and IDP camps by the Commission to give those registered the opportunity to collect their PVCs.

Recruitment, Training, Deployment of Electoral Personnel: Ad-Hoc staff for the General Election were recruited through an online portal hosted by the Commission. The State Office was specifically focused on the recruitment of POs and APOs from NYSC members and students of Federal Tertiary Institutions in the state, a task for which a Committee was established to screen all applicants. Screened applicants found suitable were all trained at the Umar Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic, Sokoto. These training sessions were conducted under the direction of The Electoral Institute (TEI). At the end of the training exercise for the

various categories of staff, suitable SPOs, APOs, RATECHs and LGATECHs were shortlisted for recruitment.

Party Primaries and Nomination Process: The State Office and a team from Headquarters monitored the primaries of 59 political parties including the APC and PDP. The APC conducted its Governorship, Senatorial, House of Representatives and State House of Assembly on the 30th September and 3rd October 2018, and 4th October and 5th October 2019 respectively. The PDP conducted its Governorship Primaries on 30th September 2018, Senatorial Primaries on 2nd October 2019, House of Representatives Primaries on 3rd October, 2018 and the State House of Assembly Primaries on 4th October 2019. The primaries were conducted peacefully for most part although some dates were changed for specific constituencies.

Stakeholder Engagements: In the run-up to the 2019 General Election, many meetings, worskhops and dialogues were undertaken by the State Office to sensitize the electorate and other critical stakeholders such as political parties, security agencies, CSOs, the media as well as traditional/religious leaders and marginalized and disadvantaged groups such as youth, women and PWDs on the need for registered voters to collect their PVCs, to conduct themselves peacefully, to shun violence and to conduct political contests without rancour. These engagements were also opportunities to share with stakeholders the Commission's state of preparedness for the 2019 General Election, provide information about key milestones, to intimate stakeholders about new rules and regulations meant to enhance

the credibility of the elections. These engagements spanned the period from the 17th January to the 6th March 2019. But these engagements were not limited to the State Head Office; at the LGAs, similar meetings and engagements took place with parties, CBOs, traditional and religious leaders. Such meetings at the LGA levels were helpful in identifying hotspots and addressing them particularly in areas such as Isa, Rabah, Sabon Birni and Tureta LGAs.

Some of these engagements include, but are not limited to: - (i) voter enlightenment campaigns through radio jingles on Rima Radio, Vision FM, Garkuwa FM, and Caliphate FM. Each station aired 238 slots from the 15th January to the 16th February 2019; (ii) the use of TV viewing centres in LGAs as sensitisation and public enlightenment outlets; (iii) use of traditional public enlightenment media such as town carriers and drummers; and (iv) voter education campaigns targeting schools from where a significant portion of electoral staff would be drawn.

Preparations for Elections

Receipt, Storage, Deployment of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: Shortfall of identified non-sensitive materials, such as voting cubicles, and ballot boxes were received in the State in January 2019 to augment the already existing stock. Other non-sensitive materials were also supplied subsequently and kept in the makeshift storage facilities in the State Office before being moved to the various LGAs in the state. Sensitive materials were received and kept by the Central Bank (CBN), Sokoto branch, from where they were

sorted, batched, and distributed under tight security to the 23 LGAs on the Thursday of the Election week in the presence of critical stakeholders, such as the agents 38 of political parties, security operatives, international and domestic observers as well as the media. The sensitive materials were shared from the LGA offices to the various Super RACs and RACs on the day before election, and were subsequently deployed to the various polling units early on Election Day. At the end of the elections, all electoral materials that were not used were retrieved from the LGA offices and are kept in the state office

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: Prior to the elections, Electoral Officers in each LGA were directed to identify suitable locations for RACs and Super RACs. The identified RACs and super RACs were prepared for the purpose of the election with the provision of electricity, water tanks, mattresses, mats, and toiletries. The RACs were all fully activated for both the presidential and governorship elections.

Logistics Preparations: The State Office provided 22 vehicles for the deployment of election materials from the State Head Office to various LGAs. In addition to these, the MoU between the Commission on the one hand and NURTW/NARTO on the other enable the smooth hiring of required vehicles for the deployment of election materials from LGAs to RACs/SRACs and thence to PUs on Election Day.

Monitoring, Implementation and Support for Field Activities: In the run-up to the 2019 General Election, the Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC)

was activated with in-house training of the personnel to enable them effectively track the implementation of field activities in the Pre-Election, Election Day and Post-Election periods.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

The State Office deployed 16,180 Ad-Hoc personnel across the 23 LGAs for election duties in the 3,958 PUs and VPs for each of the two elections. The receipt of non-sensitive materials began in early January 2019, and such materials were then shared and distributed on the basis of each LGAs delimitation data.

Opening of Polls: Most PUs in the state opened by 8.00am.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The introduction of Continuous Accreditation and Voting System (CAVS) was a remarkable innovation and it greatly improved the process. There were no serious challenges on the equipment.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: At the end of the voting process, the ballot papers were sorted, counted, collated and the results announced at various levels in the presence of the party and security agents, observers and the media.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections: Although the 2019 General Election were successfully conducted in the State, the following were some of the challenges encountered in the election process: -

i. Violence, thuggery, attacks on poll officials and the snatching of electoral materials in LGAs such as Kebbe, Shagari, Sokoto North, Sabon Birni and Gada led to the cancellation of the results of some PUs, thereby rendering the Governorship election inconclusive;

ii. Wrong bank details – dormant accounts, wrong account number, wrong account name or both – from the Ad-Hoc Staff created problems during the payment of honoraria;

iii. Undue influence and pressure on electoral staff by some politicians, particularly during the Governorship and State Assembly Elections, to disregard the use of the SCRs and to embark on ballot box stuffing. The Commission however got the wind of the plan and directed Collation Officers to cancel any such returns made. More than 27 Polling Units were affected on that basis;

iv. Some drivers of NURTW did not perform their duties effectively. Similarly, challenges were initially encountered in conveying Ad-Hoc staff to their areas of primary assignment by the NURTW because the vehicles were substituted and not as earlier agreed;

v. Failure or refusal of some Political Parties to submit list of party agents; and

vi. Despite the adequate training given to election personnel, many of them especially the University lecturers performed poorly. Many could not fill Form EC8B, EC8C, and EC8D properly.

12.3.7
Zamfara State
Capital City: Gusau

Dr. (Mrs) Asma'u Sani Maikudi
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Zamfara State

Introduction

Zamfara State is one of the 7 States in the North West Geo-Political zone with a landmass of 39,762 km². It has 14 LGAs, 147 RAs, 2,516 PUs and 1,717,128 registered voters. With 1,626,839 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 94.74% as at the time of the General Election.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**7** Federal Constituencies	**24** State Constituencies
14 No of LGAs	**147** No of RAs	**2,516** No of PUs
1,013 No of VPs	**1,717,128** No of Registered Voters	**1,626,839** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Planning Meetings: The State Office planning process for the 2019 General Election was anchored on the Commission's main planning documents, i.e. the 2017-2021 SP/SPA and the 2019 EPP. A series of planning meetings involving all HODs and the EOs/AEOs was held in preparation for the elections. These management meetings worked to ensure the timelines of all electoral activities for the election as stipulated in the SP/SPA and the EPP. In addition, an audit of election materials was conducted to determine availability/shortfalls and re-usability of election materials in the

stores, just as the condition of storage facilities was assessed to determine their operational status. Similarly, meetings were held with stakeholders such as political parties, security agencies, traditional rulers, religious leaders, CSOs, FBOs, officials of road transport unions from the NURTW and NARTO. During these meetings, stakeholders were apprised of the level of preparedness of the Commission for the 2019 General Election while at the same time canvassing for the need for peaceful, violence-free elections.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The State Office organised a structured programme for the registration of all eligible registrants, including a window for those who wished to transfer their registration or have had their cards missing or mutilated, for the 2019 General Election across the 14 LGAs of the state according to the Commission's guidelines. Lasting from the 27th April 2017 to the 31st August 2018, the CVR exercise enrolled 221,779 new registrants. At the end of the CVR, the Register of Voters was printed for display for claims and objections at the 2,516 PUs across the state.

Similarly, the collection of PVCs went hand-in-hand with the CVR. At the end of the entire exercise, 1,626,839 PVCs were collected across the State. Uncollected PVCs were deposited at the CBN Branch in Gusau for safekeeping.

Recruitment, Training, Deployment of Electoral Personnel: The recruitment of Ad-Hoc staff by the State Office was based on the Commission's guidelines. The sources of electoral Ad-Hoc staff were the NYSC members, students and staff of Federal Tertiary Institutions and staff of Federal Ministries and Parastatals in the State. There were 17,247 persons that applied for various positions as election duty staff, of which 14,553 were selected for election duties after screening.

Party Primaries and Nomination Process: One of the most critical activities in the Timetable and Schedule of Activities for the General Election was the conduct of party primaries by political parties for the nomination of their flag bearers for the various executive and legislative seats. The State Office monitored the conduct of political parties primary and the nomination process, just as it tracked the campaign finances of the parties.

The accreditation of election observers was similarly handled by the State Office as 40 observer Organisations were accredited with 1,318 members for the elections.

Stakeholder Engagements: In the run up to the 2019 General Election in Zamfara State, various meetings with stakeholders in the electoral process were convened both at the State and LGA level to discuss various electoral issues of concern and to plan for a peaceful and successful conduct of the elections. The issues included: i) Production and airing of jingles focused on the CVR exercise, the collection of PVCs, the need to shun violence and vote buying as well as the provision of general information on the elections; ii) interactive meetings with religious and traditional leaders on the 15th and on the 17th January, 2019 to brief them on state of preparations for the election and the need for them to intimate their flock

on the imperative of peaceful elections; iii) live coverage of voter education as well as phone-in programmes on the Zamfara State Radio and Pride FM Gusau on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, giving general information and answering questions from voters and the public on the General Election; iv)Meeting with Persons Living with Disabilities during which a copy of the Framework for the Participation of PWDs in the Electoral Process was presented; v) The use of Cine Rover for sensitisation in the State Capital and some selected LGAs; vi) Seminar on the mitigation of violence against women in elections; vii) sensitisation programmes using football viewing centres where handbills and talks were distributed/ held drawing the attention of youths was drawn to the need for a violence free election ; viii) advocacy visits by the State Office to HRH the Emir of Gusau; and ix) Market outreaches flagged-off in each Senatorial zone.

In addition to these issue-based meetings, the State Office also took voter education and sensitisation to selected secondary schools to brief them on the state and level of preparations for the elections, held a general State-wide Stakeholders Forum, conducted press conferences, issued press releases and organised door-to-door voter sensitisation led by selected CSOs, CBOs and FBOs as well as related activities.

Preparations for Elections

Receipt, Storage, Deployment of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: The balance of shortfalls in non-sensitive materials, such as voting cubicles, and ballot boxes was received in the State in

January 2019 to augment the depleting existing stock. Other non-sensitive materials were also supplied subsequently and kept in the makeshift storage facilities in the State Office before being moved to the various LGAs in the state. Sensitive materials were received and kept by the CBN Gusau Branch, from where they were sorted, batched, and distributed under tight security arrangements to the 14 LGAs on the Thursday of the Election week in the presence of critical stakeholders, such as political party agents, security, international and domestic observers, the media etc. The sensitive materials were shared from the LGA offices and distributed to the various Super RACs and RACs on the day before election, and were subsequently deployed to the various polling units early on Election Day. At the end of the elections, all electoral materials that were not used were retrieved from the LGA offices and are kept in the state office.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: Well ahead of the elections, Electoral Officers in each LGA were directed to identify suitable locations of RACs and Super RACs. The identified RACs and super RACs were prepared for the election purpose with the provision of electricity, water tanks, mattresses, mats, and toiletries. The RACs were all fully activated for both the presidential and gubernatorial elections.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

The Presidential and National Assembly elections were conducted successfully on 23rd February 2019. However, the

elections were cancelled/rescheduled due to refusal to use the SCR by voters, insecurity, violence, snatching of materials, and SCR malfunction and after stakeholder consultations to Sunday, 24th March 2019 in the following areas: - (i) Sauna Ward, Talata Mafara LGA; (ii) Shinkafi LGA; Kware, PU 005 and Kurya PU 003; (iii) Kukoki PU 007 and Waniya PU 005, Gummi LGA; and in (iv) Kanwa Ward, Jinkurawa Magaji 018, Zurmi LGA.

In the following areas in Maru and Maradun LGAs, voters totally refused, even after a lot of efforts highlighting the implications of their actions, to use the SCRs. Election officials had no choice but to apply the extant regulations, which is to cancel the election in these areas. The areas included: - (i) Damaga Guwa 02: Kaumawa Shiyan Sarkin Aska 003 ith 535 registered voters and Shiyan Yama Primary School 006 with 987 registered voters; (ii) Faru/Magami 03: Tudun/Bakin Gari 04 with 683 registered voters; Kuzi Primary School 014 with 853 registered voters; Kan Dare 018 with 625 registered voters; Shi/S/ Bumi 020 with 525 registered voters; Sabon Sara 021 with 408 registered voters; and Shi/Bashamu 022 with 638 registered voters; (iii) Gora 04: Sh/Buzu/Ung/BU 010 with 678 registered voters and Maradun South 09: Kofar Yanma J. S. S 001 with 1348 registered voters.

Opening of Polls: Most PUs in the state opened by 8.00am for the Presidential/ National Assembly elections on 23rd February 2019 and for the Gubernatorial/ State Assembly and supplementary elections of 9th and 23rd March 2019.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The equipment deployed for the election had a performance rate of well above 90%. Some cases of malfunction were reported and such cases were resolved by the RATECHs. Malfunctioning SCRs that could not be addressed by the RATECHs were replaced in accordance with established guidelines.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: For the Presidential/ National Assembly elections, Election results were collated in all the 147 Registration Areas of the state as well as Senatorial, Constituents, Local Governments and State Offices.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

i. Violence/ Disruption of Electoral Process: Incidents of violence and thuggery disrupted the elections in some places. Prompt reporting of these incidents to security agents brought situations under control timeously. Some of the cases included violence and disruption of the elections in Mada Ward, Gusau LGA in the elections of the 23rd February and the snatching of an SCR (later recovered) in PU 012, Danjibga Ward, Tsafe LGA;

ii. Usage/None usage of SCR: Almost all PUs used the SCRs with the exception of a few in Maru LGA as noted above;

iii. Harassment of the Election Staff: There was harassment of election officials for one reason or the other, resulting in two instances to the loss of a Smart Card Reader and the Hand Bag of a Presiding Officer of Alibawa Polling Unit 006, in Galadima/ Dan Galadima Registration Area of Kauran Namoda Local Government office. The SCR are yet to be recovered.

12.4   South East Geo-Political Zone

The South-East Zone comprises of the following 5 states: Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo. The zone has a landmass of 29,525 km², with 95 LGAs, 1,246 RAs, 15, 549 PUs, and 10, 057,130 registered voters. With the total number of PVCs collected standing at 8,590,420 before the General Election, the zone had an overall PVC collection rate of 85% as shown in Table 34.

Table 34: Delimitation Data: South East Geo-Political Zone

S/N	State	LGAs	RAs	PUs	Reg. Voters	PVCs Collected
1	Abia	17	184	2,675	1,932,892	1,729,943
2	Anambra	21	326	4,608	2,447,996	2,071,714
3	Ebonyi	13	171	1,785	1,459,933	1,299,048
4	Enugu	17	260	2,958	1,944,016	1,787,537
5	Imo	27	305	3,523	2,272,293	1,702,178
	Total	95	1,246	15,549	10,057,130	8,590,420

12.4.1
Abia State
Capital City: Umuahia

Dr. Joseph Valentine Iloh
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Abia State

Introduction

Abia State is located in the South East Geo-Political zone with a landmass of 6,320 km². It has 17 LGAs, 184 RAs, 2,675 PUs

and 1,932,892 registered voters. With 1,729,943 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 89.5%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**8** Federal Constituencies	**24** State Constituencies
17 No of LGAs	**184** No of RAs	**2,675** No of PUs
1,387 No of VPs	**1,932,892** No of Registered Voters	**1,729,943** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Planning Activities: The planning process for the 2019 General Election was led by the REC, supported by the Administrative Secretary, HODs, EOs and entire staff members of INEC in Abia State. The REC and his management team held several meetings to take decisions and fashion out strategies for the implementation of electoral activities and to develop a comprehensive plan for the deployment of personnel and materials for the successful conduct of a free, fair, credible and non-violent election in the State.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The State embarked on an extensive voter sensitizing campaign to mobilise eligible voters to register to vote during the CVR exercise from 27th April 2017 to 31st August 2018. As a result

of these sensitisation efforts, a total of 536,726 new voters were added to the register of voters in the state at the end of the exercise bringing the total registered voters in the State to 1,932,892. The services of print and electronic media organisations as well as community town criers and other traditional and cultural methods of information dissemination at the community levels were deployed to ensure wide publicity for the collection of PVC in the State. The total number of collected PVC in the State stood was 1,729,943 at the time of suspending the collection of PVC on 11th February 2019.

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Electoral Personnel: A total of 17,251 personnel were recruited as Ad-Hoc staff for the election as follows: SPOs - 268; POs - 2,675; APOs (I, II, III) - 12,186; APO (VP) - 2,390; RAC Managers – 184; and CO/ROs - 222. The recruitments were undertaken in collaboration with the leadership of the NYSC, as well as Federal Tertiary Institutions and MDAs in the State. Specific requests were made to Federal Establishments, Commission and Agencies to release their senior staff from Grade Level 07 and above for election duty to reinforce the credibility of the electoral process. A comprehensive training programme was designed and delivered to all categories of Ad-Hoc staff. This included pre-election root training on election processes and procedures for NYSC members during their Community Development Service (CDS) days in various LGAs in the State, training of the 17 Electoral Officers, as well as training of SPOs and POs/APOs I, II and III from 23rd to 25th January and 1st to 3rd February2019 respectively. The training

and retraining of Collation Officers took place on 6th and 12th February 2019 at Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike. Election security training was also conducted for 280 security personnel on election duty at both the State and zonal levels from 26th to 30th January 2019. The training sensitized the security personnel of such topics as the electoral environment and electoral security; the electoral process; electoral security and human rights; electoral offences; standard operational guidelines and rules of engagement etc.

Party Primaries and Nomination Processes: Based on the timetable for the primaries sent to the State Office by EPM Department at Headquarters, the State Office made adequate arrangement to observe and monitor the party primaries and candidate nomination processes of conducted between 2nd and 7th October 2018. Although some of the political parties changed the date and venue of their primaries, the State office was able to monitor the primaries of 32 political parties that conducted various categories of primaries and sponsored candidates for elective offices in various constituencies. A total of 440 candidates were sponsored by the 32 political parties that participated in the 2019 General Election in the State consisting of: i) 19 Governorship candidates; ii) 43 Senatorial candidates; iii) 108 House of Representatives candidates; and iv) 270 State House of Assembly candidates. Delegates to the primaries were fully mobilised by their respective political parties and the nomination process was in accordance with guidelines and the Electoral Act (2010) as amended. While the APC and SDP used direct primaries, the other political parties adopted indirect primaries

and harmonization for the nomination of their flag bearers.

Stakeholder Engagements: In the build-up to the 2019 General Election, the State office engaged with stakeholders on election matters at different forum to interact and exchange ideas. These engagements were mainly focused on how to minimize the incidence of election violence and malpractices in the conduct of the elections. To achieve this objective, there were engagements with IPAC, the umbrella body of all political parties in the state and the leadership of the various political parties in periodic meetings to intimate them on the activities of the Commission and preparations for the election. There was also advocacy visit to the Chairman of the Traditional Rulers Council of Abia State on 10th January 2019 and an interactive session with traditional rulers and religious leader on 14th and 15th January 2019 respectively to sensitize and brief them on the policies and processes for the Commission towards the elections. As part of the efforts to promote inclusivity in the electoral process, a seminar, on "mitigating violence against woman" and a sensitisation forum for persons with disabilities were organised on 28th and 29th January 2019 respectively, as well as a Campus Outreach with students at the Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike and Abia State University, Uturu on 5th and 6th February respectively. These engagements were directed at educating women and PWDs on the arrangement by Commission to ease their access to vote, including the adoption of priority voting for pregnant the aged, pregnant women and nursing mothers and the provision of assistive voting devices for the visually impaired. They were also designed to sensitize students on the need for peaceful conduct by refusing to participate in any acts of violence during the elections. Furthermore, there were engagements with various organised labour unions, Civil Society Organisations, Community and faith Based Organisations, MDAs and Non-Governmental Organisations, as well as market outreaches in three senatorial zones, door to door sensitisation and mobilization towards sensitizing the electorates and building confidence in the electoral process.

Preparations for the Election

Receipt, Storage, Deployment and Retrieval Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: Non-sensitive election materials were received and immediately distributed to the 17 Local Government Areas by the Store Officer. Sensitive election materials, including the ballot papers and result sheets (EC8 Series) for Presidential, Senate, House of Representative, Governorship and State House of Assembly election were received and kept in custody by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Branch in Abakaliki. The sensitive materials were sorted, batched and distributed from the premises of the CBN to the 17 LGA and Super-RAC in the presence of security personnel and accredited party agents.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: A total of 65 Super Registration Area Centres (SUPER-RAC) were identified, prepared and activated for the 2019 General Election in Abia State. A cluster of three Registration Area Centres (RACs) in each of the LGA were

merged together into a Super-RAC to serve as staging post to accommodate election personnel and materials on the eve of each election.

Logistics Preparation: Following the MoU between the Commission and the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) and National Association of Road Transport Owners (NARTO), the Abia State Office worked with the leadership of both Unions in State to procure 1,315 vehicles required for electoral activities. This arrangement involved the signing of a binding agreement between REC and State Chairmen of both Unions for the supply of vehicles that are certified by the FRSC as for road worthy for the movement of personnel and materials for the election.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Opening of Polls: Poll officials with required election materials were in their respective PUs by 7am in the various voting locations in Abia State for the 23rd February and 9th March 2019 Presidential/NASS and Governorship/SHoA elections respectively. Accreditation and voting for both elections commenced at 8.00 am.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The Continuous Accreditation and Voting System was adopted with the use of the Smart Card Readers (SCRs) for the authentication of the PVC presented by every voter and the accreditation of each voter. The SCRs performed optimally as the LGTECHs and RETECHs were able to quickly resolve all issues arising for any malfunction.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: The management of the results for the 2019 General Election starts from the PU, where after voting, the sorting, counting and the votes scored by each political party is announced. Thereafter, the results are published at the respective PUs on Form EC60E and the PO then proceeds to the RA Collation Centre where the results from all the PUs are collated and transmitted to the next level of collation, depending on the type of election. It is worthy to note that results of the electoral contests were declared in all the constituencies with no reported case of electoral violence, arson, or harassment of electoral officials due to the diligence of the security agencies and high sense of responsibility exhibited by all cadres of electoral officials.

Operation of the Situation Room and Election Management and Support Centre: The situation room and EMSC were fully equipped and activated for the 2019 General Election in Abia State. The EMSC Desk Officers (DOs) monitored the compliance and threat using the compliance and threat levels Matrix Template and the other electoral activities based on the template provided by EMSC Secretariat at INEC Headquarters.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

The conduct of the 2019 General Election in Abia State was generally peaceful with no reported case of violence except fire incident engulfed the INEC Office at Isiala Ngwa South LGA. However, in the course of prosecuting the elections, the State

office was confronted with the following challenges:

i.   Lack of sufficient security personnel to man all the PUs, with most of the available security personnel unarmed; and

ii. The recruitment and mandatory deployment of only NYSC members as POs remains a sore point as most of them were not adequately trained as the three (3) days allotted for training of Ad-Hoc staff were inadequate.

INEC Abia State Office was able to conduct a successful 2019 Election in the State as a result of the diligence, dedication and co-operation of all Staff members and the supportive role of the security agencies in ensuring a peaceful and violence-free election by curtailing the excesses of politicians and their supporters before, during and after the elections.

12.4.2
Anambra State
Capital City: Awka

Dr. Nkwachukwu Orji
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Anambra State

Introduction

Anambra State is located in the South East Geo-Political zone, and it has an area of 4,844 km². It has 21 LGAs, 326 RAs, 4,608 PUs and 2,447,996 registered voters. With 2,071,714 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the State's PVC collection rate was 84.62%. Only the Presidential, National Assembly and State House of Assembly elections were conducted in the state during the 2019 General Election. The stand-alone, off-cycle, end-of- tenure governorship elections in the state were held earlier on 18 November 2017.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**11** Federal Constituencies	**30** State Constituencies
21 No of LGAs	**326** No of RAs	**4,608** No of PUs
1,112 No of VPs	**2,447,996** No of Registered Voters	**2,071,714** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: Ahead of the 2019 General Election, the Anambra State INEC State Office conducted two in-house capacity building programmes for the State Management Team in July and October 2018, to share experiences on staff performance during the November 2017 Anambra Governorship Election, the

January 2018 Anambra Central Senatorial Rerun Elections, and to review and articulate plans for the 2019 General Election.

Repair of Critical Infrastructure and Facilities: As part of preparations for the 2019 General Election, an evaluation of the immediate facilities and needs for the elections was undertaken. The major focus was on critical physical infrastructure, and facilities, such as office furniture, office equipment, field vehicles, power generating sets, ballot boxes, voting cubicles, among others. Renovation work was carried out in Njikoka and Oyi LGA offices, and the Commission procured new power generating sets for all the 326 Registration Areas and 21 LGA offices, acquired 4 new vehicles, provided funds for the repair of existing ones, and for the purchase of chairs and tables for the LGA offices. These interventions greatly enhanced the smooth conduct of the 2019 General Election in Anambra State.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The Continuous Voter Registration (CVR) exercise, which commenced nationwide on 27th April, 2017 was suspended in Anambra State on the15th August 2017 to enable the Commission conclude arrangements for the Governorship and Anambra Central Senatorial Rerun elections on 13th January 2017. The exercise resumed on 12th February 2018 and was suspended on 31st August 2018. To ensure that all eligible voters were provided with the opportunity to register as voters, the CVR exercise involved the movement of registration officials and facilities to areas with difficult terrain, locations with tertiary institutions,

hospitals, major business and commercial centres, and farm settlements. Registration was also conducted during special occasions such as festivals and celebrations. These interventions resulted in the registration of 483,138 eligible voters, bringing the total number of registered voters in the State to 2,447,996.

Following the successful voter registration exercise, registered voters were mobilised to collect their Permanent Voters' Card (PVC). Collection of the PVCs was devolved to the RA level during the display of the Preliminary Voters Register from 6th to 12th November 2018. The period between 16th and 21st January 2019 was designated as special PVC collection days, during which PVCs collection centres were opened in all the 326 RAs/Wards in the State. Officials moved around within the RA, occasionally to ensure that registered voters were able to collect their PVCs. Overall, 2,071,714 out of a total of 2,447,996 registered voters had collected their PVCs by 11 February, 2019, with 376,282 PVCs remaining uncollected.

Recruitment, Training and Deployment Electoral Personnel: 26,188 Ad-Hoc election officials, drawn from members of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC), staff of the Commission, staff of federal government establishments, and staff and students of federal tertiary institutions were recruited for the conduct of the elections in Anambra State. The following categories were recruited; State Collation Officer for Presidential Election (1); Senatorial District Returning Officers (3); Federal Constituency Returning Officers (11); State Constituency Returning Officers (30); LGA Collation Officers (21); Registration Area Collation

Officers (326); Supervisory Presiding Officers (484); Presiding Officers (4838); Assistant Presiding Officers (18018); and RAC Managers (326). Their training, which was aligned closely with the Commission's election training plan, was conducted from October 2018 to February 2019. The trained election personnel were deployed to the various LGAs to serve in relevant positions during the elections.

Political Party Activities: Party Primaries and Nomination Processes: Between 2nd and 7th October, 2018, the INEC Anambra State Office monitored the presidential primaries of the three political parties, which took place in the State, and the primaries of 26 political parties for nomination of candidates for National Assembly and State House of Assembly elections. Although most political parties gave notice of their primaries, there were uncertainties as many of them did not keep to the schedule they had fixed and announced. Such parties kept postponing the dates for their primaries, which made planning and effective resource utilization by the Commission to monitor the primaries extremely difficult. In some instances, the presence of security agents at the venues of primaries did not deter violence, putting the INEC staff monitoring the primaries in near death situation.

Stakeholder Engagements: Given the need to clear doubts in the minds of the public and mobilise the electorate to participate in the election, the State Office designed and mounted an elaborate voter education and publicity campaign targeted at the following critical issues: i) CVR and Update of Voters Register; ii) Use of Money in Politics; iii) Electoral Violence; and, iv)

provision of basic electoral information. The specific activities geared towards achieving the voter education and publicity targets include: Voter enlightenment programmes and jingles on radio stations; State and local government level stakeholders' forums; Enlightenment by traditional media (Town Criers); sensitisation at football viewing centres; Interactive session with traditional rulers and religious leaders; seminar and sensitisation programmes on mitigating violence against women and PWDs in the electoral process; market outreach, press conferences; and, Enlightenment sensitisation forum for students of secondary school and tertiary institutions.

Preparations for the Election

Deployment of Sensitive & Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: The non-sensitive materials for the elections were delivered in several batches, beginning from October 2018 and were immediately distributed to the INEC LGA offices, where they were sorted and arranged according to Registration Areas and Polling Unit/Voting Points level, two weeks before the elections. The first batch of sensitive materials arrived the Central Bank of Nigeria, Awka Branch, on the 4th February 2019, and were crosschecked by officials of the INEC State Office. Thereafter, the materials for the various elections were batched and distributed to INEC LGA offices, where they were opened, checked and distributed to Registration Area and Polling Units in the presence of in the presence of security agents, party agents, election observers and the media.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs

For the 2019 General Election, INEC Anambra State activated 316 Registration Area Camp Centres (RACs), located in public buildings, such as schools and town halls at the RA/Ward on the eve of the elections. The RACs were designed to camp election officials' over-night for early deployment on Election Day. RACs were provided with basic facilities and consumables including electricity, water, matrasses, and toiletries, for the comfort of election officials.

Logistics Preparations: The State Office hired 2,063 vehicles in addition to the operational ones it had in stock to bolster its pool of vehicles, and meet its requirement of vehicles for the conduct of the 2019 General Election. Hiring of the vehicles followed the procedure contained in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Commission and the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) and National Association of Road Transport Owners (NARTO). While the State Office facilitated the engagement between the Unions and the Commission, the Electoral Officers were entirely responsible for hiring of the vehicles, except for the vehicles that were for the specific use of the State Office. In line with the terms of the MoU, the Federal Road Safety Commission (FRSC) inspected the vehicles presented by the transport service providers and certified them for use.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Opening of Polls: The Anambra State INEC Office made great efforts to adhere to the provisions of the guidelines and regulations that polling shall commence by 8.00 am and close by 2.00 pm, except for voters on the voting queue at 2 pm, would be allowed to cast their vote thereafter. Reports from various parts of the State indicated that voting started at the stipulated time in most PUs during both sets of elections --the Presidential and National Assembly election on 23rd February, 2019; and the State House of Assembly elections on 9th March 2019.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The process of continuous accreditation and voting was largely smooth and voter-friendly. While a majority of polling officials had a good grasp of their responsibilities, there were noticeable lapses on the part of a few others that were immediately addressed by the monitoring and supervising officials The Smart Card Readers (SCRs) functioned effectively in most PUs on the Election Day with only a few reports of their malfunction or failure.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: Most of the PUs closed by 2.00 pm, while others closed between 2.00 pm and 4.00 pm for the both sets of elections. Sorting and counting of ballots went on smoothly in most PUs; and the results of the elections were recorded in Form EC 60E Poster (Publication of Results of Poll) and conspicuously displayed for viewing by the public, as required. Collation of results at Registration Area Collation

Centres commenced at about 7.00 pm across the State on 23rd February 2019, and 9th March 2019. However, collation could not start on time at a few centres, due to late arrival of collation officers, who were drafted at short notice to replace those who either rejected the assignment at the last minute or failed to report for duty. Commencement of collation was also delayed in some RAs in Onitsha North, Onitsha South, and Ogbaru LGAs, where a decision was made to relocate the collation process to the LGA Collation Centre for reasons of insecurity.

Monitoring, Implementation and Support for Field Activities: In preparation for the 2019 General Election, the Anambra State Office activated the Election Management Support Centre (EMSC) that served as a platform for monitoring the level of preparedness for the elections on a daily basis and as a rapid response centre for all operational and logistical challenges on Election Day. The EMSC also operated as a Situation Room, with dedicated phone lines, where members of the public were encouraged to call-in to report incidents.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

INEC Anambra State encountered three major challenges in the conduct of the 2019 General Election. The first was the fire incident, which occurred on 12th February 2019 and destroyed 5,813 SCRs that had been prepared and were ready for use during the elections. To remedy the situation and ensure that the General Election was conducted in the State as planned, the Commission mobilised replacement SCRs from all over the country for deployment to Anambra State. It is a thing of pride to note that the Commission was able to mobilise and configure a total of 5,200 SCRs within 72 hours, ensuring that the State was ready to join the rest of the country for the General Election as scheduled.

The second major challenge was due to the delays in receipt of sensitive and non-sensitive materials from the Commission's Headquarters. The problems caused by the delays were so severe that they interrupted the overall logistics plan of the Commission's State Office. In addition, the delays forced the State Office to incur unanticipated costs, which increased the election budget of the State Office.

Thirdly, INEC Anambra State faced the challenge of violence and disruption of the electoral process. The Presidential and National Assembly elections of 23rd February 2019, and the State House of Assembly elections of 9th March 2019 were both adversely affected by violent disruptions of the electoral process in some RAs/Wards in at least five LGAs (Ogbaru, Idemili North, Anambra East, Orumba North, and Ihiala). The outbreak of violence led to injury and harassment of several election officials and voters, destruction of election materials, and disruption of the electoral process. The incidents constituted a major distraction to the Commission's staff, who had to abandon the tasks they were assigned to address the immediate consequences of the violence for voting process. Furthermore, the State Office incurred unanticipated expenses because of violence. The violence also stretched the capacity of the security agencies to secure

the electoral process in the State.

Post-Election Activities

Reverse Logistics: Immediately after the elections and the declaration of results, the State Office commenced the recovery of all electoral materials by ensuring that election officials returned with all materials handed over to them for the conduct the election.

The Electoral Officers were required to account for all electoral officials deployed to their LGAs and to return all electoral materials, especially copies of election results not later than 48 hours after the conclusion of the elections. Most EOs complied with the directive, thus ensuring that almost all the valid results were timeously retrieved by the State Office.

12.4.3
Ebonyi State
Capital City: Abakaliki

Prof. Godswill Obioma
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Ebonyi State

Introduction

Ebonyi State is one of the 5 States in the South East Geo-Political zone. With a landmass of 5,670 km², it has 13 LGAs, 171 RAs, 1,785 PUs and 1,459,933 registered voters. With 1,299,048 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 88.97%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**6** Federal Constituencies	**24** State Constituencies
13 No of LGAs	**171** No of RAs	**1,785** No of PUs
1,161 No of VPs	**1,459,933** No of Registered Voters	**1,299,048** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: Preparation for the 2019 General Election began with the formation of various Committees and Task Teams for the implementation of the Commission's SP/SPA and the 2019 EPP to drive the implementation of critical electoral activities based on the approved operational framework and delivery timelines. These Committees and Task Teams periodically reported to the Management. Furthermore, a series of meetings was held with relevant stakeholders to inform them about the Commission's decisions, activities, and policies/programmes in preparation for the

2019 General Election.

Inventory/Audit of Election Materials: A Committee chaired by the HOD Electoral Operations was constituted to identify and determine the quantity of sensitive and non-sensitive materials required for the conduct of the 2019 General Election. At the end of its assignment, the Committee came up with a comprehensive list of the quantity of materials required for the General Election, the quantity available and in good condition, as well as the shortfalls.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The CVR and PVC collection exercise commenced in the State on the 27th April 2017. While the CVR exercise continued until the 31st August 2018, the collection of PVCs by registered voters was suspended on the 11th February 2019. In accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended), the display of the register of voters was done in all the 171 RAs in the State from the 6th to the 13th November 2018 which afforded registered voters the opportunity to confirm their names and other particulars and to raise claims and objections. The State Office embarked on strong advocacy campaign in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to sensitize the public to collect their PVCs at designated PUs within each RA and at special collection points at major markets, rice milling factories, mechanic villages and tertiary institutions.

Stakeholder Engagements: The State Office collaborated and engaged with key stakeholders including party leaders, traditional rulers, religious leaders, CSOs/ CBOs, Faith Based Organisations, MDAs,

the media and International Development Partners to disseminate information and build confidence in the election process. Furthermore, town and village hall meetings and road walks were organised to enlighten, inform, educate and mobilise the public in identifying with and participating in all electoral activities and programmes. Other engagements included the regular meetings of the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee on Election Security (ICCES) and the organisation of the signing of a Peace Accord by all political parties and candidates participating in the elections on the 21st December 2018.

Political Party Activities: There are 58 political parties with some level of presence in the State, but only 28 parties notified the State Office of the conduct of their primaries. Consequently, the State Office monitored the activities of these political parties including their congresses, primaries, rallies and campaigns and also tracked their campaign finance expenditure within the stipulated timeframe as provided by law.

Preparations for the Election

Receipt, Storage, Deployment and Retrieval Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Election Materials: Non-sensitive election materials were received and deployed to the various LGAs weeks before the elections, while the inspection and batching of sensitive election materials were done from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) branch in Abakaliki witnessed by the security agencies, party agents, election observers and the media. The distribution of these sensitive election material to the various LGA Offices under escort commenced 48

hours to the elections and from there to the various RACs on the eve of election. These materials were then deployed to the PUs very early on Election Day. All these greatly helped in the early commencement of polls in all PUs throughout the State. At the end of polls, the process of reverse logistics was activated for the retrieval of all election materials.

Logistics Preparations: A Transport Strategy Plan was developed in collaboration with the leadership of the NURTW and NARTO in Ebonyi State. This was done with the view to implement the MoU between the Commission and these Unions on the provision of adequate and road worthy vehicles for the movement of personnel and materials for the elections.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: A total of 171 Registration Area Camps (RACs) were identified throughout the State and adequately prepared for the election with the supply of power, water, toilet facilities and toiletries, sleeping mats and mattresses. Furthermore, there was adequate arrangement for security, feeding and transport. The RACS were activated on the 22nd February and the 8th March 2019 for the presidential/ NASS and Governorship/SHoA elections respectively.

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Election Personnel: The right calibre of Ad-Hoc Staff for the conduct of the 2019 General Election was identified and recruited from the NYSC Corps Members, Federal MDAs and Federal Tertiary Institutions according to the criteria established by the Commission.

In all, a total of 12,596 Ad-Hoc staff were recruited for the election as follows: 1785 POs; 179 APO VPs; 5355 APOs (I, II, III); 3537 APOs (VPs) 190 SPOs; 171 RA Collation Officers; 13 LGA Collation Officers; 3 Senatorial Collation/Returning Officers; 7 Federal Constituency Collation/ Returning Officers; 1 State Collation/ Returning Officer, 13 LATECHs; 171 RATECHs; and 171 RAC Managers.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Opening of Polls, Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: Voting and accreditation commenced at 8.00 am on Election Day in the 2,946 PUs and VPs throughout the State. The adopted Continuous Accreditation and Voting System (CAVS) procedure enabled all voters to cast their vote from 8.00 am to 2:00 pm after the last voter in the queue had been attended to. Generally, the accreditation and voting was smooth except in some PUs where the SCRs failed to function due to poor network, defective communication or lack of SAM Card. The RATECHs and LATECHs were able to resolve most of these challenges that allow accreditation and voting to continue in the affected PUs.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: Collation of election results commenced simultaneously throughout the State in the presence of the Security Agents, Party/Poll Agents, the Media and Election Observers after the close of polls. The process was peaceful, orderly and smooth and Collation/Returning Officers were able to carry out their duties at the various levels of collation by announcing

the scores of the Political Parties and declare the winners where applicable. Results from 17 PUs in Enyibichiri RA (Code 06) and 9 PUs in Ndiagu Echara I RA (Code 14) in Ikwo LGA were cancelled due to manual accreditation upon the claim on the malfunctioning of the Smart Card Readers.

Operation of the Situation Room and Election Management Support Centre: The Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) is a platform designed to monitor, track and implement the activities in the Election Project Plan (EPP) for the conduct of the 2019 General Election. The EMSC was managed by a State Co-coordinator supported by a floor manager, two data administrators on compliance matrix and threat compliance and a contact person. The team received real-time information from the whole State during the election including the monitoring, tracking, identifying risk, reporting, batching and deployment of personnel and sensitive and non-sensitive election materials. Furthermore, the Situation Room for the 2019 General Election in Ebonyi State was activated on 22 February and 8 March 2019 for Presidential/NASS and Governorship/SHoA elections respectively.

Issues and Challenges Associated with Elections

There were reported cases of violence in Ezza North, Ezza South, Ikwo and Izzi LGAs during the elections in the State. In Ezza North, there were sporadic shootings in Nkomoro, Ogboji, Omege, Oriuzor and Umuezeoka RAs during the Presidential/NASS election resulting in the snatching of both sensitive and non-sensitive election materials. There was again an outbreak of violence in the LGA during the Governorship and SHoA election in Ekka, Ogboji, Okposi/Umuoghara and Oriuzor RAs resulting in the burning of the school building used as RAC with all the election materials and personal belongings of the election officials inside. As a result of the incidence, the election in the RA was postponed to 23rd March 2019. In Ezza South LGA, there were sporadic shootings, molestation of the Ad-Hoc staff and ballot box snatching in Amana and Amagu RAs during the Governorship and SHoA election. The worst incident of election violence occurred during the Presidential/NASS election at Echialike, Enyibichiri, Igbudu II, Ndiagu Amagu I, Amainyima, Enyibichiri and Ndufu Echara RAs in Ikwo LGA resulting in the death of two persons, stabbing of an election duty staff, assault on the Poll Officials and snatching of election materials. Lastly, poll officials were attacked in Izzi West State Constituency during the Governorship/SHoA election resulting in destruction of election materials and the rescheduling of the State House of Assembly Election in the affected RAs to 23 March 2019.

