



# **KADUNA STATE INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION**



## **REPORT OF THE 2018 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS ELECTION IN KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA**

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# KADUNA STATE INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION

## VISION, MISSION AND VALUES STATEMENT

**Vision Statement:** To be recognized as one of the foremost Electoral Management Bodies engaged in conducting elections using innovative approaches in Nigeria.

**Mission Statement:** To organize, undertake and supervise elections into offices of Local Government Councils, render such advice as it may consider necessary to INEC, provide guidelines to political parties, conduct voter and civic education, and promote knowledge of sound democratic electoral process to meet the needs and aspirations of citizens of Kaduna State.

**Values:** In achieving the vision and mission, KAD-SIECOM considers as fundamental the values of quality, excellence, integrity, service, accountability and partnership. Our thrust has been to sustainably conserve these values to ensure that KAD-SIECOM enjoys tremendous State-wide goodwill.

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## PREFACE

This report documents the **2018 KADUNA STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS ELECTION** held on Saturday 12<sup>th</sup> May and Wednesday 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2018, compiled by the Public Affairs and Information Department. **THIS IS MEANT TO BE A REFERENCE DOCUMENT for KAD-SIECOM** and the general public, and provides details of what transpired. Essentially, all the election processes and the papers presented at a retreat that reviewed the conduct of the elections are reported as they were presented. It is a documentation of the proceedings and outcomes.

This report is a pioneer initiative in KAD-SIECOM which, I am sure, will help other Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) in refining their approaches to future elections. It might not address all the issues in the electoral cycle, but it constitutes a valuable reference learning resource.

Prof. Joseph G. Akpoko  
Commissioner, Public Affairs and Information

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We would like to thank His Excellency the Governor of Kaduna State, Mal. Nasir Ahmad El-Rufa'i OFR and the State Executive Council for providing adequate funding and giving KAD-SIECOM a free-hand to conduct this election without any interference. This is a classical example of transparent, creative and inspiring leadership.

This report would not have seen the light of day without the strong commitment, hard work and perseverance of the Commission members. We are grateful, especially to the following members who contributed immensely to the production of this document: Dr. Rilwanu A. Yahaya-SEC PRS&T, Haj. Safiya U. Balarabe-SEC HR&MS, Mall Hassan Mohammed-SEC Operations and Logistics, Bitrus E. Gwadah Esq-SEC Legal Matters, Mal. Ibrahim Sambo mni-SEC Finance and Accounts, and Mall. Nuhu Idris Abdur-Ra'uf-Secretary to the Commission.

We appreciate the security agencies, the media, political parties, their candidates and the electorate for their cooperation in ensuring a peaceful election.

We are grateful to Prof. I. I. Dafwang who presented a thought provoking Keynote address during the post-election Retreat that was organized to review all aspects of the election and make recommendations for improvements to the electoral process in Kaduna State. We are also grateful to the entire staff of the Commission, particularly, the Electoral Officers (EOs) for their various contributions.

Finally we would like to thank God Almighty for a peaceful, free, fair, credible and violence-free election and wish to highly appreciate Prof. Joseph G. Akpoko the Commissioner Public Affairs and Information supported by his Secretarial Team for doing such a wonderful job in putting together this document.

**Dr. Saratu Binta Dikko-Audu**  
**Chairman**

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

AEO	Assistant Electoral Officer
APO	Assistant Presiding Officer
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
EO	Electoral Officer
ESC	Election Support Centre
EVM	Electronic Voting Machine
GT-UK	Guaranty Trust Bank United Kingdom
HR&MS	Human Resource and Management Services
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
KAD-SIECOM	Kaduna State Independent Electoral Commission
KDHA	Kaduna State House of Assembly
LGC	Local Government Council
LGCE	Local Government Councils Election
LGRO	Local Government Returning Officer
PA	Poll Assistant
PC	Poll Clerk
PO	Presiding Officer
PU	Polling Unit

RO	Returning Officer
SCR	Smart Card Reader
SEC	State Electoral Commissioner
PRS&T	Planning, Research, Statistics and Training
PVC	Permanent Voters Card
SPO	Supervisory Presiding Officer
WRO	Ward Returning Officer



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## **FOREWORD**

The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria has made provision for Local Government Administration by democratically elected Local Government Councils. For this purpose, the Kaduna State Independent Electoral Commission (KAD-SIECOM) was established to, among other things organize, undertake and supervise all elections into offices of Local Government Council Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Councilors in the State. In fulfilment of this mandate, I am delighted to present the report of the 2018 Kaduna State Local Government Councils Election.

At the inauguration of the current Commission (the 3<sup>rd</sup>) on September 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015, His Excellency the Governor of Kaduna State Mal. Nasir Ahmad El-Rufa'i OFR made it clear that he would like the deployment of technology to improve the credibility of Local Government Councils elections in the State. Consequently, the Commission took up the challenge which led to the emergence of the Electronic Voting Machine used in the State's 2018 Local Government Councils Election.

The introduction of the innovative electronic voting system was widely accepted by the citizens of Kaduna State as evidenced by the enthusiasm that greeted the state-wide presentation and demonstration of the electronic voting machine. Despite the challenges generally associated with the introduction of anything new, the election was successfully conducted. This report is a comprehensive account of the activities and processes that culminated in the successful conduct of the election, a review of the process and recommendations for improvement of the process. It is hoped that the report will serve as a reference material for future elections in the State and in the course of organizing and conducting similar elections elsewhere in Nigeria. The report is, therefore, recommended to stakeholders, researchers and agencies that are interested in entrenching and deepening democracy in Nigeria.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to His Excellency the Governor of Kaduna State and members of the State Executive Council for their support. I thank all the Electoral Commissioners and staff of the Commission for their various contributions. I also wish to appreciate all the registered political parties, candidates, Civil Society Organizations and Security Agencies for their support which culminated in the success recorded.

**Dr. Saratu Binta Dikko-Audu**  
**Chairman**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The Electoral cycle characteristically consists of three (3) distinct phases where one dovetails into the other. These phases are:

- i. Pre-election phase – the period leading up to an election including review of relevant laws.
- ii. The Election Day – Activities on Election Day.
- iii. Post- election phase – period after election in which reviews are done and plans for improvement of next election are made. Elected officers are also monitored for performance. Unsatisfactory performance is cautioned and may lead to recall if necessary.

This report captures each of these phases as it relates to the Kaduna State 2018 Local Government Councils Election.

The Kaduna State Independent Electoral Commission like other State Independent Electoral Commissions nationwide is a creation of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. It was established by Law No. 10 of 2012 as amended and currently operates by Law No. 2 of 2018.

From its inception in 2002 all Local Government Councils elections in Kaduna State had been conducted by paper ballots. At the inauguration of the current Commission in 2015, however, His Excellency made it clear that he would like the deployment of innovative technology to improve the credibility of Local Government Councils elections. The Commission thereafter began to explore the possibility of deploying technology in the upcoming Local Government Councils election.

Since the use of the Smart Card Reader by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) in the 2015 National Election was adjudged to have been a huge success in sanitizing and giving greater credibility to Nigerian elections, the Commission considered the possibility of using the Smart Card Reader (SCR) during its upcoming election. In order to further enhance the credibility of the elections, the Commission decided to further explore the possibility of actual voting by electronic means.

This led to the development of our Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) which allowed voters to make their choice on a machine that captures their choice, records and transmits it electronically to a monitoring device and prints out a ballot receipt for that activity.

This of course, was going to cost quite a lot but the Kaduna State Governor, Mal. Nasir Ahmad El-Rufa'i was committed to conducting a credible election. Consequently, he approved the procurement of 6000 units of the Electronic Voting Machine.

The introduction of an electronic voting system was widely accepted by the citizens of Kaduna State as evidenced by the enthusiasm which greeted the state wide presentation and demonstration of voting on the machine.

The last Local Government Councils Election was first scheduled to hold on 30<sup>th</sup> December 2017. However, due to the absence of an enabling law, it was rescheduled for the 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2018 after the enabling Law No. 2 of 2018 had been passed by the State House of Assembly.

Kaduna State which has 23 Local Government Areas, 255 Wards and 5102 Polling Units (Appendix I) also has a total of 3,317,079 registered voters out of which about 1,362,428 (39.9%) participated in the 2018 Local Government Councils election (Appendix II).

Although the election held on the 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2018, there were challenges in six Local Government Areas (Chikun, Kajuru, Kaura, Jaba, Kaduna South and Makarfi) which necessitated suspension/cancellation of the election in all or parts of those Local Government Areas.

A new date was therefore set to conduct re-run election in the six Local Government Areas. The re-run election was scheduled for the 6<sup>th</sup> of June 2018 and held in three of the six Local Government Areas concerned, Jaba, Makarfi and Kaduna South. The Kaduna State Chief Judge by Court Order, halted the election in Kajuru while political class interference prevented conduct of the election in Kaura and Chikun.

Except for the four Local Government Areas where election results were not available (Jaba, Kaura, Kajuru, Chikun four wards only), all Chairmen and Councillors have been issued with their Certificates of Return and sworn into their offices and have commenced work.

A post-election Retreat was necessary so that the Commission could review, away from all distraction, all aspects of the election and make recommendations for improvements to the electoral process in Kaduna State. This retreat held at Tahir Guest Palace, Kano from 5<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> November 2018. The outcomes of the retreat are included in this report.

## **2.0 PRE-ELECTION ACTIVITIES**

### **2.1 Civic Education and Public Sensitization**

In view of the fact that His Excellency had expressed his desire for deployment of technology to improve the credibility of the Local Government Councils elections, the Commission began to mount programs to sensitize the public to their responsibility in electing credible leaders and monitoring their performance while in office. Programs were also mounted to sensitize the public to the type of election to be conducted using Electronic Voting Machines. Finally the public was introduced to the machine itself and allowed physical contact with it.

### **2.2 Legal Framework for the Use of Electronic Voting Machine**

In order to be able to deploy the use of the EVM in its Local Government election, the Commission had to study the Electoral Act, the KAD-SIECOM Law No. 10 of 2012, and other relevant legislations and judicial precedent to ensure that there wouldn't be any impediment to the use of technology for elections at the Local Government level. From these documents, it became clear that the Commission needed to review some aspects of the existing Law before it could achieve the legal framework to allow the use of technology for elections at the LG level.

Consequently, the Legal Department of the Commission liaised with the Ministry of Justice, Office of the Senior Special Adviser to His Excellency (Legal Matters) and the Kaduna State House of Assembly's (KDHA's) Committee on Judiciary on how to amend the existing KAD-SIECOM Law to accommodate the use of technology for

the LGC elections. The proposed amendment was sent to the State Executive Council, which in turn forwarded it to the KDHA for passage into Law. As KAD-SIECOM was pursuing the amendment of its Law, a proposed amendment of the State Local Government Reform Law was also being considered by the KDHA's Committee on Judiciary. KAD-SIECOM suggested to the Committee on Judiciary that both Laws be passed at the same time, so that the Commission could be in a position to adequately advise candidates on their tenure. Public hearing was organized by the KDHA Committee on Judiciary and the new laws were eventually passed on 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2018 as Kaduna State Independent Electoral Commission Law No. 2 of 2018, and Kaduna State Local Government Law No. 3 of 2018, Kaduna State Law Review Committee (Amended) Law No. 4 of 2018.

### **2.3 Procurement of the Electronic Voting Machine**

After accepting to introduce the use of EVMs in the 2018 LGCE in Kaduna State, we now had to look for where to source the voting machines. Visits were made to two countries (Brazil and China) scouting for the right kind of machine to use. First was the visit to Brazil, because it is a 3<sup>rd</sup> world country like Nigeria and has had a history of using electronic voting machines in its general elections, and later to China which is an electronic machine voting solution provider. While in China two companies: - SHENZHEN EMPEROR TECHNOLOGY LTD. (EMPTECH) and EKEMP Ltd were approached. However, EMPTECH was contracted to produce the EVMs.

The procurement process kick-started with the following:

- i) Approval for the procurement of 6,000 EVMs by the State Executive Council.
- ii) Contract agreement.
- iii) Opening of Letter of Credit with the CBN

After crossing all the hurdles of production and freight, the first batch of 512 EVMs arrived at the Aminu Kano International Airport in October 2017, and were cleared and arrived at Kaduna in November 2017. Subsequently, the remaining 5488 EVMs were cleared and delivered to Kaduna in batches.

The first 512 units were stored at the CBN, while 5488 were stored within the Commission's premises. This led to the purchase of haulage containers to provide adequate storage facilities.

