Project executed by the National Association for Peaceful Elections in Nigeria (NAPEN) with support from the International Foundation For Electoral Systems (IFES)/USAID
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NEVR Final report on Nigeria’s April 2011 National Elections

Project justification, objectives and strategy

The concept, design and implementation of the Nigeria Election Violence Report (NEVR) project is a follow up to the Electoral Violence Education and Resolution (EVER) 1 project (implemented from December 2006 through June 2007) which was designed and implemented in response to the challenges facing free and credible conduct of elections in Nigeria. The preceding election of 2003 witnessed immense fraud coupled with electoral violence that called the credibility of the election into question. Human Rights Watch, for example, had reported that the scale of the violence and intimidation, much of which went unreported, called into question the credibility of these elections.

In response to this and in pursuit of USAID’s goal of ensuring credible and violence free elections in the 2007 elections, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) Nigeria supported the EVER1 project with USAID funding. IFES through the umbrella organization, the National Association for Peaceful Elections (NAPE) under the EVER 1 project monitored and reported incidents of electoral violence across Nigeria and the results showed an overwhelming spread of different kinds of electoral violence across the country. Team of monitors reported incidents of politically motivated attacks, killings, destruction of property, violent clashes between rival political parties, and threats and intimidation of political candidates and supporters. The reports
published by IFES have become a reference point for other organizations working on electoral violence in Nigeria.

In the build up to the 2011 general elections, the National Association for Peaceful Elections in Nigeria (NAPEN), a metamorphosis of NAPE, and IFES partnered in the NEVR Project to create a mechanism for monitoring, reporting, analyzing and mitigating current and potential incidents of election-related violence.

The core objectives of the NEVR project were:

i. To increase public knowledge and awareness of the dangers of electoral violence before, during and after elections

ii. To increase the participation and involvement of election stakeholders in the mitigation and prevention of electoral violence

iii. To increase the capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and electorates to monitor and prevent electoral violence

Activities for the project began with the tracking of violence in the media in the fourth quarter of 2010. This responsibility was undertaken by the NEVR Project Coordinator resident in the head office of NAPEN, housed at the IFES head office. The reports have been published in the NAPEN official Newsletter published every two months and the NEVR website.

NEVR Project took advantage of the opportunities presented by new social media technologies to reduce the cost and improve the speed of violence monitoring. It designed the NEVR website through which it collected basic information about incidents of violence and peaceful political events via SMS and also mapped the data using Google Earth.
In order to have the necessary impact on the need for a violence-free general election in April 2011, violence hotspot states in the six geopolitical zones were targeted for advocacy and consultation activities between December 2010 and January 2011, The aim of the consultation was to build up a working relationship between NAPEN and identified stakeholders, while the advocacy was to intimate stakeholders on the project and to solicit their support in its implementation. In all the zones, officials of NAPEN met with diverse stakeholders including, but not limited to, the police, the SSS, the NSCDC, NOA, INEC, political parties, community/religious leaders and other NGO’s/CSO’s involved in Election observation.

NAPEN commissioned a consultancy group to undertake an election violence situation analysis of the country. The report received in January is available on the NEVR website. The report informed the selection of states to be covered and the strategy to be adopted.

In January 2011, IFES undertook the training of programme officers and master trainers from all the zones at the Grange hill Hotel, Abuja. This was followed by the official launching of the NEVR project during which a broad spectrum of stakeholders was in attendance. Between January 25 and 30, the zones concluded the training of NEVR monitors. All in all, 72 monitors (12 for each zone) were trained. Since monitors had not been trained before January, monitoring began with the voter registration exercise from the last week of January and the first week of February 2011.

- **Why election violence has become an issue in Nigeria’s current democracy:**

  Globally, electoral violence is associated with non-transparent, rigged or manipulated elections, and it is also generally associated with transition, fledgling or pseudo-democracies. In Nigeria, election violence has acquired more dangerous dimensions wherein other traditional fault-lines
like ethnic animosity, religious dichotomy and social discontent find convenient violent expression during elections that are characterized by the desperation of politicians to win at all cost. With the seeming introduction of bombings, terrorist-style politically-motivated violence and other violent forms of political conflicts (including the infamous Boko Haram) in the last two years, it appears electoral violence is not just a mere symptom of a disease in the Nigerian electoral system but has become a mass weapon of destruction with the ominous capacity to truncate the country’s fledgling democracy.

- **The partnership of IFES and NAPEN aims at eradicating violence**

Since 2006, IFES and NAPEN have forged a partnership to examine, monitor, report and advocate against the seemingly increasing spade of election violence. The method adopted deliberately emphasized public enlightenment, voter/civic education towards understanding of the entire ramifications and implications of electoral violence towards the future of democracy and stability in Nigeria. Although the project had resource limitations, the partnerships in the 2007 and 2011 elections have been reckoned with by INEC and civil society partners as a very critical window from which to audit and rate Nigeria’s elections. The findings and recommendations are expected to contribute to the reduction and eventual elimination of electoral violence in Nigeria’s body polity as a major barometer of the maturity of electoral democracy in the country.

- **The larger challenge of credibility of elections and legitimacy of governments in Nigeria**

The frequency and intensity of electoral violence erodes the credibility of any election, and logically questions the legitimacy of the government that emerges from such an election. It was for this same reason that the late President Yar’adua was honorable enough to acknowledge that the 2007 Presidential and other national elections were less than credible, hence his immediate commencement of the 1999 Constitution and the 2006 Electoral Act amendments. Indeed, the lack of transparent elections in Nigeria over the years is generally said to be a major reason that has rendered its democracy fragile and also made the subject of ridicule. This
is one of the reasons some skeptics have gone to the extreme of calling for military take-over of government during some of the periods of violence.

- **The pre-election transition environment:**

  - **Electoral reforms**
    
    In response to popular demand, the late President Umaru Musa Yar’adua appointed a carefully-assembled Electoral Reform Committee chaired by a former Chief justice of Nigeria, Justice Muhammadu Uwais. The committee made far-reaching recommendations for Electoral Act and constitutional amendments to eliminate electoral fraud reduce violence and enhance credibility of Nigeria’s elections. Although some key recommendations of the committee were not adopted by the executive and the National Assembly, major amendments were eventually made that improved public confidence in the electoral process more than was the case leading to the 2007 elections when the highly-discredited former INEC chairman, Prof Maurice Iwu was in charge.

  - **Succession from late President Yar’adua to Jonathan:**

    The protracted succession process to President Goodluck Jonathan from late President Yar’adua following long hospitalization and eventual demise of the latter threatened Nigeria’s survival as an entity. The immediate causes for apprehension included negotiations for assurances that the north where the late President hailed from be guaranteed the Presidential slot in the event the president died. Thus the one-year period that President Jonathan used to complete the constitutional mandate of his joint ticket with Yar’adua was characterized by the bitter debate about the April 2011 election. Some analysts associated the bitter transition apprehension to the devastating bomb blast near the Eagle square Abuja during the highly-publicized Golden jubilee celebration of the country on 1st of October, 2010.
- **Appointment of Prof. A.M. Jega by President Jonathan as a significant credibility test:**
  The pleasantly-surprising appointment of the well known social critic and respected university unionist, Prof. Attahiru M. Jega, as Chairman of INEC by President Goodluck Jonathan was considered a patriotic and brave (others called it ‘a calculated risk’) appointment to the credit of the new President. This was so perceived even as many believed that the new President was likely to contest the 2011 presidential election.

- **The seeming non-interference of President Jonathan in INEC affairs**
  Generally, and as a clear departure from what obtained during President Obasanjo’s regime, many observers gave credit to President Jonathan for his seeming non-interference with the affairs of INEC. The prompt release of all the funds required by INEC through special appropriation approvals by the National Assembly as made by the president was additional reasons that President Jonathan might not have interfered with the operations of the election management body.

- **Engagement and accreditation of Monitors and Observers by INEC**
  Many, including civil society, believe that INEC under the leadership of Prof Jega was neither selective nor restrictive in the approval and enlistment of both local and international observers and monitors. This was in sharp contrast with what obtained during the tenure of his predecessor. In addition, credit has been given to the new INEC for refusing to fund all Civil society organizations that were listed as observers and monitors in the April 2011 elections. The INEC cited the risk of conflict of interest if they had done otherwise.

- **New Voter registration by INEC**
  One of the ways by which previous elections were rigged was through the use of manipulated and discredited voter register by
INEC leadership. Most Nigerians insisted that the first step the Prof Jega INEC must take was to come up with a new and more credible voter register. Although the new voter registration took place in January 2011 after a scary early logistics challenges, it was nonetheless completed with an overall pass mark given to INEC. Criticisms still linger, however, on some of the lapses in the exercise, especially the supposed infallibility of the Direct Data Capture (DDC) laptop machines which unfortunately failed to eliminate many cases of multiple as well as under-age voter registration.

- **Pre-election violence: Bombs, belligerent language, threats, intimidation, assassinations, arson and violent party primary elections:**

For many months preceding the April 2011 elections, there were uncomfortable early-warning signs that the elections might turn out to be very violent. Although the main reason for heightened fears about likely violence in the 2011 elections was considered to be the possible entrance of President Goodluck Jonathan into the presidential race, there were obviously many other controversial and violence-generating contests for Governorship, National Assembly and State Assembly elections going by the high stakes and acrimonies that trailed and also followed the political party primaries for those offices. Politically-motivated bombings like the Golden jubilee celebration blasts in Abuja as well as the apparently ‘political bombings’ by the deadly Boko Haram sect were early indicators that worse things could happen. As if these were not enough impending violence signs ahead of the primaries and final elections, the former Vice President of Nigeria, Alhaji Atiku Abubakar had publicly declared that ‘those who make peaceful change impossible, make violent change inevitable’. Despite widespread condemnation of this reckless stamen form a Presidential candidate, Atiku was neither arrested nor prosecuted. At that time, he was basking in the euphoria that he had just been adopted by some northern political elites as the consensus northern candidate for the ruling political party, PDP. As the campaigns went on, the perceived main opposition candidate and a northerner too, Maj. General Muhammadu Buhari who contested as presidential candidate of the CPC had told his supporters that they should lynch any person that steals their
votes and mandate. General Buhari’s running mate had earlier said that if there was rigging in the forth-coming elections, the violence of the ‘wild, wild west’ in the 1960s will be a child’s play. Again, due largely to the absence of the much awaited Electoral offences Tribunal, these and other belligerent and threat languages which were glaring signs of impending violence in the April 2011 elections went on with impunity. It has been suggested in many quarters that the refusal of the National Assembly to pass the Electoral offenses tribunal bill before the elections was a deliberate action by the federal legislators to save many of them from prosecution, since most of them, including non-performing members, were desperate to return to the National Assembly, even if it meant they will rig their way through or employ violence as instrument to return.

- **The rancorous presidential zoning debate**
  The rancor, threats and violent language that went with the pre-election debate on whether President Jonathan should contest or another northern candidate does so on the platform of PDP was so intense, it threatened to disintegrate Nigeria. While some prominent northern elders led by Alhaji Adamu Chiroma insisted that President Jonathan should not contest, many others, especially the much younger generation of northern elites felt the best candidate should emerge. The fact, however, that some powerful, rich and influential northern elites and contestants in the presidential race like Atiku and former military president, General Babangida maintained hard-line positions for the presidential zoning arrangement to favor the north, was seen as additional reasons why the 2011 elections were likely going to witness desperation and violence. This has been used to explain why the worst scenes of the post-presidential election violence were confined to 12 northern states, especially in the North East and North western geopolitical zones of the country.

- **Pre-election Situation Analysis by NAPEN**
The pre-election Situation Analysis as fully reported later in this document was undertaken in November and December 2010. As expected, potentially violent states in the forth-coming elections were identified and placed on our violence map. Incidentally, our predictions were virtually perfect. For instance potentially violent states like Borno, Bauchi, Adamawa, Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa , Kaduna and Benue states lived up to their pre-election violence rating

**Summary of and Analysis key findings and monitoring reports**

Monitors were deployed for monitoring beginning February 14. As at June 30, a total of 424 incidents were reported with 655 persons killed and 211 persons wounded. Although this figure may represent a much lower death record than the reported over 800 persons killed in the post-presidential violence in 12 northern states, our figures are authentic data based on areas covered and captured across the whole country. There was also the destruction of property. The perpetrators of the violence were mostly party actors with all the major parties involved. Most of the deaths in the North East and North West were as a result of the post-presidential election violence which engulfed all the states of these zones.

Although NEVR monitors reported a marked improvement in the conduct and credibility of the April 2011 elections when compared to previous elections, there were glaring lapses. Specifically, credit must be given to INEC for introducing new guidelines and rules including the banning of movement of all persons, no matter how highly-placed, between polling units or towns and villages. The non-restriction of political office holders during previous elections is known to have been responsible for electoral fraud like illegal movement of electoral materials especially by incumbent office holders to the detriment of the opposition. Similarly, the insistence by INEC for the posting of
results at polling units also contributed to making it difficult habitual riggers to attempt falsifying figures between polling units and collation centers.

It must, however, be observed that there were many malpractices noticed and reported by our monitors. One of such was the issue of under aged voters, mostly in the Northern parts of the country. Most disturbingly was the use of those under aged voters to perpetrate violence in the post-election violence. We also received complaints and secondary reports that voter turn-out was manipulated and especially inflated in many states, especially in some southern states as alleged by the Congress for Progressive Change (CPC) led by General Muhammadu Buhari. Although we could not verify this allegation, but since it is an electoral offence that could compromise the outcome of elections, it is a very serious allegation that needs to be investigated. There was also a systematic muzzling of dissent. Politicians incite their supporters by giving out false information.

Summary of report in Diagrams and charts:

Table 1: Reported violence incidents by month-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>No of incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diagram 1: no of incidents by months

Overall 337 incidents were reported between February and April 2011. The highest number of incidents was in April which had almost half of the number of incidents. This is understandable since April was the election month and given the spate of post-election violence in twelve states of the north.

Table 2: Incidents by Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>NE</th>
<th>NW</th>
<th>NC</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>SW</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2: Number of incidents reported by zones

SW (with a total of 83 incidents) NE (with a total of 77 incidents), and NC (with a total 64 incidents) have the highest number of incidents of violence. The SW had most of its incidents before the election in April. The reduction in the number of incidents is attributed to the impact of the efforts of organizations to ensure a violence-free election. Most of the reported incidents in the NE and NW were in April. This is because the post-election violence was more intense in Bauchi and Kaduna states in the NE and NW, respectively. The low number of incidents in the NC, SS and SE may have been due to low reporting rather than low occurrence of violence.

Table 3: Number of persons killed by Month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>No of people killed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>655</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
April has the highest number of person killed. This is because of the post-election violence which was the worst witnessed in this democratic dispensation. The trend in the previous elections had been that most violence was during elections.

Table 4: Number of Persons killed by Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>NE</th>
<th>NW</th>
<th>NC</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>SW</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>655</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4: Number of persons killed by zone

The NW and the NE recorded the highest number of persons killed because of the post-election violence that rocked the zones and the spate of bomb blasts in those zones, particularly in the NE.

- **Trends and forms of election day and post election violence in the April 2011 elections**

Although violence was recorded in more than half of the states across the country in all the elections, but the highest incidences were recorded in Kaduna, Bauchi, Borno, Adamawa, Gombe, Benue, Kano, Niger, Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, Delta, Imo and Anambra states. These violence incidents were consistent with our pre-election predictions based on the Situation analysis undertaken in December 2010. These incidents were recorded mainly in the governorship, National Assembly and State Assembly elections. The incidents included cases of political thuggery, politically-motivated assassinations, intimidation of opponents and outright rigging.

Yet, the most devastating violence was the one that followed the Presidential election. It took place in twelve northern states of Borno, Bauchi, Gombe, Adamawa, Yobe, Kano, Kaduna, Niger, Katsina, Nassarawa, Zamfara and Sokoto states. It spontaneous and seemingly pre-meditated. The fact that most of the violence took place in the political stronghold of the main opposition candidate, General.
Muhammadu Buhari of the CPC who had been accused of using language of threat, further pointed accusing fingers at his party. Earlier, during the tallying of votes when General Buhari seemed to doing well, his supporters were jubilating. As soon as President Jonathan of the ruling party, PDP secured an unassailable lead, the violence, blamed mainly on the CPC, erupted, ironically from states where CPC won. These states were Bauchi (where he secured more than 80% of the votes), Borno, Kaduna, Niger and Katsina. The violence was characterized by arson, killing of religious leaders, youth corpers and perceived non-indigenes, destruction and burning of cars, police stations, places of worship, etc. The location and intensity of the violence informed the suggestion that it was violence associated with the rancorous and bitter debate on the PDP zoning arrangement in which many northern elites insisted that President Jonathan should not contest. The details of the casualties and losses incurred during the violence have been reflected in this report, wherein hundreds of persons lost their lives. In Kaduna state, the violence started in Zaria, and later spread as reprisal killings and intense violence in the southern part of the state. The violence in Kaduna acquired an ethno-religious dimension, and it recorded more than 400 losses of human lives. The violence in Bauchi state was targeted at not only PDP followers, but non-indigenes and NYSC members who were said to have been targeted because they resisted under-age, proxy and multiple voting. In Borno state, the violence was partly attributed to the feud between the then Governor of Borno state and the extremist group, Boko Haram.

- **Verdict of election observers and monitors**—
  
  - Both local and international observers and monitors adjudged the 2011 elections as being more credible than any recent elections conducted by INEC

  - As if to give credence to the above conclusion, statistics have estimated 80% drop in the post-2011 election litigations when compared with the 2007 elections

- **Performance of INEC**:
(i) Commendable actions and innovations-
- Early arrival/sufficiency of materials
- Timely reporting of INEC and ad-hoc staff to Polling units
- Prompt reposting, redeployment or reshuffling of INEC staff and Resident Electoral Commissioners (RECs) whenever there were complaints
- The resort to the use of National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) members as ad-hoc staff instead of partisan civil servants and politicians as was the case in previous elections, thereby eliciting confidence in the process by voters
- The banning of all persons, no matter how highly placed, from moving between polling units, towns, and villages with their retinue of aids and staff
- The mandatory display of results at all polling units before departure of polling staff and agents leave

(ii) Observed lapses-
- Missing names on the voter register
- Massive underage, multiple and proxy voting
- Questionable high voter turn-out in especially high-state elections
- No uniform procedure in voting protocol at polling units
- Polling units not sufficiently secured with presence of security personnel
- Secrecy of the ballot violated with impunity as a result of unorganized queuing arrangements and sometimes stampede at the voting point in polling stations
- Financial inducements were observed in many places
- Absence of enforcement of code of conduct by political parties

- The NEVR project visibility parameters: Website, Newsletter, press conference, and press statements at national and zonal levels
To ensure the message of non-violence was propagated, we registered a website (displayed later), produced bi-monthly Newsletters and also issued periodic press releases and statements at national, zonal and state levels. This is thought to have made it possible for the public to know about our objectives and activities aimed at promoting non-violent elections. We also undertook newspaper tracking (attached as appendix) to complement the reports sent by our monitors.

**Observations and Recommendations:**

**Observations**

i. The identity issue in Nigerian politics played out openly again. This factor may explain why most Nigerians believe a person from their own tribe must be in power, to appropriate for them benefits and as a defensive strategy to keep other ethnic groups from taking resources, privileges, jobs, land and other entitlements. International experience has shown that in situations where ethnic or religious groups distrust each other and are afraid of being excluded from governance or being victimized, this fear might drive them to resort to violence first in a preemptive move to minimize damage. The debate on zoning which threatened the very existence of the country must be seen in this light. There must be concerted efforts by all to enthrone constitutionalism and inclusivity in the polity.

ii. The electoral system in use in Nigeria encourages a disproportionality of results. Disproportionality is defined as the difference between the vote share of a party and its seat share. In a plural society like ours, this over-representation of a large party and the under-representation of smaller
parties could contribute to dangerous frustrations among ethnic and political minorities, especially, when the party fails to cut across social differences. Moreover, the winner-takes-all outcome of this system has made politics a do-or-die affair with the politician using any means (including violence) to gain political power.

iii. Election Violence is hardly random or spontaneous. In most cases, leaders of political parties premeditate protesting election results, often in response to perceived or actual electoral malfeasance that other parties or an election management body perpetrates. Some bogus accusations by different political parties just before the elections that other parties were planning to rig the elections or that ballot boxes were already being stuffed in readiness for rigging elections or that they had been rigged out in the previous elections etc. were meant to incite the public against any result that might not favor them.

iv. There seems to be a pattern of impunity for violence. Perpetrators of electoral violence almost always escape serious investigation or prosecution, or are usually released very soon after their arrest.

v. There were several instances of under aged voting, particularly in the northern states. Particularly disturbing is the use of these children by some unscrupulous politicians to perpetrate violence.

vi. The excessive constitutional powers of the executive arm of government is said to circumvent transparency and checks and balances, thereby decreasing the likelihood that the executive, or political supporters of the incumbent regime, are held accountable for political violence.

Other observations-

- The commendable role of civil society organizations
- The absence of electoral offences tribunal (largely blamed on the 6th National assembly) as incentives for electoral violence
- The violent actions and impunity of some political parties and candidates
- Prebendalism, questionable political party financing and corruption were identified as root causes of flawed elections
- Terror financing and activism
- Boko Haram and political thugs as the ugly face of politically motivated violence
- Brazen corruption, arrogance of power and abuse of state resources in governance and elections as fertile grounds for violence
- The paradox of violence in a credible election

- Implementation/financial challenges-

Due to the difficulties of coordination in umbrella organizations, there were challenges of compiling reports from the six hub organizations in the six geopolitical zones of the country.

- Recommendations towards improved future elections in Nigeria:

i. There must be concerted efforts by all to enthrone constitutionalism in the polity. The civil society must establish a broad based coalition of organizations to promote constitutionalism in Nigeria.

ii. The issue of Political Party Registration and Regulatory Commission as recommended by Electoral Reforms Committee should be a priority on the list of items to be addressed in the ongoing constitutional and electoral act amendments. When it comes into effect, the commission should be given the powers to impose a reasonable, effective and credible sanctions regime. Similarly, it is recommended that the establishment of
Electoral Offences Tribunal this should include specific electoral penalties, such as disqualification of a candidate or a party, prohibition to hold public office for a specified period etc.

iii. Nigeria should begin to revise its winner-takes-all electoral system, and adopt more inclusive electoral systems that take into account identity diversities of the country. The electoral system thus adopted, should aim at achieving the objectives of proportionality of seats to votes; accountability to constituents; durable governments; ethnic, religious and racial conciliation; and minority office-holding. The recommendation by the Electoral Reform Committee that a mixed system where proportional representation is used alongside the first-pass-the post system should be reconsidered

iv. Nigeria also needs to embark on a grand project to address the problems of identity divisions, which have permeated its electoral politics. While there is the need to adopt all inclusive political systems that take into account its ethnic and religious diversity, political parties must be guided by codes of conduct that will prevent them from creating divisive identity sentiments during elections.

v. In view of some of the experiences during the elections where there were glaring threats of violence, there is the need to significantly increase presence of the police to protect law-abiding voters on voting days in future. Where there is the presence of logistically-mobilized, professionally-minded and non-partisan police, there no justification for the use of the military as was the case in some parts of the country.

Other recommendations:
(a) National and state elections

- It is recommended that good governance in general, and specifically an end to impunity in governance and corruption, as well as reduction in poverty and creation of more jobs for the youths will go a long to minimize violence in future elections.

(b) Local government elections-

- State Independent Electoral Commissions, should be abrogated and INEC should take over their roles as recommended by the Justice Uwais’ Electoral Reform Committee

(c) Generally, mobilization, training, advocacy and civic/voter education by civil society should be aggressively undertaken to improve the knowledge of the citizenry on civil rights and obligations
Introduction

The National Association for Peaceful Elections in Nigeria (NAPEN) and International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) are partnering in the Nigeria Election Violence Report (NEVR) Project to create a mechanism for monitoring, reporting, analyzing and mitigating current and potential incidents of election-related violence in the lead up to the April, 2011 elections and beyond in Nigeria. The Nigeria Election Violence Report is compiled from NEVR regional reports developed by the six coordinating CSOs in each of the Zones. The NAPEN Nigeria Election Violence Report provides accurate and timely data on the patterns and magnitude of electoral violence to the Public and Stakeholders. The NAPEN reports are intended for use by National and Local Stakeholders, the public, and the media, in preventing/mitigating and addressing election violence escalation in Nigeria. NAPEN strives to collect, analyze and disseminate accurate and timely data on pattern.

Activities on NEVR project are unfolding following NAPEN work plan, Eighteen (18) Master Trainers and over Seventy (70) Monitors were trained to commence Monitoring of Election related Violence. NAPEN also monitored some states during the Voter Registration exercise and documented some of the incidents of violence that took place.

Barely, few weeks to Nigeria April, 2011 general elections, political events are heating up the climate in the six geopolitical zones of the Country. While there have been relative peace in some locations, some are associated with high rate of incidences of violence than peace initiatives. This is not surprising but a confirmation of the perspective and the likely turn of events in the coming

**Background**

Since the transition from military to democracy in 1999, Nigerian electoral processes have come under intense criticism from both domestic and international observers. This is due to the high level of political and electoral violence which spread across board in preceding elections in Nigeria. In 2007, IFES under the EVER project monitored and reported incidents of electoral violence across Nigeria and the results showed an overwhelming spread of different kind of electoral violence across the country. Following a successful partnerships and implementation of EVER in the 2007 election, the National Association for Peaceful Elections in Nigeria (NAPEN) in collaboration with IFES will adapt the Electoral Violence Education and Resolution (EVER) methodology for implementation in the 2011 election. The program will further strengthen the capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to monitor and understand electoral violence for better analysis, reporting and documentation. Similarly, it will also build the capacity of the CSOs in collaborating and dialoguing with election stakeholders including the official election management body, INEC, security agents, political parties, the judiciary, the faith associations etc in order to minimize and/or prevent electoral violence before, during and after the 2011 elections in Nigeria. The NEVR project will be guided with the following objectives:

iv. To increase public knowledge and awareness of the dangers of electoral violence pre, during and post elections

v. To increase the participation and involvement of election stakeholders in the mitigation and prevention of electoral violence
vi. To increase the capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and electorates to monitor and prevent electoral violence

Nigerian politics is seemingly synonymous with political and electoral violence. The background and composition of Nigeria as a polity presents a very difficult political situation. Nigeria comprises of more than 250 different nationalities and tribes with about 150 million people. This composition presented an intriguing political scenarios shrouded with ethnicism and irredentism. From 1999 to the most recent 2007 general elections, there are overwhelming evidences of electoral violence across Nigeria. Our political elites are still incapable of resolving the Nigeria election turmoil towards ensuring credible and violence free elections. Most times, rather than work towards ensuring coherent tapping of potentials and unification of the different ethnic nationalities for a stronger federation, the political elites often resort to balkanization and instigation of ethnic and religious rancor to score selfish political points. Similarly, due to incessant sectarian, religious and ethnic conflict around Nigeria since independence, Nigerian political elites saw a readymade opportunity to link politics into peoples’ everyday life.

