



## YIAGA AFRICA Watching The Vote PVT 2019 Presidential Election

# Preliminary Press Statement

(as of 12 noon Sunday 24 February 2019)

### Introduction

Ladies and Gentlemen, distinguished guests – welcome to the YIAGA AFRICA Watching The Vote (WTV)'s Preliminary Press Conference on the conduct of the 23 February 2019 presidential election. This briefing is the fourth in a series of planned press conferences to be hosted by YIAGA AFRICA. Our subsequent briefing will hold at the same location and is planned to immediately follow the announcement of official election results by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC).

YIAGA AFRICA Watching The Vote initiative is Nigeria's largest non-partisan and independent movement of citizen observers. On 23 February, YIAGA AFRICA deployed 3,906 observers throughout the country including 3,030 parallel vote tabulation (PVT) observers who deployed early in the morning in pairs to a random, representative statistical sample of 1,515 polling units where they remained throughout the day. This methodology enables YIAGA AFRICA to independently verify the accuracy of the official presidential election results announced by INEC.

At this time, YIAGA AFRICA is able to provide statistically valid data about the conduct of the election in the entire country as at 23 February, 2019 -- from the opening of polling units through accreditation, voting and counting until the posting of results – and can independently project the vote shares that each candidate should receive within a narrow range. If the official results fall within YIAGA AFRICA's estimated range, then the public, political parties and candidates should have confidence in the ballots cast at the polling units. Only INEC, however, has the legal mandate to announce the election results. As soon as INEC announces the official results, YIAGA AFRICA will convene a press conference to share its own statement on the accuracy of the election results and will publicize these projections.

YIAGA AFRICA also observed the process of collation in all State Collation Centers and deployed mobile or roving observers to every one of the 774 Local Government Areas to capture critical incidents occurring both within and in the vicinity of polling units.

This Preliminary Statement draws on findings as of 10:00 am on 24 February 2019, with complete observer reports received from 1,399 of the 1,515 sampled polling units or 92% of polling units reporting. The following data will be updated as additional reports are received from WTV observers at sampled polling units. What follows is a systematic assessment of four important process-related issues: accreditation and voting, counting of ballots, announcement of results and posting of results. This is the summary of the findings and the complete PVT findings are included as an Appendix.

## **Preliminary Findings**

The 23 February presidential election was characterized by many of the same shortcomings that have marred previous national elections in Nigeria. As in past elections, INEC's logistical challenges and misconduct by political parties undermined the integrity of elections and the ability of some citizens to vote. These issues do not necessarily undermine the overall credibility of the process, but Nigeria missed an opportunity to improve the quality of its elections as compared to 2015 national elections. These were not the elections Nigerians wanted; they were not the elections Nigerians expected; and, most importantly, they were not the elections Nigerians deserved. Our election commission must improve its capacity to deliver credible elections and our political parties must play according to the rules. Failure to do so could fundamentally threaten our democracy.

YIAGA AFRICA also received reports from 16 polling units, approximately 1 percent of the sample, where voting did not hold or was disrupted before it could be concluded on 23 February 2019. Eight of these polling units were in Rivers State (see Appendix II).

### **1) Summary of Watching the Vote Findings on Polling Unit Set-Up and Opening**

On 23 February 2019, YIAGA AFRICA released comprehensive data on polling unit opening and set-up in a Mid-Day Situational Statement and Press Statement on Polling Unit Set-Up. These are both available through the YIAGA AFRICA Watching the Vote website.

Of note, despite the announced one week election delay and the assurances by the Electoral Commission on the eve of the elections that all was set for the elections, polling units opened late throughout the country. As of 7:30 am, YIAGA AFRICA WTV observers reported that INEC Officials had arrived at 31% of polling units. As of 10:00 am, 41% of polling units had opened across the country. By 11:30 am, 74% of polling units had opened nationally. As was the case in 2011 and 2015, polling units in the South East and South South opened later than in other geopolitical zones. At 11:30 am, YIAGA AFRICA WTV observers reported that 74% of polling units had opened as of 11:30 am.

