Governorship Elections Report

RIVERS STATE
Executive Summary

The Governorship and State Assembly poll in Rivers State was marred by violence and disruption with over 470,000 of 2,537,520 (19%) registered voters denied the chance to vote due to official cancellations. Many more stayed away from the polls due to well justified fears of violence.

Violence had a serious impact on voters, election officials, and party supporters. The APC allege that 19 persons were killed on election day with election observers able to confirm several of the most prominent deaths, notably killings in Asari Toru and the assassination of APC leader Clever Orukwo.

The inflation of announced votes in many local governments (LGAs) makes it impossible to know how many voters turned out for the polls but in 6 of the more closely contested LGAs (including Port Harcourt) official turnout ranged between 14-25% of registered voters. From what we observed this seems a more plausible turnout.

Some results seeme to defy any effort to acknowledge reality. In Buguma town (Asari Toru LGA) where security forces finally ended with shooting and clashes mid-morning of election day, with one gang leader beheaded, official results later recorded turnouts of 84-90% in the town (87% for the whole LGA).

In Gokana, where 5 wards were cancelled due to clashes and theft of election materials the remainder of the local government recorded an official turnout of 94%. It was one of 3 local governments with ‘turnouts’ between 93-95%, also Akuku Toru and Khana, despite repeated reports of disruptions.

Significant efforts by INEC and Police to improve security and election processes were simply overwhelmed by the breadth of violence and intimidation. Election officials were assaulted and abducted in incidents across the state and they often faced intolerable pressures from political actors. INEC’s efforts were further complicated by a breakdown in relations with the APC whose protests delayed and disrupted polls in many parts of the state.

Parts of the state which were more closely observed such as Port Harcourt Local Government saw noticeable improvement in conduct. Card readers were used with only minor problems, voting seemed normal, and there was reasonable collation. However, these areas were swamped by those which returned massive official results that were both implausible and extraordinarily one sided.

The elections are unlikely to be widely accepted as credible. In LGAs across the state seen as competitive official figures repeatedly gave the APC less than 2% of the vote. Official turnouts at an LGA and ward level ranging as high as 95-99% stood in stark contrast to observations made on election day.

The failure to establish credible polls in Rivers state underlines the challenge that INEC faces in supporting free elections in states where political actors can use extraordinary amounts of cash to sponsor political violence, intimidation of both voters and officials, and the manipulation of polls.

The outcome in Rivers demands that INEC swiftly releases all available data on the results of the poll, so that areas of most obvious abuse will not be rewarded with silence. It should follow up existing recommendations from the EU and others to investigate the polls as a matter of urgency.

After repeated failures to rein in abuse in Rivers and other resource rich states INEC and the Federal Government need to consider extraordinary measures to address entrenched political practices that frustrate the prospect of meaningful elections.
Rivers State Election Report

Rivers State LGAs Results

Based on Published results for 23 LGA’s as at Monday April 13th 2015, noting one cancellation (Emohua) and 1 LGA currently unknown result (Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary Published Rivers State Results</th>
<th># Votes</th>
<th>% of Total Registered Voters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Registered Voters</td>
<td>2,079,231</td>
<td>59.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Accredited Voters</td>
<td>1,228,614</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Valid Votes</td>
<td>1,172,535</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejected Votes</td>
<td>14,760</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Votes Cast</td>
<td>1,187,295</td>
<td>57.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary Published Share of Vote - Rivers State</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>% of TVC</th>
<th>% of Total Registered Voters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>124,896</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP</td>
<td>10,142</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDP</td>
<td>1,029,102</td>
<td>86.7%</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23,155</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,187,295</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>57.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rivers State 22 LGAs
Voting and Turnout Analysis

8 TOTAL LGAS TURNOUT 34% - 75%
9 LGAs OFFICIAL TURNOUT > 75%
5 LGAS WITH TURNOUT < 33%
8 LGAS > 95% VOTE TO PDP
OVERVIEW

The elections in Rivers state were almost certainly the most extensively disrupted in the country. Polls were cancelled in local governments that totalled a population of at least 458,089 voters – just under 20% of the voting population in the state.

Violent incidents were reported throughout the day, the worst of which occurred in the morning of Saturday 11th, including several reported deaths and attacks on party representatives, journalists and election officials.

INEC rescheduled voting until Sunday 12th in areas where it retained election materials but no election had started on Saturday, but allowed voting to continue in many impacted areas. Low voter turnout of around 20%-30% was recorded in the majority of wards observed, with a small number of wards seeming to have a visible turnout of around 50%.

Violence had a serious impact on voters, election officials, and party supporters. The APC allege that 19 of their supporters were killed on election day with election observers able to confirm several of the most prominent deaths, notably killings in Asari Toru and the assassination of APC leader Clever Orukwowo.

In an improvement from the Presidential elections the majority of locations visited where elections had been disrupted or failed completely were recorded as either having voting cancelled or postponed. A notable example of implausible exceptions to this was ward 14 in Obio Akpor LGA which did not see materials released from the ward centre till close to 2pm yet still reported a 96% turnout of voters.
Rivers State LGAs Results

20 PDP

2 APC

Rivers State 22 LGAs Voting and Turnout Analysis

9 LGAs OFFICIAL TURNOUT > 75%

8 TOTAL LGAS TURNOUT 34% - 75%

5 LGAs WITH; TURNOUT < 33%

8 LGAs > 95% VOTE TO PDP
1. Election Processes – Attempts to Safeguard Elections overwhelmed

Background - The Presidential and National Assembly elections in Rivers state were marred by pockets of violence and results that were not seen as credible by observers and the parallel vote count conducted by TMG and US specialists NDI. There were serious process failures with late running elections and widespread abandonment of the voter card reading system that was intended to counter inflation of voter turnout. Threats of violence in the Governorship polls were widely anticipated and noted as driving down likely participation in the poll.

In the period before the poll INEC put a number of measures in place where the most prominent were:

- Deployment of 3 National Commissioners to help oversee the election
- Additional police units deployed to the state
- Instruction (nationally) that the electronic card readers were to be used without exception and any failures which could not be remedied would lead to polls the next day

The problems with these additional measures became apparent throughout election weekend.

The additional police provided a visibly increased presence in parts of the state but widespread gaps were still notable. Police struggled to overcome violence in the one local government where security broke down completely (Asari Toru), where fighting waxed and waned over three days. Security forces were further stretched by disruption from APC supporters who mounted multiple protests at locations where election materials were due to be distributed. The significant number of assaults recorded against election officials is a further indicator of the gap between security that would have been sufficient to protect the election and the available forces.