In the recent past, elections in Nigeria has been plagued with continued instability and violence, with thousands of violent incidents occurring in the period leading up to, during, and after Election Day. These incidents ranged from defacing of election posters to inter- and intra-party clashes, violent protests, intimidation, arson, attacks, abductions, and killings. All these violent acts continue to severely disrupt the Nigerian electoral process.

**The NEVR Visibility, Accessibility and Publicity features:**
NEVR REPORT – NAPEN

(1) NEVR adopts new technology for monitoring election violence through its UShahidi Website

Election violence monitoring has long been a key tool of civil society for violence prevention and mitigation. As recent experiences in Iran, Kenya, and Moldova have shown, new media technologies, otherwise called social media, such as Twitter, short message system (SMS) messaging and YouTube are some of the most effective contemporary ways in which the transmission of observation data can be facilitated. The opportunities presented by these new social media technologies have revolutionized the cost and speed of violence monitoring. The introduction of new information communication technology (ICT) is radically transforming political landscapes around the world by creating unprecedented opportunities for civic engagement and connecting citizens, politicians, security responders, international and domestic observers, warlords, militia and political financiers with lightening speed. The populations of the world’s poorest and most politically turbulent countries now largely have widespread access to nationwide cellular network coverage and SMS messaging at a minimum, as well as remote computing, Twitter, Facebook, podcasting, blogging, RSS feeds (Really Simple Syndication) and peer-to-peer networks in more sophisticated environments.

The introduction of these ICTs to the issues of election-related violence has had far-reaching impacts for organized election and violence monitoring programs. In addition, ICTs have introduced a new generation of violence data collection and crisis mapping by generating a meaningful, spontaneous participation of everyday citizens armed with cell phones and laptops. Firstly, the use of ICTs in election monitoring has been pioneered by several organizations in the past few years to enhance observation in a variety of ways.
The implications of these test cases for election violence monitoring are substantial. The speed and reduced costs are clear advantages, as is the ability to reduce human error or fraud in data management by moving data directly from the observer to a database. The Sierra Leonean example is particularly encouraging for the use of SMS messaging to provide textured data on the quality of an election and on incidents of violence and intimidation. The case is all the more significant given its application in a country with one of the world’s poorest infrastructures. The adaption of SMS election observation methods to election-related violence monitoring is clearly a next step to enhancing the efficiency and sustainability of violence monitoring programs.

The most radical changes in the field may be taking place ‘outside the box’ of institutional programs. New media technology such as Twitter, SMS and YouTube, and adapted tools such as Ushahidi have created a new horizon of possibilities for harnessing election violence by documenting it in real time via crowd sourcing and creating new access channels for citizens to hold their governments accountable – or to flame the fans of building violence. Ushahidi, or “testimony” in Swahili, is an Internet platform that was initially developed to map reports of violence in Kenya after the post-election fallout at the beginning of 2008. Adapted for use by the NEVR Project in the Nigeria 2011 national elections, the application collects basic information about incidents of violence and peaceful political events via SMS and maps the data using Google Earth. The NEVR website address is ‘nevr.org’

There was an initial hitch where reports sent by monitors in the field were not received at the website. This was rectified, but other problems kept coming up. For example, reports from most of the zones were not promptly verified by the program officers at the zones and there were discrepancies between the reports sent to the website and the narrative reports submitted by some of the zones.
(2) Newsletters, press conferences, press releases and media interviews

Four editions of the NAPEN newsletter were published during the period of the project. The first edition (published in January 2011) covered a review of the EVER 1 project and an overview of the NEVR project. It also contained profiles of NAPEN and IFES and the full text of a press release on the escalating rate of electoral violence jointly signed by the Executive Chairman and Secretary of NAPEN, Prof. Suleiman Bogoro and Rev Fr. O. Odigbo, respectively. It had a section on press clips and Electoral Violence Tracking in Nigerian newspapers.

The second edition (published in March 2011) covered the training of P O’s And Master Trainers and the launching of the NEVR project and step down training of monitors at the various zones. There was an article on the voter registration exercise and the signing of a code of conduct by Nigeria’s political parties. Given the significance of the new social media technologies in the monitoring and reporting of election violence the newsletter reproduced an article on the use of the new social media in monitoring electoral violence. It also had a section on press clips and Electoral Violence Tracking in Nigerian newspapers. Another press release jointly signed by the Executive chairman of NAPEN, Prof. Suleiman Bogoro just before the presidential election, was also highlighted in subsequent edition.

The third edition released in May 2011 had a compendium of reports on the April elections. Because of the role of under aged voters in the perpetration of violence during the April elections, it had an article on under aged voters. There was a full text of an interview with the executive Chairman of NAPEN which covered a wide range of issues. It had the Presidential election results as released by INEC.

The last edition during the period of the project had an executive summary of the interim report of the project as submitted to IFES. In the Newspaper clip section, it contained articles on INEC Chairman Prof. Jega’s call for the set up of an election offences tribunal and the new speaker’s declaration that the House of Representative would revisit the electoral offences tribunal bill. There was also an article on the setting up of a panel to investigate the post-presidential election violence. It also contained an abridged version of an invited joint paper on the post-April 2011 presidential election violence presented by Professor S. Bogoro and Joshua Kushee at the Annual Conference.
of the Society for Peace Studies and Practice (SPSP) held at University of Ibadan July 27 – 29, 2011.

Media interviews, press releases and press conferences were held at national, zonal and state levels to publicize the project. It is partly based on this that the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) invited the Executive Chairman of NAPEN, Prof Bogoro to join a post-2011 election review team that met recently in Enugu.

ACTIVITIES

Electoral Violence Situational Analysis

NAPEN undertook a pre-project analysis of electoral violence situation with the sole aim of identifying violence hotspots. The document was used to select the states to be used in the NEVR monitoring and map out strategies for effective monitoring.

According to the authors of the report, data for it was mainly collected through secondary methods. They relied on data from journal articles, reports and official documents. Other sources were national newspapers across Nigeria were analyzed consistently during the period of this report. It also included radio and television stories and reports on violence as well as reports and commentary on the political and election situation in Nigeria as at the last quarter of 2010, coinciding with political party primaries and preparations for the January 2011 new voter registration exercise by INEC.

In the analysis, they employed descriptive qualitative approach and focused longitudinal at the process underlying events and how they lead to specific outcomes. The report borrowed the pattern matching and explanation building of data analysis. They therefore relied on comparing empirical based pattern of occurrence of electoral violence in states, zones and Nigeria. Hence, pattern that
coincides then leads to outcomes and predictions. In trying to arrive to the logic of pattern, explanation building was employed to show how electoral events lead to outcomes. Further, indicator colours of Red, Yellow and Green are used to indicate high, moderate and low risks respectively. This was borrowed from the traffic light signals where red indicates danger, yellow the midpoint and green as safety. This research is limited by the fact that there was over reliance on secondary data.

Looking at the definition of election violence by a number of authorities, the report concludes that “electoral violence is much more than Election Day violence or overt manifestation of violence during election period. It transcends that to capture the election stages and can be a harm or threat to harm to the electoral process.” An election violence incident thus, must have specific victim(s), perpetrator(s) and occurs within a time frame and location. It also comes with motive(s) and the victims can be people, places, things or data.

The report identifies three stages in which election violence can occur: before election, during election and after election. Pre- Election Day violence can occur during voter registration period, political party primaries and campaign period. Campaign period is probably the prominent stage with high tendency for electoral violence. The manifestation is mostly during campaigns, political meeting and rallies. It can be intra and/or inter party conflict. In the Nigerian context, the deployment of thugs and cults groups to attack opponents and/or supporters of opponents is usually the case. Election Day violence is often erroneously seen as constituting election violence. Electoral violence can also occur hours and days after elections. This can emanate from dispute over election results.

Contextualizing election violence, the report concludes that the use of violence in elections is not peculiar to recent and emerging democracies in the developing world, but they are currently leading on cases of electoral violence.
as can be seen in the case of India, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Madagascar, Ivory Coast, and Nigeria

The report takes a look at the history of election violence in Nigeria. The first election after independence in 1964 was shrouded in ethnicity, rancor, violence, greed and selfishness. This, to a very large extent, underscores the repeated cases of electoral violence in Nigeria. The June 12, 1993 election which was generally acclaimed as free and fair was annulled because of vested interests. Aside the 1993 election, Nigeria has never had any other peaceful election devoid of violence and other electoral vices, which is the reason behind the difficulty in coming to terms with free and fair elections in Nigeria.

According to the report, as Nigeria prepared for the 2011 general elections, there were incentives for election violence. They included, though in no way limited to, the promotion of violence by state institutions, the culture of impunity prevalent in Nigerian society, the perpetration of electoral violence by political leaders at all levels, the absence of institutional and legal solutions against Electoral violence, and prebendal politics.

The report identified hotspots and potential time bombs. In the South east, the report identified Abia, Enugu and Ebonyi as the high risk states and Anambra and Imo as moderate risk states. In the South West the report identified Oyo and Ogun as the high risk states, Osun Ekiti and Ondo states as moderate risk states and Lagos as a low risk state. In the South South, Rivers and Bayelsa were identified as high risk states, Akwa Ibom, Edo and Delta as moderate risk states, while Cross River was identified as a low risk state. In the north central zone, Benue, Plateau and Kogi were identified as high risk states, while Nassarawa, the FCT, Niger and Kwara were identified as moderate risk states. In the North East Bauchi, Borno and Adamawa were identified as high risk states, Gombe and Taraba as moderate risk states and Yobe as low risk state. In the North West, Kano, Kaduna Zamfara and Kebbi were identified as high risk states, Katsina and Sokoto as moderate risk states, while Jigawa was identified as a low risk state.

**Voter Registration Exercise**

This exercise was conducted in January 2011. It started on a shaky note as there serious logistics challenges during the first week of the exercise. Somehow,
INEC quickly corrected the problem with quick supply of registration materials and by extending the exercise by one week. At the end, most Nigerians felt satisfied with the outcome. It seems, however, that the Direct Data Capture (DDC) machines used for the exercise lacked the capacity to detect registration of underage voters.

**Step-Down training for NEVR Monitors**

Following the training of Master Trainers in Abuja between 10\textsuperscript{th} and 12\textsuperscript{th} January 2011 organized by International Foundation for Electoral System (IFES) step down trainings were organized for NEVR monitors at various centres throughout the country between January 24 and 28 2011. All in all 75 monitors were trained nationwide.

In the North central, the step-down training, undertaken by INTER-GENDER Jos, was held at the Conference Hall of INTER-GENDER Development Centre, Rayfield, Jos, from Friday, 27\textsuperscript{th} to Saturday, 28\textsuperscript{th} January 2011. A total of 15 participants were in attendance, 12 Monitors and 3 Master Trainers.

In the North West Zone the training was undertaken by the Strategic Empowerment and Mediation Agency (SEMA) at ZECOOL HOTEL, Kaduna on 26\textsuperscript{th} – 27\textsuperscript{th} January, 2011. The training had in attendance a total of 16 participants including twelve NEVR monitors, three master trainers and one representative of NAPEN/IFES in the person of Yacit Noel Nanvyap.

In the North East Zone the training was undertaken by Forward in Action for Education, Poverty and Malnutrition (FAcE-PaM) at Watal Hotel Tafawa Balewa (about 70 kilometres from Bauchi, the state capital of Bauchi State) on Monday January 24 and Tuesday January 25. A total of 14 participants were in attendance, made up of 12 monitors and two Master Trainers.

In the South East Zone the training, organized by the Christian Initiative for Peace and Development (CCIPAD), took place at Missouri Hotel, # 15b Ugwuaji Road Maryland Enugu in Enugu state on January 27 and 28 2011. Fifteen monitors were trained.

In the South West, the step down training for NEVR monitors, was organized by Women Advocate Research and Development Centre (WARDC) and took
place at Women Advocate Research and Development Centre (WARDC) Agege, Lagos on the 24th and 25th January 2011. The training had in attendance 16 participants, twelve NEVR monitors, three master trainers and Jide Ojo representing IFES.

Participants from all the South-South states arrived Summit Hotel and Resort, Uyo the venue of the step down training on Monday 24th of January 2011. The training was undertaken by Community Policing Partners (COMPPART) started on Tuesday and continued till Wednesday the 26th of January.

This section presents activities carried out by each Hub organization in the six geo-political zones of Nigeria up to June 30, 2011.

NORTH EAST

The Hub organization representing North East, Forward Action in Education Poverty and Malnutrition - FAcE – PaM in Bauchi underwent the following:

- Advocacy/stakeholder consultative visits in Bauchi State December 20 – 21 2010 to:
  - i. Congress for Progressive Change Officials, Bauchi
  - ii. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Bauchi command
  - iii. Bauchi State Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)
  - iv. Bauchi State Police Command
  - v. Peoples Democratic Party officials in Bauchi State
  - vi. Action Congress of Nigeria officials, Bauchi
  - vii. Christian Association of Nigeria officials, Bauchi
  - viii. Jama’atu Nasiru Islam officials, Bauchi wing
  - ix. National Television Authority Bauchi
  - x. Globe FM Radio Bauchi - Joshua D. Kushe appeared as guest of Globe FM Bauchi on December 27 2010
  - xi. Bauchi Radio Corporation (BRC)

NAPEN Coordinator on each visit introduced the NEVR Project/activities, to have free and fair election and shun election violence.
Advocacy/stakeholder consultative visit to Gombe State in collaboration with Ado Solomon NOA Gombe and Mary Shettima of Grassroots Mobilization Gombe December 22 – 23 2010

xii. National Orientation Agency, Gombe

xiii. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Gombe Command

xiv. Gombe State Independent National Commission

xv. Gombe State Police command

xvi. Peoples Democratic Party officials, Gombe Chapter

xvii. Action Congress of Nigeria officials, Gombe Chapter

xviii. Christian Association of Nigeria officials, Gombe chapter

xix. Jama’atu Nasiru Islam officials, Gombe chapter

xx. National Television Authority Gombe branch

NAPEN Coordinator on each visit introduced the NEVR Project/activities, to have free and fair election and shun election violence.

Advocacy/stakeholder consultative visit to Borno State in collaboration with Mohammed D. Wuyo and Nancy Dawha December 29 – 30 2010

i. Congress for Progressive Change officials, Maiduguri chapter

ii. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Maiduguri chapter

iii. Borno State Independent National Electoral Commission

iv. Borno State Police command

v. Peoples Democratic Party officials, Maiduguri chapter

vi. All Nigerian Peoples Party officials, Maiduguri chapter

vii. Community leaders

viii. Jama’atu Nasiru Islam officials, Maiduguri chapter

ix. National Television Authority Maiduguri

NAPEN team on each visit introduced the NEVR Project/activities, to have free and fair election and shun election violence.

Identification and Compilation of NEVR Monitors and Master Trainers.

The identification and compilation of monitors list for the project was carried out sometime in the last quarter of 2010 and names submitted to the head Office early January. The Master Trainers were drawn from Bauchi, Gombe and Borno States while Monitors were drawn within the
six states of the zone – Civil Society Organizations and Community Based Organizations.

STEP DOWN TRAINING

The training took place at Watal Hotel Tafawa Balewa (about 70 kilometres from Bauchi, the state capital of Bauchi State). Participants were lodged at the hotel from Sunday January 23 to Wednesday January 25 (up to 12:00 noon). All participants invited from Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, and Taraba States were in attendance, also in attendance were the Special Adviser to the Bauchi State Governor on Peace and Conflict Resolution, Mr T. Y. Bongah, the District Head of Bogoro, Malam Nuhu Tafida and, the Chairman of NAPEN, Prof S. Bogoro, who briefed participants on the NEVR project; its history, objectives and imperatives to the present political dispensation. (Report on this was submitted to IFES – Nigeria)

VOTER REGISTRATION EXERCISE OBSERVATION IN NORTH EAST

Bauchi state

In order to make sure that all eligible voters in Bauchi state got registered in the voter registration exercise, the Bauchi state government deployed all top civil servants and political appointees to their respective local governments to monitor the exercise effectively. The directive was contained in a letter from the office of the Head of Civil Service, Abdulkadir Ibrahim based on the approval of the state Governor, Isa Yuguda.

According to the letter, the civil servants were to ensure that people particularly those eligible to be registered were adequately mobilised to go for the registration exercise at the nearest centres to them as well as ensure that the exercise was hitch free in their various areas while problems were to be reported to the appropriate quarters for immediate actions. They were advised not to be partisan in the exercise but to ensure that only people eligible in accordance with the guidelines were allowed to be registered.

However, five days after the 2011 voters' registration exercise began nationwide, 89 registration centres in Ganjuwa Local Government Area of the State could not commence the exercise. This was due to the non-supply of the Direct Data Capture (DDC) machines, which crippled the exercise in these centres.
On January 27 a violent communal conflict broke out in Tafawa Balewa town. This disrupted the voter registration in Dass, Bogoro and Tafawa Balewa local government areas for days. Although not directly linked to the voter registration, in an interview granted to Voice of Germany Hausa Service a member of the Bauchi State House of Assembly, Aminu Tukur (Lere Bula Constituency) claimed the influx of indigenes of the area from other parts of the country for the registration exercise (the motive of which he claimed he did not know) might have caused the problem.

INEC extended the registration exercise in five local government areas of state to compensate for time lost either due to the crises that engulfed the southern local government areas or due to late arrival of materials.

The initial hitch associated with the non capture of finger prints were overcome by INEC engineers.

**Taraba**

The governor of Taraba State, Danbaba Suntai, speaking shortly after he had registered at the Marriage Ward Centre in Suntai village, Bali Local Government Area, urged all eligible voters and the youths who had attained the voting age to come out and register.

A demonstration by National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) members, who were protesting the omission of their names from the list of Registration Officers released by the Commission, however, marred the take-off of the registration exercise in the state.

Finger scanning problems were reported in several parts of the state.

The people of Yangtu community in Taraba State collectively resolved to boycott the voter registration exercise. According to the spokesman of the community, Ibrahim Bulus, the community has vowed to boycott all political activities pending when government “deems it fit to give us a local government or reunite us with our kith and kin in Takum Local Government of Taraba State.” The community doesn’t belong to any local government area in the state.

**Gombe**

Gombe State government expressed its commitment to ensuring that all eligible voters in the state participate in the forthcoming voter-registration exercise. Giving the assurance while declaring open the voter education campaign for the 2011 general elections in the state organized by the National Orientation
Agency (NOA), the Gombe State deputy governor, Mr. John Lazarus Yorio, also directed council chairmen to ensure that all eligible voters are registered

In order to ensure that women come out to register in the voter registration exercise, Nafada Local Government of the State used sweets and chewing gum to lure women to come out to register.

Some women in Bozon-Shilwa in Dukku Local Government Area of the State, however, demanded for insecticide-treated mosquito nets before participating in the voter registration. According to the District Head of Bozon-Shilwa, Alhaji Umaru Gurama, said that the women were promised the nets in the past, but that they never got any.

According to our monitor, on the basis of this, many eligible female voters have been turned out in their large numbers to get free sweets and chewing gum and subsequently get registered.

There were also reports of some registration officers thumb printing for some eligible voters.

**Borno**

- On 26 January, a police officer guarding a primary school in which equipment and materials being used for the voter registration were stored was shot dead by unknown gunmen in Maiduguri, Borno State. State police commissioner, Ibrahim Abubakar, said another officer was wounded in an attack by gunmen riding motorcycles.
- Lack of communication between villagers and members of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) who are handling the ongoing voter registration affected the smooth conduct of the exercise in the state.
- INEC in the state recorded a shortfall of 686 out of the total number of DDC machines required for the 27 local government areas in the state. The Resident Electoral Commissioner Professor Tukur Sa’ad revealed that his office received 3,530 registration machines instead of 4,216.
- In Maiduguri, the state capital, for instance, the inability of the DDC machines to read the finger prints of the prospective voters discouraged some people from presenting themselves for registration while NYSC members hardly got the names of the people correctly. In some places, it took more than 30 minutes for one person to get registered.

**Adamawa**
In Adamawa State the take off of the exercise was delayed by a protest by some NYSC members. They held officials of the State Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) hostage. The corps members, who were in their hundreds, manned the commission’s gate, chanting solidarity songs. They accused INEC authorities of substituting their names with fake names on the list of ad-hoc staff for the voter registration. Security agencies were drafted to control the situation.

**Yobe**

Our monitor who monitored the exercise in Nguru area of Yobe State reported late arrival of the Digital Data Capturing machines (DDC) which delayed the commencement of the registration.

The problem of finger print recognition by most of the machines slowed the pace of the exercise. There was communication gap between the registration officers and the locals. This raised tension in most registration centers.

**REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES IN NORTH EAST FROM FEB 7TH, 2011 – MARCH 6TH, 2011.**

As the campaigns get more intense, there has been a heightening of tension in most states in the zone. Following the emergence of Goodluck Jonathan as the presidential candidate for the ruling PDP, there has been disaffection within the ranks of the party, particularly in the northern part of the country where some groups believed it was still the turn of the north to produce the next president. At least, in two states, (Gombe and Yobe), the president’s campaign team was pelted with objects and substances and his campaign bill boards vandalized by CPC thugs. His campaign offices in both Gombe and Damaturu were destroyed. The use of unemployed youths against opponents by various parties and candidates has characterized the campaign outing of the parties.

In most of the states, there has been systematic muzzling of all forms of opposition. There is an uneven playing field in all political contests. The incumbents use the state to create or maintain resource disparities which undermines the opposition’s ability to compete. This can be done through direct partisan use of state resources, or through the systematic use of the state’s infrastructure, (buildings, vehicles, communication equipment and personnel) for electoral campaigns. In several instances public employees are mobilized in large numbers to work for the governing party. This uneven playing field makes the opposition, or a rival group within a ruling party, more likely to use violence during political contests, because the incumbent has a comparative advantage in alternative strategies such as vote buying and ballot fraud. This probably explains the various clashes at campaign rallies.
The north east has been identified as one of the routes for illegal arms into the country. The various arrests of people trying to smuggle arms to other parts of the country shows that there is availability of small arms in the region. The violence in Borno and Bauchi, for example, demonstrates the role the availability of such arms plays in escalating violence.

In many states supporters of various political parties go about destroying opponents’ billboards and posters, as a result engaging each other in bloody clashes. As April draws nearer, the resentment and anger among opponents and supporters seems to be growing. This anger and resentment is shown in clashes that often leave blood and wanton destruction of property in their wake. Supporters of aspirants and political parties have resorted to destruction of billboards and posters of opponents. Thus across the states, crisis over the removal and destruction of billboards and posters of contestants are common occurrences. The Borno State Police command and the Federal Road Safety Corps in the state had to ban the hoisting of party flags and the pasting of posters in all public places. In Bauchi state the government banned the pasting of poster within the State capital and all local government headquarters except those of the President (an exception seen by the opposition as rather restrictive) as, according to the government, it may cause breach of the peace.

**Borno State**

Fear gripped residents of the state following the assassination of the governorship candidate of the ANPP in the State, Modu Fanami Gubio and six other persons in Maiduguri, the state capital in January. This further heightened the tension in Maiduguri, which has not known peace since 2009 when the fundamentalist Islamic sect, the Boko Haram, turned the town into a theatre of war between its members and security forces.

Despite claims by the islamic sect that it carried out the assassination, the latest series of killings are being viewed by most people as politically-motivated. Initially, the Boko Haram fighters targeted ward and village heads, because they allegedly collaborated with the security forces to track down the members of the outlawed Islamic sect. They later shifted their focus and attack to clerics, who were critical of their activities.

The fact that Gubio’s assassination was executed in similar fashion with that of the North-East National Vice-Chairman of the ANPP, Alhaji Awana Ali Ngala last October, has, however, sent jitters down the spines of politicians in the state since that dark Friday. Many of them now live in fear and apprehension, having now realised that the brutal murder of Ngala, an in-law to the Sheriff family, by suspected *Boko Haram* members could be due to his political ambition.
But with the sudden assassination of Gubio, Governor Sheriff seemed to be in a serious political dilemma, because it was gradually dawning on the people of the state that political machinations, apart from the onslaught by suspected members of the Boko Haram sect, may also be responsible for the increasing wave of violence in the state. The state Commissioner of Police, Mohammed Abubakar, confirmed this much recently when he said during a news conference that investigations had shown that some politicians were secretly taking an advantage of the Boko Haram uprising in the state to perpetrate heinous crimes against their opponents and other innocent citizens.

Gubio’s emergence as the candidate of the ANPP was embroiled in controversy. The manipulated emergence of Gubio as the ANPP candidate resulted in disaffection among the members of the party in Borno State. However, with the demise of Gubio, the chances of the PDP governorship candidate, Alhaji Mohammed Goni, have become brighter in the April polls. Before the murder of the ANPP governorship candidate, Goni was already being seen by the people of the state as a credible alternative following the division in the ruling party in the state.

Bauchi State

One drama that has fascinated political watchers of Bauchi State is that unfolding between Governor Isa Yuguda and the so-called Abuja politicians. Yuguda had alleged that the Secretary to the Government of the Federation Alhaji Mahmud Yayale Ahmed, the minister Bala Mohamed and former Bauchi State governor Ahmed Adamu Mu’azu, who are all PDP members in Abuja but are the sponsors and financiers of the opposition parties- Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN), CPC, ANPP,etc. Following an interview he granted to the Hausa service of the BBC, the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) minister, along with the others, is accused of anti-party activities designed to undermine the effort of the PDP to capture Bauchi State at the April 2011 polls. This has heightened tension between supporters of the two groups.

Another issue which has heightened tension in the state has been the crisis in Tafawa Balewa. It has taken the coloration of politics with the politicians exploiting the situation to their advantage. In fact, the latest conflict in Tafawa Balewa and Bogoro LGAs is said to be politically motivated, having started during the voter registration exercise on 27/1/2011.

Gombe State

The lull in Kalare (thug) activities was shattered last January when residents of Gombe, the Gombe State capital, were forced to run for their lives while traders at the major Gombe main market immediately closed their shops. The
disturbance left several persons wounded from gun shots in Herwa Gana, where the trouble started. Tyres were freely burnt at different parts of the state capital, even after the combined force of army and policemen intervened, a situation which sent fear across the town as people got panicked and started running for their safety. Since then several campaign rallies have been marred by violence perpetrated by thug groups recruited from the teeming unemployed youth by desperate politicians.