## **2.4 The Election Time-Table**

Part VI, (25) of the Kaduna State Independent Electoral Commission Law No. 2 of 2018 provides for issuance of notice of election by the Commission not later than ninety (90) days before the day appointed for holding an election. Before the eventual passage of the Law, KAD-SIECOM, had erroneously issued a notice for the conduct of the LGC election slated for 30<sup>th</sup> December, 2017 on the assumption that the Law would have been passed before the end of September, 2017. The notice had to be retracted when the Law was not passed by the anticipated date.

Following the passage of the enabling Laws on the 6<sup>th</sup> February 2018, the legal notice for the conduct of this LGC election was issued on 9<sup>th</sup> of February, 2018 during a press conference and the date for the election was announced for 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2018.

Immediately after the announcement which gave the mandatory 90 day notice, the sale and issuance of various categories of election forms began. The overall Time-Table is shown in Appendix III.

## **2.5 Public Enlightenment and Voter Education**

KAD-SIECOM held meetings with all critical stakeholders to educate and make special appeals to voters to shun violence. The consequences of election violence and the need to protect their PVCs for use on the Election Day, were highlighted.

Printed electoral materials such as handbooks, posters and flyers were produced and distributed. Other approaches to educating the electorate generally about voting used jingles, radio and television talks, audio and video documentaries, workshops and stakeholders interactive meetings. The point was made repeatedly that politicians should be magnanimous in victory if they won, accept defeat in good faith if they lost, and go to the Tribunals to seek their mandates if they were convinced they lost due to fraudulent acts.

Subsequently, the Electoral Officers in all the 23 Local Government Areas held similar meetings with critical stakeholders at the Local Government level. Members of the public were requested to report to the Security agencies for prompt action any suspicious activities that may constitute an infringement on the Electoral Act.

## **2.6 Political Parties and Candidates Nomination**

By the provision of the Law, a political Party should nominate its candidates either through conducting a Primary election (intra-party) or through consensus decisions. In the 2018 election, both methods were used in the nomination of the candidates.

Out of the 68 registered political Parties known to KAD-SIECOM (Appendix IV), only sixteen (16) participated in the election (Appendix V). In all, 368 candidates contested for the Chairmanship positions, while 4080 candidates contested for the Councillorship positions.

## **2.7 The Candidates Screening Process**

After the return of the forms, 4 Committees were constituted to screen the contestants namely:- i) the Local Government Chairmanship screening Committee, screened Local Government Chairmanship aspirants in Kaduna, ii) three Zonal Local Government Councillorship Screening Committees which screened the Councillorship aspirants at the Zonal level.

## **2.8 Setting Up of Election Tribunals**

The Commission wrote a letter to the Chief Judge of Kaduna State requesting him to set up two Tribunals:- i) the Election Tribunal, and ii) the Appeal Tribunal. Two Counsels were also contracted to represent the Commission at the Tribunals and other Courts.

## **2.9 Recruitment and Training of Adhoc Staff**

In every election, an array of adhoc staff in various categories must be recruited as enshrined in the Electoral Law Part (VI), article 24 (1). These adhoc staff must be trained together with the permanent staff to serve as frontline workers to assist



the public in exercising their right to vote and to enforce the rules governing the voting process in order to ensure free, fair and credible elections.

In the recruitment of adhoc staff for this election, the Commission developed a comprehensive job description module including the required academic qualifications, experience and skill for all the categories and these were advertised for interested persons to apply (Appendix VI). An application form was designed and available at all Kad-SIECOM Local Government Offices (Appendix VII). Completed forms were to be returned with the necessary supporting documents to the respective Local Government Kad-SIECOM Offices. The applications were thoroughly screened and eligible applicants were selected and integrated into the election process after comprehensive training to enhance their knowledge and ability to discharge their responsibilities.

The training methodology used was the “cascade training system” whereby trainings were stepped down. First, Master Trainers (MTs) who were mainly the Commission’s staff were trained, and these in-turn stepped down to train the adhoc staff. The training essentially covered among others i) the techniques of operating the EVMs and Smart Card Readers (SCRs), ii) election procedures, election norms and ethics, iii) the duties of election personnel, conflict management, election offences and penalties, etc.

The following categories of ad-hoc staff were engaged after undergoing vigorous training:

- i. Training Officers (Trainers)
- ii. Local Government Returning Officers (LGROs)
- iii. Ward Retuning Officers (WROs)
- iv. Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs)
- v. Presiding Officers (POs)
- vi. Assistant Presiding Officers (APOs)
- vii. Poll Clerks (PCs)
- viii. Poll Assistants (PAs)

In all, 23,850 permanent and adhoc staff were used during the elections.

## **2.10 Payment of Adhoc Staff Training Allowances**

There were three (3) categories of allowances/remunerations namely:- a) training allowance, b) entertainment allowance during training sessions, and c) election duty allowance which was paid after the election.

The training allowances paid according to portfolio were as follows:

i)	Training Officers (Trainers)	₦30,000.00
ii)	Local Government Returning Officers (LGROs)	₦20,000.00
iii)	Ward Returning Officers (WROs)	₦10,000.00
iv)	Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs)	₦10,000.00
v)	Presiding Officers (POs)	₦8,000.00
vi)	Assistant Presiding Officers (APOs)	₦8,000.00

A daily entertainment allowance of ₦400.00 per participant was provided during the training exercise.

## **2.11 Adhoc Staff Posting**

Four (4) adhoc staff were posted to each polling unit, consisting of a Presiding Officer (PO), Assistant Presiding Officer (APO), Poll Clerk (PC) and Poll Assistant (PA). There were also Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs) one for every 10 PUs, Ward Returning Officers (WROs) one per ward, and the Local Government Returning Officers (LGRO) one per Local Government. The WRO had the responsibility of collating and announcing the result of the Councillorship race in each ward while the LGRO had the overall responsibility of collating and announcing the winner of the Chairmanship race in each Local Government Area.

## **2.12 Procurement of Election Materials (sensitive and non-sensitive)**

Election materials are categorized into sensitive and non-sensitive. The sensitive materials are the ballot receipts, EVMs and result sheets, while the non-sensitive materials consist of all other election materials such as the voters register, carrier bags, pens, scissors, stamp and stamp pads, generating set, laptops and printers, etc (Appendix VIII). Without these, the election would not have been successful.

#### **a. EVM and result forms**

The procurement of sensitive materials was subject to under-mentioned procedure:

- i) Single source bidding.
- ii) Resident due process.
- iii) State public procurement authority.
- iv) Approval by the State Executive Council.

#### **b. Procurement of non-sensitive materials**

The procurement of non-sensitive materials was by selective bidding followed by generating lots which were assigned to registered contractors by the Commission.

#### **2.13 Transportation of election materials**

The distribution of election materials was contracted to the following professional transport organizations:

- i) National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW)
- ii) Road Transport Employers Association of Nigeria (RTEAN)
- iii) Kaduna State Transport Authority (KSTA)
- iv) SAM Trucks

#### **2.14 Provision of Security**

Security of lives and properties during the election was one of the critical logistic activities. The Commission, through the services of the Nigeria Police, the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corp (NSCDC), and the Department of State Security (DSS) ensured adequate security of the election materials to prevent destruction of EVMs and other materials during the election period. They were also engaged to ensure peaceful conduct of the elections and to prevent multiple voting, vote buying, attack on electoral officers and voters, and other acts that could affect the smooth conduct of the election and result in breakdown of law and order.

### **3.0 ELECTION DAY ACTIVITIES**

#### **3.1 Accreditation and Voting**

The voting system adopted was the “Open Secret Ballot”. On the day of election, voters were expected to go to the PU with their Permanent Voters Card (PVC). Accreditation and voting were done simultaneously. The accreditation commenced at 8:00am with the voting and lasted till 4:00pm.

On getting to the PU, the voter would check his/her name on the displayed register. After confirming that his/her name was in the Register, he/she would then proceed to the PC who then collects the PVC and confirms that the name is on the Voters’ Register by ticking the Register. He then proceeds to the APO who checks his PVC with the SCR. If the name was in the register but the PVC was not authenticated by the SCR an incidence form would be completed for the Voter. The last step was for the Voter to go and cast his/her vote on the EVM (Appendix IX). The vote is recorded on the machine and also transmitted electronically to a centrally controlled monitoring device (i.e. the Server) stationed at the Commission Headquarters in Kaduna.

Elderly people, people living with disabilities, pregnant women and nursing mothers were assisted where necessary by members of their communities to cast their votes as quickly as possible.

#### **3.2 Collation and Declaration of Results**

Collation commenced immediately after voting was completed. Voting was expected to be completed by 4.00pm at the PU, collation at the Ward by 6:00pm, and at the Local Government Area by 8.00pm. Since the Law allows voters to stay around the PU as long as they maintained a distance of about 300ft from the voting cubicle/EVM, those who could wait to protect their votes and witness the counting and recording were allowed to do so till the end of the process.

At the end of voting each machine prints out a summary of results. After the scores were announced at the PUs, the results were accompanied by Security Agents to the Ward Collation Centers where the PU totals were collated and the winning Councillor announced by the Ward Returning Officers. The Chairmanship scores

were then taken to the LGA collation centre accompanied by Security personnel. After the collation by the LGRO, the Chairmanship winner was announced and submitted to the EO who forwarded it to the Kad-SIECOM Headquarters.

#### **4.0 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED WITH THE EVMS DURING THE 2018 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS ELECTION**

The problems encountered were two fold; Technical problems and Human Error.

The technical errors were encountered mostly during the configuration, but were all addressed before deploying the systems to the Polling units.

##### **4.1 Preparatory to the Election**

- a. Battery Charging: Some EVMs were not charging, the problems were either from the charging systems or the batteries. These problems were resolved by changing the batteries, chargers or the charging boards.
- b. Blank Screen: Some EVMs did not display anything on the screen except the power and status indicators. These problems were resolved by either repairing or replacing the screens or display boards.
- c. Power: Some EVMs were not coming on and were not charging, these were confirmed to have problems with their power boards. The boards were replaced
- d. PSAM card error: Some of the PSAM cards were found to have shifted from their slots. These were corrected.
- e. Printer Error: The machine displays “error due to printing device” and shuts down on its own. These problems were caused by faulty thermal printers. These were either repaired or replaced
- f. Touch Screen problem: For some machines the touch screens were not active. They were replaced.
- g. Most of the problems listed above were caused due to vibration during transportation and were subsequently corrected.

##### **4.2 Rapid Response Teams**

Teams of three qualified ICT staff who had been specially trained in the operation of the EVMs were dispatched with necessary tools, to each of our six operational

zones. They were to quickly address all issues that might arise concerning the operation of the EVMs on election day, so that there is no disruption of election due to EVM malfunction.

The Rapid Response Teams were very effective and contributed immensely to the success of the election in many areas. Some of the problems resolved include:

- i) Powering of the machine
- ii) Transmission of result
- iii) Setting up of voting start time and closing time
- iv) Coupling and decoupling

### **4.3 International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES)**

The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) also operated an Election Support Centre (ESC) which was responsible for tracking the progress of election day activities in the field.

The election support centre provided real time information on happenings in all the polling units in the field by contacting Presiding Officers and other field staff via mobile phones.

The ESC through serial calls put through to it, traced the distribution path of the election materials; exactly when materials arrived the polling units, when voting started and ended and comprehensively analyzed issues encountered.

Some of the reports received from ESC were used in directing the Rapid Response Team to where there were problems.

### **4.4 Transmission**

- i) Prior to the Election, a Network test tour was carried out by the Commission and the result was later used to plan the transmission. The network spread across the state for both 2G and 3G was as follows:

For MTN = 34%

For Airtel = 91%

For Glo = 85%

For Etisalat = 64%

The general result showed that over 90% of the EVMs would be able to transmit. Places which were considered to have no network, actually had spontaneous and flash networks signals and the plan was to use roaming SIMs, which are universal SIM cards that operate on all networks, and have capacity to identify near zero signals and amplify them.

There was also an alternative plan to transmit using Hotspot where ever there was failure of the five networks deployed.

- ii) Transmission was not achieved as planned as a result of the following:-
  - a. Failure to get the SIM cards on time, some of the SIM cards were received a day or two to the election. There was therefore not sufficient time to test each of the SIM cards to be sure of the data status. The process of registering SIM cards by communication companies was very slow. Most of the companies took weeks registering the SIM cards and did not activate the data on time. Thus encroached into our timing.
  - b. The network implementation plan was not followed as designed. This is because some of the networks like 9mobile (etisalat) declined at the 11<sup>th</sup> hour, most of the areas where such networks were to be deployed had to be swapped with other networks, also the quantity of SIMs requested from glo were not received.
  - c. Alterations by Electoral officials: several SIM cards were removed by the electoral officers, for reasons known to them.
  - d. Wrong PU codes : Some operators entered wrong PU codes hence the result were either not transferred to the server or were transferred and recoded under different PUs, Wards or Local Governments.

