



2019 ELECTIONS

ATP	
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QYP	

WHAT'S AT STAKE?

ELECTIONS
VOTER'S GUIDE

FACTBOOK

Introduction

Elections in Nigeria are a critical part of her budding democratic process, however, just like most aspects of Nigeria's democracy, the electioneering process are still being blurred by specs of debris from several years of colonial rules followed by the military influence spanning about three decades and a dose of an aggressive political elite unwilling to relinquish her hold to what has become a lucrative business for most..

The history of elections in Nigerian state has been characterized by threats to statehood based on the manipulation of ethnicity as a divisive mechanism for the acquisition of political power by political actors, the fragile nature of political cum democratic institutions is acquainted with poor democratic culture among Nigerian citizen

Every four years, the elections serve as an unusual common ground for the elite and the over 87.8 million Nigerians living in extreme poverty and that is the common ground for both ends. There seems to be a painstaking effort by both ends of the divide to maintain the status quo, efforts by the political elite to keep the average Nigerian disinterested in the issues of governance, election inclusive.

Elections in Nigeria from 1999 to date have continued to recycle in vicious violence and unimaginable manipulation especially from the political elites; this has attracted the attention of the local and international community The violence coupled with the glaring disorganized manual election process has discouraged a sizeable number of

Elections in Nigerian state has been characterized by threats to statehood based on the manipulation of ethnicity as a divisive mechanism for the acquisition of political power by political actors.

There is an undying will from both ends of the divide to preserve the status quo as the political elite reinforce efforts to keep the average Nigerian disinterested in the issues of governance, election inclusive.

Introduction

citizens from participating in the electoral process.

Many citizens' faith in the integrity of the electoral process has also waned over the previous years due to the incessant stories of rigging. The number of registered votes is always significantly more than the actual votes cast and these numbers have significantly dwindled in the past years. Experts suggest most electorates are unwilling to participate in the elections primarily because of the conventional practice that requires voters to stand in queues for long hours as witnessed by less than 50% voter turnout in the last 2015 presidential election in Nigeria.

INEC has bemoaned the insufficient representation of women in political positions in spite of the good percentage of women in the voting population of Nigeria. Women occupy about 5.8% of the political offices in Nigeria while men occupy about 94.2% of the political offices. "Global statistics for gender parity indicates that in 2015, out of 188 countries, Nigeria was 152nd in the Human Development Index in Gender Inequality and 118th out of 192 countries in 2017". It is worthy to note that in Nigerian women are still being marginalized due to the style of leadership inherent in the country. Despite the challenges women are facing, it was discovered that women activism and advocacy, education of women, positivity on the part of successive governments towards women empowerment and interest of women to participate in politics is getting a lot of positive energy.