**Yobe State**

During the PDP primaries, in January, it was reported that at least four people lost their lives and several people sustained injuries as rival PDP groups clashed. The emergence of Albishir as the PDP flag bearer has been trailed by controversy. A group of PDP stalwarts have gone to court contending that Albishir is ineligible to contest the election because he was previously indicted by the Supreme Court. They argued that his indictment by the apex court renders him ineligible to stand in as the governorship candidate of PDP in Yobe state in view of section 182 (1) paragraph 1 of the amended 1999 constitution. His foremost rival in the primaries Adamu Maina Waziri, the former Police Affairs minister has also taken him to court alleging that his secondary school certificate was forged. Yobe is the home state of Adamu Ciroma, the leader of the political group that selected former Vice president Atiku Abubakar as the consensus candidate for the North. The Jonathan candidacy is seen as a betrayal of the north. That probably explains the hostility that greeted Jonathan’s visit to the state.

**Taraba State**

Although the state has witnessed series of communal conflicts in the past, the campaigns have been relatively calm. What has dominated the politics of the state has been the rivalry between the incumbent governor, Danbaba Suntai and his predecessor, Jolly Nyame. The battle has been more on the pages of newspapers with each group accusing the other of arming youths for the elections.

**Adamawa State**

The fallout of the PDP primaries in the state has heightened tension in the state with the defection of prominent members of the party to other parties. Marwa, a former member of the party, is the now the candidate of the CPC. Although Atiku, the consensus candidate of the North comes from the state, he lost out to Jonathan at the primaries. There were violent demonstrations in several parts of the state immediately after the primaries and Jonathan met some hostilities at the state capital during his campaign tour. The state government’s decision to deny the CPC presidential candidate facilities infuriated supporters General
Buhari who violently protested the decision of the state government. This has heightened tension in the state.

Total Number of reported incidents: 7

Total Number wounded: 7

Total Number of peace events attended: 5

Key events that cut across all states

- Launching of campaigns by candidates
- Campaign rallies by parties
- Stakeholder meetings on April polls
- Peace initiatives by NGOs

Monitoring process

a. Number of incidents to follow up
   - Launching of PDP Presidential campaign in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states
   - Launching of ACN Presidential campaign in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states
   - Launching of ANPP Presidential campaign in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states

b. Number of interviews

c. Number of late reports – who is sending late.

d. Any other concerns about performance of monitors.
   Most of the monitors complain of difficulties in sending their reports to the website.

April 2011

In addition to the 12 monitors and the three MT’s, all staff of the hub were deployed for election observation. In total 20 observers were out in the field covering all the states of the zone. The post-election violence which engulfed all the states of the zone left no fewer than fifty people dead and property worth billions of naira destroyed.

Total number of incidents

47

Total number of casualties

Killed = 61, wounded = 31
Details on situation in the Zone

Elections for the national assembly, president, governorship and state houses of assembly were held during this period of report. Our team of monitors covered all the elections. Although the conduct of the elections was generally peaceful, the post-polls violence which left many people, including INEC officials, most of whom were corps members and property worth billions of naira lost, raised tension in all the states of the zone. Below is a summary of the report of elections pieced together from reports sent in by our team of monitors.

There was more timely delivery of materials, especially after the postponement of the April 2 polls. INEC officials were at their posts promptly, and voting and accreditation were largely peaceful in most of the polling units across the states of the zone. The number of security officials in many polling units were however inadequate.

Irregularities

One area of concern was the significant instances of underage voting in almost all the states of the zones, particularly in Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba states. For example, at Bajoga, Funakaya LGA in Gombe State, irate youths attempted to lynch the Resident Electoral Commissioner who wanted to enforce the prohibition against underage voting.

Our monitors also observed several incidents of massive thumb-printing. There were incomplete voter registers in some polling stations, particularly during the national assembly elections. This raised tension in those areas because, in the past, this had been an avenue for the manipulation of results.

In a few polling units, our monitors observed attempts to influence voters. Money and other materials were openly distributed. There were instances of interference by party agents in the process as party agents did not seem to know their roles.

In most of the polling stations observed, the secrecy of the vote was not respected. Voters had to vote openly and in full view of bystanders (party agents, security operatives, mandate protectors). There were cases of community leaders’ thumb printing and displaying their choices to other voters, ostensibly to influence the choice of other voters. At a polling station near the
Deputy Governor’s office in Bauchi, many voters, particularly those who voted for the CPC, openly displayed their choices to other voters. At a polling station at the State Hotel in Bauchi, an aide to the wife of the governor stood menacingly over the ballot box watching the way the electorate voted and issued out threats intermittently.

In Borno state just before the presidential elections, the All Nigeria People’s Party (ANPP) raised an alarm to the police and other security agents over threats to lives of supporters of the party and electorates. The state chairman of the party, Alhaji Mala Othman at a press conference said that the lives of supporters of the party and electorate, were not only threatened, but unknown persons, are going to targeted houses of party supporters, warning that they could be dealt with, if they dare come to vote in the National Assembly elections in Borno state.

Electoral officials have terrible stories to tell. One of the corps members killed in Bauchi posted this on his Facebook wall a day before he died. “This CPC supporters would have killed me yesterday, no see threat oooo. Even after forcing underaged voters on me they wanted me to give them the remaining ballot paper to thumb print.”

Throughout the election process, political sponsorship, recruitment and use of thugs, young unemployed, uneducated boys sometimes addicted to drugs and often armed with weapons or fire arms, remained a problem.

**POST-ELECTION VIOLENCE**

Violent protests broke out across all the states of the zone on Monday April 18, 2011 following the declaration of the results of the presidential election of Saturday April 16, 2011. Supporters of the Congress for Progressive Change (CPC), most of whom were below the voting age, were protesting what they said was the collusion between electoral officers and the ruling PDP to deny their party victory in the states.

In Bauchi State, at least more than 40 people (including ten corps members) were killed, 78 churches burnt down and several houses and property worth millions of naira destroyed. Five police stations located in Itas, Jama’are, Giade, Dambam and Misau were also burnt down by the protesting youths. In addition, four INEC offices were burnt in Bauchi, Dambam, Misau and Jama’are LGAs.
while 500 laptops used for the voters registration exercise were looted by the enraged youths.

In Gombe State, the Police Command had to impose a dusk to dawn curfew on the state capital starting from 6pm to 6 am following the eruption of civil disturbances arising from the presidential polls results in which the PDP candidate, President Goodluck Jonathan won. The house of the state PDP Chairman (with at least nine occupants) and business premises of supporters of Goodluck Jonathan were burnt. Also, the house of former Minister of Education and a Peoples’ Democratic Party (PDP) leader, Hajia Aisha Jibir Dukku, was attacked and several vehicles were smashed. Three buses and an INEC office were burnt along Federal College of Education (FCE) Road and INEC office in Bajoga, Funakaye Local Council.

In Taraba State, well armed mobile policemen and soldiers had to take over the streets of Jalingo, the state capital following a massive protest embarked upon by supporters of the CPC over the presidential election results, which gave victory to the PDP in the state. The protest grounded the state capital as shop owners and businesses shut their doors. The roads leading to the Central Market, Ministry of Work, Barde as well as Hamaruwa were taken over by the Jalingo protesters who chanted the praises of Buhari, in defiance of the fierce-looking armed security personnel.

In Adamawa State, irate youths were up in arms in Yola North, Yola South, Madagali and Mubi areas alleging that the election result figures were changed overnight. Many students who were writing the Senior Secondary School Certificate examinations in the state could not get to the centres located in the troubled areas.

As pointed out during EVER 1, mandate protection is being turned into a form of intimidation. For most politicians, mandate protection has come to mean winning by all means. Teams of domestic election observers hailed the election in Bauchi state in 2007 as one of, if not, the best in the country just because the opposition ANPP won that election. Except for a few voices, nobody said anything about the post-election violence.

MAY 2011

Given that the 2011 General Elections were the bloodiest, there was a lot of tension in the zone. A number of faceless groups in a series of SMS sent to individuals and groups threatened to disrupt the inaugurations, particularly in Bauchi and Borno States. This raised tension throughout the zone.
The zone recorded a total of 5 violent incidents.

Total number of casualties - 49 - (killed = 17; wounded = 32).

Total number of political, peace, and civic Education events – 5

**Details on situation in the Zone**

Newly elected governors were inaugurated in all the states of the zone on May 29th, 2011, except Adamawa, where governorship election did not hold due to the Governor 4 years in office not due. Alhaji Ibrahim Dankwambo, the former Accountant General of the Federation, and Alhaji Kashim Shettima were sworn in as the new governors of Gombe and Borno respectively. In Bauchi and Taraba Isa Yuguda and Danbaba Suntai, respectively took oath for a second term of office. In Yobe, Ibrahim Geidam took the oath of office for his first four year term of office.

The period of report saw an increase in the number of bomb blasts in the zone. A number of faceless groups had sent text messages threatening to disrupt the inauguration of the new governments on May 29th, 2011. Although the inauguration ceremonies, in themselves, went on smoothly, there was a bomb blast at about eight in the evening of the inauguration day at Shadawanka military barracks – Mammy Market in Bauchi State in which 14 people were killed and more than 20 others injured and an undisclosed amount of property destroyed. The Boko Haram group later claimed responsibility. Another explosion at a police station at Bulkachuwa a day after inauguration, a town more than two hundred kilometers north of Bauchi, the state capital, left one policeman dead. Maiduguri, the Borno state capital witnessed no fewer than three bomb explosions during the period of report where two people were reported killed, twelve injured and an undisclosed amount of property destroyed in one of the explosions.

Also, during the period of report, the newly inaugurated governor of Borno, Alhaji Kashim Shettima, promised to dialogue with members of the Boko Haram group with the aim of bringing solution to the violence in Borno. In Taraba State, the state assembly passed into law a bill aimed at curbing the menace of political thuggery. In his inaugural speech, Isa Yuguda announced a number of packages meant to give succor to families of the corps members who were killed in post-election violence in the state.
The Election Petition Tribunals in all the states took off. They have been hearing cases filed before them. In a number of cases, the cases have been disposed off.

**Details on incidents**

**Number of incidents by date**

![Incidents by date chart]

**Number of incidents by state**

![Incidents by state chart]

**Incidents and casualties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of incidents</th>
<th>Number of people killed</th>
<th>Number of people wounded</th>
<th>Number of people kidnapped</th>
<th>Number of incidents with ONLY property damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bauchi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Borno</td>
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</table>
Perpetrator types (Boko Haram Sect claims responsibility in the entire bomb explosion)

Victim types

Type of violence (they are all bomb blasts)
Impact (persons killed and property destroyed)

Reported Violent incidents are all bomb blasts that the security men have been unable to unravel. Borno state has seen a spate bomb blasts for the past eleven months. Although the radical Islamic group known as boko haram has claimed responsibility for most of the blasts, the state government claims the blasts have political undertones. Just before the inauguration of the new administration in Borno, the governor-elect had promised to dialogue with the group in a bid to find a lasting solution to the problem. The group were reported to have refused the offer and instead threatened to disrupt the inauguration of what they called a ‘corrupt’ regime. Some of the targets (registration centers, polling units, collation centers etc.) too, give credence to the government’s claim. Sometime last year, the same radical Islamic group bombed the Bauchi central prison and freed its members who were being held in connection to an earlier attack by the group on security men. They had asked the state governor to resign to give peace a chance. In the post-election violence which took place in most of the local government areas of the state most of the victims were those perceived to have voted for the ruling PDP. An attack on the Mammy market of Shadawanka Barracks in Bauchi State could be the continuation of the post-election violence by another means. This is an area mainly frequented by the Christians who were largely the targets of the post-election violence in the state.
JUNE, 2011

The security threat posed by the activities of the Islamic sect, Boko Haram, continued to dominate political discourse in the zone during the period of report. Building on the northern resentment of the outcome of the April elections, the Islamist sect has been trying to create a political and security crisis by launching series of attacks on security outfits nationwide, but more intensely in the North East geopolitical zone.

The new Governor of Borno State, Kashim Shettima, has been trying to talk to Boko Haram, but the group has insisted on the release of all its members from police custody, the implementation of Sharia in all states where Muslims are in the majority, the prosecution of all police officers involved in the killing of Mohammed Yusuf, their founder, and the release of a report on human rights abuses in Borno State in 2009 (written by a committee headed by the former National Security Advisor, Major Gen. (rtd.) Abddullahi Sarki Moukhtar), as a precondition for any dialogue. They have also demanded for a public apology from former governors Madu Sherrif and Danjuma Goje of Borno and Gombe respectively and serving Governor Isa Yuguda of Bauchi State. So far, all these people have offered public apologies to the group.

Total number of incidents

11

Total number of casualties

Killed = 61, wounded = 45

Details on situation in the Zone

The inauguration of the houses of assembly by the respective states took place. In Bauchi State the ceremony took place amid tight security. Members of the public were barred from the ceremony, apparently due to threats from the Islamic sect Boko Haram that it was going to disrupt the inauguration.

In Gombe state the former Deputy Speaker the State House of Assembly, Alhaji Inuwa Garba, who is representing Yamaltu West constituency was elected unopposed as the new Speaker of the House. The new Speaker was unanimously elected by the 24 members of the 4th State House Assembly, which now has Kawu Musa Biri as Deputy Speaker. Mamman Alkali, Lamido Buba and Umaru Barambu emerged as Majority and Deputy Majority leaders.
and Chief Whip respectively, while Sunday Danlele was elected as the Deputy Chief Whip.

In Adamawa State, Barrister Ibrahim Sadiq, representing Fufure Gurin constituency, has emerged the new Speaker of Adamawa State House of Assembly. The new speaker, who was making his second appearance in the House, was unanimously elected by 25 legislators, 20 from the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP), 4 from the Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN) and one from the Congress for Progressive Change (CPC). Barrister Sadiq was nominated by Honourable Musa Kamale and was seconded by Honourable Salihu Kabillo. Mrs Wale Fwa, who also returned to the Assembly for the second time and was the only female member of the house in the last dispensation, was elected Deputy Speaker. She was nominated by Honourable Umar Ahmed Fintir and her nomination was seconded by Honourable Wubina Jackson, who gave the courage and dexterity of the new deputy speaker as reasons for his action. The clerk of the House, Hajiya Asmau Salihu, later administered oath to the legislators.

Yobe State House of Assembly elected its principal officers with Dauda Dala Dogo, representing Karasuwa Constituency on the platform of All Nigeria People’s Party (ANPP), emerging as the Speaker. The immediate past Speaker, Usman Adamu, representing Tarmuwa Constituency, was also returned unopposed as Majority Leader of the House. Announcing the election results recently in Damaturu at the Assembly’s complex, Clerk of the House, Mohammed Nur Alkali, said all the contenders for three principal offices were nominated and returned unopposed by the 24-member Assembly.

In Taraba State, Rt. Hon Istifanus Gbana was re-elected as the Speaker of the seventh Taraba State House of Assembly. Gbana, who was re-elected on the platform of Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) for a third term in the last general elections to represent Donga Constituency in the House, is the Chairman of Speakers’ Conference of Nigeria.

The Election Petition Tribunals in all the states in its continuous hearing disposed of f number of cases. In Bauchi State, for example, the Election Tribunal sitting in the state capital has dismissed four of the cases before it. The Justice Lemu panel on election violence visited the zone and have since commence sitting. In its submission to the panel, the Bauchi State chapter of the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) made a claim of N4.5billion compensation as a result of the loss suffered by the Christian community in the state during the post-presidential election violence in the state. It also blamed the government for its slow response to the crisis, which, it noted, contributed to the wanton destruction of lives and properties during the post-election violence.
A subcommittee of the panel visited Gombe State, on an assessment tour of areas affected by the riot. Governor Ibrahim Hassan Dankwambo, who received the committee, said five out of the 11 local government areas of the state were affected by the riot.

The committee also undertook an assessment tour of affected areas in Adamawa State which include Yola North, Jada, Michika and Mubi North. The panel, according to its Chairman, is expected to ascertain the casualty figure, extent of damage to people’s means of livelihood and cost of damage to private and public property.

There has been a lull on the activities of political thugs now that the campaigns are over. The attacks carried out by the Islamic sect, locally called Boko Haram has heightened tension in the zone, since Maiduguri, the Borno State capital is the Headquarters of the sect.

**Details on incidents**

**Number of incidents by date**

- June 6
  - Unknown gunmen killed a renowned cleric in his house in Biu, Borno state
- June 8
  - Explosions in front St. Patrick’s Catholic Church Maiduguri, Borno State, kills five, injured at least 10 others
  - Bomb blast at the Gwange Divisional Police headquarters along Bama Road, Maiduguri, Borno State, kills at least 5 people, 20 others injured
- June 16
  - Four youths killed in an explosion which rocked Damboa town in Borno State, Ten others were injured
- June 25:
  - At least 25 persons killed and many others injured in a series of bomb blasts by Boko Haram sect at a drinking joint in Dala Kabomti in Maiduguri, Borno State. Dozens of shops were also razed down.
-Two unidentified gunmen killed one person and injured another when they open fire at mourners in Gomboru Ngala, Borno State.
  - June 26
  - Gunmen tossed bomb and attacked the Custom Area of Maiduguri, Borno State killing 3 and injuring at least 5.
  - July 3
  - Bomb blast at the Wulari Mummy market, Maiduguri, Borno State, left 8 people dead and 15 persons injured
  - July 06
  - Boko Haram members attacked a military patrol vehicle at the Abbaganaram ward of Maiduguri, Borno State, injuring 4 people

-Persons suspected to be members of the Boko Haram members sacked the Toro LGA Police Station in Bauchi State, looting its armoury and freeing one detainee.

-In Unguwar Kur, Jahun ward, Bauchi, Bauchi State police raided a house suspected to be a hideout for members of the Boko Haram sect, killing at least 4 members of the sect and arresting 8

**Incidents by State**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of incidents</th>
<th>Number of people</th>
<th>Number of people wounded</th>
<th>Number of people kidnapped</th>
<th>Number of incidents with ONLY property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borno</td>
<td>78.20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bauchi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18.80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Incidents and casualties**
## Perpetrator types

All the violence was perpetrated by persons suspected to be members of the Boko Haram.

### Perpetrator types by political party

Though not affiliated to any political party, the group – Boko Haram has been making political demands.

## Victim types

![Bar chart showing Govt Agent vs Member of public]

### Type of violence

All the incidents are bomb blast type

### Impact

The violence resulted mostly in economic and lives loss.
NORTH CENTRAL

NOV/DEC, 2010 – JAN 6TH, 2011

Representing North Central – INTER-GENDER in Jos, Plateau State could not implement the scheduled activities on the Work Plan for this period due to the Jos crisis. Actions on the activities were deferred to January 2011.


Activities carried out under the period include the following:

1. Advocacy Visits and Zonal Stakeholders Consultations carried out in Benue, Kogi and Plateau States between 16th and 26th January 2011 as follows:
   
   A. Benue State
      
      - Advocacy was made to six political Parties in the state, namely Peoples Democratic Party (PDP), Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN), CPC, All Nigeria Peoples Party (ANPP), APGA and Labour Party (LP). Each of the parties reached, promised through its Chairman to do their best towards ensuring that the coming elections are violence free.
      - While visiting the State Commissioner of Police, he was busy but his P.A., Mr. Sunday, was available for discussion. He promised to get the message on violence free elections across to the Commissioner.
      - At the State Security Service (SSS) Office, the Director of the SSS could not be reached but the letter which conveyed the message of the NEVR project was left for him.
   
   B. Kogi State
      
      - Advocacy was paid to State Commissioner of Police, Mr. A. Abakasanga, who was very glad to receive the Hub staff. He said even though he was still new in the state, he will ensure that the exercises that will take place before, during and after the election will have his full support for its successful implementation.
- At INEC, Mr. Mohammed A. Ahmadu, who represented the office, received the staff and showed his appreciation for the initiative and how he will ensure that all necessary things are done to achieve the goal of the project. However, he insisted that before he can fully accept the project and its implementers, there should be a letter directing him from the Head Office at Abuja.

- The State Security Service (SSS) Director, Mr. Faburu, was very receptive and agreed on the importance of the project.

- Some of the Political Parties were reached at a function to which the party executives were all invited and were represented by their party officials which made things easier. The Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) was represented by the party Secretary, Hajia Zainab Mayaki; the All Nigeria Peoples Party (ANPP) by the Vice Chairman 11, Com. Patrick E. Dauda; the CPC by Mr. Bada Kassim; the Labour Party (LP) by Mr. Godwin Wambebe; and the NNPP by Mrs. Blessing. They all pledged their support for the project.

c. Plateau State

- Advocacy visit was paid to the State Commissioner of Police (CP), Mr. Abdulrahman O. Akano who had in attendance other senior officers, namely the Assistant Commissioner (Admin), Mr. Bola Longe and the Assistant Commissioner (Operations), Mr. Emmanuel. The CP identified with the project but opined that the Police should not be the target for violence free election but suggested instead others such as the youths, the elites and politicians who are supporters/sponsors of violence, should be targeted and sensitized on the dangers of violence. However, when his attention was drawn to the role as the law enforcement agency, he appreciated the more the important role the Police can play in violence prevention.

- At the office of the SSS, the State Director, Mr. Christian O. Ojibo, was at hand with two of his staff, Mr. S. G. Shinkafi, Deputy Director and Barr. Odiase, Asst. Director. The Director expressed delight over the visit and identified with
the noble objectives of the project as the SSS is ready to give co-operation to everyone that is interested in peaceful elections. He observed that peace building is a collective effort which should involve NGOs, youths and the political class. He emphasized the need to empower and gainfully engage idle youths who are usually ready tools for violence, and also to carry the message to the grassroots. The Asst. Director stressed the need to guard against wrong report or false information about situations which NGOs tend to do just to create impression that they are working.

- Letters intimating political parties, namely PDP, ACN, CPC, LP and ANPP on the NEVR Project and requesting for advocacy visit to them were issued but none has confirmed any appointment yet. Follow up will continue.

NORTH CENTRAL STEP DOWN TRAINING FOR NEVR MONITORS.

2. Step down Training Workshop was organized for Monitors in the North Central States at Jos by INTER GENDER on 27th and 28th January 2011. The report on this is on a separate cover submitted to IFES Nigeria.

3. Public Awareness and Media Engagement which could not be done in January was planned against February.

VOTER REGISTRATION EXERCISE OBSERVATION

- On 21/01/2011, Five Direct Data Capturing (DDC) machines of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) had been stolen from the Niger State headquarters of the commission. Deputy Chairman of Gbako Local Government, Mr. Jonah Usman, has been arrested in connection with the theft.

- On 30/01/2011, Two Direct Data Capture (DDC) machines were burnt, while ink, papers and printing materials were stolen in a clash between warring communities of Egba and Ologbo in Agatu Local government of Benue State.

- On 03/02/2011, A 26-years old Nigersian national has been arrested by the Kwara State Command of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) for allegedly being in possession of voters cards during the ongoing voter registration exercise in the state.

FEB 7TH, 2011 – MARCH 6TH, 2011
Political parties had just got their candidates for the 2011 elections and for most of the parties this was done with acrimony which portent campaigns that will be laden with tension.

Total Number of Incidents: 6 (Six).
Total Number of Casualties:
  i. People Killed: None
  ii. People Wounded: None
  iii. People Kidnapped: None

Total Number of political, peace, and civic education events attended: 6 (Six).

On details of situation in the Zone, Voter Registration and Verification was successfully held, Political parties held their primaries for the selection of candidates, Kick off of campaigns for National Assembly, Governorship, and State Assemblies elections in all the states, Presidential Candidates of the CPC and PDP launched their campaign in Plateau State. More also, in Benue State, Cross destruction of Campaign Billboards and Posters of PDP and ACN by youths of both parties, in Kogi State, a meeting of aggrieved PDP members for reconciliation after the party primaries and in Plateau State, DPP Chairman, Langtang North, had his house burnt by aggrieved party members

**On positive and negative trends** - Cross decamping of party members has the potential of acrimonious campaigns and Parties have signed the codes of conduct and the public has shown concern for peace.

**Details on incidents**

A. Number of incidents by date:
   1. 11: 2:11 - Burning of DPP Chairman’s house at Shishiri, Langtang North.
   2. 22: 2:11 – Destruction of ANPP Governorship Candidate’s Billboards and Posters at Lokoja.
   3. 26: 2:11 - Destruction of PDP and CAN Billboards and Posters.
   4. 28: 2:11- Burning of Governor Idris’ Billboards at Lokoja.

B. Number of incidents by state:
   1. Benue: 2
2. Kogi: 2
3. Plateau: 1

C. Incidents and Casualties: Six incidents. No human casualties. One property destroyed and billboards and posters burnt.

D. Perpetrator Types: Party Actors.

E. Perpetrator Types by political party: Rival and same party members.

F. Victim Types: Same political party.

G. Victim Types by political party: Not applicable.

H. Type of Violence: Destruction of Property.


J. Discuss trends / patterns of violence: No major violence was recorded like human casualties.

K. Details on peace and civic education events
   a. Number of events by state: One
   b. Discuss trends / patterns of events: No clear trend or pattern has emerged.

L. Methodology: Visits and Interview.

April 2011

Most political parties and their candidates carried their fierce campaigns into the election and contested as if it was a do or die affair.

Total Number of Incidents: 33(Thirty Three).

Total Number of Casualties:
   iv. People Killed: 8(Eight)
   v. People Wounded: 18(Eighteen)
   vi. People Kidnapped: None

Total Number of political, peace, and civic education events attended: 26(Twenty Six).

Details on situation in the Zone

Key events that cut across all states:

H. National Assembly, Presidential elections, Governorship and State Assemblies Elections were conducted in all the states except for Kogi State. Earlier a few federal constituencies’
elections were rescheduled due to lack of appropriate electoral materials.

I. Parties and their Candidates carried out last minute campaigns as allowed by law.

Trends, positive and negative:

The elections were generally peaceful with only few cases of violence. There were more incidents of violence during the governorship election. However, the violence did not substantially mar the electoral process.

