ERM Risk Report for Pre-Election Risk Factors

Developed by INEC-ERM Team
9th January 2015

Background Note

- The ERM Hub is scheduled to develop maps from January 9th through announcement of results. Maps developed will cover the three phases of the electoral cycle - pre-election, Election Day, and post-election. ERM Risk Maps will be released according to the following schedule: pre-election factors—from Jan 9 through February 13; Election Day factors—February 14 (day prior to Election Day); and post-election day factors—on February 15 and 17.

- This report is the first of the pre-election maps, covering up to 9th of January 2015. The maps result from the tracking three pre-election risk factors namely:

1. Problematic party primaries;
2. Problematic Voter Registration;
3. Poor Training of Election Officials; and
4. Presence of non-state armed actors.

- The indicators of each of these three factors are also mapped to provide context to the mapping of the factors.
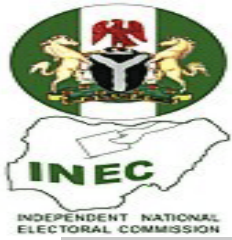
Methodology

Risk Factors and Indicators

Data gathered for a Risk Factor based on its pre-defined indicators are used to produce maps of each of the 6 geo-political zones. The maps are then integrated into a national map for that Risk Factor. The data for each indicator of a Risk Factor are also presented in separate maps. Thus, the map of a Risk Factor is first presented, followed by maps of its indicators.

Risk Levels and Colour Codes

Three Risk Levels - Low, Medium and High - are used. In the maps, the colour codes of Green, Yellow (Amber) and Red are used to represent these three Risk Levels respectively. For states where there is no data for a particular Factor, risk levels are not recorded and a value of "undefined" is given. The colour code for such cases in the maps is white. The colour code for each level is found in the key accompanying each map.

Methodology

Data Calculation

The risk maps developed signify an average of values reported across LGAs in individual states. We also calculated the average of values identified for each indicator.

Description boxes

For some of the maps, important data are placed in boxes on the maps or in side description boxes. Footnotes are also used where necessary.

Data Source
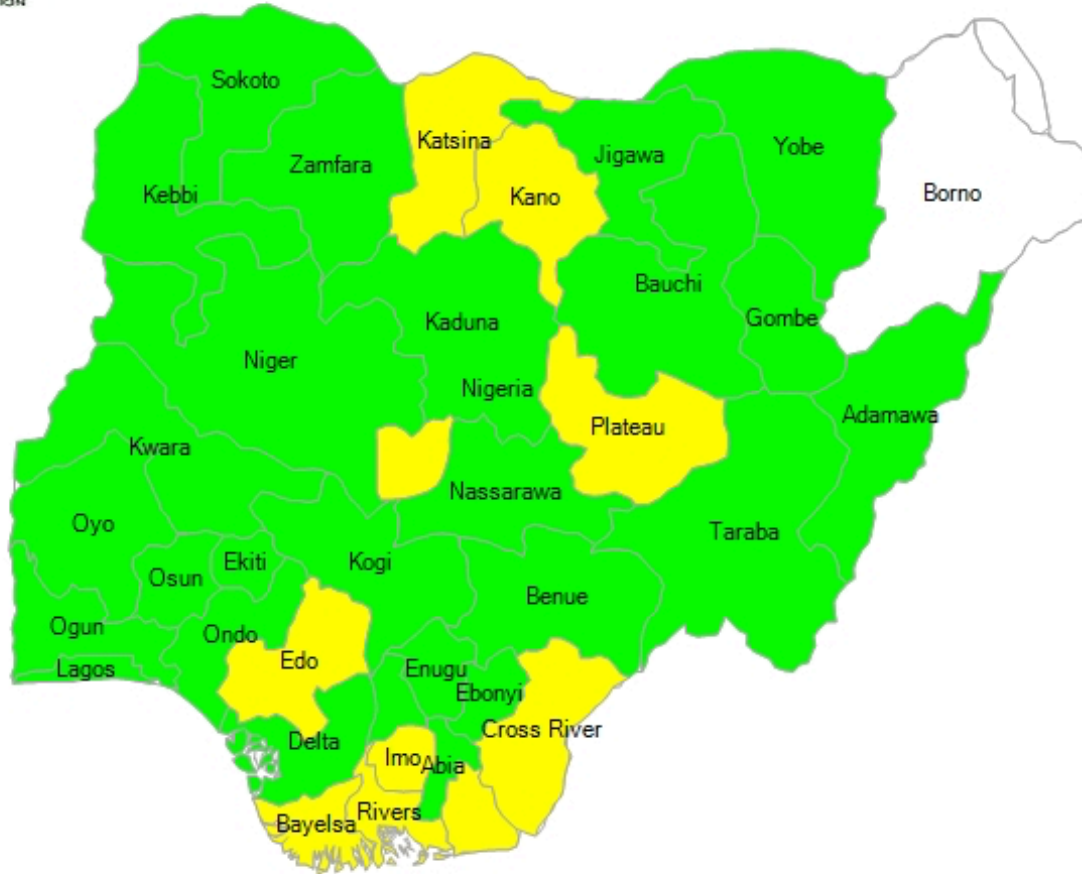
Data were gathered from:

1. INEC State Offices and their EOs
2. Media e.g. newspaper, and television
3. Collaborating agencies and organizations

VOTER REGISTRATION

KEY

- ■ LOW (green)
- ■ MEDIUM (yellow)
- ■ HIGH (red)
- □ NO DATA (white)

Sokoto
Zamfara
Katsina
Jigawa
Yobe
Kebbi
Kano
Borno
Bauchi
Gombe
Kaduna
Niger
Nigeria
Plateau
Adamawa
Kwara
Nassarawa
Oyo
Taraba
Osun
Ekiti
Kogi
Benue
Ogun
Ondo
Lagos
Edo
Enugu
Ebonyi
Cross River
Delta
Imo
Abia
Bayelsa
Rivers

Mapped on 9th January 2015

Indicator: The Number of Complaints Related to PVC Distribution Exercise

KEY

- 🟩 LOW
- 🟨 MEDIUM
- 🟥 HIGH
- ⬜ NO DATA
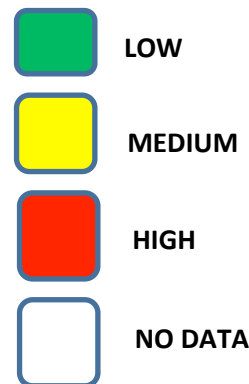
Explanatory Note