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The Voters/Electorates

Voter Demographics



84,004,084

The total number of registered voters for the 2019 election



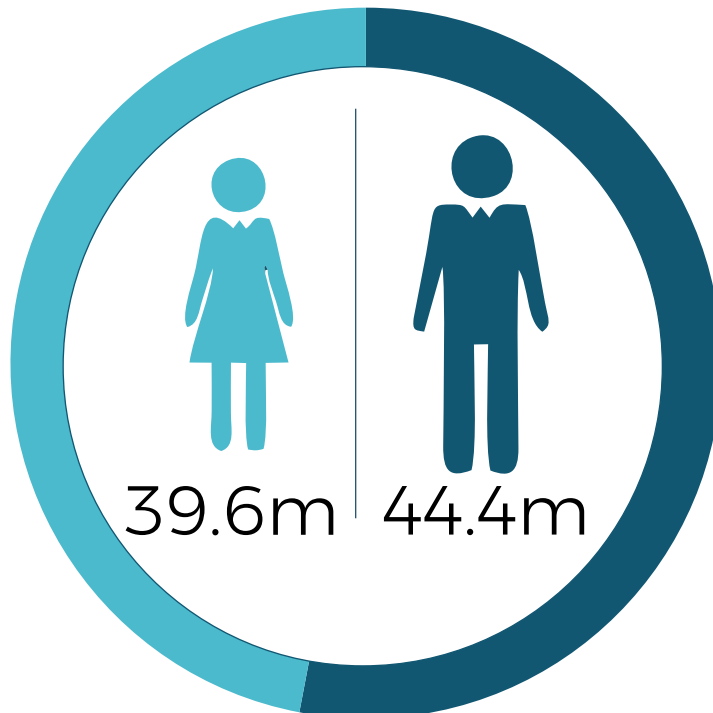
This is an increase of

15.3m

from the total number of voters registered in 2015

Voter Registration by Gender

47%
Female

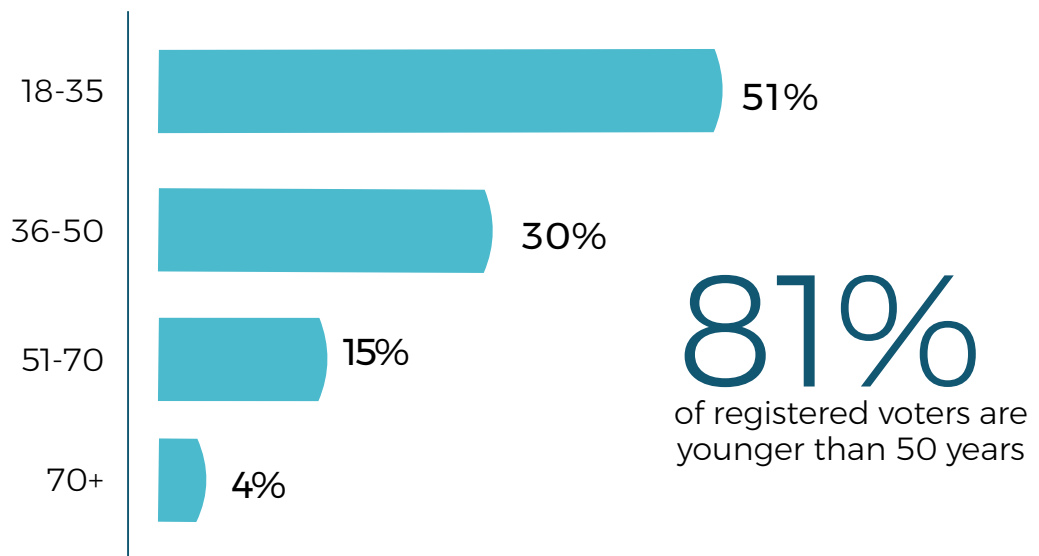


53%
Male

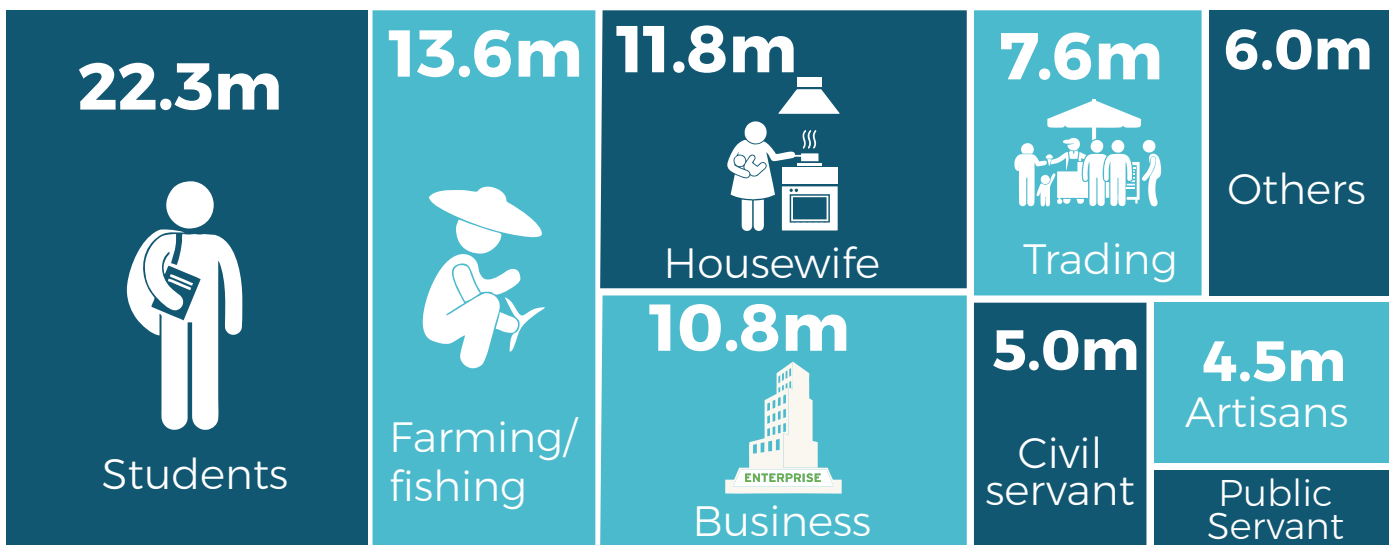
Source: INEC

Voter Demographics

Voter Registration by Age Group



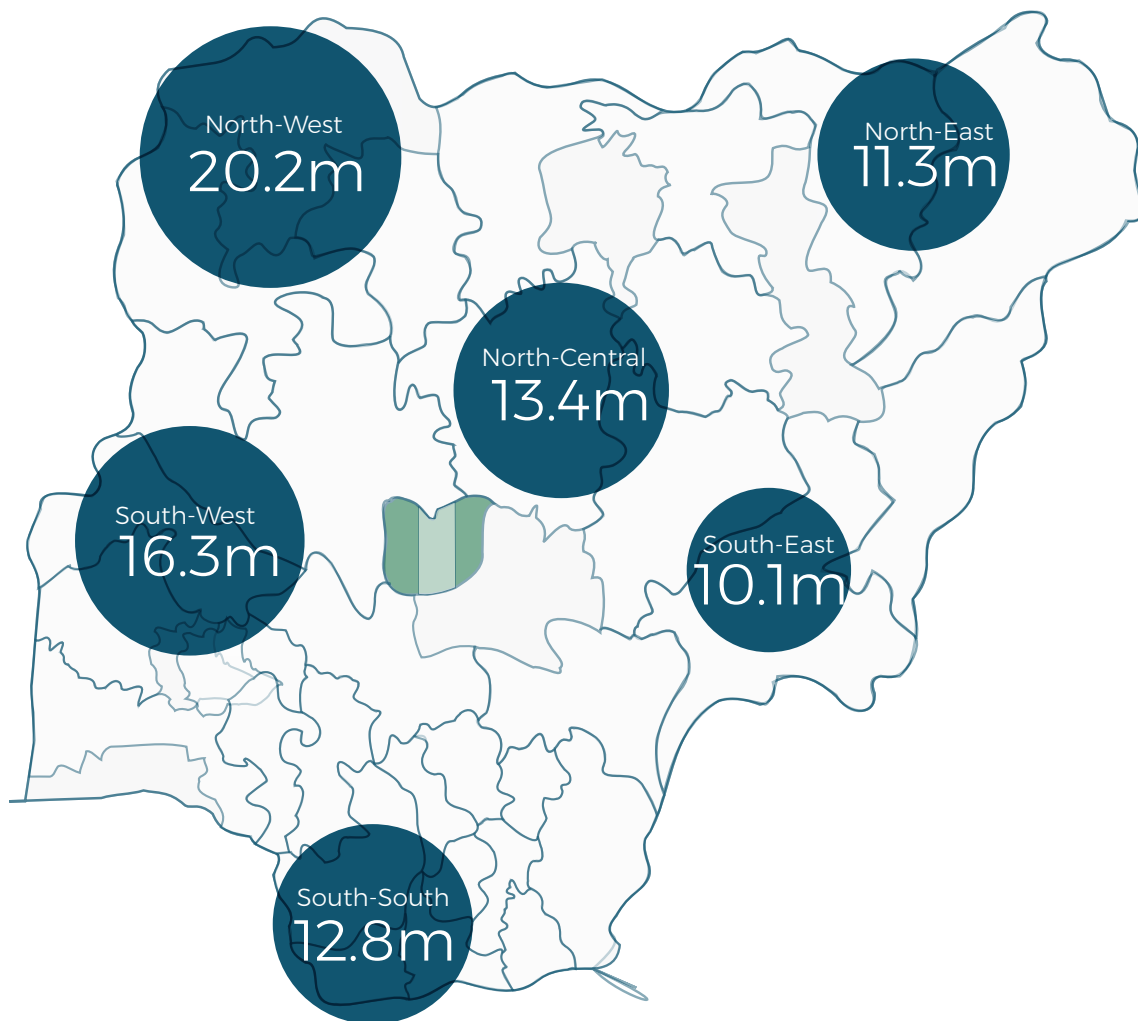
Voters Registration by Occupation



Source: INEC

Voter Demographics

Voters Registration by Geo-Political Zone (As at January 9, 2019)