Details on incidents

Number of incidents by date:

1. 1: 3: 2011 - Clash between two factions of PDP at gubernatorial rally at Shendam and Tunkus in Plateau State; two were injured and a pickup van damaged.
2. 15: 3: 2011 - Wife of Plateau State PDP governorship candidate’s convoy was attacked by thugs in Mangu Town; glasses of cars were damaged.
3. 18: 3: 2011 - ACN supporters clashed with PDP supporters at Tse Agberagba and destroyed PDP posters.
4. 20: 3: 2011 - Thugs of ACN attacked and killed a PDP supporter at Tse Agberagba.
5. 20: 3: 2011 - PDP thugs inflicted injury on the body of the supporter of ANPP at the campaign rally of the latter party at Ojofu-Anyigba at Dekina Local Government of Kogi State.
6. 2: 4: 2011 - ACN and PDP supporters clashed at Abaji, Katsina Ala Local Government of Benue State, resulting to the death of two PDP supporters, few were injured and some houses burnt.
7. 8: 4: 2011 - ACN and PDP supporters clashed at Usen, Buruku Local Government area of Benue State, resulting to burning of houses.
8. 9: 4: 2011- Angry voters protested late commencement of voting after accreditation due to lack ballot papers at Gboko North west area of Benue State and they almost beat up the electoral official.
9. 9: 4: 2011 - PDP thugs snatched and burnt ballot box to ashes at Lessel, Ushongo Local Government area of Benue State.
10. 9: 4: 2011 - Thugs snatched a ballot box while voting was in progress at Abuga-Eba Ward, Okengwe, Okene Local Government area of Kogi State.
11. 9: 4: 2011 - A ballot box was snatched at a Polling Unit in Kogi Central Senatorial District.

12. 9: 4: 2011 - Unidentified armed youths snatched ballot papers (both used and blank) at Ologba and Oganenigwu, Dekina Local Government area of Kogi State, shortly after voting began.

13. 16: 4: 2011 - Clash between PDP and CPC supporters at Collation Centre at Okene Local Government Secretariat.

14. 18: 4: 2011 - Irate youths on rampage at Dengi, Kanam Local Government of Plateau State, following the declaration of Presidential Election result when they took to the streets chanting protest songs, smashing cars and beating passers-by.


17. 19: 4: 2011 - PDP and ACN supporters clashed at Gboko using dangerous weapons which resulted to destruction of posters and injuries to several persons.

18. 22: 4: 2011 - Unknown persons in the night invaded the resident of the former Chairman of Ofu Local Government and the Local Government Coordinator of a Presidential Aspirant and beat him up along with his wife.

19. 24: 4: 2011 - PDP and ACN clashed at Lalin- Plateau State which left two wounded and a bus damaged.

22. 26: 4: 2011 - Angry voters protested the delayed arrival of ballot papers after accreditation at three Polling Units at Katsina Ala.

23. 26: 4: 2011 - PDP party stalwart angered ACN youths at Health Clinic Polling Unit at Vandeikya in Vandeikya Local Government area of Benue State resulting to his car being smashed.


25. 26: 4: 2011 - Four thugs attempted to snatch a ballot box at Geregu Village, Ajaokuta Local Government Area of Kogi State.
26. 26: 4: 2011 - Thugs invaded a polling station at Ejema, Ankpa Local Government Area of Kogi State shooting sporadically in the air scaring voters as they ran for their lives while the Policemen also ran away.

27. 26: 4: 2011 - Armed thugs snatched the ballot box at Felele, Lokoja area of Kogi State after voting and beat up the Youth Corper injuring both the Poll Clerk and the Security Officer who ran for their lives.


29. 26: 4: 2011 - A person who attempted to rig the election was beaten and wounded by ACN supporters at Piapung Polling Unit in Plateau State.

30. 26: 4: 2011 - PDP supporters snatched ballot papers and tore them after voting at Shenkop Tunkus Polling Unit of Plateau State.

31. 27: 4: 2011 - ACN and PDP supporters clashed at Mbaade Council Ward of Buruku Local Government while celebrating the Governorship Election result and both parties inflicted assault on each other.

32. 27: 4: 2011 - Clash of ANPP supporters of Agassa and Ahatche Wards, Okene Local Government of Kogi State, using dangerous weapons led to the death of five persons.

33. 27: 4: 2011 - Angry youths stopped accreditation of voters for several hours at Pilgani Polling Unit of Langtang North Local Government – Plateau State over shortage of ballot papers.

34. 29: 4: 2011 - Protesters of the election result rioted in Dengi/Kanam in Plateau State and burnt a Church.

Number of incidents by state:

1. Benue: 12
2. Kogi: 10
3. Plateau: 12

Incidents and Casualties: Thirty Three (33) incidents. Eight (8) persons were killed and Eighteen (18) were wounded. Several houses burnt and vehicles damaged. Electoral materials destroyed (Ballot boxes and papers).

Perpetrator Types: Party Members/Supporters and Thugs.

Incidents and Casualties: Thirty Three (33) incidents. Eight (8) persons were killed and Eighteen (18) were wounded. Several houses burnt and vehicles damaged. Electoral materials destroyed (Ballot boxes and papers).
Perpetrator Types: Party Members/Supporters and Thugs.

Perpetrator Types by political party: Clashes between rival party members and same among same party.

Victim Types: Same political party, rival political party, electoral officials and others (passers-by and voters).

Victim Types by political party: PDP, ACN, CPC ANPP and LP.

Type of Violence: Destruction of property, Murder, Physical harm and Intimidation.


Discuss trends / patterns of violence: Increase in loss of lives. Clashes of political party supporters and non-party persons.

Details on peace and civic education events:

  a. Number of events by state: None was held.
  b. Discuss trends / patterns of events: None could be determined.

Methodology: Interviews, personal visits, media reports and election observation.

MAY 2011

Some political parties and their candidates that lost in the elections instead of going to the Election Tribunals have engaged in verbal wars.

A Total Number of Violent Incidents: 2 (Two).

Total Number of Casualties:
  vii. People Killed: 8(Eight)
  viii. People Wounded: 18,(Eighteen)
  ix. People Kidnapped: None

Total Number of political, peace, and civic education events attended: 26, (Twenty Six) – including the Inauguration of Governors and State Houses of Assembly.
Details on situation in the Zone

Key events that cut across all states:

-Presentation of Certificate of Return to winners of elections by INEC with exception of Kogi state where gubernatorial election didn’t hold.
-The Inauguration of Governors and State Houses of Assembly.

Trends, positive and negative:

-The Inauguration of the Governors and State Houses of Assembly was peaceful.
-Peaceful atmosphere has prevailed with only few cases of violence.
-Generally politicians have accepted the results of the elections, at least while awaiting the outcome of their petitions at the Election Tribunals- if any.

Details on incidents

Number of violent incidents by date:

H. 18: 5: 2011 - The brother of the slain ACN Chieftain (Mr. Charles Ayede), Mr. Cyprian Hono, was attacked by militia men believed to be PDP Supporters in Benue State. His pharmacy shop was burnt.

I. 24: 5: 2011 - ACN Supporters protested at Makurdi, Benue State, in the streets over the arrest of their defeated Governorship Candidate, Prof. Steve Ugbah. They blocked the streets and burnt tyres.

Number of violent incidents by state:

Benue: 2
Kogi: 0
Plateau: 0

Incidents and Casualties: Two (2) incidents. Shop burnt with wares.
**Perpetrator Types**: Party Members/Supporters and Thugs - ACN and PDP.

**Perpetrator Types by political party**: Clashes between rival party members - ACN and PDP.

**Victim Types by political party**: ACN.

**Type of Violence**: Destruction of Property and Intimidation.

**Impact**: Economic/Financial Loss and Transportation Disrupted.

**Trends / patterns of violence**: Decrease in loss of lives and clashes of political party supporters and non-party persons.

### CHARTS

a. Incidents by date

![Number of Incidents Chart](image)

b. Number of incidents by state

![Incidents by State Chart](image)
c. Incidents and casualties by state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of incidents</th>
<th>Number of people killed</th>
<th>Number of people wounded</th>
<th>Number of people kidnapped</th>
<th>Number of incidents with ONLY property damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benue</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kogi</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plateau</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Perpetrator types (political actor, state actor, etc.)

![Perpetrators by Type](image)

e. Perpetrators by detail

![Perpetrators by Political Affiliation](image)
f. Type of violence

- Physical harm or torture
- Destruction of property
- Intimidation or psychological...
- Group clash
- Other

Impact of Violence (% of Impacts)

- Property damaged: 10%
- Complaint filed
- Financial/economic loss: 85%
- Other: 5%
JUNE 2011

Situation in the zone was very calm but what became prominent in the zone was the threat by unidentified persons to attack or bomb some targets in Niger state. The manifestations of which is feasible with the detection of planted locally made explosives. This and many more are politically motivated. To this end, the monitors for the period under review were left with no issue of election violence to be reported as the only issue reported was Bomb continuously planted in Suleja - Niger State.

NORTH WEST

Strategic Empowerment and Mediation Agency – SEMA, Kaduna State represent North West Hub.

From Nov/Dec, 2010 – 6th Jan, 2011 the Hub Organization underwent:

1. **Public Awareness/Media Campaign** which involved the production of Two (2) Radio Jingles in English and Hausa Languages with messages on election violence was played From December 27th, 2010 – 12th January, 2011 to the listening of Kaduna Residence and environs who tuned to Federal Radio Cooperation of Nigeria Kaduna FM Station.

2. **Talk Show:** - Production and airing of episode of radio Talk show on the topic ‘Youth Participation and Violence Free Election’ on FRCN Kaduna FM station from 27th December, 2010 to 12th January, 2011

3. **Production of Stickers**
   This involved the production of two (2) sets of Stickers in English language for distribution to the general public to further extend the message of peace and serve as a constant reminder on a daily basis on 27th December, 2010

4. **Advocacy Visits to Key Stakeholders**
   **Places Visited/Date**
   - Monday 20th December, 2010
     Kaduna State INEC’s Office
   - Tuesday 21st December, 2010
     Operation YAKI’s Office- a security outfit assigned by the Kaduna State Government to checkmate issues of Election Violence within the Metropolis.
Wednesday, 22nd December, 2010
Sa Gbagi’s Palace, a traditional ruler for Gbagi Community in Kaduna State.

On these visits, the Objectives of NAPEN /IFES on the NEVR Project was stressed out and all accepted the project initiative and also promised to give the necessary collaboration.

**Identification and Compilation of NEVR Monitors and Master Trainers.**

The identification and compilation of monitors list for the project was carried out. The Master Trainers were drawn from Kaduna, Kano and Zamfara States while Monitors were also from the same three states as that of Master Trainers regarding them as potential states for Election Violence within the zone.

**JAN 7TH – FEB 6TH, 2011**

**Activities Carried Out in the Month of January include the following:**

**Public Awareness/Media Campaign:** - There was a continuation of the airing of Two (2) Radio Jingles in English and Hausa Languages on Federal Radio Cooperation of Nigeria (FRCN), Kaduna, from December 27th, 2010 – 12th January, 2011 which was to sensitize the public on the dangers of election violence, to protect the rights of voters, to encourage political participation and to promote free and fair elections in April, 2011. A total of 13 Slots of Radio Jingles on FRCN Kaduna. The target beneficiaries of the activities is the entire population of Kaduna State and beyond

**Talk Show:** - Airing of the second episode of radio Talk show on the topic ‘Youth Participation and Violence Free Election’ on FRCN Kaduna FM station took place on 12th January, 2011 to sensitize the general public and the youths in particular on their role as peace agents, to mobilize and galvanize support for the on-going reforms towards the 2011 general elections, to reach out to as many people as possible within the widest outreach in the state, to further complement the advocacy visits thereby creating greater awareness on the issue raised during the advocacies. The target beneficiaries of this activity were the entire population of Kaduna State and beyond and All the stakeholders who are connected to Youth development and election issues in Kaduna state.

**Zonal Stakeholders Meeting**

(i) **Places Visited/Date**
The visits was intimate them on the objectives and activities of NEVR Project in the state and country in general, to promote violent free election in the April 2011 general elections and to garnered their support in mobilizing youths against any act of violence before, during and after the general elections.

A total of 10 leaders of Community Base Organization and Community Youth Association formed the team for the stakeholders meetings. These were well selected given their strategic position in a bit to achieve the objectives of the NEVR Project.

**Highlights of all visits Achievements**

- Commitment from the media houses to cover and broadcast the activities of NEVR Project in the state
- The Police Chief promise to create enabling environment and to support the NEVR monitors in carrying out their monitoring activities before, during and after the elections and urge members to be law abiding and report those who may wish to cause conflict during the elections.

**STEP DOWN TRAINING**

As a follow up on the training of Master Trainers in Abuja by IFES team (10th – 12th January, 2011) the HUB organizations were mandated to sep-down the training in the respective regions of the country. To this effect, a step down training was organized for NEVR Monitors by Strategic Empowerment and Mediation Agency (SEMA) at ZECOOL HOTEL, Kaduna on 26th – 27th January, 2011. The training had in attendance a total of 16 participants including twelve NEVR monitors, three master trainers and one representative of NAPEN HQ/IFES in person of Nanvyap, Yacit Noel. (Report on this is on a separate cover submitted to IFES).

**REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES FROM FEB 7TH, 2011– MARCH 6TH, 2011**
The political activities in the states of the northwest geopolitical zone has been very peaceful but not without pockets of violence here and there. However, the rate of violent incidences recorded is low compared to other zones especially the South-west, South-south or South-east.

Most of the activities recorded during the period under review are political campaigns, and rallies organized by different political parties at both national and state levels in order to woe voters to support them and handling of party flags to the different party candidates to fly the flags in their respective states and senatorial districts.

In all, a total of 10 incidents were reported from the zone with a total of 2 people killed, many people were wounded, and many properties were destroyed. In the same vane, a total of political, Peace and civic education events were attended during the period covered by this report.

**Details on situation in the zone**

Situation in the zone was not that tensed except for few occasional instances of assaults by supporters of one political party against the other. There were no cases of arrest recorded by the police in the zone during the period covered by this report.

The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) organized two workshops in the zone – a day workshop at two locations - for youth in Sokoto on the 24th while the other one was for women in Kaduna on the 30th of March. In Kaduna, the consortium of media houses organized a media debate for all those seeking elective positions in the state to come and tell the people how they want to represent them.

Similarly, religious leaders across the zone were equally busy calling on the faithful to come out and vote for credible leaders who can transform their lives through good policies and programs.

**Trends of events in the Zone**

The trend of events in the zone is the unnecessary rivalry among supporters of political parties, which often lead to clashes among them as parties are holding campaigns almost around the same time in the zone. Fear of domination and intimidation by the stronger parties of the weaker ones and extreme loyalty to some presidential flag-bearer of political parties are some of the causes of threats of violence in the zone.

The good thing in the zone is that the campaigns have been very peaceful with all political parties being able to stage its campaign in whatever state they chose or visited. Added to this is the increasing tempo in the activities of the civil
society, religious leaders, INEC, the Police and the broadcasting media in organizing peace events/programs meant to enlighten the public on the need to for peaceful elections and the right to vote the candidate of their choice and the need for mandate protection.

APRIL 2011

The period under review can easily be described as the election period which was loaded with political activities not only in the states of the northwest geopolitical zone but across the country. While the events in other states and zones were peaceful, the reverse was the case in the North-West Zone as there were pockets of crises virtually in all the states of the zone while two of our focus states (Kaduna and Kano) were badly affected.

The rate of violent incidences recorded rose astronomically compared to the earlier periods. This is directly related to the post election and announcement of result of the Presidential elections result in the areas affected. Violence broke out spontaneously in all the major cities and towns by CPC supporters even though the party was leading in these areas.

Most of the activities recorded during the period under review are group clash, mob action, destruction of properties, killing of persons, etc as a result of which a 6am to 6pm curfew was imposed in the two states. As the security situation improves, the curfew imposed was relaxed and the last in the series of the election (i.e. Gubernatorial and the State House of Assembly and the initially proposed Senatorial elections) were shifted by additional two days to allow for strengthening of security measures.

In all, a total of 95 incidents were reported from the zone. The breakdown shows that violence cases were 44, peace events 41 and civic education 10. Many deaths were recorded across the zone due to violence that erupted as many people were reported wounded with unquantifiable properties destroyed across states in the zone.

Details on situation in the zone

Situation in the zone was tense especially as it was an election period. There were numerous cases of clashes, arson, intimidation, harassment, killings, injuries and arrest by the police recorded in the zone during the period under review.
The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) organized three sets of elections across the country (with extension in some cases) due largely to outbreak of violence. In Kaduna and Kano States following the outbreak of violence, the religious and political leaders as well as the community leaders enjoined the youths to restrain from violence at different fora, while the media was not left behind in the efforts to quell the crises.

**Trends of events in the Zone**

The trend of events in the zone is characterized by violence, killings, destruction of properties, economic loss, human right violation, looting and stealing, and a general state of anarchy prevailed immediately after the Presidential election. Fear of domination or possible rigging by PDP in the zone and dissatisfaction with the emergence of President Jonathan of PDP as the winner of the general election triggered the crises in some states of the zone.

**MAY 2011**

The period under review can easily be described as the post election period which was characterized by low level of political activities with most of the reported incidences of violence were of the post election period which could not be reported earlier and issues arising from election petitions. The reports were however caped up by the reactions to the swearing in of the president and elected state governors across the country. Much as the events in other states and zones were peaceful, the case in the North-West Zone was a little bit skirmished as there were pocket of violent reactions in some of the focus states of the zone (Kaduna and Kano).

However, the rate of violent incidences recorded dropped significantly compared to the earlier periods. This is directly related to the different security measures adopted by state governors in most of the states under the zone.

Most of the activities recorded during the period under review are group clash, internal party crises (i.e. fractionalization), disruption of party congresses, destruction of properties, killing of persons, snatching of ballot boxes etc as a result of which dust to dawn curfew imposed in some states are still in place but relaxed in order to guarantee movement and economic activities among the people. In all, a total of 39 incidents were reported from the zone. The breakdown shows that violence cases were 21, peace events and civic education...
18. Six deaths were recorded across the zone with unquantifiable persons wounded and properties destroyed across states in the zone.

**Details on situation in the zone**

Situation in the zone was tensed but not violent as it was a post election period. There were minor cases of clashes, arson, intimidation, harassment, killings, injuries and arrest by the police recorded in the zone during the period under review. A total of 5 arrests were made in Katsina, 5 persons were arraigned in Zamfara with death recorded in Sokoto, Zamfara and Kano.

The reported cases of violent incidences reported in this zone under this period covered the entire states of zone with a report on the arrest of an INEC presiding officer in Kebbi state and several cases of Ballot Box snatching and thumb-printed ballot papers in Kano and Katsina States.

**Trends of events in the Zone**

The trend of events in the zone is characterized by violence, killings, destruction of properties, economic loss, human right violation, looting and stealing, and a general state of insecurity prevailing long after the elections and the long awaited inauguration of Mr. President and the State Executive heads. Fear of disruption of the inauguration ceremony of these state officials and destruction of lives and properties saw a beef –up in the security arrangements across the states of the zone, thereby creating a temporary peace across the zone.

**Details on Incidents**

The total number of incidents recorded during the period under review is 42.

**Incidents and Events by State**

Kano 23
Kaduna 6
Zamfara 5
Katsina 1
Sokoto 2
Jigawa 4
Kebbi 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Incidents</th>
<th>Number of People Killed</th>
<th>Number of People Wounded</th>
<th>Number of incidents with only property damaged</th>
<th>Number of events attended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaduna</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Kano</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zamfara</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Perpetrator by ( % of Perpetrators)**

**Perpetrators by Type ( % of perpetrators)**

![Graph showing the percentage of perpetrators by type](image)
Perpetrator by Political Affiliation (% of Party Actors)

Victim by Types (% of Victims)

Victim Type by Political Party
Types of Violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Violence (% of types)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jail/Arbitrary Detention</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical harm or torture</td>
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<td>Destruction of property</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intimidation or psychological...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group clash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impact (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact of Violence (% of Impacts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Lives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic/Financial Loss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JUNE 2011

Due to security measures adopted by various state governments in the zone, it has drastically kept the activities of individuals and political parties in check and thereby lessens the level of electoral violence being witnessed which in turn impacted on the level of reports being generated by our monitors across the zone. In addition, there were very few cases taken to Electoral Tribunals as a result of discontent from the outcome of the last general elections, and those that were taken to the tribunals were resolved to the satisfactions of all concerned. What became prominent under the zone was the threat by some unidentified persons to attack or bomb some targets in and around the states under the zone, the manifestations of which is feasible with the detection of planted locally made explosives in Kaduna. This and many more are not
election but politically motivated. To this end, the monitors for the period under review were left with no issue of election violence to be reported as the only issue reported was on the discovery of locally made Bomb planted in Kaduna State.

**Details on situation in the zone**

Situation in the zone was very calm as it was a post election period. There were no cases of clashes, arson, intimidation, harassment, killings, injuries and arrest by the police as against those that were recorded in the zone in the earlier periods. A total of just one (1) case was reported from Kaduna State during the period under review. No arrest was made related to the case.

**Trends of events in the Zone**

The trend of events in the zone is characterized by general calmness as people’s attention is being turned away from election related violence to those promises made by the electorates and party supporters, while the political parties eagerly awaits the composition of new cabinets across levels.

**Details on Incidents**

The total number of incidents recorded during the period under review is 1.

On Friday, June 10th, 2011, another explosion and tragedy was averted in Kaduna State as men of the Police Anti-Bomb Disposal Unit successfully detonated a live bomb allegedly planted in a market in the Gonin-Gora area, a suburb of the state capital by unknown persons.

**SOUTH EAST**

The hub organization representing South East is Christian Community Initiative for Peace and Development (CCIPAD) in Enugu undertook the following:

**Advocacy Visits and Courtesy Calls**

Advocacy was carried out in the three selected states of Enugu, Anambra and Ebonyi. The following Electoral Stakeholders were visited.

- INEC Resident Electoral Commissioners
- Commissioners of Police
- Directors of the State Security Service
- Commandants of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corp
• Secretaries of the Union of Political Parties in the States
• Civil Society Groups

1. On the 17th - 20th of December the Enugu State Resident Electoral Commissioner of the Independent National Electoral Commission Mr. Josiah Uwazuruonye was visited in his office by the NAPEN NEVR team. During this visit the NEVR Project was introduced and explained, while at the same time we pressed for impartiality and transparency on the part of INEC during the 2011 Elections.

2. On the 24th of December 2010 we paid a visit to Mr. Dan Azuni Doma the Commissioner of Police in Enugu State during which we advocated for the rejection of all forms of electoral malpractices and called on the police to rise up to their duty of ensuring a free and fair election by the arrest and prosecution of electoral offenders during the forthcoming elections.

3. On the 27th of December we visited the Director of the State Security Service in Enugu State. On his behalf the Assistant Director Mr. Emmanuel Odinimfe received us and accepted our advocacy of ensuring a peaceful and successful 2011 Elections

4. Enugu State Commandant of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corp (NCSDC) was visited on the 27th of December 2010

5. On the 17th of December 2010 Mr Dipo Ayeni, the Ebonyi State Commissioner of Police was visited.

6. Mr. Humphrey Nwangene the REC of Ebonyi State was visited on 17/12/10 at INEC office at 13 Town Planning Road Abakaliki. He received us and committed himself to a violence-free election and to a free and fair election.

7. Based on a previous appointment, we visited the office of the State Commandant of the Security and Civil Defense Corps on 22/12/10 and had a good interaction with the Commandant who promised to commit all within his machinery to ensure a free and fair election in the state.

8. In Anambra the PDP State Secretariat was visited though it was not possible to meet any of the senior officers. Nevertheless we handed over to them a letter from us explaining in details the reason for our visit and calling on them to work for a free and fair election. In Like manner, the SSS, the REC of INEC in Anambra, the Commandant of the NSCDC Mr A.B Ali as well as the Commissioner of Police Mr. Mukhtar Ibrahim were visited.

Stakeholders Consultative Meeting

The stakeholders in the electoral process are many and divers. It includes the political parties, the election management bodies, the security agencies, the civil
society groups, the observers etc. During our visits to the various offices, we held detailed discussions with regard to the forthcoming elections. Challenges and difficulties facing elections in Nigeria were raised and opinions were as diverse as their owners. While police for instance complained of shortage of men and officers, REC/INEC complained of illiteracy and indifference of the masses as it affects the electoral process.

**Identification and Compilation of NEVR Monitors and Master Trainers.**

The identification and compilation of monitors list for the project was carried out. The Master Trainers were drawn from Enugu, Ebonyi and Anambra States also Monitors were drawn from CSOs within the three states as Master Trainer in the zone.

**Media Engagements**

From commencement of the month of January, 2011 jingles have been running in the media on the importance of peaceful elections and the need to shun violence at all levels. Specifically the following activities were carried out to ensure wider publicity to the NEVR Project

- **Political Platform** is a 30-mins interactive and public enlightenment programme of the ESBS targeting the entire population. Resource persons feature in the Radio explaining issues of importance. People call in to ask questions or make contributions to the progress of the programme. In this case four resource persons were featured namely:

1. Rev. Fr. Ikechukwu Odigbo, Director CCIPAD and General Secretary of NAPEN
2. Dr. Felly Eneh, NEVR Master Trainer and Coordinator of NEVER Project in Ebonyi State
3. Mrs. Amaka Ikeobi, CCIPAD Project Coordinator and Financial Analyst of NAPEN
4. Mr. Stanly Uzombosi, Senior Lecturer, Political Science, Enugu State University of Science and Technology Enugu.

The topic under discussion was: How ready is Nigeria for a Peaceful, Free and Fair Election in 2011.
It was featured twice and in each case it was debated with contributions from within and outside the studio. People were generally excited to hear that electoral malpractices and electoral violence will be tracked using cell phones-SMS and other means of information technology.

**SOUTH EAST ZONAL STEP DOWN TRAINING FOR NEVR MONITORS.**

It was a two days intensive training for Monitors drawn from Enugu, Ebonyi and Anambra States with the arrival on the 26th of January 2011. Training started on 27th January and was concluded on the 28th January 2011 at Missouri Hotel, # 15b Ugwuaji Road Maryland Enugu in Enugu state. The training was graced by NAPEN Executive Chairman, Prof. S. E. Bogoro and Lisa Kammerud from IFES.

This training was organized by Christian Community Initiative for Peace and Development (CCIPAD) in partnership with:

- Justice Development and Peace Commission(JDPC) Onitsha, Anambra State and
- Strategic Women Empowerment Center (SWEC) Ebonyi State.

(Report on this is on a separate cover submitted to IFES)

**VOTER REGISTRATION EXERCISE OBSERVATION**

As part of the Voter Registration exercise conducted by NAPEN South East, it was reported that on 23/01/2011, Police in Anambra state arrested a yet-to-be ascertained number of Persons who were registering fake voters in Abagana Area.

**REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES FROM FEB 7TH, 2011 – MARCH 6TH, 2011.**

Eight incidents with one peace event, 23 peoples wounded - which can be accessed through the nevr website, five political events and four peace event recorded so far.