Election materials were present in 86% of polling units, specifically, Smart Card Readers were present in 99% of polling units. Polling officials in 94% of polling units adhered to new INEC guidelines to demonstrate that no voters had been accredited by the Smart Card Reader at the time of opening. As at 12:00 noon, WTV Observers reported that the Smart Card Reader was functioning and in use in 96% of polling units.

During the set-up and opening of polling units African Democratic Congress (ADC) party agents were seen at 23% of polling units, All Progressives Congress (APC) party agents were seen at 98% of polling units, Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) party agents were seen at 99% of polling units, and Social Democratic Party (SDP) agents at 23% of polling units.

## **2) Accreditation and Voting, Counting and the Announcement and Posting of Official Presidential Results**

The Smart Card Reader was used throughout the accreditation of voters in 93% of polling units while in 7% of polling units the Smart Card Reader was not used throughout the accreditation of voters. Less than 1% of polling units did not have a Smart Card Reader.

In 69% of polling units, the Smart Card Reader functioned properly throughout the accreditation of voters.

In less than 2% persons were permitted to vote without a PVC.

In 74% of polling units, no one was permitted to vote if their PVC could not be verified by the Smart Card Reader. In 15% of polling units 1 to 5 individuals were permitted to vote if their PVC could not be verified by the Smart Card Reader. In 4% of polling units 6 to 25 individuals were permitted to vote if their PVC could not be authenticated by the Smart Card Reader. In 6% of polling units, more than 26 individuals were permitted to vote if their PVC was not authenticated by the Smart Card Reader. In 1% of polling units, all voters were to permitted to vote without their PVCs being verified by the Smart Card Reader.

During the process of accreditation, WTV observers reported that for each voter in the sampled polling units, the Smart Card Reader both authenticated the fingerprints and read the Permanent Voters Card of approximately 55 out of 100 voters, the Smart Card Reader read the Permanent Voters Card (but did not authenticate the fingerprints) of approximately 40 out of 100 voters, and approximately 5 out of 100 voters were either permitted to vote without use of the Smart Card Reader or were not permitted to vote.

## **3) Adherence to Election Procedures and Additional Process Findings**

In 97% of polling units, no voters were permitted to vote if their names did not appear on the register of voters. In 2% of polling units, 1 to 5 individuals were permitted to vote if their names did not appear on the register of voters. In less than 1% of polling units, more than 6 individuals were permitted to vote if their names did not appear on the register of voters.

Observers in over 90% of polling units reported that INEC polling officials and security officials were professional and non-partisan.

While observers in 90% of polling units reported during polling unit opening that the polling units was set up to preserve secrecy of the ballot. During voting, in 24% of polling units, it was possible for someone to see how a voter thumbprinted his or her ballot paper. This later finding indicates that - in practice - secrecy of the ballot was not well-maintained once voting began and polling units may have become crowded with voters.

Accreditation and voting finished before 2 pm only in 15% of polling units, between 2 pm and 3 pm in 35% of polling units, between 3 pm and 4 pm in 20% of polling units and after 4 pm in 29% of polling units. In 1% of polling units voting was suspended to finish the following day.

On average 22 voters with disability per polling unit updated information about their disability type on the register of voters using Form EC.40H.

#### **4) Misconduct at the Polling Units**

Voters were intimidated, harassed or assaulted in 9% of polling units during accreditation and voting.

INEC polling officials were intimidated, harassed or assaulted in 7% of polling units during accreditation and voting.

Women were intimidated, harassed or assaulted in 8% of polling units during accreditation and voting.

Party agents attempted to influence voters or INEC polling officials in 11% of polling units.

In 2% of sampled polling units where we recorded critical incidents, presidential ballot papers or ballot boxes were snatched or stolen.

#### **5) Counting**

In 83% of polling units, INEC polling officials counted the number of unused presidential ballot papers.