#### **4.5 Operational Problems and deliberate compromise.**

- i. Some of the Operators (Presiding officers) were not able to operate the EVMs on the day of Election. In critical cases some could not power the EVMs. Some of those that powered the EVM could not configure the machines and settings such as PU Codes, voting Start

Time and Ending were wrongly configured. The consequence of these was that in these polling units, voters could not vote. While in some polling units the time set was not up to 8hrs, in some cases only one hour voting time was set by the incompetent POs resulting in mass disenfranchisement of Voters.

- ii. The authorization method used gave room for multiple voting by a single person. The presiding officers in some cases might have yielded to pressure from interest groups.
- iii. Use of EVMs in locations where they were not designated for: some EVMs were moved to locations other than the designated PUs thus compromising them.

#### **4.6 Recommendations for Improvement**

The EVMs have capacity to produce very reliable results, if all the features of the machines are implemented. Some of these features include:-

- i. Authorization: In due course there is need to liaise with INEC to load the Voters register in the EVM. The EVM has a card reader embedded. With this feature activated un-registered voters will not be able to vote nor can anybody vote more than once. Also if this is activated there will be no need for PSAM cards, the voters' card will serve as the mode of authorization.
- ii. Geo-Location Tagging: The EVM already has the Hardware that can enable geo-location tagging. In future elections, the software can be developed to activate this service, which can show where the EVM is at all times. It could also be Geo-fenced such that the EVM only works when taken to the designated Polling Unit.
- iii. Network: In future the SIM cards could be eliminated or planted in more secure locations where they may not be tampered with.
- iv. Configuration settings: The algorithm of the machine can be altered such that operators will have limited data to input manually. This was demonstrated in the by-election where the start time was fixed and PO only had access to the PU codes.



- v. These are factory related issues and can be addressed by Emperor Technologies LTD

**4.7 Full involvement of other agencies:** Preparatory to the election we contacted Kaduna Geographic Information System (KADGIS) whose jurisdiction it was to come up with network distribution map for the State, but bureaucratic bottle necks were too many such that we had to give up on them. However, such agencies should be able to give us sufficient information that will aid in planning.

## **5.0 THE POST-ELECTION ACTIVITIES**

### **5.1 Remunerations for Adhoc Staff**

The election duty allowances paid were as follows:

i) Local Government Returning Officers (LGROs)	₦80,000.00
ii) Ward Returning Officers (WROs)	₦30,000.00
iii) Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs)	₦20,000.00
iv) Presiding Officers (POs)	₦12,000.00
v) Assistant Presiding Officers (APOs)	₦12,000.00
vi) Poll Clerks (PCs)	₦10,000.00
vii) Poll Assistants (PAs)	₦10,000.00

Both the e-payment and cash payment methods were used.

### **5.2 Election Cancellation and Re-run Election**

Certain challenges such as political class interference and violence, necessitated the suspension/cancellation of the election in six (6) Local Government Areas (Jaba, Chikun, Kaduna South, Kajuru, Kaura and Makarfi). A new date was therefore set to conduct a re-run election in the six affected Local Government Areas. The re-run election was scheduled for the 6<sup>th</sup> of June, 2018 and held in three of the six Local Government Areas concerned namely Jaba, Makarfi and Kaduna South. The Kaduna State Chief Judge halted the election in Kajuru by Court Order, while political class interference prevented the conduct of the election in Kaura and Chikun.

### **5.3 Election Petitions**

The Commission received over 100 petitions including cases from Chikun, Igabi, Kajuru, and Zaria. However, the Commission itself was directly or indirectly involved in only 62 cases. Out of the 62 cases, 52 are now at the stage of first instant cases, while 16 are at the appeal stage. There were about 32 cases which the Commission ignored and only sent its Lawyers to monitor. These were eventually either withdrawn or abandoned.

The Kajuru case was later dismissed by the Election Petition Tribunal in a ruling on 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2018, but the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) candidate proceeded to the High Court requesting that KAD-SIECOM should declare him winner of the election. The Chikun case was thrown out by the Election Tribunal, but the All Progressives Congress (APC) candidate proceeded to the High Court requesting that KAD-SIECOM should declare him winner of an election that was not held. The Igabi case has been thrown out at the Tribunal but there is the likelihood that they will go for an appeal. The Jaba case has been adjourned severally and is still before the Tribunal.

The PRP Chairmanship candidate from Zaria LGA sued the Commission at the High Court for fixing the screening of candidates on 1<sup>st</sup> of May which was a public holiday, the reason why he was unable to attend. He requested the Court to direct the Commission to refund all his incurred campaign expenses for denying him the chance to participate in the screening exercise. The case is still pending.

### **5.4 Issues and Challenges of the 2018 LGCEs**

Though the outcome of the 2018 election has been quite commendable, there were, however, some challenges encountered in the following areas:

- i) Conduct of elections: Political class interference and violence necessitated the cancellation of the elections in Jaba, Kaura and Kajuru Local Government Areas as well as parts of Chikun, Kaduna South and Makarfi.

- ii) Logistics: Challenges notably in the areas of deployment of security personnel and in the distribution of election materials which arrived late at some PUs.
- iii) Payment of adhoc staff allowances: Series of challenges were encountered due to the submission of inaccurate bank details and the influx of claimants complaining of omissions from the payment schedules, among others.

In order to review the entire election, (the successes and the challenges faced) and make recommendations for improvements on the electoral process in Kaduna State, a retreat was held at Tahir Guest Palace, Kano from 5<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2018.

## **6.0 POST-ELECTION RETREAT**

The post-election retreat which held in Kano from 5<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2018 considered all aspects of the conduct of the election from preparation to issuance of certificates. This post mortem of the election allowed us to see areas of lapses and make recommendations for future elections.

### **Specific Objectives of the Retreat were to:**

- i. Review the entire conduct of the 2018 LGCE.
- ii. Identify the challenges encountered.
- iii. Review the contributions of SIECOM staff to the challenges encountered.
- iv. Recommend measures necessary to improve the conduct of subsequent elections in the State.

### **6.1 Opening Ceremony**

The opening ceremony began with remarks by the Chairman KAD-SIECOM, Dr. Saratu Binta Dikko-Audu who welcomed participants to the retreat. She expressed appreciation for the support of the State Government which resulted in making the 2018 LGCE remarkably successful in so many ways. The most significant of these successes was the introduction of EVM which is the first of its kind in Nigeria and indeed second in Africa. Its adoption contributed significantly to the recorded

success. It created a novel experience in the art of conducting elections and broadened the perception and orientation of KAD-SIECOM staff in conducting free, fair and credible elections. It also improved the spirit of partnership and willingness to pool resources, as demonstrated by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) who allowed KAD-SIECOM to use its cubicles. She also noted that many members of the electorate were excited with the new technology introduced in the 2018 LGC elections in spite of the challenges encountered.

## **6.2 Keynote Address**

The tone for the retreat was set by a keynote address titled “Challenges of free, fair and credible elections in Nigeria” delivered by Prof. I. I. Dafwang, a former INEC Resident Commissioner. He highlighted seven key components of the electoral cycle which include (i) provision of the legal framework for the delimitation of constituencies and the Establishment of an Electoral Management Body (EMB), (ii) periodic setting of the timetable for elections, (iii) formation and registration of political parties, (iv) registration of eligible voters, (v) receiving and validating the nominations of electoral candidates, (vi) conducting the election, votes counting and tabulation of results, followed by announcement of winners and losers, and (vii) review of the concluded process and amendment of the electoral laws at the beginning of each cycle.

Referring to the major challenges of free, fair and credible elections in Nigeria, he blamed this on interference by elites in high places, appointments of stooges as managers of EMBs, monetization of the electoral process, and a weak judicial system.

The Keynote address set the stage for presentation of other papers by Kad-SIECOM Commissioners which included:

- (i) Challenges in the procurement of election materials;
- (ii) Recruitment, training and deployment of adhoc staff;
- (iii) Payment of adhoc staff allowances;
- (iv) Legal matters in the conduct of the 2018 LGCEs, and

(v) Appraisal of performance of staff during the 2018 LGCEs which are briefly summarized below.

### **6.3 Challenges in the Procurement of Election Materials**

Mall. Hassan Mohammed the Commissioner in charge of Operations and Logistics gave an overview of the challenges in the procurement of the election materials and use of EVMs in 2018 LGCEs. The major challenges encountered include the difficulties in establishing a letter of credit with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the cumbersome international trade payment process:- Ministry of Finance-CBN - GTB UK then to Central Bank of China before the funds reach the EVM manufacturers. Consequently, even minor discrepancies were not ignored, no matter how urgent a document was needed. Advance Payment Guarantee (APG) and invoices requested at different stages also delayed the process. Other challenges involved freight and custom clearance issues such as discrepancies in shipping documents, introduction of unspecified charges, general irregularities in clearance charges, and lack of experience of some of the handlers.

### **6.4 Recruitment, Training and Deployment of Adhoc Staff during the 2018 Local Government Councils election**

Dr. Rilwanu A. Yahaya, Commissioner in charge of Planning, Research, Statistics and Training, discussed the recruitment, training and deployment of adhoc staff during the 2018 LGCEs. The major challenges encountered included insufficient time for the recruitment of prospective workers/adhoc staff, insufficient time for training, infiltration of uninvited persons at the training venues, insufficient budgetary allocation for the training of adhoc staff and in-adequate security and other logistic support for ad-hoc staff during the elections.

### **6.5 Adhoc Staff Remuneration: Challenges and the Way Forward**

Mall. Ibrahim Sambo mni, Commissioner in charge of Finance and Accounts reported the findings of the Finance Committee which investigated the influx of claimants complaining of omissions from the payment schedules. The following are the findings of the Committee:

- i. Non-payment of training allowance by some Electoral Officers (EOs).

- ii. Disparity in amounts and mode of payments of training allowance.
- iii. Non-utilization of so many trained ad-hoc staff.
- iv. Use of one bank account (particularly EOs' accounts) by several ad-hoc staff.
- v. Opening of several bank accounts by some EOs for the purpose of payments of election duty allowance.
- vi. Multiple complaint forms submitted by individuals which were detected and removed.
- vii. Over 90% of the complaints received were on non-payment of election duty allowance.
- viii. Very few complaints were received on non-payment of training allowance
- ix. Submission of different bank statements by some complainants.
- x. Double/multiple payments of election duty allowance were detected from the bank statements.
- xi. Some names that appeared on the training attendance list were not found on the list of payments made.
- xii. Some EOs allowed the SPOs to make unnecessary ad-hoc staff replacement on the election day.
- xiii. Lack of functional bank accounts and submission of inaccurate bank details by adhoc staff.
- xiv. Influx of claimants complaining of omissions from the payment schedules.
- xv. Payment of ad-hoc staff by some EOs were made without a voucher and in some cases without signatures.

Other findings include:

- i) SPOs were left unsupervised in the conduct of their duties,
- ii) most of the EOs were not careful enough with the management of the ad-hoc staff,
- iii) high demand for payment of training allowances by PCs and PAs,
- iv) political interference in appointments and postings of ad-hoc staff,
- v) missing names from list submitted by EOs,

- vi) submission of wrong or incomplete account numbers,
- vii) inadequate awareness creation during the distribution of the complains form,
- viii) authentic names of ad-hoc staff that worked on the election day were not immediately collected from SPOs in some LGAs which resulted in the substitution of names,
- ix) some of the EOs used less than the four (4) ad-hoc staff approved and yet made claims for the four.

## **6.6 Legal Matters in the Conduct of the 2018 Local Government Councils Election**

Bitrus E. Gwadah Esq, Commissioner in charge of Legal matters presented the legal issues involved in the conduct of the 2018 LGCEs, and the administrative processes in the use of technology to achieve credible elections in Kaduna State. He reported that in order to explore the possibility of use of technology, the first thing the Commission did was to study the Electoral Act, the KAD-SIECOM Law No. 10 of 2012, and other relevant legislation and judicial precedent to ensure there wouldn't be any impediment to the use of technology for elections at the Local Government level. From these documents it became clear that the Commission must review some aspects of the existing Law before it could achieve the legal framework that allows for the use of technology in elections at the LG level.

Proposed amendments of the Kad-SIECOM Law and the Kaduna State Local Government Law were also considered, recommendations made to Government and the new laws were eventually passed on 6 February, 2018 as earlier reported. However, the need for further amendment of some relevant sections of the Electoral Law before the next election is necessary. The need for organizing regular workshops in collaboration with Ministry for Local Government and Ministry of Justice on the Local Government Administration Law, and Kad-SIECOM Law for LGCs elected officials and Kad-SIECOM staff was also emphasized. He also suggested that the Commission should commence the process of conducting reschedule rerun elections in Chikun (rerun), Kaura LGA (reschedule) and Jaba (awaiting final decision of the Tribunal).