The Northwest region has the highest number of registered voters with

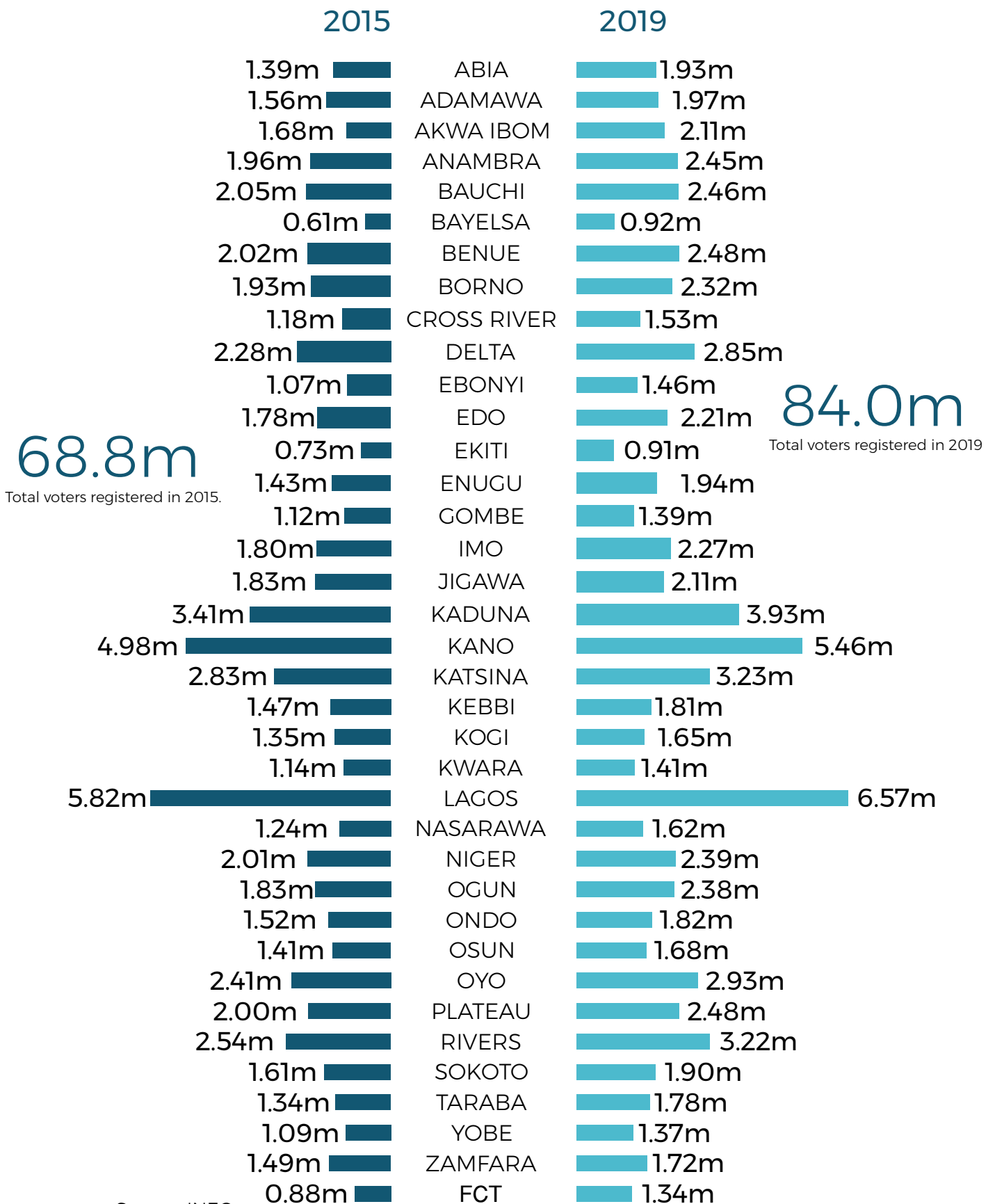
20,158,100

Voters registered

Source: INEC

Voters Registration by States in 2015 and 2019

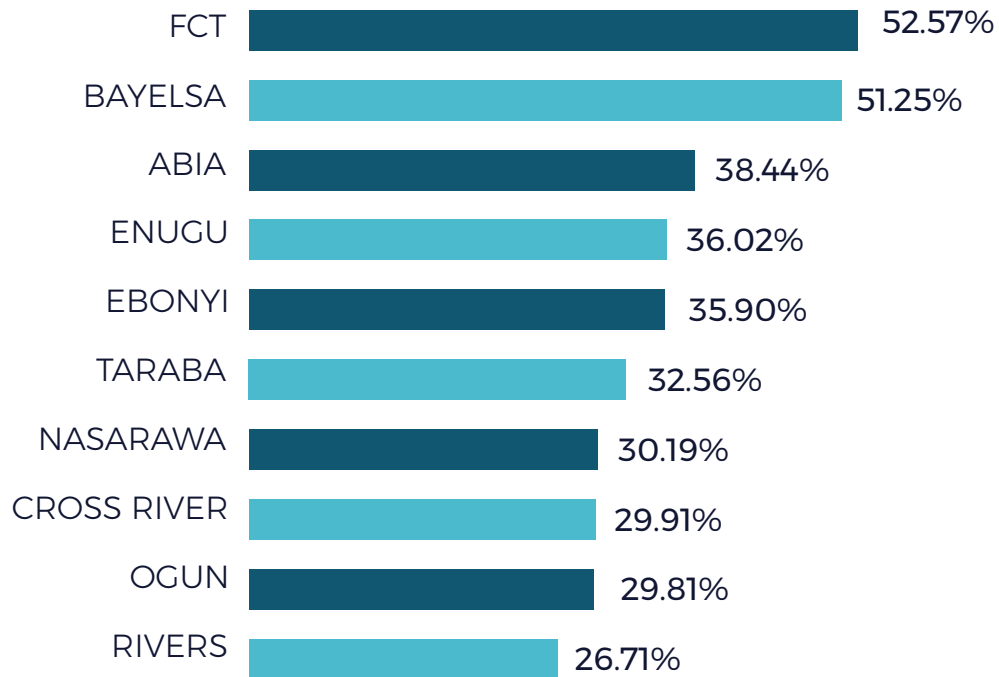
(Data captured as at December, 2018)



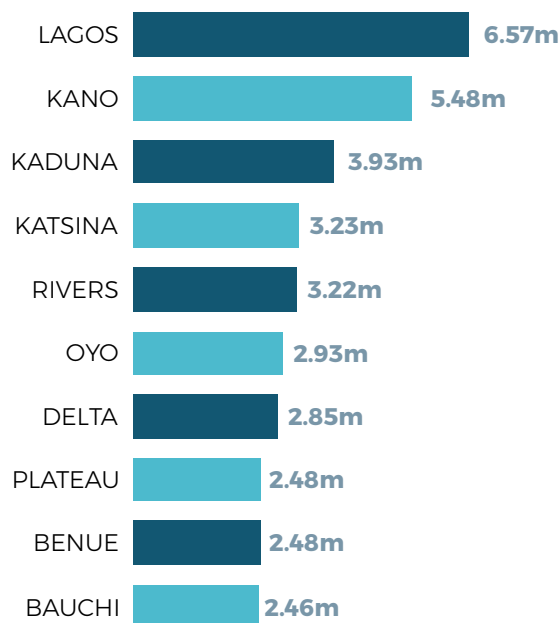
Source: INEC

Voters registration by States

Top 10 states that gained more registered voters compared to 2015



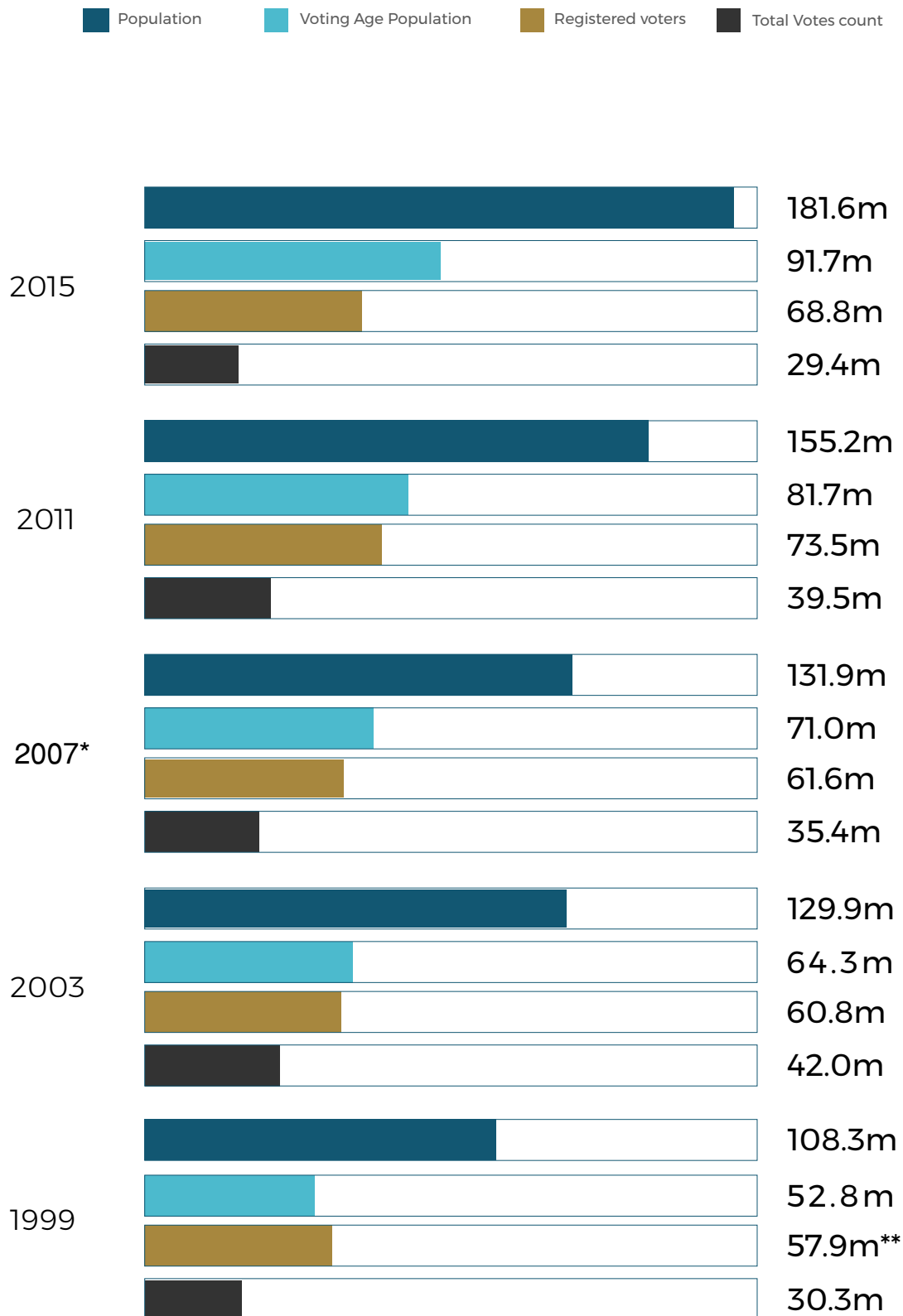
Top 10 states with the highest voters registration in 2019



Voters Trend Analysis

A review of 2011 & 2015 Elections

Trend of Voters for Presidential Elections (1999-2015)



Source: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA)