There was a significant failure to follow the national instruction about the use of card readers for accreditation of voters. Observers noted election officials in a number of LGAs reverting to manual accreditation rather than attempt to replace faulty readers. In some areas this appeared to be a case of staff assuming they could follow precedent from the previous poll while in others it seemed to be a precursor to election fraud.

Election officials faced threats, violence and intimidation throughout election day. The reports by returning officers included accounts of ad hoc staff being assaulted, abducted and coerced. A number of officials (both permanent and ad hoc) were hospitalized and some were still missing at the time election results were being submitted. As in the national election SDN observers witnessed party agents attempting to intimidate and coerce election officials.
2. Violence against voters and Election Officials

It is important to note that in all the LGAs visited by SDN it was possible to note some polling units which were relatively calm and normal in their conduct (noting that all were starting late). That said, observers repeatedly encountered polling units where party officials and youths had overbearing and sometimes overtly violent control of polling units. In one case our observers witnessed a young woman having a bottle smashed on her head merely for the act of coming to accredit to vote. In other locations, such as Kpite (Tai LGA) voting was relocated to halls controlled exclusively by a political party.

The most serious assaults were occurring when ballot boxes and election materials were being stolen. This was recorded across a number of local governments. Among those that provided details election officials were assaulted in 5 separate wards in Ikwerre Local Government with a supervising presiding officer hospitalized, while in neighboring Etche LGA staff were abducted and others assaulted.

In at least two LGAs there were clashes that resulted in confirmed deaths, while accounts of other incidents suggest that final tallies of fatalities will be significantly higher. In Buguma (Asari Toru LGA), one man was beheaded amidst heavy fighting while in Ogba/Ndoni (ONELGA) APC leader Hon Clever Orukwowo was shot and killed by assailants on motorbikes. The fighting in Buguma seems almost certain to produce a higher tally of deaths with shooting in the area commencing Friday night, resuming Saturday morning, pausing when security reinforcements arrived and then resuming on Sunday. The APC have alleged 19 of their supporters were killed in election day violence.

http://thenationonlineng.net/new/how-first-lady-influenced-rivers-governorship-poll-for-wike/

3. Disruptive Tactics by the APC

The APC went into the Governorship election vehemently expressing no confidence in the state leadership of INEC, having objected to the absence of results sheets at polling units during the Presidential and National elections, which SDN was able to verify in some cases. Their distrust predated the polls but was reinforced by results from the first weekend which contradicted both observer and vote tracking data. The APC had already proven disruptive in the first election where its members blocked voting in numerous units where results sheets were allegedly not present. By the time of the Governorship election trust between APC and the state INEC office was virtually non existent.

At the start of election day APC agents and supporters had blocked the distribution of materials from ward centres (RACs) in a wide range of LGAs. Allegations ranged from results sheets being removed, through to a lack of key materials. Delays were noted by our teams in Obio Akpor, Emohua, Ikwerre, Khana, Gokana local governments while reports from across the state underlined the extent of the problem. Delays in some areas were severe – for example in Obio Akpor wards 1, 3, and 14 remained trapped until near 2pm when police dispersed protesters with tear gas. In many other areas these disputes were a contribution to accreditation not starting till 11am or later.

At times the approach taken by the APC was highly inappropriate or obviously in breach of election regulations. Governor Amaechi was recorded on several occasions visiting locations in dispute with a large police escort in seeming direct contradiction of the regulations laid down by the Electoral Commission.

The protests over election materials led to several outcomes. They were the main cause of rescheduling of elections in a number of wards across the state till Sunday. Ironically they also contributed to a breakdown in election procedures. At a number of locations visited by SDN observers ad hoc staff were improvising to make up for lost time. This included allowing voters to accredit and then vote immediately and the use of manual accreditation rather than attempt to deal with issues affecting card readers. Finally in busy areas it helped push elections into the night making it easier for results to be manipulated late in the night.
## Rivers State Election Report

**Ogu-Bolo**

**Voter Turnout**

- **Did Not Turnout (where voting occurred)**: 10.9%
- **Turnout (where voting occurred)**: 89.1%

**APC/PDP Share of Votes**

- **PDP**: 2.2%
- **APC**: 97.8%

**Ogu-Bolo**

**APC/PDP Share of Votes (Total Registered Voters)**

- **PDP**: 13.3%
- **APC**: 85%
- **Did Not Vote**: 1.9%

**Obio Akpor LGA**

**Voter Turnout**

- **Did Not Turnout (where voting occurred)**: 24.4%
- **Turnout (where voting occurred)**: 75.6%

**APC/PDP Share of Votes**

- **PDP**: 4.2%
- **APC**: 95.8%

**Obio Akpor LGA**

**APC/PDP Share of Votes (Total Registered Voters)**

- **PDP**: 2.0%
- **APC**: 45.4%

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### LGA Analysis - Significant Incidences Reported with Turnout > 70% & Winning Share of Vote > 90%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGA</th>
<th>All Registered Voters</th>
<th>Registered voters announced (areas where voting took place)</th>
<th>Accredited Voters (from INEC results)</th>
<th>% Turnout Where voting occurred</th>
<th>APC</th>
<th>PDP</th>
<th>APC % Share of Vote</th>
<th>PDP % Share of Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asari Toru</td>
<td>48,208</td>
<td>41,499</td>
<td>36,119</td>
<td>87.0%</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>32,150</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>98.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akuku Toru</td>
<td>74,074</td>
<td>73,827</td>
<td>69,098</td>
<td>93.6%</td>
<td>3,010</td>
<td>64,498</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>95.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokana</td>
<td>99,993</td>
<td>67,866</td>
<td>64,215</td>
<td>94.6%</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>62,218</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khana</td>
<td>137,395</td>
<td>78,063</td>
<td>73,228</td>
<td>93.8%</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>72,505</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>99.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogu/Bolo</td>
<td>41,299</td>
<td>39,495</td>
<td>35,173</td>
<td>89.1%</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>33,559</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>97.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obio Akpor</td>
<td>495,347</td>
<td>323,272</td>
<td>244,540</td>
<td>75.6%</td>
<td>9,844</td>
<td>224,888</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>95.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>896,316</strong></td>
<td><strong>624,022</strong></td>
<td><strong>522,373</strong></td>
<td><strong>83.7%</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,081</strong></td>
<td><strong>489,818</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>97.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Results highly unlikely to be seen as credible

The results from the Governorship elections fell into two basic categories.