Details on situation in the Zone
- In Enugu there was attempted bomb attack on Governor Chime on two occasions.
- In South East Zone there is potential for violence between parties like PDP and APGA.

Details on incidents

- There are eight incidents by date.
- None from Enugu, three from Anambra and Five from Ebonyi State.
- We have eight incidents, 23 peoples wounded.
- Political actors were the perpetrator type
- All categories were perpetrators types by political party
- Victim type had been Political actor
- All categories were victims types by political party
- Attempted murder, Physical harm and destruction of properties were the type of violence
- The impact is in most cases are unable to determine or other impact.

Details on peace and civic education events

- In the month of February we have only four peace event in Ebonyi State.
- It is important to note that this peace event has not really reduced any violence in that Ebonyi State.

**APRIL, 2011**

The numbers of incidents in the three states are one in Enugu, four in Anambra and eight in Ebonyi making it thirteen in all, while the total number of causalities for the southeast zone are twenty, two persons killed, eighteen wounded with no person kidnapped.

Details on situation in the south east zone.

a. Enugu recorded less violence in this election; Ebonyi has high potential for violence while Anambra recorded less usage of thugs in this election.
Details on incident in the southeast zone:

Number of incidents by date in the south east zone is thirteen.

Number of incidents by state is also thirteen, one form Enugu, four from Anambra and eight from Ebonyi state.

The total number of incidents is thirteen, two persons were killed, none wounded, none kidnapped and two properties damaged.

Perpetrator types are voters/public, political actors, state actor, party agents and political supporters.

Perpetrator type by political party are PDP, ANPP, Labour and unable to determine.

Victim types are political actor, state actor, voter party agent, election office, private property, campaign material and voter/public.

Victims types by political party are PDP, ANPP and unable to determine.

Types of violence are physical harm, destruction of property, intimidation, murder, group clash, attempted murder, political motivated arrest or detention and others.

The impact recorded are complaint filed with election commission, civic education, campaign activities disrupted, voting disrupted, disrupted vote count, economic/ financial loss.

In most cases, guns, knives fist are used.

Details on peace and civic education events.

a. In the southeast we recorded only two political events.

**MAY 2011**

This month witnessed inauguration of incoming executives at the Federal and State levels. The inauguration generally in the Southeast was quite peaceful. The states and the federal government however beef up securities in the states to
ensure that there are no causalities. The month also experienced less of politically motivated violence.

**JUNE 2011**

Situation in the zone was very calm as it was a post election period. There were no cases of clashes, arson, intimidation, harassment, killings, injuries and arrest by the police as against those that were recorded in the zone in the earlier periods.

**SOUTH WEST**

Women Advocacy and Research Documentation Centre (WARDC), Lagos as the hub organization of NAPEN in South West of Nigeria carried some preparatory activities in December 2010.

- **Identification and Compilation of NEVR Monitors and Master Trainers.**

  The identification and compilation of list of likely monitors for the project was carried out. These included both former EVER monitors from 2007 monitor’s list and identifying new reputable and existing CSOs in the six states of the south west who could partner with the hub on the NEVR project. A total 17 organizations were short listed for NEVR project.

- **Identification of States Stakeholders for Advocacy and Consultation.**

  In order to have the necessary impact on the need for a violent free general elections in April 2011, three states were targeted for advocacy and consultation activities. These states are, Lagos, Ogun and Ondo.

  Stakeholders Identified in these states include:

  - Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) in the four states
  - Prominent Political parties
National Security and Defence Corp etc.


As part of the process of engaging stakeholders to support violence free election in Nigeria, particularly the six states in south west zone, advocacy visits were carried out by partners of WARDC in Ekiti and Ondo states.

REPORT OF EKITI / ONDO VISITS

On 18th January, 2011, the National Association for Peaceful Elections in Nigeria (NAPEN) partners, New Initiative for Social Democracy (NISD) and faith based leadership were given the responsibility of coordinating this process in Ekiti and Ondo States respectively and to build a synergy with relevant stakeholders towards promoting peaceful and credible elections in Nigeria.

Advocacy visit to stakeholders

The stakeholder visits includes;

1. Resident Electoral Commissioner of INEC, Ekiti /Ondo States
2. Commissioner of Police, Ekiti/Ondo State police command
3. The Director, National Orientation Agency, Ekiti/Ondo
4. The Commissioner, Ministry of Information and Civic Orientation, Ekiti/Ondo

On the 20th and 21st of January 2011, each of the two organizations paid a one-day advocacy visit to each of these stakeholders where the Issues which have become pertinent to peaceful elections in Nigeria were presented by NISD to the stakeholders.

NAPEN partners made each of these stakeholders realize their stakes and roles in peaceful and non-violent elections in the two states.

SOUTH WEST STEPS DOWN TRAINING FOR NEVR MONITORS.

Following the Training of Master trainers on approaches to investigate and monitor incidence of election violence in Abuja Organized by International Foundation for Electoral System (IFES) on the 10th – 12th January 2011, a step
down training was organized for NEVR monitors at Women Development Centre Agege, Lagos on the 24th and 25th January 2011. The training had Jide Ojo of IFES, Master Trainers and Monitors from the six States in South West Zone of Nigeria in attendance. The report on this is on a separate cover submitted to IFES.

**REPORT OF OBSERVATIONS BY NAPEN PARTNERS IN EKITI STATE DURING THE VOTERS’ REGISTRATION EXERCISE**

The voters’ registration exercise took-off on the 15th of January, 2011, to the 7th of February, 2011, making a total of twenty two days (three weeks) allotted to the exercise. This was carried out by NAPEN partners in Ekiti, Ondo, Ogun, Oyo and Lagos.

**Observations**

1. NAPEN observed that some of the machines were faulty; therefore, some of the officials of INEC and recruited officers had to pack up. An example was the Agric road area of Ado Ekiti, where the officials packed up just two days after the start of the exercise.

2. NAPEN observed that some areas had too few registration units, which discouraged a lot of potential voters who might not want to go too far on the day of elections to vote at the same venue of registration. An example is Moferere Street of Ado Ekiti, where the only unit available was located at Moferere primary school. The school is at one extreme of Moferere and not advantageous to those who live at the other extreme.

3. NAPEN partners observed that generally, the registration centers were too few, which caused the few ones available to be overcrowded with long queues of people who wanted to register, but most of whom had to return home without registering and come back the next day.

4. NAPEN observed that not up to midway into the process, the INEC-recruited National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) registration officers threatened to back out of the process because INEC did not honor its promise to pay them their stipends/ allowances. Some of the officials informed us that they spent their personal money for transportation and feeding through the period of training for this exercise.
5. NAPEN observed that two Local Governments in Ekiti State, which are Ijero and Ekiti East, consisting of Ilasa Ekiti, Ayebode Ekiti, Omuo-Oke, Epe, Awo, Isinbode, e.t.c were completely left out of the registration process for the first ten (10) days. Also at Ijero Local Government, as at Friday 21st January, 2011- Seven days into the exercise, there was no single registration unit

6. NAPEN observed that the Enlightenment, awareness creation and voters’ education carried out through the media by INEC was not sufficient. In our observation, a lot of the rural dweller and people at the grassroots do not even have access to the media tools such as; Television, Radio and newspapers, which were used by INEC. Some of these grassroots people are not even literate enough to read the newspapers.

8. NAPEN observed that an individual stalwart of a political party; Chief Akeju had a monopoly of a registration unit within his residential compound. This is a bad practice and may thwart the efforts being made toward a credible electoral process.

9. It was observed that some of the DDC machines were too slow, taking each potential voter a minimum of thirty minutes or more to register. A lot of people ran out of patience and had to give up and leave the venue because they needed to go to their work places and business places.

10. NAPEN partners observed that the timing was not favorable to a lot of workers, who resumed work at eight (8.00 am) and close by four (4.00 pm) beyond. As observed, the INEC officers resumed by nine (9.00 am) and closed by five (5.00 pm)-between the four (4pm) that some of these workers close, and five (5 pm) that the registration venues wind down for the day, these workers have to go through the hurdles of transportation and road delays, before eventually reaching their residential areas for their registration exercise, during which time the registering officers would have either left or getting ready to close for the day.

11. That some of the recruited NYSC members used as registering officers during the process were saucy and ill-mannered either by reason of transferred aggression or just by nature. This discouraged a lot of potential voters who wanted to register, but who eventually failed to do so because of those corps members’ attitude.
12 Some Corps members opted out of the exercise along the way, as they complained of poor treatment from the Commission (INEC), leaving their registration centers empty and disabling people who desired to register.

**STEPS TAKEN**

- Upon observation that a single individual had a registration centre within his compound, NAPEN/NISD made an instant report to the INEC Public Relations Officer and the situation was corrected.

- NAPEN ekiti state partners made a report of the situation at the affected LGAs (Ekiti East and Ijero) to INEC office in Ekiti State and the REC promised that the situation would be attended to. On the tenth day of the registration process, this promise was fulfilled, as materials were sent to the affected LGAs and registration officers were deployed thereto.

- NAPEN/NISD joined forces with the National Orientation Agency (NOA) in order to cover more grounds. NISD’s monitoring officer visited these LGAs with National Orientation Agency (NOA) and its officers. Some of the villages visited were: Ijero, Epe Ekiti, Awo Ekiti, Omuo-Oke, Ayebode, Isinbode, Ilasa, Kota e.t.c

  The aims of the visit were;

  1. To ensure that the registration of voters had really kick-started in those LGs.

  2. To observe the teething challenges, if any, at the just commencing centers and to intervene by communicating with the appropriate quarters.

  3. To observe the best practices in the just commencing LGs.

**REVIEW FROM FEB 7TH, 2011 – MARCH 6TH, 2011**

As the April 2011 polls draws near, political events are heating up the climate in the six states that make up the South West zone. While there have been relative peace in four out of the six states (Lagos, Ekiti, Osun and Ondo states) in the zone, Oyo and Ogun are associated with high rate incidences of violence than peace initiatives. This is not surprising but a confirmation of the perspective and the likely turn of events in the coming elections in Nigeria as indicated in the NAPEN Violence Situation Analysis Report January 2011.
During the period under review, a total of 35 incidents, 22 peace events/programs took place including 3 governorship declarations, one kidnapped, 12 people wounded, 34 arrested and the number of death related to election in the South West is 18.

**Political Situation in South West**
Political climate differ from one state to the other, however, there had been uniformed activities that cut across the six states in the region and nationally during the period under review these are the Voter Registration Exercise and Voter Display Exercise conducted by INEC.

In Ekiti, Ondo and Osun states situation is relatively tense as result of the fact that gubernatorial elections will not be taking place, this is due to recent past court of Appeal Judgments upturning result announced by INEC for the 2007 governorship elections and the Ekiti 2009 rerun election leading to swearing in of New Governors in which the oldest in Office is just over a year old in Office. This peaceful atmosphere also extended to Lagos state where events have been peaceful so far compare to run up to last general elections in 2007.

However, Osun is becoming more violence prone as cases of kidnap are reported in Ife and Ejigbo. It is expected that the senatorial seats will be keenly contested for among parties. Likely hot spots for violence in the state will be Ife, Osogbo and Ilesha.

Currently Ogun and Oyo states are living up to their billing as states where elections related violence is expected to erupt; and is erupting. In Oyo state, 8 people died during various election activities such as campaigns, Party primaries, inter and intra party clashes and 5 people died in a ghastly car accident while going for campaign. The clash between PDP and CPC in Iseyin led to the death of 3 party supporters. Issues couldn’t have been that worse but for the wicked and parochial disposition of the political parties and actors in the state. A case of illegal registration centre was reported at Saki West LGA which led to the arrest of 2 Corp members and 10 LGA officials. This single incident shows how desperate the politicians are.

Ogun state has its own share of violence related to election. The major violence was more of intra party clashes than inter. One PDP party member was shot dead during the party congress in Ewekoro and two were shot dead during PDP state Assembly party primary at Ijebu Ode.

**Trends**
The general trend in most political parties is the lack of internal democracy as witnessed in most parties’ primaries. The general word or slogan that gained currency during and immediately after the state primaries for most political parties in the south west states is the ‘consensus candidate’. Most candidates that emerge were forced on the delegates and other aspirants told withdraw from contesting. This has led to members decamping or defecting, litigations; use of court to declare them as rightful candidates and of course violence clashes leading to destructions of party state secretariat ,assault, intimidation etc.

**Detail of incidences by dates**

- Two killed and many more injured at Joju Fadairo led PDP held a reschedule House of Assembly primary at Ijebu Ode on the January 21\textsuperscript{st} 2011

- President Goodluck Jonathan Cancel Campaign in Ogun state due to Clash between two factions of PDP in February 2011

- Angry youth in Ogun state west senatorial district almost lynched leaders in protest that ACN did not pick gubernatorial candidate from their zone on February 21\textsuperscript{st} 2011 at a senatorial meeting of the party

- PDP supporters loyal to the incumbent governor Gbenga Daniel rocks Abeokuta with Anti- Obasanjo posters on 15\textsuperscript{th} February 2011. The posters were also seen across the twenty local government in Ogun state, while also protest against acceptance of the harmonized list by a faction instead of their own by INEC

- CSOs organized press conference and voter education on the 28\textsuperscript{th} January 2011

- Ogun PDP factional gubernatorial candidate Tunji Olurin flags off campaign at Ilaro yewa South Local Government on February 17\textsuperscript{th} 2011.

- PDP delegate stab to death at the party congress at Ewekoro February 2011

- INEC organised stakeholders forum on the forthcoming general elections on January 14\textsuperscript{th} 2011

- Anxiety as Ogun state INEC boss announced list of party candidates to journalist and NGOs in the state on the Monday 7\textsuperscript{th} February 2011
ACN flags off gubernatorial campaign in Ogun State with a rally at Ake Palace Abeokuta on the 22nd February 2011. In attendance were, Senator Amosun ACN Ogun gubernatorial candidate, Adams Oshiomole Edo state Governor and other ACN party leaders.

Nigeria Immigration Services arrest 32 Offenders on the just concluded Voter Registration exercise on the 25th of February 2011

On January 29th 2011, crisis erupt at Aaya Village, camp, Odeda local Government as INEC list cannot be reconciled with the list of people registered a day before. There claims and counter claims over the validity of attendance list recorded, this led to throwing of stones chairs, and other objects. INEC staff had to run for safety.

One died as PDP gubernatorial campaign hots up in Saki Oyo state on the 25th February 2011. The man being part of Akala Campaign group fell off vehicle due to reckless driving.

Illegal registration centre found in Saki west as 2 Corper, local government officials are arrested, DCC Machine seized on the 3rd February 2011.

Another ten people on 3rd February 2011 were arrest by police in a bush following a tip off in WARD 10 at Saki west Local Government.

A politically motivated attempt to demolish the secretariat of National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) by Akala led government was resisted and led to the death of three people and many injured including policemen, bulldozer set ablaze and exchange of gunshots on the 23rd February 2011. The head of the NURTW is seen as opposition by the incumbent governor.

PDP and Accord party in a peaceful campaign in Saki Oyo Township on the 22nd February 2011.

CPC and PDP clashed four dead and many injured as PDP governorship campaign team ran into CPC campaign team at Iseyin in Oyo State. Sores were injured on 24th of February 2011.

PDP gubernatorial Campaign rally in Iseyin on 3rd march 2011 was dull and devoid of any flamboyancy sequel to the previous experience of clash between CPC and PDP.
• On the 26th February 2011, ACN gubernatorial candidate senator Ajimobi flag off his campaign and launched verbal attacks on the incumbent governor and president Goodluck.

• PDP and Labour Party clash over registration of voter in Oke-Obere, Ifoka, Akure on 29th January 2011. the clash was caused by the drivers of both PDP and Labour Party at the registration centre. Registration was disrupted and many people injured as transportation and other economic activities came to a standstill.

• Labour party attacked ACN supporters in Idanre leading to several people injured and destruction of properties on the 12th February 2011. The crisis was caused by a decampee from PDP to Labour party through unguarded utterances.

• Catholic Women Organisation pray for peaceful Election in April 2011 on February 11th 2011.

• Voter’s complaints over missing names during Voter Display Exercises in Ado Ekiti on the February 24th 2011.

• Political campaign by Action Congress of Nigeria at Enuwa, Palace area Ile –Ife on the 22nd February 2011. It was peaceful.

• PDP past chairman and others decamped to Labour party in Akoko South on the 19th February 2011.

• Two people wounded over refusal by Hijab women to comply with voter registration rules at registration centre WARD 10 unit 4, Egbedore Local Government in Osun state on the 30th January 2011.

• One kidnapped as PDP thugs comb registration centre for ACN members in Ile Ife on the 25th January 2011. The assault by PDP thug was led by deputy speaker Osun State House of Assembly, Hon. Ropo Oyewole.

• One arrested as PDP thugs unleash terror on oppositions in Akarabata, Ile Ife Osun State on the January 26th 2011.

• Violent clash between PDP and ACN supporters in Ejigbo Local Government, Osun State on the 26th January 2011 during the voter registration exercise at rcm primary school Ejigbo ward 1 unit 1.
• In Ajegunle, Lagos, DCC machine kept at local government office stolen, NYSC member arrested and accused of stealing. This led to boycott of registration by INEC ad hoc staff (NYSC members) in the area on the 4th February 2011

TYPE OF PERPETRATOR
A visible pattern in the incident reported for the month of February, is that most perpetrators were party supporters and some instances major and known political party leaders and office holders led attacks against oppositions. Also of note, is the intra party clashes, these are between rival factions of the same party, Mostly between PDP, CPC, ACN, and Labour Party supporters in the zone. It is important to stress here that stakeholder to properly manage their internal party disputes before it’s blown out of proportion and mar the electoral process.

TYPE OF VIOLENCE
In the period under review, murder, attempted murder as reported in Oyo and Ogun states, kidnapping reported in Osun state, group or inter parties clashes, destruction of properties, physical assault and politically motivated arrest as witnessed in Ibadan where senator Folarin was arrested detained and charged with murder while PDP primary took place in Ibadan Oyo state.

IMPACT
In Oyo and Ogun states, this has led to state of insecurity whenever there is campaign from any of the major political party, factional party leaders and multi candidates list emerged during primaries, death, destruction of properties, fear of violence make people shun most campaigns and this can affect the election proper, disruption of registration is also a major impact of the violence that occurred during period under reviewed.

DISCUSSION AND TREND
The current trend shows that last minute substitution of candidates, low internal party democracy and carpet crossing caused and still causing intra party clashes than before. It is hoped that the present situation does not deteriorate further.

DETAIL OF PEACE EVENTS
• ACN flags off gubernatorial campaign in Ogun State with a rally at Ake Palace Abeokuta on the 22nd February 2011. In attendance was Senator Amosun ACN Ogun gubernatorial candidate, Adam Oshiomole Edo state Governor and other ACN party leaders. Event peaceful.
• Catholic Women Organisation pray for peaceful Election in April 2011 on February 11th 2011

• PDP and Accord party in a peaceful campaign in Saki Oyo Township on the 22nd February 2011.

• CSOs organized press conference and voter education on the 28th January 2011

• Ogun PDP factional gubernatorial candidate Tunji Olurin flags off campaign at Ilaro Yewa South Local Government on February 17th 2011.

National Orientation Agency had a parley with selected stakeholders on Ogun state Voter registration exercise on 31st January 2011.

APRIL 2011

This month witnessed the apex of the electoral process as the electoral schedule covered the National Assembly, Presidential, Gubernatorial and States Assembly elections. Unlike the 2003 and 2007 general elections, the April election, in the southwest to be accurate, was the freest in the history of Nigeria since June 12, 1993. Generally the political situation in the southwest states monitored was not as tense as expected. The political parties as well as the electorates display a high level of maturity during the election. However, 19 reports were recorded in this account with 14 incidents and 5 peace events. In all, 7 deaths were recorded, a vehicle was vandalized and many people wounded.

Ondo
The state was peaceful during the 3 stages of the election, the only problem was the low turnout of voters, and this could be attributed to the electorate envisaging crisis during the election. The only areas prone to electoral violence were the Ilaje and Ose which had recorded most of the electoral violence cases since the electoral process started, but the Ondo state Police command deployed enough security men to the areas and promised the people not to spare anybody that tried to cause trouble.

Osun
One of the most popular incidents during the election was the attack on the House of Reps candidate of the ACN in Ife, Mr. Rotimi Makinde. In the attack, his personal security aide was killed while four of his neighbours were also shot dead.

**Ogun and Oyo**

The two states were not so peaceful. Even though INEC and several other NGOs organized peace events to sensitize the people, some violent incidents still occurred, people were intimidated and ultimately one death was recorded in each of the state. That of Abeokuta took place right at the Ake Centenary Hall Central Collation Centre while that of Oyo was at Surulere LGA of Ogbomoso. What was a major concern was that the dead people were both of the opposition party. All in all, many observers earlier believed that the elections would be marred by unprecedented violence but ultimately, the panorama of events presented a mild situation as the election processes were in many cases peaceful and orderly in the entire southwest.

**Trends**

Political accusation and counter accusation became the order of the day. This was promoted mostly by the political parties with fears that the elections might be rigged by the ruling party. This is depicted by slogan like Rig and Roast by ACN supporters particularly in state where governorship election were to be conducted.

INEC continuous awareness creation along with other agencies such as National Orientation Agency and Non-Governmental Organizations on the need to maintain peace and orderliness, free and fair elections increased in the month as well.

Most important is the unanimous acknowledgment by groups that Oyo and Ogun states as part of the violent prone states should have additional security personnel and measures.

As a result of the above, the Transition Monitoring Group, TMG mobilized 800 election observers to monitor the Presidential election in Ogun state while Women Advocates Research and Documentation Centre, WARDC mobilized
about 200 people to observe both the National Assembly and Governorship elections in the states. WARDC monitored in Ondo, Osun and Ekiti states.

**Detail of incidences by dates**

- At Saki, Isale-Oke, PDP ambushed ACN guber candidate campaign rally. More than 10 people received machete cuts and two vehicles vandalized. 24th April, 2011.
- Armed soldiers assaulted Catholic Priest (Oru Parish) for taking a video of soldiers who were battering people. His recording midget was seized but the Father was not wounded. 9th April, 2011.
- Suspected PDP thugs at Ijebu-Igbo caused mayhem at polling unit. Soldiers came to the rescue but people later ran away and were unable to continue voting. 26th April, 2011.
- At Ajebande Ijebu in Ogun State, 3 people suspected to be election riggers were mobbed and wounded by the people. They were later arrested by the police. 3rd May, 2011.
- A group of hoodlums hijacked a ballot box from a polling unit around Abiola Way beside Madojutimi Food Canteen in Ogun State. The attempt also failed. 9th April, 2011.
- A group of hoodlums in a car came to hijack some ballot boxes around Ijeja Sports Centre (Cooperative College precisely), Abeokuta in Ogun State. They were attacked by the electorates who destroyed the widescreen of their car and the hoodlums ran for safety. Police came on time to restore law and order and later went after the perpetrators. 26th April 2009.
- At Sabo, Abeokuta in Ogun State, an unknown person threw two canisters of tear gas in the midst of voters. Voting was disrupted. Nobody was wounded but the voters were determined to complete their civic duties. Police also came to restore law and order. Many were women. 26th April, 2011.
- Two supporters of ACN were wounded by bullets of PDP touts, rumoured to be loyal to the Speaker of the Federal House of Reps, Dimeji Bankole. They were shot at the Collation Centre at Ake Centenary Hall in Ogun State. One died and the other wounded. 9th April, 2011.
- At Tekobo, Idi Aba-Ward 7 in Abeokuta, Ogun State, hoodlums loyal to the PDP wanted to hijack already counted ballot papers and a ballot box from the INEC and party agents on their way to the collation centre. The plot failed. 9th April, 2011.
• 4 people were wounded and a member of the ACN, Mr Isiaka Ademola, was killed by people suspected to be supporters of the PDP) in Gbede, Surulere Local Government Area, Oyo state. 2nd April, 2011.

Assassins attacked ACN House of Reps candidate Mr. Rotimi Makinde home and killed his security and four neighbours at Ife, Osun State. 9th April 2001.

MAY 2011

This month witnessed inauguration of incoming executives at the Federal and State levels. The inauguration generally in the Southwest was quite peaceful. The states and the federal government however beef up securities in the states to ensure that there are no causalities. The month also experienced less of politically motivated violence.

Below are details of incidences that happen in some of the Southwest States for the month of May.

**Ondo**

On May 16th 2011, angry Members of the PDP stormed the party secretariat and drove the workers and members of the state working committee out of the premises. The aggrieved youth alleged that the crisis was generated by the ministerial list drawn by the party leadership. Regular and riot police men had a hectic time dispersing the rioters who arrived at the secretariat with sticks and other dangerous metals chanting abusive songs against the leadership.

**Osun**

Between the 11th and 12 of May 2011, a leader of the state PDP pointed accusing fingers at the state EXCO of the party over an assassination attempt on his life the assassins did not succeed as claimed by the victim Mr. Ogundokun because he was not in the house at the time the attempt was made. He however claimed that the attempt could be as a result of his involvement in the criticism of the former Governor Olagunsoye Oyinlola during the countdown of the PDP presidential primaries.

**Oyo**

On the 30th of May 2011, the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) politically motivated clash in Ibadan erupted again this month
claiming two lives and living several people injured this the violence occurred shortly after the outgoing Governor de-proscribed the union at the twilight of his tenure.

**Ogun State**

On 11\textsuperscript{th} May, 2011, the Ogun state Police Command has concluded arrangement to prosecute 20 suspects arrested in the State for various electoral offences in the just concluded general election.

**Lagos State**

On the 3\textsuperscript{rd} of May 2011, thugs disrupted legislatives sitting of Eredo Local Development Council in Epe Lagos State. According to eyewitness account states that the thugs numbering more than 20 allegedly storm the council with brandishing dangerous weapons threatening to deal with anyone who dared to stop them. Reported stated that the development was as a result of an alleged plan to impeach the chairman.
Incidents and casualties by state

<table>
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<th>State</th>
<th>Number of incidents</th>
<th>Number of people killed</th>
<th>Number of people wounded</th>
<th>Number of people kidnapped</th>
<th>Number of incidents with ONLY property damage</th>
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TYPE OF PERPETRATOR

Perpetrators were basically youth - party actors and NURTW.

TYPE OF VIOLENCE
IMPACT

<table>
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<th>Impact of Violence (% of Impacts)</th>
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<td>Loss of lives</td>
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<td>Financial/economic loss</td>
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DISCUSSION AND TREND

For future elections to achieve more success in Nigeria, Monitors strongly observed that persons who perpetuate electoral offences especially electoral violence with impunity must be brought to book.