2015 Presidential Election Summary



Population:
181.56m



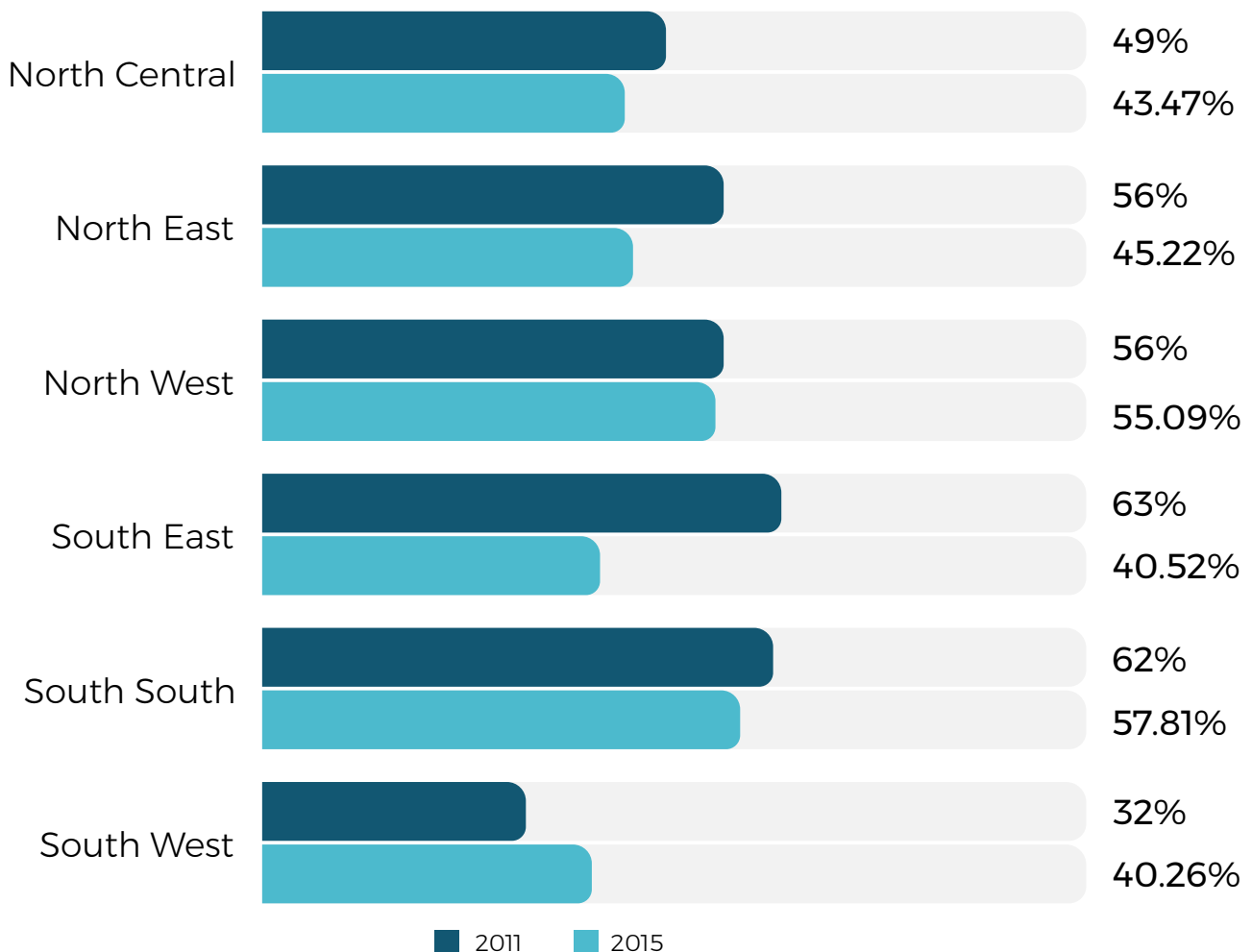
Voting age population
91.67m



Total Votes
29.43m

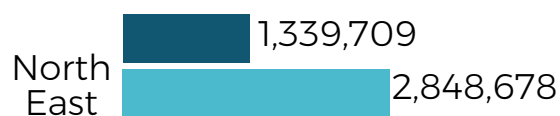
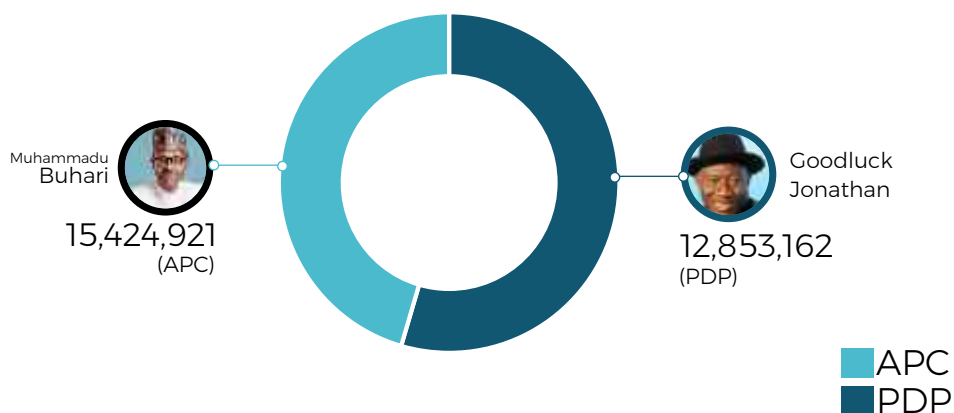


Voters turnout
43.65%



Source: 2011 and 2015 Elections in Nigeria (Africa elections database). African elections tripod.

2015 Election results by regions



54%

Muhammadu Buhari was declared winner with a total of 15.4m votes which is about 54% of the total votes counted

Source- 2011 and 2015 Elections in Nigeria (Africa elections database). African elections tripod