## **6.7 Staff Performance Appraisal during the 2018 Local Government Councils Election**

Mrs. Safiya U. Balarabe Commissioner in charge of Human Resource and Management Services (HR&MS) presented the report on performance of EOs during the 2018 LGCEs. Arising from the presentation, the Human Resource and Corporate Governance Committee of the Commission was assigned the task to further deliberate on the report. The Committee's key terms of reference were to:

- i. Critically examine the Finance Committee's report which had identified discrepancies between what the EOs were expected to do and what they actually did during the election.
- ii. Examine the responses by EOs to the queries issued to them for disciplinary actions.
- iii. Review the schedule of duties for EOs and prepare a schedule of duties for AEOs.
- iv. Review the format for the conduct of Staff Auditing to pave the way for skills gap analysis of Staff of the Commission.
- v. Proffer recommendations for the smooth conduct of future elections.

In executing the tasks, the Committee held several meetings, used report of the Finance Committee which was earlier constituted to investigate discrepancies between what the EOs were expected to do and what they actually did, used responses to the queries, had face-to-face interaction with all the EOs. Relevant files and other sources of information were also used to guide the Committee's findings and recommendations.

The following are the major findings:

- i. Some of the identified discrepancies were as a result of factors beyond the EOs control, while some were as a result of their negligence of duties and carelessness. For instance, the findings confirmed that there were discrepancies in the list of the adhoc staff posted and payment of allowances, due mainly to interference by politicians during the posting of adhoc staff.
- ii. Some of the EOs misbehaved to their superiors during the election.



- iii. Some EOs couldn't correctly account for the amount of training allowances disbursed to them, failure to submit evidence of payment of adhoc staff training allowances, payment made without authority letters and in some cases payments were made without signatures.
- iv. Conspiracy in handing over sensitive election materials such as election result sheets to unauthorized persons and political chieftains.
- v. Associating with politicians during announcement of results.
- vi. Retaining of result sheets beyond the stipulated period without any substantiated reason and submission of false information to the Commission.
- vii. Absconding and negligence of duty on election day.
- viii. Granting interview to men of the press without prior approval from the Commission.
- ix. Vandalized and missing generators and EVMs.
- x. Offices/documents destruction by fire and wind storm.
- xi. Dishonesty and insubordination, etcetera, etcetera.

Consequently, queries were issued to the erring EOs seeking for explanations for their actions. After exhaustive deliberations by the Committee on each of the responses to the queries, the following disciplinary actions have been recommended:

- i. All EOs were made to retire the monies they were unable to account for.
- ii. Return of generators and EVMs in their possessions to the Headquarters, and where generators or EVMs are missing, the EOs must support such claims with written police report.
- iii. Some are to be issued with strong warning letters, particularly for lack of diligence in handling their official assignments.
- iv. Submission of formal apologies for rude behavior to serve as deterrent has also been recommended.
- v. Staff found guilty of gross misconduct have been recommended for compulsory retirement in line with the Kaduna State Guidelines for Appointments, Promotions and Disciplinary actions.

Efforts should also be intensified to conduct the remaining LGCEs in:

- a) Kaura LGA (rescheduled).
- b) Kajuru LGA (5 Wards re-run).
- c) Chikun (4 Wards rerun).

## **7.0 WOMEN CANDIDATES IN 2018 ELECTION**

There was only one (1) and three (3) females out of the 68 and 242 candidates for the Chairmanship and Councillorship positions respectively. This very low number of female candidates shows a lack of promotion of women in politics by the political parties in Kaduna State.

The political parties are, therefore, urged to make further progress towards greater inclusion and empowerment of women as candidates in their selection and campaigning processes in future elections.

## **8.0 SUMMARY OF CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN THE CONDUCT OF 2018 KADUNA STATE LGCEs**

The participants at the Retreat made the following observations:

- i. The amendment of Kaduna State Independent Electoral Commission Law and the Local Government Law to ensure that there wouldn't be any impediments to the use of technology for elections at the Local Government level, took too long.
- ii. The procurement of the EVMs and election materials encountered a series of difficulties.
- iii. The Smart Card Reader (SCR) contents (Voter Register and identification details) were not integrated into the EVMs thus giving room for manipulation of votes recorded in Result Sheets by desperate politicians.
- iv. Securing the SCRs which had been advertised to be used in the election and staff trained by INEC for their use was not possible as the INEC declined to make them available at the last minute.
- v. Refusal by NYSC State Coordinator to allow Kad-SIECOM use of NYSC as Adhoc Staff less than 48 hours before the election.

- vi. Storage of the EVMs and charging of batteries before and after the election involved a lot of cost and time.
- vii. Insufficient time allocated for the training of the adhoc staff in the use of new technology.
- viii. Improper documentation of adhoc personnel detailed information.
- ix. In some PUs', evidence of commencement of voting before the approved time was observed as indicated by the server.
- x. EVMs snatching, abduction/detention of some key Election Officers, Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs) and Returning Officers (ROs).
- xi. Absconding from duty and replacement of trained ad-hoc staff (POs, APOs) with impunity was common.
- xii. Inadequate security to ensure efficient and safe distribution of election materials.
- xiii. There were security challenges in some parts of Birnin Gwari, Chikun, Giwa and Igabi LGAs. There were also attempts to burn down the SIECOM offices in Igabi, Lere, and Kaduna South. Election could not hold in Kaura after two attempts due to insecurity fueled by some desperate politicians.
- xiv. Actions of desperate politicians on election day contributed a lot in the rate of intimidation, coercion, violence, thuggery and other election malpractices.
- xv. Compilation of results witnessed a lot of human and technical errors due to defacing, cancellation, submission of results on plain sheets and two different results for the same L.G. election.
- xvi. Interference by some desperate politicians led to the cancellation of results in Kajuru and four (4) wards in Chikun LGA two (2) in Kaduna South and one (1) in Makarfi.
- xvii. Submission of fake results by some WROs and LGROs.

- xviii. The fire incidence that razed down the second floor of the Commission building on April 21<sup>st</sup>, 2018 burnt down several vital documents and election materials.
- xix. Court injunction restrained the Commission from conducting re-scheduled elections in Kajuru LGA.
- xx. Some EOs became overburdened and confused on the election day such that they did not have effective control over the election process.
- xxi. SPOs were not properly supervised as such, they made replacements of the trained ad-hoc staff used with the connivance of some desperate politicians. In addition, most of the SPOs did not submit the actual number or names of those that actually participated in the election on the election day.
- xxii. Lack of functional bank accounts and submission of inaccurate bank details by adhoc staff caused delays in payments of allowances.
- xxiii. Influx of claimants complaining of omissions from the payment schedules.
- xxiv. Payment of Ad-hoc staff by some EOs was made without voucher and in some cases without signatures.
- xxv. Slow pace in the dispensation of Justice by the Judiciary has affected conduct of rescheduled elections.
- xxvi. Some of the staff engaged in activities that compromised the credibility of the election.
- xxvii. Non-availability of electricity and the difficulty in processing official documents in rural areas.
- xxviii. Hike in transport costs for conveying adhoc staff and materials on election day.

## **9.0 THE CHALLENGES OF FREE, FAIR AND CREDIBLE ELECTIONS IN NIGERIA**

The papers presented provided the following compelling observations on the challenges bedeviling the nation's ability to conduct free, fair and credible elections:

## 9.1 The Election Management Body (EMB)

- i. Appointment of stooges/compromisers as Managers of EMBs.
- ii. Inflation of voters register through multiple registrations and registration of under aged persons.
- iii. Acceptance of bribe/ compromising.
- iv. Proliferations of political parties which makes the electoral process more cumbersome. This also increases the possibilities of having more invalid votes as a result of difficulties in identifying party logos at the point of elections.
- v. Inconclusive elections.
- vi. Too much emphasis on voter education to the neglect of civic education which teaches people how to be good citizens.
- vii. Multiple national registration bodies without synergy such as NPC, INEC, NIMC, FRSC, BVN etc. contributing to lack of an authentic registration of all eligible voters from 18 years and above to facilitate a data bank.
- viii. Lack of continuous voter registration by INEC encourages traffic chaos as millions of youth turn to registration centers at same time during periodic registration, and the funds to procure the necessary equipment, and trained personnel required for the teeming population are often not available. This appears to be responsible for the current tendency in the urge to divert registration centers by the most powerful, and the zeal for cards buying.
- ix. In the current democratic dispensation, events have portrayed the election management bodies as not independent of the parties in power.
- x. Weak electoral-judicial-electorate linkage system (EJELS), and the consequent failure of the electoral and judicial systems to effectively respond to the real needs of the electorate.

## **9.2 Politicians and Elites in High Places**

- i. Interference by elites in Government.
- ii. Interference by politicians and party chieftains.
- iii. Monetization of the electoral process and therefore the people's votes not counting.
- iv. Votes buying, and buying off election officials and the judiciary.
- v. Political violence (thuggery, use of force to disrupt political meetings/rallies/voting, or use of dangerous weapons to intimidate voters or to cause bodily harm/injury, destruction of election materials, etc.).
- vi. Manhandling of electoral officers by politicians.
- vii. Use of inflammatory and hate speeches/blackmails.
- viii. Greed/or dreams of avarice.
- ix. Unwillingness to accept election results no matter the circumstances.

## **9.3 The Judiciary and Security**

- i. Inadequate security to ensure efficient and safe distribution of election materials.
- ii. Lack of capacity for the timely arrest and prosecution of electoral offenders by security agents and judicial officers.
- iii. Weak electoral Laws and mistrust of the electoral umpires.
- iv. Manhandling of electoral officers by security agents.
- v. Inability of the judiciary to handle election disputes impartially resulting in low confidence on the judicial system.

## **9.4 The Electorate**

- i. Ethnicity and religious bigotry.
- ii. Acceptance of bribe/selling of votes.

- iii. Electoral thuggery (use of force to disrupt political meetings/rallies/voting, or use of dangerous weapons to intimidate voters or to cause bodily harm/injury, destruction of election materials, etc.).
- iv. Use of inflammatory and hate speeches/blackmails.
- v. Manhandling of electoral officers by politicians.
- vi. Unwillingness to accept election results no matter the circumstances.
- vii. Greed/or dreams of avarice.
- viii. Weak knowledge of civic education and the electoral process.
- ix. The preponderances of political violence are attributable to the availability of arms and youth unemployment.

## **10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following key recommendations are offered:

### **10.1 The KAD-SIECOM**

- i. There is urgent need for complete value re-orientation by all citizens to consolidate the benefits of the EVMs and gains of the 2018 election.
- ii. The Commission should focus more on continuous civic education of the electorate.
- iii. It is important for the Government to have a definitive (fixed) timetable for the conduct of Local Government elections as is the case with General Elections.
- iv. Provide adequate time for adhoc staff recruitment and training.
- v. Ensure proper documentation of adhoc staff lists including issuance of appointment letters and ID cards.
- vi. Recruit competent adhoc staff from higher institutions, NYSC, Federal Civil Service etc, from where a data base or repository of qualified Adhoc staff taking example from the WAEC and NECO could eventually be created for future elections.
- vii. Develop schedule of duties for EOs and AEOs

- viii. Substitution by SPOs without the consent of the SEC in charge of the zone will not be condoned. In a situation where substitutions are made without the express consent of the Commissioner concerned, the election results from such staff should be rejected and printouts from the EVMs resorted to.
- ix. In case of flash points, adhoc staff should be strictly engaged from the host communities.
- x. In the future, all ROs and SPOs should be trained, examined and only the most qualified should be recruited as Adhoc staff.
- xi. SPOs should submit reports on each PU under their supervision to the EOs for onward transmission to the Zonal Commissioner, and payment of allowances should be tied to submission of such properly written reports made in an approved format.
- xii. Cash payments to ad-hoc staff should be strictly discouraged.
- xiii. The Commission should come up with a comprehensive capacity building programme for its staff to inject some level of professionalism in the electoral process.
- xiv. The Commission should set up Zonal Computer Offices.
- xv. The Commission should explore the possibility of integrating SCR data into the EVMs for easy accreditation and voting to enhance the election process.
- xvi. The Commission should reward the KAD-SIECOM staff that performed creditably, and write letters of appreciation to individuals and organizations for their support and cooperation towards the successes recorded during the 2018 LGCEs.
- xvii. All staff should be made to sign an oath of neutrality before any election, while candidates should be encouraged to sign a peace pact.
- xviii. The Law and regulations should always be strictly followed in the electoral process and erring politicians (illegal diversion of registration centers, cards and vote buying, financial inducements, etc.) should be punished according to the Law.