In a smaller number of LGAs there were unit and final LGA results that were consistent with observation during the day—modest or low turnouts, some competiveness in the split of vote, and orderly collation was taking place in at least some cases.

These LGAs tended to be either urban or ones where there was a balance of influence between party agents, INEC officials, and security services that kept conduct of the election within bounds of credibility.

In other areas results were either in direct contradiction of observations during the day, or had turnouts that ranged as high as 99% of registered voters. Sometimes this affected whole LGAs (such as Khana with a 93% turnout) but often extreme numbers were buried within local governments which had a mixture of low and extraordinarily high official turnouts.

The most extreme example of this was Asari Toru LGA where there were shooting between armed groups from Friday night until mid-Saturday morning, with a number of deaths reported in the main town of Buguma. A volunteer observer described the town as a “ghost town” by Saturday midday, yet wards within Buguma recorded officials turnouts as high as 89% (with 87% across the whole LGA).

In Obio Akpor LGA (Port Harcourt) international observers had visited a number of polling units in Ward 10 where officials gave accreditation numbers that were around 10% with the exception of one unit reporting 62% turnout. The ward later recorded an 83% turnout in election results.

In Gokana LGA 5 wards of the local government had no election due to disruptions and theft of materials, yet in the remainder of the local government a 95% turnout was recorded with 97% of the vote going to the PDP. Only half the wards recorded any voided votes.

In a number of LGAs parties which were not on the ballot paper appeared in results at the local government level. The number of votes recorded by these parties were small but the discrepancy is significant as there are only two possible explanations. Either officials at a low level were making extraordinarily compounded errors which allowed them to enter votes against parties not on the ballot, or results were being written without reference to ballot papers. These errors were presumably perpetuated through at least three layers of collation between units, wards and LGAs as they were still being reported in returns to the state office.

In Asari Toru LGA – noted earlier for its 75% turnout despite a raging conflict – two parties not on the ballot featured (UDP 8 votes, NPP 21 votes). Other LGAs where parties that were not on the ballot were recorded were Omuma LGA (3 parties not on ballot), Port Harcourt LGA (2 parties not on the ballot), Opobo/Nkoro LGA, Akuku Toru, and Ogu Bolu LGAs.

In Obio Akpor LGA (Port Harcourt) SDN tracked the case of 3 wards – ward 1,3, and 14 – which were being obstructed from distribution by APC protests over election materials. Materials eventually left the ward centre around 130pm and elections were noted in a limited number of units after 2pm while others appeared to be absent. Official results for these wards recorded turnouts of 43% (ward 1), 83% (ward3), and 96% (ward 14).
The annexes to this report contain ward by ward level results where it has been possible to obtain numbers as collation was being completed. These contain a mixture of results where a significant number appear relatively normal. In contrast to this are wards that are at glaring odds with observed patterns across the state. Most notable of these are:

- Wards of several thousand voters with turnouts of 90-100% turnout
- Perfect accreditation records where all of the voters who accredited cast their votes
- Whole wards where not a single void vote was recorded
- Competitive LGAs where votes for one party exceed 98%

Aside from the implausibility of 90% turnouts there is also the question of possession of voter cards where state-wide an 87% collection rate was reported although a breakdown by local government was never obtained.

There were 3 LGAs [Khana, Gokana, Akuku Toru] where official turnout was 93-95% across the whole LGA. There were another 4 LGAs with turnout between 84-90% [Abua, Andoni, Ogu Bolu, and Asari Toru]. In all but one of these LGAs- some of which were known to be highly competitive- the APC recorded less than 2% of the official vote.
Conclusions & Recommendations

The Governorship election appears set to be rated as highly unsatisfactory by almost all the actors – although for often contrasting reasons.

- More than 500,000 people in the state will have had no chance to participate in the election (475,166 of whom faced official cancellation of their poll), while turnouts as low as 15% across a number of LGAs suggested many more were intimidated into staying away from the polls.
- INEC ad hoc and permanent staff faced assaults, intimidation and abductions across the state. While there were credible accounts of collusion in the manipulation of results both permanent and temporary election officials also faced brutal pressures and assaults.
- The PDP will feel they could have won the election in a free and fair contest but the disruption from APC and the apparent manipulation of results has virtually eliminated any chance of this being widely accepted.
- Opposition parties can point to results from the election which defy all logic and to breakdowns in election procedures that left results wide open to fraud.

Under existing law opposition parties will face an uphill struggle obtaining a cancellation of the Rivers poll. In fact, current laws provide perverse incentives in favour of rigging turnouts as high as possible as the onus is on the plaintiff to discredit votes one by one.

INEC is again placed in a difficult position where current tradition will have it defending the detail of results produced in Rivers regardless of the poor credibility of some of the official numbers.

The outcome in Rivers state (along with reports from Akwa Ibom) underline the difficulty of holding free elections in high stake states where extraordinary amounts of money are available to influence outcomes. The evidence appears clear that the technical and procedural changes from INEC that have made headway in other parts of the country are insufficient to make inroads on the challenges in these states.

In our view there is a need to recognize the entrenched nature of challenges to free elections in such states and pursue a two track solution which has lead time years before elections needing:

i) Government led efforts to change political culture of political parties and their approach to elections – with an emphasis on limiting scope for fuelling political violence, bribery and intimidation

ii) INEC must recognize that challenging parts of the country will require special measures to prevent fraud and extraordinary investment in election oversight until their situation is normalized
Recommendations

The long term goals for improving elections in Rivers state (and other troubled states) require short term steps to ensure that a foundation of support for reform is laid.

1. INEC should keep to its earlier pledge to release detailed unit level election results prioritizing troubled states such as Rivers, Akwa Ibom, and Abia (this step alone will provide significant insight into the levels of fraud)

2. INEC should act on recommendations to investigate the conduct of elections with an emphasis on identifying measures that will protect election procedures and officials from extreme pressures in these states.

3. INEC should demonstrate its neutrality by ensuring that access to election data and results is granted without delay to aggrieved parties – including electronic accreditation data held by the national office

4. The Police should prioritize the prosecution of offenders who committed violence against electoral officials and voters and where possible prosecute the sponsors of violence

In June the incoming Federal Government will be due to appoint a new Electoral Commission and face a set of uncompleted electoral reforms. Significant recommendations by the current Commission and investigations such as the Uwais Report remain unaddressed and deserve early attention.