The success of the 2019 General Election in Ebonyi State could be traced to the implementation of the 2019 Election Project Plan (EPP) to drive the critical electoral activities and the collective effort of the Management and Staff of INEC in the State. The efforts and support of all stakeholders including the NYSC, persons from the academia, Federal MDAs, the Media, and Security Agencies, Party leaders, Transport Service Providers, the State government, traditional and religious leaders, Communities contributed to the successful conduct of the elections.

12.4.4
Enugu State
Capital City: Enugu

Emeka Ononamadu
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Enugu State

Introduction

Enugu State is located in the South East Geo-Political zone, and spans an area of 7,161 km². It has 17 LGAs, 260 RAs, 2,958 PUs and 1,944,016 registered voters. With 1,787,537 PVCs collected before the General Election, the State's PVC collection rate was 91.95%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**8** Federal Constituencies	**24** State Constituencies
17 No of LGAs	**260** No of RAs	**2,958** No of PUs
1,187 No of VPs	**1,944,016** No of Registered Voters	**1,787,537** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: The core pre-election activities conducted by the Commission's State Office included regular weekly meetings by the State Management team, comprising of the REC, Administrative Secretary and the Seven (7) Heads of Department; and monthly meetings with EOs on how to achieve the conduct of credible, free and fair 2019 General Election in the State.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection: The CVR exercise from 27th April 2017 to 31st August 2018 which was conducted for the registration of new voters, replacement of defaced and torn PVCs and transfer of

voters from one location to another, was a resounding success in the State. At the end of the exercise, which saw the deployment of staff and materials to churches, motor parks, tertiary institutions, market places in the 260 political wards in the State, a total 549,325 eligible voters, made up 270,753 male, and 278,572 female voters, were registered. This brought up the total number of registered voters in the state to 1,944,016. Out of 1,944,016 Registered Voters, 1,787,537 (91.95%) collected their PVCs before the elections, leaving a balance of 155,852 (8.05%) uncollected PVCs.

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Electoral Personnel: 18,259 Ad-Hoc personnel were recruited, trained and deployed for the elections. The personnel were in the following categories: Presiding Officers, Assistant Presiding Officers, and Collation and Returning Officers for both the Presidential/National Assembly Elections and Governorship/State Assembly Elections. As part of the preparation for the elections, permanent members of staff across the various Departments of the State Office were trained in computer appreciation, general administration, and electoral duties, with specific reference to the conduct of CVR, Display of Voters Register, Voter Education, Electoral Legal framework and Electoral processes and procedures.

The training of Ad-Hoc Personnel for the 2019 General Election in the state was implemented via a Cascade Training Plan, comprising of about fifteen training activities that involved various levels of training-of-trainers down the pyramid to the last recipients. The series of training,

which took place at selected and approved public buildings in the 17 LGAs of the state, was successfully conducted at all levels. The training included training of personnel for Display of Preliminary Register of Voters, and the Distribution of PVCs from 30th October to 2nd November 2018, EMSC Implementers Workshop, Security Training for prospective security personnel, from 25th to 29th January 2019, four weeks Root Trainings for NYSC Members in January 2019, and refresher training for Collation and Supervisory Presiding Officers on 7th March 2019. The training enhanced the capacity of the electoral personnel for the conduct of the elections. The recruited election personnel, from the Resident Electoral Commissioner to the PU Ad-Hoc staff were administered with the Oath of Neutrality.

Party Primaries and Candidate Nomination Process: The primaries and nomination processes conducted by the political parties held between 18th August and 7th October 2018. They were monitored by the EPM Department with the support of Electoral Operations Department. The primaries were the most successful and transparent in the history of the State.

Stakeholders Engagement: The REC and the Management Team collaborated with political parties, traditional rulers, and religious leaders, CSOs, PWDs, MDAs and International Development Partners to disseminate information on the Commission's preparations for the 2019 General Election. Aggressive voter education and enlightenment programme and activities, including road shows, market sensitisation, jingles, and media

announcements and spotlights were also conducted in the state. In preparation for the election, the State Office conducted stakeholders' sensitisation and trust building meetings in the 17 LGAs with political parties, religious leaders, civil society Organisations, cultural leaders, the media, youth and women groups, and people living with disabilities. The State Office also held meetings with members of IPAC to inform them of every major activity in the election timetable and with members of Inter Agency Consultative Committee on Election Security to develop plans for effective election security and mitigation of electoral violence.

Preparations for the Election

Deployment and Retrieval of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Election Materials: The State Office received non-sensitive election materials directly from the contractors, and from the Central Store in Owerri weeks before the Presidential/National Assembly Elections. They were sorted, batched and distributed to the INEC offices in the 17 LGAs of the state two days before the Election Day and to the RACs on the eve of elections and PUs on Election Day.

Identification, Preparation, and Activation of Registration Area Centres (RACs): The identification/verification RACS in the state was carried out in the 17 LGAs in the state from 9th to 11th January 2019. A total of 260 RACs were activated and used as the last-staging post for the distribution of both sensitive and non-sensitive election materials and to camp election personnel on the eve of the election. RAC managers were appointed to manage the RACs with

adequate security arrangements to protect election personnel and secure election materials. The activation and use of RACs centres facilitated early deployment and timely setting up of PUs on Election Day.

Logistics Preparation: The REC held several meetings with the leadership and members of NURTW and NARTO in the state to negotiate the procurement of required vehicles to convey personnel and materials to the various LGAs, RAs, and PUs for the conduct of 2019 General Election. The provision of the required 1,640 vehicles by the two transport unions facilitated the smooth conduct of the elections.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

All election and materials (both sensitive and non-sensitive) were deployed two days to the Election Day in the 260 RACs in the state, from where they were distributed to the PUs on Election Day.

Opening of Polls: Polls were opened late in several PUs during the Presidential/National Assembly elections, due to delays and in some cases, outright refusal of the NURTW drivers to move personnel and material to the PUs on time. However, there was a remarkable improvement during the Governorship/State House of Assembly elections.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The 4,145 SCRs deployed for the elections and the 260 spare SCRs were properly charged and activated before the commencement of the elections. Continuous accreditation and voting commenced at

8.00 am and closed at 2:00pm with voters already on the voting queue at 2:00pm allowed to vote. . All prospective voters cast their votes immediately after their accreditation. The accreditation process included: verification of voters using the SCR, cross-checking the voters' name in the register of voters, as well as inking of the cuticles of the specified finger. All the ballot papers used by voters to cast their votes were duly signed, stamped and dated at the back. The unused ballot papers were voided with double lines on the face of the ballot papers with the word, 'cancelled' on them. There was SCR failure in some PUs, but the timely intervention of the RA-TECHs and the LGA-TECHs in all the 17 LGAs and 260 RAs helped to rectify the technical glitches

Collation and Results Management Process: The election results were collated and declared at various levels (PU, RA, Federal and State Assembly Constituency, Senatorial District and State Constituency.) As part of the preparation for the 2019 General Election a well-equipped, ultra-modern hall was hired and used for collation of the governorship results. All the collation centres were adequately protected by the security agencies and election results were collated and declared, in the presence of representatives of political parties, accredited observers, and the media. There were reported cases of violence and electoral malfeasance in some PUs resulting in the cancellation of results in 10 PUs in RA 02 Enugu South LGA, PU 008 in RA 18 in Oji River LGA, during the presidential/ NASS elections. In the governorship/state assembly elections, results for PU 006 in RA 02 Aninri LGA, and PU 005 in RA 17 in Oji River LGA were cancelled. These

cancellations were formally entered into the form EC 40 G (i).

Operation of the Situation Room and EMSC

The Situation Room was activated on the eve of the Election Day and it was manned by the EMSC Desk Officers and Administrators, Data Administrators (compliance and threat), Response and SCR Technical Support Teams. The situation room received situation reports from the field and provided immediate solutions and where necessary speedily referred problems to the response team for prompt action. The field reports were collated in the compliance and threat matrix and sent to the state EMSC dashboard. In summary, the situation room and EMSC served as an early warning election tool to identify potential problems and to provide prompt solutions and actions to address them.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Election

Some of the challenges encountered included:

i. The implementation of the MoU with the NURTW and NARTO was challenging, as some drivers refused to take directives from the EOs; and

ii. There were some reported cases of violence especially in Enugu South and Oji River LGAs.

12.4.5
Imo State
Capital City: Owerri

Prof. Francis C. Ezeonu

Resident Electoral Commissioner, Imo State

Introduction

Imo State is one of the 5 States in the South East Geo-Political zone. With a landmass of 5,530 km², it has 27 LGAs, 305 RAs, 3,523 PUs and 2,272,293 registered voters. With

1,702,178 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 74.91%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**10** Federal Constituencies	**27** State Constituencies
27 No of LGAs	**305** No of RAs	**3,523** No of PUs
1,235 No of VPs	**2,272,293** No of Registered Voters	**1,702,178** No of PVCs Collected

Pre- Election Activities

Management Planning Meetings: The planning for the 2019 General Election in the State started in 2017 before the INEC Strategic Plan was rolled out. It began with a detailed assessment of the operational readiness of the State Office

– the strengths, weaknesses and what local opportunities were available for use before seeking intervention from the National Headquarters in positioning the Commission for the elections.

A series of managerial meetings and larger staff meetings were held for a soul-

searching appraisal of previous electoral activities in the state and a reorientation of staff for a better delivery of the 2019 elections. These preliminary engagements exposed some skill gaps in various aspects of the electoral process and made in-house capacity building expedient. The State Office therefore organised a series of trainings to improve the operational skills of staff in electoral processes, ICT and routine office tasks. The trainings were also meant to change the mind-set and reduce the moral baggage believed rightly or wrongly to have been acquired by the staff on account of their alleged roles in previous elections in the State.

As part of the planning, the State Office also carried out an audit of electoral materials both at the State and LGAs. Shortfalls in non-sensitive materials were identified, compiled and forwarded to the headquarters for the larger planning. In addition, storage and office spaces were assessed and determined to be inadequate. These were captured in the planning and also flagged for intervention by the national office.

Continuous Voter Registration (CVR) and Permanent Voters Card (PVC) Collection Exercise: The 2019 General Election were preceded by a 15-month CVR and PVC collection exercise. The exercise commenced nationwide on the 27th April 2017 and was suspended on the 31st August 2018. The period was split into phases or quarters with data consolidation and aggregation marking the end of each quarter. PVC collection that was a component of the exercise, afforded those who had previously registered before the CVR and those that registered during

the current CVR to collect their PVCs.

At the end of the exercise, the State Office registered a total of 452,713, voters made up of 244,861 males and 207,852 females. With this CVR figure, the total registered voters used for the General Election in the State rose to 2,272,293, up from 2,027,431 for the 2015 elections. The total number of PVCs collected before the elections was 1,702,178, leaving a balance of 498,691 uncollected PVCs.

Although the exercise experienced technical and logistical challenges, it generally ended well, with all those who presented themselves for registration or collection of PVC being able to do so.

Stakeholder Engagements: As part of the preparations for the elections, the Commission took the issue of stakeholder engagements as a critical imperative rather than a routine pre-election activity. At the beginning, the stakeholders appeared impervious, antagonistic and unyieldingly pessimistic. They simply could not come to terms with the possibility of a change in what they generally alleged was the old order, even with our assurances of an iron-cast resolve to do things differently. In all of these, the management of the Commission in the state remained tolerant, apologetic and less defensive. This strategy coupled with the fact that virtually all the members of the management were new to the state, provided the needed strength to work on the mind-set of a totally disillusioned people.

Multilevel stakeholder's meetings and consultations were held and these were so

many that they will not be presented in this report for the sake of brevity. It involved visits and consultations with leaders of religious and Faith Based Organisations, heads of tertiary institutions, security agencies-including military formations, traditional institutions Civil Society & Community Based Organisations, the media and collaborating agencies. The visits were followed by formal meetings with a wide range of stakeholder groups both at the State and Local Government Areas/levels.

Meetings with stakeholders were held at the State level on the 9th August 2018, the 13th September 2018, the 21st November 2018, the 24th January and the 7th February 2019. The issue of participation in the CVR and the election were canvassed at each of these meetings. The meetings also afforded the opportunity to brief the stakeholders on the Commission's strategic plan, the Election Project Plan (EPP) and the then ongoing CVR.

Activation of RACS and SRACS: One of the complaints that was common during the interaction with stakeholders ahead of the election was the late arrival of men and materials to polling units on Election Day. On enquiry, it was discovered that the complaints arose from the fact that in previous elections in the state, RACs were not used because during each election, the Commission would succumb to the threat that materials would be hijacked and RAC materials vandalised at the RAC centres.

Although the fear of attack and disruption of RAC activities was restated in every forum where the issue of the use of RACs was presented, the State Office used every opportunity to insist that the use of these RACs and Super RACs was a forgone conclusion.

Eventually, 105 RACs/ Super RACs were activated. In other words, the 305 RAs were grouped into 105 locations in consideration of ease of management and capacity to secure the locations. Generally, the Super RAC arrangement worked well and was the major reason polls commenced early in most polling units across the state.

Election Logistics: Great emphasis was placed on logistics especially in the provision of vehicles for movement of men and materials to the field. The MoU between INEC and transport unions was successfully executed in the state. To ensure the mobilisation of enough vehicles for the exercise, 2 transport associations- the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) and the National Association of Transport Owners (NARTO) were engaged to source vehicles. Each association was made to supply and supervise vehicles and drivers in a group of Local Government Areas to ensure compliance to the agreement signed with the unions.

As it turned out, transportation was not a problem anywhere in the state except in one Local Government Area (Owerri Municipal) during the Presidential/ NASS election where drivers initially refused to deploy to the field due to some disagreement with the EO and it took the personal intervention of the REC to get them to work. This perceived dereliction on the part of the EO almost ruined the election. The REC immediately removed the EO, ordered his arrest and took over operations at the LGA. He was

later queried and isolated from the conduct of the elections. A total of 2,317 vehicles were used for each election in the state.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019: The inspection and confirmation of sensitive materials for the 23rd February, 2019 Presidential and National Assembly elections was done on the 19th February. The batching and distribution of result sheets and ballot papers started on 20th and ended on 21st February 2019. The result sheets of those LGAs omitted before the elections were rescheduled were all supplied. Party agents, Observers and Security agents witnessed the exercise. The serial numbers and the quantity of result sheets and ballot papers received by the electoral officers were once again recorded on EC 25A. A team of security men escorted trucks conveying materials to LGAs. By 6pm, all trucks had left. The EOs were instructed to start batching the materials to PUs and RAs on their arrival at their LGAs to identify shortfalls and possible mix ups of the materials. Most of the EOs reported shortfalls on the ballot papers they received for each type of election and on Voting Point result sheets. Some EOs found ballot papers belonging to other LGAs in their cartons. All observed misplacements; shortfalls on ballot papers and result sheets were reported to the Headquarters. The short falls were later provided and supplied to the affected LGAs.

The Presidential and NASS election took place as scheduled though not without hiccups in some places. Election in Okigwe Senatorial District and Ehime Mbano/Obowo/Ihitte Uboma Federal constituency were declared inconclusive. Also, in Imo West Senatorial District, the Returning Officer, Prof Ibeawuchi of Federal University of Technology (FUTO), Owerri, publicly declared that he was put under duress and made to declare Rochas Okorocha as Senator elect.

The action of SPOs who were staff of Federal MDAs leaves much to be desired. Most of them refused travelling in the buses we provided for them and therefore, arrived late. In some instances, they were unbearably late to their posts. Unconfirmed reports allege that a number of them went with their appointment letters to negotiate deals with politicians.

The performance of the Returning/Collation Officers who were sourced from FUTO was so dismal that a decision was taken to replace them in subsequent elections.

The election witnessed some violence and thuggery. Election staff were harassed, intimated and in some cases assaulted. The INEC office at Isiala Mbano was burned down by irate mob and the Commission lost all materials and properties in the office. The report of the incident was promptly reported to the authorities.

Deployment of Personnel and Materials: Adequate number of personnel and materials was mobilised and deployed for the elections. All the polling units and voting points were properly and adequately manned by the correct number of personnel. Also, the materials were in the right quantity, even though they were released late in some places due to late arrival from the headquarters.

Opening of Polls

In almost all the polling units across the state, polls opened early, except in places where security agents were not available early to escort materials to the field. Some Electoral Officers called to report that they were ready to move as early as 5:30am but they did not find security agents to escort them to distant places. Generally, the use of RACs and super RACs helped to ensure that the election started on time.

Voting Process and the Performance of Equipment

The continuous accreditation and voting system currently in use by the Commission was fully observed. The Smart Card Readers were used for accreditation and results were cancelled in polling units where the use of SCR was wilfully resisted or by-passed. Complaints of dysfunctional equipment were common during the presidential elections. These reports were minimal in the Governorship/House of Assembly election after it became clear that Pus that resisted use of SCRs were returned as zero votes. With this voting procedure, all those who turned out to vote were all attended to before 2pm except in areas where there was violence or where polls started late.

Operation of the Situation Room and Election Management and Support Centre

The Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) was very active during the election. The EMSC platform helped to put the entire state on radar and to bring field problem to the attention of the management. Many issues were resolved timeously because the EOSC escalated field problems on time, though in some instances the magnitude of the problems were exaggerated.

Post-Election Litigation and Certification of Documents

Post-election litigation had become a natural accompaniment of the Nigerian electoral system. Hardly does any election pass without some people who feel aggrieved justifiably and those simply intent on blackmailing INEC approaching the courts and tribunals to ventilate their reservations.

In many States, the number of candidates who have challenge the outcome of elections in the tribunal are usually just a few. But in Imo State virtually all candidates in an election would normally go to tribunal whether the prospect of succeeding is evident or not.

In the just concluded election, about 79 cases were registered in the tribunal relating to pre- election and election issues. Expectedly, the requests for Certified True Copies of documents (CTC) have increased so much that a committee made up of the HOD Legal, HOD VEP, and HOD EPM had to be set up to be able to cope with the certification.

While some of the cases have either been withdrawn or struck out, others are at various stages of adjudication.

Issues and Challenges from the 2019 General Election in Imo State

Although, the 2019 General Election in Imo State was successfully concluded, there were issues of violence, late supply of some election materials and other challenges. However, the Independent National Electoral Commission in Imo State and its staff, at the risk of being immodest, feel satisfied at the level of focused commitment demonstrated by key staff of the Commission even in the face of obvious frustration by a section of security agencies. Every election comes with its own lessons, since the political behaviour of politicians are highly mutative. The 2019 General Election in Imo state was no exemptions. There were many lessons learnt which can be examined to see what lessons can be harnessed from them for future election planning in Nigeria.

Issues and Lessons

i. The conduct of a secure, free, fair and credible election remains a shared responsibility among election stakeholders. However, elections in Nigeria and their outcomes are becoming increasingly modulated by the net impact of the disposition of agencies that partner with INEC in election delivery. The actions and inactions of security agencies, especially the police, have become the biggest issues in elections and the most critical parameters in determining the direction of elections in most part of Nigeria.

ii. The exclusive use of members of NYSC and university staff for certain roles in elections no longer guarantees the credibility of the exercise. Many of those who committed all kinds of electoral infractions in Imo State came from these sources.

iii. It has been observed that no matter how bad and negative the perception and rating of the public about INEC and its staff may be before the election, such feelings are not cast in stone. A committed and consistent display of honesty, fairness and openness on the part of INEC and its leadership can alter any negative fixation about the Commission and even placate minor lapses. This has been our experience in Imo State.

iv. Sanctions, including threats of dismissal are not what would make Commission's staff to abstain from committing electoral fraud especially in the face of heavy inducements from politicians. What is needed are institutional measures that would make the commission of acts of fraud difficult. The measures taken to prevent the infiltration of our strong room which had been a recurrent problem in Imo State has proved effective.

v. The best approach in decision-making during elections is to have the right mix of resilience, flexibility and firmness. Insistence to make use of RAC centres despite threats by politicians; and to relocate Local Government Collation Centres from the premises of Local Government Councils rubbed off positively on the post-election perception of the Commission and its activities in the State.

12.5   South–South Geo-Political Zone

The South-South Zone comprises of 6 states, namely Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo and Rivers. The zone has a landmass of 84, 587 km2. Altogether, the zone has 123 LGAs, 1,408 RAs, 17, 760 PUs, and 12, 841,279 registered voters. With a total of 11,733,862 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election the zone has an overall PVC collection rate of 91% as shown in Table 35.

Table 35: Delimitation Data: South–South Geo-Political Zone

S/N	State	LGAs	RAs	PUs	Reg. Voters	PVCs Collected
1	Akwa-Ibom	31	329	2,980	2,119,727	1,933,362
2	Bayelsa	8	105	1,804	923,182	769,509
3	Cross River	18	193	2,283	1,527,289	2,000,228
4	Delta	25	270	3,624	2,845,274	2,470,924
5	Edo	18	192	2,627	2,210,534	1,726,738
6	Rivers	23	319	4,442	3,215,273	2,833,101
	Total	123	1,408	17,760	12,841,279	11,733,862

12.5.1
Akwa Ibom State
Capital City: Uyo

Barr. Mike Igini
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Akwa Ibom State
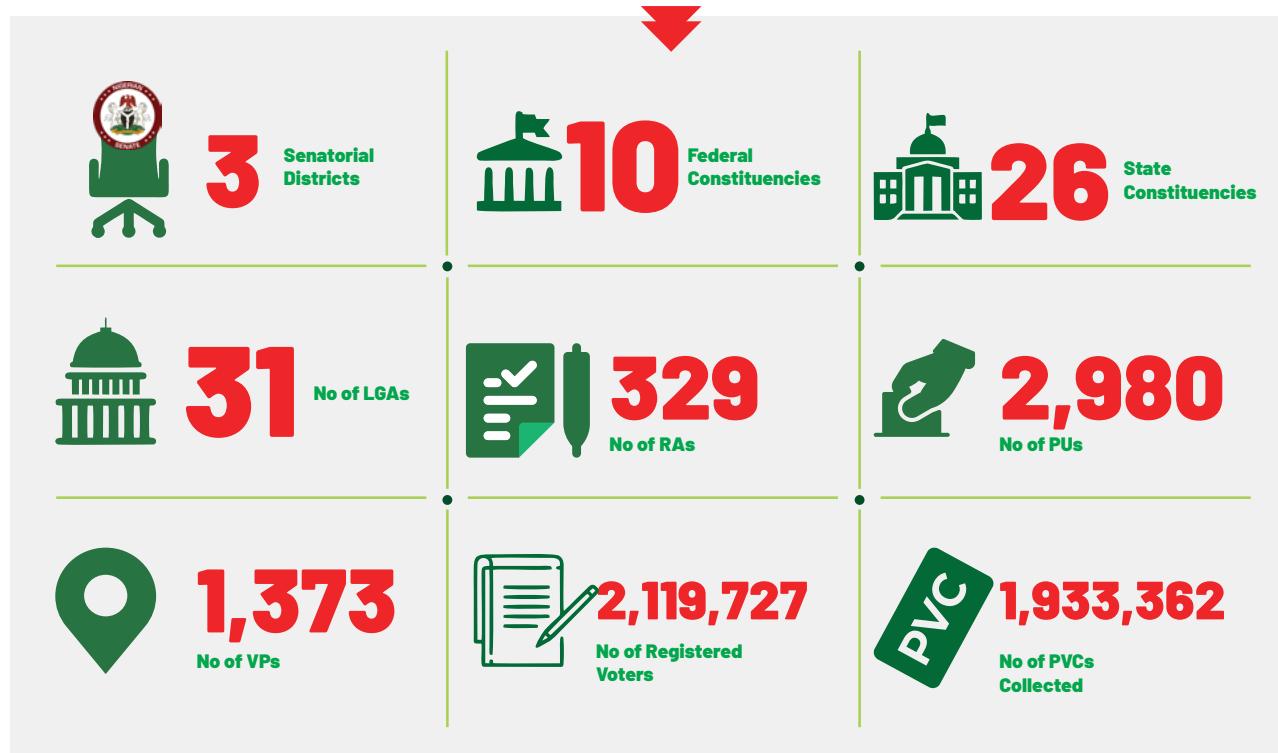
Introduction

Akwa Ibom State is one of the 6 States in the South-South Geo-Political zone. With a landmass of 7,081 km², it has 31 LGAs, 329 RAs, 2,980 PUs and 2,119,727 registered voters. With 1,933,362 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 91.2%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**10** Federal Constituencies	**26** State Constituencies
31 No of LGAs	**329** No of RAs	**2,980** No of PUs
1,373 No of VPs	**2,119,727** No of Registered Voters	**1,933,362** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: Following the approval of the 2019 Election Project Plan by the Commission, the State Office constituted a Committee to study the plan and adapt it to the peculiarities of the State electoral environment. The Committee comprised of all Heads of Department. The Committee worked with Electoral Officers in the 31 LGAs to produce a work plan that guided the State in the conduct of the 2019 General Election. Furthermore, there was a series of management meetings, briefings and consultations, as well as workshops and training programmes for Heads of Divisions

and other categories of staff in the State.

Audit of Election Materials: Following the election implementation work plan, the State commenced an audit in January 2018 at both the State and LGA offices to take stock of available materials for the conduct of the election. The exercise continued until the last batch of sensitive materials was received on the 22nd March 2019.

Conduct of CVR: The CVR exercise began on the 27th April 2017 and ended on the 31st August 2018.

Collection of PVCs: Registered voters were able to collect their PVCs at the 31 LGA Offices up till the 11th February 2019. At the end of the exercise, the total number of collected PVCs was 1,933,362.

Political Party Activities

Party Primaries: Political parties held their primaries for the nomination of candidates between the 18th August and the 7th October 2018. The process was monitored State Office together with monitors from the National Headquarters. At the end of the exercise, only 19 of the 42 governorship primaries held by political parties were monitored by the Commission. The other 23 political parties whose primaries were not monitored only communicated the outcome of such primaries to the State Office. Furthermore, the State Office monitored three out of 20 Senatorial District primaries, as well as 5 out of 28 Federal Constituency and 10 out of 26 State Constituency primaries.

Stakeholder Engagements: There were regular engagements with relevant stakeholders in the state with the aim of securing their support for the conduct of free, fair and credible 2019 General Election. The State Office met regularly with heads of security and other Federal Agencies, as well as with the leadership of the 45 registered political parties under the auspices of IPAC to brief them on preparations for the election and to demand compliance to all electoral rules and regulations. An enlarged stakeholder's forum, tagged "Broad Outline of 2019 Elections in Akwa Ibom State: The Road Map" was held on the 6th August 2018 to discuss the direction and strategies to ensure inclusive credible, free and fair General Election. The Forum was attended by all political parties, present and past political office holders, members of ICCES, traditional rulers, religious leaders, women and youth groups, civil society Organisations, heads of media houses and numerous opinion leaders. In addition, exclusive meetings were held with Traditional Rulers on the 16th January and Religious Leaders on the 17th January 2019 to seek their support in dousing tensions and promoting peaceful electioneering. Similarly, meetings were held with various CSOs, CBOS, FBOs and Persons Living With Disability (PWDs) to seek their assistance in sensitizing the citizenry on the need to participate in the electoral process and to maintain the peace throughout the period of the election

Preparations for the Elections

i. Recruitment of Election Staff: 20,751 Ad-Hoc staff were recruited to conduct the 2019 General Election broken down into the following categories: Poll Officials

= 19,242; SPOs = 357; Registration Area Collation Officers = 329; LGA Collation Officers = 31; State Constituency Collation/ Returning Officers = 26; Senatorial Collation/ Returning Officers = 3; RAC Managers = 329; RATECHs = 329; LGTECHs = 31; STECH = 1, State Collation/Returning Officer = 1.

ii. Training of Election Staff: Much emphasis was placed on training of Ad-Hoc staff in order to impart in them the required skills for the conduct of the elections. Root training was designed and commenced in August 2018 at all CDS centres of NYSC in the State. In February 2019, the State Office keyed into a Root Training Programme designed and directed by the TEI. Shortly afterwards, General Election training was conducted for all categories of election staff with qualified trainers drawn from national, state and local government offices of the Commission. Many refresher training exercises were also held before and after the Presidential/National Assembly elections. A group of ICT persons, mainly drawn from youth corps members, was raised and trained to assist in training all Ad-Hoc staff on the use and maintenance of smart card readers. SPOs with good training skills were also deployed to train poll officials.

iii. Deployment and Retrieval of Election Staff: In order to enable knowledge and familiarization with places of assignment by election staff, a Deployment Schedule was released on time and communicated directly to all recruited election staff through text messages. The Schedule was also published for public scrutiny and complaints. All election staff were fully retrieved at the end

of the elections. This was due to a robust reverse logistics plan that was put in place prior to the election dates.

iv. Electoral Materials (Non-Sensitive): Despite initial logistics hitches, all non-sensitive materials were received either from the national office, the zonal stores or respective contractors. They were in turn delivered to LGAs almost immediately they were received. Deliveries were done round the clock with standby trucks and staff ready to move at any time. Storage facilities at the area offices were enhanced to receive the materials. The area offices were under strict directives to commence batching of the non-sensitive materials as soon as they were delivered to them. This approach was aimed at reducing negative effects of the initial logistics problems mentioned above. All area offices complied with the directives.

v. Electoral Materials (Sensitive): Sensitive materials were received by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in Uyo and stored in their facility. The State Office audited each delivery of sensitive materials at the CBN. The national office was constantly updated on the findings and immediate responses were received. All sensitive materials were sorted, allotted and delivered to area offices of the Commission from the CBN. These processes were observed by political party agents, local and international observers, various press teams, security agencies and officials of the Central Bank. The officials of CBN were very gracious and supportive in granting us the use of their vast premises and loading facilities.

vi. Use of Registration Area Camps (RACs): The State Office identified 329 RACs and

adequately prepared to camp poll officials on the eve of election days. This was done to enable poll officials arrive their polling units early enough to achieve the Commission's goal of opening polls at 8.00am. However, security challenges prevented the camping of poll officials with election materials at 38 RACs. The affected poll officials were either deployed straight from the area offices of the Commission or nearby RACs located in other Registration Areas.

vii. Logistics Preparations: Our transportation plans commenced in the first quarter of 2018 when we conducted a comprehensive terrain survey and mapping. Consequently, an election transport matrix was computed in the same quarter to provide an overview of election transport requirements for the State in terms of type, quantities and sources of vehicles. NURTW/ NARTO were engaged to provide the bulk of land vehicles in line with a memorandum of understanding between the Commission and NURTW/NARTO. Since the transport requirements in the State were not limited to land vehicles only, early arrangements were made to engage the services of some owners and operators of water transport.

viii. Collation and Results Management System: A lot of planning went in to the preparation for the collation of results to ensure that votes from the polling units remained untainted. A State Collation Centre was built to receive all results that were meant to be collated or returned at the State level. Personnel were drawn from University of Uyo and trained to serve as Collation and Returning Officers. An Ad-Hoc team of 361 technical support staff were recruited and trained to assist Collation and

Returning Officers in querying Smart Card Readers during the process of collation and in some cases help in ensuring mathematical accuracy of the collation process through the use of excel spread sheet.

ix. Monitoring, Implementation and Support for Field Activities: The State was divided into six supervising zones and assigned to each Head of Department to supervise and report back to the State management headed by the REC. This was in addition to various staffs deployed from the national office to monitor compliance with the Commission's decisions and guidelines.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

i. Deployment of Personnel and Materials: Following none-receipt of many critical election materials both sensitive and none-sensitive, for the conduct of the Presidential and National Assembly elections of 16th February 2019, the Commission's office in the State hesitated in deploying sensitive election materials to area offices up to the eve of the first scheduled elections. The office was apprehensive of the danger of exposing sensitive materials in the event of a rescheduling of the elections. Available sensitive materials were only sorted and allotted to area offices in the premises of Central Bank, Uyo in anticipation of last-minute receipt of the unavailable ones. Vehicles were positioned at the CBN to move all sensitive materials to area offices if the elections were to be conducted whenever the unavailable materials were received. However, personnel and available none-sensitive materials were deployed to

various RACs. While waiting at the CBN for receipt of more election materials, the National Office announced a shift in the date of the elections. The announcement brought great relief, as it was impossible to conduct the elections in view of the then situations on ground. As a result of the rescheduled dates of the elections, all allotted sensitive materials were quickly taken back to the CBN vaults.

ii.   Deployment of Personnel and Materials – 23rd February 2019: By the eve of the rescheduled elections for 23rd February 2019, election materials had been received and deployed to area offices in readiness for the conduct of the elections on the new date. All sensitive materials were allotted and deployed in the presence of the agents of all existing political parties in the State. Local and international observers, media houses, CBN officials and security agencies were also present at the time of allotment and deployment of all sensitive materials to area offices. All sensitive materials were heavily escorted by security operatives and followed by political party agents to all levels of deployment. EC 25D was duly filled and signed by agents of the political parties in attestation of their presence.

iii. Deployment of Personnel and Materials – 9th March 2019: All materials for the elections were received very well ahead of the date of the Election Day. This allowed the State Office enough time to audit all such materials, both sensitive and non-sensitive ones. It also allowed time for early allotment and delivery of the materials to area offices of the Commission. This in turn, allowed the area offices to batch the materials, assigned them to Supervisory Presiding Officers and delivered them to various RACs.

iv. Opening of Polls: During the first election of 3rd March 2019, about 65% of polling units opened at 8.00am as scheduled by the Commission. The delay in the remaining 35% of polling units were due to failures by the NURTW/NARTO in providing required number of vehicles on time. The situation improved tremendously in the second elections of 9th April 2019. This was due to an assessment meeting that was held between the State Office and the transport unions at the end of the first elections. As a result of the improvement, about 98% of polling units were opened at 8.00am in the second elections.

v. Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: Four thousand three hundred and fifty-three (4,353) SCRs were deployed to cover all voting points in the State. Additional six hundred and twenty (620) SCRs were delivered to area offices to serve as back-ups in the event of equipment malfunction. Reports from the field indicated that the SCR had about 4% failure rate during the elections. Failed ones were immediately replaced.

vi. Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: All collation and result management processes contained in the Commission's guidelines and circulars as received, were fully implemented in the State. These, among others included, pre-collation SCR query and verification, operations of the Z-pads, use of Collation Support Team, and Management of the Margin of Lead Principle.

vii. Operation of the Situation Room and Election Monitoring and Support Centre: A situation room was fully equipped and located in the REC's conference hall. It housed the Electoral Monitoring and Support Centre (EOSC). The rescheduled election of 16th March 2019 and the held elections of the 23rd March and the 9th April 2019 were monitored from the situation room.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

i. Violence and Disruption: There were instances of election violence and disruption of electoral processes in the State. Many Ad-Hoc staff, especially corps members were harassed, abducted, threatened with guns, beaten and molested by some politicians and their thugs. There were cases of molestations, physical assaults, threats, abduction and intimidation of both permanent and Ad-Hoc staff in Abak, Esit Eket, Eket, Essien Udim, Ikono, Itu, Ndung Uko, Nsit Atai, and Obot Akara LGAs. It is important to note the following specific cases of violence and disruption of electoral processes.

a. On the eve of the rescheduled election on the 16th March 2019, thirteen buses on election duties were burnt by political thugs in Obot Akara LGA. Many drivers and Ad-Hoc staff were wounded in the period of the mayhem;

b. During the first elections on the 23rd March 2019 there were cases of violence, disruptions of electoral processes in Essien Udim, Itu, and Eket Local Government areas;

c. During the first elections on the 23rd March 2019 some election staff were abducted and held hostage in Essien Udim, Eket and Itu Local Government Areas;

d. Many SCRs were either damaged or snatched in Essien Udim and few other LGAs during the first and second elections. A total of ninety-eight (98) SCRs were either destroyed or snatched in those LGAs;

e. Collation processes were disrupted in Essien Udim and Nsit Atai LGAs in the second election on the 9th April, 2019;

f. The Commission's area office in Ibesikpo/Asutan LGA was burnt down by political thugs on the eve of the second election on the 9th April, 2019; and

g. It is also worrisome that some security operatives constituted threats to the electoral processes. In some polling units corps members were subjected to police harassment and unwarranted arrests.

Lessons Learnt

Some lessons were learnt in the course of conducting 2019 General Election. They include the following.

i. Development and Adoption of a State Work Plan: A work plan was developed and adopted by the State office for the purpose of implementing the Commission's 2019 EPP. The work plan helped to anticipate situations and challenges that are peculiar to the State electoral environment. Consequently, the integrity of the electoral process was not in any way hindered by any negative events of the period during the

conduct of the elections.

ii. Root Training: The root training helped in sharpening the skill of the poll staff, especially in the operation of the SCR. This was a great improvement on the past practice of very short training durations.

iii. Deployment of INEC staff as SPOs: About 70% of the position of SPO was assigned to INEC staff. Their credible and diligent performance contributed to the integrity of the electoral process in the State. It is very instructive to note and commend the commitment of the staff in discharging their duties as SPOs.

12.5.2
Bayelsa State
Capital City: Yenagoa

Monday Udo Tom
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Bayelsa State

Introduction

Bayelsa State is located in the country's South-South Geo-Political zone, with an area of 10,773 km^2 of which 70% is riverine. It has 8 LGAs, 105 RAs, 1,804 PUs, and 923,182 registered voters. With 769,509 PVCs collected by the eve of the 2019 General Election, the State's PVC collection rate was 83.35%. Only the Presidential, National Assembly and State House of Assembly elections were conducted in the state during the 2019 General Election. This was because an off-cycle, end-of-tenure governorship elections were held earlier on 5th December 2015.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**5** Federal Constituencies	**24** State Constituencies
8 No of LGAs	**105** No of RAs	**1,804** No of PUs
440 No of VPs	**923,182** No of Registered Voters	**769,509** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: As part of the preparations for the 2019 General Election and in line with 2019 Election Project Plan, the State Management Team under the leadership of the REC held several management meetings to assess the level of preparedness for the elections in the state. The issues addressed in these meeting included the audit of election materials, conflict analysis, and mapping. The

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management team also held regular meeting the EOs to appraise their performance and preparedness for the Elections. The Commission's State Office conducted several in house training programmes to enhance the capacity of its staff as part of the preparations for the election.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The Continuous Voter Registration exercise in the state started on 27th April 2017 and ended on 31st August 2018. Registered voters in the state were given until 16th February 2019 to collect their PVCs. The CVR and PVC collection exercise initially took place in the 8 LGAs and then in the 105 RAs in the state. This enabled as many persons as possible to register and to collect their PVCs.

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Electoral Personnel: A Committee headed by the REC was in charge of recruiting Ad-Hoc staff, based on the criteria recommended by the Commission. The Ad-Hoc election staff, including Presiding Officers (POs), Assistant Presiding Officers (APOs), Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs), Registration Area Technicians (RATECHs) were recruited mainly from the Federal Tertiary Institutions and MDAs in Bayelsa State, through both online and offline applications. Others personnel, such as Returning and Collation Officers were directly recruited by the Headquarters in Abuja. All the recruited personnel for the election were trained in line with the training objective and plan of the Commission, and they were subsequently deployed to their various duty posts for the elections. 9,505 Ad-Hoc personnel were used as election duty staff in the state for the 2019 General Election.

Party Primaries and Nomination Process: The State Office through the EPM monitored the political party primaries and nomination processes in the State in line with the Electoral timeline. Reports were submitted at the end of the exercise. A total of 73 political parties with 73 candidates contested for the presidential election, 23 political parties with 44 candidates contested for the Senatorial election, while a total of 29 political parties with 74 candidates contested for the Federal House of Representative election.

Stakeholder Engagements: As part of preparations for the General Election, the Commission's State Management Team engaged regularly with the political parties under the umbrella of IPAC. The REC with the support of VEP Department also organised various interactive sessions, town-hall meetings and radio enlightenment programmes in the State. There were interactive sessions with Community-Based Organisations, Faith Based Organisations, Civil Society Organisations and other Non-Governmental Organisations on 9th and 24th January 2019, and with traditional and religious leaders on 14th and 15th January 2019 respectively. Furthermore, the State Office engaged with Gender-based groups in the State on the 22nd January 2019 and with market women in the three Senatorial Districts of the State on 26th and 27th January, and 7th February 2019 and with People Living with Disabilities (PWDs). The State Management Team also met with the EUEOM and other observer groups.

The INEC Half hour voter education jingles

were regularly aired on the State radio to enlighten and update the electorate on preparations, processes and procedures for the elections. The State Office also produced flyers, posters and handbills to sensitize voters.

Preparations for the Election

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Electoral Personnel: The Commission's State Office used 9,610 Ad-Hoc personnel for the 2019 General Election, as follows: Presiding Officers (1804), Assistant Presiding Officers (6732), Supervisory Presiding Officers (189), Registration Area Technicians (105), Collation and Returning Officers (235), in addition to the CSRVS and monitors that were deployed for the elections.

Receipt, Storage, Deployment and Retrieval of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: Owing to the difficult terrain and negative security reports reaching the State Office, sensitive and non-sensitive materials were deployed from the State Office in Yenagoa directly to the RACs outside of the capital from 21st to 22nd February 2019, while materials for Yenagoa metropolis were deployed very early on election day. The materials were dutifully retrieved after the elections with non-sensitive materials deposited at the INEC State and LGA Offices for storage and sensitive materials, including results sheets submitted to the State Office for safekeeping.