Less than 10 complaints in the PUs of an LGA were defined as low risk.
Between 11 - 20 complaints in the PUs of an LGA were defined as medium risk.
21 and above complaints in the Pus of an LGA.
An average of the values were calculated across LGAs to define the resultant values.
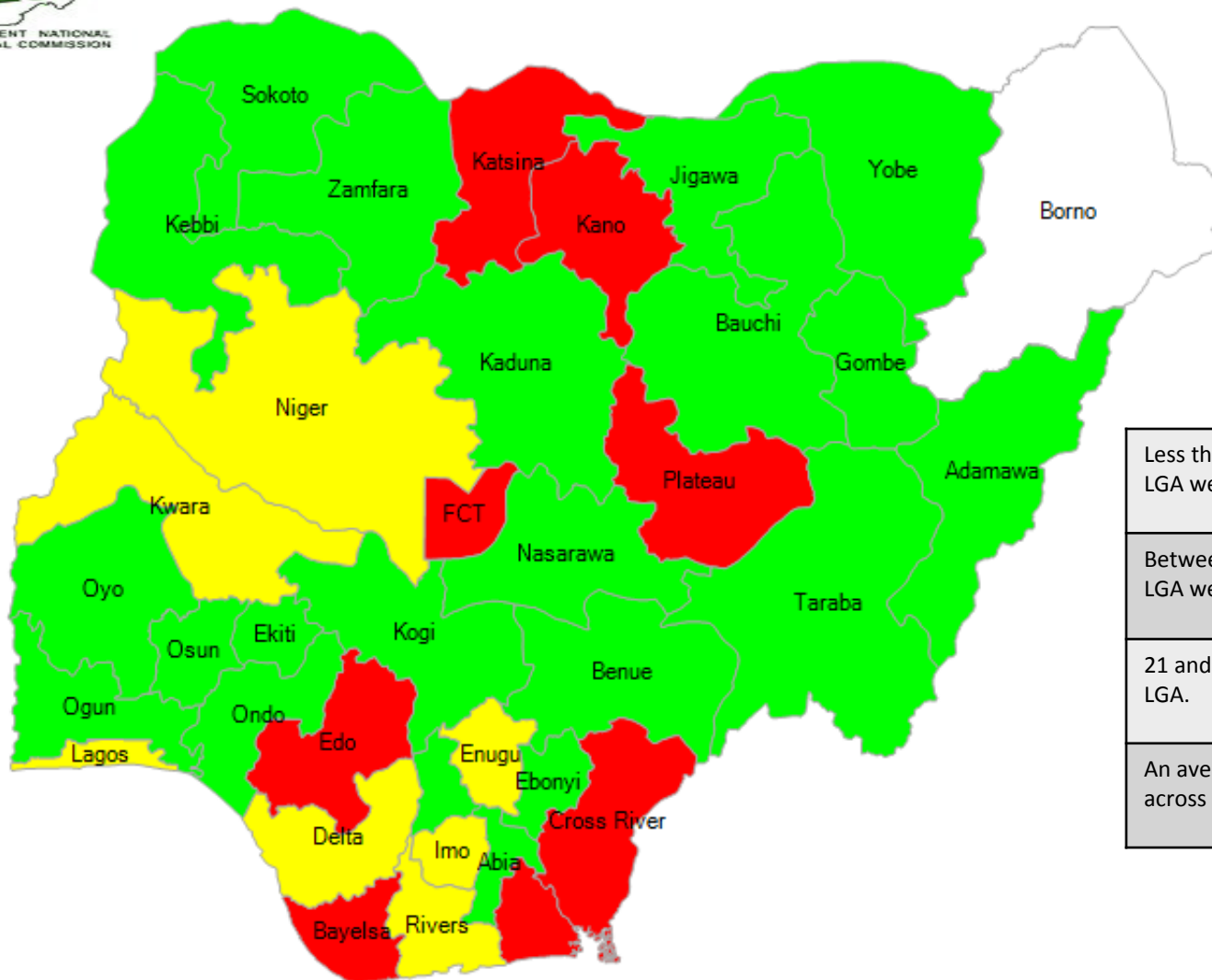
Mapped on 9th January 2015

* We find that most complaints recorded across various states in the Nation were due to citizens not finding their names on the register or in some cases not being able to collect their PVCs in a timely manner

Indicator: Citizens Turnout

KEY

- LOW
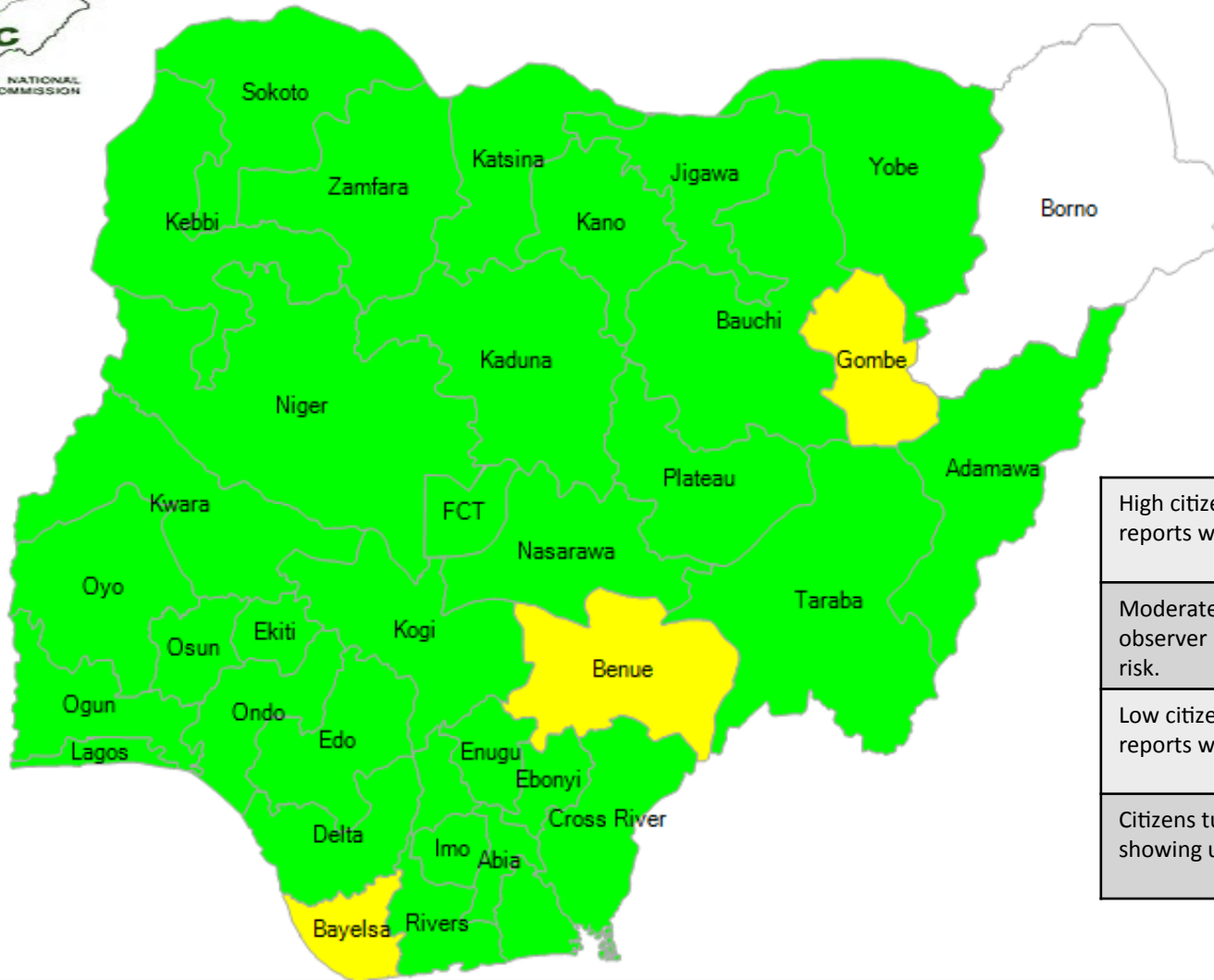- MEDIUM
- HIGH
- NO DATA

Explanatory Note

High citizens turnout based on observer reports were recorded as low risk.