- xix. KAD-SIECOM should encourage Political Parties to train their Agents on the rules and regulations governing the conduct of elections.
- xx. KAD-SIECOM should always vigorously enforce the provision of section 38(1) of the Electoral Law which mandates political parties wishing to deploy Party Agents to the polling units to write officially to the Commission at least 7 days before election.
- xxi. There is the need to organize workshops in collaboration with the Ministry for Local Government and Ministry of Justice on Local Government Law and the KAD-SIECOM Law for LGCs elected officials, and KAD-SIECOM staff.
- xxii. The Commission should also conduct skill gap analysis to identify training needs of staff for capacity building.
- xxiii. The process of conducting rescheduled/rerun elections in the remaining LGAs should commence. These are:
  - a) Kaura LGA (rescheduled).
  - b) Kajuru LGA (5 wards re-run).
  - c) Chikun (4 wards re-run).
- xxiv. Develop an election monitoring tool (Supervisory Presiding Officers Monitoring Instrument-SUPOMI) for closely monitoring the voting process in every Polling Unit (PU).
- xxv. KAD-SIECOM should constantly conduct test-runs of the EVMs prior to future elections so as to ensure they are in good operational conditions.
- xxvi. KAD-SIECOM should solicit feedback from stakeholders on the use of the EVMs and use the results to stimulate other States and INEC to emulate Kaduna State in the use of the innovative EVMs in future LGCEs and national elections.
- xxvii. KAD-SIECOM pioneering the electronic voting system should forge ahead to establish the linkage that is needed among all stakeholders in the electoral system.
- xxviii. There is the need to review the 2018 KAD-SIECOM Law to address some of the existing lapses associated with the prescribed national electoral Law.

- xxix. The Chairman as Chief Electoral Officer should have the power to overturn the result announced by a Returning Officer (RO) if it is found not to agree with printouts from the EVMs in his Ward or Local Government of jurisdiction.
- xxx. It is also strongly recommended that the Commission should seek an audience with His Excellency to express appreciation for all the support and encouragement received that led to the success of the 2018 election.

## **10.2 The Politicians and Elites in High Places**

- i. The Law and regulations should always be strictly followed in the electoral process.
- ii. Political parties should train their Agents on the rules and regulations governing the conduct of elections before they are deployed to represent them.
- iii. Political parties should always adhere to the provisions of section 38(1) of the Electoral Law which requires that Political Parties wishing to deploy Party Agents to the polling units to apply officially to the Commission.
- iv. Substitution of adhoc staff by politicians will not be condoned. In a situation where substitutions are made without the express consent of the Commission, the election results from such staff should be cancelled/ or declared null and void.
- v. All candidates should be encouraged to sign a peace pack before any election, and should be monitored to ensure a strict compliance.
- vi. The Political Parties should deliberate efforts towards including and empowering women as candidates in future elections.

## **10.3 The State Security Agencies**

- i. Henceforth, adequate security personnel should be provided in every Polling Unit.
- ii. The Law and regulations should always be strictly followed in the electoral process and erring politicians (illegal diversion of registration centers,

cards and vote buying, financial inducements, etc.) should be punished according to the Law.

- iii. There is the need to organize workshops in collaboration with Ministry for Local Government and the Ministry of Justice on Local Government Law and the KAD-SIECOM Law for LGCs elected officials, and KAD-SIECOM staff.

#### **10.4 The Local Government Areas**

- i. There is the need for the LGCs elected officials to be thoroughly conversant/acquainted with the Local Government Administration law and the KAD-SIECOM Law.

#### **10.5 INEC**

- i. Should ensure continuous voter registration to reduce traffic chaos as experienced during the current periodic registration exercises.
- ii. Improve its working relationship with SIECs and other stakeholders to enhance the electoral process.

#### **11.0 CONCLUSION**

It has generally been noted that it is possible to conduct elections in Nigeria devoid of massive rigging and other malpractices. The 2018 Kaduna State Local Government Councils' election which was adjudged by observers as relatively free, fair, credible, and successful lend support to this assertion. The success recorded has been attributed to a number of factors, notably the State Executive Council's support, strengthened collaborations and partnership with stakeholders, use of EVMs, the cascade approach to training of Adhoc staff, appointments of the right people with uncompromised commitment, as well as the effective voters education and mobilization programmes implemented by the Commission. However, in spite of the remarkable success, the exercise was marred by some challenges, which were beyond the control of the Adhoc staff and even the Commission.

An election is an event comprising of a series of activities that culminate in the actual voting and announcement of results. Therefore, KAD-SIECOM should pay

adequate attention to the identified challenges and recommendations in order to sustain the current success.

Finally, to have a sustainable electoral process, all stakeholders: the EMB, Judiciary, the political parties, the politicians, electorate, etc. must be passionate about the progress of the nation, which should be the responsibility of everyone. The Commission will ensure that this report is widely circulated amongst stakeholders and the Internet for a wider audience to benefit. It will also ensure the immediate and full implementation of the recommendations.

## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Local Government Areas, Approximate Distance from Headquarters, Number of Wards and Polling Units

S/N	Local Government Area	Distance (Km)	No of Wards	No of Polling Units
1	Birnin-Gwari	127	11	201
2	Chikun	35	12	263
3	Giwa	115	11	136
4	Igabi	50	12	367
5	Ikara	153	10	197
6	Jaba	200	10	110
7	Jema'a	225	12	216
8	Kachia	150	12	214
9	Kaduna North	3	12	408
10	Kaduna South	10	13	449
11	Kagarko	135	10	113
12	Kajuru	75	10	153
13	Kaura	215	10	157
14	Kauru	170	11	177
15	Kubau	173	11	211
16	Kudan	103	10	160
17	Lere	225	11	249
18	Makarfi	115	10	160
19	Sabon Gari	78	11	267
20	Sanga	345	11	131
21	Soba	115	11	214
22	Zango-Kataf	170	11	215
23	Zaria	75	13	334
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>255</b>	<b>5,102</b>

**Appendix II: List of Registered Voters and Turnout per LGA during the May 12<sup>th</sup> ,  
2018 Elections**

<b>S/NO</b>	<b>LGA</b>	<b>REGISTERED VOTERS</b>	<b>VOTERS TURN OUT</b>	<b>PERCENTA GE</b>
1	Birni-Gwari	110,324	44,816	40%
2	Chikun	224,000	42,093 (less 4 wards)	incomplete
3	Giwa	111,500	59,526	53%
4	Igabi	220,392	55,786	25%
5	Ikara	110,341	51,852	46%
6	Jaba	57,813	27,209	47%
7	Jema'a	142,762	76,279	53%
8	Kachia	128,908	76,391	59%
9	Kaduna North	315,222	188,066	59%
10	Kaduna South	361,357	73,790	20%
11	Kagarko	91,748	77,920	84%
12	Kaura	77,239	No election	
13	Kajuru	75,630	No election	
14	Kauru	104,508	52,776	50%
15	Kubau	131,788	60,246	45%
16	Kudan	79,904	75,999	95%
17	Lere	195,039	109,636	56%
18	Makarfi	90,630	36,823	415
19	Sabon-Gari	175,162	31,252	17%
20	Sanga	86,211	44,752	51%
21	Soba	131,538	56,569	43%
22	Zango-Kataf	148,435	87,839	59%
23	Zaria	246,628	60,017	24%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,317,079</b>	<b>1,362,428</b>	<b>39.9%</b>

**Appendix III: The Election Time -Table**

ITEMS	DATE	ACTIVITY	REFERENCE
1.	Friday 9 <sup>th</sup> February, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Issuance of Notice of Local Government Councils Election to Registered Political Parties, and the general public</li> <li>b) Release of Election Guidelines</li> <li>c) Release of Election Time-Table</li> <li>d) Electioneering Campaign by Political Parties and Candidates commences</li> </ul>	KAD-SIECOM LAW 2018 & GUIDELINES
2.	<b>Between Tues. 20<sup>th</sup> Feb. &amp; 27<sup>th</sup> March 2018</b>	Conduct of party primaries by Political Parties, each to be observed by the Commission.	Paragraph 4.2 of the Guidelines & KAD-SIECOM LAW 2018
3.	<b>Wed. 28<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2018</b>	Collection of the following Forms by Political Parties at the Commission Headquarters:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) KDCF 001               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Data form for persons seeking Election to</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	KAD-SIECOM LAW 2018

		<p>membership of Local Government Councils.</p> <p>ii. Format of affidavit in support of personal particulars of Candidates</p> <p>b) KDCF 002 – List of Candidates sponsored by a Political Party.</p>	
4.	<b>Sat. 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2018</b>	a) Deadline for submission to the Commission of form KDCF 001 (Affidavit in support of personal particulars of candidate) and form KDCF 002 (List of Candidates sponsored by Political Parties)	KAD-SIECOM LAW 2018 & GUIDELINES
5	<b>Sat. 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2018</b>	<p>a) Collection of Nomination forms KDCF 4F and KDCF 4G from SIECOM's Local Government Area Offices</p> <p>b) Commencement of payment by candidates of the non-refundable deposit and</p>	KAD-SIECOM LAW 2018 & GUIDELINES



		presentation of bank teller to the Commission.	
6.	<b>Wed. 18<sup>th</sup> – Fri. 20<sup>th</sup> April, 2018</b>	Verification and sorting of forms and other documents submitted by Candidates by the Commission.	Paragraph 5.7 of the Guidelines & KAD-SIECOM LAW 2018
7.	<b>Sat. 21<sup>st</sup> April, 2018</b>	Publication of personal particulars of Candidates in their Constituencies.	KAD-SIECOM LAW 2018
8.	<b>Mon. 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2018</b>	<p>a) Last date for submission of Nomination Forms KDCF 4F and 4G</p> <p>b) Last date for the payment of the non-refundable deposits and presentation of Bank Teller to the Accounts Department at SIECOM Headquarters, not later than 6:00pm</p>	Paragraph 5.10 of Guidelines & KAD-SIECOM LAW 2018
9	<b>Tues. 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2018</b>	Publication of validly nominated candidates standing nominated.	KAD-SIECOM LAW 2018
10.	<b>Sun. 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2018</b>	Last date for voluntary withdrawal by Candidates.	KAD-SIECOM LAW 2018

11	<b>Fri. 4<sup>th</sup> May, 2018</b>	Last date for the substitution of withdrawn candidates by political parties	KAD-SIECOM LAW 2018
12	<b>11:59pm on 11<sup>th</sup> May, 2018</b>	End of Electioneering Campaign	KAD-SIECOM LAW 2018
13	<b>Saturday, 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2018</b>	<b>ELECTION DAY</b> (from 8:00am – 4:00pm)	KAD-SIECOM LAW 2018
14	<b>Saturday, 19<sup>th</sup> May 2018</b>	Presentation of Certificate of Return to Chairmen and Councilors.	KAD-SIECOM LAW 2018
15	<b>Between 26<sup>th</sup> May &amp; 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2018</b>	Chairmanship Run-off Election where no clear winner emerges.	KAD-SIECOM LAW 2018

**Appendix IV: Registered Political Parties as at May 2018.**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>NAME OF POLITICAL PARTY</b>	<b>ACCRONYM</b>
1	Accord	A
2	Action Alliance	AA
3	All Blending Party	ABP
4	Advance Congress of Democrats	ACD
5	Allied Congress Party of Nigeria	ACPN
6	Alliance for Democracy	AD
7	African Democratic Congress	ADC
8	Action Democratic Party	ADP
9	All Grassroots Alliance	AGA
10	All Grand Alliance Party	AGAP
11	Alliance for New Nigeria	ANN
12	Abundant Nigeria Renewal Party	ANRP
13	African People Alliance	APA
14	All Progressives Congress	APC
15	Advance People Democratic Alliance	APDA
16	All Progressive Grand Alliance	APGA
17	African People's Party	APP
18	Better Nigeria Progressive Party	BNPP
19	Coalition for Change	C4C
20	Democratic Alternative	DA
21	Democratic Party Congress	DPC
22	Democratic Peoples Party	DPP
23	Democratic Party	FRESH
24	Freedom and Justice Party	FJP
25	Grassroots Development Party of Nigeria	GDPN
26	Green Party of Nigeria	GPN
27	Hope Democratic Party	HDP
28	Independent Democrats	ID
29	Justice Must Prevail Party	JMPP