JUNE 2011

Generally the Southwest experienced relative calm as there was less incidences of politically motivated violence in the month of June 2011. This period however witnessed some politically motivated violence especially bombings in some Northern part of the country. The bombing no doubt created a bit of panic in the Southwest against the background that the fundamentalist group threatened to also cause similar explosion in Southwest Lagos.

Prominent members and leaders in the Southwest have strongly condemned the terrorist bombings in Nigeria which took place on the 16th of June 2011. A lot of the leaders saw the bombing of the Nigeria Police Force headquarters in Abuja as cowardly and despicable. The Southwest generally saw the bombing as a direct attack on the rights of the people of Nigeria to live in safety and peace and called on the individual to see the security of Nigeria as the business of all. Political tensions that would have resulted into crises in the Southwest were promptly addressed.

Lagos

Lagos did not witness any politically motivated violence. This may be due to the fact that prominent members of the state have called on every one to shun violence especially political violence.

On the 18th of June 2011 an elder statesman and founder/leader of the O’odua People’s Congress (OPC), Dr. Fredrick Fasehun in Lagos called on everyone to sheathed their sword and allow democracy to prevail and asked government to
beef up security in other to avoid needless destruction of lives and properties. The fact that the popular party won the April poll may be an added advantage.

**Ondo**

Ondo State witnessed the following violence:

On 13th June 2011, gunmen abducted the mother of the National Legal Adviser of Nigeria's ruling Peoples Democratic Party (PDP), Mr. Olusola Oke, but they are yet to demand any ransom; the local media reported. The 81-year-old woman, identified as Mrs. Mariam Oke, was abducted from her residence in Igbokoda in Nigeria's South-west Ondo state on Monday night. State police spokesman Adeniran Aremu confirmed the abduction, saying "We are doing everything possible to ensure her release." On his part, Mr. Oke appealed to the kidnappers to "consider my mother's charitable gestures in the community and please release her". The spokesman of the PDP in the state, Mr. Ayo Fadaka, said he suspected that the abduction has a political undertone and urged those behind it to have a rethink.

**Oyo**

The following incidences were witnessed in Oyo State:

- On the 6th of June 2011, no fewer than six people were killed in the renewed bloody violence between the loyalists of Alhaji Lateef Akinsola a.k.a. Tokyo and Alhaji Lamidi Mukaila a.k.a. Auxilliary of the National Union of Road Transport Workers(NURTW). Reports had it that about 20 vehicles including commercial buses and private cars were razed and vandalized in the violence. Two unidentified policemen were reported dead while another sustained deep machete wound, in the bloody fight. The violence was said to be politically motivated as a fraction loyal to the ex-Governor was said to have been paid to cause crises in the state by fighting with other factions. It was gathered that trouble started when members of a faction of the union in the state, said to be loyal to the ruling Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN) stormed the Iwo-Ife road axis of the Lagos-Ibadan expressway motor park to take over the park from the faction said to be loyal to the former administration of Otunba Adebayo Alao-Akala. Eye witness account said members of the invading faction on arrival at the Iwo road -Egbeda motor parks fired several shots into the air to scare those already controlling the parks. The other faction reportedly fired back. Alao-Akala on the eve of his departure last week, de-proscribed the union.

- **NURTW factions shun police invitation for Investigation**
Fractional leaders of the proscribed Oyo State Council of the NURTW on Tuesday the 7th of June 2011 shun the invitation extended to them by the State Commissioner of Police Alhaji Adisa Bolanta. Those who were invited in connection with the recent bloody clashes among the members of the Union are the Court re-instated Chairman Alhaji Lateef Akinsola aka Tokyo and another factional leader Mr. Mukaila Lamidi aka Auxiliary.

Ogun
On the 6th of June 2011, Police avert bomb explosion in Ogun state House of Assembly as Amosu escape death. Ogun State Governor Senator Ibikunle Amosu and the new Speaker of the State House of Assembly, Mr Ishola Adekunmbi on Monday escape death at the House of Assembly Complex in Abeokuta as bomb expert discovered explosive substance suspected to be bomb. Amosu who was at the Assembly complex to attend the inauguration of the 7th Assembly was about to make speech when expert discovered the substance inside the complex.

Ekiti
The Ekiti State Chapter of ACN, PDP differ over arrest of 7 INEC officials. Both political parties accused each other of engaging the INEC officials of tampering with the materials used for the conduct of the Ekiti East constituency House of Assembly elections

Trends
Violence was mostly perpetuated by loyalist to the outgoing government of various states. The violence was probably aimed at causing a state of emergency.

Detail of incidences by dates
• On 13th June 2011, gunmen in Ondo State, abducted the mother of the National Legal Adviser of Nigeria's ruling Peoples Democratic Party (PDP), Mr. Olusola Oke, but have yet to demand any ransom.

• On the 6th of June 2011, no fewer than six people were killed in the renewed bloody violence between the loyalists of Alhaji Lateef Akinsola a.k.a. Tokyo and Alhaji Lamidi Mukaila a.k.a. Auxilliary of the National Union of Road Transport Workers(NURTW) in Oyo State.

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• The Ekiti State Chapter of ACN, PDP differ over arrest of 7 INEC officials. Both parties accused each other of engaging the INEC officials of tampering with the materials used for the conduct of the Ekiti East constituency House of Assembly elections

SOUTH - SOUTH

The hub organization for South-South COMMUNITY POLICING PARTNERS-COMPPART, Uyo, Akwa Ibom State carried out zonal consultation and awareness campaigns meetings with some of their stakeholders in the state with the objective of popularizing and sustaining the Mission, Vision and Objective of NAPEN and the NEVR project in the region. It also included raising public awareness of the Network and the project in meetings organized by other groups in which the organization has been invited. Some of such meetings were:

1. Training programme organized by the Alliance for Credible Election ACE in Uyo. During the programme the Executive Director of Community Policing Partners for Justice, Security and Democratic Reforms who is also the head of the Hub organization for south- south geopolitical zone of Nigeria was accorded the privileged to talk about NAPEN and its programme in the NEVR project in Nigeria. In his address to the organizers and participants during the said meeting he emphatically mentioned that for any Credible Election to be achieved, such election must be devoid of any form of violence and advocated that election violence should be treated as an offence and perpetrators should be dealt with accordingly and within the legal framework governing electioneering in Nigeria. He further urged the participants who were selected by ACE from all the villages and wards in Akwa Ibom State to volunteer information on any form of violence either before, during or
after the election to the hub office at 44 Ikot Abasi Road Abak or they can call his personal 24 hour line on 08023811786.

2. In another development, during the advocacy training for POLICE officers and other arms of law enforcement agencies which was organized by the Community Policing Partners itself with the support of the National Endowment for Democracy NED Washington D. C. on Policing Voters Human Rights, the Executive Director deemed it pertinent to include the planned activities of NAPEN and the NEVR project in his welcome address to the august gathering.

3. Further, during the training of Local Government supervisors for the project 2011 swift count, which also COMPPART is a Deputy State Coordinating Organization for Ikot Ekpene Senatorial District of Akwa Ibom State, it was also mentioned to the observers and the phone number and email of the organization was made public for volunteers to send in their report on any form of violence. The email that was given out was info@comppart.org and the phone number 08023811786 was widely circulated.

Zonal Stake holders’ consultation

- Visit to the Resident Electoral Commissioner of Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) Akwa Ibom State Mrs. Maria Owi. The visit has built up a very serious relationship between NAPEN INEC in Akwa Ibom State as the latter has taken the group into serious confidence to the extent of exchanging her personal phone number with the Zonal Hub of the NAPEN and has been in constant communication. During the Delta Re-run Election in January 2011, she was in constant communication with the organization and is always very free to confide in the organization on electoral development.

- A Visit to the Commissioner of Police Akwa Ibom State CP Sanni Magaji and all the Divisional Police Officers DPO during the weekly CP Briefing was embarked to intimate them of NAPEN and its intention.

- The Traditional Rulers Council during their meeting with all the Clan Heads at the palace of the clan Head of Inen Clan, His Highness Obong Engineer Johnson J. Obosi and on another occasion at the Palace of his Counterpart in Afaha Obong Chief Joshua J. Otu

- It was also a topic for discussion during the visit to the Special Adviser to the Governor of Akwa Ibom State on Political Matters Barr. Jerry Akpan as
NAPEN mission and plan for the Federation with support from IFES was mentioned during advocacy visit to the later by a team which was made up of Representative of Federation of Muslim Women Association FOMWAN, Transition Monitoring Group TMG, Justice Development and Peace Commission, JDPC and the Nigeria Bar Association NBA and the Nigeria Union of Journalist Akwa Ibom State

Identification and Compilation of NEVR Monitors and Master Trainers.

The identification and compilation of monitors list for the project was carried out. The Master Trainers were drawn from Bayelsa, Edo and Akwa Ibom while Monitors were drawn from CSOs within the six states of the zone.

REVIEW FROM JAN 7TH, 2011 – FEB 6TH, 2011 FOR SOUTH SOUTH

Sensitization visit on Peaceful Election to members of the Nigeria Police Force Akwa Ibom State Command in Partnership with the Project 2011 swift Count at the Police Officers Mess Uyo Akwa Ibom State. On the 21st day of January 2011 the Zonal Coordinating organization for NAPEN, Community Policing Partners for Justice, Security and Democratic Reforms in Collaboration with the Project 2011 SWIFT Count comprising of the Federation of Muslim Women Association in Nigeria(FONWAM), Justice Development and Peace Commission of the Catholic Diocese JDPC, Nigeria Bar Association NBA and the Transition Monitoring Group TMG, held a sensitization session for members of the police force in Akwa Ibom State at the Police Officers Mess Uyo. The meeting which coincided with the weekly officers Mess meeting that takes place every Friday was an opportunity for the two organizations to speak on their respective activities as Nigeria prepares for another round of General Election. Representatives of the Groups mentioned above took time to address the gathering on their respective organization projects, plans and goals and sought for the active cooperation of Law Enforcement agencies especially the Police as the gate keepers to the Nigeria Justice System. NAPEN was represented by its Zonal Hub coordinator Saviour Akpan Esq.

SOUTH SOUTH ZONAL STEP DOWN TRAINING FOR NEVR MONITOR.

Participants from all the south-south states and IFES representative – Obaje Ukeh arrived Uyo the venue of the step down training on Monday 24th of January 2011. The training started on Tuesday and continued till Wednesday the 26th of January. On Tuesday the training started at 8.00 am with an opening/welcome remark by COMPPART Zonal Hub
Director, Mr. Saviour Akpan. (Report is on a separate cover submitted to IFES)

VOTER REGISTRATION EXERCISE OBSERVATION

During the Voter Registration observation exercise carried out by NAPEN south south zone, one of the major incidents of violence was recorded in Bayelsa state. On 21/01/2011, Youth of Odi Community in Kolokuma/Opokuma Local Government area of Bayelsa state confronted suspected armed youths in the community who attempted to steal Direct Data Capture Machine in the community.

REVIEW FROM FEB 7TH, 2011 – MARCH 6TH, 2011

Angry members of the Cross River State house of Assembly asked for the removal of Mr. Igin the INEC commissioner for not leaving up to expectation.

The community members of Bakassi Local Government in Cross River State accused the Paramount Ruler of Bakassi of being an active member of a political party.

In Port Harcourt, ten persons die and several others were injured in a stampede during the south south flag-off of presidential campaign at Liberation Stadium, in Rivers State.

In Akwa Ibom, king was assassinated: Governor Akpabio sack 3 Royal Fathers and Voter registration ends in the State with 1,714,781 as tentative voters, 1,616,873 as actual persons registered and 8,738 as duplicates, also display of Claims and objectives in made in the State from February 14th -19th.

Furthermore, the Assassination of Ex-MOSOP Activist: PDP had zoned the Chairmanship position of Khana Local Government Area council to Nyakana kingdom in the coming L.G.A Election scheduled to take place in March and Richard Nima was a formidable candidate given His MOSOP structures over others and the incumbent chairman Mr. Gregory Bariledum was also interested.

The Bayelsa State Capital, Yenegoa and its environs has witnessed yet another dynamite explosion which alleged to have exploded near the campaign office of the Labour Party( LP) Governorship candidate, Mr. Timi Alaibe, in Ogbia, the headquarter of president Goodluck Jonathan’s Local Council. The explosion occurred at about 4am according to report and was carried out by unknown gunmen. The Guardian of Tuesday February 22nd 2011. Page 5.
While in Edo State, Ex- Deputy Speaker calls for security meeting against April Polls.

**Total Number of Incident in zone =9**  
**Total number of casualty =12 (12 killed, several wounded, non-kidnapped)**  
**Total number of political, peace, civic education event attended = 5**

**Details on situation in the zone**

**Akwa Ibom State**

- On the 5th of February 2011 the voter Registration exercise ends in Akwa Ibom State with 1,714,781 as tentative voters, 1,616,873 as actual persons registered, and duplicates of 8,738.
- On the 14th of February 2011, there was display of claims and objectives which lasted from 14th to 19th of February 2011.
- On the 2nd of February 2011 an Akwa Ibom King was assassinated: Akpabio sack 3 royal fathers.
- On the 1st of February 2011, the Akwa Ibom State Governor Dr. God’s will Akpabio kicks off his governorship campaign at Eket one of the senatorial district of the state. This was followed by that of Ikot Ekpene and Ibesikpo Asutan L.G.A on the 12th of February

**Rivers State**

- On the 19 of February, 2011, there was a PDP Presidential Rally at Port Harcourt for the South-South Zone. According to The Humanity Newspaper of 14TH February 2011, page 10, ten people were reported dead and several others injured in a stampede during the south-south flag off of Goodluck Jonathan’s presidential campaign at the Liberation Stadium, Elekahia in Port Harcourt.

**Cross River State**

- Angry members of the Cross River State house of Assembly asked for the removal of Mr. Igin the INEC commissioner for not leaving up to expectation.
- The community members of Bakassi Local Government in Cross River State accused the Paramount Ruler of Bakassi of being an active member of a political party.

**Bayelsa State**
The Bayelsa State Capital Yenegoa and its environs has witnessed yet another dynamite explosion which alleged to have exploded near the campaign office of the Labour Party( LP) Governorship candidate, Mr. Timi Alaibe, in Ogbia, the headquarters of president Goodluck Jonathan’s Local Council. The explosion occurred at about 4.am according to report and was carried out by unknown gunmen. The Guardian of Tuesday February 22\textsuperscript{nd} 2011. Page 5.

Positive and Negative trends:

- In Akwa Ibom State a newspaper publication “THE HUMANITY” on page 6 of February 14\textsuperscript{th} reported that the INEC Resident Electoral Commissioner in Akwa Ibom State, Mrs. Maria Owi, has confirmed widespread allegation that Governor Akpabio is illegally purchasing voters registration cards from voters. The reporter gathered that Akpabio’s coordinators of his task force on voter registration monitoring referred in Government circle as “monitors” are offering a mouth-watering fee of 10,000 naira for one card to impoverished voters across the state for each card. The desperate move we gather is to prevent voters for voting for another political party in the state while the card will be used to perpetrate electoral fraud in Favor of PDP in the fourth coming election.

- April Polls : Ex – Deputy Speaker calls for Security meeting in Edo: Ahead of the April general elections, former Deputy Speaker of Edo State House of Assembly, Chief Fred Omogberai raised an alarm over alleged plots by political gladiators to destabilize the state. He called for a security meeting in the state in order to avert bloodshed in the state. Calling on the Inspector general of police to investigate all the reported cases of violence, He said that the security meeting will help in keeping politicians in check, adding that the forthcoming elections in the state may be bloodier than ever if nothing was done now to check the situation. Vanguard, Friday February 4\textsuperscript{th} 2011.

- Edo PDP alleges arms buildup by CAN: Edo State chapter of the PDP alleged that the rival ACN has embarked on arms buildup, preparatory to April 2011 general elections. A chieftain of the party and Director General Kenneth Imasuagbon campaign Organization Clement Edosagie made the allegation while speaking to journalist in the state, He said the ACN was acquiring arms and other dangerous weapons to drive away voters and snatch ballot boxes during the general election.

- In another development reported by Daily Sun on Wednesday February 2\textsuperscript{nd} 2011 page 9 - Assassination of Akwa Ibom King; Akpabio sack 3 royal fathers. The paper reported that heads have started to roll over the gruesome assassination of the paramount ruler of Nsit Ubium Local
Government Area of Akwa Ibom State, as 3 royal fathers fingered by the murdered king as his adversaries have been deposed. The late paramount ruler, Edidem Robert James Obot was in his palace in Ikot Ekpene Udo, Nsit Ubium on Sunday shortly after returning from a church service in which he presided over the burial arrangement of David Idunuolowa, a pastor of Living Faith Church, (Winners Chapel) Uyo, who was equally assassinated penultimate week by gunmen. But two days before the septuagenarian king was assassinated, he sent a petition to the state Commissioner of Police, Mr. Sani Magaji mentioning three traditional rulers as those challenging his kingdom. The slain monarch had sent in the petition on Friday January 28th, 2011 only for him to be assassinated on Sunday January 30th, 2011.

Those fingered in the petition were the clan head of Ubium, Obong Okon Udo Akpan, and The village head of Akai Ubium, Obong N. D. Akpanowo and the village Head of Obio Iton Ubium, Obong Emmanuel Iso. The king had alleged that the trio had administered juju on people, charging them to be disloyal to him because he did not kick against other paramount rulers in Uyo Senatorial District, who had taken a unanimous decision advising Senator Effiong Bob from Ubium clan that the senatorial seat should rotate among the Federal Constituencies of the senatorial District, especially as he had already served two terms in the senate.

Number of incidents by date:
- 4-2-2011-one
- 5-2-2011-one
- 7-2-2011-one
- 9-2-2011-one
- 12-2-2011-one
- 14-2-2011-two
- 22-2-2011-two

Number of incidents by state:
- Akwa Ibom State-three
- Cross River State-Two
- Rivers State-two
- Bayelsa State-one
- Edo State-two
- Delta-zero

Incidents and casualties:
- No. of Incidents-9
- No. killed-12
No. Wounded - unable to determined
No. of property damage - Nil

**Perpetrator type:**
Hired Assassin, unknown gunmen,

**Victim type:** Others (Clan Head, Mosop activist)

**Victim type by political party:**
PDP supporters,

**Type of violence:**
Murder

**Impact:**
Unable to determine

**Details on peace and civic education events**
- In Edo State. INEC organized a forum for political parties to refrain from Election Violence.
- Wife of the president Dame Patience Jonathan was in Cross River State to flag off campaign

**Number of event by state**
Edo State-2

**Trend/ pattern of event:**
Calm and joyful

**April 2011**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS:** 14

**TOTAL NUMBER OF CAUSUALTIES**
- KILLED: 11
- WOUNDED: Several
- KIDNAPPED: Nil

**TOTAL NUMBER OF POLITICAL, PEACE & CIVIC EDUCATION EVENTS ATTENDED:** 3
DETAILS ON SITUATION IN THE ZONE:

Key events that cut across all the States up to 5 most important news in each state

AKWA IBOM STATE

Akwa Ibom Violence: Udoedehe Granted bail, Re-arrested

Federal High court in Abuja granted bail to the Governorship candidate of the Action Congress of Nigeria in Akwa Ibom State, Senator John Akpan Udoedehe, who was charged with treason. Justice Adamu Bello released the politician on bail in the sum of ten million naira and a surety who must have landed property in Abuja. The court also ordered Senator Akpan Udoedehe to sign an undertaking not to breach the peace in Akwa Ibom State or any other part of the country. However, Senator Udoedehe was arrested at the court premises after he was granted bail. Spokesman for the police, Olushola Amore told journalists that he will be taken to Akwa Ibom State where he will be arraigned for an undisclosed offence he committed in the state. It will be recalled that Senator Udoedehe was arraigned on a four count criminal charge bordering on treason and felony but pleaded not guilty. His arrest and arraignment was sequel to violence in Akwa Ibom State during which four persons were killed and property worth billions of naira destroyed.

NBA CONDEMNS PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE, TASKS SECURITY AGENCIES

More reactions have continued to trail the massive destruction of lives and property in Ikot Ekpene and Uyo L.G.A respectively following a bloody clash between supporters of the Action congress of Nigeria and PDP. In a press statement the Nigerian Bar Association, Ikot Ekpene branch while sympathizing with families of those who lost their lives to what it described as unwarranted and avoidable occurrence roundly condemned politics of inciting violence against opponents. We abhor a situation where politicians arrogate ownership of wards, L.G.As and the use of foul language against opponents from campaigning in their areas. The Chairman of the NBA, Ikot Ekpene chapter, Barr. Aniedi Abotti who signed the press statement stated that the NBA detest politics of intolerance which he said only succeed in breeding a heated polity likely to dissuade voters from going out to vote on dates of election for fear of their lives. The statement called on the law enforcement agencies to be more abreast with these challenges by being more proactive in their approach to arrest
for prosecution persons suspected to have committed offences, noting that the era of do-or–die politics was over.

**2011 POLLS: NOA SUES FOR PEACE**

 Barely 24 hours to the April 2011 general election, the National Orientation Agency (NOA) made a last minute appeal to the electorate to conduct themselves peacefully during and after the elections to ensure a credible and violent free polls. The NOA particularly urged residents of Akwa Ibom State to uphold their peaceful and hospitable tradition in the forth coming elections so as not to betray the trust and confidence of others on the state as the Biblical land of promise. The state director of NOA Mr. Emmanuel Mel Udoh said Akwa Ibom people should not allow the last fracas in the state to cause fear, panic and apathy among voters but rather generate among them a renewed spirit of forgiveness and brotherliness. In a message to the field orientation officers of the agency during their last briefing as election monitors, Udoh, while expressing sympathy to those who were directly or indirectly affected by the carnage called on the people of the state to sheathe their sword, and go about the elections with refreshed responsibility and patriotic zeal. The NOA Director warned the orientation officers to resist every temptation to be involved in partisan, ethnic or other parochial state but expose them to legal action. While expressing satisfaction with the level of enlightenment so far Udoh directed the officers to continue to take the message on the modalities for accreditation and voting to churches, market places, public gathering using the symbols of the 63 political parties in the country earlier distributed for them as a guide. Speaking on behalf of the officers, their dean, Mr. Mkpoutom pledges the commitment of his colleagues to the ideals of the agency and the rules of the elections, assuring that they would neither fail the nation nor the agency.

**INEC DISSUADES VOTERS FROM RIGGING**

The Independent National Electoral Commission INEC has emphasized that rigging will be impossible as an eligible voter is only entitled to one vote for any position in the rescheduled general elections in the country. The commissioner reiterated that the modified open ballot system will be adopted, with the proper accreditation and the use of indelible ink for thumb print by the electorates at the elections. The Secretary of the commission in Uyo office Mrs. Iniobong John who dropped the hint at the great women rally against political violence in Akwa Ibom organized by Akwa Cross Women Association, Abuja
at Women Development Center, Uyo, recently said that INEC will adhere to its guidelines to conduct a credible elections with no recourse to any person no matter his or her position in the society. Mrs Iniobong John a lawyer noted that INEC was committed to ensuring that tangible electoral process was restored in Nigeria and urged the women to partner the commission for sustenance of democracy. She commended the women group for arranging the rally at this crucial period noting that voter education was relevant for free and fair elections. The Special Guest of Honour and wife of Akwa Ibom State Governor, Mrs. Ekaette Unoma Akpabio, appealed to stakeholders to always consider the consequences of their actions. Commissioner for Women Affairs in Akwa Ibom State Mrs. Eunice Thomas praised the Akwa Cross women for taking bold steps to organize the rally towards violence free polls. Speaking on the topic: The Role of women in peaceful elections, Thomas stressed the need for stakeholders to stem election violence as it could lead to unrest or war. Represented by the permanent secretary, Mrs. Mary Ewa, a lawyer, the commissioner observed that women have a great role to play by intervening in crises, building bridges and acting as mediators in times of trouble. The president, Akwa-Cross Women Association Abuja, Lady Grace Eno said that the group has observed with dismay the recent violence in Akwa Ibom State caused by desperate politicians for personal gains. The group, it said considered it necessary to organize the sensitization campaign against political violence and politicians to play the game with decorum, saying, “it is not a do- or die affairs.

STAKEHOLDERS MEETING ON ELECTORAL VIOLENCE ENDS IN UYO

A one-day stakeholders meeting on policing voters human right and advocacy against electoral violence in the forthcoming general elections in Nigeria has ended in Uyo with measure needed to be taken to eradicate electoral violence to be identified. The measures which were identified by Chief Anselem Eyo in his keynote address entitled the ills of Electoral Violence to good Governance” during the meeting recently at the Summit Hotel complex, Udoumana street, Uyo, include use of National identity card, mass education, good governance, establishment of constitutional courts, electoral reforms, transparency and impartiality. Earlier the Executive Director Community Policing Partners for Justice Security and Democratic Reforms (COMPPART), Mr. Saviour Akpan, said the meeting was conveyed at an auspicious time in the country and state, Akwa Ibom in particular after the first baptism of fire recently following the
clashes between uninformed party supporters on each other that that resulted in wanton destruction of property and some lives lost.

**BOMB FOUND IN AKWA IBOM INEC OFFICE**

Bomb was discovered in INEC office in Oron L.G.A of Akwa Ibom State. The bomb was planted in one of the offices of the commission in Oron. The State Resident Electoral Commissioner Mrs. Maria Owei said security agents responded promptly to the call of the commission and prevented the device from detonation.” According to her there was a bomb at our Oron office but the security was able to discover it before its explodes. There was no casualty. State Police spokesman Onyeka Orji confirmed attempted bomb blast in Uyo. Orji said there was such an incident and our bomb disposal unit discovered the bomb. It was planted in one of the offices at the INEC office in Oron.

**ACTION CONGRESS ALLEGES HARASSMENT OF VOTERS IN AKWA IBOM STATE.**

The Action Congress of Nigeria Governorship candidate in Akwa Ibom, Senator John Udoedehe has accused the PDP of using security agents to harass and intimidate the supporters of Action Congress during the Governorship and House of Assembly Elections in the state. Udoedehe who spoke through his Media and Publicity Secretary, Chief Thomas Akpan alleged that the State Chairman of the PDP Prince Uwen Ita Etuk was seen in some of the polling unit in Ibesikpo/Asutan L.G.A harassing voters with the use of security agents. In Ikot Effum, witnesses said gun men stormed a polling station, fired Kalashnikov rifles into the air and stole the yet-to-be used ballot papers and ballot box before dragging off an election officials. The two police officers assigned to the polling center carried no weapons of their own and merely sat down after the attack. Down the road a station wagon was engulfed in flames, witness said local gang member torched the car after someone tried to alert the authorities. In Uyo, party observers pushed and shoved each other at a polling center where Udoedehe cast his vote. Udoedehe said he believed it remain important for people to vote to show that Nigeria has advanced as a democracy after only 12 years civilian rule. “Freedom is not a la carte,” You have to work hard at it. From the report reaching us he said the election is not free and fair. The State Chairman of the PDP Prince Uwen Ita Etuk is using Aduma soldiers and police to harass people and carry away ballot boxes. In many areas in Ibesikpo/Asutan, Itu, and Ibiono Ibom L.G.A they snatch all the ballot boxes.
They are using police and soldiers to harass people and hijack election materials.