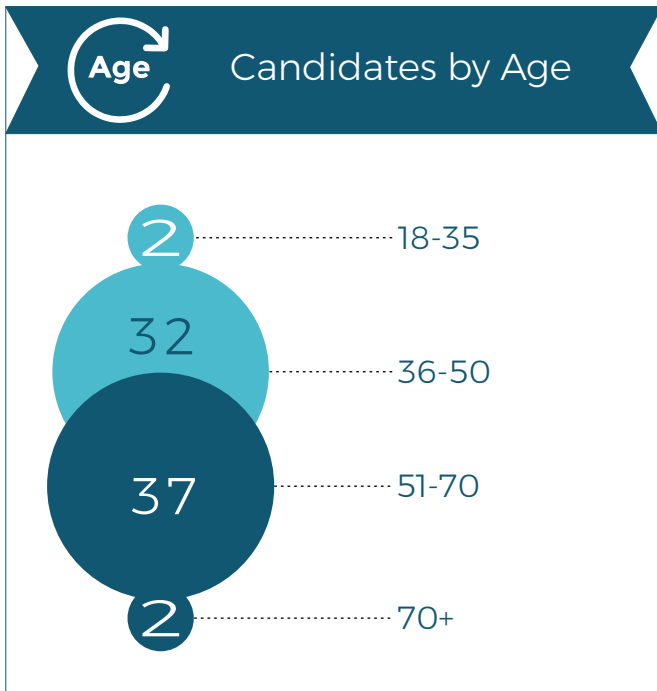
The Candidates


 **73**

The total number of candidates contesting for the office of the President

 **NOT TOO YOUNG TO RUN**
39/73


More than half of the presidential candidates are 50+





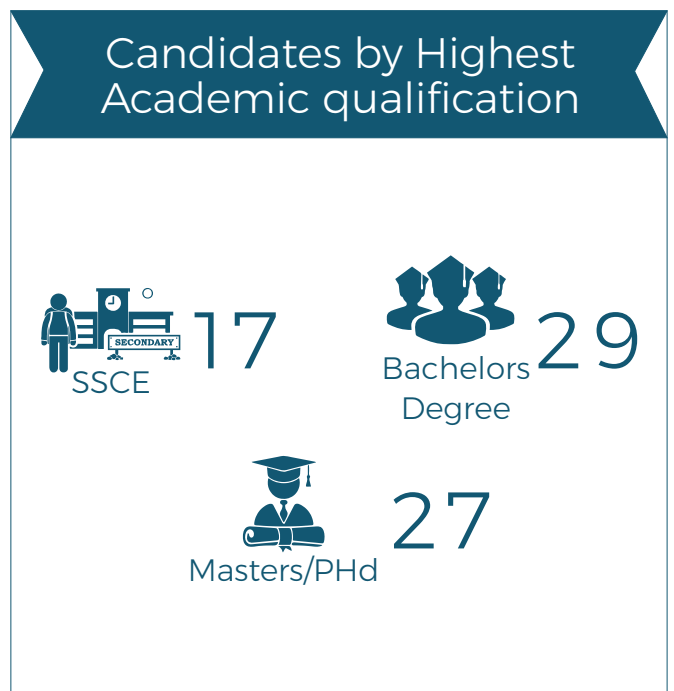
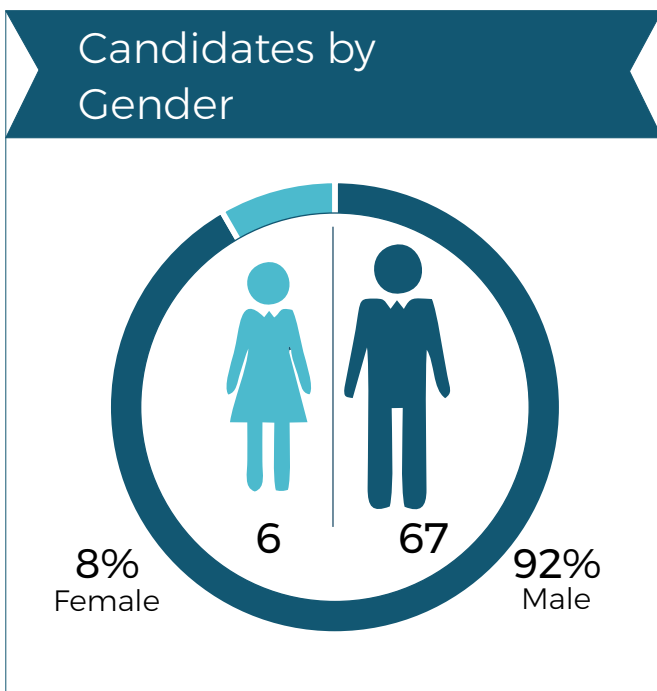
Nsehe NSEOBONH

Nsehe Nseobong of the Restoration party is the youngest presidential candidate at 33 years



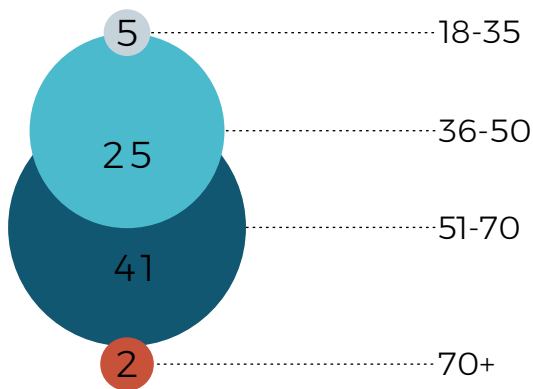
Muhammadu BUHARI

Muhammadu Buhari of APC is the oldest presidential candidate at 76



Vice President

Candidates by Age



Omede
JOHNSON

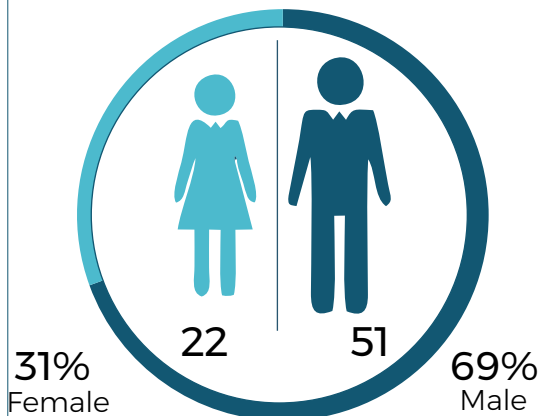
JOHNSON OMEDE of the New Nigeria People's Party is the youngest vice presidential candidate at 30 years



Nwankwo A.
AGWUNCHA

Nwankwo Arthur Agwuncha of People's Trust is the oldest vice presidential candidate at 76

Candidates by Gender



Candidates by Highest Academic Qualification



SSCE

14



Bsc

43



Masters/PHd

16

Source: INEC

Candidates by Gender

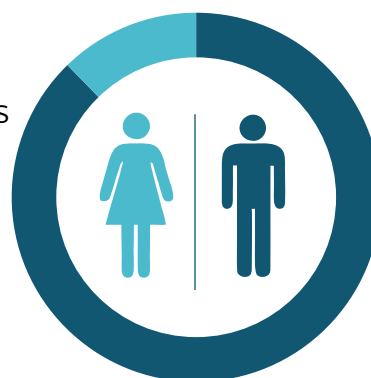
The Senate



109 Senatorial seats

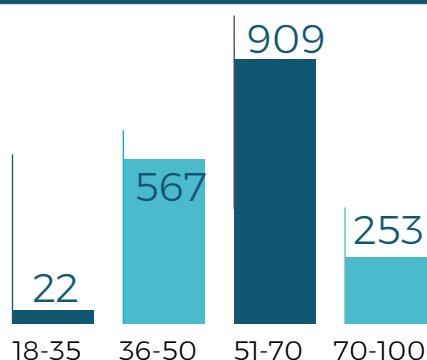
1903 Senatorial Contestants

234 Female contestants

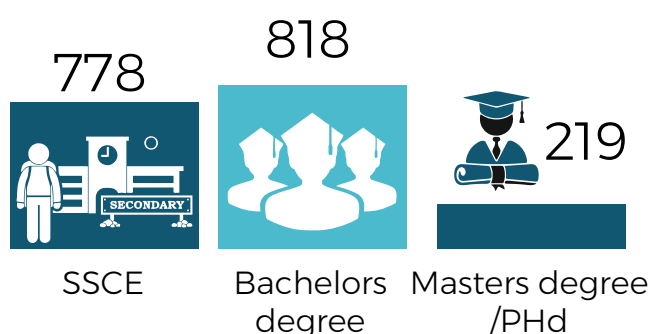


1669 Male contestants

Candidates by Age



Highest Academic qualification



Age, Gender and Academic Qualification in the Key Political Parties

	(18-35)	(36-50)	51-70	70-100	Male	Female	SSCE	Bachelors degree	Masters degree /PhD
APC	0	18	80	4	95	7	10	61	30
PDP	2	21	86	0	99	10	15	37	52
SDP	2	28	44	3	79	4	39	38	5
Others	243	842	487	15	213	1396	714	682	132

FINDINGS: While the minimum requirement to contest for the Senate is SSC, there are 56 candidates who presented First School leaving certificates.

**20 PERSONS WITH NO QUALIFICATION, and 56 presented FSLC Cert
22 AGE ERROR

Candidates by Gender

The Representatives

 **360** HOReps seats

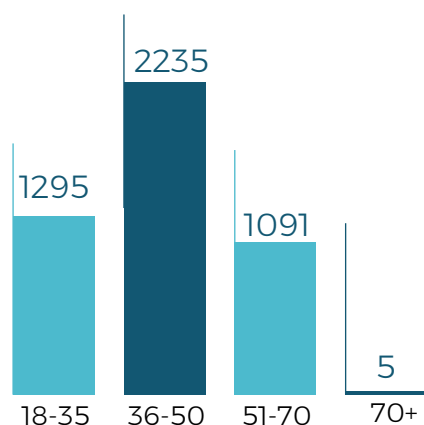
4703 House of Representatives Contestants