In 82% of polling units, INEC polling officials counted the number of spoilt presidential ballot papers.

In 77% of polling units, INEC polling officials counted the number of counterfoils for the presidential ballot papers.

In 98% of polling units, INEC polling officials showed how every presidential ballot paper was marked to all party agents and observers.

In 93% of polling units, all party agents and observers agreed with the decisions as to which ballot papers were rejected.

In 85% of polling units, the INEC polling officials sorted the presidential ballot papers into piles by political party with an additional pile for rejected presidential ballot papers.

Party agents in 16% of polling units requested that the presidential ballot papers be recounted and in 18% of polling units, INEC polling officials recounted the presidential ballot papers.

In 7% of polling units, there were incidents of intimidation, harassments of violence during counting.

#### **6) Announcement and Posting of Results**

In 33% of polling units, the presiding officer for the polling unit was a woman.

In 20% of polling units, a party agent for ADC signed the presidential results form EC.8A.

In 96% of polling units, a party agent for APC signed the presidential results form EC.8A.

In 98% of polling units, a party agent for PDP signed the presidential results form EC.8A.

In 21% of polling units, a party agent for SDP signed the presidential results form EC.8A.

In 19% of polling units, an ADC party agent received a copy of the presidential results form EC.8A.

In 94% of polling units, an APC party agent received a copy of the presidential results form EC.8A.

In 94% of polling units, a PDP party agent received a copy of the presidential results form EC.8A.

In 19% of polling units, an SDP party agent received a copy of the presidential results form EC.8A.

In 81% of polling units, the presidential results for the polling unit were posted for the public to see. In 19% of polling units, the presidential results were not publicly posted.

## **Turnout**

YIAGA AFRICA's preliminary estimates indicate that turnout for the national presidential election will be less than the voter turnout rate for the 2015 Presidential elections based on official turnout figures collected from the PVT's representative statistical sample of polling units across the 774 LGAs and 36 states plus the FCT. If INEC's official turnout falls within WTV's estimated range, then it accurately reflects the ballots cast at polling units.

## **Critical Incidents**

YIAGA AFRICA established a critical incident desk as part of its national data center to receive urgent messages from its 822 roving observers. Over the course of Saturday, 23 February 2019 Election Day, YIAGA AFRICA confirmed 508 incidents witnessed by WatchingTheVote citizen observers, of which 23% were recorded in South South geopolitical zone and another 26% in North Central geopolitical zone.

The most frequent incident reports recorded by Watching The Vote Observers related to card reader malfunction (106 reports), intimidation or harassment of voters, poll officials or political party agents (62 reports), vote buying/bribery (62 reports), ballot box snatching/stuffing (51 reports) and interference by party agents (48 reports).

To a lesser extent, Watching The Vote Observers reported accreditation of people without using the Smart Card Reader (21 reports), accreditation of people without PVCs (21 reports), and that people could see how voters marked their ballot papers (20 reports). Very few incidents were reported related to stealing of ballot papers (14 reports), gangs of party supporters (10 reports), and voters showing how their ballot papers were marked before putting them in ballot box (12 reports).

In view of the foregoing, YIAGA AFRICA WTV makes the following preliminary recommendations:

### **Preliminary Recommendations**

**Compliance to the Electoral Guidelines:** YIAGA AFRICA notes with concern regarding reports from 16 polling units where voting did not take place on 23 February 2019. YIAGA AFRICA urges INEC to clearly communicate regarding procedures for a second day of voting to ensure that all Nigerians are given the opportunity of exercising their franchise in line with the electoral guidelines.