CROSS RIVER STATE

APRIL POLLS: CROSS RIVER POLICE DEPLOY 7000 MEN.

More than 6,873 policemen will monitor the General Elections in Cross River State which commences on April 2\textsuperscript{nd} across the country. The state police command led by Mr. Sampson Wudah stated this in an interview with our monitor in Calabar. Already the command has concluded the training and retraining of its officers and men to be deployed for the election duty. Mr. Wudah said additional 1,081 security officers from sister agencies will also assist in monitoring the exercise to ensure a hitch free election. He also said that 20 operational vehicles have been allocated to the command for the monitoring of the exercise maintaining that more police officers have been posted to all the divisions across the state to ensure smooth and free elections. The police commissioner said more of the officers will be posted to designated flash point to keep proper surveillance to avert any form of violence during accreditation and voting proper. He said the police was the lead security agency while other such outfits would only compliment the role of the force. Wudah appealed to political parties in the state to ensure that they abide with the provisions of the law during and after the elections adding that his officers and men will be on 24 hour patrols during the entire exercise.

BAYELSA STATE

POLITICAL CLASH: 7 FEARED DEAD IN BAYELSA

About seven persons were feared dead following violent clashes between persons suspected to be supporters of the PDP and Labour Party (LP) in Bayelsa state. The mayhem took place in Nembe as peace efforts were being sought by elders of the community to resolve the feud between the PDP and the LP candidates seeking election into the State House of Assembly to avert a fractionalization of the community as both candidates command strong following among youths in the area. The state police relations officer (PPRO), Mr. Emmakpai Egwuevon, an assistant superintendent of police (ASP) said the incident was being investigated.

JTF KILLS ONE PERSON ON POLLS DAY
The Military Joint Task Force in the Niger Delta, coded-named “Operation Restore Hope” has confirm that its troops in the region last weekend shot dead one person during an exchange of fire in Ekeremor in Bayelsa State. In a statement by the coordinator joint media campaign center, Lt. Col Timothy Antigha, the JTF said its men were deployed to enforce the no movement order and also forestall any breach of security that could affect the conduct of free and fair elections in the state when they came under attack. Col Antigha said in the ensuing exchange of fire, the troop shot dead one suspect while others abandoned their boats and escaped. According to him,” At about 0845 hrs a JTF gun boat which was deployed to Ekeremor waterside came under fire from unknown people in two speed boats. The JTF believe that the suspects might have been hired by certain people to subvert the electoral process somewhere and that the suspect were enroute their destination when they met the JTF patrol. Items recovered from the suspect according to the JTF include “one speed boat, one 75 horse power Yamaha out boat engine, one walkie talkie handset, two magazines, three locally made bottle dynamite.

**JTF ARREST 14 PERSONS ON ELECTORAL OFFENCES**

The military Joint Task Force (JTF) in the Niger Delta region yesterday arrested eight persons including a mobile policeman at Amassoma in the Southern Ijaw Council Area of Bayelsa State over their alleged involvement in acts inimical to the electoral process.

Also, six suspected thugs were arrested at Opokuma in the Kolokuma-Opokuma Local Government Area of Bayelsa State following a botched attempt to disrupt the State House of Assembly election in one of the polling units.

The State Commissioner of Police, Mr. Shinaba Adenrele, confirmed the arrest of some persons but could not ascertain where they were apprehended. Mr. Adenrele, who was at Otuoke home town of President Jonathan to personally monitor the exercise, said the matter would be given the deserved attention with a view to bringing to book all those found culpable.

**Police arrest 15 over Electoral fraud in Bayelsa**

A State Police Command yesterday said no fewer than 15 persons were arrested over their alleged involvement in electoral fraud during April 9 National Assembly elections in the state.
State Commissioner of Police, Adenrele Shinaba, who said the suspects were in the custody of the State Central Intelligence Department and would be prosecuted added that three of the suspects were apprehended in Ekeremor while twelve others were arrested inside a bus parked closed to the state headquarters of INEC in Yenagoa.

On the case of the 23 ballot boxes which the commission headquarters said were hijacked in the state, Shinaba said the Police Command received calls from people on the incident during the elections, noting however that INEC in Bayelsa has not briefed the command about the incident.

**EDO STATE**

**BALLOT SNATCHING IN EDO**

The relative peace that has trailed elections in Edo state was yesterday disrupted as four armed men snatched ballot boxes and electoral materials at unit 6 ward 8 at Igueben L.G.A. An eye witness said the men came in a sport utility vehicle (SUV) and shot into the air carting away elections materials. Elections were later cancelled at the unit as the materials could not be retrieved. Eyewitness said the House of Assembly election was peaceful except in Edo Central where ballot box were snatch and soldiers beat up a youth leader, Ehimue Steve at Ukpenu in Esan West L.G.A.

**RIVERS STATE**

**GOVERNOR AMAECHI ASSURES VOTERS OF VIOLENCE FREE ELECTIONS**

The Rivers State Governor has assured electorate in the state that the forth coming general elections will not only be free and fair but will be free of violence and intimidation as nobody will be allowed to intimidate any voter anywhere. The State Governor Amaechi gave the assurance while addressing the grand finale of the PDP campaign rally in Port Harcourt, said the Federal and State Government are committed to the success of the election and will not condone any act of intimidation. Governor Amaechi who encouraged the people to come out and vote explained that time has come for people to come together to make the government accountable to the masses. The governor who is also a governorship candidate of the PDP warned those who were anticipating causing trouble that security agent would be drafted to all the polling units to ensure that voting takes place in a peaceful manner. He said what we have in Rivers State is
a reformed PDP that believes that there must be no rigging’. Emphasizing that votes would count in the April General Election.

**ACTION CONGRESS OF NIGERIA MEMBER KILLED IN OGONI, RIVERS STATE**

A member of the Action Congress of Nigeria in Loore, Ogoni community, Khana L.G.A of Rivers State was allegedly killed by suspected PDP thugs, during the governorship and the State House of Assembly. The ACN member was killed around 2pm on Tuesday over disagreement on the elections. Rivers Police spoke person Mr. Ben Ugwuegbulam could not confirm the incident. The area commander for Bori, Ogoni Mr. Anthony Ogboji said he was monitoring the elections in Port Harcourt and would reach the area’s DPO for confirmation. The Action Congress of Nigeria governorship candidate in the state Abiye Sekibo alleged massive rigging by the ruling PDP. The Action Congress standard bearer, who spoke through his campaign organization Director of Publicity and Communications, Mr. Jerry Needam, said agents of the party were also chased away from the Khana L.G.A’s collation centre at the council’s headquarter in Bori, Ogoni by soldiers and riot policemen

**DELTA STATE**

**POLICE ARRESTS LOCAL GUN MANUFACTURER**

The Delta State police command has arrested a local gun manufacturer in the state police public relation officer (PPRO) Mr. Charles Muka, who disclosed this, said the local gun manufacturer was arrested on Monday at Abraka. According to Muka” We are already carrying out a thorough investigation into the incident. He was arrested at Abraka at his factory, operation tools were found including chisels, hammers including eight gun butts. He is currently with the police. The PPRO had last week announced that the command had recovered dangerous weapons along Ughelli/Patani road in the state and arrested three suspects few days to general elections.

**TWO FEARED DEAD IN DELTA**

A renewed political violence allegedly involving supporters of the PDP and the DPP in Sapele L.G.A of Delta State is reported to have led to the death of two persons. Also many youths is said to have sustained various degrees of injuries during the fracas which broke out in Ghana Street, Sapele at about 4.30pm on Sunday where dangerous weapons like guns and machetes were freely used.
Dependable security sources said the violence was a reprisal for what happen during the last April 2 botched National Assembly election during which one person was shot dead and another injured and was rushed to the Delta State University Teaching Hospital Oghara for treatment. Meanwhile heavily armed security men including soldiers, are now deployed to the area.

**GUNSHOTS CAUSES PANIC IN DELTA STATE/ BAYELSA STATE.**

There was panic in the boundary town of Delta/ Bayelsa states on Monday night, following sporadic gunfire by suspected Niger Delta Liberation Force (NDLF) fighters. Indigene of new town and other communities reported heavy gunfire from nearby Israel camp of John Togo led militant group. The gunfire led to fear of clash between the militants and troops of the Joint Task Force (JTF). NDLF however said the gunfire was not an attack on military formations but a celebration of the victory of President Jonathan in April 16 presidential election. NDLF’s spokesperson Mark Anthony said it had postponed a planned offensive against selected oil facilities in the region as its mark of goodwill for the incoming administration. He said “ on the night of Monday April 18 as soon as INEC chairman Prof. Jega declared our brother, Goodluck Jonathan, winner, NDLF expressed its joy by ordering non-stop sporadic shooting into the air for over three hours with its heavy military wares from the Israel barracks “Rumors are rife that neighboring communities are scared and are packing. We want to call communities and soldiers near our barracks to remain calm that April 18 shooting was nothing other than mere expression of NDLF’S jubilation over Jonathan’s victory. ‘Because his victory is our victory’.

**TWO BOMB SCARES IN DELTA**

There was panic in Delta South Senatorial District yesterday following two failed attempts to blow offices of INEC in Burutu and Ogbe- Ijoh towns. Residents living around NPA in Warri had reported that there was a loud bang across the waterfront. The source of the explosion was yet to be ascertained at the time of this report. A middle age man was arrested with an AK-47 rifle and 18 round of ammunition during the election in Sapele. Security sources said the Explosive Ordinances Unit received a distress call that two bomb were planted around the Burutu L.G.A Chairman’s office by unknown persons. Similarly at about noon another Improvised Explosive Device was reportedly found near INEC’s office in Ogbe-Ijoh, headquarters of Warri Southwest L.G.A. Sources said the composition of the IEDs were similar with the one found in Burutu.
comprising of dynamite, a Nokia handset, detonator and two liters of petrol inside a bottle. An eyewitness said the device could cause serious damage. He said the purpose was to create panic and to prevent voters from voting. The police spokesperson Charles Muka confirmed the report, saying the suspect is being interrogated.

**Guber Poll: Thugs Sink Boat with Electoral Materials**

A boat conveying electoral materials to Abala-Oshimili, a riverine community in Ndokwa-East Local Government Area of Delta State was yesterday reportedly sunk into the river by armed thugs.

It was also learnt that the thugs beat up the electoral officials while the electoral materials were destroyed, a development that stalled the conduct of the election in the area. The driver of the speed-boat that was used to carry out the attack was arrested by the community and taken to a hideout in the town pending the arrival of the police.

It was learnt that after destroying the voting materials, the thugs were seen drinking at a bar in the community, happy that they stopped voting in the area.

The resident electoral commissioner (REC) in the state, Dr Gabriel Ada said INEC was aware of the matter and that the commissioner of police in the state has been alerted.

**DETAILS ON INCIDENTS:**

**A. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY DATE**

1-4-2011-One (1)
6-4-2011- Three (3)
8-4-2011-One (1)
14-4-2011-Four (4)
18-4-2011-One (1)
20-4-2011-One (1)
27-4-2011-Five (5)
28-1-2011-One (1)
B. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY STATE
   Akwa Ibom State-3
   Cross Rivers State-Nil
   Edo State-1
   Bayelsa State-4
   Rivers State-1
   Delta State-5

C. INCIDENT AND CASUALTIES:
   - No. of incidents: 14
   - No. killed: 11
   - No. wounded: Several
   - No. kidnapped: Nil
   - No. of only property destroyed: Nil

D. PERPETRATOR TYPES: Political actors

E. PERPETRATOR TYPE BY POLITICAL PARTY: PDP Supporters, Labour party supporters (LP), Security agents (JTF), PDP thugs, DPP Supporters.

F. VICTIM TYPES: Political actors

G. VICTIM TYPES BY POLITICAL PARTY: PDP supporters, LP Supporters, DPP Supporters.

H. TYPE OF VIOLENCE: Murder, group clash, intimidation, harassment, fighting,

I. IMPACT: Voting disrupted, meeting disrupted,

4. DETAILS ON PEACE AND CIVIC EDUCATION EVENTS:

   A. No. of event by state:

   Akwa Ibom State: 3

MAY 2011

Details on Situation in the zone:

Akwa Ibom State:

Action Congress to Akpabio: don’t rejoice yet:
On 2nd May, 2011, the Action Congress of Nigeria (A C N) challenged the victory of Governor Goodswill Akpabio of Akwa Ibom State. In a statement issued in Lagos by its National Publicity Secretary, Alhaji Lai Mohammed, on, the party said it has pictorial and video evidence to prove that the election in Akwa Ibom on April 26th “is nothing but an unprecedented and barefaced rigging and mindless violence”

Action Congress disowned the Akwa Ibom State Chairman of the party Aniekan Akpan, for taking up a newspaper advertorials to congratulate Akpabio. The party said Akpan acted on his own and that his disciplinary action will be meted out to the chairman. “Aniekan Akpan has not always acted in consonance with the ideals of our party, and his romance with Governor Akpabio is not a secret. But as a party that believes in fairness and justice, every member is entitled to a benefit of doubt until he or she decides to dance naked in the public square, as the Akwa Ibom State Chairman has now done”, The party added; “The standard procedure is for The National Executive Committee to meet and deliberates on the elections, take reports from all stakeholders in the state and then set up a legal team to examine submission from the various state. It is only after this that the party can take a stand on the elections. “It is therefore a great disservice to our numerous party members and supporters who were subjected to untold act of brigandage and disenfranchisement by the PDP rigging machinery to turn around and congratulates their tormentors. We are a party of ideals and discipline hence we have grown from controlling just one state to six presently. Had we chosen to align without tormentors, as Aniekan Akpan has thoughtlessly done now, Action Congress as a party will not be in existence today?

A'IBOM GUBER BATTLE: COURT GRANTS UDOEDEHE’S ORDER TO ACCESS INEC DOCUMENTS

On 19th May, the Akwa Ibom State gubernatorial candidate for Action Congress of Nigeria, Sen. John Udoedehe, has secured a court order compelling INEC to make available all documents including result sheets used during the April 26th election to the Action Congress. The order was in response to the application filed by the A C N gubernatorial candidate alongside his deputy, Dr. Ime Umanah and the party in suit No. EPT/AKS/GOV/M/09/2011 at the Akwa Ibom State Governorship Election Petition Tribunal presided over by Justice Adam Onum, in which Governor Akpabio, his running mate Mr. Nsima Ekere, the PDP, INEC and the resident electoral commissioner of the state are respondents.
The plaintiffs were seeking an order permitting them, their counsel or agents to inspect and take copies of all polling documents or packets relating or pertaining to the April 26th, gubernatorial elections and to make available to the applicants or his counsel or agent certified true copies of such results in the prescribed form used for the elections. They also sought to be made available ballot papers account and verification used to dispatch ballot papers to all the wards in Akwa Ibom State, list of all ad-hoc staff engaged in the state election: Forms EC8a(1), EC8A,EC8B,EC8C,EC8D,EC8E: Forms EC40B, EC40C, EC40G1, Form EC60E, Form 25b, certificate of completion of registration for all the L.G.As in the state, EC17 copies of Oath of Neutrality sworn to by staff and ad-hoc staff of INEC engaged in the conduct of the April 26th election in the state.

ACN FILES PETITIONS OVER A’IBOM ASSEMBLY SEATS

On 19th May, 2011, the Akwa Ibom State chapter of the Action Congress of Nigeria (A C N) said it has filed a petition against the result of Governorship and State House of Assembly seats allegedly won by the Peoples. Democratic Party (PDP) in the April 2011 polls at the election petition tribunal sitting in Uyo. In a press statement made available to newsmen yesterday in Uyo, jointly signed by its chairman Dr. Amadu Attai and the State legal Adviser Barrister Andem Andem the party said with this, the party has taken the bull by the horn towards the recovery of the electoral mandate stolen from it in the April 2011 poll by the People’s Democratic Party.

According to the statement, the petition’s content and its potential efficacy would definitely sweep away the lame duck government of PDP currently parading itself as winner in the State. The party said a team of learned legal luminaries led by Chair Niyi Adeniyi and Co. as well as Professor Yemi Oshibajo of Simon Coppers and Partners, ably supported by other highly committed and skilled lawyers would represent the party.

TRIBUNAL GETS 18 PETITIONS

On 9th May, the Akwa Ibom State Election Petitions Tribunal has received 18 petitions, its secretary, Alaba Ariyo, said. The petitions are on governorship, National and House of Assembly elections. Three petitions are on the senatorial election, five House of Representative; eight House of Assembly and two governorship. The tribunal has Justice Abdullahi Yusuf from Katsina State High Court as chairman. Members are Justice Olusanya Olumuyiwa from Ogun State
High Court; and Justice M. S. Ayemeiye from Bayelsa State High Court. Ariyo denied reports that members of the tribunal were being lodged at Davok Hotel, a facility perceived to be owned by Governor Godswill Akpabio’s family. The Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN) on Tuesday filed its petitions for the governorship; National and House of Assembly elections.

DELTA STATE:

PDP, DPP FOR SHOWDOWN IN DELTA: PARTIES TO CONTEST RESULT

The PDP which won the governorship election in Delta State and its Rival Democratic People’s Party (DPP) may head to court to challenge the result of the election. It was gathered that the DPP may pray for its declaration of its candidate, Chief Great Ogboru, as winner. The PDP may seek to prove that the margin of its victory was higher than 91,949. Uduaghan polled 525,793 Ogboru got 433,844 votes. Sources said the PDP which may also head to the tribunal, will seek to nullify the 54,611 votes scored by Ogboru in his Ethiope East L.G.A home town. The PDP GOT 5,307. Besides contesting the result from Ughelli North and South L.G.As. The PDP may also seek the revalidation of votes from Aviara ward in Isoko South. The party alleged intimidation of its supporters in Okpe, where its agent Joseph Ode was killed during collation of results at Orerokpe. He was reportedly killed while protesting alleges manipulation and mutilation of results sheet. The DPP is querying the votes from all but three of the eight L.G.A in Delta South as well as the 46,939 votes garnered by Uduaghan in Ethiope East. A source said “our target this time is not to seek a cancellation of results as was done in the November ruling, but a declaration of our candidates (Ogboru) as the winner, having scored more legitimate votes.

DELTA GUBER: PROTEST GREET UDUAGHAN’S VICTORY

On 4th May, 2011, Irate youths thronged the street of Ughelli metropolis, Delta State, to protest the declaration of Governor Uduaghan as winner of the gubernatorial election in the state. The protesters barricaded the East/West Road at the busy Otovwodo junction for several hours, creating panic and heavy vehicular traffic. They allege that the election results were not the true reflection of the electorates wish and that it was manipulated in favor of the Governor and against the DPP candidates, Chief Great Oghboru. The placards - carrying protesters with various inscriptions such as “PDP ole”, Uduaghan must go, amongst others, chanted songs portraying their anger as commercial
motorcyclists, popularly called okada, engaged in dangerous acrobatic displays to lead the way. Fear and apprehension gripped shop owners, forcing them to close down their shops particularly those at the Otovwodo.

**HOW DELTA GUBER POLL WAS RIGGED - NCP CANDIDATE**

On 2nd May, 2011, the gubernatorial standard bearer of the Nigerian Conscience party (NCP) in the just concluded election in Delta State, Mr. Collins Eselemo in Benin, gave a blow by blow account of how the governorship election in the state was rigged. He also disclosed how one of his coordinator was hacked to death in the process at Ojobo in Brutu L.G.A when he tried to resist the PDP party from rigging machine in the area. Eselemo specifically revealed how the election was rigged in Bomadi, Brutu and Warri North L.G.A of the state by electoral officers who he said were aided by the military, masquerading as men of the Joint Task Force. He described the governorship election in the state as a shame and monumental failure adding that it was unfortunate that what took place in the state was the dislocation of the people’s franchise at a time right thinking Nigerians were taking themselves on how to better the lives of the people. Giving instancies where he witness the monumental rigging of the election, Eselemo alleged that a former minister took electoral materials meant for his area to his house, locked the gate and made sure that nobody was allowed in and alledgedly thumb printed the ballot papers. He further alledged that electoral materials were also moved from Burutu south, Bomadi and Warri north to Okpokunu in Burutu L.G.A to thumb print ballot papers and write the result of the election from the aforementioned L.G.A, alleganting that the PDP Stalwarts and electoral officers, who connived with them to commit the electoral fraud were escorted there by the military in twin engine boat. He disclosed that his coordinator for the Riverine L.G.A in the state, Mr. Dennis, was axed to death at Ojobo when he tried to resist the allegant electoral fraud, adding that his body was still lying at the Bomadi General Hospital Mortuary.

**CLARK VOWS TO REMOVE UDUAGHAN** - Kiagbodo Clark on 9th of May appealed to Deltans to be peaceful and not to take the Laws into their hands but maintain Law and other as there are legal means of getting justice than violence. Clark however stressed that his quarrel with state governor, Dr. Emmanuel Uduaghan will rage on, accusing the latter of rigging himself to power and as such “I will never forgive him”. The elder statesman made the comments while reacting to the appeal by the governor on Sunday during his thanksgiving service at Word of Life Bible Church in Warri, that anyone who is still angry
with him should forgive him. According to Clark, “It is not enough that after someone stole something, he will go to church for thanksgiving and asked for forgiveness, God will never answer such prayers, and the person must carry out restitution too.” What Uduaghan would have done if he has conscience is to go to the president and say, look my family members have caused a lot of hardship to Deltans, and a lot of them are in jail already in London, so please I don’t want to continue as a governor.” Clark added. He also called on INEC Chairman, Prof. Attahiru Jega to sack Dr. Ada George, Delta State Resident Electoral Commissioner for allegedly conniving with the governor to rig the just concluded poll. Clark said that he and his faction of the PDP have never engaged in anti-party activities, saying, “Which of them has never engaged in anti-party activities, Peter Nwaboashsi, the state chairman has done it, Uduaghan has done it too.”

DELTA RERUN: DPP AGAIN DEFEATS PDP IN UGHELLI SOUTH

INEC in conclusion of the House of Assembly Election in Ughelli South for Friday, 6th May, 2011, announced the result on 8th May, 2011 and declared Marvin Ojigho of the DPP as the winner, defeating Talib Tebite of the PDP. INEC announced that Ojigho of DPP scored 25,157 votes while Talib of PDP got 22,116 votes. Addressing newsmen at Utu-Jeremi in Ughelli South L.G.A immediately after the results were announced, winner of the election, Hon. Marvin Ojigho dedicated his victory to the Almighty God and to all people of Ughelli South. “I thank you all for supporting me during the general elections and the rerun of 10 units out of the 179 units which made me a winner because, I have already won before PDP manipulated to organize a rerun thinking that they can contrive the election but God, who wants a total change gave me victory through the electorates who voted massively for me despite the money influence by the failed PDP. While thanking INEC for conducting a successful rerun, the incoming DTHA Member however, enjoined all defeated parties including PDP to come together and work in one accord, adding that his government will be all inclusive that will focus on the development of the communities within the four years he will be in office.

EDO STATE:

HOT RACE FOR SPAEKER IN EDO, DELTA

On 2nd May, 2011, elected members of the Edo State House of Assembly have begun lobbying for speaker. It was gathered that those elected from Edo south
have decided to ensure that one of them emerges speaker. Those being recommended for the job, are Deputy Speaker Paul Ohonbamu, the only elected woman member, Orhue of the PDP. The battle is said to be between Lawmakers in Edo South and central. But the Action Congress won in one of the six constituencies in Edo central. One of the lawmakers said that the Action Congress member elect from Edo central, Festus Ibea, is a new member and would lack the required experienced to lead. Some of the Action Congress leaders are said to be pushing for Ativie to emerge speaker. In Delta the story is the same. Although eight seat are to be declared. The PDP and rival DPP are in the race to produce the state’s number three citizen, having won 13 and seven seats from the 21 declared so far. PDP needs two more seats to secure the majority party status. Sources said that lawmakers from the Delta North Senatorial District have started underground lobbying to succeed incumbent Sam Obi. It was gather that Obi, who was acting Governor for about forty days during the removal of Governor Uduaghan last November, is also running to retain his seat when the next Assembly reconvenes. Others in the race are Victor Ochei and former speaker Martins Okonta who have secured his fourth term returned. But it was gathered that Okonta is favored by PDP power blocs because of Obi’s perceived misdeeds. Sources said Obi may face an uphill task in convincing his colleague to support his ambition because of his perceived imperious conduct when he was acting Governor. A colleague from his district said “severally, we have made move to remove him because of some of his activities during the time he was acting Governor got wind of it and intervened because he did not want the boat to be rocked.”

BAYELSA STATE:

POLICE BEEF UP SECURITY AROUND ELECTION TRIBUNAL

The Bayelsa police command has beef up security around the election tribunal office in Yenagoa following reports of attempted disruption of submission of petitions. The Labour Party (LP) candidate of Bayelsa West senatorial District, Mr. Peremobowei Ebebi had alleged that suspected thugs invaded the tribunal office where staffers were collating the petition submitted by aggrieved candidates of the various political parties. Ebebi accompanied by Angus Dide, the Lp candidate for Ekeremor constituency 1, said he has already submitted some document before thugs came and molested some of the tribunal staff and carted away bags of documents. Ebebi wondered why some people could invade court premises to cart away petitions submitted by people when they had the
opportunity to also file their responses. He called on security agencies to intervene as aggrieved candidates, who had issues with the 2011 elections won by the PDP were now living in fear. The Bayelsa state commissioner of police Mr. Aderenle Shinaba, confirmed the beef up of security due to problems encountered by people, who wanted to submit petitions. Meanwhile the police command has commenced investigation into the sources of a letter purportedly written by the Bayelsa state Deputy Governor, Mr. Werinipre Seibarugu, to INEC soliciting for cooperation for the candidates of the state government. The LP in a petition to INEC, calling for the removal of the resident Electoral commissioner (REC) Mr. Edwin Nwatalari, had cited the letter as part of evidence that the PDP had compromised electoral officers.