Within this frame the new government and commission must act on options to:

• Ensure greater confidence in the neutrality of senior election management officials (presently appointed exclusively by the President)

• Provide much greater protection to local voting from manipulation during the collation process

• Limit the abuse of government funds and facilities for political campaigns

• Provide much improved assurance on the neutrality of security forces during elections

• In states where conflict risks are high consider “stand alone” elections where adequate security and oversight can provide greater assurance to all of a fair poll
Field Reports

During the Governorship and State Assembly Elections SDN had 4 mobile teams of observers who were assigned to cover several local governments through the day. Their brief was to view whether elections were taking place, respond to incidents if nearby, and in a limited number of locations check whether counting and collation of results were taking place.

SDN also maintained a network of volunteer observers who were fixed at specific units and provided reports throughout election day. Where more serious incidents were reported efforts were made to verify incidents through more than one observer. We have also drawn information from other observer teams and media teams observing, noting when sourcing information externally.

Election results provided in these sections from the ward level upwards were drawn from notes taken at state level collation. They are included to give a sense of observations through the day vs the final results. As the samples of units visited here are very small they should be seen as indicative, especially where there are variations within LGAs. That said, the difference between observations and final results is often dramatic.

Ogu Bolo LGA

Time of Visit: 9:05-9:45 am

General Observations

The Team arrived Ogu community at 9:05 am and visited two units: unit 8 ward 5 and unit 2 ward 4.

UNIT 8 WARD 5

In unit 8 ward 5 where the team first observed, the registered voters were 340 and no queue was seen nor awaiting voters around. The card reader and results sheets were seen. The team however observed that although the card reader was being used to accredit voters, it didn’t work effectively to proceed to the thumb printing stage as the message on the screen said “Accreditation already closed”. The team was told that the card readers were yet to be reset to recognize the days accreditation hence the reason for the message.

The team also witnessed the vehement protest of an APC agent when suddenly 15 young women came for accreditation with voters card alleged by the agent not to be for the voters. The young women who became unruly insisted that they were the card owners and began to threaten the team not to record the incident when the team attempted to interview them.

No security personnel was seen around the unit.

Updates from the APC party agent later at about 3:50 pm was that the PDP agents and some thugs chased him and other non PDP agents from the polling unit when voting commenced. PDP agent promised to provide details of report before the end of the day.
UNIT 2 WARD 4

At unit 2 ward 4, where we were told that the registered number of voters was 275 and that accreditation started after 8 am, we saw a card reader being used by the INEC official to accredit a voter. From our observation, it worked well. We saw incident forms and the election results sheets. However no queue or voters were found at the unit and when we asked the INEC official said people came in one after the other to get accredited and them back to their homes.

While I was taking pictures of the unit, my phone was snatched very rudely by one of the few who just waited around the unit. The security man assigned to the unit stayed some meters away from the unit unaware of activities in the unit.

Seeing the tense situation and very few security personnel far away from the units in Ogu, the team left Ogu community and did not return.

Election Results

- OguBolu LGA returned an 89% turnout across the whole local government (89% in observed Ward 4 and 91% in Ward 5)
- 97% of valid votes went to the PDP
- In 3 wards in the local government every accredited voter was recorded as having cast their vote [and in these same wards zero void votes were recorded amongst several thousand voters]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGAs</th>
<th>Registered Voters</th>
<th>Total APC/PDP Voters</th>
<th>% Did not Turnout</th>
<th>% Turnout</th>
<th>APC</th>
<th>PDP</th>
<th>APC %</th>
<th>PDP %</th>
<th>APC %</th>
<th>PDP %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obio Akpor</td>
<td>495,347</td>
<td>234,732</td>
<td>52.6%</td>
<td>47.4%</td>
<td>9,844</td>
<td>224,888</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>95.8%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>45.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eleme LGA

Time of visit: 10:05am, 11:20 -12:00pm and returned at 1:20 pm.

General Observations

In Eleme LGA, The team visited and observed the elections for much longer periods in Eleme LGA. Various communities visited include, Eteo community near ogu, Alueken community in Ogale, Alode community and Ogoloma community in the Onne axis.

UNIT 1 WARD 6

At 10:05 am, the team stopped briefly for 15 minutes at unit 1 ward 6 in Eteo which is very close to Ogu community and in Eleme LGA.

A queue of between 50-60 persons was seen and INEC officials almost set to begin accreditation. The card reader and other materials were sighted and the INEC officials politely told the team that the registered number of voters was 925.

The team requested and took numbers of 3 different party agents who were later called at about 5pm to furnish the team with details of the results. Two of the agents reported thus:

Accredited voters 177. Governorship results: APC 97, PDP 60 while for Assembly results: APC 101, PDP 68.
UNIT 12 WARD 7

Between 10:40 am and 11:10am, the team arrived Onne and visited unit 12 ward 7 which is located in the Ogoloma town hall, Ogoloma community.

Accreditation was going on at 2 points and the card reader was functioning well. Accreditation we were told began at 10:30 am. The few finger thumbs that were not recognized such voters were registered in the incidence form. Registered voters was 1486

There was a queue of about 30 persons while several voters were seen around the unit. Party agents of 4 political parties were seen.

As at 4pm when we got back to the unit, voting was concluded and result counting was observed which went orderly. No of accredited voters was 188. The results were as follows: For Governorship: APC 133, PDP 38. For assembly: APC 139, PDP 31.

This was one of the most orderly and organized units where the team observed a transparent accreditation and result counting process. Voters were allowed to watch the process of counting.

UNIT 7 WARD 3

At 11:20 am when the team arrived Unit 7 Ward 3 in Aleuken community of Ogale Eleme, INEC officials were nowhere to be found but some INEC materials including ballot paper booklet were being guided by the community chief. According to him, the INEC materials went to get the card readers and voter register.

A few voters including women were seen around the unit obviously waiting for the INEC officials. The chief explained to the team that the atmosphere was tense as there were reports of a possible revenge by the APC over one of their members killed by the PDP in the last election. The team observed that no PDP party agent was at the unit and when the team further requested from the APC and the PDC agent to see the PDP agent, they all said they didn't know if he was around. The team left 10 minutes later to Alesa and Alode.

The team returned at 1:20pm to see accreditation going on in two points. The two card readers were working. The INEC officials gave registered voters as 1015 while the accredited voters at 1:25pm when the accreditation was being concluded was 190.