Identification, Preparation Activation of RACs and SRACs: 99 RACs and 6 Super RACs were identified across the 8 LGAs in the State. Although all the RACs were prepared for the elections, a number of them

in Southern Ijaw and Nembe LGAs, unlike the others which were activated, could not be activated because of security challenges, which necessitated direct deployment from the State Office to the affected RACs.

Logistics Preparations: For the purpose of the General Election, a committee on transport and procurement, headed by an HOD (GAP), was set up to develop and implement the transportation/procurement plans in line with the Commission's guidelines.

Monitoring, Implementation and Support for Field Activities: The State Office implemented the EMSC and EOSC frameworks for monitoring compliance and provided immediate and effective support for the field activities in line with the 2019 Election Project Plan. A situation room was set up and it functioned throughout the period of the Election.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

The presidential and national assembly elections were held in Bayelsa State on the 23 February 2019 in all the Local Government Areas, Senatorial Districts and Federal Constituencies in the State. Despite the initial hitches, the conduct of the elections was largely successful as election personnel and materials were timeously deployed to all the 1804 Polling Units and 440 Voting Points on Election Day. The State House of Assembly Elections took place in the state on 9th March 2019 in the 24 State Constituencies. The elections were generally peaceful across the State due to early deployment of election personnel and

materials and the timely opening of polls.

Opening of Polls: The geographical terrain of the state, with over 70 percent of the land area only accessible by sea, is very challenging in terms of communication and transportation. The challenge was complicated by the difficult security environment, created by the violent activities of militants working for the various political parties and candidates in the state. Notwithstanding the challenges, polls opened between 8.00am and 10.30am on Election Day across the State, except in areas in incidents of electoral violence occurred to disrupt and delay the opening of polls.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The voting process went on smoothly in over 95 percent of the PUs in the State and there were few reports of failure or non-functionality of the SCRs. Where the SCRs malfunctioned, there was effective response from the ICT (RATECHs) to resolve the problem.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: Collation of results was done at various levels by the designated Collation officers. Electoral Officers prepared the Collation Centres in the LGAs, while both worked together to ensure proper management of the Collation Centre. At the State and Senatorial District level, CSRVS Staff were deployed to support the collation process. Generally, results collated at lower levels were submitted to the next level of collation and the original copies of all results were submitted to the Electoral Operations Department for safekeeping. The Logistics Unit of the EOPs

ensured the retrieval and storage of all results sheets from the field. All our results sheets are properly secured and safely kept in the strong room.

Owing to reports of incidents of disruption, violence, the refusal to use, or the malfunction of the SCRs during the polling process in Nembe, Brass, Southern Ijaw, and Sagbama LGAs, the elections in the following 3 state constituencies were declared inconclusive: i) Brass Constituency I (SC/137/BY), where due to SCR failure, the results from 6 PUs in Cape Formosa (RA 06) were cancelled, thereby reducing the margin of difference between the two leading candidates, below the stipulated margin; ii) Ogbia Constituency II (SC/144/BY), where as a result of violence which affected 65 PUs, the polling process interrupted and not concluded; and iii) Southern Ijaw IV (SC/160/BY), because of refusal to use the Smart Card Reader in RAs 6 (Ukubie) and 7 (Koluama), consisting of 53 PUs.

Arising from the inconclusive State House of Assembly elections on in three State Constituencies on 9th March 2019, supplementary elections were held on 23rd March 2019. The elections were generally peaceful and successfully concluded with the declaration of winners, except in Brass Constituency I where the elections were suspended, because of a court order on Friday, 22nd March 2019 that stopped the conduct of the elections in the constituency.

Operation of the Situation Room and Election Monitoring and Support Centre: An Election Situation and Election Monitoring and Support Centre was set up at the State

Office, from where election processes and procedures were monitored, with support from the Headquarters.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

The following challenges were encountered during the elections in Bayelsa State.

i.   Desperate attitude of the political class to win at all cost, resulting in the abduction of election personnel, hijacking of election materials, and refusal to use the SCR in some areas of the state;

ii. Lack of a good understanding between INEC officials and security agencies deployed for the Election, resulting in the intimidation and harassment of many INEC personnel on Election duty;

iii. Insecurity across the State poses a serious threat to the conduct of the elections, complicating the deployment of election personnel and materials to the riverine areas; and

iv. Difficult terrain that made transportation and communication difficult and expensive.

12.5.3
Cross River State
Capital City: Calabar

Dr. Frankland O. Briyai
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Cross River State
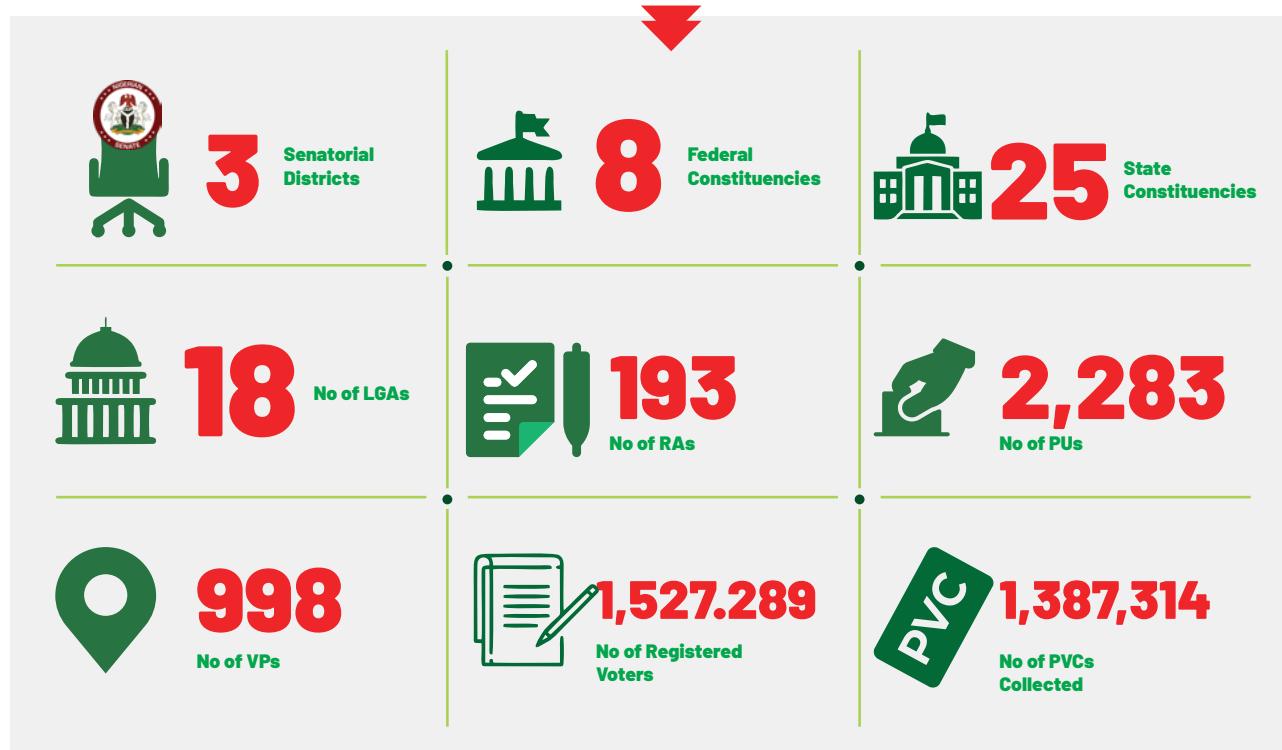
Introduction

Cross River State is one of the six States in the South-South Geo-Political zone. With a landmass of 20,156 km² the State has a long stretch of international boundary with the Republic of Cameroon.

It has 18 LGAs, 193 RAs, 2,283 PUs and 1,527,289 registered voters. With 1,387,314 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 92.38%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**8** Federal Constituencies	**25** State Constituencies
18 No of LGAs	**193** No of RAs	**2,283** No of PUs
998 No of VPs	**1,527.289** No of Registered Voters	**1,387,314** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: In the run-up to the 2019 General Election, the State Management Team under the leadership of the REC appraised previous elections, including the post-election innovations to design the road map for the conduct of the elections. Thereafter, the State Office held regular meetings with the various departments as well as with EOs and AEOs in the 18 LGAs. Another major activity was the audit of election materials to ascertain their condition and quantity.

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Security arrangements for the elections were coordinated within the ambit of the ICCES co-chaired by the REC and the State Police Commissioner. Members of the Committee included the Commandants of the various military and paramilitary formations in the state. The Committee met several times to develop strategies to secure election personnel and materials, voters, domestic and international observers, the press etc. It identified flash points and evaluated existing security situation in the State and produced a deployment template that was distributed to EOs to serve as a guide and to assist them in security coordination for the elections.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The conduct of the CVR exercise commenced on the 27th April 2017. Initially, eligible voters were nonchalant, but later rushed to register towards the end of the exercise. Following the post-AFIS display of the register for claims and objections that was met with apathy, especially at the rural areas, the State recorded a total number of 351,409 newly registered voters at the end of the exercise on the 31st August 2019. The newly registered voters, as well as others that requested the transfer of their registration were able to collect their PVC until the 11th February 2019.

Party Primaries and Nomination Processes: A lot of acrimony took place during the party primaries and candidate nomination process as the political parties grossly circumvented their own rules of engagement resulting in inter- and intra-party squabbles. This was particularly the case with the All Progressives Congress (APC) where two factions of the party in the State nominated candidates for

the governorship and State Constituency elections. The issue was only resolved very close to the end of the nomination process by a Court judgment, in which one of the factions and its list of submitted candidates were recognized. At the end of the nomination process, there were 26 candidates for the Governorship election, 38 candidates for the Senatorial election, 80 candidates for the House of Representatives election and 268 candidates fort the State House of Assembly election.

Stakeholder Engagements: The State Office recognized the central role of promoting stakeholders' confidence in the electoral process. To this end, there were frequent interactions between the state office through meetings, lectures, seminars and workshops with political parties, traditional rulers, religious leaders CSOs, CBO, FBOs to constantly brief them on the preparations for the elections and to solicit their support in promoting peaceful and credible elections. Print and electronic media was utilised to disseminate and air jingles and announcement Posters and leaflets were printed and distributed to all parts of the State.

Preparations for the Election

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Electoral Personnel: A total number of 14,517 personnel comprising of Returning Officers (29); Collation Officers (424); SPOs (228); Presiding Officers (2282) Assistance Presiding Officers (11,608) RAC Managers (193); RATECHs (193) were recruited, trained and deployed for the elections. The Ad-Hoc personnel were sourced from serving NYSC members and staff of Federal

Agencies, as well as from staff and students of Federal Tertiary Institutions in the State. The training of all recruited Ad-Hoc staff commenced two weeks to the election.

Receipt, Storage, Deployment and Retrieval of Sensitive & Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: Non-sensitive Electoral materials were received some weeks to the election and were batched and distributed to the various LGAs accordingly. However, some non-sensitive items were not received until a day or two to the election and they were not in adequate quantity. Sensitive materials, comprising of ballot papers and result sheets were received and kept at the Calabar Branch of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). There were many mix-ups in their packaging which hampered swift and smooth distribution which was done under security cover to the various LGA Offices two days before election, the various RA Centres a day before election and the PUs early in the morning of elections day. Party agents, security personnel, selected election observers and media witnessed the distribution of the sensitive materials at each point. At the end of the elections, the SPOs gathered all the used and unused materials during the elections and returned them to the Electoral Officers who in turn, forwarded some of them to the State Office while retaining others in the LGA Office for safekeeping.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: A total of 193 Registration Area Camps were activated and used for overnight camping on the eve of each election.

Logistics Preparations: There were adequate provisions for vehicles through the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Commission and the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) and the Nigerian Association of Road Transport Owners (NARTO) as well as for motorcycles, bicycles, boats and canoes for the transportation of election personnel and materials.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Opening of Polls: Most PUs opened on schedule and voting commenced at 8.00 am across the State.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The continuous accreditation and voting process was smooth with strict adherence to the use of SCRs for accreditation. The SCRs functioned effectively and were either repaired or replaced by the RATECHs in some PUs where they malfunctioned.

In accordance with the policy of the Commission on IDP voting in order not to disenfranchise any legitimate voter, election was organised in two IDP camps located for the displaced people of New Nnetim PUs at the mechanic village in Odukpani Central RA of Odukpani LGA and the displaced people of Bakassi in the IDP resettlement Camp in LGA voted in Bakassi LGA.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: At the end of voting and the PUs, votes were sorted, counted and the scores of the candidates and their parties were loudly announced. Thereafter,

the results were entered into the result sheets and the duly signed results were pasted at the Pulling Units in forms EC60E and the POs were accompanied by security and party agents to the RA collation centres. Collation and Retuning Officers at RA, LGA and State levels aggregated the scores of the candidates and declared winners accordingly. Although, there were cancellations of results in some PUs in Etung LGA in the governorship and SHoA election, this did not affect the overall results.

Operation of the Situation Room and Election Monitoring and Support Centre: The situation room housing EMSC was activated 24 hours to each election and was very effective in providing real time report that enabled timely intervention in resolving the challenge associated with the conduct of the elections.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

The major challenges experienced during the conduct of the elections are as follows:

i.   Difficult terrain

ii. Lack of transportation for the security agents, especially the Police.

iii. Negative attitude of some members of the political class.

iv. The sole engagement of the NURTW and NARTO as specified in the MoU with the Commission.

The 2019 General Election was conducted in a largely peaceful environment in Cross River State with only some minor incidence security breaches. The outcome of the elections was generally accepted as representing the wishes of the people of Cross River State.

12.5.4
Delta State
Capital City: Asaba

Cyril Omorogbe
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Delta State
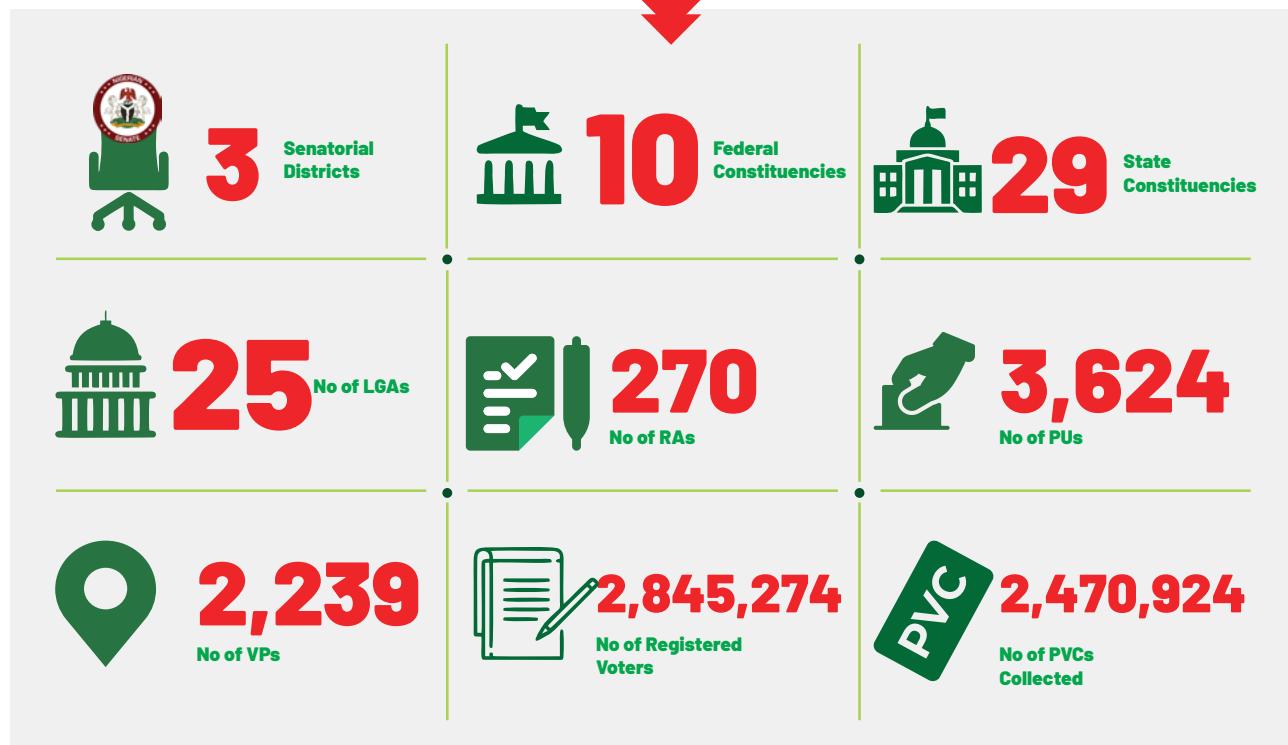
Introduction

Delta State is one of the six states in the South-South Geo-Political zone with a landmass of 17,698 km². One of the major oil producing states in the Niger Delta, the state has 25 LGAs, 270 RAs, 3,624 PUs and 2,845,274 registered voters. With 2,470,924 PVCs collected, the State's PVC collection rate was 86.84% at the time of the General Election.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts

10 Federal Constituencies

29 State Constituencies

25 No of LGAs

270 No of RAs

3,624 No of PUs

2,239 No of VPs

2,845,274 No of Registered Voters

2,470,924 No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: The State Management Team started planning in February 2018 for the implementation of key aspects of the Election Project Plan (EPP), such as the audit of election materials, for the 2019 General Election.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collect Exercise: The State Office undertook the Continuous Voter Education (CVR) and Permanent Voters Card (PVC) collection exercises from April 2017 to August 2018.

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Electoral Personnel: 25,748 Ad-Hoc staff were recruited and trained for various categories of election duty, under the

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following schedule.

i. Security Personnel
   25th – 26th January 2019

ii. Supervisory Presiding Officers
   28th – 30th January 2019

iii. Presiding Officers and Assistant
   Presiding Officers
   31st January – 3rd February 2019

iv. Collation/Returning Officers
   11th – 15th February 2019

Party Primaries and Nomination Process:
The State office undertook the physical verification of party state offices from 12th to 14th February 2018 and verified those of 48 political parties has being physically on ground in the state. Although the Commission set 8th August 2018 for the commencement of the party primaries, parties in the State conducted their primaries between 22nd September and 7th October 2018. The State office monitored the primary elections of 43 political parties for the nomination of Governorship and Senatorial candidates, 42 political parties for the nomination of candidates to the House of Representatives, and 50 political parties for the nomination of candidates to the State House of Assembly.

Stakeholder Engagements: The State office engaged relevant stakeholders, within the timelines of the Commission's pre-election activities. The Matrix of stakeholder engagements included leaders and candidates of participating political parties, voters, security agencies, under the auspices of ICCES, youths and PWDs, traditional rulers, women's groups, religious leaders and influencers and opinion Leaders, CBOs, FBO, MDAs and International Development partners in Delta State.

The Commission's State Office carried out the following activities, in preparing for the 2019 General Election:

i. Renewal of INEC Half hour
   9th January 2019

ii. Interactive Session with Traditional
   Rulers
   14th January 2019

iii. Interactive Session with Religious
   Leaders
   15th January 2019

iv. Translation, Production and Airing of
   Jingles in 6 Languages
   21st January 2019

v. Briefing of CSOs/CBOs/FBOs for Door
   to Door sensitisation
   23rd January 2019

vi. Sensitisation Forum for PWDs
   28th January 2019

vii. Market Outreach in the Senatorial
   Districts
   4th – 8th February 2019

viii. Mitigating Violence Against Women in
   the Electoral Process
   6th February 2019

Preparations for the Elections

Receipt, Storage, Deployment and Retrieval of Sensitive & Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: Non-Sensitive electoral materials

arrived late and in batches, with shortages noticed in the items delivered. Sensitive Electoral Materials were received and stored in CBN at Asaba. The sensitive electoral materials for the Presidential and National Assembly elections were inspected and batched between 14th and 16th February 2019, while those for Governorship and House of Assembly elections were inspected and batched between 4th and 5th March 2019. Deployment of the sensitive electoral materials from the CBN to each of the 25 LGAs in the state with 10-armed mobile personnel providing security for the deployment was successfully undertaken.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: RACs and SRACs were identified by Electoral Officers in their respective LGAs and were activated for the conduct of the elections.

Logistics Preparations: Adequate arrangement for transportation, leveraging on the MOU between the Commission and the NURTW and the local boat vendors, resulted in the hiring of 1398 Buses and 136 boats the each of the two sets of elections in February and March 2019 elections.

Collation and Result Management System: The State Office set up a Collation Centre, supported by E- Collation Officers from Abuja.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February and 9th March 2019)

Deployment of Personnel and Materials: All trained election duty Ad-Hoc staff were deployed to their various places of posting on the eve of the elections. Above 90% of the LGAs were able to deploy to the RACs and SRACs on the eve of the Elections, while a few RACs/SRACs could not be activated because of adverse security reports

Opening of Polls: EMSC reports indicated that over 88 percent of PUs achieved early commencement of polls.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: SCRs were deployed successfully for the elections. Although there were some glitches in the SCR performance during the 23rd February, elections, there was considerable improvement in SCR performance in the elections of 9th March 2019.

Implementation of Collation and Result Management Process: The result collation process helped to drive the conclusion of the Elections with a high percentage of accuracy and acceptability. The E-Collation was in place to flag up any miscalculation.

Operation of the Situation Room, Election Management and Support Centre: The situation room served as an early warning mechanism to direct attention to, and address different challenges that might occur or occurred in the field. Violence and Disruption of polls were immediately reported and isolated. The Election Management guidelines helped the State Office to cancel elections where SCRs were not used.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections: Incidents of violence, the disruption of the electoral process and holding election staff hostage were minimal during the elections. The non-use of SCR occurred more during the elections of 23rd February 2019 than those of 9th March 2019.

Notwithstanding the challenges, the conduct of the 2019 Presidential, National Assembly, Governorship and State Assembly elections in Delta State was peaceful, free, fair and credible.

12.5.5
Edo State
Capital City:Benin

Dr. Emmanuel Alex Hart
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Edo State

Introduction

Edo State is one of the six States in the South-South Geo-Political zone. With a landmass of 17,802 km², it has 18 LGAs, 192 RAs, 2,627 PUs and 2,210,534 registered voters. With 1,726,738 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election,

the state's PVC collection rate was 78.11%. Only the Presidential, National Assembly and State House of Assembly elections were conducted in the state during the 2019 General Election. The standalone governorship election in the state was held on 28 September 2016.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**9** Federal Constituencies	**24** State Constituencies
18 No of LGAs	**192** No of RAs	**2,627** No of PUs
1,892 No of VPs	**2,210,534** No of Registered Voters	**1,726,738** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: The Management Team under the leadership of the REC held several management meetings preparatory to the 2019 General Election. The Team also undertook a comprehensive audit of electoral materials (sensitive and non-sensitive) vehicular, warehousing and equipment to identify needs, availability and shortfalls. All issues relating to the elections were discussed, analysed and x-rayed in order to determine the state of preparedness as well as to ascertain the

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level of compliance with the schedule of activities of the EMSC timelines and the election calendar.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection: The CVR kicked off nationwide on the 27th April 2017 and ended on the 31st August 2018. By the close of the exercise, the state had recorded a cumulative total of 285,429 newly registered voters, bringing the total number of registered voters in the State to 2,210.534. The State Office ensured that the collection of PVC by the Voters was devolved to the 192 RAs and 2627 PUs in the State and registered voters were able to collect their PVC until 11th February 2019. There were several failed attempts at snatching and stealing of PVCs during the exercise. However, the attempts succeeded in Orhionmwon LGA, which is particularly notorious for posing the most serious challenges to the conduct of free, fair and credible election. Some of the PVCs though, were recovered before the election.

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Electoral Personnel: In line with the Commission's policy, Collation Officers (COs), Returning Officers (ROs), Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs) and RAC Managers were sourced from University of Benin, Auchi Polytechnic and Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies and Heads of schools in the State. All categories of Ad-Hoc personnel were duly trained for their respective roles in the election. The training sessions were monitored and supervised by the Training staff of the Electoral Institute. The training of Electoral Officers took place at the State office from the 29th – 30th January 2019. The training of Supervisory Presiding Officers took place at UNIBEN

and Auchi Polytechnic from the 2nd – 5th February 2019, while that of Presiding Officers (POs) and Assistant Presiding Officers (APOs) took place at the LGA level from the 7th – 9th February 2019. At the end of the training exercise, a total of 21,544 Presiding and Assistant Presiding Officers were engaged for the elections.

Political Party Primaries and Nomination Processes: The various political parties conducted their party primaries and elected their candidates to fly their party flags in the different positions. Staff of the EPM Department were engaged in a series of capacity building and training meetings within and outside the state. They also monitored the party congresses alongside other LGA staff and conduct of party primaries that produced candidates for elective positions. The department conducted briefings for domestic observers and party agents as well as received and distributed 1252 observers' kits to 52 domestic observer groups. They were also engaged in the tracking of political party/candidate's campaign finance in the 18 LGAs, received, sorted and distributed ID Cards for political party agents They monitored the presidential, national assembly and the state house of Assembly elections and conducted a debriefing session for domestic observer group.

Stakeholder Engagements: Stakeholders meetings were held at the State and LGAs before the conduct of the election. At every stage, the State Office highlighted the Commission's preparations for the General Election. Political parties and their agents were engaged on proper ethics and professional conduct taking

into consideration security of personnel and materials. Traditional and religious leaders were also engaged on their roles and responsibilities as stakeholders in the electoral process. Civil Society Organisations, Community Based Organisations, Faith Based Organisations, etc. were also engaged in different forums to ensure adequate participation, partnership and collaboration aimed at achieving a free, fair, credible and conclusive election.

Preparations for the Election

Receipt, Storage, Deployment and Retrieval of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: While some non-sensitive materials were supplied directly to the State by contractors, others were delivered to the State Office from Abuja and the Zonal Store in Port Harcourt in batches. Sensitive materials such as ballot papers and result sheets were received in installments and were sorted in the presence of party representatives and other stakeholders including security agencies. The materials were distributed to the Electoral Officers on the 22nd February and the 8th March 2019 for the Presidential/National Assembly and for Governorship/State House of Assembly elections, on the 23rd February and the 9th March 2019. All sensitive and non-sensitive materials used for the election were retrieved accordingly after the election.

Identification Preparation and Activation of RACs and Super RACs: In line with the policy of the Commission, a total of 192 RAC and Super RACs were identified across the 18 LGAs and funds were released for procuring essential materials for their activation. The RACs and SRACs were activated on the eve of both the Presidential/National Assembly and State House of Assembly elections on the 23rd February and the 9th March 2019 respectively. It was however observed that security personnel refused to stay with the Ad-Hoc staff overnight in some of these centres, contrary to the agreement reached at the meeting of the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee on Election Security (ICCES).

Logistics Preparation: Transport arrangement for the election was arranged with the Edo State branch of the NURTW and the NARTO. Meetings with the State Executive Officers of both Unions were held to actualize the MoU between the Unions and the Commission. EOs were directed to engage the Union Executives of both in each LGA to work out transport matrixes and route plans. In riverine areas, speedboats were hired to convey poll officials and materials to RAC/PUs and adequate provisions were made for the hiring of motorbikes to convey poll officials and materials to difficult terrains that are not motor able. It is unfortunate that some drivers and transport owners who protested the 15% payment of the procurement sum to their Unions failed to fulfil their contractual obligations which nearly marred the timely movement of men and materials to the RACs centres and PUs in several LGAs.

Monitoring Implementation and Support for Field Activities: All spheres of the electoral process were adequately monitored by the State Office. Committees were set up to monitor compliance and implementation of policies. Supervisors were appointed from the HODs to monitor field activities in the different LGAs. Feedback was

also generated which formed controlled mechanisms. Funding and support were also rendered to field officers in a bit to ensure a perfect exercise.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Deployment of Personnel and Materials: All trained and recruited electoral personnel were deployed with required election materials for the conduct of the Presidential/NASS and State House of Assembly elections on the 23rd February and the 9th March 2019 respectively in the 4,519 voting units (2627 PUs and 1892 VPs) across the state. The timely distribution of both sensitive and non-sensitive materials to the SPOs and POs at the RAC centres ensured rapid deployment of personnel and materials to the various PUs on the Election Day.

Opening of Polls: Most Poll officials with required election materials deployed to their respective PUs early on Elections Day which enabled them immediately commence setting up the PUs to open by 8.00am.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: Voting was done by continuous accreditation and voting system and all eligible voters in possession of genuine PVCs were allowed to vote through open secret ballot system. There were reported cases of malfunctioning of SCRs that were promptly rectified and resolved by the RACTECHs and LGATECHs resulting in the effective use of the SCRs for accreditation in over 90% of the PUs in the State.

Implementation of Collation and Result Management Process: After the close of poll, sorting and counting of ballots were done under the watch of party agents, voters and observers in all the PUs. Thereafter, results were announced and duplicate copies of EC8A were issued to party agents and security personnel while Form EC60E was pasted in each PU. From the PUs, results were conveyed to the Ward, LGA, State/Federal Constituency, Senatorial District and State collation centres. Results for election into the State/Federal Constituencies and Senatorial Districts were declared at the designated collations centres.

Operation of the Situation Room and Election Management and Support Centre: The 2019 General Election in Edo state witnessed one of the most effective operations of situation room and Election Operation Support Centre. Early warning signals were generated to guide field operation staff. The successes recorded can largely be attributed to effective Election Management and Support Centre initiative of the Commission.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Election

i. Violence and Disruption of the Electoral Processes: There were some incidence of violence, snatching of ballot boxes and disruption of the electoral processes as a result of heightened tension and confrontation between the political parties and irresponsible conduct of their candidates; and

ii. Snatching of SCR: One SCR was snatched in Owan East and Orhionmwon LGAs respectively and a reported case of damaged SCR in Igueben LGA.

12.1.1
Rivers State
Capital City: Port-Harcourt

Obo Effanga
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Rivers State

Introduction

Rivers State is one of the six States in the South-South Geo-Political zone. With a landmass of 11,077 km², it has 23 LGAs, 319 RAs, 4,442 PUs and 3,215,273 registered voters. With 2,833,101 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 88.11%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**13** Federal Constituencies	**32** State Constituencies
23 No of LGAs	**319** No of RAs	**4,442** No of PUs
2,424 No of VPs	**3,215,273** No of Registered Voters	**2,833,101** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: Prior to the elections, the State Office established various committees to drive the various electoral activities for the upcoming General Election. These included: Logistics- Land and Water Transport; Information, Publicity and Voter Education; Security; Welfare; Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Ad-Hoc Staff and Electoral Materials.

Recruitment, Training, Deployment of Electoral Personnel: As part of the preparations for the 2019 General Election, letters were written to the Heads of NYSC,

Federal Tertiary Institutions and Federal Establishments requesting the list of NYSC members as well as interested staff and students wishing to participate in the elections as Poll Officials.

The Trainings for the 2019 General Election in Rivers State was conducted in accordance with the Commissions' training schedule that was anchored by The Electoral Institute (TEI), and some development partners like IFES and ECES.

Party Primaries and Nomination Process: A total of 73 Political Parties participated in the Presidential Election, while 54 contested for the Governorship Election in the state. However, only a few of these parties had polling agents at the polling units and at the various levels of collation.

Stakeholder Engagements: An expanded State Stakeholders' forum was also held, and it drew participants from all segments of the society that were concerned with the electoral process. This was to ensure that the measures taken by the Commission to conduct a free, fair and credible election, in a safe and secure environment, were disclosed to the general public and the assistance of the participants were solicited in disseminating these messages to their various constituencies. The process was replicated in the 23 LGAs of the State by the Electoral Officers and their Assistants (AEOs Administration) who were responsible for Voter education activities in the LGAs.

On the 30th March 2019, there was a stakeholders meeting with candidates and political party Chairmen during which the Commission shared with them the approved activity timelines for the resumption of collation that had earlier been suspended.

Preparations for Elections

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: In order to ensure minimum comfort for election personnel at the 319 centres, funds were made available to the Electoral Officers to provide some basic amenities like water, light and toiletries for use by the officials. While the NYSC assisted with mattresses, sleeping mats were procured and delivered to the state from the National HQs of the Commission. These centres were fully activated 48 hrs to the polling day.

Logistics Preparations: Prior to the Elections, various meetings were held with representatives of the following transport unions:

i. NURTW

ii. NARTO

iii. MWUN

These Unions were responsible for the provision of all the required means of transportation utilised by election personnel, i.e. buses, cars, boats, and motorcycles. The breakdown is as follows:

i. Buses- 9,991

ii. Salon Cars- 672

iii. Boats-166

iv. Motorcycles- 669

v. Gun boats- 7

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

The Presidential and National Assembly elections were conducted on 23rd February 2019. However, voting in the elections in Emouha LGA, commenced in majority of the PUs across the LGA on time. But by 6pm when collation was about to commence, violence erupted leading to the loss of the EC8B & EC8C series, which made collation impossible. The same scenario played out in Khana LGA, with dynamite being freely used by political thugs. The disruption took place in 11 LGAs at about 2pm, resulting in cancellation of results in the affected RAs. The story was different in Eleme LGA where it was relatively hitch-free with collation taking place in all 10 RAs. In Etche LGA, things went smoothly except in RA 14 where materials were snatched by hoodlums, resulting in elections not taking place there. There were also reported cases of ballot box snatching, assault of Ad-Hoc staff and non-use of the Smart Card Reader (SCR).

In Ikwerre LGA, movement to the polling units commenced at 8am except in RA 11, Ozuaha, where movement was delayed due to the absence of security agents to escort personnel and material to their duty posts. SCRs were snatched while collation officers were not granted access to their respective RA collation centres. New collation officers were recruited but even they had to flee the Collation Centre between 7.00 and 7:30 pm when the collation was disrupted by armed men in military uniform. Eventually the rains destroyed the collation materials. Elections took place in the 13 RAs in Ahoada East LGA, however, results in RA 08, Uppatta IV, were cancelled due to ballot box snatching and over-voting in some PUs.

In Tai LGA, there were reported incidents of ballot box snatching and harassment of poll officials. This led to the loss of 3 SCRs. The results in the affected PUs were cancelled. Collation was temporarily held up by the JTF Commander but resumed afterwards. In Obio/Akpor LGA, elections were generally peaceful. Materials moved to the PUs from the RAs. By 8am polling in the various PUs commenced and by 4pm collation started. However, in 4 RAs: - Oro-Igwe, Rumuokwu, Choba and Ozuoba/Ogbogoro results were cancelled due to late arrival at the collation centres.

In Abua/Odual LGA, movement to the RAs did not commence until 10.30am due to sporadic gunshots by hoodlums. 2 PO in RA 09 were abducted and there were various cases of voter intimidation and harassment. Collation did not take place. In Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni LGA, the election process was peaceful and successful up to the point of collation. The few incidences of SCR malfunction were promptly addressed by the RATECH.

In Andoni LGA, the process was smooth up to collation except in ward 06, Unyeada I, where militants wielding assault weapons snatched sensitive material including SCRs and burnt them. Collation of the results however went on smoothly.

In Akuku Toru LGA, movement to the PUs was disrupted due to sporadic gunshots resulting in the bus operators fleeing the PU. Eventually, the security personnel indicated that they would be incapable of providing security, thus the elections were suspended.

In Asari Toru LGA, overnight camping in some RACs could not hold due to security challenges. Materials were shared in the INEC office at 5.30am with the consent of the party agents and security men present. Accreditation and voting began in most places by 8:15 am. At 11:45 am, reports of ballot box snatching, assault on Ad-Hoc staff by political thugs and unidentified security operatives commenced unabated in 5 RAs namely Buguma North East, Buguma West, Buguma North West I, Buguma North West II and Buguma East West. Consequently, elections in Asari Toru was characterised by vandalization of election materials.

In Bonny LGA, all sensitive materials had been collected and batched. Ad-Hoc staff were ready to move to their respective PUs but were prevented by agents of a political party who barricaded the entrance to the office on the excuse that the result sheets were fake. After a meeting with the security agents, the materials were inspected and confirmed as original, but these agitators would have none of that and remained unyielding. In the ensuing melee, there were sporadic gunshots, two Corps Members sustained minor injuries with one being hospitalised. Elections did not hold and all sensitive materials were securely locked up in the INEC office.

In Ogu/Bolo LGA, all sensitive and non-sensitive materials were received in adequate number. The security agents performed creditably in the discharge of their duties. There was no incidence of violence. Collation went well. In Okrika LGA, all materials got to two of the 3 Super RACs. Materials to the last RAC were diverted with materials for the RAs therein snatched. In

areas where materials were delivered to the Super RACs, the Ad-Hoc staff proceeded to the PUs. However, after polling, sporadic gunshots erupted; the resulting stampede caused Ad-Hoc staff to abandon electoral materials and flee. Consequently, Okrika LGA had no record to show that elections took place there.

In Ahoada West LGA, the election was characterised by sporadic shooting and intimidation of Corps members at the point of collation. SCRs were abandoned and the SAM cards were reportedly removed. The election was marred by widespread violence, shooting and the diversion of electoral materials. In Omuma LGA, elections commenced peacefully but eventually became violent. Polling was disrupted in 10 RAs. Apparently, there was inadequate security at PU levels.

In Opobo/Nkoro LGA, Ad-Hoc staff were deployed but SARs and men in military uniform stormed the Collation Officers centres, ordered people out and asked collation officers to effect changes or outrightly cancel previous entries. Oyigbo LGA had a peculiar case where an NYSC member had a bike accident while on his way to his duty post. Results were cancelled in some RAs due to activities of hoodlums. Collation however took place.

In Port Harcourt LGA, the elections were generally peaceful, and collation ended well. In Degema LGA, results emanating from Obuama RA were suspended due to a dispute about the results recorded at PU level by the Presiding Officers. On a sad note, Mrs. Ibisaki Amachree Dapre an Ad-Hoc staff of INEC posted to PU003 in RA

4 was allegedly shot dead in the course of performing her duties.

While the election for the Governorship, Federal Constituency, and State Assembly Constituencies was conducted on same day, elections did not hold in Abua/Odual LGA on 9th March 2019. This was as a result of the activities of hoodlums who prevented the Ad-Hoc staff from deploying to the polling units. Eventually stakeholders signed a document formally requesting for the rescheduling of the election.

In Gokana LGA, there was disruption of the Collation process resulting in the inability of the Electoral Officer to submit a single collated result to the office. In Khana LGA, which has 2 State Constituencies, collation could not proceed beyond the RA level, reportedly due to the disruptive activities of some suspected security agents.

In Ogu/Bolo LGA, the election started peacefully, but was later disrupted due to the activities of armed personnel in military uniforms resulting in the cancellation of results in 5 RAs, namely, Bolo I, Bolo II, Bolo III, Bolo IV and Wakama.

In Opobo/Nkoro LGA, election held, and collation took place. However, election into the State Constituency was declared inconclusive due to the application of the principle of margin of lead between the two leading contestants. Consequently, supplementary election was declared to be held in 20 PUs.

Election in Ahoada West LGA was marred by a combination of the following factors; a) activities of hoodlums who hijacked and diverted materials, b) the failure of security agents to perform the roles expected of them and c) and some collation officers who disappeared with INEC result sheets. In fact, the collation officer for the Governorship and State constituency election disappeared and a new collation officer had to be appointed on the 2nd April to conclude the process. However, the State Constituency election was declared inconclusive due to the application of margin of lead principle thus necessitating a supplementary election in 47 Polling units from which a winner emerged on the 13th April.

By 6:30 am Ad-Hoc staff were at their polling units in Oyigbo LGA. All went well thereafter, but collation officers for Okoloma, Obeakpu, Obete, Asa and Kom-Kom RAs disappeared with the Polling Unit results for these areas. In Eleme LGA, accreditation and voting started at about 8am. The voting process went smoothly and was completed in most of the RAs except, Agbonchia and Alesa where there was a combination of snatching of election materials, thuggery and assault on Ad-Hoc staff which led to the cancelation of results from the 2 RAs.

In Tai LGA, accreditation and voting commenced early in all, but 3 PUs in RA 10 due to disruption. RA 05 also witnessed cases of snatching of results. In Asari Toru LGA, elections did not take place in RA 13 (West Central Group), due to the activities of hoodlums. Similarly, hoodlums carted election materials away in RAs 07 and 08 towards the end of the election. Personnel and material were at the various PUs in Port Harcourt LGA by 7am and voting commenced on schedule. Collation was

done and winners emerged in the 3 State Constituencies.

Due to the widespread disruption of elections at polling units and collation centres and the concern about the safety of electoral officials, the Commission suspended the electoral process in the State on 10th March 2019. Before the suspension, LGA Collation results (EC8C-Governorship) for 17 LGAs viz- Ahoada East, Akuku Toru, Andoni, Bonny, Eleme, Emouha, Etche, Khana, Obio/Akpor, Ogu/Bolo, Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni, Okrika, Omuma, Opobo/Nkoro, Oyigbo, PortHarcourt and Tai, had been collated, declared and original copies submitted by the respective EOs and safely secured.

In addition, declarations of 25 election results to the House of Assembly (EC8E1) had equally been secured. After the fact-finding meeting report and the subsequent stakeholders' meeting, Abua/Odual and Gokana LGAs were slated for re-run elections; Ahoada West, Khana I, Khana II and Degema state constituencies were indicated for continuation and conclusion of collation.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: A total of 382 RATECHs were trained, out of which 329 were deployed for the first set of elections while 45 RATECHs were engaged for the April 13th supplementary elections.