Moderate citizens turn out based on observer reports were recorded as medium risk.

Low citizen turn out based on observer reports were recorded as high risk.

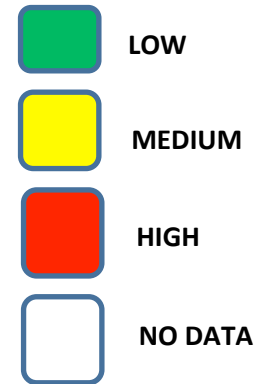Citizens turnout being defined as citizens showing up to collect their PVCs.
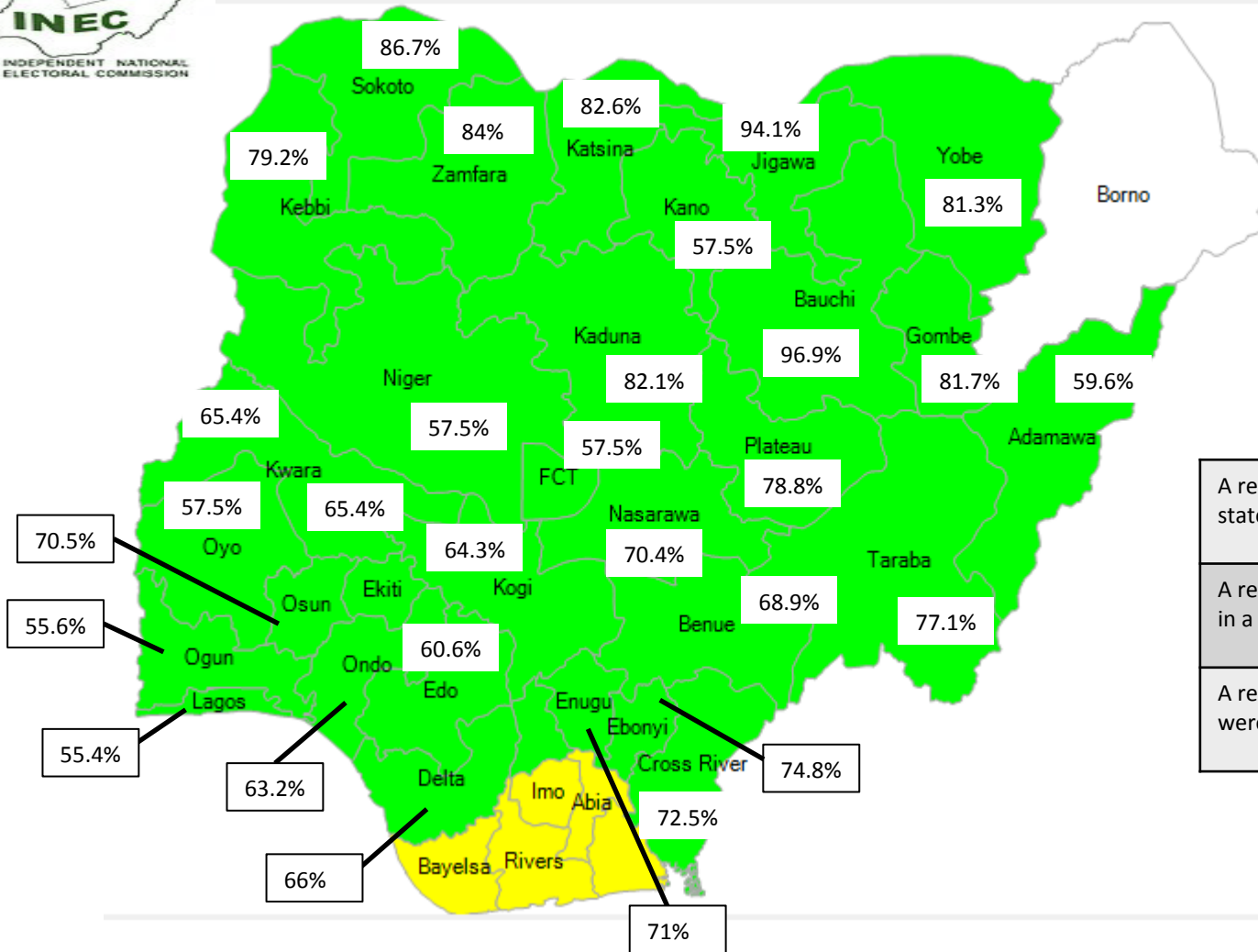
Mapped on 9th January 2015

Indicator: Performance in PVC Distribution

KEY

- LOW (green)
- MEDIUM (yellow)
- HIGH (red)
- NO DATA (white)

86.7% Sokoto
84% Zamfara
79.2% Kebbi
82.6% Katsina
94.1% Jigawa
Yobe 81.3%
Borno
Kano 57.5%
Bauchi
Kaduna 82.1%
96.9%
Gombe 81.7%
59.6%
Adamawa
Niger 57.5%
65.4%
Kwara
57.5% 65.4%
FCT 57.5%
Plateau 78.8%
Nasarawa 70.4%
Taraba
70.5%
Oyo
64.3% Kogi
55.6%
Ogun
Osun Ekiti
60.6% Edo
Benue 68.9%
77.1%
55.4% Lagos
63.2%
Delta
Ondo
Enugu
Ebonyi
Cross River 74.8%
Imo Abia
72.5%
66% Bayelsa Rivers
71%

Explanatory Note

A report of 50% and above distribution in a state were recorded as low risk,
A report of between 30% - 49% distribution in a state were recorded as medium risk.
A report of below 30% distribution in a state were recorded as high risk.