However Results later provided by the APC and PDC agent (both agreeing the numbers) contradicted with the accredited voters – with over 585 votes cast against earlier accreditation numbers of just 190. Result was as follows:

*Governorship: APC 579, PDP 8 while Assembly: APC 579, PDP 25*

UNIT 2 WARD 2, UNIT 4 WARD 2

At 1:40 pm up till 2 pm, the team was at Alode community in unit 2 and 4 of ward 2. Voting was already started in both units. Queues of less than 20 persons were seen in both units. In unit 2 registered voters was given as 765 while accredited is 103 while in unit 4 registered voters is 832 while accredited voters us 120.

Again results contradicting accreditation numbers provide when the team later got the results from unit 4 from 2 party agents at 6pm, the results given were:

*Governorship: APC 203, PDP 36 while Assembly : APC 196,PDP 42*

120 accredited persons reportedly leaping to over 239 voters
Election Results

As noted above the unit level results in Eleme were a mixed bag – in several of the units visited results were consistent with observation while in two units final numbers obviously contradicted those recorded at accreditation – despite the apparently successful use of card readers.

Eleme had experienced a difficult National Assembly and Presidential Election where official results stood in stark contrast to observations on the ground. Results were not collated on the day and were seen being filled for elections that were observed to be disrupted with an official turnout for the LGA of 88% in the first weekend (with no acknowledged cancellations).

In this election the continuing tensions were reflected in cancellations that removed 1 ward entirely (ward 4 Ebubu) and parts of wards 7, ward 1, and ward 8. The number of impacted voters was around 22,000 – about one quarter of the local government electorate.

Final turnout for Eleme was 17,384 (25% of voters in places where voting occurred and 17% of all registered voters).
ASRAI Toru LGA

SDN mobile teams did not visit Asari Toru LGA as we received advice that it would not be possible to enter the main town of Buguma without a security escort.

The account here is based on key volunteer observers in the town and additional contacts as well as verification from other sources.

The local government is centred around the town of Buguma which accounts for much of the population of the local government. It is the home town of both the Labour Party candidate, Tonye Princewill, and militant leader Asari Dokubo.

There have been significant tensions before the 2015 elections which escalated after the Presidential elections.

Clashes

Our observers and other sources reported clashes in Buguma town from around 8pm on Friday 10th. These clashes, with gunfire heard in multiple locations, persisted through Friday evening and resumed on Saturday morning.

On Saturday morning vehicles at the ward distrubtion centre (Kalabari Craft Centre) were burnt and reportedly dynamite was also thrown at the location. Other reports claimed police vehicles had also been burnt and the house of a state commissioner in the area had been burnt.

Details on the number of persons killed remain difficult – other than multiple sources confirming the beheading of one gang leader.

The APC have claimed 7 of their supporters were killed in these clashes.

We have not been able to confirm credible claims that police and youth corpers were also killed in these incidents.

Security was eventually restored late morning on Saturday 11th with the arrival of additional police and military units from Port Harcourt.

However clashes broke out again on Sudany 12th with the INEC returning officer for the area reporting that it was impossible to access Buguma, which was to be a starting point for a postponed election in Ward 13 of the local government.

Our observers reported that by middle of Saturday 11th Buguma was like a “ghost town” with residents remaining locked indoors and deeply concerned for their safety. Other contacts caught up in incidents were still hiding in locations such as churches.

Labour Party Candidate Tonye Princewill was interviewed middle of the day saying that elections were not holding in the local government and when asked on twitter why he was not doing television interviews replied “No television crew (would be) dumb enough to come here.....”

Results

The election results from Asari Toru local government are the most stark contrast in the state between reported incidents and the eventual result.

The return for the whole LGA had an 87% turnout in wards where elections held.
In the wards in Buguma town – which make up several of the largest wards in the local government – official turnouts hovered around 89%.
As mentioned earlier in the document the local government was one of several which recorded parties that were not on the ballot paper in its result. Although the numbers are small (UDP 8 Votes, NPP 21 votes) this is hard to explain unless collation is taking place without reference to ballot papers. [The final results for the LGA have adjustments to void votes to deal with these parties and other discrepancies]

**Okrika LGA**

**Time of Visit: 12:15pm -12:50pm**

**General Observations**

Between 12:15 and 1:00pm, the team visited two polling units in Okochiri and Okari Ama communities.

**UNIT 6 WARD 5**

At 12:15 precisely, in unit 6 ward 5 in Okochiri, no queue was seen at the polling unit. However about 30 voters were seen sitting around the unit for voting to commence. The unit has 1209 registered voters. While at the unit, two voters with their cards were manually accredited as we informed by the INEC officials that the card reader battery ran down. Two card readers and other materials including result sheets were seen at the unit.

Shortly on our visit, an argument broke out between two unidentified persons at the point of accreditation. The team was politely asked to leave by two men who approached the team and accused them of using their presence to stir confusion in the unit which they alleged was orderly before the team arrived.

Following the presence of fierce looking supporters of the PDP seen around, the team was unable to visit the unit again and was unable to get the number of accredited voters and the result from the only agent (a DPP agent) who willingly gave her cell number. All other agents turned down the request of the team. She said she and other non PDP party members were chased away from the polling unit after voting was concluded while the PDP supporters thumb printed massively on the ballot papers in favour of the PDP.

**UNIT 3 WARD 5**

At precisely 12:40 pm when the team arrived unit 3 ward 5 in Okari Ama, no queue was seen at the unit. Only one voter came for accreditation while the team was at the unit. The unit has 550 registered voters and as at the time of leaving 10 minutes after arrival, the no of accredited voters was 165 (30% turnout).

One card reader was seen and was working well with minimal hitches in the thumb printing process as explained by the INEC officials.

Party agents and INEC materials-ballot papers and result sheets were seen at the unit.

The result of the unit was provided by the PDP agent, while the other two APC and UPN reported that they were chased away by thugs numbering over 30 who came in on their bikes with sticks and bottles. He said the thugs told them they were being sent by Ateke Tom to chase non PDP agents away and threatened voters to vote the PDP or face death.

**Results of the unit reported by the PDP agent is as follows:**

Governorship: PDP 98; APC 66 while Assembly: PDP 91; APC 66. These figures were confirmed by an SDN contact who is part of the DAWN in the creeks community team.
Results

SDN only the basic official results for Okrika LGA which stand in some contrast with the two units visited.

From Registered voters of 70,698 there were 52,017 voters accredited (73% turnout) with 97% of all votes going to the PDP.