30	Kowa Party	KP
31	Labour Party	LP
32	Legacy Party of Nigeria	LPN
33	Mass Action Joint Alliance	MAJA
34	Modern Democratic Party	MDP
35	Masses Movement of Nigeria	MMN
36	Mega Progressive People Party	MPPP
37	National Action Council	NAC
38	National Conscience Party	NCP
39	Nigeria Democratic Congress Party	NDCP
40	National Democratic Liberty Party	NDLP
41	Nigeria Elements Progressive Party	NEPP
42	New Generation Party of Nigeria	NGPN
43	National Interest Party	NIP
44	New Nigeria People's Party	NNPP
45	Nigeria Peoples Congress	NPC
46	New Progressive Movement	NPM
47	National Rescue Movement	NRM
48	National Unity Party	NUP
49	People's Alliance for National Development and Liberty	PANDEL
50	Peoples for Democratic Change	PDC
51	Peoples Democratic Movement	PDM
52	Peoples Democratic Party	PDP
53	Progressive Peoples Alliance	PPA
54	Progressive Peoples Congress	PPC
55	People's Party of Nigeria	PPN
56	People's Progressive Party	PPP
57	Peoples Redemption Party	PRP
58	Peoples Trust	PT
59	Rebuild Nigeria Party	RBNP
60	Restoration Party of Nigeria	RP

61	Social Democratic Party	SDP
62	Sustainable National Party	SNP
63	Socialist Party of Nigeria	SPN
64	United Democratic Party	UDP
65	Unity Party of Nigeria	UPN
66	United Progressives Party	UPP
67	Young Democratic Party	YDP
68	Young Progressives Party	YPP

**Appendix V: List of Political Parties that Indicated Interest to Contest the May 12,  
2018 Local Government Council Elections**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>POLITICAL PARTY</b>	<b>ACCRONYM</b>	<b>REMARK(S)</b>
1	Allied Congress Party of Nigeria	ACPN	CLEARED
2	Action Democratic Party	ADP	CLEARED
3	All Progressives Congress	APC	CLEARED
4	All Progressive Grand Alliance	APGA	CLEARED
5	Democratic Party Congress	DPC	CLEARED
6	Green Party of Nigeria	GPN	CLEARED
7	Hope Democratic Party	HDP	CLEARED
8	Kowa Party	KOWA	CLEARED
9	Labour Party	LP	CLEARED
10	National Action Council	NAC	CLEARED
11	National Conscience Party	NCP	CLEARED
12	New Progressive Movement	NPM	CLEARED
13	National Rescue Movement	NRM	CLEARED
14	Peoples for Democratic Change	PDC	NOT CLEARED
15	Peoples Democratic Party	PDP	CLEARED
16	Peoples Redemption Party	PRP	CLEARED

## **Appendix VI: Advertisement for Recruitment of Adhoc Staff**

Kaduna State Independent Electoral Commission in preparation for the fourth coming Local Government Councils Election hereby invites application from suitably qualified candidates to fill the various positions enumerated below:

### **A. Job Title: Supervisory Presiding Officers**

#### **Job Description**

- Shall receive all election materials from the E.O on the eve of elections
- Shall distribute election materials to all the Presiding officers in his area of supervision
- Shall ensure proper retrieval of materials from the Presiding officer
- Shall assist in the training of poll officials under him
- Should have sufficient knowledge of the PU's of his assignment
- Should have sufficient knowledge of SCR and EVM machines
- Shall address and solve any issues that may arise and refer to the E.O immediately
- Shall monitor early movement of the presiding officers and materials to the collation centre
- Shall collect the phone numbers and other details of the presiding officers to ensure close communication all the time

#### **Educational and Professional Qualification**

- May be a KAD-SIECOM Staff
- Federal and State civil servant (Ministries, Department and Agencies) on Grade level 10-13
- Staff from any higher institution not below the rank of Administrative off. II
- 1<sup>st</sup> Degree/HND in any discipline or any equivalent qualifications

- Must be computer literate
- Must not be card carrying member of any political party

## **B. Job Title: Presiding Officers**

### **Job Description**

- Shall be at the LGA two days before the election to confirm posting
- Shall be in-charge of SCR and EVM machines at the polling units
- Collect all materials from the SPO on eve of elections and properly document them
- Shall be in-charge of the PU and paste all necessary materials such as posters, voter register etc.
- Supervise the Assistant Presiding Officer posted to the polling unit
- Shall educate the voters on the election process and arrangement of polling unit
- At the end of the voting process he shall add the results from the voting points where applicable and announce the result of the polling unit
- Prepares reports and submit to Supervisory Presiding officer

### **Educational and Professional Qualification**

- May be serving civil servant on Grade level 8-10
- Graduate of any recognized higher institution with either 1<sup>st</sup> Degree/HND or equivalent
- May be a final year student of any federal or State tertiary institutions
- May be Diploma Holder from any higher institution
- Must be computer literate
- Must not be a card carrying member of any political party



- Previous knowledge of operations of Smart Card Reader (SCR) will be an advantage

**C. Job Title: Assistant Presiding Officers**

- Shall be at the LGA two days before the election to confirm posting
- Shall handle the SCR and in the absence of the PO shall handle the EVM machine at the polling units
- Shall assist the Presiding officer to collect all materials from the SPO on eve of election and properly document them
- Shall assist the Presiding officer at whatever capacity, be at the PU and paste all necessary materials such as posters etc.
- Assist the Presiding officer in supervising the other staff posted to the polling unit
- Shall educate the voters on the election process and arrangement of the PU
- At the end of the voting process he shall assist the PO in sorting of the results from the voting points where applicable and declare the winning party

**Educational and Professional Qualification**

- May be serving public servant on grade level 8
- Student of any higher institution within the State
- Diploma holder from any higher institution
- Must be computer literate
- Must not be a Card carrying member of any political party
- Previous knowledge of Smart Card Reader machine will be an advantage

#### **D. Job Title: Poll Clerks**

##### **Job Description**

- Assist the PO to collect and document materials received
- Work under the supervision of the Presiding officer
- Checking the names of voters from the voters register and ascertain their names are in the register
- Ensure that there is orderly arrangement of the voters
- Assist with the sorting and counting of ballot papers and materials
- May manage a voting point if the need arises

##### **Educational and Professional Qualification**

- May be a student of any higher institution of learning
- May be civil servant on Grade level 07-09
- May possess minimum of Diploma certificate
- Must be computer literate
- Must not be a Card carrying member of any political party

#### **E. Job Title: Poll Assistant**

##### **Job Description**

A polling assistant can be assigned any of the following functions;

- Arrange the voters properly in a queue
- Verify the identity of voters in the register of voters
- Mark voters thumb with indelible ink after accreditation
- Direct voters where to cast their votes and ensure the safety of ballot boxes

- Assist the Presiding officer and poll clerk during the sorting and counting of votes at the end of poll if need arises

#### **Educational and Professional Qualification**

- Must possessed a minimum of SSCE
- Must not be a card carrying member of any political party

#### **Method of Application**

Interested Candidates are to collect application forms free of charge from the Electoral officers in all the 23 Local Government KAD-SIECOM offices across the State.

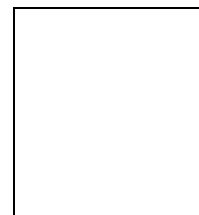
Completed application forms are to be returned to where they were collected from, together with all the relevant credentials attached, on or before 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2017

**Signed**

**Nuhu Idris Abdur-Ra'uf**

**Commission's Secretary**

KADUNA STATE INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION  
NO 9A SOKOTO ROAD, KADUNA  
ADHOC STAFF APPLICATION FORM



Applicant's profile

1. Surname: ..... Other Names.....
2. Date of Birth: .....Gender (male/female) .....
3. Marital Status: .....
4. Residential Address.....  
.....
5. Permanent Home Address.....  
.....
6. Mobile phone no.....
7. Email Address.....
8. Highest Educational qualification.....
9. Present Employer.....
10. Present Rank.....GL.....
11. Position Applied for.....
12. Years of working Experience.....
13. Are you a Member of any professional body, yes/No, if yes name the body.....  
.....
14. Have you ever contested an election YES/NO?
15. Are you Registered with any political party? Yes/No, if Yes name of the party.....  
.....
16. Will you serve wherever you are posted YES/NO

I Certify that information provided by me in this application form is true and complete. I understand that false information may be grounds for termination of my appointment at any point.

Name .....

Signature & Date.....

<b>For official use only</b>
1. Application Status.....
2. Name & signature.....

**NOTE: ONLY SELECTED CANDIDATES WILL BE CONTACTED. THE COMMISSION RESERVES THE RIGHT TO ENGAGE OR DISENGAGE YOU**

**Appendix VIII: List of Election Materials Sensitive and Non-sensitive Election Materials**

<b>(A)</b>		<b>SENSITIVE MATERIALS</b>	
<b>Sensitive Forms</b>			
<b>S/N</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>	
I	KD/SIEC/EC8A	Statement of result from polling unit for Chairmanship	
ii	KD/SIEC/EC8A (1)	Statement of result from polling unit for Councillorship	
iii	KD/SIEC/EC8B	Statement of result of polling unit from ward for Chairmanship	
iv	KD/SIEC/EC8B (1)	Summary of results of PU from ward for Councillorship	
V	KD/SIEC/EC8C	Summary of results from Ward for Chairmanship	
vi	KD/SIEC/EC8E	Declaration of results for Chairmanship	
Vii	KD/SIEC/EC8E(1)	Declaration of results for Councillorship	
Viii	KDEC 60E	Notice of results of poll poster Chairmanship	
Ix	KDEC 60E	Notice of results of poll poster Councillorship	
<b>Sensitive Election Equipment</b>			
I	Electronic Voting Equipment	6,000 electronic voting machines (EVMs) for electronic voting	
<b>(B)</b>		<b>NON- SENSITIVE MATERIALS</b>	
<b>Electronic Forms: The KDCF Series</b>			
	KDCF 001	Personal Data, Sworn Affidavit by Candidate	
	KDCF 001A	Personal Data, Sworn Affidavit by Vice Chairman	
	KDCF 002	Submission of list of Candidates by Political Parties	
	KDCF 003	Return of list of Candidates verified to Contest Election	
	KDCF 004	Return of list of Candidates Declared not Qualified to Contest Election	

	KDCF 005	Appeal against Disqualification
	KDCF 05	Election Officer ruling as to the validity of Candidates
	KDCF 4F	Nomination of Candidates for Chairmanship Election
	KDCF 4G	Nomination of Candidate for Councillorship Election
	KDEC 17	Oath and Affirmation for Chairman
	KDEC 17A	Oath and Affirmation for Vice Chairman
	KDEC 17B	Oath and Affirmation for Councillor
	KDEC 25A	Election Materials Received
	KDEC 25B	Election Materials Recovered
	KDEC 25C	Election Materials Received/Returned
<b>Account Statement</b>		
	KDEC 40	EVM Account and Verification Statement
	KDEC 40A	Accreditation Incident Report Form
<b>Posters</b>		
	KDEC 30A	Polling Station Poster
	KDEC 30A(1)	Polling Station Information Posters
	KDEC 30B	Polling Zone Posters
	KDEC 30C	Voting in Progress
<b>Tags</b>		
	For Poll Officials	L.G. Returning Officers Supervisory Presiding Officers Ward Returning Officers Presiding Officers Assistant Presiding Officers Poll clerks Poll Assistants Observers Election Duty Vehicles

<b>Voter/Civic Education</b>		
	Printed Materials	Electoral offences How to vote Messages on the ills of election violence Strong message encouraging people to come out en masse to vote
<b>Consumables</b>		
	Consumables	Election duty bags Election observer bags Bagco bags Stamp pads Customized rubber stamp Markers Indelible ink Endorsing ink Biro pens Cotton bud Liquid gum Cellotapes Reflective jackets Generators Rechargeable lamps Calculators Rubber bands Memo pads T-shirts Face caps
<b>Stationery for Working Committees</b>		
		Biro pens File jackets

	Committees Materials	Reams of duplicating papers Photocopying machines Stapling machines/pins Material requisition forms



## Appendix IX: Steps During Accreditation Process and Voting Procedure

STEPS	DESCRIPTION
<b>1<sup>st</sup> : Arrival</b>	Voter arrives at his/her PU where he/she registered and checks his/her name on Displayed Voters Register.
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> : Verification</b>	The voter presents his/her PVC to the election official for verification from Voters Register to ascertain that his/her name is in the Register.
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> : Accreditation</b>	The election official having confirmed that the voter's name is in the Voters Register, authenticates the PVC presented by the Voter using the Smart Card Reader (SCR). If confirmed, his/her thumb is marked with indelible ink and he/she proceeds to the EVM.
<b>4<sup>th</sup> :Electronic Voting Machine (EVM)</b>	The Voter selects the logo of his/her candidate's Party and presses OK (green button) to vote or (red button) to cancel and return to home page.