Mapped on 9th January 2015

* This indicator records the overall performance of the commission during the PVC distribution exercise , taking into account observations as recorded from media, public perception and CSOs. % values on the map show the level of PVCs distributed in each state as at 9th January 2015.
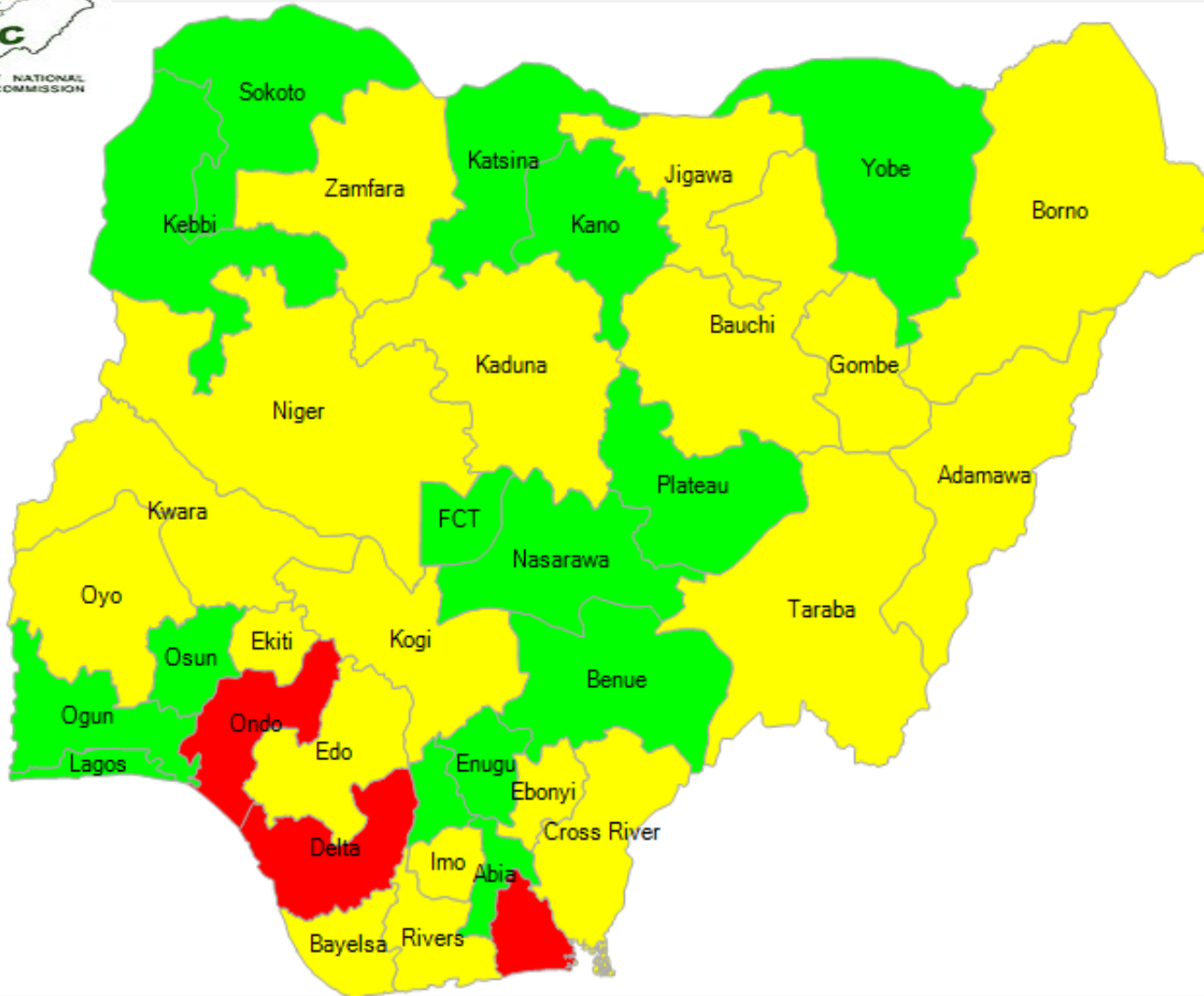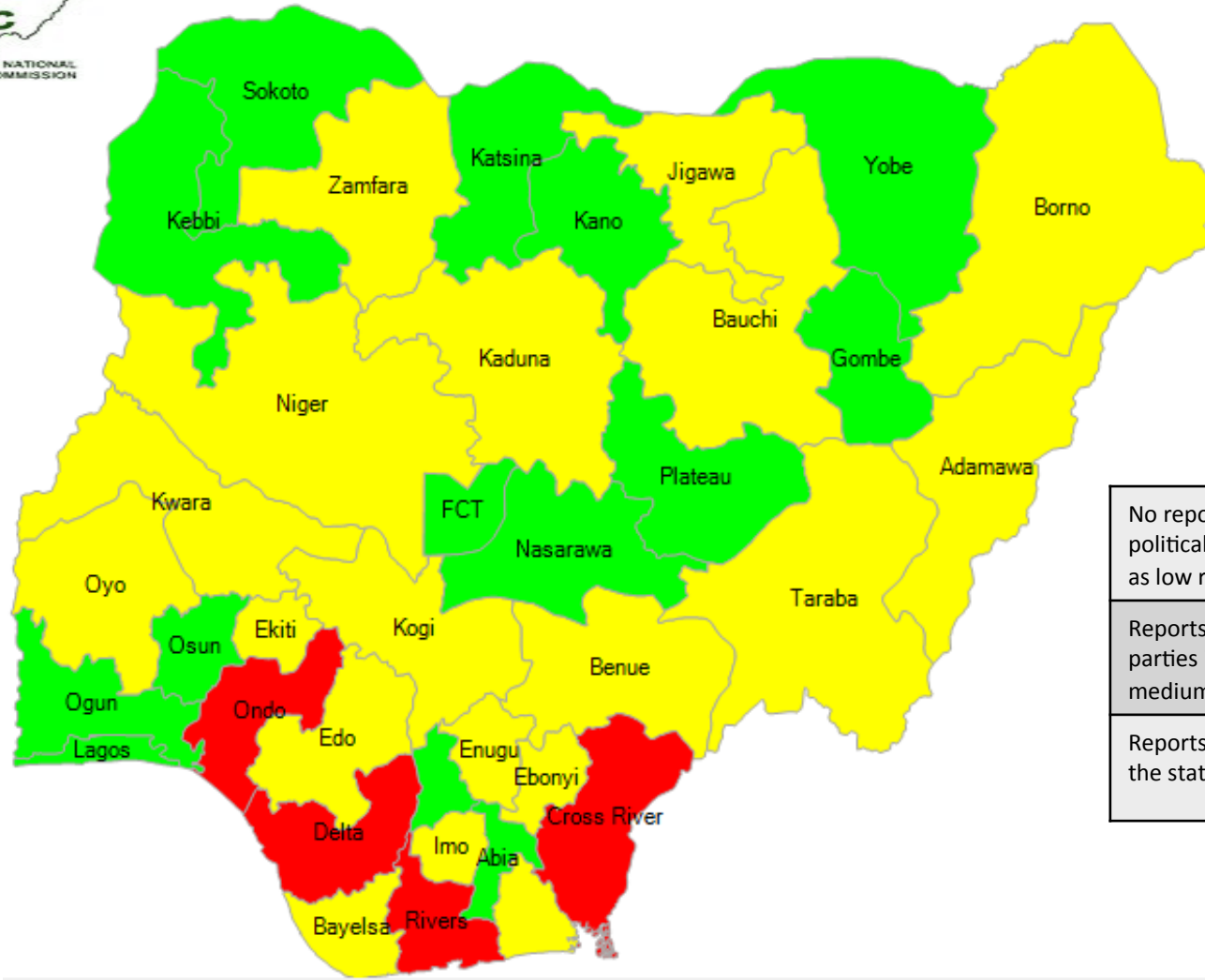
PARTY PRIMARIES