1. **Improved Election Logistics:** Despite the one week delay, INEC still experienced significant logistical challenges that resulted in late opening of polling units across the country. As was the case in 2011 and 2015, late opening of polling units was particularly problematic in South South and South East geopolitical zones. YIAGA AFRICA urges INEC to undertake a comprehensive post-election review of the 2019 electoral timeline to identify gaps in its preparations and to clearly communicate with the public plans to address the structural or other issues that have resulted in three successive national elections marred by logistics challenges.
2. **Adherence to Election Day Procedures:** YIAGA AFRICA notes that counting procedures in particular were not rigorously followed in all polling units. Of most concern, failure to publicly post the presidential election results form at the end of counting in 19% of polling units significantly undermines transparency of the process and public confidence in the results. YIAGA AFRICA calls on INEC to make polling unit level results available to the general public in a timely manner to rebuild confidence in the official results. YIAGA AFRICA also recommends that INEC review its training procedures for ad hoc polling staff in view of failures to consistently adhere to counting procedures such as counting the number of unused ballot papers, counting the number of spoilt presidential ballot papers, counting the number of counterfoils for the presidential ballot papers and sorting the presidential ballot papers into piles with a pile for each party and another pile for rejected ballots.
3. **Conduct of Political Parties and Party Supporters at the Polls:** YIAGA AFRICA strongly condemns reports of political party agents attempting to influence voters or INEC officials in 11% of polling units. Critical incidents were also received of APC and PDP agents or supporters attacking observers, polling staff or voters; snatching ballot boxes; and destroying election materials - though isolated - are examples of egregious misconduct. If Nigerian democracy is to move forward, party leaders must ensure that they encourage and model peaceful engagement with the electoral

process and urge their supporters to act in accordance with the electoral guidelines and the law.

4. **Turnout and Voter Apathy:** YIAGA AFRICA notes that turnout for the 2019 elections falls below the bar set in 2015. This reflects the growing sense of disconnect between the Nigerian people and the political elite. YIAGA AFRICA calls on all major political parties, regardless of the outcome of the polls, to review their platforms and communication strategies to better align their policies and actions with the interests of their constituency: the Nigerian public. YIAGA AFRICA also encourages parties to deepen their internal party democracy through the organization of more transparent and open primaries and to make active efforts to attract and promote candidates who better reflect Nigeria's diverse population, including youth, women and PWD candidates. Candidates should emerge as through an open competition between ideas and policies rather than through an auction to the highest bidder.
5. **Election Security:** YIAGA AFRICA calls on INEC and security to ensure proper security for citizens especially the polling officials and collation officials especially as results collation progresses and as INEC commences the announcement of results to ensure that no life is further lost in this elections.

## **Conclusion**

YIAGA AFRICA reminds all Nigerians that the process is not yet over. They should remain peaceful while waiting on INEC to announce the official results and refrain from any acts that could incite violence. Political leaders should urge their supporters in particular to calmly await the official results and take appropriate actions against any party members who engage in violence or incitement to violence.

Despite the one week delay, INEC continued to experience significant logistical challenges on 23 February that resulted in late opening of polling units throughout the country. YIAGA AFRICA's Watching the Vote findings - as communicated in its Mid-Day Situational Statement - show that polling units opened late throughout the country with polling units in the South South and South East opening later than polling units in other geopolitical zones -- as was the case according to PVT findings from 2011 and 2015. Once polling units opened, most polling units had essential election materials including a register of voters, indelible ink/ a marker pen, an official stamp, voting cubicle, ink pad, presidential ballot box and polling unit booklet. Smart Card Readers were present in 99% of polling units and were largely used throughout accreditation and voting. However, YIAGA AFRICA is concerned by tally sheet data gathered from its observers indicating that nearly half of voters may have voted with the Smart Card Reader authenticating only their Permanent Voters Card and not their fingerprints. YIAGA AFRICA also notes that counting procedures were not rigorously adhered to in all polling units, and registers with particular concern that results were not publicly posted at the polling unit in 19% of polling units. Finally, YIAGA AFRICA remains deeply concerned by reports of 16 polling places where no voting took place or was disrupted before it could conclude on 23 February. YIAGA AFRICA urges INEC to clearly communicate with the public around plans to organize a second day of voting in any polling

units similarly affected to ensure that all Nigerians are given an opportunity to exercise their franchise.