The RATECHs double-checked and charged all the SCRs and further conducted a refreshers training of the polling officials (PO and APOs) on the eve of each of the elections at the RACs. On Election Day, RATECHs took pictures of results, e-collated

and validated results with their z-tab, while the Presiding officers communicated the accredited votes and transmitted the results using the SCRs in areas that experienced no violence.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: The collation of results for all elections took place at the various levels of collation, even though, as earlier indicated, some collation exercises were disrupted in some LGAs. In such LGAs and RAs where it was impossible to do collation, for security reasons, the Collation Officers had to relocate to the state office to conclude the exercise in the presence of polling agents. Except for a few constituencies, declaration of results took place at the various constituency collation centres. The collation of results and announcement of votes for the Presidential Election and the Declaration and Return for the Governorship Election was made at the Media Centre INEC State Office, Port Harcourt. The outcome of the General Election was documented in the relevant Form EC8 Series.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

The following challenges were experienced during the Elections:

i. Transportation posed a great challenge to the RATECHs in all the elections. This resulted in their walking long distances to solve problems.

ii. Some of the RATECHs were denied access to the collation Centres by the security personnel.

iii. Due to violence most RATECHs could not snap results.

iv. In some instances, RATECHs were unable to communicate and e-collate results. Some had to be done at the state office after the elections.

v. Crowd control issues due to the influx of gate-crashers and unqualified persons during trainings led to the use of additional facilitators.

vi. Poor attendance of security personnel during the Electoral Security Training at the Senatorial District level. This led to wastage in terms of food and accommodation.

vii. Near absence of a safe and secure environment for electoral service delivery as a result of the interference of people in military uniforms.

The preparations for the 2019 General Election in Rivers State were top notch and in compliance with the Electoral Act (2010 as amended). This is, in spite of the external threats experienced in the course of implementing our statutory mandate. Rivers State seems to have developed a culture of political intolerance, whereby Election is seen as a 'do or die affair.' Citizens need to realise that their activities have a corresponding negative effect on the political economy and investment profile of the state. The Supplementary Election of 13thApril, 2019, however, seemed to have changed the narrative, as the elections were relatively free of violence in the four LGAs where the elections took place.

12.6   South West Geo-Political Zone

The South-West Zone comprises of six states namely Ekiti, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun and Oyo. The zone has a landmass of 79,665 km². Altogether, the zone has 137 LGAs, 1,544 RAs, 24,672 PUs, and 16, 292,212 registered voters. With the total number of PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election standing at 12,814,246 the zone has an overall PVC collection rate of 78% as shown in table 36.

Table 36: Delimitation Data: South–West Geo-Political Zone

S/N	State	LGAs	RAs	PUs	Reg. Voters	PVCs Collected
1	Ekiti	16	177	2,195	909,967	666,591
2	Lagos	20	245	8,462	6,570,291	5,531,389
3	Ogun	20	236	3,213	2,375,003	1,694,867
4	Ondo	18	203	3,009	1,822,346	1,478,460
5	Osun	30	332	3,010	1,680,498	1,266,587
6	Oyo	33	351	4,783	2,934,107	2,176,352
	Total	137	1,544	24,672	16,292,212	12,814,246

12.6.1
Ekiti State
Capital City: Ado-Ekiti

Muslim Omoleke
Administrative Secretary, Ekiti State

Introduction

Ekiti State is one of the 6 States in the South West Geo-Political zone. With a landmass of 6,353 km², it has 16 LGAs, 177 RAs, 2,195 PUs and 909,967 registered voters. With 666,591 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 73.25%. Only the Presidential, National Assembly and State House of

Assembly elections were conducted in the state during the 2019 General Election. The standalone governorship election in the state was held on 14 July 2018. The 2019 General Election in Ekiti State was superintended by the Administrative Secretary following the reassignment of the REC to Ogun State on 23 January 2019.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**6** Federal Constituencies	**26** State Constituencies
16 No of LGAs	**177** No of RAs	**2,195** No of PUs
250 No of VPs	**909,967** No of Registered Voters	**666,591** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: Preparations for the 2019 General Election kicked

off immediately after the Ekiti State Governorship election on the 14th July 2018. Following the successful conclusion of the election, the State Management Team

under the leadership of the REC directed all Heads of Department to immediately commence preparations for the 2019 General Election. The preparations included a review meeting between the Management Team and the EOs to evaluate the conduct of the Governorship elections with a view to learning vital lessons and addressing identified challenges. Thereafter, the State developed its Election Project Plan with specific tasks, activities and implementation timelines. The preparations for the General Election proceeded seamlessly under the leadership of the Administrative Secretary following the reassignment of the REC on 23 January 2019.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection: The Continuous Voter Registration (CVR) which commenced in all the INEC LGA Offices in the State on the 27th April 2017 was devolved to the RA level from the 11th to the 16th April 2017 as part of the preparation for the Governorship election. In the continued effort to ensure the registration of all eligible voters, the CVR exercise was resumed after the governorship election. These interventions resulted in the registration of 177,908 eligible voters, bringing the total number of registered voters in the State to 909,967. In spite of the devolution of PVC collection to the RA level in the run-up to the governorship election and the various sensitisation campaigns, up to 243,376 registered voters were yet to collect their PVC at the time of the suspension of the exercise on the 11th February 2019.

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Electoral Personnel: In the run-up to the 2019 General Election, the State Office launched a website (bit.do/ekitiinec) for the recruitment of Ad-Hoc staff, comprising of Collation Officers, Supervisory Presiding Officers, Presiding Officers and Assistant Presiding Officers. The recruitment of Collation Officers was restricted to staff members of the Federal University, Oye Ekiti, while Supervisory Presiding Officers were sourced from among staff of the Commission and of Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in Ekiti State. Presiding Officers and Assistant Presiding Offices were recruited from among serving NYSC members and penultimate students of Federal Tertiary Institutions, Staff of Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government (MDAs) as well as from ex NYSC members.

The Electoral Institute coordinated the series of training programmes targeted at enhancing the capacity of the various officials of the Commission and recruited Ad-Hoc personnel at various levels commencing with cascade training for State Training Officers (STOs) and Assistant State Training Officers (ASTOs) from the 7th to the 10th January 2019. This was followed by the training for Local Government Training Officers (LGTOs) from the 11th to the 13th January 2019 as well as the training of Electoral Officers (EOs) and Assistant Electoral Officers (AEOs) from the 23rd to the 25th January 2019. Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs), Presiding Officers (POs) and Assistant Presiding Officers (APOs) were trained from the 23rd to the 31st January 2019, while Collation Officers/ Returning Officers (COs/ ROs) were trained on the 12th February 2019. A total of 713 Ad-Hoc staff were deployed for the election as follows: SPO (220); PO (2195); APO (7778) and CO/RO (412).

Furthermore, the HOD ICT participated in a national training programme on election technology from the 15th to the 18th January 2019 and Training-of-Trainers Workshop on Election Technology from the 18th to the 20th January 2019. Training of LGATECHs (16) and RATECHs (177) was conducted from the 5th to the 6th February and from the 8th to the 10th February 2019 respectively.

Lastly, there was security training for security personnel on election duty at State level from 25th to 26th January 2019 and at the three Senatorial Districts from 28th to 29th January 2019 respectively.

Political Party Primaries and Nomination Processes: In the period from the 18th August to the 7th October 2019 scheduled for conduct of primaries by the political parties to nominate their candidates for the 2019 General Election, the State office received statutory notices for the processes from 89 political parties. The party primaries and candidate nomination processes were monitored by the combined team of INEC Staff from the State Office and the Headquarters, Abuja. While 7 political parties conducted Ward, LGA and State congresses, 12 political parties conducted primaries for the nomination of candidates. Eventually, 22 political parties submitted forms CFOO1/002 of their nominated candidates, comprising of 27 Senatorial candidates, 82 candidates for the House of Representatives and 198 candidates for the State House of Assembly election.

Stakeholder Engagements: The State Office engaged with all critical stakeholders through regular meetings to keep them abreast of all issues relating to the 2019 General Election. In addition to the regular meetings of ICCES to ensure adequate security before, during and after the elections, promoting peaceful elections was the central message of discussions with stakeholders at the State level on the 10th January 2019 and across the 16 LGAs on the 15th January 2019. This was complemented with a meeting with traditional rulers and religious leaders on the 14th and the 15th January 2019 respectively to solicit their support in appealing to their subjects and adherents to shun violence and other acts that could undermine the electoral process. Another activity was the hosting of an interactive session with On-line Journalists and the Forum of Managers and Director of Programmes and Political/News Desk Officers of Radio Stations in the South-West and South-South geo-political zones from the 18th to the 21st January 2019 to discuss the impact of fake news and the importance of conflict sensitive reporting on the electoral process. Other engagements include a sensitisation forum for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and Seminar on mitigation of violence against women on the 22nd and the 23rd January 2019 respectively to promote inclusive participation in the General Election. Furthermore, there were sensitisation and market outreaches in the three Senatorial Districts from the 28th to the 30th January 2019. Door-to-door voter education campaigns and airing of jingles and messages in English and Yoruba, as well as in Ekiti dialect to disseminate information on voting procedure, priority voting for the aged, PWDs, pregnant women and nursing mothers and vote buying were also implemented. Lastly, the State Office

in collaboration with NYSC embarked on enlightenment programmes in the tertiary institutions and secondary schools across the state from the 5th to the 7th February to disseminate information on the electoral processes and procedures.

Preparations for the Election

Receipt, Storage, Deployment and Retrieval of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: Non-sensitive election materials were received from the Central Store in Abuja and through the Zonal Store in Osogbo between the 27th December 2018 and the 5th March 2019. The materials were sorted, batched and distributed to the 16 LGA Offices from where they were deployed to the various RACs a day before the elections. Sensitive materials were received by the CBN Branch Office in Ado-Ekiti from where they were inspected, sorted and distributed to the INEC Office in the 16 LGAs in the presence of the political party's agents, members of ICCES, selected accredited election observers and the media.

After the conduct of elections, both used and unused ballot papers and result sheets, register of voters, Smart Card Readers, ballot boxes, cubicles were retrieved and kept at the State and LGA Office Stores for safe keeping. Also, the unused ballot papers and forms for possible re-run election in the custody of Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) were retrieved for storage in the State Office.

Logistics Preparations: In preparation for the smooth conduct of the General Election, the State Management Team met with the leadership of the NUTRW and NARTO to work out the modalities for implementation of the MoU between them and the Commission. Thereafter, the EOs were empowered to enter into contractual agreement with individual providers under the supervision of the State Office and the leadership of both Unions for the provision of vehicles to transport election personnel and materials. Based on the lessons learnt during the governorship election, 13,000 litres of PMS and 5000 litres of AGO were reserved to mitigate any incidence of fuel shortage or scarcity during the election.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Opening of Polls: The overnight camping of Ad-Hoc poll officials at the various RACs enabled poll officials to arrive at their respective PUs as early as 7.00am on Election Day. Over 96% of PUs were open for voting by 8.00am.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The voting process of simultaneous accreditation and voting was strictly followed and the SCRs performed optimally except for a few reported cases of mishandling by the Ad-Hoc officials that were swiftly rectified by the LGATECHs and RATECHs.

Implementation of Collation and Result Management Process: The normal processes of collations at all stages were strictly adhered to and results were submitted at the appropriate levels of collation and declarations were made as appropriate. A total of 396 COs/ROs were deployed for the Presidential and National Assembly Elections comprising

of 177 Presidential RA Collation Officers, 177 National Assembly Collation Officers, 16 Presidential LGA Collation Officers, 16 Senatorial LGA Collation Officers, 16 House of Representative LGA Collation Officers, 3 Senatorial District Returning Officers, 6 House of Representative Returning Officers and 1 State Collation Officer. For the State Assembly Election, 203 Collation Officers were deployed comprising of 177 State Assembly RA Collation Officers and 26 Constituency Returning Officers. At the end of the collation process, the result for Ekiti East State Constituency 1 was declared inconclusive due to disruptions and over-voting in 4 PUs across 2 RAs, resulting in a supplementary election on the 23rd March 2019 after which the result for the Constituency was declared and a winner returned.

Operation of the Situation Room and Election Monitoring and Support Centre: The situation room was activated by 4.00pm on 22 February 2019 to track and monitor arrival at PU, availability of security personnel, opening of poll, performance of equipment, close of poll and the collation process. All information was entered on the EMSC Dashboard, which provided an enhanced framework for monitoring and supporting the implementation of election project plan. Challenges in the electoral process were reported at periodic intervals to the HQ EMSC Team and were promptly addressed.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

i. Refusal of political parties and candidates to respond to the request for their campaign schedule and expenses for effective monitoring of their campaign expenditure;

ii. Poor telecommunication network; and

iii. Destruction of 2 SCRs during the SHoA election in Ekiti East State Constituency I.

In spite of the issues and challenges identified above, the conduct of the 2019 General Election was a success in Ekiti State. The security agents were very professional and civil in the discharge of their duties and they provided a conducive environment for the peaceful conduct of the elections. Nonetheless, we wish to make the following recommendation towards improving the electoral process.

12.6.2
Lagos State
Capital City: Ikeja

Sam Olumekun *mni*
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Lagos State
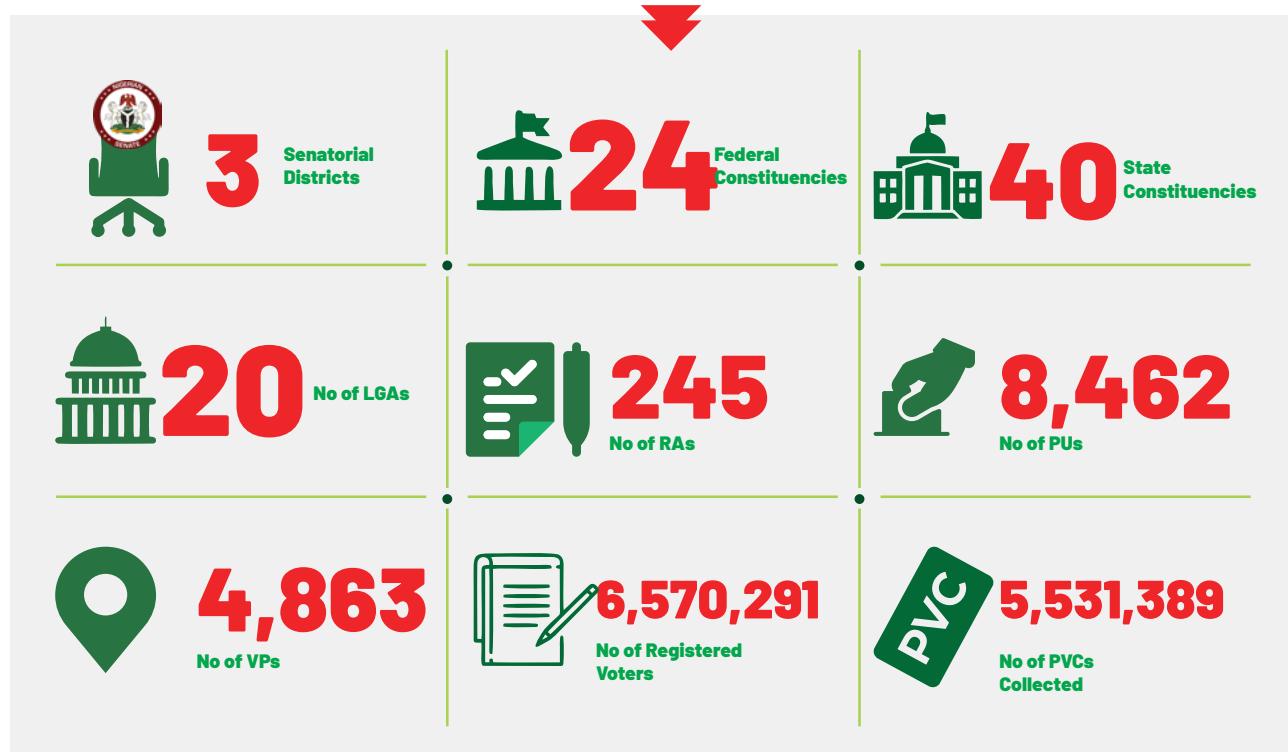
Introduction

Lagos State was created on May 27th, 1967. It evolved overtime from the initial eight Local Governments to the present 20 LGAs. Lagos State is one of the 6 States in the South West Geo-Political zone. With a land mass of 3,345 km2, with 20 LGAs, 245 RAs, 8,462 PUs and 6,570,291 registered voters. With 5,531,389 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 84.18%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**24** Federal Constituencies	**40** State Constituencies
20 No of LGAs	**245** No of RAs	**8,462** No of PUs
4,863 No of VPs	**6,570,291** No of Registered Voters	**5,531,389** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings and Audit of Election Materials: The State Office met severally in preparation for the elections. Highlights of the meeting was to ensure that all infrastructure, personnel and materials needed for the elections were well articulated and audit/stock of re-usable non-sensitive materials taken.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The Commission embarked on a nationwide CVR and PVC collection

exercise from the 27th April 2017 to the 31st August 2018 in 55 centres across the 20 local governments in the State. The exercise covered the following CVR related activities: Incidents arising from defaced/omitted/misplaced PVCs, Transfers (Intra and Interstate transfer of PVCs) and collection of PVCs (old and new). Collection of PVCs was extended to the 11th February 2019 in the state in order to allow more citizens to collect their PVCs and to participate in the elections. At the end of the exercise, the following statistics summarizes the exercise; there were 786,839 new registrants, 96,942 transfers (inter and intra state) and 96,441 replacements. The State Office received a total of 6,728,394 PVCs from the Headquarters.

Electoral Personnel Recruitment, Training and Deployment: The state sourced/recruited the Ad-Hoc personnel used for the elections from the catchment institutions/Organisations approved by the Commission: NYSC, FMDAs, FTIs and ex-Corps members. A total of 60,022 Ad-Hoc personnel were engaged and deployed for the General Election. Payment of honoraria is in line with the approved remuneration schedule by the Commission.

A series of training exercises for all Ad-Hoc personnel engaged for the elections was organised, beginning with the training of SPOs held at UNILAG from 28th to 30th January 2019; POs and APOs from the 31st January to the 1st February 2019; Collation Officers from the 12th February to the 14th February 2019; and refresher trainings for SPOs and COs to remind personnel of some essential details about the election process.

Political Party Activities: A total of 62 political parties registered with the Department of EPM in the State out of which 29 conducted their primaries and were monitored by the State Office but 38 Political Parties simply submitted the list of their nominated candidates for the 2019 General Election, apparently either without conducting primaries or formally notifying the State Office of such primaries as required by the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended).

Stakeholder Engagements: The State Office actively engaged all categories of critical stakeholders in order to solicit for their support and also engender active participation of all eligible Nigerians in the General Election. The Stakeholders' engagements and voters' sensitisation programmes included:- outreach to markets, housing estates, schools/ campuses and motor parks; inauguration of the NYSC/INEC Voter Education Ambassadors; radio enlightenment programmes; production of jingles which were played before, during and after the elections in English, Yoruba and pidgin; and sensitisation/interactive sessions with the PWDs, CSOs, members of the business class, as well as traditional and religious leaders.

Preparation for Election

Electoral Staff: Training programmes were conducted for all categories of personnel recruited for the elections in line with the timetable released by the Commission. The training program was monitored by staff of The Electoral Institute and a EU observer team. Vehicles were provided for the deployment and retrieval of personnel from their duty posts.

Sensitive & Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: Non-sensitive materials were received by the State Office from the Headquarters Store, Abuja and the Zonal Store, Oshogbo. The materials were adequate and were distributed upon receipt for storage at Local Government offices. Sensitive election materials were received through the CBN, Lagos. The materials were adequate and were deployed to LGA Offices under tight security arrangements. Retrieval of materials began immediately after each election, but final retrieval/ reverse logistics was activated after the Governorship/ State House of Assembly elections held on 9th March 2019.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of RACs and SRACs: Prior to the commencement of the General Election, the RACs for the 245 RAs were identified in terms of suitability and accessibility. Funds were released for the preparation of the RACs and were activated on the eve of every election.

Logistic Preparation: The State management had a well-articulated transportation plan for the elections in terms of number of vehicles, boats, trucks, motorcycles etc. to be procured for the elections. Management also had meetings with the leadership of the two transport unions (NURTW and NARTO) in the state based on the memorandum of understanding the Commission had with them on procurement of vehicles for the elections; same meetings were replicated at the LGA levels to arrange for the vehicles required for the election in the state.

Collation and Results Management System: Collation of results for the General Election were done at designated centres approved by the Commission save for Ajeromi-Ifelodun Federal Constituency Election that was collated at the premises of INEC Head Office due to violence. Results of the elections were managed based on the guidelines/ election manual issued by the Commission.

Monitoring, Implementation and Support for Field Activities: The EMSC Secretariat was activated for the General Election to monitor and support field activities. Likewise, Heads of Department and senior officers from the state office were deployed to various LGAs to supervise the elections and give support to the field officers.

Conduct of the Election (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Deployment of Personnel and Materials: Personnel and materials were deployed to RACs on the eve of the two elections and this facilitated their closeness to their RAs and polling units and made deployment seamless.

Opening of Polls: Polls opened on time during the Presidential/ NASS elections held on the 23rd February 2019. There were logistic and security challenges which slightly delayed early opening of polls in a few LGAs during the Governorship/ State Assembly elections.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The voting system used for the elections was the continuous accreditation and voting which was followed by the sorting, counting, recording and announcement of results at polling units. Performance of SCRs was better due to the

engagement and deployment of technical staff (RATECHs) to all the 245 RAs in the State in order to attend to technical issues manifested by the SCRs during the election.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: Results of the elections were collated at the designated centres save for Ajeromi-Ifelodun Federal Constituency as mentioned earlier.

Operation of the Situation Room and Election Management and Support Centre: EMSC Secretariat and situation room were activated for the elections. They were veritable tools in monitoring the elections.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

Issues:

i. Violence and disruption of electoral processes was recorded during the presidential/ National Assembly elections in Okota area of Oshodi- Isolo.

ii. The Electoral Officer of Eti-Osa was also held hostage by men of the Nigerian Army during the Presidential/ National Assembly elections, just as two RATECHs were detained by the Military in Agege and Mushin LGAs.

iii. There were also issues bordering on the usage/non-usage of SCRs: A total of 13,325 SCRs were deployed to all the polling units and voting points in the state with 300 SCRs as back-ups. While SCRs were used in almost all the polling units and voting points in the state, there were a few PUs and communities where their use was resisted. In such places, the Commission's stipulated regulations and guidelines were

fully enforced

iv. Other issues and challenges faced during the General Election include:

- Nonchalant attitude and lack of commitment of some transport Union drivers.

- Lack of sufficient data for persons living with disabilities for distribution of assistive device.

- Attack on poll officials, snatching of election materials by thugs and hoodlums in some LGAS.

- Corrupt Inducements of voters with impunity.

- Absence of adequate number of security personnel in some polling units and registration centres.

The Commission's determination and commitment to conduct free and fair elections is one of the most important issues that led to the success of the 2019 General Election. It also needs to be said that despite hitches with security as pointed out earlier, the contribution, assistance and co-operation of members of ICCES with INEC at State and LGA levels was a critical success factor. Similarly, the timely and adequate release of funds for the election went a long way in ensuring the implementation of election activities according to schedule. Of critical importance was the use of the SCR in the elections, a key element in ensuring the success of the elections. Finally, the State Office found the use of CBN premises for sharing sensitive materials a most critical contribution to the success of the elections.

12.6.3
Ogun State
Capital City: Abeokuta

Prof. Abdulganiy O. Raji
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Ogun State

Introduction

Ogun State is located in the South West Geo-Political zone with an area of 16,762 km2. It has 20 LGAs, 236 RAs, 3,213 PUs and 2,375,003 registered voters. With 1,694,867 collected PVCs on the eve of the General Election, the State's PVC collection rate was 71.36%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**9** Federal Constituencies	**26** State Constituencies
20 No of LGAs	**236** No of RAs	**3,213** No of PUs
1,832 No of VPs	**2,375,003** No of Registered Voters	**1,694,867** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: Following the release of the 2019 General Election Timetable and Schedule of Activities, the REC and his team comprising of the Administrative Secretary, Heads of Units and Desk Officers met regularly to strategize on how to ensure the smooth conduct of a free, fair and credible general election.

Audit of Election Materials: To ensure adequate availability of all the election materials required for the successful conduct of the election, a thorough audit of materials and equipment was carried out after which a comprehensive list of all needed items was sent to the headquarters.

Conduct of CVR: The Continuous Voter Registration (CVR) exercise commenced

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nation-wide on 17th April 2017 and was suspended on 31st August 2018. At the end of the exercise, the total number of registered voters stood at 2,375,003.

Collection of PVCs: Registered voters were able to collect their Permanent Voters' Cards in all Local Government Areas until 11th February 2019. To give room for the printing /production of the Permanent Voters' Cards, PVC collection continued until 11th February 2019.

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Election Staff: All categories of Ad-Hoc personnel were recruited from the NYSC, Federal parastatals and tertiary institutions. Ex-corps members were also included. Out of the 456 Supervisory Presiding officers (SPOs) trained between 23rd and 25th January 2019, only 321 were shortlisted. The three-day training of Presiding officers and Assistant Presiding officers took place between 1st to 3rd February 2019 at the various designated Schools in all the 20 Local Government Areas. Collation/Returning Officers were trained between 13th and 15th February 2019. Each training session organised for the various categories of Ad-Hoc staff had the pre and post training test component, which was used as an evaluation tool. This guided the selection process and subsequent deployment of the Ad-Hoc Staff.

Party Primaries and Candidate Nomination Process: Electoral Officers, their staff at the 20 local government areas of the state and officials from the Election and Party Monitoring Department monitored the party primaries and nomination processes of the political parties that fielded candidates

in the state. The EPM team also tracked the campaign activities of five Presidential candidates of the APC, PDP, KOWA, SDP and APGA as well as three Governorship candidates of the APC, APM and PDP.

Stakeholder Engagements: After the re-scheduling of the 2019 General Election, interactive stakeholder meetings were held on 29th January 2019 at the June 12 Cultural Centre, Kuto – Abeokuta and on 19th February 2019 at the INEC Media Centre to intimate all stakeholders about the Commission's preparedness for the elections. Citizens of the state were fully sensitized and mobilised before and after the election. Voter education and publicity activities carried through various means including pasting banners and posters at strategic points across the state; airing of jingles and live programmes on OGTV, Paramount FM 94.5, OGBC II, Sweet FM 107.1, Family FM 88.5 and Rock city FM. Press interviews and invitation to participate in live TV programmes at OGTV were granted. The state office also issues press releases. Series of inter-active meetings were held with Political party leaders, CSOs, NGOs, Youth Groups, Women Groups, PWD, Religious Leaders, Traditional Rulers and security agencies under the auspices of the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee on Election Security (ICCES).

Preparations for the Election

Deployment and Retrieval of Election Materials: Non-sensitive materials were received in batches up till the week preceding the General Election in the state. Sensitive materials were received from the Central Bank's (CBN) Vault before each

election with Electoral Officers from the 20 Local government areas on hand to collect them in the presence of the political parties and security agents for onward movement to the Local government areas. The sensitive materials were secured by armed policemen before the distribution to the RACs and Super RACs on the eve of the Election Day. The deployment of the non-sensitive and sensitive electoral materials was carried out through the Supervisory Presiding officer to the Presiding officers and the retrieval was through the SPOs back to the AEOs I - III that were designated as Retrieval Officers. A training session was organised for the Electoral officers, Assistant Electoral Officers (I, II& III) on effective distribution of both non-sensitive and sensitive materials. The AEOs were also designated as Retrieval Officers during the General Election.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of Registration Area Camps (RACs): All RACs and Super RACs were activated with electrical fittings, generators, mattresses/mats, buckets, water tanks, toiletries and disinfectants in order to provide comfort for the personnel.

Logistics Preparations: Following the MOU signed with the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) and the National Association of Road Transport Owners (NARTO), the State Office held a series of meetings with the transport unions and the committee set up for the exercise to determine the number of vehicles to be supplied to the various Electoral Officers by the Unions' local branches for the distribution election materials and on Election Day. Arrangement was also made with the NNPC Mega Station in Abeokuta for the supply of fuel to all election duty vehicles before and on Election Day.

Collation and Results Management System: Collation of the Presidential Election results took place at the newly constructed INEC State Media Centre, while the Senatorial District Election collation exercises were held at the three (3) designated Collation centres of Ogun Central, Ogun East and Ogun West, that of the nine (9) Federal Constituencies were held at the nine Collation Centres. For the Governorship Election, collation took place at INEC media Centre while the twenty-six (26) State Constituencies were held at the various Collation centres where the results were declared. The General Election was monitored by the Resident Electoral Commissioner in convoy of Security Agents, HOD EPM, VEP and some media organisations like OGTV and NTA. There were prompt interventions of the Security Agents when there were Security issues from the field.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Deployment of Personnel and Materials: The deployment of personnel and materials on Election Day was carried out as planned.

Opening of Polls: Polls opened by 7.40am while accreditation of voters and voting commenced between 8am and 8.45am in the 20 local government areas of the state. The movement of men and materials to the RACs on the eve of the election facilitated the opening of polls on time.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: The SCRs were used and this contributed to the credibility of the process. The SCRs worked optimally except in a few polling units where they malfunctioned, but with the prompt intervention of RATECHs, the situation was brought under control.

Where the SCR could not authenticate fingerprints, the voters were required to thumbprint the Electronic Voters' Register and supply with their phone numbers before being allowed to vote.

Implementation of Collation and Result Management Process: The various Collation Centres were provided with adequate materials to be used by the Collation Officers and security officials. Whenever issues bordering on security arose, security agencies promptly intervened to forestall any breakdown of law and order.

Operation of the Situation Room and Election Monitoring and Support Centre: The Situation Room and the Election Management and Support Centre were adequately utilised during the election. The EMSC and EOSC outfits performed creditably in reporting threats and proffering solutions to various problems before escalating.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

Issues:

The election was largely violence – free in the state, except in Ipokia LGA where there was an attack on the convoy conveying the collated Senatorial results, leading to the death of a policeman that accompanied the result. A Collation Officer, Dr. Fapetu Oladapo from the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB) who was attached to Ijebu North LGA on the day of the Election was also involved in a ghastly motor accident on his way to his duty post with his personal vehicle. In the same vein, an Electoral Officer, Mr. Akinyeju Yisau from Ikenne LGA and a staffer, Mrs. Stella

Olutoye also had a ghastly motor accident while coming to the INEC State office to collect materials. Mrs. Olutoye sustained injuries on her arms.

However, elections of some polling unit across some local government areas were cancelled during the Presidential/National Assembly elections due to over-voting arising from non-use of the Smart Card Reader. Besides, results from nine polling units in four local government areas – Ado Odo/Ota, Ifo, Ijebu North and Ogun Waterside were cancelled during the Governorship and State House of Assembly Elections,

Challenges:

The following challenges were observed: (i) Most of the NYSC members and some of the University lecturers that served as Ad-Hoc staff performed below expectation. They mutilated election result sheets; thereby betraying the confidence reposed in them by the Commission. (ii) The current INEC MoUs with NURTW and NARTO need to be reviewed to allow for proper implementation in the states in order stop the unions from holding INEC to ransom. The review should spell out what duty the unions and their members can only perform on Election Day.

Despite the initial rescheduling of the elections by a week, the 2019 General Election in Ogun State was conducted peacefully without serious violence. It is noteworthy that domestic and foreign observers attested to the fact that the elections were transparent, credible, free, fair and reflected the wishes of the people.

12.6.4
Ondo State
Capital City: Akure

Amb. (Dr.) Rufus O. Akeju
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Ondo State

Introduction

Ondo State is located in the South West Geo-Political zone with an area of 15,500 km². The State has 18 LGAs, 203 RAs, 3,009 PUs and 1,822,346 registered voters. 1,478,460 PVCs were collected on the eve of the 2019 General Election, giving the

state a PVC collection rate of 81.12%. The State is one of the seven states were Governorship elections were off-cycle. As such, only the Presidential, National Assembly and State House of Assembly elections were conducted in the state during the General Election.

Deliitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts	**9** Federal Constituencies	**26** State Constituencies
18 No of LGAs	**203** No of RAs	**3,009** No of PUs
924 No of VPs	**1,822,346** No of Registered Voters	**1,478,460** No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: The Resident Electoral Commissioner presided over several meetings held by the State Office management team, which included the Electoral Officers to ensure adequate

preparations for the General Election.

Audit of Election Materials: After a careful inventory, the list of election materials and equipment required for the hitch-free conduct of the General Election was sent to the headquarters.

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Conduct of CVR and Collection of PVCs: The Continuous Voter Registration (CVR) was conducted between 27th April 2017 and 31st August 2018 in all Local Government offices. Permanent Voters' Cards were also made available for collection at the Local Government Offices until 11th February 2019.

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Election Staff: A total number of 17,164 Ad-Hoc staff were recruited, trained and deployed for the elections. Some 455 Returning Officers and 230 Collation Officers were also hired from the academia for the Presidential, National Assembly and State Assembly elections. Presiding and Assistant Presiding Officers I and II were recruited from serving National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) members, while other polling staff members who served as Supervisors at the Registration Area level were sourced from the ranks of students of federal tertiary institutions, ex-corps members who completed their national service between 2016 and 2019 and Federal Ministries, Agencies and Departments workers between Grade Levels 09 and 14. The State office organised adequate training programmes for all categories, assessed them before the final selection and deployment to the field. Some Registration Area Technical Support Staff (RATECHS) and Local Government Technical Support Staff (LGATECHS) were also recruited, trained and deployed.

Party Primaries and Candidate Nomination Process: The Party primaries and nomination process for the 2019 General Election was monitored by the State office. With regard to Campaign Finance Tracking, only two political parties – the APC and PDP held Presidential campaign rallies in the State ahead of the Presidential Election while the SDP, APGA and KOWA did not. Their activities were also monitored.

Stakeholder Engagements: As part of preparations for the 2019 General Election, the Resident Electoral Commissioner, the management team and Electoral Officers held several meetings with stakeholders comprising of the Media, Traditional Rulers, Religious Leaders, Persons Living with Disabilities and Civil Society Organisations at different levels including the Local Government Areas to sensitise and mobilise the people for the elections. sensitisation campaigns were also carried out in specific areas with large gatherings, such as football viewing centres and selected markets across the state's 3 Senatorial Districts. Consultations were also held with principals, headmasters and teachers of secondary and primary schools.

Preparations for the Election

Deployment and Retrieval of Election Materials: All sensitive materials were delivered to the Akure Branch of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) from where they were batched and distributed to the 18 Local Government Areas, while all the non-sensitive materials were delivered through the Zonal Stores in Osogbo. There were no shortfalls. Electoral Officers moved all the used and unused sensitive election materials to the State Office for safekeeping

Identification, Preparation and Activation of Registration Area Camps (RACs): The state's 203 RACs were prepared and activated for

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the two elections. The RACs were supplied with all the required essentials, including newly procured generators.

Logistics Preparations: The MoU signed with the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) served as a guiding compass and ensured the supply of adequate number of vehicles for the elections. On the other hand, the State office also carried out some major and minor repairs on the entire fleet of official vehicles, including fitting them with 62 new tyres. Tracking devices were installed on all the vehicles to monitor their movements as they conveyed materials from the Central Bank to the state and local government offices.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Deployment of Personnel and Materials: The Nigerian Police led other agencies to provide security throughout the exercise, from the distribution of election materials to their movement to destinations where they would be used. Adequate security was provided for the State and LGA offices, RACs and Collation Centres as well as for reverse logistics. The security mix included the Special Protection, Anti Bomb Squad and Mobile Police Units of the Nigerian Police, as well as officers of the Federal Fire Service (FSS).

Opening of Polls: A large percentage of PUs in the state opened by 8.00am for the Presidential/National Assembly elections on 23rd February 2019, while most of them opened at 8am for the State Assembly election on 9th March 2019.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: A total of 3, 933 Smart Card Readers (SCRs) were configured for the elections and deployed to all the Polling Units (PUs) and Voting Points (VPs) in the State. Extra 414 SCRs were also configured as backups for the various LGAs in the eventuality of failure. The same number of SCRs was also re-configured for the House of Assembly Election immediately after the Presidential and National Assembly Elections.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

Deliberate suspension of the use of Smart Card Readers (SCRs) for accreditation, violence, ballot snatching, hijack of personnel and materials and other forms of electoral malpractice resulted in 80 cancellations across various LGAs during the Presidential and National Assembly elections and cancellation of results from 56 voting points during the State Assembly elections. Despite the efforts of the security agents to maintain law and order, desperate politicians diminished their efforts as violence marred the elections in some parts of the state earlier identified as flash points by the Police. Security agents could not contain the free reign of political thugs in the said areas during the election. In the same vein, the Federal Government's order restricting movement was flagrantly violated in some LGAs like Ondo West, where some commercial motorcycle operators went around the town issuing threats and curses to force voters to vote for a specific political party in the State Assembly election. Smooth running of the process was also disrupted by violent elements in some

flash points throughout the period of the election on 9th March 2019. This was more pronounced in Oba Akoko, a community having two Registration Areas in Akoko South West LGA; Ondo town in Ondo West LGA; the riverine wards of Ilaje LGA, Odigbo town in Odigbo LGA and Owo in Owo LGA.

There were two boat accidents in the course of the election on 9th March 2019 in the riverine LGAs of Ilaje and Ese Odo. The accident at Ese Odo waterways sadly claimed the life of a serving member, Mr. Ibrahim Okanlawon (State Code: OD/18C/1199). Eight other serving corps members who sustained various degrees of injuries were: Irantiola Caroline, Ogunfuyi Roseline, Nwankwo Anita, Uzondu Ada, Salako Mojisola, Akem Lawal, Godwin Gorun and Kpiliboh Uyakimi-Egbe. Another boat accident occurred at Ugbo V (RA 11) of Ilaje Local Government Area in the morning of the Election Day as personnel and materials were being taken to the PUs but did not claim any life. Serving corps members including Miss Dooyom Doris Anyam (NYSC State Code: OD/18A/0206) who sustained serious injuries were involved. A Gender Desk Officer, Mrs. Dolapo Alo (GL 12), and a staffer of Ose LGA, Kamoru Lateef (GL 08) also sustained injuries in separate accidents that occurred on Election Day.

One of the major issues identified by the State Office faced was the loss/destruction of SCRs. A few SCRs were lost to violence in some flash points, where hoodlums operated freely, disrupting the electoral process and either making away or destroying SCRs. In some other areas with difficult terrain, some SCRs were lost as a result of capsized Boat. Voters' accreditation could not be done ion these specific areas and results were consequently cancelled;

The 2019 General Election has become another watershed in the history of the Commission and was successfully conducted in the State, despite some challenges.

12.6.5
Osun State
Capital City: Oshogbo

Olusegun A. Agbaje *mni*
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Osun State

Introduction

Osun State, with an area of 9,251 km², is located in the country's South West Geo-Political zone. It has 30 LGAs, 332 RAs, 3,010 PUs and 1,680,498 registered voters. 1,266,587 PVCs were collected, giving the State a collection rate of 75.36%.

Only the Presidential, National Assembly and State House of Assembly elections were conducted in the state during the 2019 General Election. The Governorship Elections in the state were conducted as an off-cycle, end-of-tenure on 22 September 2018.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts

9 Federal Constituencies

26 State Constituencies

30 No of LGAs

332 No of RAs

3,010 No of PUs

753 No of VPs

1,680,498 No of Registered Voters

1,266,587 No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: The management of the Commission's State Office in the state, comprising of the REC, Admin Sec, HOUs and Desk Officers, met regularly to evolve strategies for the successful conduct of the

2019 General Election. The management also held regular meeting with the Electoral Officers and other staff members to evaluate the level of preparedness in the 30 LGAs.

Audit of Election Materials: Ahead of the election, a comprehensive audit of election

materials was undertaken and a request for all inventory shortfalls was sent to the Commission's Headquarters to ensure their supply and availability in the required numbers for the elections.

Conduct of CVR and PVC Collection Exercise: The Continuous Voter Registration (CVR) was conducted between April 2017 and March 2018 at the LGA offices and at Registration Areas (RAs) between 11th and 16th April 2018. At the end of the exercise, 269,149 eligible voters had been registered, bringing the total of registered voters in Osun State to 1,680,498.

PCV Collection Exercise: Registered voters were able to collect their PVCs at the RA level between from 6th and 12th November 2018, and from 16th to 21st January 2019, and at the 30 LGA INEC offices up till 11th February 2019. By 11th February 2019, 1,266,587 PVCs (75.38%) had been collected out of 1,680,193 PVCs received in the State, leaving a balance of 413,606 PVCs (or 24.62% of the total PVCs collected).

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Electoral Personnel: Various categories of Ad-Hoc electoral personnel were recruited from the National Youth Service Corps, Federal Establishments, academic and non-academic Staff, students of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, and the Federal Polytechnic, Ede. The recruited Ad-Hoc staff receive training as POs, APOs, SPOs, COs, ROs or RATECHs. The recruited and trained Ad-Hoc staff were posted to 30 LGAs for the elections. Some of them were deployed from LGAs with a large number of NYSC members, such as Osogbo and Ife-Central,

to LGAs with fewer ones. The Ad-Hoc Staff reported to their various Registration Area Centres (RACs) of posting on the eve of the elections and from there to their respective polling units early on election day. The Oath of Neutrality was administered to all the Ad-Hoc staff on 16th February 2019 before the rescheduling of the elections. All allowances due to the Ad-Hoc staff that participated in the General Election have been paid, except for those without appropriate documentation.

Party Primaries and Nomination Processes: The State office monitored the party primaries for the nomination of candidates, as it also did for campaigns by all the political parties for the 2019 General Election. The primaries were mostly peaceful and hitch free. The State office also tracked the campaign finances of five (5) political parties, namely: - APC, APGA, KOWA, PDP and SDP. A total of 73 Political Parties presented 654 candidates for the General Election in Osun State as follows; 73 Political Parties presented 73 Presidential candidates; 39 Political Parties presented 68 Senatorial candidates; 28 Political Parties presented 118 House of Representatives candidates; and 39 Political Parties presented 395 State House of Assembly candidates.