511
Female contestants

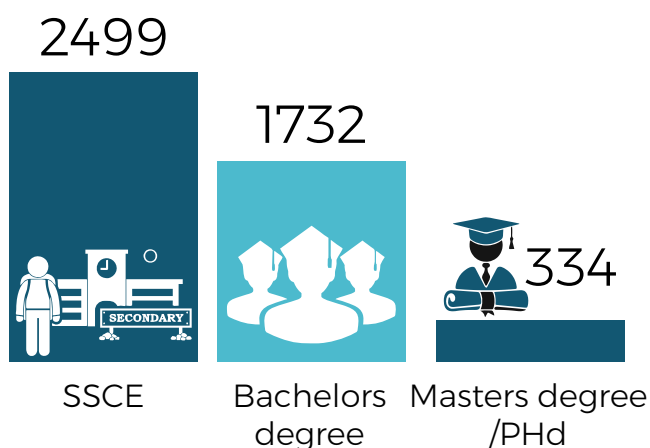


4192
Male contestants









Candidates by Age



Academic qualification



Age, Gender and Academic Qualification in the Key Political Parties

	(18-35)	(36-50)	51-70	70+			 SSCE	 Bachelors degree	 Masters degree /Phd
 APC	15	159	164	0	322	16	35	186	114
 PDP	6	177	173	0	334	22	86	141	128
 SDP	40	150	68	1	240	20	121	106	26
Others	1234	1749	686	4	3296	453	2343	1299	66

* FINDINGS:239 PERSONS NO AGE STATED, 167 presented FSLC Cert, and 256 persons with qualification error

1 APC candidate with age error and 16 Qualification error

2 PDP Candidate with age error and 32 qualification error

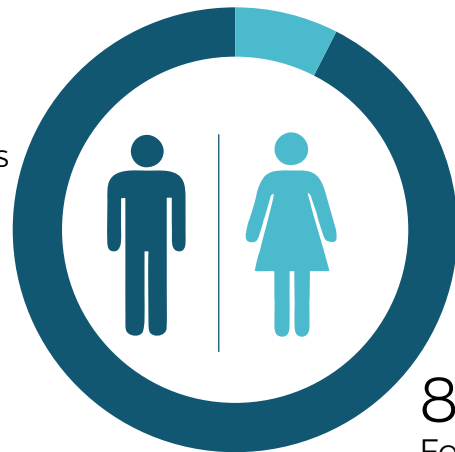
15 SDP candidate with age error, with 37 qualification ERROR

Gubernatorial



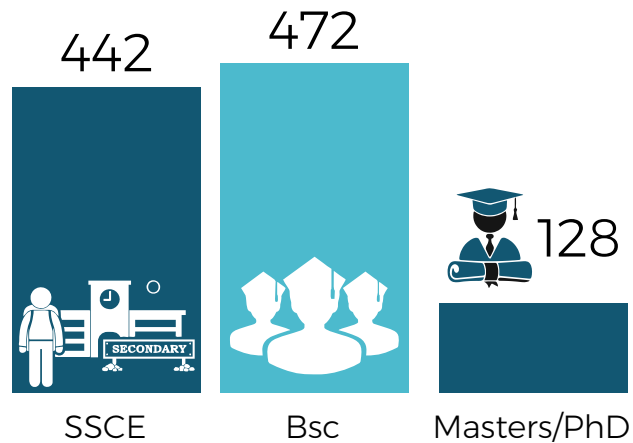
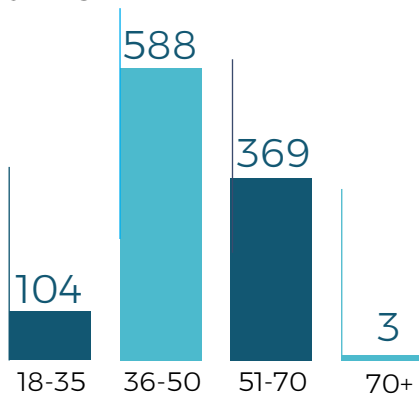
1064
Gubernatorial
Aspirants

984
Male
contestants



80
Female
contestants

Gubernatorial Candidates by Age



Gender and Academic Qualification in the Key Political Parties



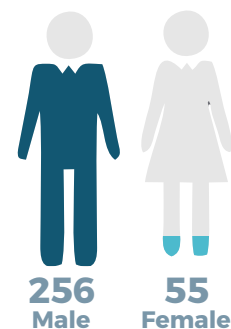
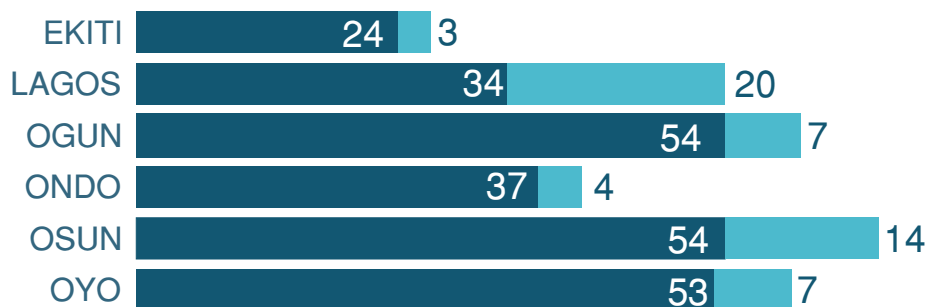
	(18-35)	(36-50)	51-70	70+	Male	Female	SSCE	Bachelors degree	Masters degree /PhD
APC	0	6	21	0	27	0	4	14	9
PDP	0	7	21	1	29	0	4	12	11
SDP									
Others	103	565	312	1	901	79	427	432	102

*FINDINGS: 2 without gender, 5 with age errors, 24 qualifications error

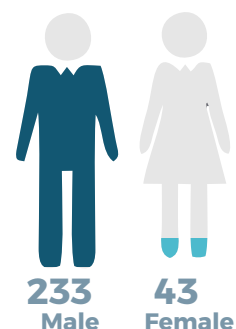
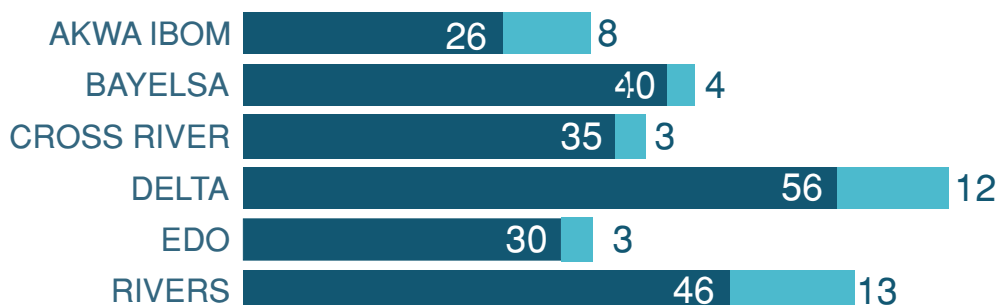
Source: INEC

Gender Distribution of National Assembly Candidates For 2019 Election Per State (Senate)

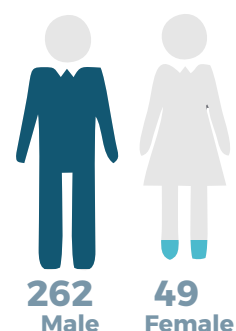
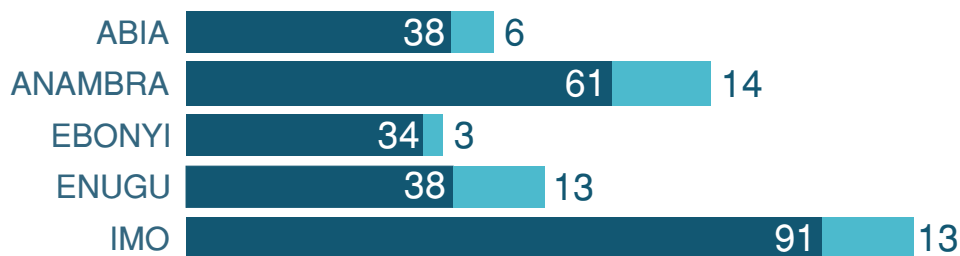
South West