The WTV project is “Driven by Data – For All Nigerians – Beholden to None!” YIAGA AFRICA continues to receive reports from its observers and to monitor the process, including through the deployment of observers to all State Collation Centres. YIAGA AFRICA will issue additional updates as appropriate and will convene a press conference following INEC’s announcement of the official results to release its own estimates. If the announced results reflect the ballots cast at polling units, then we will confirm the outcome. If the announced results have been manipulated and do not match the results posted at polling units, then YIAGA AFRICA will expose this.

Thank you and God Bless the people of Nigeria!

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## **Appendix I: Comprehensive PVT Findings on the Conduct of the 23 February Presidential Election**

### Opening of Polling Units

As of 7:30 am, YIAGA AFRICA WTV observers reported that INEC Officials had arrived at 31% of polling units. However, arrival rates varied by geopolitical zone. YIAGA AFRICA WTV observers reported that INEC poll officials were present by 7:30 am in 34% of polling units in North Central zone, 42% of polling units in North East zone, 37% of polling units in North West, 21% of polling units in South East zone, 19% of polling units in South South zone and 33% of polling units in South West zone.

By 10:00 am, 41% of polling units had opened across the country. Opening rates again varied by geopolitical zone. YIAGA AFRICA WTV observers reported that 44% of polling units in North Central zone, 47% of polling units in North East zone, 46% of polling units in North West, 27% of polling units in South East zone, 21% of polling units in South South zone and 52% of polling units in South West zone had opened as of 10:00 am.

By 11:30 am, 74% of polling units had opened nationally; however, opening rates continued to vary by geopolitical zone. YIAGA AFRICA WTV observers reported that 76% of polling units in North Central zone, 83% of polling units in North East zone, 74% of polling units in North West, 61% of polling units in South East zone, 58% of polling units in South South zone and 86% of polling units in South West zone had opened as of 11:30 am.

### Set-Up of Polling Units

83% of polling units had four or more polling officials present. 21% of polling units had no female polling officials present, 31% of polling units had one female polling official present, 31% of polling units had two female polling officials present, 13% of polling units had three female polling officials present and 4% of polling units had four female polling officials present.

In addition, 90% of polling units recorded presence of security personnel.

Smart Card Readers were present in 99% of polling units. Moreover, polling officials in 94% of polling units adhered to new INEC guidelines to demonstrate that no voters had been accredited by the Smart Card Reader at the time of opening. As at 12:00 noon, WTV Observers reported that the Smart Card Reader was functioning and in use in 96% of polling units.

According to tally sheet data collected by WTV Observers deployed to track the process of accreditation for each voter in the sampled polling units, the Smart Card Reader both authenticated the fingerprints and read the Permanent Voters Card of approximately 55 out of 100 voters, the Smart Card Reader read the Permanent Voters Card (but did not authenticate the fingerprints) of approximately 40 out of 100 voters, and approximately five in 100 voters were either permitted to vote without use of the Smart Card Reader or were not permitted to vote.

All essential materials (register of voters, indelible ink/marker pen, official stamp, voting cubicle, ink pad, presidential ballot box and polling unit booklet) were present in 86% of polling units. 100% of polling units had a register of voters, 96% of polling units had indelible ink/marker pen, 99% of polling units had an official stamp, 94% of polling units had a voting cubicle, 98% of polling units had an ink pad in the voting cubicle, 100% of polling units had a presidential ballot box and 99% of polling units had a polling unit booklet.

ADC party agents were seen at 23% of polling units, APC party agents were seen at 98% of polling units, PDP at 99% of polling units, and SDP at 23% of polling units.

90% of polling units were set up to preserve the secrecy of the ballot.

46% of polling units had Braille ballot guides to accommodate voters with visual disabilities, while PWD Poster EC.30E with written instructions for voters with hearing impairments was posted in 81% of polling units.