KEY

- LOW
- MEDIUM
- HIGH
- NO DATA

Sokoto
Zamfara
Kebbi
Katsina
Jigawa
Yobe
Borno
Kano
Bauchi
Gombe
Kaduna
Niger
Adamawa
Plateau
Kwara
FCT
Nasarawa
Taraba
Oyo
Ekiti
Kogi
Osun
Benue
Ogun
Ondo
Edo
Enugu
Lagos
Ebonyi
Cross River
Imo
Abia
Delta
Bayelsa
Rivers

Mapped on 9th January 2015

Indicator: Conflict Among Party Leaders

KEY

- LOW
- MEDIUM
- HIGH
- NO DATA

Explanatory Note

No reports of conflict in the two main political parties in the state were recorded as low risk

Reports in one of the two main political parties in the state were recorded as medium risk
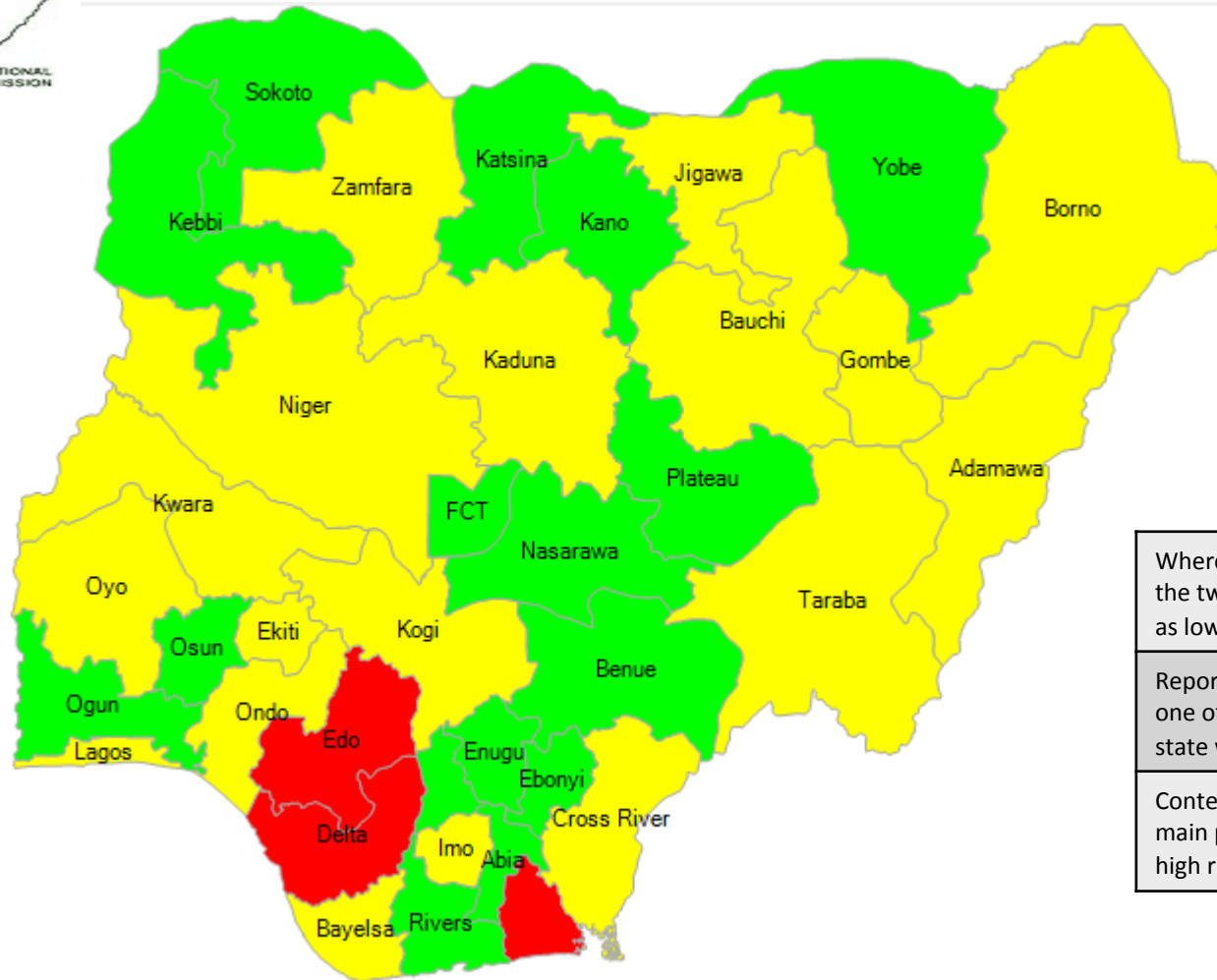
Reports in the two main political parties in the state were recorded as high risk

Mapped on 9th January 2015

* With the evident crisis in PDP Rivers State camp, there were issues reported of party member debunking between rival parties.

Indicator: Rejection of Primary Results by Contestants
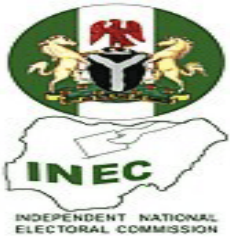

KEY

- LOW
- MEDIUM
- HIGH
- NO DATA

Explanatory Note

Where contestants do not reject results in the two main political parties it is recorded as low risk

Reports of contestants rejecting results in one of the two main political parties in the state were seen as medium risk

Contestants rejecting results in the two main parties in the state was reported as high risk