**MAY 12TH 2018 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTION RESULT RECEIVED**

**Appendix X: The Elected Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Councilors**

S/N	NAME OF LGA	NAME OF WARD	NAME OF CONTESTANT	SEX	POLITICAL PARTY	TOTAL SCORES	REMARKS
1	<b>B/GWARI</b>		Alh. Garba Gambo Randagi	M	APC	34,153	WINNER
			Bala Umar Kuyello	M			
		M/GARI II	Aliyu Isah	M	APC	2,582	WINNER
		M/GARI III	Abubakar Aliyu	M	APC	3,295	WINNER
		GAYAM	Isa Sale	M	APC	2,831	WINNER
		KUYELLO	Abdurrahman Yusuf	M	APC	4,452	WINNER
		KUTEMESH I	Salisu Adamu	M	APC	4,331	WINNER
		KAZEGI	Mohammed Mansur M.	M	APC	3,190	WINNER
		TABANNI	Haruna Shuaibu	M	APC	1,031	WINNER
		DOGON DAWA	Mohammed Haruna	M	APC	1,836	WINNER
		KAKANGI	Muhammad Basiru	M	APC	2,307	WINNER
		RANDAGI	Yahaya Musa	M	APC	7,690	WINNER
		M/GARI I	Shamsudeen Adamu	M	APC	1,263	WINNER
2	<b>CHIKUN</b>						
		GWAGWA DA	Sunday Barade	M	APC	1,656	WINNER

		SABON GARI	David Habu	M	LP	2,279	WINNER
		SABON TASHA	Ganaka James Kogi	M	APGA	3,654	WINNER
		KUNAI	Yusif Salisu	M	APC	2,307	WINNER
		RIDO	Peter David Kajang	M	PDP	4,775	WINNER
		UNG. YELWA	Rahab Yahaya Christopher	F	PDP	4,790	WINNER
		NARAYI	Rahila John Bivan	F	PDP	1,408	WINNER
		KURIGA	Ibrahim Idris	M	APC	2,240	WINNER
3	<b>GIWA</b>		Abubakar Shehu Lawal Giwa	M	APC	57,005	WINNER
			Rilwanu Aminu	M			
		GALADIMA WA	Ibrahim Abubakar	M	APC	2,693	WINNER
		GIWA	Idris Babangida	M	APC	3,987	WINNER
		DAN MAHAWAY I	Dauda Mohammed Babandi	M	APC	4,348	WINNER
		PAN- HAUYA	Muhammad Abubakar	M	APC	2,947	WINNER
		IDASU	Nuhu Yahaya	M	APC	8,082	WINNER
		SHIKA	Jamilu Abdullahi	M	APC	5,577	WINNER
		KIDAN- DAN	Musa Habibu	M	APC	5,079	WINNER
		KAKANGI	Abdulaziz Jafar	M	APC	4,445	WINNER

		GANGARA	Suleiman Abdullahi	M	APC	7,425	WINNER
		YAKAWAD A	Haruna Saleh	M	APC	10,557	WINNER
		KADAGE	Mustapha I. Sambo	M	APC	1,547	WINNER
4	<b>IGABI</b>		Jabir Khamis	M	APC	47,630	WINNER
			Salisu D. Bala	M			
		AFAKA	Auwal S. Muhammad	M	APC	3,048	WINNER
		KWARAU	Rabiu Usman	M	APC	4,205	WINNER
		ZANGON AYA	Surajo Abdulsalam	M	APC	3,648	WINNER
		RIGACHIKU N	Aliyu Yusuf	M	APC	7,005	WINNER
		IGABI	Lawal Danasabe Dahiru	M	APC	4,357	WINNER
		GWARAJI	Auwal Yau	M	APC	3,925	WINNER
		RIGASA	Lawal Salisu Os	M	APC	4,754	WINNER
		GADAR GAYAN	Shehu Adamu	M	APC	2,864	WINNER
		TURUNKU	Yusuf Hudu	M	APC	4,250	WINNER
		KERAWA	Alh. Dayyabu Ibrahim	M	APC	3,364	WINNER
		BIRNIN YERO	Ahmed Mohammed	M	APC	5,530	WINNER
		SABON BIRNI	Shehu Yakubu	M	APC	2,748	WINNER
5	<b>IKARA</b>		Ibrahim Salisu Sadiq	M	APC	42,312	WINNER
			Aliyu Aminu Alhassan	M			
		PALA	Ayuba Jibrin	M	APC	3,367	WINNER

		SAULAWA	Yusuf Moh'd Ghali	M	APC	2,804	WINNER
		KUYA	Hamisu Umar	M	APC	1,289	WINNER
		JAMPALAN	Auwal Isiyaku	M	APC	2,491	WINNER
		AUCHAN	Sani Isah	M	APC	7,329	WINNER
		PAKI	Kabiru Haruna	M	APC	1,424	WINNER
		KURMIN KOGI	Muntari Musa	M	APC	8,699	WINNER
		SAYA SAYA	Yakubu Shuaibu	M	APC	1,576	WINNER
		IKARA	Umar Abdullahi	M	APC	7,067	WINNER
		RUMI	Musa Umar	M	APC	4,543	WINNER
6	<b>JABA</b>	RESCHEDU LED	Benjamin Jock	M	APC	15,688	
			James Bijimi	M			
		NDUYAH	Garba Oho Ayuba	M	PDP	2,105	
		SAMBAN	Danjuma Maichibi	M	APC	2,483	
		FADA	Alhamdu Bala Gyet	M	APC	1,880	
		SABCHEM	Clement Hassan	M	APC	1,491	
		SABZURO	Hassan Fain	M	APC	972	
		DURA/BITA RO	Geoffrey Leo	M	APC	1,180	
		DADDU	Manya Adamu K.	M	APC	2,695	
		CHORI	Pius Zom	M	APC	1,470	
		NOK	Ahmadu Ayuba	M	APC	1,001	
		FAI	Dauda Merrit Ahmadu	M	PDP	2,314	
7	<b>JEMA'A</b>		Peter Danjuma Averik	M	PDP	45,361	WINNER

			Hon. Micah Diga Ngboni	M			
		TAKAU	Luka A. Ayuba	M	PDP	3,843	WINNER
		BEDE	Iko Nyazum	M	PDP	3,807	WINNER
		ASSO	Danladi Nyela	M	PDP	4,760	WINNER
		ATUKU	Emmanuel Kahu	M	PDP	3,470	WINNER
		JAGINDI	Bitrus Enoch Dankar	M	PDP	3,726	WINNER
		MAI GIZO	Mamuda Z. Habu	M	PDP	3,726	WINNER
		KANINKO	Christopher Yakubu Philip	M	PDP	8,373	WINNER
		KAGOMA	Hussainin Dogara	M	PDP	4,155	WINNER
		GODO GODO	Tanko Usman	M	PDP	4,103	WINNER
		GIDAN WAYA	Moses Nuhu Chumbis	M	PDP	5,190	WINNER
		KAFANCHA N A	Aminu Ja'afaru	M	APC	2,779	WINNER
		KAFANCHA N B	Zakari Bala Mohammed	M	APC	1,877	WINNER
8	<b>KACHIA</b>		Peter Agite	M	PDP	42,242	WINNER
			Joseph Sadauki	M			
		KWATURU	Daniel Samaila	M	PDP	3,551	WINNER
		DOKA	Ladi Ture Sunday Mallam	F	PDP	3,150	WINNER
		ANKWA	Magaji Christopher	M	PDP	3,619	WINNER
		SABON SARKI	Sani T. Habila	M	PDP	2,680	WINNER

		GUMEL	Philip Kantiyok Peter	M	PDP	3,696	WINNER
		GIDAN TAGWAI	Habila Usman	M	PDP	3,473	WINNER
		KATARI	Augustine D. Umar	M	PDP	2,112	WINNER
		AWON	Peter M. Auta	M	PDP	4,504	WINNER
		KURMIN MUSA	Yohanna Dogo	M	PDP	2,946	WINNER
		KACHIA URBAN	Muntaka S. Abubakar	M	APC	5,669	WINNER
		BISHINI	Obadiah Maitalata	M	PDP	3,545	WINNER
		AGUNU	John Bawa Magaji	M	PDP	4,950	WINNER
9	<b>K/NORTH</b>		Saleh Shuaibu	M	APC	168,572	WINNER
			Muktar Baloni	M			
		SHABA	Mohammed Auwal Musa	M	APC	12,111	WINNER
		UNG. DOSA	Haruna Isa	M	APC	11,893	WINNER
		HAYIN BANKI	Abdullahi Danladi	M	APC	13,406	WINNER
		MAI BURJI	Sani Bala Ibrahim	M	APC	9,480	WINNER
		UNG. SARKI	Aliyu Umar Faruk	M	APC	14,868	WINNER
		KABALA	Sadi Idris	M	APC	13,727	WINNER
		GAJI	Tukur Musa Dankulla	M	APC	9,202	WINNER
		UNG. SHANU	Hussaini I. Galadima	M	APC	18,795	WINNER
		KAWO	Aminu Ayuba	M	APC	20,303	WINNER

		BDARAWA/ MAL.	Umaru Shehu	M	APC	19,232	WINNER
		UNG. LIMAN	Salisu Umar	M	APC	11,245	WINNER
		GABASAW A	Ibrahim Ahmed	M	APC	15,260	WINNER
10	<b>K/ SOUTH</b>		Kabiru Jarimi	M	APC	23,867	WINNER
			Jibril Ibrahim	M			
		TUDUN WADA	Ayuba Ibrahim	M	APC	1,301	WINNER
		T/WADA SOUTH	Yakubu Sani	M	APC	2,503	WINNER
		T/WADA WEST	Ja'afaru Muhammad Aliyu	M	APC	1,049	WINNER
		TUDUN NUPAWA	Abduljalal Tasi'u Imam	M	APC	1,855	WINNER
		UNG. SANUSI	Yahaya Alhassan	M	APC	1,520	WINNER
		BADIKKO/K /MASHI	Nafi'u Abdullahi	M	APC	1,694	WINNER
		MAKERA	Yusuf Ibrahim	M	PDP	3,201	WINNER
		KAKURI HAUSA	Theophilus Madami	M	PDP	1,911	WINNER
		TELEVISION	Kajang Joshua	M	PDP	4,108	WINNER
		KAKURI- GWARI	Samson Bala	M	PDP	1,640	WINNER
		BARNAWA	Moh'd Bello Musa	M	PDP	1,782	WINNER



		S/GARI NORTH	Abdulmutalib Isah	M	APC	2,979	WINNER
		S/GARI SOUTH	Suleiman Mohammed	M	APC	3,482	WINNER
11	<b>KAGARKO</b>		Nasara Auza Rabo	M	APC	63,262	WINNER
			Adamu Shuibu	M			
		KAGARKO NORTH	Halilu Makama	M	APC	6,044	WINNER
		KAGARKO SOUTH	Iliyasu Umar	M	APC	3,662	WINNER
		KUSHE	Simon Gojeh	M	APC	6,304	WINNER
		JERE NORTH	Auwal Musa	M	APC	6,500	WINNER
		KURMIN JIBRIN	Stephen James	M	APC	2,785	WINNER
		IDDAH	Danjuma G. Padalo	M	APC	12,008	WINNER
		KUKUI	Habila Aribi	M	APC	4,024	WINNER
		KATUGAL	Isaac Gajere	M	APC	7,967	WINNER
		ARIBI	Irimiya Adukwa Henry	M	APC	9,627	WINNER
		JERE SOUTH	Adamu A. Bako	M	APC	6,492	WINNER
12	<b>KAJURU</b>		Cafra A. B. Caino	M	APC	34,286	WINNER
			Jagaba Ibrahim	M			WINNER
13	<b>KAURA</b>	RE- SCHEDULE					
14	<b>KAURU</b>		Shuaibu Goma	M	PDP	24,395	WINNER

			Joel Jacob Wakili	M			
		KAURU EAST	Idris Umar	M	APC	2,674	WINNER
		PARI	Iliya James	M	PDP	2,108	WINNER
		KAMARU	Danlami Gobir	M	PDP	2,374	WINNER
		BADURUN SAMA	Sunday Samaila	M	PDP	1,618	WINNER
		DAMAKAS UWA	Luka Yohanna	M	PDP	2,710	WINNER
		GESHERE	Andrawus Tanyo	M	PDP	3,395	WINNER
		BITAL	Bala Magaji	M	PDP	4,050	WINNER
		KWASAM	Isaac Dabo Umaru	M	PDP	4,547	WINNER
		DAWAKI	Sunusi Sale	M	APC	3,860	WINNER
		MAKAMI	Kabiru Adamu	M	APC	3,470	WINNER
		KAURU WEST	Zubairu Z. Ya'u	M	APC	2,540	WINNER
15	<b>KUBAU</b>		Alh. Sambo Aminu	M	APC	46,535	WINNER
			Ibrahim Musa Pambegua	M			
		KUBAU	Jaafaru Mohammed	M	APC	2,716	WINNER
		DAMAU	Musa Saleh	M	APC	4,823	WINNER
		MAH	Salman Ja'afar	M	APC	6,626	WINNER
		KARREH	Shuaibu Yahaya	M	APC	3,115	WINNER
		ZUNTU	Abdullahi Mohammed	M	APC	3,073	WINNER
		KARGI	Alhassan Ado	M	APC	4,576	WINNER