As at 12 pm, YIAGA AFRICA WTV Observers reported that INEC polling officials had conducted themselves professionally and in a non-partisan manner in 95% of polling units while deployed security agents had conducted themselves in a professional and non-partisan manner in 90% of polling units.

As at 12 pm, YIAGA AFRICA WTV Observers reported that political party agents had attempted to influence voters or INEC poll officials in 13% of polling units.

### Accreditation and Voting

#### Smart Card Reader Functionality and Use of Permanent Voters Cards

In 93% of polling units, the Smart Card Reader was used throughout the accreditation of voters. In 6% of polling units the Smart Card Reader was not used throughout the accreditation of voters. Less than 1% of polling units did not have a Smart Card Reader.

In 69% of polling units, the Smart Card Reader functioned properly throughout the accreditation of voters. In 24% of polling units, the Smart Card Reader malfunctioned but was fixed. In 2% of polling units, the Smart Card Reader malfunctioned and was later replaced. In 5% of polling units, the Smart Card Reader malfunctioned but was not replaced. Less than 1% of polling units did not have a Smart Card Reader.

In 88% of polling units, every person's fingerprints were checked by the Smart Card Reader.

In 95% of polling units, every person's Permanent Voters Card (PVC) was checked by the Smart Card Reader.

In 98% of polling units, no one was permitted to vote without a PVC. In 1% of polling units 1 to 5 individuals were permitted to vote without a PVC. In less than 1% of polling units, more than 6 individuals were permitted to vote without a Permanent Voters Card.

In 74% of polling units, no one was permitted to vote if their PVC could not be authenticated by the Smart Card Reader. In 15% of polling units 1 to 5 individuals were permitted to vote if their PVC could not be authenticated by the Smart Card Reader. In 4% of polling units 6 to 25 individuals were permitted to vote if their PVC could not be authenticated by the Smart Card Reader. In 6% of polling units, more than 26 individuals were permitted to vote if their PVC was not authenticated by the Smart Card Reader. In 1% of polling units, all voters were permitted to vote without their PVCs being authenticated by the Smart Card Reader.

#### Application of Indelible Ink

In 94% of polling units, indelible ink was applied to the cuticle of a finger of every person permitted to vote. 3% of polling units did not have indelible ink.

In 92% of polling units, no one was permitted to vote who already had indelible ink on their fingers. In 2% of polling units 1 to 5 individuals who already had indelible ink on their fingers were permitted to vote. In 1% of polling units some 6 to 25 individuals who already had indelible ink on their fingers were permitted to vote. In 1% of polling units many 26 or more individuals who already had indelible ink on their fingers were permitted to vote. In 4% of polling units all voters had indelible ink on their fingers when they voted.

#### Adherence to Election Procedures and Additional Process Findings

In 91% of polling units, every presidential ballot was pre-folded using the roll and flatten method.

In 97% of polling units, no voters were permitted to vote if their names did not appear on the register of voters. In 2% of polling units, 1 to 5 individuals were permitted to vote if their names did not appear on the register of voters. In less than 1% of polling units, more than 6 individuals were permitted to vote if their names did not appear on the register of voters.

Observers in 96% of polling units reported that INEC polling officials were professional and non-partisan.

Observers in 90% of polling units reported that security officials were professional and non-partisan.

In 24% of polling units, it was possible for someone to see how a voter thumbprinted his or her ballot paper.

In 25% of polling units, voters crowded the INEC polling officials at some point during accreditation and voting.

Accreditation and voting finished before 2 pm in 15% of polling units, between 2 pm and 3 pm in 35% of polling units, between 3 pm and 4 pm in 20% of polling units and after 4 pm in 29% of polling units.

On average 22 voters with disability per polling unit updated information about disability type on the register of voters using Form EC.40H.

### Misconduct at the Polling Units

Voters were intimidated, harassed or assaulted in 9% of polling units during accreditation and voting.

INEC polling officials were intimidated, harassed or assaulted in 7% of polling units during accreditation and voting.