Stakeholder Engagements: In preparation for the 2019 General Election, the REC and his management team conducted several enlightenment meetings to sensitize different stakeholders such as leaders of political parties, traditional rulers, religious leaders, Civil Society Organisations, Community and Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), MDAs, Students, PWDs, NYSC members, International Development

Partners, the Media and accredited observer groups. The objectives of the meetings were to promote peaceful, free and fair elections in the state, and to encourage d the various stakeholders to conduct themselves within the ambit of the law. The REC also held meetings and consultations frequently with heads of security agencies individually and collectively, through the ICCES, to develop strategies to secure the peaceful conduct of the elections. An all-inclusive stakeholders' meeting was held on 11th February 2019, where the REC not only briefed the stakeholders on INEC activities and the preparations for the election but also provided information on the electoral process.

Preparations for the Election

Deployment and Retrieval of Sensitive and Non-Sensitive Electoral Materials: Non-sensitive election materials were distributed to the 30 Local Government Areas upon receipt from the Commission Headquarters. Some of the materials, such as posters, handbills, and training manuals were received rather late. The delay made forward planning and preparations, especially the training of Ad-Hoc staff, difficult. The distribution of all sensitive materials to all LGAs was done from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Osogbo on Wednesday, 20th February, 2019, for the presidential/NASS elections; and Thursday, 7th March 2019 for the State Assembly elections, in the presence of security agents, political party agents, the media and INEC monitors from the Headquarters. The sensitive materials were conveyed to the INEC LGA offices with tracked vehicles, escorted by armed security men. They were

sorted and batched at the LGAs by the Electoral Officers and SPOs and distributed from there to the various Registration Areas on Thursday, 21st February 2019, for the Presidential/NASS elections; and Thursday 7th March 2019 for the State Assembly elections. Adequate arrangements were put in place for reverse logistics, by which all election materials, except for those that were used, destroyed or burnt were retrieved by the SPOs and submitted to the Electoral Officers for onward delivery to the State store for safe keeping.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of Registration Area Centres (RACs) and Super Registration Area Centres (SRACs): Well ahead of the elections, the State Office, in consultation with each LG EO, identified suitable locations to establish RACs and SRACs in each LGA for RAC activities. Selected RACs were prepared and activated on Thursday, 21st February 2019 for the Presidential and NASS Election, Thursday 7th March 2019 for State House of Assembly Elections.

Logistics Preparations: A robust transportation plan, drawn up in collaboration with the NURTW and ACCOMORAN and the support of the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), was put in place for the provision of vehicles and motorcycles to move personnel and materials to various LGAs, SRACs, RACs and PUs for the conduct of the 2019 General Election.

Collation and Results Management System: Collation for the Presidential and National Assembly Election commenced at 5:00pm at many of the RA Centres and progressed

to LGA Collation Centres by 9:00pm on Election Day. The collation of results at the Senatorial and House of Representatives Collation Centres commenced at 2:00am on 24th February 2019, and that for the Presidential elections commenced at the State Collation Centre at 9:45am and was concluded at 12:35 am on Monday, 25th February, 2019. For the State Assembly election, collation at the RAs commenced at 4:00pm and progressed to the LGA Collation and declaration centres as at 6:00pm. Accredited observers, security agents and party agents were present at all levels of collation and duplicate copies of the result sheets were distributed to party and security agents. Polling Unit results, recorded on Form 60G, were pasted in all Pus for viewing by the general public.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019)

Deployment of Personnel and Materials: Movement of election officials and materials for the Presidential and NASS elections began as early as 5:00am from the RACs to the PUs in company of security agents on Saturday, 23rd February 2019. By 7:30am all officials and materials had arrived at their various P.Us. Similarly, movement of election officials and election materials began as early as 5:00am from the RACs to the PUs in company of security agents during the State Assembly Election on Saturday, 9th March 2019 and by 7:00 am all the officials and materials had arrived at their various PUs to set up the station for the poll. On Saturday, 23rd March 2019, supplementary elections were held in 5 Pus, namely, 002, 003, 004, 008 and 014 in Oriade LGA. The Ad-Hoc staff that

worked during the elections spent the night at the Oriade LGA INEC office, which was used as RAC. By 5:00am on Election Day, the Ad-Hoc staff, accompanied by security personnel, were moved to the various PUs that were situated far away from the LGA office.

Opening of Polls: Polling commenced in all the PUs and Voting Points by 8.00am during the two elections on 23rd February and 9th March 2019, making for 100% commencement/opening of Polls in the state. Poll commenced at 8.00am during the supplementary election in Oriade LGA on 23rd March 2019.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: Voting and accreditation were done simultaneously during the 23rd February 2019 and the 9th March 2019 elections. However, a few of cases of SCR malfunction were reported in some PUs and were swiftly rectified by the RATECHs to allow for voting across the State to end at 2:00pm. Sorting and counting of votes began at 2:30pm, many PUs across the State during the. Accreditation and voting were however extended in one PU in Boripe LGA because of SCR malfunction. There were fewer cases of SCR malfunctions reported during the State Assembly Elections on 9th March 2019, But such SCRs i were swiftly rectified by the RATECHs. Accreditation and voting ended in a majority of the PUs across the State by 2:00pm and a sorting and counting of votes had commenced in many of the PUs across the State by 2.30 pm. During the supplementary elections in Oriade LGA, there was no case of SCR malfunction.

Implementation of Collation and Results Management Process: During collation at the various stages of both elections, zero vote was recorded for PUs where Election Officials were prevented from using SCRs, while form EC 40G was filled for PUs where election was cancelled because of irregularity.

Operation of the Situation Room and Election Monitoring and Support Centre: The Situation Room/Election Management Support Centre (EMSC), comprising of the Election Operations Support Centre (EOSC), Election Risk Management (ERM) and Election Management System (ESM) was activated on Thursday 14th February 2019. The Situation Room was made up of the Resident Electoral Commissioner, the Admin Sec., HODs Electoral Operations, ICT&VR, Desk Officers in charge of EMS, EOSC, ERM, an Officer from the Commission's Headquarters who coordinated activities at the Situation Room, and 15 contact officers. Monitoring of election officials and materials deployed to the RACs began on 15th February 2019 but it was suspended because of the rescheduling of the elections to 23rd February 2019 in the early hours of 16th February 2019. The Situation Room was reactivated on 21st February 2019 for the postponed elections of 23rd February 2019. Similarly, the Situation Room was reactivated on 7th March 2019 for the 7th March 2019 elections. The Situation Room also monitored the simultaneous voting and accreditation process on the two election days.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

Violence and Disruption of Electoral Processes, Holding Election Staff Hostage, Usage and Non-Usage of SCR, etc.: The Presidential and NASS Elections did not hold in PU 005, RA 10 in Atakunmosa East LGA, where armed thugs fired gun shots to disturb and scare voters away during the accreditation and voting. The election in PU 007, RA 10, Ife North LGA was cancelled as a result of disruption by political thugs who shot sporadically into the air to scare away poll officials and to destroy election materials. In Iwo LGA, there was disruption of poll at PU 002, RA 15 by armed thugs who carted away the entire ballot papers assigned to the PU. The disruption caused the voting process in the PU was cancelled. In Oriade LGA the INEC Office was invaded on 24th February 2019 at 3.30 a.m. by armed thugs, who shot sporadically into the air while SPOs in the company of the POs and APOs, were submitting the electoral materials to the Assistant Electoral Officer (Operations). The thugs burnt some items including six (6) SCRs, two (2) new generating sets, a number of used and unused ballot papers, EC Forms Series belonging to RA 07 and RA 10, 37 ballot boxes among others.

During the State Assembly Elections on 7th March, 2019, there was violence and disruption of poll by some armed hoodlums who chased away election officials and disallowed poll from taking place in the following PUs in Oriade LGA: PUs 002, 003, 004, 008 and 014 in RA 08 Apoti/Dagbaja.

In Ede South LGA, there were gunshots fired by hoodlums around RA 01 RAC at

about 6:00am on Election Day. In the of the incident, the Ad-Hoc staff refused to move to the Pus, but for the quick intervention of the DPO and the military who intervened to put the situation under control and ensured that the Ad-Hoc staff with the election materials were escorted to their various PUs. There was also cancelation of polls in PU 001, RA 09, Egbedore LGA, due to the destruction of election materials and chasing away of election officials by hoodlums.

Other cases of violent disruptions of elections and destruction of election materials occurred in PUs the following LGA (a) Ife Central LGA; (b) Ife East LG(c) Ife North LGA; and (d) Ife South LGA

The Elections in Oriade LGA were inconclusive because the margin of lead between the candidate of the APC and the first runner up, candidate of the PDP, was less than the total cancelled votes on account of irregularities. The following table shows the summary of the PUs affected, all in Apoti/Dagbaja, RA 08 of Oriade LGA.

The conduct of the 2019 General Election in Osun State was largely successful despite daunting challenges posed by the "do or die" attitude of some politicians and the violent disruptions of the election process on Election Day by thugs. Although the security agencies did their best to secure the election, they were constrained by inadequate men and materials to cover the large expanse of the state.

12.6.6
Oyo State
Capital City: Ibadan

Barr. Mutiu Agboke
Resident Electoral Commissioner, Oyo State

Introduction

Oyo State is one of the six States in the South West Geo-Political zone. With a landmass of 28,454 km², it has 33 LGAs, 351 RAs, 4,783 PUs and 2,934,107 registered voters.

With 2,176,352 PVCs collected before the 2019 General Election, the state's PVC collection rate was 74.17%.

Delimitation Data

3 Senatorial Districts

14 Federal Constituencies

32 State Constituencies

33 No of LGAs

351 No of RAs

4,783 No of PUs

1,607 No of VPs

2,934,107 No of Registered Voters

2,176,352 No of PVCs Collected

Pre-Election Activities

Management Meetings: The Resident Electoral Commissioner presided over several management meetings aimed at preparing sufficiently for the 2019 General Election, taking cognizance of the Election Calendar and the Election Project Plan (EPP). A strategy was designed to carefully execute all pre-election activities, assigning specific roles to individuals and providing for proper monitoring.

Audit of Election Materials: A pre-election audit and reconciliation of election materials needed for both the Presidential/

National Assembly and Governorship/State Assembly elections was carried out while the list of the shortfalls was sent to the headquarters.

Conduct of CVR and Collection of PVCs: The Continuous Voter Registration began on the 27th April 2017. The exercise covered the registration of new voters, transfers and reprint of lost or defaced PVCs, which were carried out in phases of three months. As at the 31st August 2018 when the exercise was suspended, a total of 538,704 new voters were registered, 46,906 applied for transfer while 28,445 requested for replacement of their lost or defaced PVCs. Collection of PVCs began on the 27th August 2016, which was then devolved to the RA level across the 33 LGAs. All uncollected PVCs were retrieved from LGAs and deposited at the CBN for safekeeping.

Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Election Staff: Polling officials in different categories including 1 Presidential Collation officer, 33 Local Government Areas Returning Officers, 478 Supervisory Presiding Officers, 351 RAC Managers, 4,783 Presiding Officers (POs), 19,170 Assistant Presiding Officers (APOs) I, II and III and 1,607 APOs (VP) were engaged for the General Election using the hybrid mode of recruitment for effective coverage. They were sourced from Federal Tertiary Institutions and Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government and were thereafter screened and trained through the cascade method in strict compliance with the Commission's guidelines. After rigorous training, they were deployed to their respective units.

Party Primaries and Candidate Nomination Process: The State Office monitored 112 primaries organised by 32 political parties for the nomination of candidates between the 12th August and the 7th October 2018. The breakdown includes 32 governorship, 25 Senate, 27 House of Representatives and 28 State Assembly primaries.

Stakeholder Engagements: As part of preparations for the 2019 General Election, the State Office held a series of interactive meetings with officials of political parties, Civil Society Organisations, Security Agencies, Development Partners and the Media on the measures being put in place to ensure free, fair and credible elections. Security issues were carefully examined in consultation with the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee on Election Security (ICCES), the last of which was held at the new Collation Centre, Agodi, Ibadan to review the overall security strategy for the Presidential and National Assembly Elections as well as the Governorship and State House of Assembly elections. The Resident Electoral Commissioner and his team visited 20 radio and television stations in the state to sensitise the general public on voter education matters. Fliers and handbills were widely distributed. Market outreach was also organised in each of the 33 LGAs.

In addition, accredited Election Observers and Party Agents were briefed on 13th February 2019 regarding their roles, limits and expected conduct during the election. Various speakers including the Resident Electoral Commissioner, a Representative of the Oyo State Commissioner of Police and some Heads the Election and Party

Monitoring (EPM), Electoral Operations (EO), Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Departments spoke on the Code of Conduct and other issues. A total of 11 Domestic and 4 International Observers and Agents of 17 Political Parties monitored the General Election in the State.

Preparations for the Election

Deployment and Retrieval of Election Materials: All non-sensitive materials were received in good time and distributed to all Local Government offices of the Commission. Headquarters was notified about all shortfalls and the required items were promptly supplied to make up for the shortfalls. Sensitive materials were received a few days before the election and kept at the Central Bank, Ibadan from where they were inspected, sorted, batched and deployed to the LGAs through the EO in the presence of political party and security agents.

Identification, Preparation and Activation of Registration Area Camps (RACs): Electoral and other officers in the local government and state offices identified a total of 331 RACs and 22 Super RACs. An on-the-spot assessment of the condition of each of the RACs and Super RACs was also conducted to ascertain their suitability for the elections. Most of them were located in public buildings such as schools and community halls and were found suitable. To make them functional camps, several items such as buckets, toiletries, water tanks, electricity generating sets and rechargeable lamps were supplied.

Logistics Preparations: To firm up all logistic plans, the State office held several meetings with executives of the NURTW and NARTO after which a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with each of the two unions. The Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) was also invited to inspect all the Commission's vehicles and other hired vehicles for operational fitness. In all, 2,802 vehicles and 351 motorcycles were required and used for the 2019 General Election.

Collation and Results Management System: The Collation Support and Results Verification System (CSVRS) and RATECH used as well as the Collation Officers engaged to speed up the collation process were indeed commendable measures. However, there is a need to further train Collation/Returning and Electoral Officers on the new Electoral Guidelines and Regulations released in 2019. Therefore, emphasis should be on the management of results, especially the Margin of Lead Principle, in order to prevent unnecessary cancellation of results. This will reduce the incidence of inconclusive elections.

Conduct of the Elections (23rd February, 9th and 23rd March 2019

Deployment of Personnel and Materials and Opening of Polls: Materials and personnel were deployed early as planned which ensured that almost all the PUs opened early. Polling began before 8am across the State, but a little late in a few Polling Units. However, steps were taken to extend the period of accreditation to make up for lost time in areas where activities commenced late.

Voting Process and Performance of Equipment: There were delays in the accreditation process in some PUs due to technical issues with the SCRs during the Presidential and National Assembly elections on the 23rd February 2019. This resulted in late commencement of voting but the challenges were quickly resolved and the process continued. However, the situation was orderly across majority of the PUs where the SCRs performed well.

Operation of the Election Monitoring and Support Centre and Situation Room: The EMSC Secretariat monitored pre-election, election day and post-election activities for both Presidential and National Assembly elections held on the 23rd February 2019 and the Governorship and House of Assembly elections conducted on the 9th March 2019. The platform tracked the allocation and utilisation of funds, registration centres, election logistics, collation and management of results as well as retrieval of materials and reverse logistics. The EMSC Secretariat was fully operational for both elections. Data Managers were on hand to monitor field operations and threats. Challenges that could mar the smooth conduct of the elections were quickly escalated to the headquarters and a standby Response Team and promptly resolved.

Issues and Challenges Associated with the Elections

There were pockets of hitches. The issues that came up during the elections include:

i.   A few skirmishes including the snatching of Smart Card Readers, ballot boxes and ballot papers at Egbeda Local Government Registration Area (RA) 11 Unit 018 which took place after the election;

ii. A Youth Corps Member was stabbed by a hoodlum who disrupted the electoral process at RA 02 Unit 013, Oyo West LGA;

iii. One political thug was killed by a rival group in the course of an attack at RA02 Polling Units 13 and 14 located at Lako's compound, Idi-Arere, Ibadan South East LGA;

iv. A Collation Officer was kidnapped at Ibadan North LGA but was later released when the Police intervened;

v. For the Governorship/House of Assembly elections, the following challenges were recorded and promptly addressed; the cancellation of the election results of PU 017 under RA 04 in Kajola LGA due to over-voting; the recording of zero score for PU 008, RA 07 under Lagelu LGA due to widespread refusal to use the SCR; cancellations of results in six PUs in RAs 02, 08, 09, 10 and 11 in Ibadan South East LGA due to willful destruction of election materials and over-voting; and cancellations in 16 PUs across Ibarapa Central, Ibadan North, Egbeda, Irepo, Saki West, Ona Ara and Akinyele LGAs as a result of over-voting, refusal to use the Smart Card Reader and destruction of election materials.

It was indeed a great achievement for the Commission to conclude the 2019 General Election on a good note after months of intensive preparations. At the end of the day, the elections in Oyo State were applauded and described as free, fair and credible by all and sundry.

Chapter 13
Conclusion

13

The 2019 General Election, comprising of the Presidential and National Assembly election on 23rd February 2019, the Governorship, State Houses of Assembly and FCT Area Council elections on 9th March 2019 and supplementary elections on 23rd March 2020, where results could not be declared at first ballot for sundry reasons was the fifth General Election since Nigeria's return to democratic civil rule in May 1999. The election was originally scheduled to commence with the Presidential and National Assembly elections on the 16th February 2019 and the Governorship, State Houses of Assembly and FCT Area Council Elections on the 2nd March 2019, but the Commission was compelled to postpone it by a week as a result of operational and logistics challenges.

The successful conduct of the election marked 20 years of unbroken and continuous civilian democratic rule since the country's independence in 1960. In this sense, it was a significant and noteworthy development in Nigeria's electoral and political history dating back to the first elections to the Legislative Council in 1923. The 2019 General Election was also remarkable as the largest set of elections ever undertaken by an Electoral Commission in the country's electoral history. The election was contested by 24,353 candidates nominated by 91 political parties in 1,558 constituencies nationwide with a voter population of 84,004,084 spread across 119,973 polling units across the country. It was, in short, a massive undertaking, which required and involved the hugely taxing deployment of over 500 tons of election materials and over 800,000 election personnel nationwide over difficult topographical terrain and a political economy suffering from deep capacity and resource deficits. This Report provides an account of the Commission's strategic approach towards navigating the mined waters of the daunting challenges to deliver by and large a successful General Election

Preparations for the 2019 General Election began early in 2016 with the review of the Commission's 2012-2016 SP/SPA and the 2015 EPP and the formulation of the 2017-2021 SP/SPA and the formulation of the 2019 Election Project Plan, which provided a comprehensive and in-depth project planning for the elections. The plan identified the key factors required for the successful conduct of the election, which included timely passage of the proposed amendments to the electoral legal framework, design and implementation of a comprehensive procurement and logistics plan, timely appropriation and disbursement of funds for the election, improved horizontal and vertical communication within the Commission, constant audit and monitoring of election materials, equipment and infrastructure and enhanced engagement, coordination and cooperation with stakeholders on political party and candidate management, as well as election security and voter education.

Although the Commission devoted much effort towards addressing these factors, it had to deal with several challenges in the run up to the elections. These challenges ranged from the non-passage of proposed amendments to the electoral legal framework to the broader operational,

logistical and funding issues, as well as the impact of the actions of other electoral stakeholders, especially the political parties and candidates, the judiciary and the security agencies. While the Commission was able to mitigate some of these daunting challenges by dexterously harnessing its human and material resources, its latitude for action was constrained in several other areas. It had to resort to pro-active engagement with the executive, legislative and judicial arms of government, deployment of critical national assets, and the support of critical stakeholders, including Civil Society Organisations, the Media, the international development partners and the understanding of the citizenry to successfully conduct the 2019 General Election.

Some concluding observations are as follows:

First, the 2019 General Election have been won and lost and the outcomes have been litigated upon in the various election petition and appeals tribunals. Arising from the election results, a total of 807 petitions were filled on pre- and post-election issues out of which 582 cases were dismissed, 183 cases were withdrawn, certificates of return were caused to be issued to 12 candidates and orders were issued for 30 re-run elections involving two Senatorial Districts, 13 Federal Constituencies and 15 State Constituencies across 12 States. This amounts to 1.92 percent of the totality of the elections conducted in 1,558 constituencies in comparison with 80 (5.37 percent) Court ordered re-run election in the 2015 General Election.

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Secondly, the conduct of the 2019 General Election was characterised by a number of critical issues that have been identified and elaborated upon in the Report. The issues range from the quick passage of amendments to the electoral legal framework; strengthened human resource and operational capacity of INEC; conduct of security personnel on electoral duty; cost of elections; better management of political parties, particularly to hold them accountable for engendering internal democracy and inclusion in their party political activities; voter apathy; and to strict enforcement of legislation against electoral offences. The issues must be addressed as a matter of priority in order to raise the quality of the electoral process and sustain electoral integrity in the country.

Thirdly, running throughout the Report, are sinewy undercurrents of the urgent imperative of a National Dialogue involving State and Non-State Actors to re-examine the pressing issues summarized above. The objective of the Dialogue should be with not only developing a shared understanding of these issues but also mapping, before it is too late, the way forward towards their resolution in the continuing efforts towards the institutionalisation of free, fair and credible elections and the consolidation of democracy in Nigeria.

This is indeed the major message of this Report.

Annexures
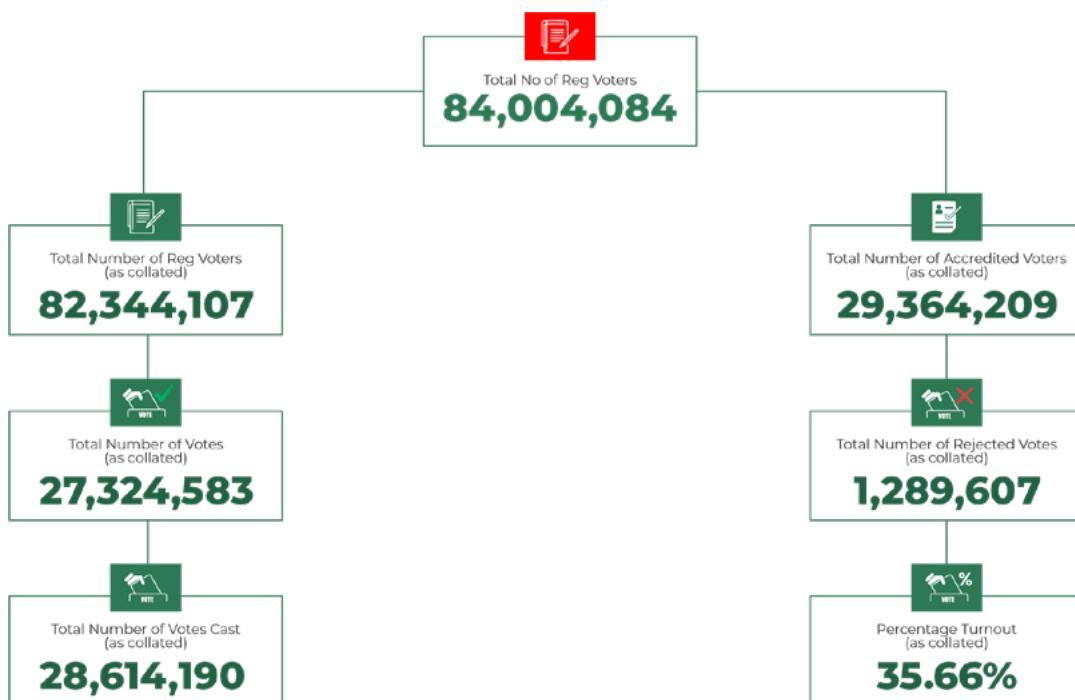
Annexure 1

Result of Presidential Election

SN	NAME OF CANDIDATE	GENDER	PARTY	VOTES RECEIVED	REMARKS
1	OSITELU ISAAC BABATUNDE	M	A	19,219	
2	ABDULRASHID HASSAN BABA	M	AA	14,380	
3	OMOYELE SOWORE	M	AAC	33,953	
4	CHIKE UKAEGBU	M	AAP	8,902	
5	SHIPI MOSES GODIA	M	ABP	4,523	
6	NWOKEAFOR IKECHUKWU NDUBUISI	M	ACD	11,325	
7	EZEKWESILI OBIAGELI KATRYN	F	ACPN	7,223	
8	MAILAFIA OBADIAH	M	ADC	97,874	
9	YABAGI SANI YUSUF	M	ADP	54,930	
10	NWACHUKWU CHUKS NWABUIKWU	M	AGA	4,689	
11	CHIEF UMENWA GODWIN	M	AGAP	3,071	
12	OBAJE YUSUFU AMEH	M	ANDP	3,104	
13	DUROTOYE ADETOKUNBO OLUFELA	M	ANN	16,779	
14	SHITTU MOSHOOD ASIWAJU	M	ANP	3,586	
15	FASUA TOPE KOLADE	M	ANRP	4,340	
16	IBRAHIM ALIYU HASSAN	M	APA	36,866	
17	BUHARI MUHAMMADU	M	APC	15,191,847	ELECTED
18	SHITU MOHAMMED KABIR	M	APDA	26,558	
19	GBOR JOHN WILSON TERWASE	M	APGA	66,851	
20	YUSUF MAMMAN DANTALLE	M	APM	26,039	
21	OBINNA UCHECHUKWU IKEAGWUONU	M	APP	3,585	
22	DARA JOHN	M	ASD	2,146	
23	ANGELA JOHNSON	F	AUN	1,092	
24	DAVID ESOSA IZE-IYAMU	M	BNPP	1,649	

25	ABAH LEWIS ELAIGWU	M	CAP	1,111	
26	OJINIKA GEFF CHIZEE	M	CC	2,391	
27	ETIM EMMANUEL ISHIE	M	CNP	1,874	
28	UKONGA FRANK	M	DA	2,769	
29	AWOSOLA WILLIAMS OLUSOLA	M	DPC	5,242	
30	OSAKWE FELIX JOHNSON	M	DPP	14,483	
31	OKOTIE CHRISTOPHER OGHENEBRORIE	M	FRESH	4,554	
32	REV. (DR) ONWUBUYA	M	FJP	4,174	
33	AKHIMIEN DAVIDSON ISIBOR	M	GDPN	41,852	
34	EKE SAMUEL CHUKWUMA	M	GPN	4,924	
35	ALBERT OWURU AMBROSE	M	HDP	1,663	
36	MADU NNAMDI EDOZIE	M	ID	1,845	
37	CHUKWU-EGUZOLUGO SUNDAY CHIKENDU	M	JMPP	1,853	
38	FAGBENRO-BYRON SAMUEL ADESINA	M	KP	1,911	
39	KRIZ DAVID	M	LM	1,438	
40	MUHAMMED USMAN ZAKI	M	LP	5,074	
41	ADESANYA-DAVIES MERCY OLUFUNMILAYO	F	MAJA	2,651	
42	BASHAYI ISA DANSARKI	M	MMN	14,540	
43	SANTURAKI HAMISU	M	MPN	2,752	
44	RABIA YASAI HASSAN CENGIZ	F	NAC	2,279	
45	ADEMOLA BABATUNDE ABIDEMI	M	NCMP	1,378	
46	SALISU YUNUSA TANKO	M	NCP	3,799	
47	A. EDOSOMWAN JOHNSON	M	NDCP	1,192	
48	AKPUA ROBINSON	M	NDLP	1,588	
49	COM. ISHAKA PAUL OFEMILE	M	NEPP	1,524	
50	DR ASUKWO MENDIE ARCHIBONG	M	NFD	4,096	
51	ATUEJIDE EUNICE UCHE JULIAN	F	NIP	2,248	
52	IKE KEKE	M	NNPP	6,111	
53	MAINA MAIMUNA KYARI	F	NPC	10,081	
54	IBRAHIM USMAN ALHAJI	M	NRM	6,229	
55	MOSES AYIBIOWU	M	NUP	5,323	

56	FELIX NICOLAS	M	PCP	110,196	
57	ABUBAKAR ATIKU	M	PDP	11,262,978	
58	AMEH PETER OJONUGWA	M	PPA	21,822	
59	VICTOR OKHAI	M	PPC	8,979	
60	MAJOR HAMZA AL MUSTAFA	M	PPN	4,622	
61	GBENGA OLAWEPO-HASHIM	M	PT	2,613	
62	ISRAEL NONYEREM DAVIDSON DR.	M	RAP	2,972	
63	OSUALA CHUKWUDI JOHN KENNEDY	M	RBNP	1,792	
64	NSEHE NSEOBONG	M	RP	2,388	
65	DONALD DUKE	M	SDP	34,746	
66	DA-SILVA THOMAS AYO	M	SNC	28,680	
67	AHMED BUHARI	M	SNP	3,941	
68	BALOGUN ISIAKA ISHOLA	M	UDP	3,170	
69	MARK EMMANUEL AUDU	M	UP	1,561	
70	INWA AHMED SAKIL	M	UPN	1,631	
71	NWANGWU UCHENNA PETER	M	WTPN	732	
72	ALI SOYODE M.	M	YES	2,394	
73	MOGHALU KINGSLEY BOSAH CHIEDU	M	YPP	21,886	

Total No of Reg Voters
84,004,084

Total Number of Reg Voters (as collated)
82,344,107

Total Number of Accredited Voters (as collated)
29,364,209

Total Number of Votes (as collated)
27,324,583

Total Number of Rejected Votes (as collated)
1,289,607

Total Number of Votes Cast (as collated)
28,614,190

Percentage Turnout (as collated)
35.66%
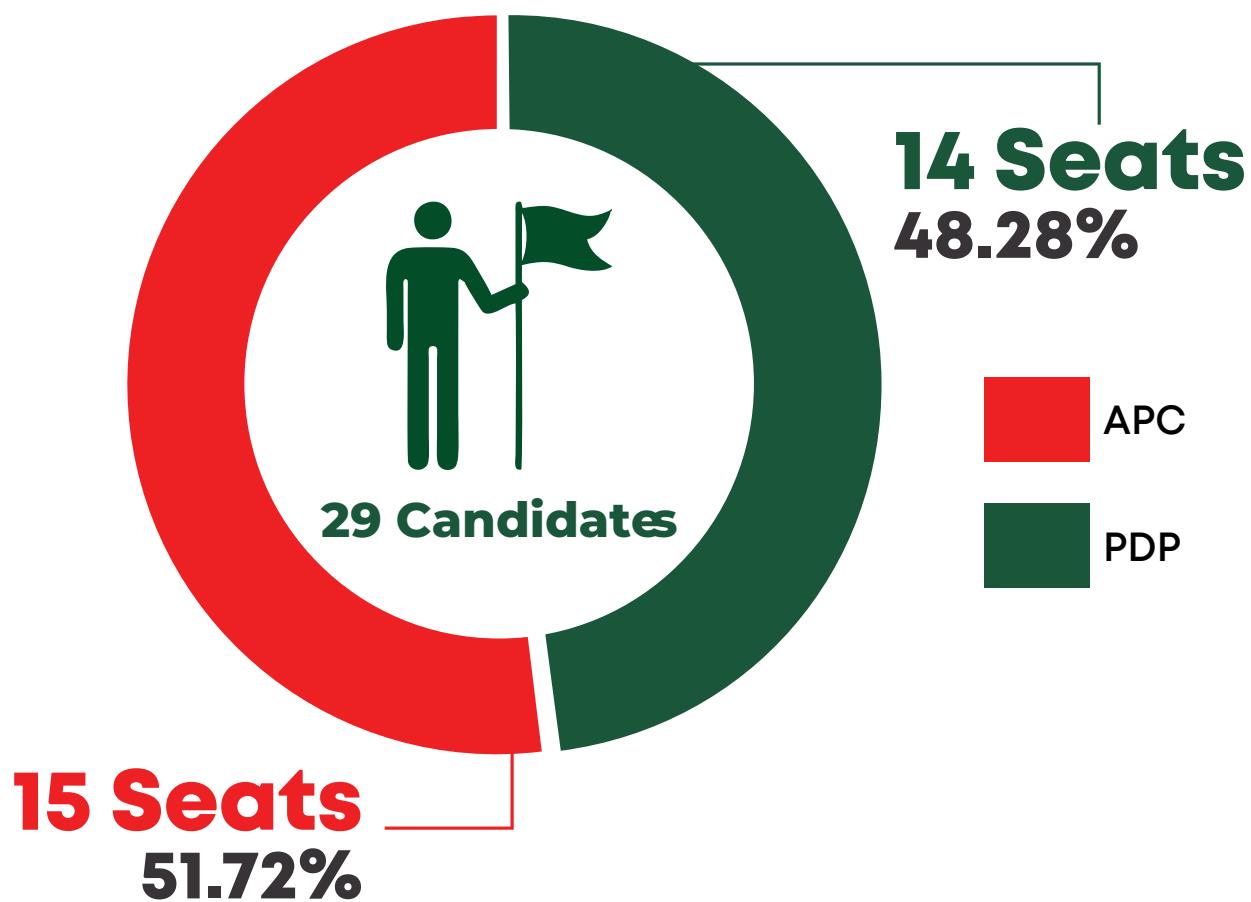
Annexure 2

Summary Result of Governorship Election

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	CODE	NO OF LGAS	NO OF RAS	NO OF PUS	PARTY
1	ABIA	GOVERNOR	AB	17	184	2675	PDP
2	ADAMAWA	GOVERNOR	AD	21	226	2609	PDP
3	AKWA IBOM	GOVERNOR	AK	31	329	2980	PDP
4	BAUCHI	GOVERNOR	BA	20	212	4074	PDP
5	BENUE	GOVERNOR	BN	23	276	3688	PDP
6	BORNO	GOVERNOR	BO	27	312	3932	APC
7	CROSS RIVER	GOVERNOR	CR	18	193	2283	PDP
8	DELTA	GOVERNOR	DT	25	270	3624	PDP
9	EBONYI	GOVERNOR	EB	13	171	1785	PDP
10	ENUGU	GOVERNOR	EN	17	260	2958	PDP
11	GOMBE	GOVERNOR	GM	11	114	2218	APC
12	IMO	GOVERNOR	IM	27	305	3523	APC
13	JIGAWA	GOVERNOR	JG	27	287	3527	APC
14	KADUNA	GOVERNOR	KD	23	255	5101	APC
15	KANO	GOVERNOR	KN	44	484	8074	APC
16	KATSINA	GOVERNOR	KT	34	361	4901	APC
17	KEBBI	GOVERNOR	KB	21	225	2398	APC
18	KWARA	GOVERNOR	KW	16	193	1872	APC
19	LAGOS	GOVERNOR	LA	20	245	8462	APC
20	NASARAWA	GOVERNOR	NS	13	147	1495	APC
21	NIGER	GOVERNOR	NG	25	274	3185	APC

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	CODE	NO OF LGAS	NO OF RAS	NO OF PUS	PARTY
22	OGUN	GOVERNOR	OG	20	236	3213	APC
23	OYO	GOVERNOR	OY	33	351	4783	PDP
24	PLATEAU	GOVERNOR	PL	17	207	2631	APC
25	RIVERS	GOVERNOR	RV	23	319	4442	PDP
26	SOKOTO	GOVERNOR	SO	23	244	3035	PDP
27	TARABA	GOVERNOR	TR	16	168	1912	PDP
28	YOBE	GOVERNOR	YB	17	178	1714	APC
29	ZAMFARA	GOVERNOR	ZM	14	147	2516	PDP

14 Seats
48.28%

15 Seats
51.72%

29 Candidates

APC

PDP

Annexure 3

Summary of Result of Senatorial District Election
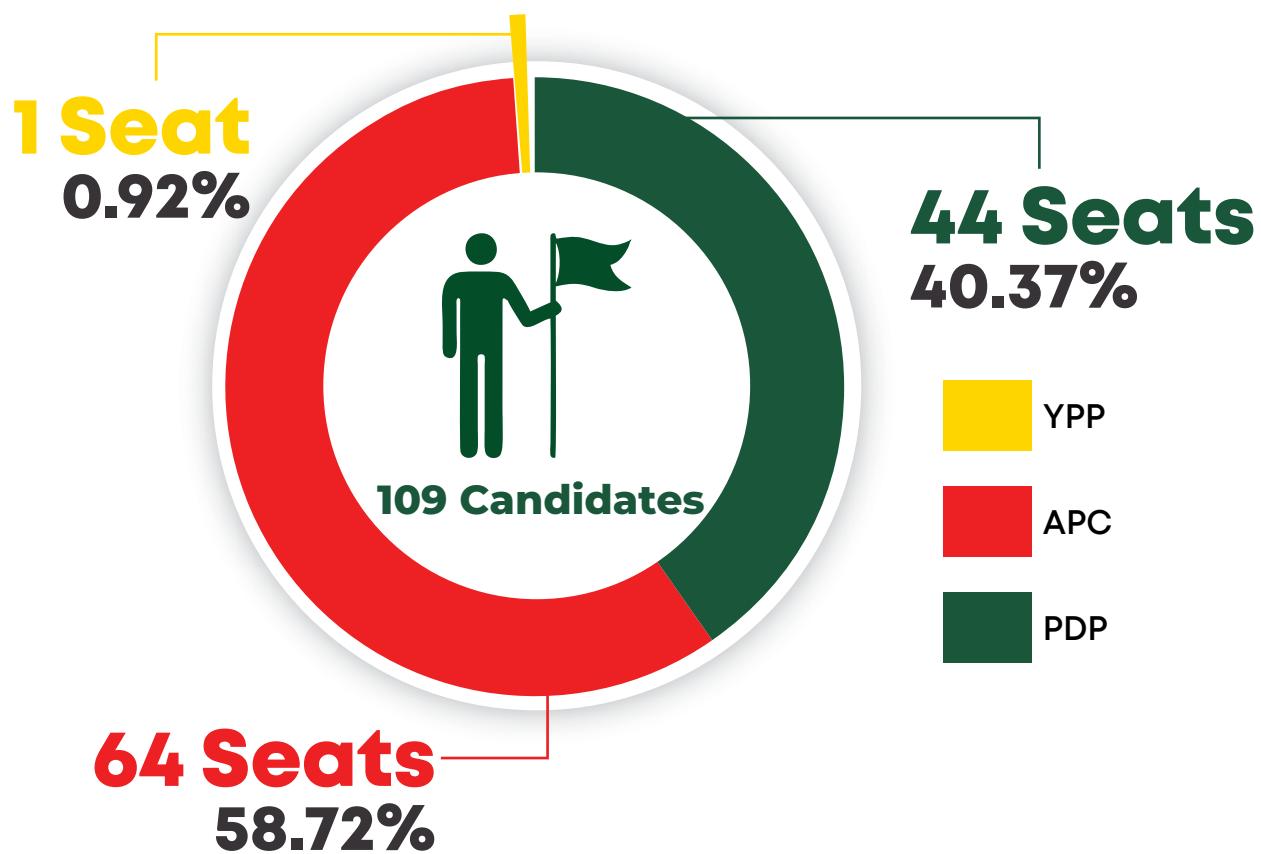
STATE	S/N	CONSTITUENCY	CODE	NO OF LGAS	NO OF RAS	NO OF PUS	PARTY
ABIA	1	NORTH	SD/001/AB	5	57	808	APC
	2	CENTRAL	SD/002/AB	6	65	776	PDP
	3	SOUTH	SD/003/AB	6	65	1091	PDP
ADAMAWA	4	NORTH	SD/004/AD	5	57	643	PDP
	5	SOUTH	SD/005/AD	9	93	967	PDP
	6	CENTRAL	SD/006/AD	7	76	999	APC
AKWA IBOM	7	NORTH EAST	SD/007/AK	9	94	985	PDP
	8	NORTH WEST	SD/008/AK	10	108	1124	PDP
	9	SOUTH	SD/009/AK	12	127	871	PDP
ANAMBRA	10	NORTH	SD/010/AN	7	99	1391	PDP
	11	CENTRAL	SD/011/AN	7	109	1548	PDP
	12	SOUTH	SD/012/AN	7	118	1669	YPP
BAUCHI	13	SOUTH	SD/013/BA	7	75	1499	APC
	14	CENTRAL	SD/014/BA	6	63	1157	APC
	15	NORTH	SD/015/BA	7	74	1418	APC
BAYELSA	16	EAST	SD/016/BY	3	36	620	APC
	17	CENTRAL	SD/017/BY	3	43	788	PDP
	18	WEST	SD/018/BY	2	26	396	PDP
BENUE	19	NORTH EAST	SD/019/BN	7	84	1387	PDP
	20	NORTH WEST	SD/020/BN	7	90	1285	PDP
	21	SOUTH	SD/021/BN	9	102	1015	PDP