Gokana LGA

Bomu community

Time of visit: 2:45 pm-3:15pm

General Observations

The team visited the two wards in Bomu namely unit 7 and 8 which are located in St Gregory’s catholic church and the community secondary school.

Both wards which the team was told has 8 units each were empty with no sight of any one around or INEC materials. In St Gregory, only pure water sachets were littered around which signified that the place may have been filled with persons earlier in the day.

When the team asked to know why elections were not going on, an eye witness and a community resident/leader told the team that in both wards, INEC officials had arrived in the morning before 9:am and began accreditation when some persons insisted that the results sheets be shown them before the accreditation could go further.

This the eye witness said led to the disruption of the entire process when the INEC official failed to present the result sheets.

Hence no elections held in Bomu community.

Results

The results confirmed the observation in Bomu – the two wards for the community were among 5 wards where elections were cancelled. The reasons provided by the returning officer was sporadic shooting and theft/disruption of materials.

The disruption had a significant impact across the local government with communities totally 30,079 in voting population having no election.

Despite this the rest of the local government recorded extraordinary official returns. In areas where elections held 94.6% of voters were reportedly accredited.

In the only two wards where SDN has records the official turnouts were higher than the average -Ward 1 (97.8%) and Ward 17 (99%)

In a local government which was rated as competitive between the two parties prior to the election the PDP scored 97% of all valid votes.
Ikwerre LGA

Omagwa Ward 9, Unit 3 (Time of arrival 8:00am)

- St Martins Primary School
- Results sheets and other sensitive materials shown to party agents and general public
- Two card readers both working smoothly
- Armed security men noted numbering about 15 exceptional number was because the school was take-off point for other polling units.
- Party agents insisted INEC Presiding officer must display ballot papers during accreditation
- Voter turn-out was 95% male, with about 20 males on the queue during first check.
- Accreditation was orderly

Ward 9, unit 5 11.45am (Ikwerre)

- Manual accreditation due to malfunction of card reader
- Incident forms were used
- All party agents corroborated use of
- INEC officer later came to rectify problem with card reader
- Two card readers eventually in use
- Voting point noted due to large turn-out over 200 people (only visited area with a significant voter turnout)

Also confirmed reports of party agents using fake accreditation card of other parties after interviewing an agent who made contradictory claims about the party he was representing compared to the tags he was wearing.
Unit 12, Ward One, Anglican Secondary School Isiokpo (Ikwerre)

- 9.00 am
- INEC officials just arriving and setting up
- Initial rancour by community people that only one party agent was present to view sensitive materials. INEC P.O explained that due to lateness the accreditation was behind schedule and had to commence
- 9.10 accreditation commences
- Only one card reader in sight
- Election materials finally shown to more party agents
- Less than ten voters on queue for accreditation
- Two police officers (one male and female unarmed)
- Additional party agents suspected to be of the same main parties almost disrupt process on grounds they be shown sensitive materials, insisting their parties had instructed them to view all materials if not they will not sign result sheets. INEC PO obliges for the final time).

Ward 9, Unit 1

- 9.50am
- Presiding Officer put a call through to Soldiers wearing Op. Safe Conduct badge
- Led by three officers in rank of captain, soldiers numbering 20 storm polling unit.
- Incident was triggered by party agents disrupting accreditation on allegation that some party faithful were denied accreditation. Soldiers instruct all party agents to come out of the hall and make them commit verbally to allow the INEC P.O take charge of accreditation. Matter resolved and soldiers leave few mobile policemen to maintain order.

Ward 2, Unit 3 Ikwerre IGA

- Accreditation with card readers functional
- PDP supporters alleged to be collecting people’s eye glasses on the pretext that some people had eye glasses that was recording electoral malpractice.

Ward 2, Unit 12 Ikwerre LGA

- Accreditation with card readers functional
- Same allegations of eye glasses snatching
- Allegation of a community male youth who was registered in another P.U, but trying to get accredited in P.U when unsuccessful, and insisted on getting accredited there, he was dragged out by a PDP agent which then led to fracas.
- Only one FRSC officer as security cited in the Polling unit
Primary Unit result (St. Martins primary School, Omagwa, Ward 9, Unit 3)

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<td>Void-9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Results

Ikwerre LGA had a very large range in official turnouts across different wards.

The large turnout noted in one of the units of ward 9 has some consistency with the 58% turnout in official results.

Turnouts in other wards ranged from the high seen of 58% down to 20% in ward 4.

Overall the local government had an official turnout of 30% in the places where voting occurred and 5 wards had voting cancelled affecting over 15,000 voters.

Emohua LGA

- 10:30am – 11:00am
- Ward 9, Unit 1 (Women Hall, Omuokpirikwu)
- Elele Alimini village, women town hall accreditation running smoothly
- Two card readers assigned to the Unit, but only one was being used as the second one has battery issues.
- About 20 persons at the unit as at the time of visit. Voter register not displayed.

Ward 9, Unit 2 (Community Hall)

- Accreditation started past 10am causing voters to blame INEC for subversion, situation brought under control.
- No issues recorded with card readers. Two card readers assigned to the unit and they were in use.
- Some party agents accuse voters of using fake voters cards, upon questioning, they could not substantiate how this was done especially since the card readers were working.
- About 70 persons were seen at the unit (over 50 had already been accredited and seen waiting under a tent in front of the Unit)

Ward 9, Unit 3

- Accreditation in progress, one card reader was in use by the polling officials with no apparent problems.
- Party agents seen exchanging banter
- Only about 10 persons on the queue as at the time of visit
Ward 9, Unit 4 + Voting Point

- Accreditation in progress
- Card readers having problem reading fingerprints, but reading cards
- Incident forms filled, voters expressed doubts if they will be allowed to vote without proper thumbprint accreditation.
- Party agents confirmed materials were displayed.
- About 50 persons on the two queues at the unit and voting point. Another 40 persons seen milling around the area (not on the queue – probably waiting to be accredited or have been accredited)

Ward 9, Unit 13

- INEC arrived past 10am
- The result sheet was displayed before start up
- Card readers not reading thumbprints, but reading cards
- Only 7 persons seen on the queue

Unit 13, Ward 9 Elele Elemini Emohua LGA Incident report 3.15pm- After voting, INEC officials wanted to count votes cast, an old woman came to cast her vote then INEC officials declined saying voting had finished. The lady who wanted to vote (elderly woman of APC ) APC members insisted she must vote, while PDP members declined the request as a result two brothers from same father and mother disrupted activities and destroyed all voting materials. All canopies for sitting and chairs also destroyed. The APC lady in question is alleged to be a Seventh Day Adventist who did not come for accreditation, wanted to cast her vote. Police officer who was on duty and Olayinka Corps Member ran away once the vandalization started.