Mapped on 9th January 2015

Indicator: Violence during Party Primaries

KEY

🟩	**LOW**
🟨	**MEDIUM**
🟥	**HIGH**
⬜	**NO DATA**
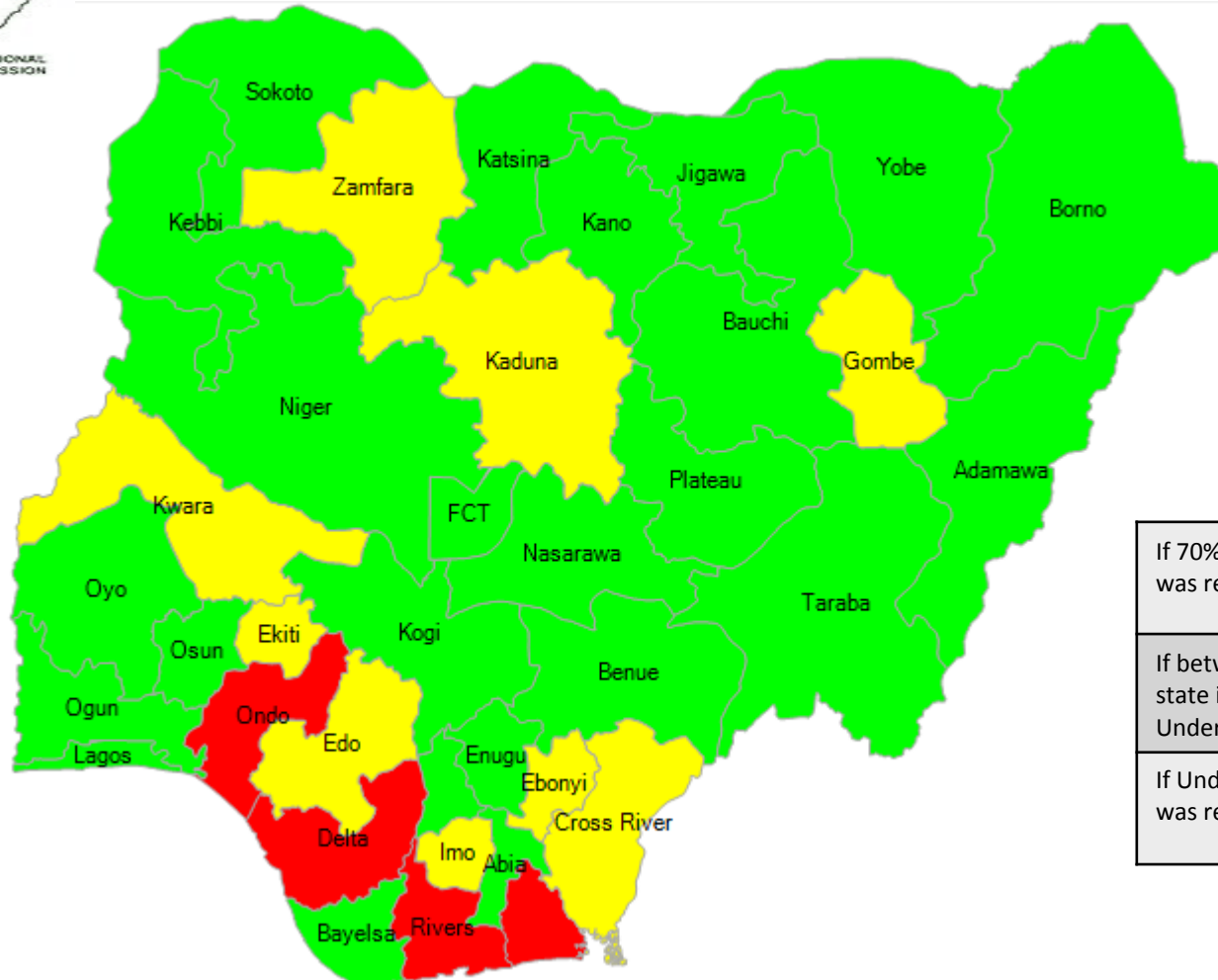
Explanatory Note

If 70% and above were printed in the state it was recorded as low risk
If between 50% - 69% were printed in the state it was recorded as medium risk. Under 50% printed in the state
If Under 50% were printed in the state it was recorded as high risk

Mapped on 9th January 2015

TRAINING OF ELECTION OFFICIALS

KEY

- 🟩 LOW
- 🟨 MEDIUM
- 🟥 HIGH
- ⬜ NO DATA

Mapped on 9th January 2015

* Although INEC has done a lot of work towards recruiting staff for the electoral process and the preparation and development of training materials, we find that not ensuring the implementation of training programmes through out all phases of the electoral cycle poses a challenge. The results gathered from this map show training has not begun.

Indicator: Timely Implementation of Training Programmes

KEY

- LOW (green)
- MEDIUM (yellow)
- HIGH (red)
- NO DATA (white)
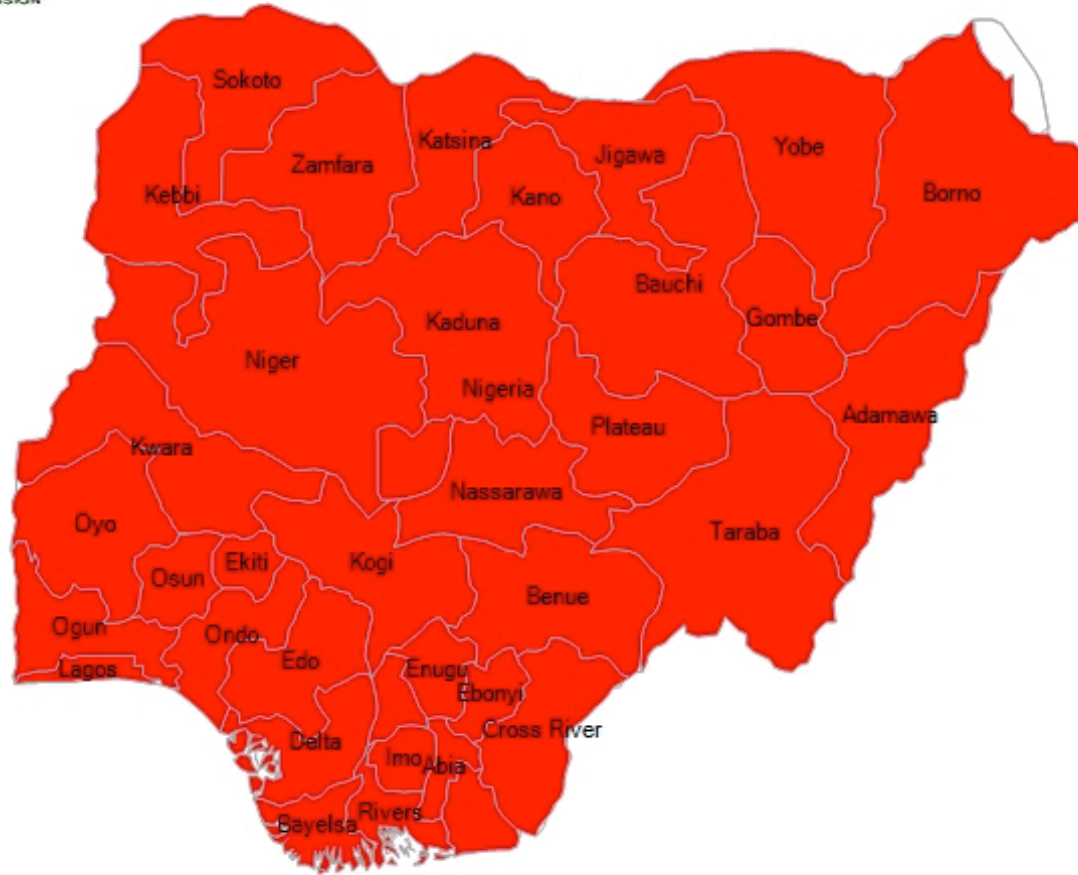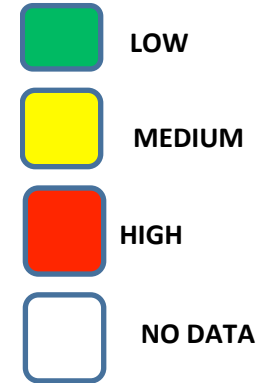
Explanatory Note