STATE	S/N	CONSTITUENCY	CODE	NO OF LGAS	NO OF RAS	NO OF PUS	PARTY
BORNO	22	NORTH	SD/022/BO	10	115	822	APC
	23	CENTRAL	SD/023/BO	8	96	1806	APC
	24	SOUTH	SD/024/BO	9	101	1305	APC
CROSS RIVER	25	NORTH	SD/025/CR	5	51	565	PDP
	26	CENTRAL	SD/026/CR	6	66	778	PDP
	27	SOUTH	SD/027/CR	7	76	940	PDP
DELTA	28	CENTRAL	SD/028/DT	8	85	1263	APC
	29	NORTH	SD/029/DT	9	98	1127	PDP
	30	SOUTH	SD/030/DT	8	87	1234	PDP
EBONYI	31	NORTH	SD/031/EB	4	56	595	PDP
	32	CENTRAL	SD/032/EB	4	58	611	PDP
	33	SOUTH	SD/033/EB	5	57	579	PDP
EDO	34	CENTRAL	SD/034/ED	5	51	456	PDP
	35	NORTH	SD/035/ED	6	64	761	APC
	36	SOUTH	SD/036/ED	7	77	1410	PDP
EKITI	37	NORTH	SD/037/EK	5	56	714	APC
	38	CENTRAL	SD/038/EK	5	57	808	APC
	39	SOUTH	SD/039/EK	6	64	673	APC
ENUGU	40	EAST	SD/040/EN	6	77	1051	PDP
	41	WEST	SD/041/EN	5	81	824	PDP
	42	NORTH	SD/042/EN	6	102	1083	PDP
GOMBE	43	CENTRAL	SD/043/GM	2	22	674	APC
	44	SOUTH	SD/044/GM	4	40	603	APC
	45	NORTH	SD/045/GM	5	52	941	APC
IMO	46	EAST	SD/046/IM	9	104	1302	PDP
	47	WEST	SD/047/IM	12	137	1529	APC
	48	NORTH	SD/048/IM	6	64	692	APC

STATE	S/N	CONSTITUENCY	CODE	NO OF LGAS	NO OF RAS	NO OF PUS	PARTY
JIGAWA	49	SOUTH WEST	SD/049/JG	7	75	1194	APC
	50	NORTH EAST	SD/050/JG	8	85	972	APC
	51	NORTH WEST	SD/051/JG	12	127	1360	APC
KADUNA	52	NORTH	SD/052/KD	8	87	1792	APC
	53	CENTRAL	SD/053/KD	7	81	1976	APC
	54	SOUTH	SD/054/KD	8	87	1333	PDP
KANO	55	CENTRAL	SD/055/KN	15	172	3713	APC
	56	NORTH	SD/056/KN	13	141	1871	APC
	57	SOUTH	SD/057/KN	16	171	2490	APC
KATSINA	58	NORTH	SD/058/KT	12	128	1576	APC
	59	SOUTH	SD/059/KT	11	117	1693	APC
	60	CENTRAL	SD/060/KT	11	116	1632	APC
KEBBI	61	NORTH	SD/061/KB	6	65	818	APC
	62	CENTRAL	SD/062/KB	8	89	894	APC
	63	SOUTH	SD/063/KB	7	71	686	APC
KOGI	64	CENTRAL	SD/064/KG	5	57	780	APC
	65	EAST	SD/065/KG	9	97	1208	APC
	66	WEST	SD/066/KG	7	85	560	PDP
KWARA	67	NORTH	SD/067/KW	5	58	453	APC
	68	CENTRAL	SD/068/KW	4	52	737	APC
	69	SOUTH	SD/069/KW	7	83	682	APC
LAGOS	70	CENTRAL	SD/070/LG	5	62	1767	APC
	71	EAST	SD/071/LG	5	71	1928	APC
	72	WEST	SD/072/LG	10	112	4767	APC
NASARAWA	73	NORTH	SD/073/NW	3	35	254	APC
	74	WEST	SD/074/NW	5	59	552	APC
	75	SOUTH	SD/075/NW	5	53	689	APC

STATE	S/N	CONSTITUENCY	CODE	NO OF LGAS	NO OF RAS	NO OF PUS	PARTY
NIGER	76	EAST	SD/076/NG	9	99	1122	APC
	77	NORTH	SD/077/NG	8	87	1034	APC
	78	SOUTH	SD/078/NG	8	88	1029	APC
OGUN	79	CENTRAL	SD/079/OG	6	74	1160	APC
	80	EAST	SD/080/OG	9	103	1135	APC
	81	WEST	SD/081/OG	5	59	918	APC
ONDO	82	NORTH	SD/082/ON	6	72	889	APC
	83	CENTRAL	SD/083/ON	6	65	978	PDP
	84	SOUTH	SD/084/ON	6	66	1142	PDP
OSUN	85	CENTRAL	SD/085/OS	10	116	1109	APC
	86	EAST	SD/086/OS	10	106	990	PDP
	87	WEST	SD/087/OS	10	110	911	APC
OYO	88	CENTRAL	SD/088/OY	11	118	1252	APC
	89	NORTH	SD/089/OY	13	134	1624	APC
	90	SOUTH	SD/090/OY	9	99	1907	PDP
PLATEAU	91	SOUTH	SD/091/PL	6	68	712	APC
	92	CENTRAL	SD/092/PL	5	66	707	APC
	93	NORTH	SD/093/PL	6	73	1212	PDP
RIVERS	94	EAST	SD/094/RV	8	117	1948	PDP
	95	SOUTH EAST	SD/095/RV	7	88	1121	PDP
	96	WEST	SD/096/RV	8	114	1373	PDP
SOKOTO	97	EAST	SD/097/SO	8	87	1126	APC
	98	NORTH	SD/098/SO	8	84	1049	APC
	99	SOUTH	SD/099/SO	7	73	860	APC
TARABA	100	SOUTH	SD/100/TR	5	52	563	PDP
	101	CENTRAL	SD/101/TR	5	54	735	APC
	102	NORTH	SD/102/TR	6	62	614	PDP

STATE	S/N	CONSTITUENCY	CODE	NO OF LGAS	NO OF RAS	NO OF PUS	PARTY
YOBE	103	EAST	SD/103/YB	7	74	644	APC
	104	NORTH	SD/104/YB	6	60	517	APC
	105	SOUTH	SD/105/YB	4	44	553	APC
ZAMFARA	106	NORTH	SD/106/ZF	4	42	611	PDP
	107	CENTRAL	SD/107/ZF	4	43	989	PDP
	108	WEST	SD/108/ZF	6	62	916	PDP
FCT	109	FCT	SD/109/FCT	6	62	562	PDP

1 Seat
0.92%

44 Seats
40.37%

109 Candidates

YPP

APC

PDP

64 Seats
58.72%

Annexure 4

Summary of Result of Federal Constituency Election

STATE/NO.OF SEATS	S/N	CONSTITUENCY	CODE	NO OF LGAS	NO OF RAS	NO OF PUS	PARTY
ABIA 8	1	Aba North/Aba South	FC/001/AB	2	24	609	APGA
	2	Arochukwu/Ohafia	FC/002/AB	2	22	378	PDP
	3	Bende	FC/003/AB	1	13	190	APC
	4	Isiala Ngwa North /Isiala Ngwa South	FC/004/AB	2	20	261	PDP
	5	Isuikwuato/Umu-Nneochi	FC/005/AB	2	22	240	APC
	6	Obingwa/Ugwunagbo/ Osisioma	FC/006/AB	3	31	447	PDP
	7	Umuahia North/ Umuahia South/ Ikwuano	FC/007/AB	3	32	405	PDP
	8	Ukwa East/Ukwa West	FC/008/AB	2	20	145	PDP
ADAMAWA 8	9	Demsa/Numan/Lamurde	FC/009/AD	3	30	276	PDP
	10	Furore/Song	FC/010/AD	2	22	354	PDP
	11	Mayo Belwa/Ganye/Jada / Toungo	FC/011/AD	4	43	519	APC
	12	Gombi/Hong	FC/012/AD	2	22	254	APC
	13	Guyuk/Shelleng	FC/013/AD	2	20	172	PDP
	14	Madagali/Michika	FC/014/AD	2	26	261	PDP
	15	Maiha/Mubi North/Mubi South	FC/015/AD	3	31	382	APC
	16	Yola North/Yola South/Girei	FC/016/AD	3	32	391	APC
AKWA IBOM 10	17	Abak/Etim Ekpo/Ika	FC/017/AK	3	31	272	PDP
	18	Eket/Onna/Esit Eket/Ibeno	FC/018/AK	4	43	332	PDP
	19	Etinan/Nsit Ibom/Nsit ubium	FC/019/AK	3	31	269	PDP
	20	Ikono/Ini	FC/020/AK	2	21	230	PDP
	21	Ikot Abasi/Mkpat Enin/ Eastern Obolo	FC/021/AK	3	34	245	PDP
	22	Ikot Ekpene/Essien Udim/ Obot Akara	FC/022/AK	3	32	351	PDP
	23	Itu/Ibiono Ibom	FC/023/AK	2	21	253	PDP
	24	Oron/Mbo/Okobo/Udung Uko/Urue Offong/Oruko	FC/024/AK	5	50	294	PDP
	25	Ukanafun/Oruk Anam	FC/025/AK	2	24	271	PDP
	26	Uyo/Uruan/Nsit Atai/ Ibesikpo Asutan	FC/026/AK	4	42	463	PDP

ANAMBRA 11	27	Anambra East/Anambra West	FC/027/AN	2	25	358	APGA
	28	Onitsha North/Onitsha South	FC/028/AN	2	32	401	PDP
	29	Ogbaru	FC/029/AN	1	16	293	PDP
	30	Aguata	FC/030/AN	1	20	300	APGA
	31	Oyi/Ayamelum	FC/031/AN	2	26	339	PDP
	32	Awka North/Awka South	FC/032/AN	2	34	385	PDP
	33	Njikoka/Dunukofia/Anaocha	FC/033/AN	3	51	657	PDP
	34	Idemili North/Idemili South	FC/034/AN	2	24	506	APGA
	35	Ihiala	FC/035/AN	1	20	278	APGA
	36	Nnewi North/Nnewi South/ Ekwusigo	FC/036/AN	3	42	668	PDP
	37	Orumba North/Orumba South	FC/037/AN	2	36	423	APGA
BAUCHI 12	38	Alkaleri/Kirfi	FC/038/BA	2	21	369	APC
	39	Bauchi	FC/039/BA	1	12	493	PRP
	40	Bogoro/Dass/Tafawa Balewa	FC/040/BA	3	31	345	PDP
	41	Toro	FC/041/BA	1	11	292	APC
	42	Ningi/Warji	FC/042/BA	2	21	398	APC
	43	Darazo/Gunjuwa	FC/043/BA	2	22	441	APC
	44	Misau/Dambam	FC/044/BA	2	20	318	APC
	45	Zaki	FC/045/BA	1	11	231	APC
	46	Gamawa	FC/046/BA	1	11	256	APC
	47	Jama'are/Itas-Gadau	FC/047/BA	2	20	298	APC
	48	Shira/Giade	FC/048/BA	2	21	357	APC
	49	Katagum	FC/049/BA	1	11	274	PRP
BAYELSA 5	50	Brass/Nembe	FC/050/BY	2	23	361	APC
	51	Ogbia	FC/051/BY	1	13	259	PDP
	52	Sagbama/Ekeremor	FC/052/BY	2	26	396	PDP
	53	Southern Ijaw	FC/053/BY	1	17	425	APC
	54	Yenagoa/Kolokunma/ Opokuma	FC/054/BY	2	26	363	PDP
BENUE 11	55	Ado/Obadigbo/Okpokwu	FC/055/BN	3	35	369	PDP
	56	Apa/Agatu	FC/056/BN	2	21	174	LP
	57	Buruku	FC/057/BN	1	13	173	PDP
	58	Gboko/Tarka	FC/058/BN	2	27	407	APC
	59	Guma/Makurdi	FC/059/BN	2	21	458	PDP
	60	Gwer East/Gwer West	FC/060/BN	2	29	247	PDP
	61	Katsina-Ala/Ukum/Logo	FC/061/BN	3	35	539	PDP
	62	Konshisha/Vandeikya	FC/062/BN	2	23	442	APGA
	63	Kwande/Ushongo	FC/063/BN	2	26	406	PDP
	64	Oju/Obi	FC/064/BN	2	23	218	APGA
	65	Otukpo/Ohimini	FC/065/BN	2	23	254	APGA

BORNO **10**	66	Askira-Uba/Hawul	FC/066/BO	2	25	400	APC
	67	Bama/Ngala/Kala-Balge	FC/067/BO	3	36	483	APC
	68	Biu/Kwaya-Kusar, Shani/ Bayo	FC/068/BO	4	42	450	APC
	69	Dikwa/Mafa/Konduga	FC/069/BO	3	33	361	APC
	70	Damboa/Gwoza/Chibok	FC/070/BO	3	34	455	APC
	71	Kaga/Gubio/Magumeri	FC/071/BO	3	38	272	APC
	72	Monguno/Nganzai/Marte	FC/072/BO	3	37	267	APC
	73	Kukawa/Mobbar/Abadam/ Guzamali	FC/073/BO	4	40	283	APC
	74	Jere	FC/074/BO	1	12	239	APC
	75	Maiduguri (Metropolitan)	FC/075/BO	1	15	723	APC
CROSS RIVER **8**	76	Yakurr/Abi	FC/076/CR	2	23	249	APC
	77	Akamkpa/Biase	FC/077/CR	2	21	269	PDP
	78	Boki/Ikom	FC/078/CR	2	22	305	PDP
	79	Calabar South/Akpabuyo/ Bakassi	FC/079/CR	3	32	386	PDP
	80	Calabar Municipal/ Odukpani	FC/080/CR	2	23	285	PDP
	81	Obanliku/Obudu/Bekwarra	FC/081/CR	3	30	268	PDP
	82	Obubra/Etung	FC/082/CR	2	21	224	PDP
	83	Ogoja/Yala	FC/083/CR	2	21	297	PDP
DELTA **10**	84	Aniocha North/Aniocha South/ Oshimili North & South	FC/084/DT	4	42	437	PDP
	85	Bomadi/Patani	FC/085/DT	2	20	169	PDP
	86	Ethiope East/Ethiope West	FC/086/DT	2	22	308	PDP
	87	Ika North East/Ika South	FC/087/DT	2	26	285	PDP
	88	Isoko North/Isoko South	FC/088/DT	2	24	334	PDP
	89	Ndokwa East/Ndokwa West/ Ukwuani	FC/089/DT	3	30	405	PDP
	90	Okpe/Sapele/Uvwie	FC/090/DT	3	31	446	PDP
	91	Burutu	FC/091/DT	1	11	219	PDP
	92	Ughelli North, Ughelli South/Udu	FC/092/DT	3	32	509	APC
	93	Warri North/Warri South/ Warri South West	FC/093/DT	3	32	512	PDP
EBONYI **6**	94	Ebonyi/Ohaukwu	FC/094/EB	2	28	244	PDP
	95	Abakaliki/Izzi	FC/095/EB	2	28	351	PDP
	96	Ezza North/Ishielu	FC/096/EB	2	27	298	PDP
	97	Ezza South/Ikwo	FC/097/EB	2	31	313	PDP
	98	Ivo-Ohaozara/Onicha	FC/098/EB	3	34	337	PDP
	99	Afikpo North/Afikpo South	FC/099/EB	2	23	242	PDP

	100	Akoko-Edo	FC/100/ED	1	10	143	APC
	101	Esan Central/Esan West/Igueben	FC/101/ED	3	30	252	PDP
	102	Esan North East/Esan South East	FC/102/ED	2	21	204	PDP
EDO	103	Etsako East/Etsako West/Etsako Central	FC/103/ED	3	32	308	APC
9	104	Egor/Ikpoba-Okha	FC/104/ED	2	20	510	PDP
	105	Oredo	FC/105/ED	1	12	357	PDP
	106	Orhionmwon/Uhunmwonde	FC/106/ED	2	22	299	APC
	107	Ovia North East/Ovia South West	FC/107/ED	2	23	244	APC
	108	Owan East/Owan West	FC/108/ED	2	22	310	APC
	109	Ado Ekiti/Irepodun/Ifelodun	FC/109/EK	2	24	367	APC
EKITI	110	Ekiti South West/Ikere/Orun/ Ise	FC/110/EK	3	32	382	APC
	111	Emure/Gbonyin/Ekiti East	FC/111/EK	3	32	291	APC
6	112	Ido/Osi, Moba/Ilejeme	FC/112/EK	3	32	342	APC
	113	Ijero/Ekiti West/Efon	FC/113/EK	3	33	441	APC
	114	Ikole/Oye	FC/114/EK	2	24	372	APC
	115	Aninri/Awgu/Oji River	FC/115/EN	3	41	456	PDP
	116	Enugu East/Isi Uzo	FC/116/EN	2	23	327	PDP
	117	Enugu North/Enugu South	FC/117/EN	2	26	426	PDP
ENUGU	118	Ezeagu/Udi	FC/118/EN	2	40	368	PDP
8	119	Igbo-Etiti/Uzo-Uwani	FC/119/EN	2	36	319	PDP
	120	Igbo-Eze North/Udenu	FC/120/EN	2	30	360	PDP
	121	Nkanu East/Nkanu West	FC/121/EN	2	28	298	PDP
	122	Nsukka/Igbo-Eze South	FC/122/EN	2	36	404	PDP
	123	Akko	FC/123/GM	1	11	338	APC
	124	Yamaltu/Deba	FC/124/GM	1	11	336	APC
GOMBE	125	Balanga/Billiri	FC/125/GM	2	20	317	APC
6	126	Kaltungo/Shongom	FC/126/GM	2	20	286	APC
	127	Gombe/Kwami/Funakaye	FC/127/GM	3	31	602	APC
	128	Dukku/Nafada	FC/128/GM	2	21	339	APC
	129	Ehime Mbano/Ihite-Uboma/Obowo	FC/129/IM	3	31	346	APC
	130	Isiala Mbano/Okigwe/Onuimo	FC/130/IM	3	33	346	PDP
	131	Ideato North/Ideato South	FC/131/IM	2	27	286	AA
	132	Isu/Njaba/Nkwerre/Nwangele	FC/132/IM	4	43	440	APC
IMO	133	Oguta/Ohaji-Egbema/Oru West	FC/133/IM	3	33	401	AA
10	134	Oru East/Orsu/Orlu	FC/134/IM	3	34	402	PDP
	135	Aboh Mbaise/Ngor Okpala	FC/135/IM	2	23	281	PDP
	136	Ahiazu Mbaise/Ezinihitte	FC/136/IM	2	24	269	PDP
	137	Ikeduru/Mbaitoli	FC/137/IM	2	24	356	PDP
	138	Owerri Municipal/Owerri North/Owerri West	FC/138/IM	3	33	396	PDP

JIGAWA **11**	139	Babura/Garki	FC/139/JG	2	22	302	APC
	140	Birnin Kudu/Buji	FC/140/JG	2	21	338	APC
	141	Birniwa Guri/Kirikasamma	FC/141/JG	3	31	335	APC
	142	Dutse/Kiyawa	FC/142/JG	2	22	323	APC
	143	Gwaram	FC/143/JG	1	11	248	APC
	144	Gumel/Maigatari/Sule Tankarkar/Gagarawa	FC/144/JG	4	42	438	APC
	145	Hadejia/Kafin Hausa/Auyo	FC/145/JG	3	32	416	APC
	146	Jahun/Miga	FC/146/JG	2	21	286	APC
	147	Mallam Madori/Kaugama	FC/147/JG	2	22	221	APC
	148	Kazaure/Roni/Gwiwa/ Yankwashi	FC/148/JG	4	43	335	APC
	149	Ringim/Taura	FC/149/JG	2	20	285	APC
KADUNA **16**	150	Kaduna North	FC/150/KD	1	12	408	APC
	151	Zaria	FC/151/KD	1	13	334	APC
	152	Soba	FC/152/KD	1	11	214	APC
	153	Igabi	FC/153/KD	1	12	367	APC
	154	Ikara/Kubau	FC/154/KD	2	21	408	APC
	155	Makarfi/Kudan	FC/155/KD	2	20	320	APC
	156	Lere	FC/156/KD	1	11	249	APC
	157	Kachia/Kagarko	FC/157/KD	2	22	327	APC
	158	Chikun/Kajuru	FC/158/KD	2	22	416	PDP
	159	Jema'a/Sanga	FC/159/KD	2	23	347	PDP
	160	Birnin Gwari/Giwa	FC/160/KD	2	22	336	APC
	161	Sabon Gari	FC/161/KD	1	11	267	APC
	162	Kaduna South	FC/162/KD	1	13	449	APC
	163	Kaura	FC/163/KD	1	10	157	PDP
	164	Kauru	FC/164/KD	1	11	177	APC
	165	Zangon Kataf/Jaba	FC/165/KD	2	21	325	PDP
KANO **24**	166	Alabasu/Gaya/Ajingi	FC/166/KN	3	30	464	APC
	167	Shanono/Bagwai	FC/167/KN	2	20	300	APC
	168	Bebeji/Kiru	FC/168/KN	2	29	326	APC
	169	Bichi	FC/169/KN	1	11	188	APC
	170	Rano/Bunkure/Kibiya	FC/170/KN	3	30	377	APC
	171	Dala	FC/171/KN	1	12	505	APC
	172	Gwale	FC/172/KN	1	10	243	APC
	173	Dambatta/Makoda	FC/173/KN	2	21	260	APC
	174	Dawakin Kudu/Warawa	FC/174/KN	2	30	322	APC
	175	Dawakin Tofa/Tofa/Rimin Gado	FC/175/KN	3	38	435	APC
	176	Doguwa/Tudun Wada	FC/176/KN	2	21	357	APC
	177	Gezawa/Gabasawa	FC/177/KN	2	22	315	APC
	178	Gwarzo/Ikabo	FC/178/KN	2	20	292	APC
	179	Municipal	FC/179/KN	1	13	470	APC
	180	Tarauni	FC/180/KN	1	10	218	APC
	181	Karaye/Rogo	FC/181/KN	2	20	290	APC
	182	Kumbotso	FC/182/KN	1	11	190	APC
	183	Kura/Madobi/Garun Mallam	FC/183/KN	3	32	426	APC
	184	Nassarawa	FC/184/KN	1	11	483	APC
	185	Fagge	FC/185/KN	1	10	358	APC
	186	Sumaila/Takai	FC/186/KN	2	21	369	APC
	187	Minjibir/Ungogo	FC/187/KN	2	22	331	APC
	188	Tsanyawa/Kunchi	FC/188/KN	2	20	248	APC
	189	Wudil/Garko	FC/189/KN	2	20	307	APC

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	190	Bakori/Danja	FC/190/KT	2	21	319	APC
	191	Batagarawa/Charanchi/Rimi	FC/191/KT	3	30	388	APC
	192	Batsari/Safana/Danmusa	FC/192/KT	3	32	425	APC
	193	Bindawa/Mani	FC/193/KT	2	22	298	APC
	194	Daura/Sandamu/Mai'adua	FC/194/KT	3	32	420	APC
	195	Dutsin-ma/Kurfi	FC/195/KT	2	21	255	APC
KATSINA	196	Faskari/Kankara/Sabuwa	FC/196/KT	3	31	458	APC
	197	Funtua/Dandume	FC/197/KT	2	22	317	APC
15	198	Ingawa/Kankia/Kusada	FC/198/KT	3	31	356	APC
	199	Jibia/Kaita	FC/199/KT	2	21	283	APC
	200	Malumfashi/Kafur	FC/200/KT	2	22	386	APC
	201	Katsina	FC/201/KT	1	12	281	APC
	202	Mashi/Dutsi	FC/202/KT	2	21	232	APC
	203	Matazu/Musawa	FC/203/KT	2	21	213	APC
	204	Zango/Baure	FC/204/KT	2	22	270	APC
	205	Arewa/Dandi	FC/205/KB	2	22	272	APC
	206	Argungu/Augie	FC/206/KB	2	21	232	APC
	207	Bagudo/Suru	FC/207/KB	2	22	314	APC
KEBBI	208	Bunza/Birnin Kebbi/Kalgo	FC/208/KB	3	35	336	APC
	209	Aleiro/Gwandu/Jega	FC/209/KB	3	31	303	APC
8	210	Koko-Besse/Maiyama	FC/210/KB	2	23	255	APC
	211	Fakai/Sakaba/Wasagu/ Danko/ Zuru	FC/211/KB	4	41	424	APC
	212	Ngaski/Shanga/Yauri	FC/212/KB	3	30	262	APC
	213	Adavi/Okehi	FC/213/KG	2	22	367	APC
	214	Ankpa/Omala/Olamaboro	FC/214/KG	3	34	428	APC
	215	Bassa/Dekina	FC/215/KG	2	22	324	APC
	216	Idah/Igalamela Odolu/Ibaji/ Ofu	FC/216/KG	4	41	456	APC
KOGI	217	Ijumu/Kabba-Bunu	FC/217/KG	2	30	175	PDP
	218	Ajaokuta	FC/218/KG	1	14	80	APC
9	219	Kogi (Lokoja)/Kogi (K.K.)	FC/219/KG	2	21	172	APC
	220	Okene/Ogori-Magogo	FC/220/KG	2	21	333	APC
	221	Yagba East/Yagba West/ Mopamuro	FC/221/KG	3	34	213	ADC
	222	Baruten/Kaiama	FC/222/KW	2	21	188	APC
	223	Edu/Moro/Pategi	FC/223/KW	3	37	265	APC
KWARA	224	Ekiti/Isin/Irepodun/Oke-Ero	FC/224/KW	4	42	330	APC
	225	Ilorin East/Ilorin South	FC/225/KW	2	23	376	APC
6	226	Ilorin West/Asa	FC/226/KW	2	29	361	APC
	227	Ifelodun/Offa/Oyun	FC/227/KW	3	41	352	APC

	228	Agege	FC/228/LA	1	11	527	APC
	229	Ifako/Ijaiye	FC/229/LA	1	11	335	APC
	230	Alimosho	FC/230/LA	1	11	701	APC
	231	Badagry	FC/231/LA	1	11	201	APC
	232	Epe	FC/232/LA	1	19	346	APC
	233	Ibeju Lekki	FC/233/LA	1	11	108	APC
	234	Eti-Osa	FC/234/LA	1	10	295	APC
	235	Apapa	FC/235/LA	1	10	220	APC
	236	Ikeja	FC/236/LA	1	10	360	APC
	237	Ikorodu	FC/237/LA	1	19	330	APC
LAGOS	238	Lagos Island I	FC/238/LA	1/2	10	134	APC
	239	Lagos Island II	FC/239/LA	1/2	9	136	APC
24	240	Lagos Mainland	FC/240/LA	1	11	397	APC
	241	Mushin I	FC/241/LA	1/2	8	293	APC
	242	Mushin II	FC/242/LA	1/2	6	515	APC
	243	Ojo	FC/243/LA	1	11	290	PDP
	244	Amuwo-Odofin	FC/244/LA	1	11	435	PDP
	245	Ajeromi/Ifelodun	FC/245/LA	1	11	600	APC
	246	Oshodi/Isolo I	FC/246/LA	1/2	5	261	APC
	247	Oshodi/Isolo II	FC/247/LA	1/2	6	249	APC
	248	Shomolu	FC/248/LA	1	12	558	APC
	249	Kosofe	FC/249/LA	1	10	586	APC
	250	Surulere I	FC/250/LA	1/2	6	207	APC
	251	Surulere II	FC/251/LA	1/2	6	378	PDP
NASARAWA	252	Akwanga/Nassarawa Eggon/ Wamba	FC/252/NW	3	35	254	PDP
	253	Awe/Doma/Keana	FC/253/NW	3	30	301	APC
5	254	Keffi/Karu/Kokona	FC/254/NW	3	32	296	PDP
	255	Lafia/Obi	FC/255/NW	2	23	388	APC
	256	Nassarawa/Toto	FC/256/NW	2	27	256	APC
	257	Agaie/Lapai	FC/257/NG	2	21	219	APC
	258	Agwara/Borgu	FC/258/NG	2	20	160	APC
	259	Bida/Gbako/Katcha	FC/259/NG	3	34	370	APC
	260	Booso/Paikoro	FC/260/NG	2	21	263	APC
NIGER	261	Chanchaga	FC/261/NG	1	11	173	APC
	262	Gurara/Suleja/Tafa	FC/262/NG	3	30	272	APC
10	263	Lavun/Mokwa/Edati	FC/263/NG	3	33	440	APC
	264	Magama/Rijau	FC/264/NG	2	22	307	APC
	265	Kontagora/Wushishi/ Mariga/ Mashegu	FC/265/NG	4	45	567	APC
	266	Shiroro/Rafi/Munya	FC/266/NG	3	37	414	APC

OGUN **9**	267	Abeokuta North/ Obafemi-Owode/Odeda	FC/267/OG	3	38	521	APC
	268	Abeokuta South	FC/268/OG	1	15	290	APC
	269	Ado-Odo/Ota	FC/269/OG	1	16	277	APC
	270	Egbado North/Imeko-Afon	FC/270/OG	2	21	287	ADC
	271	Egbado South/Ipokia	FC/271/OG	2	22	354	APM
	272	Ifo/Ewekoro	FC/272/OG	2	21	349	APC
	273	Ijebu North/Ijebu East/ Ogun Waterside	FC/273/OG	3	32	454	PDP
	274	Ijebu Ode /Odogbolu /Ijebu North East	FC/274/OG	3	36	308	APC
	275	Ikenne/Shagamu/Remo North	FC/275/OG	3	35	373	APC
ONDO **9**	276	Akoko North East/Akoko North West	FC/276/OD	2	23	301	APC
	277	Akoko South East/Akoko South West	FC/277/OD	2	26	244	APC
	278	Akure North/Akure South	FC/278/OD	2	23	408	PDP
	279	Idanre/Ifedore	FC/279/OD	2	20	263	SDP
	280	Ileoluji/Okeigbo/Odigbo	FC/280/OD	2	21	367	APC
	281	Okitipupa/Irele	FC/281/OD	2	23	378	PDP
	282	Eseodo/Ilaje	FC/282/OD	2	22	397	PDP
	283	Ondo East/Ondo West	FC/283/OD	2	22	307	ADC
	284	Owo/Ose	FC/284/OD	2	23	344	APC
OSUN **9**	285	Irepodun/Olorunda/ Osogbo/Orolu	FC/285/OS	4	47	553	APC
	286	Odo-Otin/Ifelodun/Boripe	FC/286/OS	3	38	295	APC
	287	Boluwaduro/Ifedayo/Ila	FC/287/OS	3	31	261	APC
	288	Atakunmosa East/ Atakunmosa West/Ilesha East/Ilesha West	FC/288/OS	4	42	325	APC
	289	Obokun/Oriade	FC/289/OS	2	22	194	PDP
	290	Ife Central/Ife North/Ife South/Ife East	FC/290/OS	4	42	471	PDP
	291	Ayedire/Iwo/Ola-Oluwa	FC/291/OS	3	35	250	APC
	292	Ayedaade/Irewole/Isokan	FC/292/OS	3	33	318	APC
	293	Ede North/Ede South/ Egbedore/Ejigbo	FC/293/OS	4	42	343	PDP

OYO 14	294	Afijio/Oyo East/Oyo West/Atiba	FC/294/OY	4	40	384	APC
	295	Akinyele/Lagelu	FC/295/OY	2	26	273	APC
	296	Egbeda/Ona-Ara	FC/296/OY	2	22	253	APC
	297	Ibarapa Central/Ibarapa North	FC/297/OY	2	22	287	PDP
	298	Ibarapa East/Ido	FC/298/OY	2	20	220	PDP
	299	Saki East/Saki West/Atisbo	FC/299/OY	3	32	453	APC
	300	Irepo/Orelope/Olorunsogo	FC/300/OY	3	30	217	APC
	301	Iseyin/Itesiwaju/Kajola/Iwajowa	FC/301/OY	4	42	489	APC
	302	Ogbomoso North/Ogbomoso South/Orire	FC/302/OY	3	30	465	ADP
	303	Ogo-Oluwa/Surulere	FC/303/OY	2	20	228	APC
	304	Oluyole	FC/304/OY	1	10	144	APC
	305	Ibadan North East/Ibadan South East	FC/305/OY	2	24	547	PDP
	306	Ibadan South West/Ibadan North West	FC/306/OY	2	23	549	PDP
	307	Ibadan North	FC/307/OY	1	12	304	APC
PLATEAU 8	308	Jos North/Bassa	FC/308/PL	2	30	619	APC
	309	Jos South/Jos East	FC/309/PL	2	22	375	PDP
	310	Barkin Ladi/Riyom	FC/310/PL	2	21	218	PDP
	311	Bokkos/Mangu	FC/311/PL	2	30	350	PDP
	312	Kanke/Pankshin/Kanam	FC/312/PL	3	36	357	APC
	313	Wase	FC/313/PL	1	12	122	APC
	314	Langtang North/Langtang South	FC/314/PL	2	24	182	PDP
	315	Mikang/Qua'an/Pan/Shedam	FC/315/PL	3	32	408	APC
RIVERS 13	316	Abua-Odual/Ahoada East	FC/316/RV	2	26	335	PDP
	317	Ahoada West/Ogba Egbema/Ndoni	FC/317/RV	2	29	368	PDP
	318	Degema/Bonny	FC/318/RV	2	29	234	PDP
	319	Akuku-Toru/Asari-Toru	FC/319/RV	2	30	436	PDP
	320	Okrika/Ogu-Bolo	FC/320/RV	2	24	274	PDP
	321	Opobo/Nkoro/Andoni	FC/321/RV	2	22	315	PDP
	322	Eleme/Tai/Oyigbo	FC/322/RV	3	30	292	PDP
	323	Khana/Gokana	FC/323/RV	2	36	514	PDP
	324	Ikwerre/Umohua	FC/324/RV	2	27	391	PDP
	325	Etche/Omuma	FC/325/RV	2	29	337	PDP
	326	Obio Akpor	FC/326/RV	1	17	359	PDP
	327	Port Harcourt I	FC/327/RV	1/2	10	354	PDP
	328	Port Harcourt II	FC/328/RV	1/2	10	233	PDP
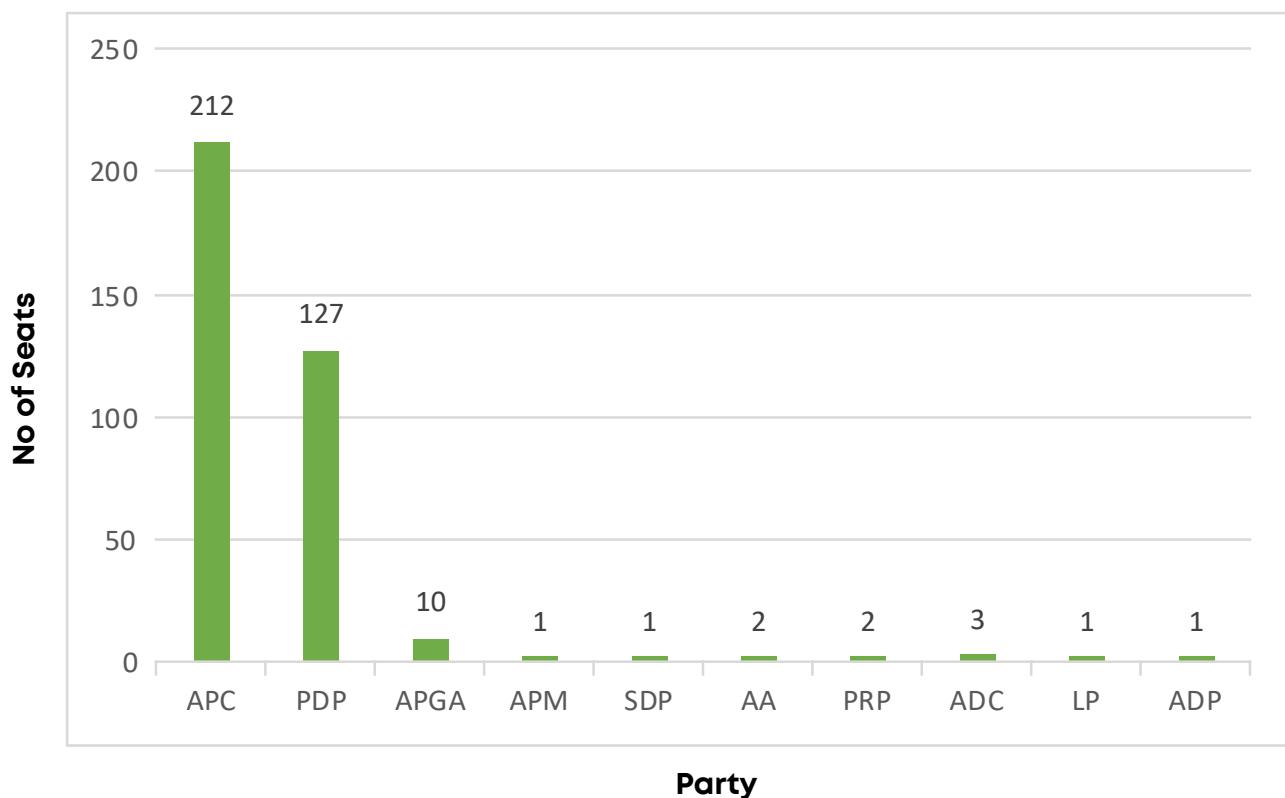
SOKOTO 11	329	Isa/Sabon Birni	FC/329/SO	2	21	280	PDP
	330	Goronyo/Gada	FC/330/SO	2	22	300	APC
	331	Wurno/Rabah	FC/331/SO	2	22	210	APC
	332	Illela/Gwadabawa	FC/332/SO	2	22	336	APC
	333	Tangaza/Gudu	FC/333/SO	2	20	178	APC
	334	Binji/Silame	FC/334/SO	2	20	154	PDP
	335	Kware/Wamakko	FC/335/SO	2	22	305	APC
	336	Sokoto North/Sokoto South	FC/336/SO	2	22	412	APC
	337	Dange-Shuni/Bodinga/ Tureta	FC/337/SO	3	32	379	APC
	338	Yabo/Shagari	FC/338/SO	2	20	206	APC
	339	Kebbe/Tambuwal	FC/339/SO	2	21	275	APC
TARABA 6	340	Bali/Gassol	FC/340/TR	2	23	386	APC
	341	Takum/Donga/Ussa	FC/341/TR	3	32	297	PDP
	342	Sardauna/Kurmi/Gashaka	FC/342/TR	3	31	349	PDP
	343	Ibi/Wukari	FC/343/TR	2	20	266	APGA
	344	Jalingo/Yorro/Zing	FC/344/TR	3	31	302	APC
	345	Karim Lamido/Lau/Ardo-Kola	FC/345/TR	3	31	312	PDP
YOBE 6	346	Bade/Jakusko	FC/346/YB	2	20	183	APC
	347	Bursari/Geidam/Yunusari	FC/347/YB	3	31	303	APC
	348	Damaturu/Gujba/Gulani/ Tarmuwa	FC/348/YB	4	43	341	APC
	349	Fika/Fune	FC/349/YB	2	23	258	APC
	350	Machina/Nguru/Yusufari/ Karasuwa	FC/350/YB	4	40	334	APC
	351	Nangere/Potiskm	FC/351/YB	2	21	295	APC
ZAMFARA 7	352	Kaura-Namoda/Birnin Magaji	FC/352/ZF	2	21	298	PDP
	353	Shinkafi/Zurmi	FC/353/ZF	2	21	313	PDP
	354	Gusau/Tsafe	FC/354/ZF	2	22	554	PDP
	355	Bungudu/Maru	FC/355/ZF	2	21	435	PDP
	356	Anka/Talata Mafara	FC/356/ZF	2	21	312	PDP
	357	Bakura/Maradun	FC/357/ZF	2	20	260	PDP
	358	Gummi/Bukkuyum	FC/358/ZF	2	21	344	PDP
FCT 2	359	Abaji/Gwagwalada/Kwali/ Kuje	FC/359/FCT	4	40	257	PDP
	360	Municipal/Bwari	FC/360/FCT	2	22	305	PDP

Political Parties & No of Seats won

PARTY	APC	PDP	APGA	APM	SDP	AA	PRP	ADC	LP	ADP	TOTAL
NO. OF SEATS	212	127	10	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	360

Annexure 5

Summary of Result of State Constituency Election

STATE/ NO.OF SEATS	S/N	CONSTITUENCY	CODE	NO OF LGAS	NO OF RAS	NO OF PUS	PARTY
ABIA 24	1	ABA NORTH	SC/01/AB	½	9	228	PDP
	2	ABA SOUTH	SC/02/AB	½	7	182	APGA
	3	ABA CENTRAL	SC/03/AB	½	8	199	APGA
	4	AROCHUKWU	SC/04/AB	1	11	149	APGA
	5	BENDE NORTH	SC/05/AB	½	7	89	APC
	6	BENDE SOUTH	SC/06/AB	½	6	101	PDP
	7	IKWUANO	SC/07/AB	1	10	90	PDP
	8	ISIALA NGWA NORTH	SC/08/AB	1	10	125	PDP
	9	ISIALA NGWA SOUTH	SC/09/AB	1	10	136	PDP
	10	ISUIKWUATO	SC/10/AB	1	10	116	APC
	11	OBINGWA EAST	SC/11/AB	½	5	97	PDP
	12	OBINGWA WEST	SC/12/AB	½	6	126	PDP
	13	OHAFIA NORTH	SC/13/AB	½	6	131	PDP
	14	OHAFIA SOUTH	SC/14/AB	½	5	98	PDP
	15	OSISIOMA NORTH	SC/15/AB	½	5	38	PDP
	16	OSISIOMA SOUTH	SC/16/AB	½	5	72	PDP
	17	UMUNNEOCHI	SC/17/AB	1	12	124	PDP
	18	UGWUNAAGBO	SC/18/AB	1	10	114	PDP
	19	UKWA EAST	SC/19/AB	1	10	65	PDP
	20	UKWA WEST	SC/20/AB	1	10	80	PDP
	21	UMUAHIA EAST	SC/21/AB	½	4	59	PDP
	22	UMUAHIA NORTH	SC/22/AB	½	5	67	PDP
	23	UMUAHIA CENTRAL	SC/23/AB	½	3	68	PDP
	24	UMUAHIA SOUTH	SC/24/AB	1	10	121	PDP
ADAMAWA 25	25	YOLA SOUTH	SC/25/AD	1	11	141	APC
	26	YOLA NORTH	SC/26/AD	1	11	167	PDP
	27	MUBI NORTH	SC/27/AD	1	11	173	APC
	28	MUBI SOUTH	SC/28/AD	1	10	101	APC
	29	DEMSA	SC/29/AD	1	10	79	PDP
	30	NUMAN	SC/30/AD	1	10	95	PDP
	31	LAMURDE	SC/31/AD	1	10	102	PDP
	32	SONG	SC/32/AD	1	11	161	PDP
	33	GIREI	SC/33/AD	1	10	83	APC