Emohua LGA Education Authority State School 1 – Snatching of Ballot boxes

As we were driving on the road, we observed a male youth on bike with a ballot box labelled house of assembly entering the Emohua Education Authority School on the right side of the road. Two minutes later, we observed police officers (4) driving in a police van towards us, and stopped in front of the State school. Two alighted from the van and two stayed in the vehicle. The two who alighted from the van went inside the school but their purpose could not be ascertained. We could also not ascertain from what ward/unit the ballot boxes were snatched due to the community youths observed with clubs and the lack of any persons around the area. Time was about 1.18pm this happened within ward 9.

Results

Emohua LGA stood out dramatically in the Presidential Election where official results returned a 98% “turnout” with all voters accredited in the LGA recorded as having cast their vote.

In the Governorship election there appeared to be an experience of two very different elections – tense but orderly polls in a number of wards while several more were disrupted (notably by APC agents and supporters blocking the commencement of voting due to disputes over election materials).

Emohua had several wards rescheduled for voting on Sunday 12th April.

The returning officer for the local government reported that it was not possible to conclude these re-run due to ongoing clashes and there were problems even accessing the area.
Due to stipulations that the results for the local government must be compiled there further disputes arose on the presentation of the results. Eventually the whole local government was cancelled by the state collation officer after the disputes between agents, INEC officials, and collation officers could not be resolved (total voting population 85,885)

PORT HARCOURT LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Time of Visit: 9.30 AM

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Voter Turnout:

In Banham Cathedral, which is Ward 6 Polling Unit 27 to 30, experienced a low turnout of voters of about 2 to 5 persons on a queue. In St Mary’s Cathedral/Pry school, Ward 5 Polling Units 1 to 5 experienced a moderate turnout of voters 20 to 27 persons on a queue. Borokiri Pry School, Ward 7 Polling units 23 to 25, which is also a collation center, had a significant turnout of almost 13 to 20 persons on a queue.

Arrival of Materials:

Generally materials got to most polling units in PHLGA at around 11 am. Ward 6 received theirs around 9am; Ward 5 received theirs at about 10.30 am, while Ward 7 received their materials at the later part of 9 am. Accreditation of voters started almost immediately after the INEC officials had settled in. Although after 11 am, Amadi Flats Ward 4 polling unit 32 had not got their materials.

CARD READERS: Generally, there was a significant change in the way the card readers performed. It was able to accredit at most 2 persons per minute. Voters expressed surprise and approval in the significant change in the way the card reader performed this time around.

I visited about 3 polling units in ward 5 and ward 7 of PHALGA while accreditation was on going. The card reader in ward 6 polling unit 1 had loss of battery before the end of accreditation and manual accreditation was being used.

Trip to Abonnema Township

Upon arrival I noticed the presence of armed security personnel at the entrance of the town. Inside the town it was a different story, youths paraded the streets, shouting and singing different songs. Many of the Polling Units were opened but as the time of the filling of this report, no one was coming forward to be accredited. When I asked the INEC presiding officer whether people where coming forward to be accredited, he said yes but the turnout was very low.

While this happened, a woman was struck on the head with a bottle and some youths scampered through the alley ways of the town. People ran to their homes and locked their doors. Hours later, I made a call to my contact in Abonnema at around 2 pm; he told me that votes have already been counted in the town. Due to the fracas that ensued, I was unable to ascertain the ward and polling units numbers due to the nature of the town.
ELECTION PROCEDURES:

In some polling units visited, the INEC staff made their procedures known to the voters and everyone complied. The Card readers worked faster than the Presidential Election with it accrediting more than one person per minute during the process. In some polling units visited in ward 6 and 7, the card readers worked fine, but in ward 5 polling unit 23 the battery was dead before accreditation time was over so they reverted back to manual accreditation.

INCIDENT REPORTS

In ward 6 polling unit 32, an APC party agent came to me saying that he was slapped by a PDP party agent in the same ward and was told not to come back to that unit during the voting stage. This was at 1 pm when voting was about to start at the unit.

In Banham Cathedral, ward 6, voting stage was peacefully conducted. Upon completion, with the counting phase about to take place, my contact told me that someone came into the vicinity saying that bad boys were on their way, this created panic among the staff in the polling unit 27-30. In the end, they packed their materials, loaded it into the bus and said were leaving to the collation center to count the votes there. This was at past 5pm.

Elections where peacefully conducted at polling units in Marine Base and Amadi Flats.

In Borokiri Pry School, voting was completed by 5.30 pm. People waited behind till darkness fell. At close to 7pm, sorting of the votes hadn’t started, when it did start, it wasn’t made public to voters that were in the vicinity. I also noticed that party agents in one polling unit, PU 23 where helping in the sorting phase of the votes.

In most polling units, the results were not pasted at the end of the collation of the result. I noticed this from all the wards I visited.

INEC staff was reluctant at most times to give up the number of accredited voters in the wards. On 2 occasions I was told I would be given that information at the end of the voting phase. For example the polling officials in Ward 5 Unit 1 refused to divulge information on total number of registered voters and the number of accredited voters ostensibly due to directives from their supervisor.

Collation and Results

SDN was able to mount limited observation of collation in two wards.

In Ward 6 counting did take place at the unit level but was interrupted by security concerns and removed to the ward collation centre. It was still ongoing at the time team members left.

In Ward 19 collation occurred at the designated centre with party agents present (in contrast to the previous election where collation was seen being done at the local government headquarters the following day). The results for the ward reflected the lower turnout seen by observers (8,997 of 52,153 voters accredited being a 17% turnout).

At the Local Government collation the Returning Officer (in the presence of the Electoral Officer for the LGA) refused to give copies of the Governorship result to party agents, saying that their representative at the state office should be the one to collect a copy and that “the state office must see it first”.

The overall turnout for the LGA was elevated by strong turnouts in the township part of the city. These were officially 50-55% compared to accreditation numbers that ranged 98% to over 100% in the Presidential Election) but still only reached 29% for the whole local government.
Obio Akpor Local Government

Obio Akpor LGA is one of two local governments that make up Port Harcourt and it encompasses the northern part of the city and some neighbouring semi rural areas. With Port Harcourt Local Government the two LGAs make up more than 36% of the voting population of the whole state.