Appropriate (Throughout the electoral cycle) recorded as low risk
Moderately appropriate (3 to 1 month before an electoral activity) recorded as medium risk
Inappropriate (less than 1 month to an electoral activity) recorded as high risk

Mapped on 9th January 2015

* According to best practices it is important to ensure training of electoral staff, whether full time or Ad-Hoc is a continuous process, done through out the electoral cycle. It is often reported that although being trained less than a month to election, most Ad-Hoc staff still lack basic understanding of their roles and responsibilities, in turn leading to poor levels of competence.

Indicator: Degree to which the Nationwide Training Programme is Completed
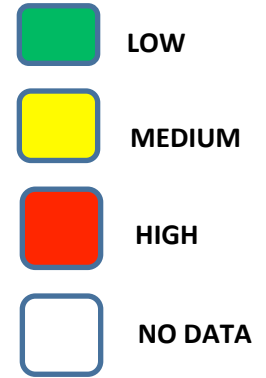
KEY

- **LOW**
- **MEDIUM**
- **HIGH**
- **NO DATA**
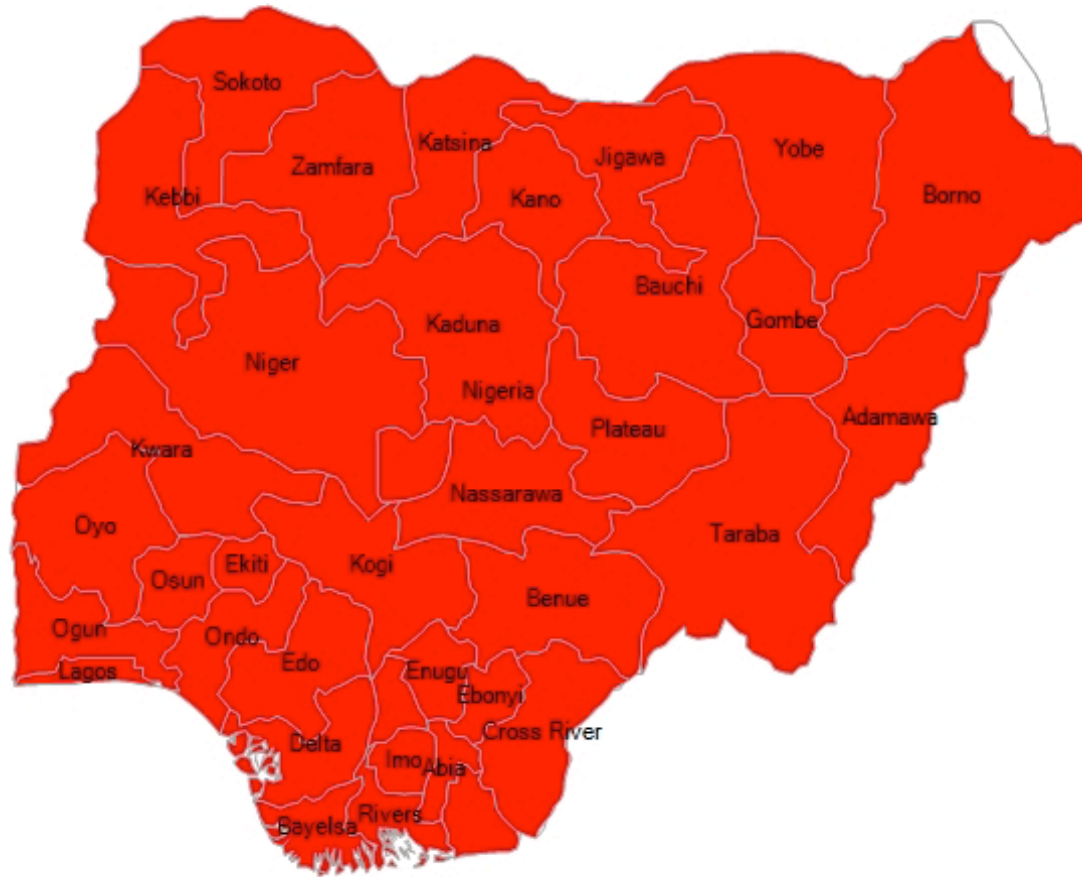
Explanatory Note

Where training programme is fully Completed we recorded as low risk

Where training programme is partially Completed we recorded as medium risk

Where training programme is not completed we recorded as high risk.

Map regions labeled: Sokoto, Katsina, Zamfara, Jigawa, Yobe, Kebbi, Kano, Borno, Bauchi, Kaduna, Gombe, Niger, Nigeria, Adamawa, Kwara, Plateau, Nassarawa, Oyo, Taraba, Osun, Ekiti, Kogi, Benue, Ogun, Ondo, Edo, Enugu, Ebonyi, Lagos, Delta, Imo, Abia, Cross River, Bayelsa, Rivers

* Training has not commenced.