	34	GANYE	SC/34/AD	1	10	130	APC
	35	TOUNGO	SC/35/AD	1	10	81	APC
	36	KOMA/LEKO (JADA I)	SC/36/AD	½	5	67	APC
	37	JADA/MBULO (JADA II)	SC/37/AD	½	6	87	PDP
	38	FUFORE/GURIN (FUFORE I)	SC/38/AD	½	7	136	APC
	39	VERRE (FUFORE II)	SC/39/AD	½	4	57	APC
	40	UBA/GAYA (HONG I)	SC/40/AD	½	6	64	PDP
	41	HONG (HONG II)	SC/41/AD	½	6	76	PDP
	42	NASSARAWO/BINYERI (MAYO BELWA I)	SC/42/AD	½	7	92	PDP
	43	MAYO-BELWA (MAYO BELWA II)	SC/43/AD	½	5	62	ADC
	44	GOMBI	SC/44/AD	1	10	114	PDP
	45	SHELLENG	SC/45/AD	1	10	78	APC
	46	MADAGALI	SC/46/AD	1	10	116	PDP
	47	MAIHA	SC/47/AD	1	10	108	APC
	48	MICHIKA	SC/48/AD	1	16	145	PDP
	49	GUYUK	SC/49/AD	1	10	94	PDP
AKWA IBOM 26	50	ABAK	SC/50/AK	1	11	125	PDP
	51	EKET	SC/51/AK	1	11	98	PDP
	52	ESSIEN UDIM	SC/52/AK	1	11	159	PDP
	53	ESIT EKET/IBENO	SC/53/AK	2	20	103	PDP
	54	ETIM EKPO/IKA	SC/54/AK	2	20	147	PDP
	55	ETINAN	SC/55/AK	1	11	105	PDP
	56	IBESIKPO ASUTAN	SC/56/AK	1	10	117	PDP
	57	IBIONO IBOM	SC/57/AK	1	11	161	PDP
	58	IKONO	SC/58/AK	1	11	144	PDP
	59	IKOT ABASI/ EASTERN OBOLO	SC/59/AK	2	20	122	PDP
	60	IKOT EKPENE/OBOT AKARA	SC/60/AK	2	21	192	PDP
	61	INI	SC/61/AK	1	10	86	PDP
	62	ITU	SC/62/AK	1	10	92	PDP
	63	MBO	SC/63/AK	1	10	58	PDP
	64	MKPAT ENIN	SC/64/AK	1	14	123	PDP
	65	NSIT ATAI	SC/65/AK	1	10	75	PDP
	66	NSIT IBOM	SC/66/AK	1	10	76	PDP
	67	NSIT UBIUM	SC/67/AK	1	10	88	PDP
	68	OKOBO	SC/68/AK	1	10	84	PDP
	69	ONNA	SC/69/AK	1	12	131	PDP
	70	ORON/UDUNG UKO	SC/70/AK	2	20	105	PDP
	71	ORUK ANAM	SC/71/AK	1	13	170	PDP
	72	UKANAFUN	SC/72/AK	1	11	101	PDP
	73	URUAN	SC/73/AK	1	11	96	PDP

	74	URUE OFFONG/ORUKO	SC/74/AK	1	10	47	PDP
	75	UYO	SC/75/AK	1	11	175	PDP
ANAMBRA	76	AGUATA I	SC/76/AN	½	9	136	APGA
30	77	AGUATA II	SC/77/AN	½	11	164	APGA
	78	ANAMBRA EAST	SC/78/AN	1	15	200	APGA
	79	ANAMBRA WEST	SC/79/AN	1	10	158	APGA
	80	ANAOCHA I	SC/80/AN	½	10	157	PDP
	81	ANAOCHA II	SC/81/AN	½	9	153	APGA
	82	AWKA NORTH	SC/82/AN	1	14	130	APGA
	83	AWKA SOUTH I	SC/83/AN	½	9	119	APGA
	84	AWKA SOUTH II	SC/84/AN	½	11	136	APGA
	85	IDEMILI SOUTH	SC/85/AN	1	12	200	APGA
	86	IDEMILI NORTH	SC/86/AN	1	12	306	APGA
	87	IHIALA I	SC/87/AN	½	9	139	PDP
	88	IHIALA II	SC/88/AN	½	11	139	APGA
	89	NJIKOKA I	SC/89/AN	½	8	86	APGA
	90	NJIKOKA II	SC/90/AN	½	10	115	APGA
	91	NNEWI NORTH	SC/91/AN	1	10	198	APGA
	92	NNEWI SOUTH I	SC/92/AN	½	9	161	APGA
	93	NNEWI SOUTH II	SC/93/AN	½	11	134	APGA
	94	EKWUSIGO	SC/94/AN	1	12	175	APGA
	95	OGBARU I	SC/95/AN	½	6	167	APGA
	96	OGBARU II	SC/96/AN	½	10	126	PDP
	97	AYAMELUM	SC/97/AN	1	11	173	PDP
	98	DUNUKOFIA	SC/98/AN	1	14	146	PDP
	99	ONITSHA NORTH I	SC/99/AN	½	8	103	PDP
	100	ONITSHA NORTH II	SC/100/AN	½	7	98	APGA
	101	ONITSHA SOUTH I	SC/101/AN	½	10	107	APGA
	102	ONITSHA SOUTH II	SC/102/AN	½	7	93	APGA
	103	ORUMBA NORTH	SC/103/AN	1	18	231	APGA
	104	ORUMBA SOUTH	SC/104/AN	1	18	192	APGA
	105	OYI	SC/105/AN	1	15	166	APGA
BAUCHI	106	PALI (ALKALERI I)	SC/106/BA	½	4	80	APC
31	107	DUGURI/GWANA (ALKALERI II)	SC/107/BA	½	7	157	PDP
	108	KIRFI	SC/108/BA	1	10	132	PDP
	109	BAUCHI (BAUCHI I)	SC/109/BA	½	5	237	NNPP
	110	ZUNGUR/GALAMBI (BAUCHI II)	SC/110/BA	½	7	256	PDP
	111	DASS	SC/111/BA	1	10	79	APC
	112	LERE/BULA (TAFAWA/ BALEWA)	SC/112/BA	1	11	196	PDP
	113	BOGORO	SC/113/BA	1	10	70	PDP
	114	LAME (TORO I)	SC/114/BA	½	5	113	APC

	115	WARJI	SC/115/BA	1	10	116	APC
	116	JAMA'A/TORO (TORO II)	SC/116/BA	½	6	179	APC
	117	NINGI (NINGI I)	SC/117/BA	½	6	152	APC
	118	BURRA (NINGI II)	SC/118/BA	½	5	130	APC
	119	CHIROMA (MISAU I)	SC/119/BA	½	6	130	PDP
	120	HARDAWA (MISAU II)	SC/120/BA	½	4	67	PDP
	121	DAMBAM/DAGAUDA/ JALAM	SC/121/BA	1	10	121	APC
	122	DARAZO (DARAZO I)	SC/122/BA	½	5	119	APC
	123	SADE (DARAZO II)	SC/123/BA	½	6	114	PDP
	124	GANJUWA EAST	SC/124/BA	½	5	104	APC
	125	GANJUWA WEST	SC/125/BA	½	6	104	APC
	126	KATAGUM (KATAGUM I)	SC/126/BA	½	4	95	APC
	127	SAKWA (ZAKI I)	SC/127/BA	½	7	136	PDP
	128	JAMA'ARE	SC/128/BA	1	10	105	PDP
	129	ITAS/GADAU	SC/129/BA	1	10	193	APC
	130	SHIRA I (DISINA)	SC/130/BA	½	5	87	APC
	131	SHIRA II (SHIRA)	SC/131/BA	½	6	149	APC
	132	GIADE	SC/132/BA	1	10	121	APC
	133	AZARE (ZAKI II)	SC/133/BA	1	5	138	APC
	134	MADARA/CHINADE (KATAGUM II)	SC/134/BA	½	6	136	APC
	135	UDUBO (GAMAWA I)	SC/135/BA	½	5	127	APC
	136	GAMAWA (GAMAWA II)	SC/136/BA	½	6	129	APC
BAYELSA 24	137	BRASS I	SC/137/BY	⅓	3	59	APC
	138	BRASS II	SC/138/BY	⅓	3	42	APC
	139	BRASS III	SC/139/BY	⅓	4	58	PDP
	140	NEMBE I	SC/140/BY	⅓	6	98	PDP
	141	NEMBE II	SC/141/BY	⅓	4	41	APC
	142	NEMBE III	SC/142/BY	⅓	3	63	APC
	143	OGBIA I	SC/143/BY	⅓	5	113	PDP
	144	OGBIA II	SC/144/BY	⅓	4	85	PDP
	145	OGBIA III	SC/145/BY	⅓	4	61	PDP
	146	KOLOKUMA/ OPOKUMA I	SC/146/BY	½	6	76	PDP
	147	KOLOKUMA/ OPOKUMA II	SC/147/BY	½	5	68	PDP
	148	YENAGOA I	SC/148/BY	⅓	6	105	PDP
	149	YENAGOA II	SC/149/BY	⅓	5	75	PDP
	150	YENAGOA III	SC/150/BY	⅓	4	39	PDP
	151	EKEREMOR I	SC/151/BY	⅓	5	62	PDP
	152	EKEREMOR II	SC/152/BY	⅓	5	104	APC
	153	EKEREMOR III	SC/153/BY	⅓	2	32	PDP
	154	SAGBAMA I	SC/154/BY	⅓	4	57	PDP
	155	SAGBAMA II	SC/155/BY	⅓	4	58	PDP

	156	SAGBAMA III	SC/156/BY	⅓	6	83	PDP
	157	SOUTHERN IJAW I	SC/157/BY	¼	2	60	PDP
	158	SOUTHERN IJAW II	SC/158/BY	¼	4	98	PDP
	159	SOUTHERN IJAW III	SC/159/BY	¼	5	93	PDP
	160	SOUTHERN IJAW IV	SC/160/BY	¼	6	174	PDP
BENUE 30	161	ADO	SC/161/BN	1	10	139	PDP
	162	AGBATU	SC/162/BN	1	10	83	PDP
	163	APA	SC/163/BN	1	11	91	PDP
	164	BURUKU	SC/164/BN	1	13	173	PDP
	165	GBOKO I (EAST)	SC/165/BN	½	12	260	PDP
	166	GBOKO WEST	SC/166/BN	½	5	85	PDP
	167	GUMA	SC/167/BN	1	10	160	PDP
	168	GWER EAST	SC/168/BN	1	14	157	PDP
	169	GWER WEST	SC/169/BN	1	15	90	PDP
	170	KATSINA ALA EAST	SC/170/BN	½	7	91	APC
	171	KATSINA-ALA WEST	SC/171/BN	½	5	94	APC
	172	KONSHISHA I (GAAV)	SC/172/BN	1	11	212	ADC
	173	KWANDE EAST	SC/173/BN	½	7	108	PDP
	174	KWANDE WEST	SC/174/BN	½	8	140	PDP
	175	LOGO	SC/175/BN	1	10	131	PDP
	176	MAKURDI I (NORTH)	SC/176/BN	½	5	114	APC
	177	MAKURDI SOUTH	SC/177/BN	½	6	184	PDP
	178	OBI	SC/178/BN	1	12	70	PDP
	179	OGBADIBO	SC/179/BN	1	13	118	PDP
	180	OHIMINI	SC/180/BN	1	10	62	PDP
	181	OJU I	SC/181/BN	½	6	70	APC
	182	OJU II	SC/182/BN	½	5	78	PDP
	183	OKPOKWU	SC/183/BN	1	12	112	PDP
	184	OTUKPO/AKPA	SC/184/BN	½	7	105	APC
	185	ADOKA/UGBOJU	SC/185/BN	½	6	87	PDP
	186	TARKA	SC/186/BN	1	10	62	APC
	187	UKUM I (NGENEV)	SC/187/BN	1	13	223	PDP
	188	USHONGO	SC/188/BN	1	11	158	PDP
	189	VANDEIKYA I	SC/189/BN	½	6	81	PDP
	190	VANDEIKYA II	SC/190/BN	½	6	149	PDP
BORNO 28	191	ABADAM	SC/191/BO	1	10	64	APC
	192	ASKIRA	SC/192/BO	1	13	238	APC
	193	BAMA I (BAMA)	SC/193/BO	½	6	152	APC
	194	BAYO	SC/194/BO	1	10	59	APC
	195	BIU	SC/195/BO	1	11	197	APC
	196	CHIBOK	SC/196/BO	1	11	95	APC
	197	DAMABOA	SC/197/BO	1	10	100	APC
	198	DIKWA	SC/198/BO	1	10	89	APC

	199	GUBIO	SC/199/BO	1	10	108	APC
	200	BAMA II (GULUMBA)	SC/200/BO	½	8	133	APC
	201	GUZAMALA	SC/201/BO	1	10	72	APC
	202	GWOZA	SC/202/BO	1	13	260	APC
	203	HAWUL	SC/203/BO	1	12	162	APC
	204	JERE	SC/204/BO	1	12	239	APC
	205	KAGA	SC/205/BO	1	15	93	APC
	206	KALA BALGE	SC/206/BO	1	10	93	APC
	207	KONDUGA	SC/207/BO	1	11	189	APC
	208	KUKAWA	SC/208/BO	1	10	76	APC
	209	KWAYA KUSAR	SC/209/BO	1	10	75	APC
	210	MAFA	SC/210/BO	1	12	83	APC
	211	MAGUMERI	SC/211/BO	1	13	71	APC
	212	MAIDUGURI M.C	SC/212/BO	1	15	723	APC
	213	MARTE	SC/213/BO	1	13	109	APC
	214	MOBBAR	SC/214/BO	1	10	71	APC
	215	MONGUNO	SC/215/BO	1	12	73	APC
	216	NGALA	SC/216/BO	1	12	105	APC
	217	NGANZAI	SC/217/BO	1	12	85	APC
	218	SHANI	SC/218/BO	1	11	119	APC
CROSS RIVER 25	219	ABI	SC/219/CR	1	10	100	PDP
	220	AKAMKPA I	SC/220/CR	½	5	83	PDP
	221	AKAMKPA II	SC/221/CR	½	5	64	PDP
	222	AKPABUYO	SC/222/CR	1	10	129	PDP
	223	BAKASSI	SC/223/CR	1	10	69	PDP
	224	BIASE	SC/224/CR	1	11	122	PDP
	225	BOKI I	SC/225/CR	½	5	81	PDP
	226	BOKI II	SC/226/CR	½	6	89	PDP
	227	BEKWARRA	SC/227/CR	1	10	87	PDP
	228	CALABAR MUNICIPAL	SC/228/CR	1	10	140	PDP
	229	CALABAR SOUTH I	SC/229/CR	½	9	86	PDP
	230	CALABAR SOUTH II	SC/230/CR	½	3	102	PDP
	231	ETUNG	SC/231/CR	1	10	69	PDP
	232	IKOM I	SC/232/CR	½	7	80	PDP
	233	IKOM II	SC/233/CR	½	4	55	PDP
	234	OBANLEKU	SC/234/CR	1	10	74	PDP
	235	OBUBRA I	SC/235/CR	½	4	65	PDP
	236	OBUBRA II	SC/236/CR	½	7	90	PDP
	237	OBUDU	SC/237/CR	1	10	107	PDP
	238	ODUKPANI	SC/238/CR	1	13	145	PDP
	239	OGOJA	SC/239/CR	1	10	119	PDP
	240	YAKURR I	SC/240/CR	½	8	84	PDP
	241	YAKURR II	SC/241/CR	½	5	65	PDP
	242	YALA I	SC/242/CR	½	6	105	PDP

	243	YALA II	SC/243/CR	½	5	73	PDP
DELTA 29	244	ANIOCHA NORTH	SC/244/DT	1	10	97	PDP
	245	ANIOCHA SOUTH	SC/245/DT	1	11	141	PDP
	246	BOMADI	SC/246/DT	1	10	93	PDP
	247	BURUTU	SC/247/DT	½	5	97	PDP
	248	BURUTU NORTH	SC/248/DT	½	6	122	PDP
	249	ETHIOPE EAST	SC/249/DT	1	11	151	APC
	250	ETHIOPE WEST	SC/250/DT	1	11	157	PDP
	251	IKA NORTH EAST	SC/252/DT	1	14	156	PDP
	252	IKA SOUTH	SC/252/DT	1	12	129	PDP
	253	ISOKO NORTH	SC/253/DT	1	13	145	PDP
	254	ISOKO SOUTH I	SC/254/DT	½	5	84	PDP
	255	ISOKO SOUTH II	SC/255/DT	½	6	105	PDP
	256	NDOKWA EAST	SC/256/DT	1	10	115	PDP
	257	NDOKWA WEST	SC/257/DT	1	10	163	PDP
	258	OKPE	SC/258/DT	1	10	148	PDP
	259	OSHIMILI NORTH	SC/259/DT	1	10	69	PDP
	260	OSHIMILI SOUTH	SC/260/DT	1	11	130	PDP
	261	PATANI	SC/261/DT	1	10	76	PDP
	262	SAPELE	SC/262/DT	1	11	173	PDP
	263	UDU	SC/263/DT	1	10	116	PDP
	264	UGHELLI NORTH I	SC/264/DT	½	5	87	APC
	265	UGHELLI NORTH II	SC/265/DT	½	6	127	APC
	266	UGHELLI SOUTH	SC/266/DT	1	11	179	PDP
	267	UKWUANI	SC/267/DT	1	10	127	PDP
	268	UVWIE	SC/268/DT	1	10	125	PDP
	269	WARRI NORTH	SC/269/DT	1	10	119	PDP
	270	WARRI SOUTH I	SC/270/DT	½	6	93	PDP
	271	WARRI SOUTH II	SC/271/DT	½	6	94	PDP
	272	WARRI SOUTH-WEST	SC/272/DT	1	10	206	PDP
EBONYI 24	273	ABAKALIKI NORTH	SC/273/EB	½	7	85	PDP
	274	ABAKALIKI SOUTH	SC/274/EB	½	7	75	PDP
	275	AFIKPO NORTH EAST	SC/275/EB	½	7	71	PDP
	276	AFIKPO NORTH WEST	SC/276/EB	½	5	60	PDP
	277	AFIKPO SOUTH EAST	SC/277/EB	½	6	62	PDP
	278	AFIKPO SOUTH WEST	SC/278/EB	½	5	49	PDP
	279	EBONYI NORTH EAST	SC/279/EB	½	7	69	PDP
	280	EBONYI NORTH WEST	SC/280/EB	½	6	38	PDP
	281	EZZA NORTH EAST	SC/281/EB	½	6	68	PDP
	282	EZZA NORTH WEST	SC/282/EB	½	5	65	PDP
	283	EZZA SOUTH	SC/283/EB	1	11	130	PDP
	284	IKWO NORTH	SC/284/EB	½	10	107	PDP
	285	IKWO SOUTH	SC/285/EB	½	10	76	PDP

	286	ISHIELU NORTH	SC/286/EB	½	6	55	PDP
	287	ISHIELU SOUTH	SC/287/EB	½	10	110	PDP
	288	IVO	SC/288/EB	1	11	96	PDP
	289	IZZI EAST	SC/289/EB	½	7	96	PDP
	290	IZZI WEST	SC/290/EB	½	7	95	PDP
	291	OHAOZARA EAST	SC/291/EB	½	7	66	PDP
	292	OHAOZARA WEST	SC/292/EB	½	4	45	PDP
	293	ONICHA EAST	SC/293/EB	½	6	53	PDP
	294	ONICHA WEST	SC/294/EB	½	6	77	PDP
	295	OHAUKWU NORTH	SC/295/EB	½	7	55	PDP
	296	OHAUKWU SOUTH	SC/296/EB	½	8	82	PDP
EDO 24	297	AKOKO EDO I	SC/297/ED	½	5	74	APC
	298	AKOKO EDO II	SC/298/ED	½	5	69	APC
	299	ESAN CENTRAL	SC/299/ED	1	10	90	APC
	300	ESAN WEST	SC/300/ED	1	10	114	APC
	301	ESAN NORTH EAST I	SC/301/ED	½	5	50	APC
	302	ESAN NORTH EAST II	SC/302/ED	½	6	54	APC
	303	ESAN SOUTH EAST	SC/303/ED	1	10	100	APC
	304	ETSAKO CENTRAL	SC/304/ED	1	10	79	APC
	305	ETSAKO EAST	SC/305/ED	1	10	89	APC
	306	ETSAKO WEST I	SC/306/ED	½	7	67	APC
	307	ETSAKO WEST II	SC/307/ED	½	5	73	APC
	308	EGOR	SC/308/ED	1	10	170	APC
	309	IKPOBA - OKHA	SC/309/ED	1	10	340	APC
	310	IGUEBEN	SC/310/ED	1	10	48	APC
	311	OREDO EAST	SC/311/ED	½	6	184	APC
	312	OREDO WEST	SC/312/ED	½	6	173	APC
	313	ORHIONMWON I	SC/313/ED	½	6	93	APC
	314	ORHIONMWON II	SC/314/ED	½	6	115	APC
	315	OVIA NORTH EAST I	SC/315/ED	½	6	77	APC
	316	OVIA NORTH EAST II	SC/316/ED	½	7	67	APC
	317	OVIA SOUTH WEST	SC/317/ED	1	10	100	APC
	318	OWAN EAST	SC/318/ED	1	11	160	APC
	319	OWAN WEST	SC/319/ED	1	11	150	APC
	320	UHUNMWODE	SC/320/ED	1	10	91	APC
EKITI 26	321	ADO I	SC/321/EK	½	7	93	APC
	322	ADO II	SC/322/EK	½	6	114	APC
	323	GBONYIN	SC/323/EK	1	10	103	APC
	324	EFON	SC/324/EK	1	10	119	APC
	325	EKITI EAST I	SC/325/EK	½	5	37	APC
	326	EKITI EAST II	SC/326/EK	½	7	58	APC
	327	EKITI WEST I	SC/327/EK	½	7	122	APC
	328	EKITI WEST II	SC/328/EK	½	4	62	APC

	329	EKITI SOUTH WEST I	SC/329/EK	½	7	89	APC
	330	EKITI SOUTH WEST II	SC/330/EK	½	4	99	APC
	331	EMURE	SC/331/EK	½	10	93	APC
	332	IDO/OSI I	SC/332/EK	½	6	76	APC
	333	IDO/OSI II	SC/333/EK	½	5	63	APC
	334	IJERO	SC/334/EK	½	12	138	APC
	335	IKERE I	SC/335/EK	½	5	40	APC
	336	IKERE II	SC/336/EK	½	6	46	APC
	337	IKOLE I	SC/337/EK	½	6	98	APC
	338	IKOLE II	SC/338/EK	½	6	84	APC
	339	ILEJEMEJE	SC/339/EK	1	10	91	APC
	340	IREPODUN/IFELODUN I	SC/340/EK	½	5	85	APC
	341	IREPODUN/IFELODUN II	SC/341/EK	½	6	75	APC
	342	ISE/ORUN	SC/342/EK	1	10	108	APC
	343	MOBA I	SC/343/EK	½	5	49	APC
	344	MOBA II	SC/344/EK	½	6	63	APC
	345	OYE I	SC/345/EK	½	6	95	APC
	346	OYE II	SC/346/EK	½	6	95	APC
ENUGU 24	347	ANINIRI	SC/347/EN	1	10	117	PDP
	348	AWGU NORTH	SC/348/EN	½	5	107	PDP
	349	AWGU SOUTH	SC/349/EN	½	6	105	PDP
	350	ENUGU EAST I	SC/350/EN	½	9	127	PDP
	351	ENUGU EAST II	SC/351/EN	½	3	82	PDP
	352	ENUGU NORTH	SC/352/EN	1	13	234	PDP
	353	ENUGU SOUTH I	SC/353/EN	½	4	71	PDP
	354	ENUGU SOUTH II	SC/354/EN	½	9	121	PDP
	355	EZEAGU	SC/355/EN	1	20	160	PDP
	356	IGBO-ETITI EAST	SC/356/EN	½	11	96	PDP
	357	IGBO-ETITI WEST	SC/357/EN	½	9	95	PDP
	358	IGBO-EZE NORTH I	SC/358/EN	½	10	104	PDP
	359	IGBO-EZE NORTH II	SC/359/EN	½	10	89	PDP
	360	IGBO-EZE SOUTH	SC/360/EN	1	16	123	PDP
	361	ISI-UZO	SC/361/EN	1	11	118	PDP
	362	NKANU EAST	SC/362/EN	1	14	123	PDP
	363	NKANU WEST	SC/363/EN	1	14	175	PDP
	364	NSUKKA EAST	SC/364/EN	½	9	142	PDP
	365	NSUKKA WEST	SC/365/EN	½	11	139	PDP
	366	OJI RIVER	SC/366/EN	1	20	127	PDP
	367	UDENU	SC/367/EN	1	10	167	PDP
	368	UDI NORTH	SC/368/EN	½	9	91	PDP
	369	UDI SOUTH	SC/369/EN	½	11	117	PDP
	370	UZO UWANI	SC/370/EN	1	16	128	PDP

GOMBE **24**	371	AKKO WEST	SC/371/GM	⅓	3	83	APC
	372	AKKO CENTRAL	SC/372/GM	⅓	4	120	APC
	373	AKKO NORTH	SC/373/GM	⅓	4	135	APC
	374	BALANGA NORTH	SC/374/GM	½	5	106	APC
	375	BALANGA SOUTH	SC/375/GM	½	5	79	APC
	376	BILLIRI EAST	SC/076GM	½	4	57	PDP
	377	BILLIRI WEST	SC/377/GM	½	6	75	PDP
	378	DUKKU NORTH	SC/378/GM	½	6	103	APC
	379	DUKKU SOUTH	SC/379/GM	½	5	128	APC
	380	FUNAKAYE NORTH	SC/380/GM	½	5	108	APC
	381	FUNAKAYE SOUTH	SC/381/GM	½	5	98	APC
	382	GOMBE NORTH	SC/382/GM	½	6	96	APC
	383	GOMBE SOUTH	SC/383/GM	½	5	93	APC
	384	KALTUNGO WEST	SC/384/GM	½	4	82	APC
	385	KALTUNGO EAST	SC/385/GM	½	6	111	APC
	386	NAFADA NORTH	SC/386/GM	½	7	78	PDP
	387	NAFADA SOUTH	SC/387/GM	½	3	30	PDP
	388	SHONGOM	SC/388/GM	⅓	4	39	PDP
	389	PERO CHONGE	SC/389/GM	⅓	6	54	APC
	390	DEBA	SC/390/GM	⅓	4	147	APC
	391	YAMALTU EAST	SC/391/GM	½	4	114	APC
	392	YAMALTU WEST	SC/392/GM	½	3	75	APC
	393	KWAMI EAST	SC/393/GM	½	6	98	APC
	394	KWAMI WEST	SC/394/GM	½	4	109	APC
IMO **27**	395	ABOH MBAISE	SC/395/IM	1	12	133	PDP
	396	AHIAZU MBAISE	SC/396/IM	1	12	133	PDP
	397	EHIME MBANO	SC/397/IM	1	11	131	AA
	398	EZINIHITTE	SC/398/IM	1	12	136	PDP
	399	IDEATO NORTH	SC/399/IM	1	14	173	AA
	400	IDEATO SOUTH	SC/400/IM	1	13	113	AA
	401	IHITE/UBOMA	SC/401/IM	1	10	108	APGA
	402	IKEDURU	SC/402/IM	1	12	147	PDP
	403	ISIALA MBANO	SC/403/IM	1	12	142	APGA
	404	ISU	SC/404/IM	1	11	118	AA
	405	MBAITOLI	SC/405/IM	1	12	209	PDP
	406	NGOR OKPALA	SC/406/IM	1	11	148	PDP
	407	NJABA	SC/407/IM	1	11	115	AA
	408	NKWERRE	SC/408/IM	1	10	108	AA
	409	NWANGELE	SC/409/IM	1	11	99	APGA
	410	OBOWO	SC/410/IM	1	10	107	AA
	411	OGUTA	SC/411/IM	1	11	129	PDP
	412	OHAJI/EGBEMA	SC/412/IM	1	12	154	AA

	413	OKIGWE	SC/413/IM	1	11	109	APGA
	414	ONUIMO	SC/414/IM	1	10	95	APGA
	415	ORLU	SC/415/IM	1	13	163	PDP
	416	ORSU	SC/416/IM	1	11	125	APGA
	417	ORU EAST	SC/417/IM	1	10	114	PDP
	418	ORU WEST	SC/418/IM	1	10	118	PDP
	419	OWERRI MUNICIPAL	SC/419/IM	1	11	117	PDP
	420	OWERRI NORTH	SC/420/IM	1	12	145	PDP
	421	OWERRI WEST	SC/421/IM	1	10	134	PDP
JIGAWA 30	422	AUYO	SC/422/JG	1	10	107	APC
	423	BABURA	SC/423/JG	½	7	112	APC
	424	KANYA	SC/424/JG	½	4	57	APC
	425	BIRNIN KUDU	SC/425/JG	1	11	248	APC
	426	BIRNIWA	SC/426/JG	1	11	134	APC
	427	BUJI	SC/427/JG	1	10	90	APC
	428	DUTSE	SC/428/JG	1	11	191	APC
	429	GAGARAWA	SC/429/JG	1	10	76	APC
	430	GARKI	SC/430/JG	1	11	133	APC
	431	GUMEL	SC/431/JG	1	11	82	APC
	432	GURI	SC/432/JG	1	10	85	APC
	433	GWARAM	SC/433/JG	½	6	140	APC
	434	FAGAM	SC/434/JG	1	5	108	APC
	435	GWIWA	SC/435/JG	1	11	77	APC
	436	HADEIJIA	SC/436/JG	1	11	106	APC
	437	JAHUN	SC/437/JG	1	11	200	APC
	438	KAFIN HAUSA	SC/438/JG	½	6	118	APC
	439	BALANGU	SC/439/JG	½	5	85	APC
	440	KIRI-KASAMMA	SC/440/JG	1	10	116	APC
	441	KAUGAMA	SC/441/JG	1	11	103	APC
	442	KAZAURE	SC/442/JG	1	11	99	APC
	443	KIYAWA	SC/443/JG	1	11	132	APC
	444	MAIGATARI	SC/444/JG	1	11	142	APC
	445	MALLAM MADORI	SC/445/JG	1	11	118	APC
	446	MIGA	SC/446/JG	1	10	86	APC
	447	RINGIM	SC/447/JG	1	10	157	APC
	448	RONI	SC/448/JG	1	11	102	APC
	449	SULE-TANKARKAR	SC/449/JG	1	10	138	APC
	450	TAURA	SC/450/JG	1	10	128	APC
	451	YANKWASHI	SC/451/JG	1	10	57	APC
KADUNA 34	452	MAGAJIN GARI	SC/452/KD	½	3	50	APC
	453	KAKANGI	SC/453/KD	½	8	150	APC
	454	KAJURU	SC/454/KD	1	10	153	PDP
	455	CHIKUN I	SC/455/KD	1	12	263	PDP

	456	GIWA EAST	SC/456/KD	½	6	69	APC
	457	GIWA WEST	SC/457/KD	½	5	67	APC
	458	IGABI EAST	SC/458/KD	½	6	187	APC
	459	IGABI WEST	SC/459/KD	½	6	180	APC
	460	IKARA	SC/460/KD	1	10	197	APC
	461	KUBAU	SC/461/KD	1	11	211	APC
	462	JEMA'A	SC/462/KD	1	12	216	PDP
	463	SANGA	SC/463/KD	1	11	131	PDP
	464	KACHIA	SC/464/KD	1	12	214	PDP
	465	KAGARKO	SC/465/KD	1	10	113	PDP
	466	KAWO	SC/466/KD	½	5	179	APC
	467	DOKA/GABASAWA	SC/467/KD	½	7	229	APC
	468	TUDUN WADA	SC/468/KD	½	4	157	APC
	469	MAKERA	SC/469/KD	½	5	153	APC
	470	UNGUWAR SANUSI	SC/470/KD	½	4	139	APC
	471	CHAWAI/KAURU	SC/471/KD	1	11	177	APC
	472	LERE WEST	SC/472/KD	½	5	112	APC
	473	SAMINAKA (LERE EAST)	SC/473/KD	½	6	137	APC
	474	KUDAN	SC/474/KD	1	10	160	APC
	475	MAKARFI	SC/475/KD	1	10	160	APC
	476	SABON GARI	SC/476/KD	½	7	173	APC
	477	BASAWA	SC/477/KD	½	4	94	APC
	478	MAIGANA	SC/478/KD	½	5	102	APC
	479	SOBA	SC/479/KD	½	6	112	APC
	480	ZANGON KATAF	SC/480/KD	½	6	113	PDP
	481	ZONKWA	SC/481/KD	½	5	102	PDP
	482	ZARIA KEWAYE	SC/482/KD	½	7	167	APC
	483	ZARIA CITY	SC/483/KD	½	6	167	APC
	484	JABA	SC/484/KD	1	10	110	PDP
	485	KAURA	SC/485/KD	1	10	157	PDP
KANO 40	486	ALBASU	SC/486/KN	1	10	133	APC
	487	SHANONO/BAGWAI	SC/487/KN	2	20	300	APC
	488	BEBEJI	SC/488/KN	1	14	142	PDP
	489	BICHI	SC/489/KN	1	11	188	APC
	490	BUNKURE	SC/490/KN	1	10	134	APC
	491	DALA	SC/491/KN	1	12	505	PDP
	492	GWALE	SC/492/KN	1	10	243	PDP
	493	DAMBATTA	SC/493/KN	1	10	143	APC
	494	MAKODA	SC/494/KN	1	11	117	APC
	495	DAWAKIN KUDU	SC/495/KN	1	15	211	PDP
	496	DAWAKIN TOFA	SC/496/KN	1	11	203	APC
	497	DOGUWA	SC/497/KN	1	10	117	APC
	498	GABASAWA	SC/498/KN	1	11	148	APC
	499	GAYA	SC/499/KN	1	10	169	APC

	500	AJINGI	SC/500/KN	1	10	162	APC
	501	GEZAWA	SC/501/KN	1	11	167	PDP
	502	GWARZO	SC/502/KN	1	10	137	APC
	503	KABO	SC/503/KN	1	10	155	APC
	504	KANO MUNICIPAL	SC/504/KN	1	13	470	PDP
	505	TARAUNI	SC/505/KN	1	10	218	PDP
	506	KARAYE	SC/506/KN	1	10	149	APC
	507	ROGO	SC/507/KN	1	10	141	PDP
	508	KIRU	SC/508/KN	1	15	184	APC
	509	KUMBOTSO	SC/509/KN	1	11	190	PDP
	510	KURA/GURUN MALLAM	SC/510/KN	2	20	286	APC
	511	MADOBI	SC/511/KN	1	12	140	APC
	512	MUNJIBIR	SC/512/KN	1	11	126	APC
	513	NASSARAWA	SC/513/KN	1	11	483	PDP
	514	FAGGE	SC/514/KN	1	10	358	PDP
	515	RANO	SC/515/KN	1	10	124	APC
	516	KIBIYA	SC/516/KN	1	10	119	PDP
	517	RIMI GADO/TOFA	SC/517/KN	2	27	232	APC
	518	SUMAILA	SC/518/KN	1	11	173	APC
	519	TAKAI	SC/519/KN	1	10	196	APC
	520	TSANYAWA/KUNCHI	SC/520/KN	2	20	248	APC
	521	TUDUN WADA	SC/521/KN	1	11	240	APC
	522	UNGOGO	SC/522/KN	1	11	205	PDP
	523	WARAWA	SC/523/KN	1	15	111	APC
	524	WUDIL	SC/524/KN	1	10	163	APC
	525	GARKO	SC/525/KN	1	10	144	APC
KATSINA 34	526	BAKORI	SC/526/KT	1	11	172	APC
	527	BATAGARAWA	SC/527/KT	1	10	143	APC
	528	BATSARI	SC/528/KT	1	11	173	APC
	529	BAURE	SC/529/KT	1	12	172	APC
	530	BINDAWA	SC/530/KT	1	11	143	APC
	531	CHARANCHI	SC/531/KT	1	10	102	APC
	532	DANDUME	SC/532/KT	1	11	115	APC
	533	DANJA	SC/533/KT	1	10	147	APC
	534	DANMUSA	SC/534/KT	1	11	126	APC
	535	DAURA	SC/535/KT	1	11	144	APC
	536	DUTSI	SC/536/KT	1	10	89	APC
	537	DUTSIN-MA	SC/537/KT	1	11	143	APC
	538	FASKARI	SC/538/KT	1	10	178	APC
	539	FUNTUA	SC/539/KT	1	11	202	APC
	540	INGAWA	SC/540/KT	1	11	140	APC
	541	JIBIA	SC/541/KT	1	11	164	APC
	542	KAFUR	SC/542/KT	1	10	173	APC
	543	KAITA	SC/543/KT	1	10	119	APC

	544	KANKARA	SC/544/KT	1	11	206	APC
	545	KANKIA	SC/545/KT	1	10	135	APC
	546	KUSADA	SC/546/KT	1	10	81	APC
	547	KATSINA	SC/547/KT	1	12	281	APC
	548	KURFI	SC/548/KT	1	10	112	APC
	549	MAI'ADUA	SC/549/KT	1	10	158	APC
	550	MALUMFASHI EAST	SC/550/KT	1	12	213	APC
	551	MANI	SC/551/KT	1	11	155	APC
	552	MATAZU	SC/552/KT	1	10	106	APC
	553	MASHI	SC/553/KT	1	11	143	APC
	554	MUSAWA	SC/554/KT	1	11	107	APC
	555	RIMI	SC/555/KT	1	10	143	APC
	556	SABUWA	SC/556/KT	1	10	74	APC
	557	SAFANA	SC/557/KT	1	10	126	APC
	558	SANDAMU	SC/558/KT	1	11	118	APC
	559	ZANGO	SC/559/KT	1	10	98	APC
KEBBI 24	560	ALEIRO	SC/560/KB	1	10	59	APC
	561	AREWA	SC/561KB	1	11	155	APC
	562	ARGUNGU	SC/562/KB	1	11	118	APC
	563	AUGIE	SC/563/KB	1	10	114	APC
	564	BAGUDO EAST	SC/564/KB	½	6	90	APC
	565	BAGUDO WEST	SC/565/KB	½	5	88	APC
	566	BIRNIN KEBBI NORTH	SC/566/KB	½	8	107	APC
	567	BIRNIN KEBBI SOUTH	SC/567/KB	½	7	81	APC
	568	BUNZA	SC/568/KB	1	10	73	APC
	569	DANDI	SC/569/KB	1	11	117	APC
	570	FAKAI	SC/570/KB	1	10	97	APC
	571	GWANDU	SC/571/KB	1	10	124	APC
	572	JEGA	SC/572/KB	1	11	120	APC
	573	KALGO	SC/573/KB	1	10	75	APC
	574	KOKO/BESSE	SC/574/KB	1	12	125	APC
	575	MAIYAMA	SC/575/KB	1	11	130	APC
	576	NGASKI	SC/576/KB	1	10	83	APC
	577	SAKABA	SC/577/KB	1	10	77	APC
	578	SHANGA	SC/578/KB	1	10	92	APC
	579	SURU	SC/579/KB	1	11	136	APC
	580	WASAGU/DANKO EAST	SC/580/KB	½	4	47	APC
	581	WASAGU/DANKO WEST	SC/581/KB	½	7	103	APC
	582	YAURI	SC/582/KB	1	10	87	APC
	583	ZURU	SC/583/KB	1	10	100	APC
KOGI 25	584	ADAVI	SC/584/KG	1	11	191	APC
	585	AJAOKUTA	SC/585/KG	1	14	80	APC
	586	ANKPA I	SC/586/KG	½	5	86	APC

	587	ANKPA II	SC/587/KG	½	8	90	APC
	588	BASSA	SC/588/KG	1	10	107	APC
	589	DEKINA/BIRAIDU	SC/589/KG	½	8	150	APC
	590	OKURA	SC/590/KG	½	4	67	APC
	591	IBAJI	SC/591/KG	1	10	148	APC
	592	IDAH	SC/592/KG	1	10	89	APC
	593	IGALAMELA-ODOLU	SC/593/KG	1	10	90	APC
	594	IJUMU	SC/594/KG	1	15	79	APC
	595	KABBA/BUNU	SC/595/KG	1	15	96	APC
	596	KOGI (K.K)	SC/596/KG	1	11	67	APC
	597	LOKOJA I	SC/597/KG	½	5	50	APC
	598	LOKOJA II	SC/598/KG	½	5	55	APC
	599	MOPAMURO	SC/599/KG	1	10	52	APC
	600	OFU	SC/600/KG	1	11	129	APC
	601	OGORI/MAGONGO	SC/601/KG	1	10	67	APC
	602	OKEHI	SC/602/KG	1	11	176	APC
	603	OKENE TOWN	SC/603/KG	½	7	189	APC
	604	OKENE II (SOUTH)	SC/604/KG	½	4	77	APC
	605	OLAMABORO I	SC/605/KG	1	10	124	APC
	606	OMALA	SC/606/KG	1	11	128	APC
	607	YAGBA EAST	SC/607/KG	1	10	61	APC
	608	YAGBA WEST	SC/608/KG	1	14	100	APC
KWARA 24	609	AFON	SC/609/KW	½	8	45	APC
	610	ONIRE/OWODE	SC/610/KW	½	9	48	APC
	611	ILESHA/GWANARA BARUTIN I	SC/611/KW	½	6	61	APC
	612	OKUTA/AYASHKIRA BARUTIN II	SC/612/KW	½	5	71	APC
	613	LAFIAGI / EDU	SC/613/KW	1	10	111	APC
	614	PATIGI	SC/614/KW	1	10	59	APC
	615	EKITI	SC/615/KW	1	10	66	APC
	616	OKE-ERO	SC/616/KW	1	10	63	APC
	617	OMUPO/IGBAJA IFELODUN I	SC/617/KW	½	8	88	APC
	618	SHARE/OKE-ODE IFELODUN II	SC/618/KW	½	10	109	APC
	619	ILORIN EAST	SC/619/KW	1	12	218	APC
	620	ILORIN SOUTH	SC/620/KW	1	11	158	APC
	621	ILORIN CENTRAL / ILORIN WEST I	SC/621/KW	½	5	95	APC
	622	ILORIN WEST / ILORIN WEST II	SC/622/KW	½	7	173	APC
	623	IREPODUN	SC/623/KW	1	11	133	APC
	624	ISIN	SC/624/KW	1	11	68	APC