South South



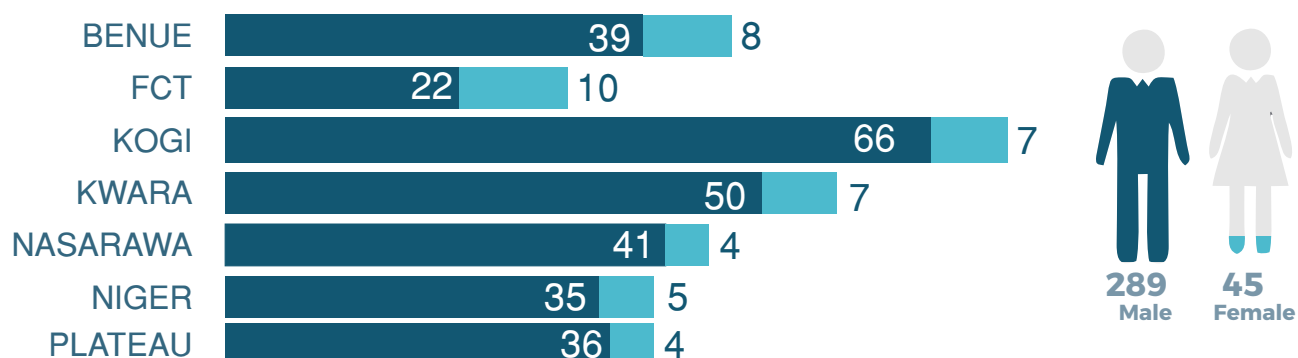
South East



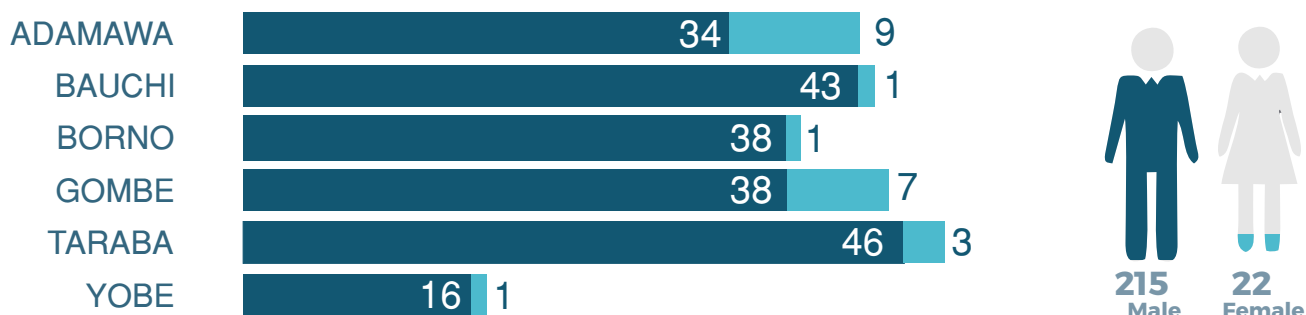
Source: INEC

Gender Distribution of National Assembly Candidates For 2019 Election Per State (Senate)

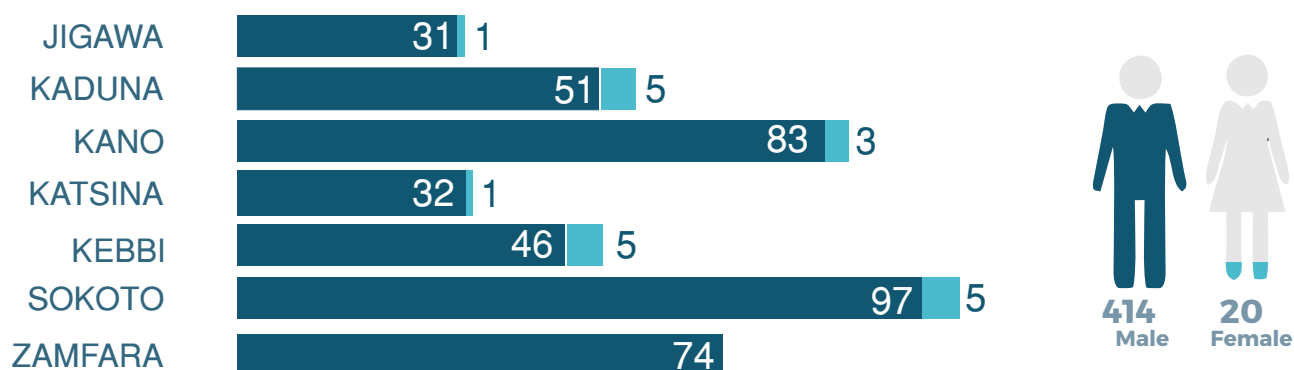
North Central



North East



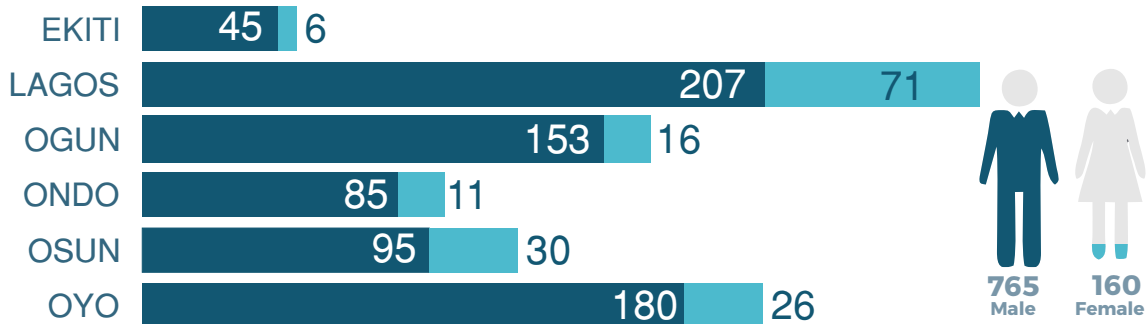
North West



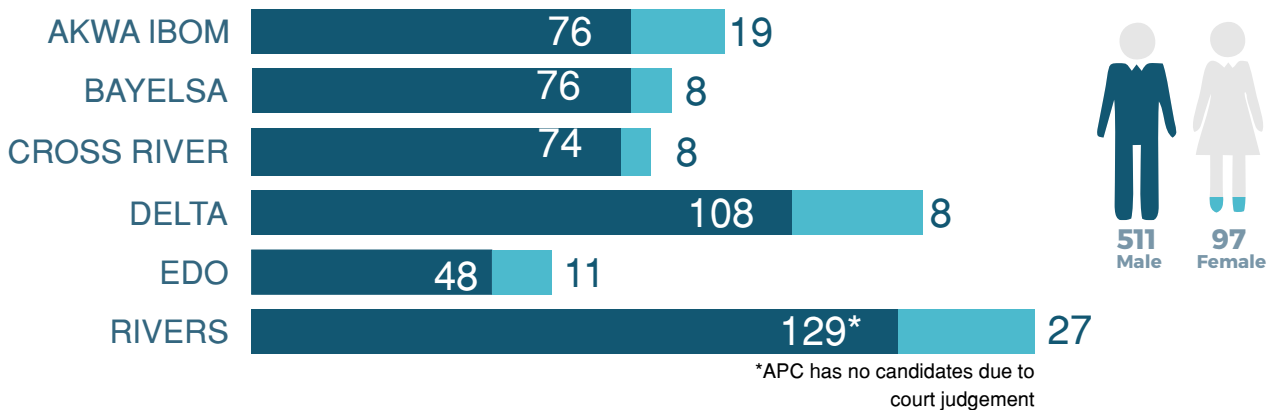
Source: INEC

Gender Distribution of National Assembly Candidates For 2019 Election Per State (House of Reps)