SDN observed in Obio Akpor primarily around incidents that arose over the disruption of the election in wards where thefts were alleged to have taken place and where disputes dragged through much of the day over results sheets and election materials.

Ward 12, 13

Election materials for these wards were stored at a school opposite the College of Arts and Science with ad hoc staff due to be deployed the next day. By early morning (730am) a volatile dispute had broken out with a crowd of APC supporters claiming that an armed group had entered the school around 2am and taken away the original results sheets.

Party supporters were adamant that materials should not leave the centre without the results sheets and allegations were being made that fake results sheets had been left in place of the originals. Allegations were also being made that a particular policeman assigned to the ward had assisted the group who had taken away materials.

Governor Amaechi visited the scene – accompanied by a sizeable police escort – around 8am and made a statement to the crowd and press at the scene (seemingly in contravention of restrictions of movement of political actors on election day).

The scene at the school nearly broke down several times with the more senior electoral officials at the scene effectively trapped there with only limited security. Around 830am the police withdrew the officer facing accusations, retreating under cover of shooting in the air [and effectively abandoning remaining electoral officials].

INEC Returning Officers later reported these wards as cancelled due to theft of election materials (61,032 voters affected – the equivalent of a smaller rural Local government)

Ward 1,3,14

SDN monitored a dispute at State School Eneka where there was an allegation of materials for missing polling units overnight.

Party agents for the APC claimed that all materials had been accounted for the previous day but on inspection in the morning materials for 8 units (8??) were missing overnight. They insisted that no materials should leave the centre until the matter was resolved.

At the time of visiting information was limited because the police had sealed the centre with a protesting crowd remaining outside the gates and preventing any movement in or out.

The stand off at the distribution centre persisted until around 130pm when police used tear gas to disperse the crowd and begin to distribute materials to polling units. Visits to polling units in Ward 14 between 2 and 230pm revealed some units beginning accreditation with low turnouts and others which seemed yet to open at all.
Other Observers in Obio Akpor

SDN also received observation data from another trusted observer group where presiding staff were reporting turnouts at the end of accreditation

- 9 of 11 units visited in Ward 10 were reporting turnouts of 5 to 10% of voters
- One outlier unit (that did not seem crowded) reported 1801 of 2916 voters as accrediting
- Unit 8 (Ward 11) reported 703 accredited voters of 703 registered

Collation & Results

SDN visited the Local Government INEC Office on Sunday 12th and was told that collation was on hold until postponed elections had been completed.

Despite this the returning officer reported to the state office Sunday morning with results that showed a very high turnout across the local government.

In Ward 10 where observers were recording accreditation numbers of around 10% a final results turnout of 83% was reported.

In Ward 14 where distribution of materials was delayed until 2pm (by disputes) a 96% turnout was reported.

In Ward 1 and Ward 3 [also impacted by same dispute as ward 14] turnout was 43% and 83% respectively.

Official turnout across the whole local government was 75%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGA Analysis - Significant Incidences Reported with Turnout &gt; 70% &amp; Winning Share of Vote &gt; 90%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LGA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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Niger Delta Watch

Niger Delta Watch has been set up by SDN to help make sense of and map the 2015 elections in the Niger Delta by allowing a dispersed team of citizen reporters and election observers to send in reports to our election hub.

Using SMS, email, twitter or a web form teams of election observers fed information to the Niger Delta Watch team over the course of the local government elections on 11 April.

The information gathered from volunteer election observers, partner organisations ans social media activists was checked and incidents place on the Niger Delta Watch map which can be seen at http://www.nigerdeltawatch.org

Disclaimer

The information available on Niger Delta watch is indicative and representative of incoming reports received from multiple individuals, media groups and organisations involved with monitoring the 2015 elections across the Niger Delta.

The information available on Niger Delta Watch is not a comprehensive picture of events as they unfolded, nor is SDN making any claim to the accuracy of election observation reports submitted by third parties.

SDN is politically independent and non-partisan. SDN is not legally responsible for the content of any of the reports available Niger Delta Watch.
In addition to results from polling units SDN collected data on results from the election from official results sheets as they were brought in to collation centres.

In areas where we observed the data gives some additional reference to what was seen on election day - in some cases consistent while in others there was a stark contrast.

There is data here for a number of LGAs where we did not observe - it is provided here in the hope that it will add information for others who have observed or reported on these areas.

The turnout data also highlights the problem with taking aggregated numbers as a basis for examining the election. Within LGAs there are some dramatic variations which in places seem to reflect contrasts in experience for voters while in others they raise questions about the validity of data.

The emphasis on turnout data was a choice made due to time available and this being an area which merits further investigation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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| Sum  | 39,495 | 35,173 | 0   | 0    | 103 | 0       |

- Total Reg: 34,495
- Accred: 35,173
- Tvalid Votes: 34,556
- Total V Cast: 34,659
- Void: 103
- APC: 742
- PDP: 33,559
- Labour: 221
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Total (written): 41,499 | Accred: 36,119 | Void: 8,068 | Turnout: 34,870 | 87% |

Sum:
- Total Reg: 41,499
- Accred: 36,119
- Tvalid Votes: 34,829
- Total V Cast: 34,870
- Void: 66

APC: 566
PDP: 32,150
Labour:
IKWERRE

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Total (written)

| Sum  | 117,661 | 1,977 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Total Reg
Accred
Tvalid Votes
## OBIO AKPOR INTERIM

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<th>Void</th>
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**Total (written):** 323,272 244,540

**Sum:** 323,072 244,540

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**Governorship Turnout using accredited: Sunday result - without postponed wards**

- **Ward 1:** 43%
- **Ward 2:** 78%
- **Ward 3:** 84%
- **Ward 4:** 24%
- **Ward 5:** 93%
- **Ward 6:** 52%
- **Ward 7:** 73%
- **Ward 8:** 75%
- **Ward 9:** 96%
- **Ward 10:** 83%
- **Ward 11:** 97%
- **Ward 12:** CANCELLED
- **Ward 13:** CANCELLED
- **Ward 14:** 97%
- **Ward 15:** POSTPONED
- **Ward 16:** POSTPONED
- **Ward 17:** 91%
## Oyigbo LGA

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Total (written) 66,958 17,278 26% 1,000 person exactly variance notes or record reg voters

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| APC  | 6,525 |
| PDP  | 7,559 |

Labour
## PORT HARCOURT

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Total (written)

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Total Reg | 406,714
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