	625	GWANABE/ADENA/ BANNI /KAIAMA I	SC/625/KW	½	5	31	APC
	626	KAIAMA/WAJIBE/ KEMANJI / KAIAMA II	SC/626/KW	½	5	25	APC
	627	LANWA/EJIDONGARI / MORO I	SC/627/KW	½	7	43	APC
	628	OLORU/MALETE/ IPAIYE / MORO II	SC/628/KW	½	10	52	APC
	629	BALOGUN/OJUMU / OFFA I	SC/629/KW	½	5	40	APC
	630	SHAWO/ESSA / OFFA II	SC/630/KW	½	7	46	APC
	631	ODO-OGUN/ OYUN I	SC/631/KW	½	6	37	APC
	632	OKE-OGUN / OYUN II	SC/632/KW	½	5	32	APC
LAGOS	633	AGEGE I	SC/633/LA	½	5	254	APC
40	634	AGEGE II	SC/634/LA	½	6	273	APC
	635	AJEROMI/IFELODUN I	SC/635/LA	½	5	292	APC
	636	AJEROMI/IFELODUN II	SC/636/LA	½	6	308	APC
	637	ALIMOSHO I	SC/637/LA	½	7	457	APC
	638	ALIMOSHO II	SC/638/LA	½	4	244	APC
	639	AMUWO ODOFIN I	SC/639/LA	½	4	207	APC
	640	AMUWO ODOFIN II	SC/640/LA	½	7	228	APC
	641	APAPA I	SC/641/LA	½	5	64	APC
	642	APAPA II	SC/642/LA	½	5	156	APC
	643	BADAGRY I	SC/643/LA	½	6	110	APC
	644	BADAGRY II	SC/644/LA	½	5	91	APC
	645	EPE I	SC/645/LA	½	8	200	APC
	646	EPE II	SC/646/LA	½	11	146	APC
	647	ETI-OSA I	SC/647/LA	½	6	154	APC
	648	ETI-OSA II	SC/648/LA	½	4	141	APC
	649	IBEJU-LEKKI I	SC/649/LA	½	4	43	APC
	650	IBEJU-LEKKI II	SC/650/LA	½	7	65	APC
	651	IFAKO / IJAIYE I	SC/651/LA	½	6	168	APC
	652	IFAKO / IJAIYE II	SC/652/LA	½	5	167	APC
	653	IKEJA I	SC/653/LA	½	5	193	APC
	654	IKEJA II	SC/654/LA	½	5	167	APC
	655	IKORODU I	SC/655/LA	½	11	236	APC
	656	IKORODU II	SC/656/LA	½	8	94	APC
	657	KOSOFE I	SC/657/LA	½	4	249	APC
	658	KOSOFE II	SC/658/LA	½	6	337	APC
	659	LAGOS ISLAND I	SC/659/LA	½	10	134	APC
	660	LAGOS ISLAND II	SC/660/LA	½	9	136	APC
	661	LAGOS MAINLAND I	SC/661/LA	½	7	246	APC
	662	LAGOS MAINLAND II	SC/662/LA	½	4	151	APC
	663	MUSHIN I	SC/663/LA	½	8	293	APC
	664	MUSHIN II	SC/664/LA	½	6	515	APC

	665	OJO I	SC/665/LA	½	5	211	APC
	666	OJO II	SC/666/LA	½	6	79	APC
	667	OSHODI/ISOLO I	SC/667/LA	½	5	261	APC
	668	OSHODI/ISOLO II	SC/668/LA	½	6	249	APC
	669	SHOMOLU I	SC/669/LA	½	6	211	APC
	670	SHOMOLU II	SC/670/LA	½	6	347	APC
	671	SURULERE I	SC/671/LA	½	6	207	APC
	672	SURULERE II	SC/672/LA	½	6	378	APC
NASARAWA 24	673	AKWANGA NORTH	SC/673/NW	½	6	34	APC
	674	AKWANGA SOUTH	SC/674/NW	½	5	36	PDP
	675	AWE NORTH	SC/675/NW	½	6	47	APC
	676	AWE SOUTH	SC/676/NW	½	4	47	APC
	677	DOMA NORTH	SC/677/NW	½	6	80	ZLP
	678	DOMA SOUTH	SC/678/NW	½	4	46	PDP
	679	KARU/GITATA	SC/679/NW	½	6	70	PDP
	680	KARSHI/UKE	SC/680/NW	½	5	51	APC
	681	KEANA	SC/681/NW	1	10	81	APC
	682	KEFFI WEST	SC/682/NW	½	5	32	APC
	683	KEFFI EAST	SC/683/NW	½	5	36	SDP
	684	KOKONA EAST	SC/684/NW	½	5	53	PDP
	685	KOKONA WEST	SC/685/NW	½	6	54	APC
	686	LAFIA CENTRAL	SC/686/NW	½	7	138	APC
	687	LAFIA NORTH	SC/687/NW	½	6	118	APC
	688	NASARAWA CENTRAL	SC/688/NW	½	7	44	APC
	689	NASARAWA WEST (LOKI/ UDEGE)	SC/689/NW	½	8	89	APC
	690	NASARAWA-EGGON WEST	SC/690/NW	½	7	60	PDP
	691	NASARAWA-EGGON EAST	SC/691/NW	½	7	65	APC
	692	OBI I	SC/692/NW	½	5	82	PDP
	693	OBI II	SC/693/NW	½	5	50	PDP
	694	GADABUKE/TOTO (TOTO I)	SC/694/NW	½	6	63	APC
	695	UMAISHA/DAUSU (TOTO II)	SC/695/NW	½	6	60	APC
	696	WAMBA	SC/696/NW	1	10	59	APC
NIGER 27	697	AGAIE	SC/697/NG	1	11	115	PDP
	698	AGWARA	SC/698/NG	1	10	56	APC
	699	BIDA I (NORTH)	SC/699/NG	½	7	83	APC
	700	BIDA II (SOUTH)	SC/700/NG	½	7	76	APC
	701	BORGU	SC/701/NG	1	10	104	APC
	702	BOSSO	SC/702/NG	1	10	118	APC
	703	CHANCHANGA	SC/703/NG	1	11	173	APC

	704	EDATTI	SC/704/NG	1	10	107	APC
	705	GBAKO	SC/705/NG	1	10	125	APC
	706	GURARA	SC/706/NG	1	10	68	APC
	707	KATCHA	SC/707/NG	1	10	86	APC
	708	KONTAGORA I	SC/708/NG	½	8	90	APC
	709	KOTANGORA II	SC/709/NG	½	5	54	APC
	710	LAPAI	SC/710/NG	1	10	104	APC
	711	LAVUN	SC/711/NG	1	12	174	APC
	712	MAGAMA	SC/712/NG	1	11	155	APC
	713	MARIGA	SC/713/NG	1	11	168	APC
	714	MASHEGU	SC/714/NG	1	10	164	APC
	715	MOKWA	SC/715/NG	1	11	159	APC
	716	MUNYA	SC/716/NG	1	11	86	APC
	717	PAIKORO	SC/717/NG	1	11	145	APC
	718	RAFI	SC/718/NG	1	11	144	APC
	719	RIJAU	SC/719/NG	1	11	152	APC
	720	SHIRORO	SC/720/NG	1	15	184	APC
	721	SULEJA	SC/721/NG	1	10	130	APC
	722	TAFA	SC/722/NG	1	10	74	APC
	723	WUSHISHI	SC/723/NG	1	11	91	APC
OGUN 26	724	ABEOKUTA SOUTH I	SC/724/OG	½	7	129	APC
	725	ABEOKUTA SOUTH II	SC/725/OG	½	8	161	APC
	726	ODEDA AREA	SC/726/OG	1	10	115	APC
	727	ABEOKUTA NORTH	SC/727/OG	1	16	229	APM
	728	OBAFEMI/OWODE	SC/728/OG	1	12	177	APC
	729	IFO I	SC/729/OG	½	5	75	APC
	730	IFO II	SC/730/OG	½	6	146	APM
	731	EWEKORO	SC/731/OG	1	10	128	APM
	732	IJEBU NORTH I	SC/732/OG	½	6	138	PDP
	733	IJEBU NORTH II	SC/733/OG	½	5	93	APC
	734	IJEBU EAST AREA	SC/734/OG	1	11	111	APC
	735	OGUN WATERSIDE	SC/735/OG	1	10	112	APC
	736	IJEBU-ODE	SC/736/OG	1	11	98	APC
	737	ODOGBOLU	SC/737/OG	1	15	112	APC
	738	IJEBU NORTH EAST	SC/738/OG	1	10	98	APC
	739	SAGAMU I OFFIN	SC/739/OG	½	10	114	APC
	740	SAGAMU II MAKUN	SC/740/OG	½	5	54	APM
	741	IKENNE	SC/741/OG	1	10	80	APC
	742	REMO NORTH	SC/742/OG	1	10	125	APC
	743	IMEKO-AFON	SC/743/OG	1	10	91	ADC
	744	EGBADO NORTH I	SC/744/OG	½	7	112	ADC
	745	EGBADO NORTH II	SC/745/OG	½	4	84	ADC
	746	IDIROKO IPOKIA	SC/746/OG	1	12	176	APM
	747	EGBADO SOUTH	SC/747/OG	1	10	178	APM

	748	ADO/ODO/OTA I	SC/748/OG		½	8	150	APC
	749	ADO-ODO/OTA II	SC/749/OG		½	8	127	APM
ONDO	750	AKOKO NORTH EAST	SC/750/OD		1	13	135	PDP
26	751	AKOKO NORTH WEST I	SC/751/OD		½	6	100	APC
	752	AKOKO NORTH WEST II	SC/752/OD		½	4	66	APC
	753	AKOKO SOUTH EAST	SC/753/OD		1	11	76	APC
	754	AKOKO SOUTH WEST I	SC/754/OD		½	8	91	APC
	755	AKOKO SOUTH WEST II	SC/755/OD		½	7	77	APC
	756	AKURE NORTH	SC/756/OD		1	12	106	APC
	757	AKURE SOUTH I	SC/757/OD		½	6	157	APC
	758	AKURE SOUTH II	SC/758/OD		½	5	145	APC
	759	ESE ODO	SC/759/OD		1	10	126	APC
	760	IDANRE	SC/760/OD		1	10	112	PDP
	761	IFEDORE	SC/761/OD		1	10	151	APC
	762	ILAJE I	SC/762OD		½	6	106	APC
	763	ILAJE II	SC/763/OD		½	6	165	APC
	764	ILE OLUJI / OKE IGBO	SC/764/OD		1	10	157	APC
	765	IRELE	SC/765/OD		1	10	132	APC
	766	ODIGBO I	SC/766/OD		½	6	122	APC
	767	ODIGBO II	SC/767/OD		½	5	88	APC
	768	OKITIPUPA I	SC/768/OD		½	6	113	APC
	769	OKITIPUPA II	SC/769/OD		½	7	133	APC
	770	ONDO EAST	SC/770/OD		1	10	74	APC
	771	ONDO WEST I	SC/771/OD		½	6	108	ZLP
	772	ONDO WEST II	SC/772/OD		½	6	125	APC
	773	OSE	SC/773/OD		1	12	126	APC
	774	OWO I	SC/774/OD		½	5	77	APC
	775	OWO II	SC/775/OD		½	6	141	APC
OSUN	776	BORIPE/BOLUWA-DURO	SC/776/OS		2	21	152	APC
26	777	IFELODUN	SC/777/OS		1	12	105	APC
	778	ILA	SC/778/OS		1	11	124	APC
	779	IFEDAYO	SC/779/OS		1	10	63	APC
	780	IREPODUN/ORULU	SC/780/OS		2	21	210	APC
	781	ODO-OTIN	SC/781/OS		1	15	112	APC
	782	OLORUNDA	SC/782/OS		1	11	116	APC
	783	OSOGBO	SC/783/OS		1	15	227	APC
	784	ATAKUNMOSA EAST AND WEST	SC/784/OS		2	21	135	APC
	785	IFE CENTRAL	SC/785/OS		1	11	168	APC
	786	IFE EAST	SC/786/OS		1	10	91	APC
	787	IFE NORTH	SC/787/OS		1	10	90	APC
	788	IFE SOUTH	SC/788/OS		1	11	122	APC
	789	ILESA EAST	SC/789/OS		1	11	95	APC
	790	ILESA WEST	SC/790/OS		1	10	95	APC

	791	OBOKUN	SC/791/OS	1	10	83	PDP
	792	ORIADE	SC/792/OS	1	12	111	APC
	793	AYEDADE	SC/793/OS	1	11	132	APC
	794	AYEDIRE	SC/794/OS	1	10	54	APC
	795	EDE NORTH	SC/795/OS	1	11	122	PDP
	796	EDE SOUTH	SC/796/OS	1	10	75	PDP
	797	EGBEDORE	SC/797/OS	1	10	53	APC
	798	IREWOLE/ISOKAN	SC/798/OS	2	22	186	APC
	799	IWO	SC/799/OS	1	15	144	APC
	800	OLA-OLUWA	SC/800/OS	1	10	52	APC
	801	EJIGBO	SC/801/OS	1	11	93	APC
OYO	802	AFIJIO	SC/802/OY	1	10	77	APC
32	803	AKINYELE I	SC/803/OY	½	6	60	PDP
	804	AKINYELE II	SC/804/OY	½	6	89	PDP
	805	EGBEDA	SC/805/OY	1	11	202	PDP
	806	IBADAN NORTH WEST	SC/806/OY	1	11	160	PDP
	807	IDO	SC/807/OY	1	10	80	PDP
	808	IBADAN NORTH I	SC/808/OY	½	6	155	PDP
	809	IBADAN NORTH II	SC/809/OY	½	6	149	PDP
	810	IBADAN NORTH EAST I	SC/810/OY	½	6	109	PDP
	811	IBADAN NORTH-EAST II	SC/811/OY	½	6	170	PDP
	812	IBADAN SOUTH-EAST I	SC/812/OY	½	6	183	PDP
	813	IBADAN SOUTH-EAST II	SC/813/OY	½	6	85	PDP
	814	IBADAN SOUTH-WEST I	SC/814/OY	½	6	148	PDP
	815	IBADAN SOUTH WEST II	SC/815/OY	½	6	241	PDP
	816	IBARAPA NORTH & IBARAPA CENTRAL	SC/816/OY	2	20	287	PDP
	817	IBARAPA EAST	SC/817/OY	1	10	140	PDP
	818	SAKI WEST	SC/818/OY	1	11	163	PDP
	819	SAKI EAST AND ATISBO	SC/819/OY	2	21	251	PDP
	820	IREPO & OLORUNSOGO	SC/820/OY	2	20	139	PDP
	821	ISEYIN AND ITESIWAJU	SC/821/OY	2	21	249	PDP
	822	KAJOLA	SC/822/OY	1	11	124	PDP
	823	IWAJOWA	SC/823/OY	1	10	116	PDP
	824	LAGELU	SC/824/OY	1	14	124	PDP
	825	OGBOMOSO NORTH	SC/825/OY	1	10	150	ADP
	826	OGBOMOSO SOUTH	SC/826/OY	1	10	160	PDP
	827	OLUYOLE	SC/827/OY	1	10	114	PDP
	828	ONA-ARA	SC/828/OY	1	11	90	PDP
	829	OORELOPE	SC/829/OY	1	10	78	PDP
	830	ORIIRE	SC/830/OY	1	10	155	APC
	831	ATIBA	SC/831/OY	1	10	108	APC
	832	OYO WEST / OYO EAST	SC/832/OY	2	20	199	APC

	833	OGO-OLUWA / SURULERE	SC/833/OY	2	20	228	APC
PLATEAU **24**	834	BARKIN LADI	SC/834/PL	1	11	131	PDP
	835	PENGANA	SC/835/PL	½	7	60	APC
	836	RUKUBA/IRIGWE	SC/836/PL	½	9	85	PDP
	837	BOKKOS	SC/837/PL	1	14	127	APC
	838	JOS EAST	SC/838/PL	1	10	90	APC
	839	JOS NORTH	SC/839/PL	½	7	300	APC
	840	JOS NORTH WEST	SC/840/PL	½	7	174	PDP
	841	JOS SOUTH	SC/841/PL	1	12	285	PDP
	842	KANKE	SC/842/PL	1	10	81	APC
	843	PANKSHIN NORTH	SC/843/PL	½	7	74	APC
	844	PANKSHIN SOUTH	SC/844/PL	½	5	62	APC
	845	DENGI	SC/845/PL	½	6	72	APC
	846	KANTANA	SC/846/PL	½	8	68	APC
	847	LANGTANG NORTH	SC/847/PL	½	5	52	PDP
	848	LANGTANG CENTRAL	SC/848/PL	½	9	62	PDP
	849	LANGTANG SOUTH	SC/849/PL	1	10	68	PDP
	850	MANGU SOUTH	SC/850/PL	½	8	127	PDP
	851	MANGU NORTH	SC/851/PL	½	8	96	APC
	852	MIKANG	SC/852/PL	1	10	60	APC
	853	QUA'AN PAN NORTH	SC/853/PL	½	5	42	APC
	854	QUA'AN PAN SOUTH	SC/854/PL	½	6	124	APC
	855	RIYOM	SC/855/PL	1	10	87	PDP
	856	SHENDAM	SC/856/PL	1	11	182	APC
	857	WASE	SC/857/PL	1	12	122	APC
RIVERS **32**	858	ABUA/ODUAL	SC/858/RV	1	13	181	PDP
	859	AHOADA EAST I	SC/859/RV	½	7	74	PDP
	860	AHOADA EAST II	SC/860/RV	½	6	80	PDP
	861	AHOADA WEST	SC/861/RV	1	12	100	PDP
	862	AKUKU-TORU I	SC/862/RV	½	8	85	PDP
	863	AKUKU-TORU II	SC/863/RV	½	9	125	PDP
	864	ANDONI I	SC/864/RV	1	11	173	PDP
	865	ASARI-TORU I	SC/865/RV	½	6	100	SDP
	866	ASARI-TORU II	SC/866/RV	½	7	126	PDP
	867	BONNY	SC/867/RV	1	12	104	PDP
	868	DEGEMA	SC/868/RV	1	17	130	PDP
	869	EMOHUA	SC/869/RV	1	14	210	PDP
	870	ELEME	SC/870/RV	1	10	92	PDP
	871	ETCHE I	SC/871/RV	½	10	103	PDP
	872	ETCHE II	SC/872/RV	½	9	104	PDP
	873	GOKANA	SC/873/RV	1	17	219	PDP
	874	IKWERE I	SC/874/RV	1	13	181	PDP

	875	KHANA I	SC/875/RV	½	11	162	PDP
	876	KHANA II	SC/876/RV	½	8	133	PDP
	877	OBIO/AKPOR I	SC/877/RV	½	8	153	PDP
	878	OBIO/AKPOR II	SC/878/RV	½	9	206	PDP
	879	OGBA/EGBEMA/NDONI	SC/879/RV	½	10	149	PDP
	880	ONELGA II	SC/880/RV	½	7	119	PDP
	881	OGU/BOLO	SC/881/RV	1	12	123	PDP
	882	OKRIKA	SC/882/RV	1	12	151	PDP
	883	OMUMA	SC/883/RV	1	10	130	PDP
	884	OPOBO/NKORO	SC/884/RV	1	11	142	PDP
	885	OYIGBO	SC/885/RV	1	10	109	SDP
	886	PORT-HARCOURT I	SC/886/RV	⅓	7	186	PDP
	887	PORT-HARCOURT II	SC/887/RV	⅓	5	259	PDP
	888	PORT-HARCOURT III	SC/888/RV	⅓	8	142	PDP
	889	TAI	SC/889/RV	1	10	91	PDP
SOKOTO	890	BINJI	SC/890/SO	1	10	75	PDP
30	891	BODINGA NORTH	SC/891/SO	½	5	61	PDP
	892	BODINGA SOUTH	SC/892/SO	½	6	98	APC
	893	DANGE SHUNI	SC/893/SO	1	11	153	APC
	894	GADA EAST	SC/894/SO	½	6	103	APC
	895	GADA WEST	SC/895/SO	½	5	82	APC
	896	GORONYO	SC/896/SO	1	11	115	APC
	897	GUDU	SC/897/SO	1	10	70	PDP
	898	GWADABAWA NORTH	SC/898/SO	½	5	89	APC
	899	GWADABAWA SOUTH	SC/899/SO	½	6	81	APC
	900	ILLELA	SC/900/SO	1	11	166	APC
	901	ISA	SC/901/SO	1	10	107	PDP
	902	KWARE	SC/902/SO	1	11	128	PDP
	903	KEBBE	SC/903/SO	1	10	93	APC
	904	RABAH	SC/904/SO	1	11	101	APC
	905	SABON BIRNI NORTH	SC/905/SO	½	5	84	PDP
	906	SABON BIRNI SOUTH	SC/906/SO	½	6	89	APC
	907	SHAGARI	SC/907/SO	1	10	124	APC
	908	SILAME	SC/908/SO	1	10	79	PDP
	909	SOKOTO NORTH I	SC/909/SO	½	5	83	PDP
	910	SOKOTO NORTH II	SC/910/SO	½	6	100	PDP
	911	SOKOTO SOUTH I	SC/911/SO	½	5	89	APC
	912	SOKOTO SOUTH II	SC/912/SO	½	6	140	PDP
	913	TAMBUWAL WEST	SC/913/SO	½	6	107	PDP
	914	TAMBUWAL EAST	SC/914/SO	½	5	75	PDP
	915	TANGAZA	SC/915/SO	1	10	108	PDP
	916	TURETA	SC/916/SO	1	10	67	PDP
	917	WAMAKKO	SC/917/SO	1	11	177	APC
	918	WURNO	SC/918/SO	1	11	109	APC

	919	YABO	SC/919/SO	1	10	82	APC
TARABA 24	920	BALI I	SC/920/TR	½	7	100	PDP
	921	BALI II	SC/921/TR	½	4	29	PDP
	922	GASSOL I	SC/922/TR	½	6	132	PDP
	923	GASSOL II	SC/923/TR	½	6	125	APC
	924	JALINGO I	SC/924/TR	½	5	65	APC
	925	JALINGO II	SC/925/TR	½	5	59	APC
	926	ARDO-KOLA	SC/926/TR	1	10	69	PDP
	927	TAKUM I	SC/927/TR	½	6	72	PDP
	928	KASHIMBILA (TAKUM II)	SC/928/TR	½	5	44	PDP
	929	USSA/LIKAM	SC/929/TR	½	11	74	PDP
	930	GEMBU (SARDAUNA I)	SC/930/TR	½	4	71	PDP
	931	NGUROJE	SC/931/TR	½	4	52	APC
	932	MBAMNGA	SC/932/TR	½	3	48	PDP
	933	KURMI	SC/933/TR	1	10	105	PDP
	934	ZING	SC/934/TR	1	10	100	PDP
	935	KARIM LAMIDO I	SC/935/TR	½	5	70	PDP
	936	KARIM LAMIDO II	SC/936/TR	½	6	90	APC
	937	WUKARI I	SC/937/TR	½	5	90	PDP
	938	WUKARI II	SC/938/TR	½	5	98	PDP
	939	IBI	SC/939/TR	1	10	78	PDP
	940	DONDA	SC/940/TR	1	10	107	PDP
	941	GASHAKA	SC/941/TR	1	10	73	PDP
	942	LAU	SC/942/TR	1	10	83	PDP
	943	YORRO	SC/943/TR	1	11	78	PDP
YOBE 24	944	BADE EAST	SC/944/YB	½	7	53	APC
	945	BADE WEST	SC/945/YB	½	3	27	APC
	946	BURSARI	SC/946/YB	1	10	92	APC
	947	DAMATURU I	SC/947/YB	½	4	43	APC
	948	DAMATURU II	SC/948/YB	½	7	48	APC
	949	FIKA/NGALDA	SC/949/YB	½	5	40	APC
	950	GOYA/NGEJI	SC/950/YB	½	5	53	APC
	951	DAMAGUM	SC/951/YB	½	6	74	APC
	952	JAJERE	SC/952/YB	½	7	91	APC
	953	GEIDAM NORTH	SC/953/YB	½	5	56	APC
	954	GEIDAM SOUTH	SC/954/YB	½	6	56	APC
	955	GUJBA	SC/955/YB	1	10	99	APC
	956	GULANI	SC/956/YB	1	12	99	APC
	957	JAKUSKO	SC/957/YB	1	10	103	APC
	958	KARASUWA	SC/958/YB	1	10	92	APC
	959	MACHINA	SC/959/YB	1	10	65	APC
	960	NANGERE	SC/960/YB	1	11	138	APC
	961	NGURU I	SC/961/YB	½	4	45	PDP
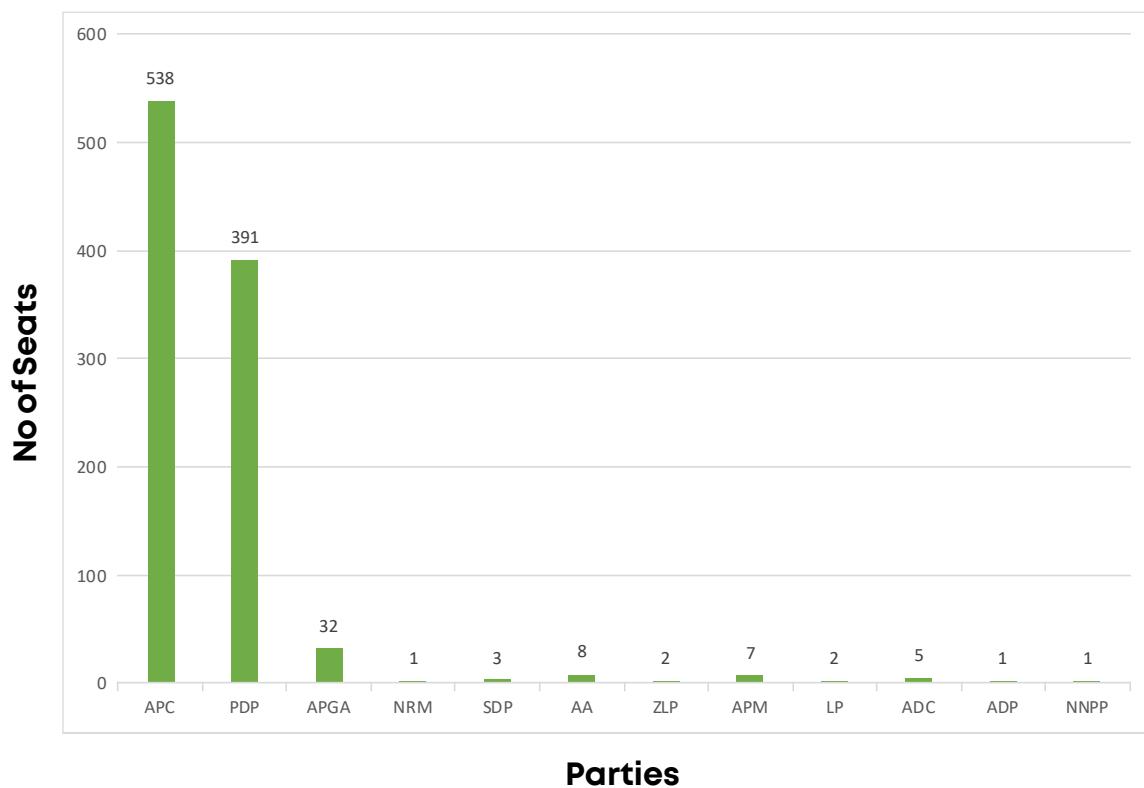
	962	NGURU II	SC/962/YB		½	6	43	APC
	963	POTISKUM TOWN	SC/963/YB		½	7	110	APC
	964	MAMUDO	SC/964/YB		½	3	47	APC
	965	TARMUWA	SC/965/YB		1	10	52	APC
	966	YUNUSARI I	SC/966/YB		1	10	99	APC
	967	YUSUFARI II	SC/967/YB		1	10	89	APC
ZAMFARA	968	KAURA NAMODA NORTH	SC/968/ZF		½	5	86	PDP
24	969	KAURA NAMODA SOUTH	SC/969/ZF		½	6	89	PDP
	970	BIRNIN MAGAJI	SC/970/ZF		1	10	123	PDP
	971	ZURMI EAST	SC/971/ZF		½	6	103	PDP
	972	ZURMI WEST	SC/972/ZF		½	5	87	PDP
	973	SHINKAFI	SC/973/ZF		1	10	123	PDP
	974	TSAFE EAST	SC/974/ZF		½	6	106	PDP
	975	TSAFE WEST	SC/975/ZF		½	5	94	PDP
	976	GUSAU EAST	SC/976/ZF		½	5	178	PDP
	977	GUSAU WEST	SC/977/ZF		½	6	176	PDP
	978	BUNGUDU EAST	SC/978/ZF		½	5	96	PDP
	979	BUNGUDU WEST	SC/979/ZF		½	6	125	PDP
	980	MARU NORTH	SC/980/ZF		½	5	87	PDP
	981	MARU SOUTH	SC/981/ZF		½	5	127	NRM
	982	ANKA	SC/982/ZF		1	10	127	PDP
	983	TALATA MAFARA NORTH	SC/983/ZF		½	5	100	PDP
	984	TALATA MAFARA SOUTH	SC/984/ZF		½	6	85	PDP
	985	BAKURA	SC/985/ZF		1	10	114	PDP
	986	MARADUN I	SC/986/ZF		½	5	62	PDP
	987	MARADUN II	SC/987/ZF		½	5	84	PDP
	988	GUMMI I	SC/988/ZF		½	5	96	PDP
	989	GUMMI II	SC/989/ZF		½	6	90	PDP
	990	BUKKUYUM NORTH	SC/990/ZF		½	5	70	PDP
	991	BUKKUYUM SOUTH	SC/991/ZF		½	5	88	PDP

Political Parties & No of Seats won
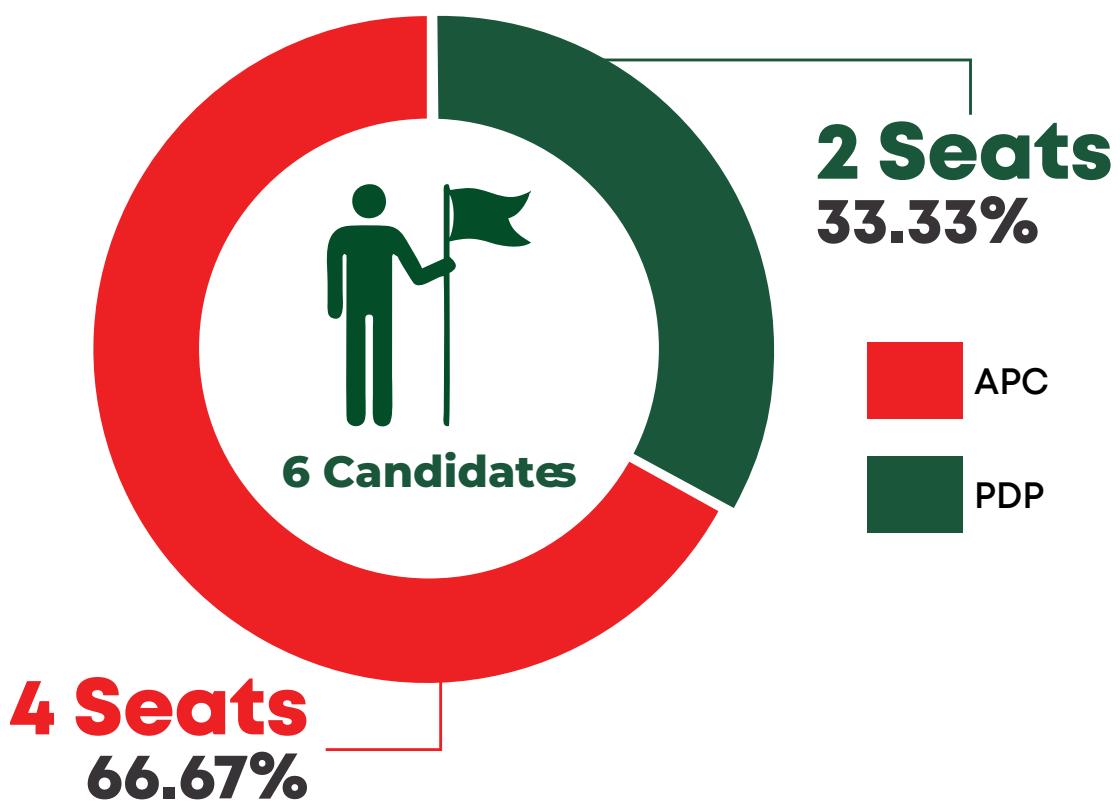
PARTY	APC	PDP	APGA	NRM	SDP	AA	ZLP	APM	LP	ADC	ADP	NNPP	TOTAL
NO. OF SEATS	538	391	32	1	3	8	2	7	2	5	1	1	991

Annexure 6

Summary Result of FCT Chairmanship Election

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	CODE	NO OF LGAS	NO OF RAS	NO OF PUS	PARTY
1	FCT	ABAJI	01		10	56	APC
2	FCT	BWARI	02		10	80	PDP
3	FCT	GWAGWALADA	03	1	10	66	APC
4	FCT	KUJE	04		10	74	PDP
5	FCT	KWALI	05		10	61	APC
6	FCT	AMAC	06		10	225	APC

2 Seats
33.33%

6 Candidates

APC

PDP

4 Seats
66.67%

Annexure 7
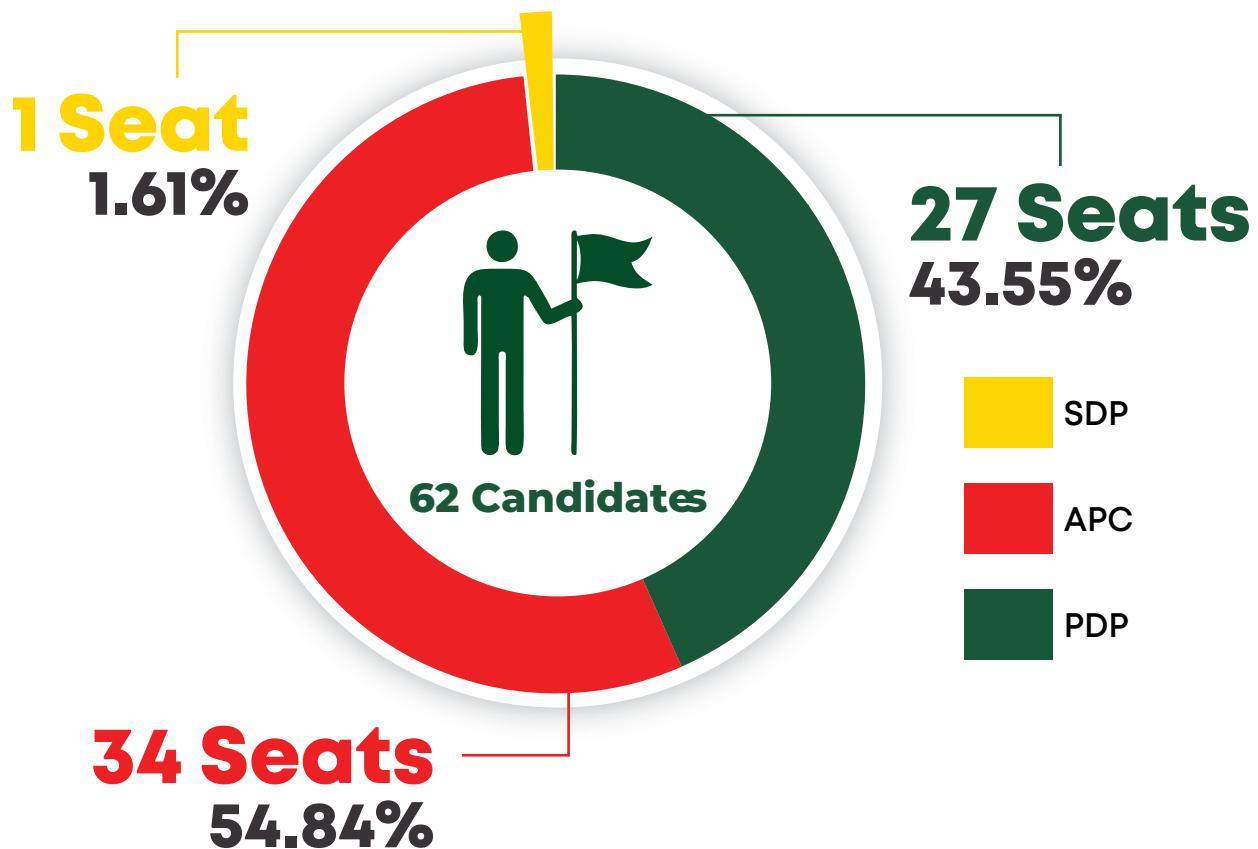
Summary Result of FCT Councillorship Election

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	CODE	NO OF LGAS	NO OF RAS	NO OF PUS	PARTY
1	FCT	ABAJI CENTRAL	01		1	3	APC
2	FCT	ABAJI NORTH EAST	02		1	6	APC
3	FCT	ABAJI SOUTH EAST	03		1	4	APC
4	FCT	AGYANA/PANDAGI	04		1	4	APC
5	FCT	RIMBA EBAGI	05	1	1	6	APC
6	FCT	NUKU	06		1	6	APC
7	FCT	ALU MAMAGI	07		1	4	APC
8	FCT	YABA	08		1	8	APC
9	FCT	GURDI	09		1	9	APC
10	FCT	GAWU	10		1	6	APC
1	FCT	BWARI CENTRAL	01		1	7	PDP
2	FCT	KUDURU	02		1	7	PDP
3	FCT	IGU	03		1	5	APC
4	FCT	SHERE	04		1	8	APC
5	FCT	KAWU	05	1	1	9	PDP
6	FCT	USHAFA	06		1	4	APC
7	FCT	DUTSE ALHAJI	07		1	9	PDP
8	FCT	BYAZHIN	08		1	7	PDP
9	FCT	KUBWA	09		1	11	PDP
10	FCT	USUMA	10		1	13	PDP

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	CODE	NO OF LGAS	NO OF RAS	NO OF PUS	PARTY
1	FCT	KUJE	01		1	8	PDP
2	FCT	CHIBIRI	02		1	6	APC
3	FCT	GAUBE	03		1	12	PDP
4	FCT	KWAKU	04		1	5	PDP
5	FCT	KABI	05	1	1	7	PDP
6	FCT	RUBOCHI	06		1	12	PDP
7	FCT	GWARGWADA	07		1	6	PDP
8	FCT	GUDUN KARYA	08		1	8	PDP
9	FCT	KUJEKWA	09		1	5	PDP
10	FCT	YENCHE	10		1	5	PDP
1	FCT	KWALI	01		1	6	APC
2	FCT	YANGOJI	02		1	7	PDP
3	FCT	PAI	03		1	5	APC
4	FCT	KILANKWA	04		1	6	APC
5	FCT	DAFA	05	1	1	4	PDP
6	FCT	KUNDU	06		1	4	PDP
7	FCT	ASHARA	07		1	8	APC
8	FCT	GUMBO	08		1	5	PDP
9	FCT	WAKO	09		1	9	APC
10	FCT	YEBU	10		1	7	APC

S/N	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	CODE	NO OF LGAS	NO OF RAS	NO OF PUS	PARTY
1	FCT	G/LADA CENTRE	01		1	10	APC
2	FCT	KUTUNKU	02		1	7	APC
3	FCT	STAFF QUARTERS	03		1	8	APC
4	FCT	IBWA	04		1	6	APC
5	FCT	DOBI	05	1	1	10	APC
6	FCT	PAIKO	06		1	5	APC
7	FCT	TUNGAN MAJE	07		1	7	PDP
8	FCT	ZUBA	08		1	4	APC
9	FCT	IKWA	09		1	4	APC
10	FCT	GWAKO	10		1	5	SDP
1	FCT	CITY CENTRE	01		1	26	APC
2	FCT	GARKI	02		1	23	PDP
3	FCT	KABUSA	03		1	14	APC
4	FCT	WUSE	04		1	35	APC
5	FCT	GWARINPA	05		1	24	APC
6	FCT	JIWA	06		1	20	PDP
7	FCT	GUI	07	1	1	10	APC
8	FCT	KARSHI	08		1	9	APC
9	FCT	OROZO	09		1	8	PDP
10	FCT	KARU	10		1	17	PDP
11	FCT	NYANYA	11		1	21	APC
12	FCT	GWAGWA	12		1	18	PDP

1 Seat
1.61%

27 Seats
43.55%

SDP

APC

PDP

62 Candidates

34 Seats
54.84%

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