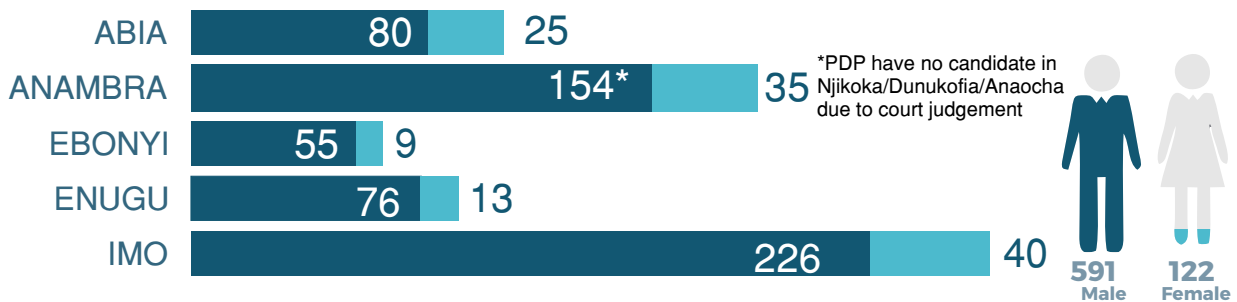
South West



South South



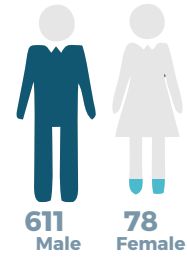
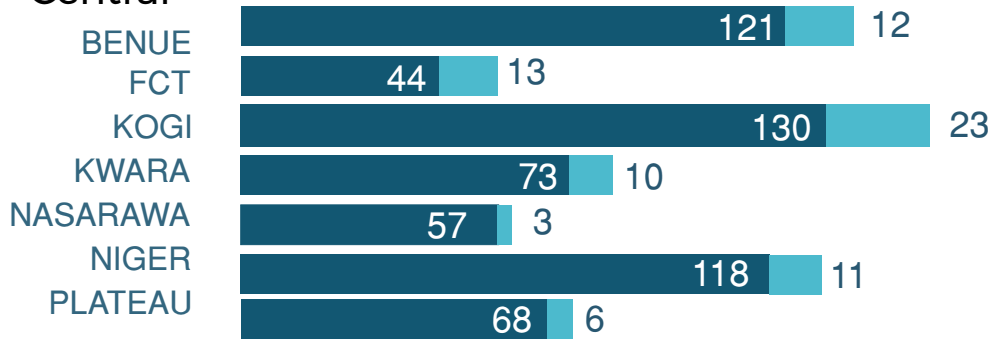
South East



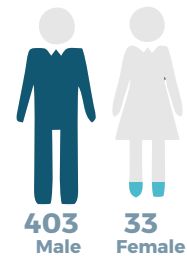
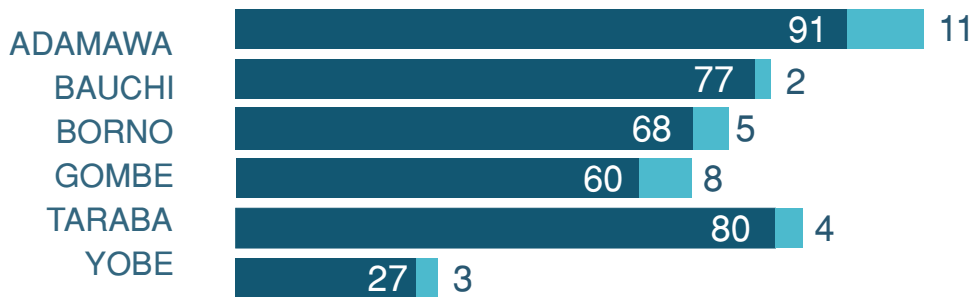
Source: INEC

Gender Distribution of National Assembly Candidates For 2019 Election Per State (House of Reps)

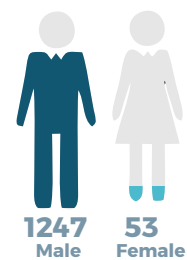
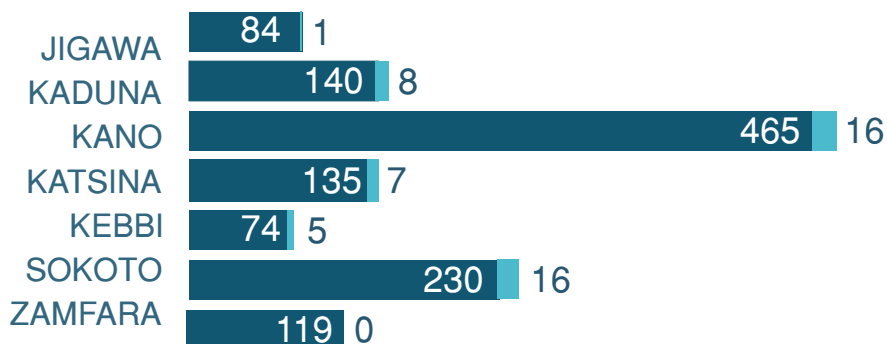
North Central



North East



North West



Source: INEC

The Candidates



**Atiku
Abubakar**

Politician, Business man

72

Atiku Abubakar is a Nigerian politician and businessman. Prior to his position as Vice President of Nigeria from 1999 to 2007 under the presidency of Olusegun Obasanjo, he served as an officer of the Nigerian Customs Service. Abubakar is the presidential candidate of the People's Democratic Party (PDP) in the 2019 general elections.

Education:

Abubakar holds a WASSCE/GCE Certificate, a Health Diploma in Hygiene and a Diploma in Law respectively.

Agenda Overview:

Abubakar's agenda spreads across eighteen (18) overarching policy focus notably economic revamp, job creation and entrepreneurship development, poverty alleviation, power, technology and petrochemical infrastructure. According to his policy document, Abubakar promises a private-driven economy bolstered by a business-enabling environment. Devolution of power plus economic restructuring, disposal of national assets (e.g. 90% of NNPC), elevation of democratic values vis-à-vis respect for the rule of law and reinforcement of national unity are also prominent amongst his campaign pledges.



**Kingsley
Moghalu**

Economist, Lawyer

56

Kingsley Moghalu is a political economist, lawyer and professor. He served formerly as an official of the United Nations between 1992 and 2008, and deputy governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) from 2009 to 2014. Moghalu joined in 2018 the Young Progressive Party to run for president.

Education:

Moghalu holds a master's degree and a PhD in International Relations from Tuft University with a host of other international certificates - in macroeconomics and financial sector management, corporate governance, and global strategic leadership - under his belt.

Agenda Overview:

Promising a 21st-century leadership, Moghalu's vision is encapsulated in three (3) rubrics: leadership and governance, nation-building, and economy. He proposes to unite Nigerians behind a common cause—stronger innovation-driven economy and a new philosophical worldview for the country—powered by robust education reform. Other plans include energy policy reform, diaspora engagement and return policy, 50:50 gender parity policy [in all political appointments], healthcare system reform and constitutional restructuring.

The Candidates



Muhammadu
Buhari

Politician, Business man

76

Muhammadu Buhari is a politician, former Head of State (between 1983 and 1985) and the incumbent President of Nigeria. He retired from the Nigerian Army as a Major General in 1985. Buhari presently seeks re-election under the platform of the All Progressive Congress (APC).

Education:

Buhari graduated from the Nigerian Military Training College, took Mechanical Transport Officer's Course from the United Kingdom and earned a master's degree in Strategic Studies from the US Army War College, took the Platoon Commanders' Course

Agenda Overview:

Buhari's re-election manifesto is built around 11 key policy proposals spanning power, road and rail infrastructure, job creation, industrialisation, health insurance, diversity and inclusion, and social investment. The Buhari regime also reasserts taking the war against corruption and insecurity notches higher. With the People Moni Bank and the Entrepreneur Bank, it promises to upgrade its social investment schemes, providing succour for petty traders, farmers and entrepreneurs. Among other promises, the Buhari manifesto also includes educational development, remodelling and equipping of 10,000 schools per year.



Omoyele
Sowore

Activist, Media Entrepreneur

47

Omoyele Sowore is a seasoned activist, democracy advocate and media entrepreneur. Former student leader and prominent figure in the June 12 "Struggle," Sowore started Sahara Reporters in 2006 to fight public corruption. In 2018, he founded the African Action Congress (AAC), vying for president.

Education:

Sowore had his first degree in Geography and Regional Planning from the University of Lagos and a master's degree in Public Administration from Columbia University.

Agenda Overview:

What he calls "8 Point Plan for Nigeria," Sowore's presidential campaign is pivoted on eight policy frameworks including security, power, infrastructure, anti-corruption, economy, job creation and restructuring. Promising to collapse the "old order," he vows to bring the mainstream political parties to book. Sowore plans to maximize technology to curb the trend of excess cash flow. His top campaign pledges also include police reform, massive employment via technology innovation industry, N100,000 minimum wage and equal payment to youth corp members, and expansion of power capacity to 24,000 megawatts from the current rate of 7,000.