**HOW PPA WON ASSEMBLY SEAT IN BAYELSA**

The doggedness of the electorate in Ekeremor constituency 111 has given victory to Mr. Victor Perezi of the Progressive people’s Alliance (PPA) in the rerun House of Assembly Elections held on May 6th in ward 11 of the constituency. The (REC) Mr. Edwin Nwatalari had during a review of the 2011 elections disclosed that there would be a rerun in ward 11 because the electorate had disrupted the elections with the attempt to set ablaze INEC ad-hoc staff that were deployed to conduct the election after they had destroyed electoral materials. Checks, however, indicated that INEC was acting out a script of the PDP candidate, Mr. Victor Lumumba, to stop the announcement of the result after it was discovered that the party was losing. One of the electoral officers, posted to the area, who preferred to remain anonymous, told our eyewitness that INEC lied about the incident in ward 11. According to him, the story that INEC ad-hoc staffers were bathed with fuel was sold to the public so that the PDP could regain lost ground in the rerun elections.

**CROSS RIVERS STATE:**

**C’RIVER ACTION CONGRESS OF NIGERIA RAISES ALARM OVER ILLEGAL DETENTION OF MEMBERS**

On 2nd May, 2011, the Cross River State chapter of Action Congress of Nigeria has raised the alarm over illegal arrest and military personnel to maintain peace in areas identified as flash points was counterproductive as PDP collaborated with some of the officers to intimidate harass and maim political opponents for challenging some electoral irregularities noticed at polling unit. In a press statement made available to daily sun and signed by the state chairman of the
Action Congress, Cletus Obun, he said reports from the fields regarding the just-concluded House of Assembly and Senatorial elections in South and Central districts showed that the entire process were marred by snatching of electoral materials, stuffing of ballot boxes and over inflation of results. Obun maintain that such act of electoral rascality and utter disregard for electoral procedures was perpetrated by some agents of some candidates with active connivance with security operatives. Decrying the high level of violence unleashed on some party members by security agent under the pretext of maintaining peace, the former law maker at the State House of Assembly, stated that those who resisted hijack of electoral materials are being charged for violence unleashed on them a day after the Assembly election. He disclosed that “paid army personnel are terrorizing parts of irruan and some adjoining communities in Boki L.G.A”, adding “over 50 Action Congress members are currently in detention at various police stations including state CID, Akamkpa, Etung, Boik, Bekwara and Akpabuyo on thrump up charges.

RIVERS STATE:

DOUBLE TROUBLE FOR OMEHIA

The governorship candidate of (APGA) Sir Celestine Umehia has been invited by the Rivers State police command. The invitation is in connection with the beating of a police officer at Ubima, the country home of the politician on the day of the governorship election. Eyewitness account including that of the trade union congress president Mr. Peter Esele, had linked sir Omehia, a former governor of the state to the attack. He however, denied the allegation. The police officer, Inspector Udoh was beated black and blue on April 26th at a polling unit by some youths said to be supporters of the APGA governorship standard bearer who clinched the second position in the election. Inspector Udoh was said to have incurred the wrath of the youths because he allegedly refuse to leave the polling unit after he was advised by Sir Omehia to do so. He had accompanied a lady who was allegedly beaten at the polling unit considered to be APGA stronghold. It was alleged that the presence of the police generally known to be attached to the family home of Chibike Amaechi about 50 meters away infuriated APGA members including Sir Omehia who consequently told him to leave. When contacted, the police public relation officer in the state, Mr. Benjamin Ugwuegbulam confirmed that sir Omehia has been invited in connection with the incident.
DETAILS ON INCIDENTS:

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS: 14

TOTAL NUMBER OF CAUUALTIES

-KILLED: one (1)

-WOUNDED: Several

A. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY DATE

2-5-2011-Six (6)
4-5-2011- One (1)
8-5-2011-One (1)
9-5-2011-Two (2)
19-5-2011-Two (2)

B. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY STATE

Akwa Ibom State-4
Cross Rivers State-1
Edo State-1
Bayelsa State-2
Rivers State-1
Delta State-5

C. INCIDENT AND CASUALTIES:
-No. of incidents: 14
-No. killed : 1
-No. wounded: 1
-No. kidnapped: Nil
-No. of only property destroyed: Nil

D. PERPETRATOR TYPES: Political actors, state actors

E. PERPETRATOR TYPE BY POLITICAL PARTY: PDP Supporters, Labour party supporters (LP), PDP thugs, DPP Supporters.

F. VICTIM TYPES: Political actors, voters, party supporters, party agents
G. VICTIM TYPES BY POLITICAL PARTY: PDP supporters, LP Supporters, DPP Supporters.

H. TYPE OF VIOLENCE: Murder, group clash, intimidation, harassment, fighting, physical harm/ torture

I. IMPACT: Financial and Economic loss, Petition file

DETAILS ON PEACE EVENTS

INUAGURATION OF NEWLY ELECTED GOVERNORS ACROSS THE ZONE

May 29th witnessed the inauguration of four out of the six states of the south-south newly elected governors while Edo and Cross Rivers State did have inauguration as their tenure will end on 2012 respectively.

The Akwa Ibom inauguration did not end without the usual drama and stories to tell. On the 27th May which was the children’s day, the children were said to be stranded at the stadium as the stadium was under lock and key for fear of people going to plant bomb against the inauguration on the 29th of May. The children were later told to move to the Ibom hall ground for the children’s day celebration.

The 29th of May 2011 also witnessed the inauguration of the state Houses of Assembly across the zone. Newly elected house members were sworn in and a ground reception also held in their honors.

Chart
Number of incidents by state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of incidents</th>
<th>Number of people killed</th>
<th>Number of people wounded</th>
<th>Number of people kidnapped</th>
<th>Number of incidents with ONLY property damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akwa Ibom</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayelsa</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross River</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incidents and casualties by state

Akwa Ibom, 29%  
Bayelsa, 14%  
Cross River, 7%  
Delta, 36%  
Edo, 7%  
Rivers, 7%
Perpetrator types (political actor, state actor, etc.)

![Perpetrators by Type (% of perpetrators)](image)

Victim types (political actor, state actor, etc.)

![Victims by Type (% of victims)](image)
Victim types by political party

![Chart showing Victims by Political Affiliation (% of party actors)]

Type of violence

![Chart showing Type of Violence (% of types)]

Impact

![Chart showing Impact of Violence (% of Impacts)]
JUNE 2011

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS: 4

TOTAL NUMBER OF CAUSAULITIES

- NUMBER KILLED: NIL
- NUMBER WOUNDED: NIL
- NUMBER KIDNAPPED: NIL

Details on Situation in the Zone

AKWA IBOM STATE:

AKWA IBOM POLLS: PARTIES BEGIN BALLOT MATERIALS REVIEW

Parties in the governorship election petition in Akwa Ibom State are expected to start examination on 23rd June 2011 in Uyo of ballot materials used in the election. The review of the ballot materials was the first granted by the election petition tribunal to the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) along with its candidate in the election, Governor Godswill Akpabio, who are the respondents in the election petition, and the Action Congress of Nigeria (C A N) together with its gubernatorial candidate, James Akpanudoedehe, who is the petitioner.

Both the petitioners and respondents had on Thursday agreed the modalities for the examination of the ballot materials, the outcome of which they hope will be crucial in the determination of their cases at the tribunal. At the inaugural sitting of the tribunal in Uyo a few weeks ago, both petitioners and respondents in the case prayed the tribunal in separate motions to direct the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) to allow both parties to the case access to ballot materials used in the last governorship election . Their prayer were granted. Godswill Akpabio, the PDP candidate in the poll. Akpabio had won the election by a landslide, beating Akpanudoedehe, his closest rival, by a crushing margin of 957,000 votes to 163,000 votes.

The CAN gubernatorial candidate rejected the outcome of the election, but his party led by state chairman Chief Aniekan Akpan congratulated Governor Akpabio on his victory. Akpan said in a widely publicized reaction that his party, the ACN, lost in a free, fair and transparent contest, explaining that they were ill-prepared for the election.
Following the party chairman’s concession of defeat to the PDP, a faction of the ACN, loyal to the Akpanudoedehe, the governorship candidate announced the suspension of their chairman from office. The chairman is challenging his suspension in court.

In his petition, the ACN, governorship candidate is arguing that there were no elections in Akwa Ibom that the elections result that were declared were false. Governor Akpabio and his party are being defended in the case before the election tribunal by a team of eight lawyers led by a former attorney general of the federation and minister of justice Mr Bayo Ojo (SAN). The governor ‘initial respond to Akpanudoedehe ‘s claim before the tribunal is that the ACN, candidate was not qualified to contest the election . The legal battle works by both the petitioners and the respondents are expected to start flying after the examination of the electoral materials by forensic experts and other specialists.

HOW GOVERNORSHIP ELECTION TRIBUNAL CAN HELP AKS

It is gratifying that the election petition tribunal has taken off in earnest in Akwa Ibom State and has promised to do justice to all parties in the governorship dispute arising from the April 26th Governorship polls.

The assurance by the chairman of the tribunal to do justice to all the issues brought before his tribunal should douse tension and forestall all perceived or anticipated miscarriage of justice. However, we urge the petitioners and defendants to line best legal minds for themselves so as to ensure that no stone is left unturned, with the hope that, at the end of the day, justice as they say, will not only be done but will be seen as having been done.

Most importantly, the election tribunal will help Akwa Ibom State if it ensures that the cases brought before it, is speedily heard and determined soonest.

The reason is simple, Chief Godswill Akpabio, the executive governor of Akwa Ibom State who is at the centre of all the conflicts may soon be nominated for an ward, as a Nigerian governor, with the highest number of court cases around his neck. There is the case with Engr. Frank Okon, another with Steve Ibanga, Udoedehe and his Action Congress of Nigeria.

Most people will agree that litigation is a big distraction for even the most focused person. For Governor Akpabio, managing this distraction is already taking adequate toll on his time and there is no doubt that it may affect the
concentration level required of him to deliver dividends of democracy which the people are yearning for.

This is why we at Community Quest pray for fast determination of all the court cases that involves the governor.

The opine that earlier he is free from legal encumbrances, the better for the State. Those still planning to file more cases on him do not wish the state well. We are not in any way suggesting that the governor is innocent or infallible, that is for the court to say, but he also needs a stable mind to serve the people.

If Akpabio spends the next four years fighting court litigations, how well will the State fare?

We implore all the Courts hearing Akpabio’s cases to expedite action to determine the cases before them so that at the end of the day the state can move forward for our collective good.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT’S VIOLENCE PANEL ARRIVE AKWA IBOM.

The investigative panel of enquiry set up by the federal government to look into pre and post election violence in Nigeria, and particularly in Akwa Ibom State arrived Akwa Ibom State on Monday the 20th of June 2011. It was received by the deputy Governor, Obong Nsima Ekere on behalf of the governor, Godswill Akpabio. The governor promised to assist the panel to fulfill its assignment. The committee thereafter headed for Ikot Ekpene, scene of the bloody clash which claimed hundreds of lives and property worth millions of naira.

In a convoy of cars and heavy security, they moved slowly through Ikot Ekpene town creating temporary traffic hold up. As they interacted with those whose properties were either damaged or destroyed.

The ACN, was conspicuously absent from the train. Some top ACN, members spoken to by this National Accord who refused to be named said that the panel has not done well by not informing ACN, to be part of the inspection tour since most of the vehicles burnt and lives lost were their unarmed members.

They accused the panel of pandering to the state government who appears bent on exploiting the Ikot Ekpene attack to their benefit. But a PDP chieftain Mr. Ekpenyong in Ibesikpo Asutan, when confronted with the ACN’s assertion, told
National Accord that “the matter is not a party thing so there was no need to inform ACN”.

So far, it has been reported that a total of more than 280 Memorandum have been received as at 16th of June when the date for submission of memorandum closed. The panel was billed to continue its work yesterday (Wednesday) at Ibom Hall, Babangida Avenue, Uyo after inspecting the damage caused in the resultant riots in Uyo.

The panel was inaugurated in May by President Goodluck Jonathan to look into the immediate and remote causes of violence, investigate the sources of weapons used; the extent and cause of damage and any other issues related or incidental to the violence.

**ACN ACCUSES A’IBOM GOV OF PLANNING ELIMINATION OF OPPOSITION POLITICIANS**

The Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN) has accused Akwa Ibom State Governor, Godswill Akpabio, of preparing the ground for the elimination of opposition politicians in the state through his statement alleging a plan to eliminate people who served as polling agents for the people’s Democratic Party (PDP) during the last general elections.

In a statement issued in Abeokuta, Ogun state, on Thursday 27th of June 2011 by its National Publicity Secretary, Alhaji Lai Mohammed, the party said Governor Akpabio was acting true to type by first accusing an unnamed opposition party, on the basis of spurious security report, of planning to eliminate the PDP polling agents, so they won’t be able to testify at the State Election Petition Tribunal starting in Uyo next week.

This is Governor Akpabio’s way of preparing the ground for the elimination of opposition politicians and their supporters. By crying Wolf, he is trying to justify any future elimination of opposition party members and supporters. We are therefore calling for vigilance by all members of our party in Akwa Ibom and indeed all those who belong to the opposition in the state,” it said.

ACN said it had a tradition of resorting to legal recourse to claim stolen mandates, rather than engaging in street battles or killings.

“Every Nigerian knows which party has been described by no less a personality than the Nobel Laureate, Prof. Wole Soyinka, as a nest of killers. Every
Nigerian knows which party has always engaged in internecine killings. That party is definitely not the ACN. Therefore, Governor Akpabio should look inwards for those who are allegedly trying to eliminate PDP witnesses.

“In any case, it is in the interest of our party to see the election petition tribunal successfully treat the cases before it, so that the antics of the rigging machine called the PDP can be exposed and our stolen mandate can be retrieved. That is our interest and we have no reason to eliminate anyone. It is not our character,” the party said.

ACN said prior to the assumption of office in Akwa Ibom by Governor Akpabio, the state was a bastion of peace and tranquility, adding that the same could not be said of today’s Akwa Ibom, in which unresolved murders, kidnappings, shooting and attacks against innocent citizens and perceived political opponents of the governor were the order of the day. The reason why a normally-peaceful state has become a hotbed of violence is political intolerance and desperation to remain in office, even when the people of the state have clearly shown they will have rather have a change for the better,” it said.

DETAILS ON INCIDENTS:

A. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY DATE
   20-06-2011 (1)
   23-06-2011 (1)
   26-06-2011 (1)
   27-06-2011 (1)

B. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY STATE
   Akwa Ibom state – 4

C. PERPETRATOR TYPES: Political actors, state actors

D. PERPETRATOR TYPE BY POLITICAL PARTY: PDP Supporters and ACN Supporters

E. VICTIM TYPES: Political actors,

F. VICTIM TYPES BY POLITICAL PARTY: PDP supporters and ACN supporters
G. TYPE OF VIOLENCE: Psychological Abuse and Others

H. IMPACT: Petition Filed and Others

Chart examples

Incidents by date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20/06/2011</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/05/2011</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26/05/2011</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>27/05/2012</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of incidents by state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of incidents</th>
<th>Number of people killed</th>
<th>Number of people wounded</th>
<th>Number of people kidnapped</th>
<th>Number of incidents with ONLY property damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akwa Ibom</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incidents and casualties by state
Perpetrator types (political actor, state actor, etc.)

Perpetrators by Type (% of perpetrators)

Perpetrators by detail

Perpetrators by Political Affiliation (% of party actors)

Victim types (political actor, state actor, etc.)

Victims by Type (% of victims)
Victim types by political party

![Bar chart showing the percentage of victims by political affiliation.]

Type of violence

![Bar chart showing the percentage of types of violence.]

Impact

![Bar chart showing the percentage of impacts.]

Victims by Political Affiliation (% of party actors)

Type of Violence (% of types)

Impact of Violence (% of Impacts)
Summary of report in Diagrams

Incidents by month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>No of incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diagram 1: no of incidents by months

Overall 337 incidents were reported between February and April 2011. The highest number of incidents was in April which had almost half of the number of incidents. This is understandable since April was the election month and given the spate of post-election violence in twelve states of the north.

Incidents by Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>NE</th>
<th>NW</th>
<th>NC</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>SW</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
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<td>47</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diagram 2: Number of incidents reported by zones

SW (with a total of 83 incidents) NE (with a total of 77 incidents), and NC (with a total 64 incidents) have the highest number of incidents of violence. The SW had most of its incidents before the election in April. The reduction in the number of incidents is attributed to the impact of the efforts of organizations to ensure a violence free election. Most of the reported incidents in the NE and NW were in April. This is because the post-election violence was more intense in Bauchi and Kaduna states in the NE ans NW respectively. The low number of incidents in the NC, SS and SE may be due to low reporting rather than low occurrence of violence.

Number of persons killed by Month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>No of people killed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>655</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diagram 3: Number of persons killed by months

April has the highest number of persons killed. This is because of the post-election violence which was the worst witnessed in this democratic dispensation. The trend in the previous elections had been that most violence was during elections.

Number of Persons killed by Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>NE</th>
<th>NW</th>
<th>NC</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>SW</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>655</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diagram 4: Number of persons killed by zone

The NW and the NE have the highest number of persons killed because of the post-election violence that rocked the zones and the spate of bomb blasts in those zones, particularly in the NE.
THE NEVR WEBSITE
APPRECIATION

NAPEN wishes to appreciate IFES/USAID for the Financial Support for this Project.
APPENDIX

NEWWSPAPER TRACKING SUMMARY AND CUTTINGS

PREFACE

National Association for Peaceful Elections in Nigeria (NAPEN) is pleased to share this electronic/print Media Tracking report on Election Violence which is realized with support from the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), Nigeria by USAID funding.

NAPEN tracks media articles, both prints and electronic, with a view to documenting and analyzing Election Violent issues. It is noted that the print media has been one of the sources of information on Election Violence and it has also been serving as an important vehicle through which analysis could be made concerning Election Violent situation in Nigeria at large. This Media Report covers the period November, 2010 through April, 2011 as on www.nevr.org website and November, 2010 to June, 2011 as on NAPEN bi-monthly Newsletter.

The Nigeria Election Violence Newspaper tracking is developed with the intention of analyzing and sharing information on the situation of Election Violence in Nigeria. The tracking is not aimed at expressing a judgment on the media for reporting negatively on Election Violent issues, but rather analyzing what has been reported within the parameters of the ethics of journalism and the Nigeria Election Violent Report (NEVR) Project.

The electronic and print media tracking is specifically focused on examining the key issues on reports/incidents of Arson, Attempted Murder, Economic/Financial loss, Group Clash, Intimidation /Psychological Abuse, Jail/Arbitrary Detention, Kidnapping, Murder, Physical Harm/Torture, Property Damage, Sexual Assault, Theft, other related issues of Violence, and other types of Violence by individuals, groups or community organizations.

Each report/incident that we analyze refers to excerpts of articles and/or communications that we consider exemplary and relevant indicator of how media shape the discourse on Election Violent issues.

It is noted within the period of this media report that the impact of media reports on Election Violence on individuals and communities despite some instances of progressive reporting is characterized by quite a number of negative results which in many ways made individuals and communities become very
vulnerable to abuses and violations from state actors like the police and the general public.

**SUMMARY OF THE REPORT**

The electronic and print media tracking is specifically focused on examining the key issues on reports/incidents of Election Violence on - Arson, Attempted Murder, Economic/Financial loss, Group Clash, Intimidation /Psychological Abuse, Jail/Arbitrary Detention, Kidnapping, Murder, Physical Harm/Torture, Property Damage, Sexual Assault, Theft, other related issues of Violence, and other types of Violence by individuals, groups or community organizations.

Tracking was from a total of 13 print media and News cut across the six Geopolitical zones of Nigeria. 194 incidents were recorded, broken down as – Arson - 2, Attempted Murder - 30, Economic/Financial loss - 2, Group Clash - 31, Intimidation /Psychological Abuse - 18, Jail/Arbitrary Detention - 25, Kidnapping - 8, Murder - 48, Physical Harm/Torture - 45, Property Damage - 16, Sexual Assault - 1, Theft - 13, and other related issues of Violence/ other types of violence caused by individuals, groups or community organizations.

Each report/incident that we analyze refers to excerpts of articles and/or communications that we consider exemplary and relevant indicator of how media shape the discourse on Election Violent issues.

**KEY PARAMETERS OF ANALYSIS**

a) Accuracy  
b) Factuality/impartiality  
c) Objectivity  
d) Balance  
e) Entrenchment of democracy

a) **Accuracy.**

The Nigerian articles analyzed in the process of this media tracking showed some improvement in their accuracy standards, however, sensationalism is noted to have influenced substantially the general outlook of the reports, as indicated below with reference to the same event. Biases which impacted negatively on the subjects of the report were noted in most of the articles and reports. Some of the reports seem to have been gathered amidst intelligence and without proper consideration of impact of such reports on subject matter. With the excuse of collecting first hand sources, they gathered information with pictures of activists and attendees of incidents, as well as their personal data, which was published in newspapers. The result was quite damaging as attendees
can be subjected to life threatening, inhuman and degrading treatment from state actors and at community level.
The Nigerian articles and reports although with view to promoting a progressive outlook on Election Violent issues seem to be lacking originality as always, because in most cases they rely on second-hand information and hear-says which tends to be not fully accurate.

b) Factuality/impartiality.
One prominent concern noted in the process of this media tracking report is the impartial nature of most media reports on Election issues. Although some articles managed to maintain some level of factuality and balance.

c) Objectivity.
For many reasons it is noted from the media articles and report tracked in the period of this report that the media did not maintain the standard of objectivity in reporting. Objectivity could be traced to the quality of reporting without being influenced by personal emotions, ideals or prejudices. Reading through most of the tracked media reports and articles is clear that most of the articles were written without considering objectivity as a key ethic in the practice of journalism. For instance most Nigerian articles and reports that wrote on Election issues were largely inclined towards writing to suit political, religious or a certain social order which in the end impacted negatively on the entire individuals and communities at large.

d) Balance.
In general the level of balance in the media reports monitored shows clearly the lack of proper consideration and assessment of the relative significance of media reporting on individuals and communities.

CONCLUSION
The media report focused on analyzing prints and electronic reports, editorials and op-ed from journalists and other reports from individuals and activist on Election Violence issues which we thought would be important to include with the sole aim shading more light on the impact of media reporting on Nigeria at large. Despite continuous engagement of the media to integrate the issue of Election Violence, it is noted that that there is further need for more engaging processes to emphasize on the need, for the protection and promotion of human rights, democracy and Peace in Nigeria.
In most reports analyzed during the period it is obvious that there may be influence from political and religious ideologies and parties on most of the media reports analyzed. It is pertinent to also mention that politically some influence may have determined the nature of reporting on issue.
In a nutshell, it is possible to broaden the understanding of media on Election Violence in a dual way by engaging political actors, religious leaders, CSOs, CBOs, and Stake holders in a dialogue that informs on the Nigeria Election Violence within their ideologies.

http://www.thisdayonline.com/news

Voter Registration: Four More Immigrants Arrested

By James Sowole
03 Feb 2011

A 26-years old Nigeriene national has been arrested by the Kwara State Command of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) for allegedly being in possession of voters cards during the ongoing voter registration exercise in the state.

The arrest in Kwara came on a day the Ondo State Command of NIS said it has arrested three foreigners who registered in the current exercise. The Comptroller in charge of the command, Mr. Patrick Sessi, who disclosed the arrest of the suspects to journalists in Akure, however said the people of Ile-Oluji in Ileolujii/Oke-Igbo Local Government, prevented his men from arresting a Ghanaian lady, Rashidat Abass, from the community.

Sessi said the men, a Ghanaian, Ofori Attah; one John Bob who is a Togolese as well as one Daniel Segun from Republic of Benin had already registered and allocated voter cards before they were
apprehended by the men of the command. He said the people were sighted in Ile-Oluji, Ondo town, Owo and Ese-Akoko.

It would be recalled that six of such nationals had earlier been arrested and deported in Kano state on Tuesday after they were picked by the officials of the State Command of the Immigration Service.

Comptroller of Immigration in Kwara State, Mr. Bode Opadiran, who spoke with newsmen in Ilorin yesterday on the voter registration exercise said the Nigerienne national, Abdul Mohammed, was caught at Zango area, Ilorin East Local Government area of the state “having registered and obtained a voter’s card with the intention of taking part in the forthcoming elections in the country.

According to him, “It is illegal for foreigners to participate in the ongoing voter registration exercise because the Nigeria extant law does not permit them to do so”.

The Comptroller said the culprit’s action was being investigated and he would be subsequently prosecuted if found guilty.

His words: “To this effect, immigration personnel have been deployed to the field across the 16 local government areas of the state and the border axis between Nigeria and Benin and are working assiduously to fish out foreigners that attempt to run afoul of this law”.

He said “This is to inform the general public, stakeholders, leaders of community, citizens and all foreigners, especially Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) citizens and all African nationals residing across the length and breadth of Kwara state that they are not eligible to partake in the ongoing voters’ registration exercise or any electoral activity for that matter” He however said “The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as it relates to immigration and citizenship laws forbid their participation and involvement. This also serves to warn foreigners and their Nigerian collaborators that they should desist from taking part in the ongoing registration exercise.”


2 feared dead, 22 injured as PDP, Accord Party supporters clash
Two persons were feared dead in Ibadan yesterday while 22 others sustained injuries as pandemonium broke out at the Araromi/Gate motor dealers market when some suspected hoodlums believed to be supporters of the ruling PDP allegedly swooped on the market.

The invaders reportedly matcheted the wooden rostrum erected for the earmarked campaign of the governorship candidate of the Accord Party, Senator Rashidi Ladoja, leading to a counter attack from the supporters of the rival AP. In the ensuing commotion, the traders ran for safety.

At 3.00 p.m, trading activities had been totally halted with the ever-busy market deserted. People at the market said the two killed in the incident were identified as Wasiu Labiran and Ismail Akingbola, both apprentices at the market.

Senator Ladoja put the campaign rally on hold just as the Accord Party supporters said some of their colleagues were injured by the intruders.

The Director of Publicity and Communication for the Akala Arapaje campaign organization, Dr Morohunkola Thomas, however said the violence had nothing to do with members of the PDP in the state. He maintained that the allegation that PDP sent thugs to foment trouble inside the market was unfounded and asked security agencies to investigate it.
GLOSSARY

A C N – Action Congress of Nigeria
ANPP – All Nigeria Peoples’ Party
CPC - Congress for Progressive Change
PDP - Peoples Democratic Party
LP - Labour Party
NSCDC - Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
INEC - Independent National Electoral Commission