		ANCHAU	Musa Abdu Anchau	M	APC	6,676	WINNER
		HASKIYA	Ya'u Abdullahi	M	APC	5,143	WINNER
		DUTSENW AI	Musa Yahaya	M	APC	2,794	WINNER
		PAMBEGU A	Abubakar Yakubu	M	APC	4,020	WINNER
16	<b>KUDAN</b>		Shuaibu Bawa Jaja	M	APC	72,021	WINNER
			Ado Turaki	M			
		KUDAN	Dauda Magaji	M	APC	11,114	WINNER
		HUNKUYI	Yusha'u Mohammed	M	APC	11,708	WINNER
		S/GARIN HUNKUYI	Nasiru Yahaya	M	APC	9,908	WINNER
		GARU	Umar Hussaini	M	APC	3,592	WINNER
		ZABI	Asamaila Ahmed	M	APC	5,866	WINNER
		DOKA	Gambo Saidu	M	APC	9,189	WINNER
		LIKORO	Sabitu Tukur	M	APC	6,156	WINNER
		TABAN SANI	Shehu Moh'd Bello	M	APC	7,056	WINNER
		K/WALI NORTH	Habibu Danlami	M	APC	3,250	WINNER
		K/WALI SOUTH	Yunusa Garba	M	APC	3,970	WINNER
17	<b>LERE</b>		Abubakar Buba	M	APC	92,854	WINNER
			Musa Buba	M			
		SAMINAKA	Hadi A. Ibrahim	M	APC	5,967	WINNER
		LAZURU	Garba Ardau	M	APC	6,700	WINNER

		SABON BIRNI	Abubakar Sadiq	M	APC	6,815	WINNER
		GARU	Luka Wali	M	APC	5,435	WINNER
		RAMIN KURA	Maharazu Yahuza	M	APC	3,962	WINNER
		KAYARDA	Isiyaku Mohammed	M	APC	2,884	WINNER
		LERE	Suleiman Maiwada	M	APC	3,570	WINNER
		GURE	Yahaya Gimba	M	APC	3,634	WINNER
		YARKASUW A	Bala N. Ayuba	M	APC	5,687	WINNER
		DAN ALHAJI	Nafiu Saleh	M	APC	5,473	WINNER
		ABADAWA	Salihu Musa	M	APC	3,896	WINNER
18	<b>MAKARFI</b>		Kabiru Mu'azu Meyere	M	APC	22,190	WINNER
			Abdullahi Umar Gazar	M			
		GAZARA	Aminu Nura	M	APC	2,440	WINNER
		GUBUCHI	Yakubu Bello	M	APC	2,649	WINNER
		NASARAW AN DOYA	Abba Musa	M	APC	1,671	WINNER
		GWANKI	Umar I. Dorayi	M	APC	2,585	WINNER
		DAN GUZURI	Haruna Aliyu	M	APC	2,792	WINNER
		GIMI	Nuhu Ibrahim	M	APC	2,162	WINNER
		TUDUN WADA M	Suleiman Bara'u	M	APC	1,288	WINNER
		MEYERE	Lawal Kabiru	M	APC	3,483	WINNER

		DAN DAMISA	Gambo G. Musa	M	APC	2,200	WINNER
		MAKARFI	Suleiman Adamu	M	APC	1,770	WINNER
19	<b>SABON GARI</b>		Eng. Mohammed I. Usman	M	APC	20,576	WINNER
			Bello Lawal	M			
		HANWA	Khamis M. Zakariya	M	APC	1,932	WINNER
		ZABI	Ibrahim Mohammed	M	APC	1,599	WINNER
		SAMARU	Aminu Yusuf	M	APC	1,570	WINNER
		BASAWA	Iliya Mustapha Basawa	M	APC	2,220	WINNER
		JAMA'A	Buhari Dalhatu	M	APC	1,071	WINNER
		JUSHI	Elyakubu Ibrahim	M	APC	1,893	WINNER
		BOMO	Mala Umar Jumare	M	APC	1,597	WINNER
		DOGARAW A	Umar Hussaini	M	APC	1,726	WINNER
		CIKAJI	Aliyu Shuaibu	M	APC	1,670	WINNER
		MUCHIYA	Abdullahi Moh'd Bello	M	APC	1,487	WINNER
		UNG. GABAS	Sani Musa	M	APC	1733	WINNER
20	<b>SANGA</b>		Charles Danladi	M	APC	23,685	WINNER
			Abubakar Abba Umar	M			
		ABORO	Dahiru Yunusa Aboro	M	APC	2,554	WINNER
		NINZO SOUTH	Hon. Faruk Danzomo	M	APC	1,948	WINNER
		NINZOM WEST	Solomon Ambinto	M	PDP	1,675	WINNER

		ARAK	Garba Peter	M	PDP	3,605	WINNER
		GWANTU	Abdullahi Isah	M	PDP	1,845	WINNER
		NANDU	Hanania Yakubu	M	APC	2,895	WINNER
		FADAN KARSHI	Jacob D. Noah	M	APC	1,945	WINNER
		BOKANA	Usman Zakari Yau	M	PDP	2,175	WINNER
		NINZOM NORTH	Emmanuel Audu Kalla	M	PDP	1,851	WINNER
		WASA STATION	Zakari Dogara	M	PDP	1,510	WINNER
		AYU	Yakubu Abubakar	M	APC	2,311	WINNER
21	<b>SOBA</b>		Mohammed Mahmud Aliyu	M	APC	40,903	WINNER
			Abdullahi M. Gamagira	M			
		KWASALLO	Gambo Yunusa	M	APC	2,801	WINNER
		GAMAGIRA	Saidu Umaru	M	APC	4,405	WINNER
		DAN WATA	Tanimu Shehu	M	APC	2,443	WINNER
		RAHAMA	Musa A. Umar	M	APC	3,632	WINNER
		GARUN GWANKI	Bashari Sadi	M	APC	3,563	WINNER
		RICHIFA	Jamilu Aliyu	M	APC	2,851	WINNER
		MAIGANA	Isah Abdullahi	M	APC	4,002	WINNER
		SOBA	Salisu Aliyu Nakofa	M	APC	3,460	WINNER
		KINKIBA	Hudu Dayyabu	M	APC	3,624	WINNER
		GIMBA	Rabiu Ibrahim Bagardi	M	APC	3,540	WINNER

		TURAWA	Yahaya Musa	M	APC	3153	WINNER
22	<b>ZANGON KATAF</b>		Dr. Elias Manza	M	PDP	55,643	WINNER
			Hon. Yakubu Taunaka	M			
		GORA	Zacharia Gregory	M	PDP	4,295	WINNER
		ZON ZON	Akaiji Luka Tagwai	M	PDP	5,500	WINNER
		ZAMAN DABO	Yohanna Cleobas	M	PDP	3,633	WINNER
		ZONKWA	Luka Bako	M	PDP	6,832	WINNER
		UNG. GAIYA	Bilatus Iliya	M	PDP	4,755	WINNER
		MADAKIYA	Ishaya Dogo	M	PDP	4,286	WINNER
		UNG. RIMI	Isuwa Dabara	M	PDP	4,930	WINNER
		GIDAN JATAU	Amos Kassah	M	PDP	6,432	WINNER
		KAMANTA N	Ezekiel Ali Maji	M	PDP	5,128	WINNER
		KAMURU – IKULU	Joseph Shitu Alakali	M	PDP	6,823	WINNER
		ZANGO URBAN	Abdulrazaq Sani	M	APC	2,187	WINNER
23	<b>ZARIA</b>		Engr. Aliyu Idris Ibrahim	M	APC	42,859	WINNER
			Mal. Imam Al-Tukur	M			
		LIMANCIN KONA	Salisu Magaji	M	APC	2,777	WINNER

		UNG. FATIKA	Yushau Moh'd Inuwa	M	APC	2,054	WINNER
		KAURA	Salisu Ibrahim	M	APC	3,305	WINNER
		TUKUR TUKUR	Ismaila Shuaibu	M	APC	2,867	WINNER
		DUTSEN ABBA	Abdulazeez Sani	M	APC	4,280	WINNER
		WUCICIRI	Hashimu Bako	M	APC	2,889	WINNER
		DAMBO	Isiyaku Dalhatu	M	APC	2,811	WINNER
		TUDUN WADA	Musa Salisu	M	APC	3,440	WINNER
		KWARBAI A	Hussaini Saleh	M	APC	3,415	WINNER
		GYALLESU	Aminu Sani	M	APC	2,175	WINNER
		UNG. JUMA	Abubakar Abdullahi Mohammed	M	APC	2,454	WINNER
		KUFENA	Akilu Abubakar	M	APC	3,197	WINNER
		KWARBAI B	Ibrahim Sambo	M	APC	4,143	WINNER



**Appendix XI.: Distribution of Winners according to Party**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>POLITICAL PARTY</b>	<b>ACCRONYM</b>	<b>Chairmen</b>	<b>Councilors</b>
1	Allied Congress Party of Nigeria	ACPN	-	-
2	Action Democratic Party	ADP	-	-
3	All Progressives Congress	APC	17	176
4	All Progressive Grand Alliance	APGA	-	2
5	Democratic Party Congress	DPC	-	-
6	Green Party of Nigeria	GPN	-	-
7	Hope Democratic Party	HDP	-	-
8	Kowa Party	KOWA	-	-
9	Labour Party	LP	-	2
10	National Action Council	NAC	-	-
11	National Conscience Party	NCP	-	-
12	New Progressive Movement	NPM	-	-
13	National Rescue Movement	NRM	-	-
14	Peoples for Democratic Change	PDC	-	-
15	Peoples Democratic Party	PDP	4	55
16	Peoples Redemption Party	PRP	-	-

**Appendix XII: Gender Distribution of Elected Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Councilors for 20 Local Government Areas**

S/N	POSITIONS	GENDER		TOTAL
		Male	Female	
1	Chairmen	20	1	<b>21</b>
2	Vice Chairmen	-	-	-
3	Councilors	242	3	<b>245</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>262</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>266</b>

**Appendix XIII: Percentage Gender Distribution of Elected Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Councilors for the 20 Local Government Areas**

S/N	POSITIONS	GENDER		TOTAL%
		Male (%)	Female (%)	
1	Chairmen	95.2	4.8	<b>100</b>
2	Vice Chairmen	-	-	-
3	Councilors	98.8	1.2	<b>100</b>

**Appendix XIV: Oath of Election Neutrality by Adhoc Staff**

I, ..... do solemnly swear/affirm that I will be faithful to

the Kaduna State Independent Electoral Commission; that as ..... I will discharge my duties to the best of my ability in accordance with the Kaduna State Independent Electoral Commission Law, and the Guidelines issued by the Kaduna State Independent Electoral Commission; that I will do the right to all candidates and political parties according to the Law without fear or favour, affection or ill-will. So help me God.

.....

Deponent

Sworn to/affirmed at: ..... this: ..... day of: .....20.....

**Before me**

**Commissioner for Oaths**



## STATE INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION (SIECOM) KADUNA

### ANNOUNCEMENT

The Kaduna State Independent Electoral Commission wishes to notify all Political Parties and the general public that re-scheduled election into Local government Councils is to take place on 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2018.

Election will hold in the following Local government Areas and Wards:

- i) All wards in Kaura, Jaba and Kajuru Local Government Areas
- ii) Kaduna South Local Government Area: Sabon Gari North and Sabon Gari South wards
- iii) Chikun Local Government Area: Chikun, Kakau, Kujama and Nasarawa wards
- iv) Makarfi Local Government Area: Makarfi Central ward

Time 8:00am – 4:00pm

  
Signed Commission Management



**STATE INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION  
(SIECOM) KADUNA**

**SUSPENSION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS  
IN KAJURU LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

The Commission received a Court Order in Suit No. KDH/KAD/567/2018 between one CAPRA A.B. CAINO and DANLAMI USMAN STINGO and Kaduna State Independent Electoral Commission signed by the Chief Judge of Kaduna State, Hon. Justice Tanimu Zailani.

The Court order is to the effect that the planned Local Government election in Kajuru Local Government Area is prohibited.

Accordingly, the Commission met this morning and decided to comply fully with the order of the Hon. Chief Judge.

There will therefore be no election in Kajuru Local Government Area tomorrow Wednesday, 6/6/2018.

Signed Management

A handwritten signature in black ink, followed by the date "05/06/18" written in black ink.