Women (including INEC polling officials, security, political agents, observers or voters) were intimidated, harassed or assaulted in 8% of polling units during accreditation and voting.

Party agents attempted to influence voters or INEC polling officials in 11% of polling units.

In 2% of polling units, presidential ballot papers or ballot boxes were snatched or stolen.

### Counting

In 98% of polling units, counting took place at the same polling unit/voting point where accreditation and voting took place.

In 83% of polling units, INEC polling officials counted the number of unused presidential ballot papers.

In 82% of polling units, INEC polling officials counted the number of spoilt presidential ballot papers.

In 77% of polling units, INEC polling officials counted the number of counterfoils for the presidential ballot papers.

In 98% of polling units, INEC polling officials showed how every presidential ballot paper was marked to all party agents and observers.

In 93% of polling units, all party agents and observers agreed with the decisions as to which ballot papers were rejected.

In 85% of polling units, the INEC polling officials sorted the presidential ballot papers into piles by political party with an additional pile for rejected presidential ballot papers.

Party agents in 16% of polling units requested that the presidential ballot papers be recounted.

In 18% of polling units, INEC polling officials recounted the presidential ballot papers.

In 7% of polling units, there were incidents of intimidation, harassments of violence during counting.

Announcement and Posting of Results

In 20% of polling units, a party agent for African Democratic Congress (ADC) signed the presidential results form EC.8A.

In 96% of polling units, a party agent for All Progressives Congress (APC) signed the presidential results form EC.8A.

In 98% of polling units, a party agent for Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) signed the presidential results form EC.8A.

In 21% of polling units, a party agent for Social Democratic Party (SDP) signed the presidential results form EC.8A.

In 20% of polling units, an ADC party agent received a copy of the presidential results form EC.8A.

In 94% of polling units, an APC party agent received a copy of the presidential results form EC.8A.

In 94% of polling units, a PDP party agent received a copy of the presidential results form EC.8A.

In 19% of polling units, an SDP party agent received a copy of the presidential results form EC.8A.

In 81% of polling units, the presidential results for the polling unit were posted for the public to see.

In 33% of polling units, the presiding officer for the polling unit was a woman.

## **Appendix II: List of Polling Units where Voting Did Not Hold or was Disrupted**

Polling units where voting did not hold or where it was disrupted before it could be concluded:

AGBAEZI I - ELEBE NDI EGWUONWU HALL (Abia STATE / Ohafia LGA)  
VILLAGE SQUARE, EYOKPO ABASI (Akwa Ibom STATE / Udung Uko LGA)  
MNGBAKPA VILLAGE SQUARE (Benue STATE / Logo LGA)  
ABAKALIKI ROAD PRIMARY SCHOOL IV (Enugu STATE / Enugu East LGA)  
CENTRAL SCHOOL UMUOWA (Imo STATE / Ngor Okpala (Umuneke) LGA)  
HEALTH CENTRE NKAHU (Imo STATE / Ideato South LGA)  
DUKKUNA/RAFI FILIN CEDIYA (Kebbi STATE / Jega LGA)  
ACHARU , OPEN SPACE (Kogi STATE / Dekina LGA)  
OPEN SPACE, OKPOROWO CENTRIAL (Rivers STATE / Emohua LGA)  
ESUKU VILLAGE SQUARE (Rivers STATE / Andoni LGA)  
NDD MISSION GIOGON KAANI I (Rivers STATE / Gokana LGA)  
C.P.S BIARA, GION BEN (Rivers STATE / Gokana LGA)  
OBOKOFIA, ELEM SANGAMA IV (Rivers STATE / Akuku Toru LGA)  
OPEN SPACE, ABISSA I (Rivers STATE / Akuku Toru LGA)  
OGURU/ OPUOYIBO (Rivers STATE / Asari-Toru LGA)  
VILLAGE SQUARE, MIEORUBO (Rivers STATE / Bonny LGA)