PRESCENCE OF NON STATE ARMED ACTORS

KEY

🟩	**LOW**
🟨	**MEDIUM**
🟥	**HIGH**
⬜	**NO DATA**

INEC
INDEPENDENT NATIONAL
ELECTORAL COMMISSION

Sokoto
Katsina
Zamfara
Jigawa
Yobe
Kebbi
Kano
Borno
Bauchi
Kaduna
Gombe
Niger
Nigeria
Adamawa
Plateau
Kwara
Nassarawa
Oyo
Taraba
Ekiti
Kogi
Osun
Benue
Ogun
Ondo
Edo
Enugu
Lagos
Ebonyi
Cross River
Delta
Imo Abia
Bayelsa Rivers
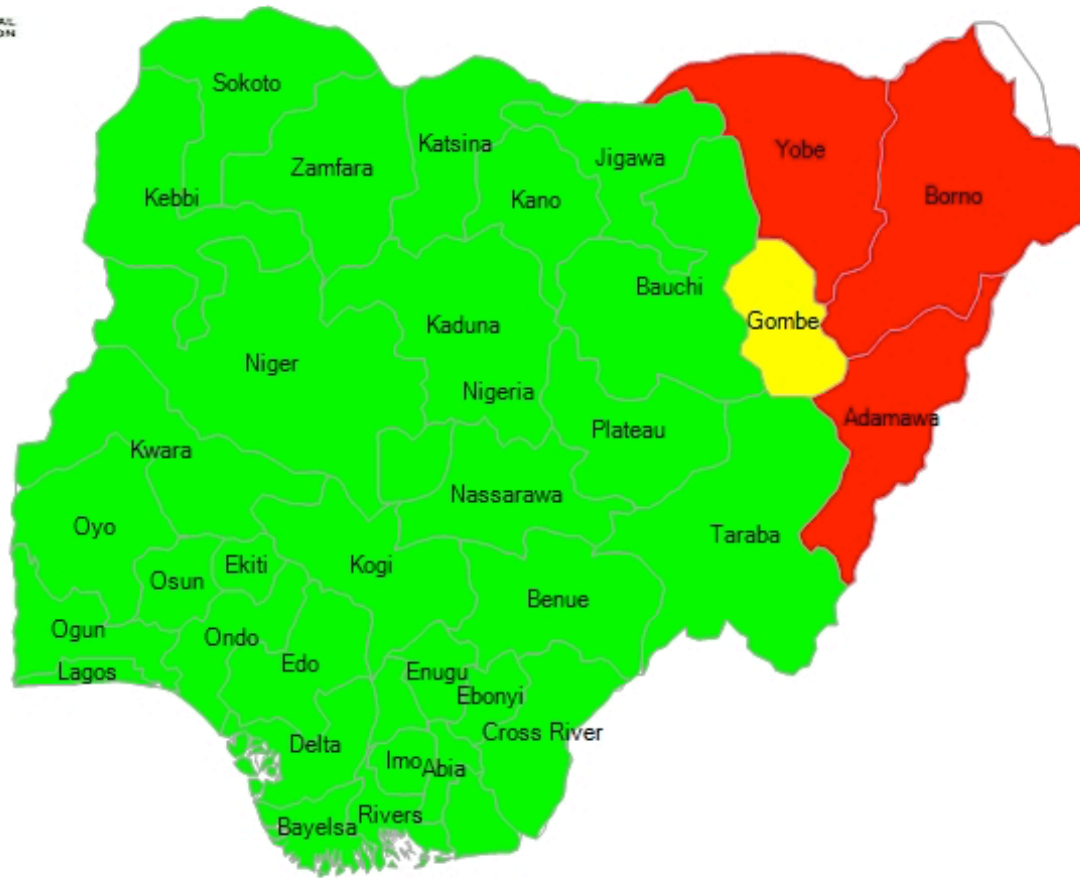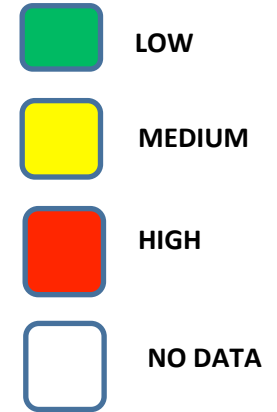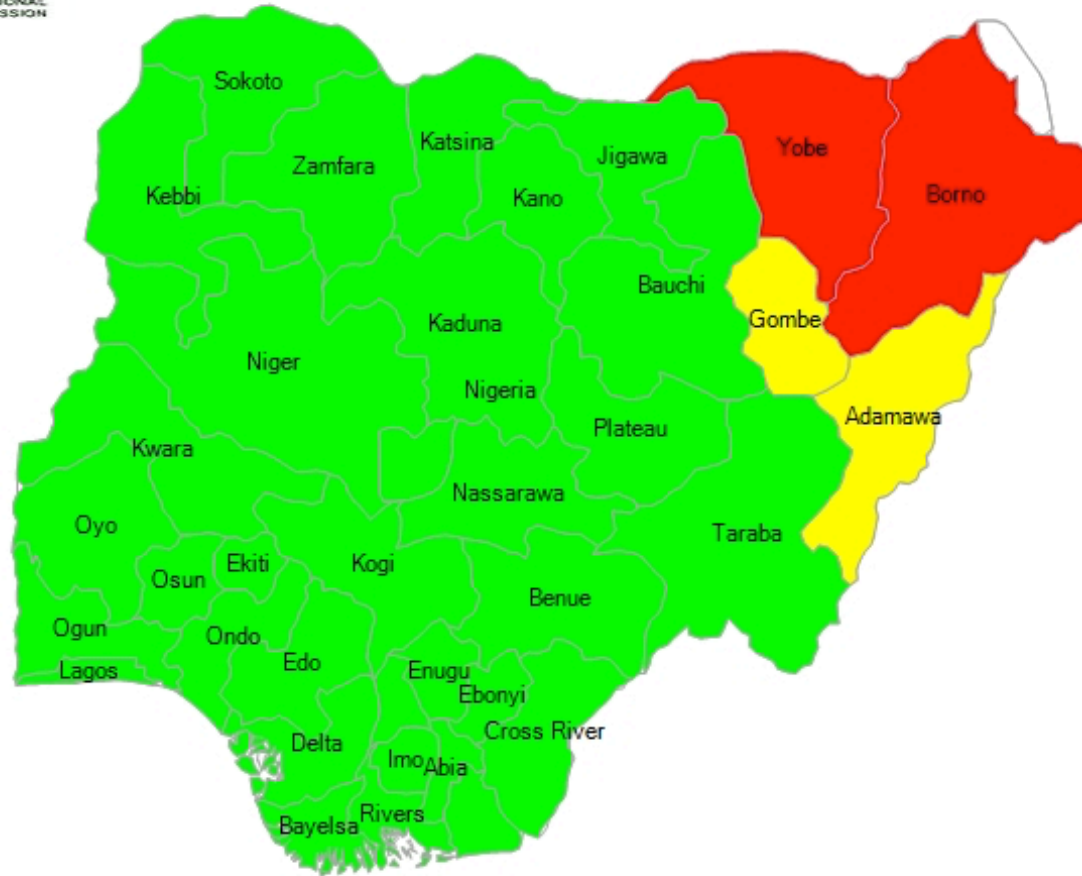
Mapped on 9th
January 2015

* As this is a problem prevalent in the North East due to the presence of Boko Haram, data was only captured for states relevant to this Geo-Political Zone.

Indicator: Number of Violent Incidents by Non-State Armed Actors

KEY

🟩	LOW
🟨	MEDIUM
🟥	HIGH
⬜	NO DATA

Explanatory Note

| |
|---|
| Reports of violence occurring in less than 10% of LGA were seen as low risk |
| Reports of violence occurring in 11% - 49% of LGA were recorded as medium risk |
| Reports of violence occurring in above 50% of LGA were recorded as high risk, |

Mapped on 9th January 2015

* Reports of attack by the Boko Haram terrorist groups have been recorded in these states.

Indicator: Number of Interventions by Security Sector Agencies

KEY

🟩	**LOW**
🟨	**MEDIUM**
🟥	**HIGH**
⬜	**NO DATA**
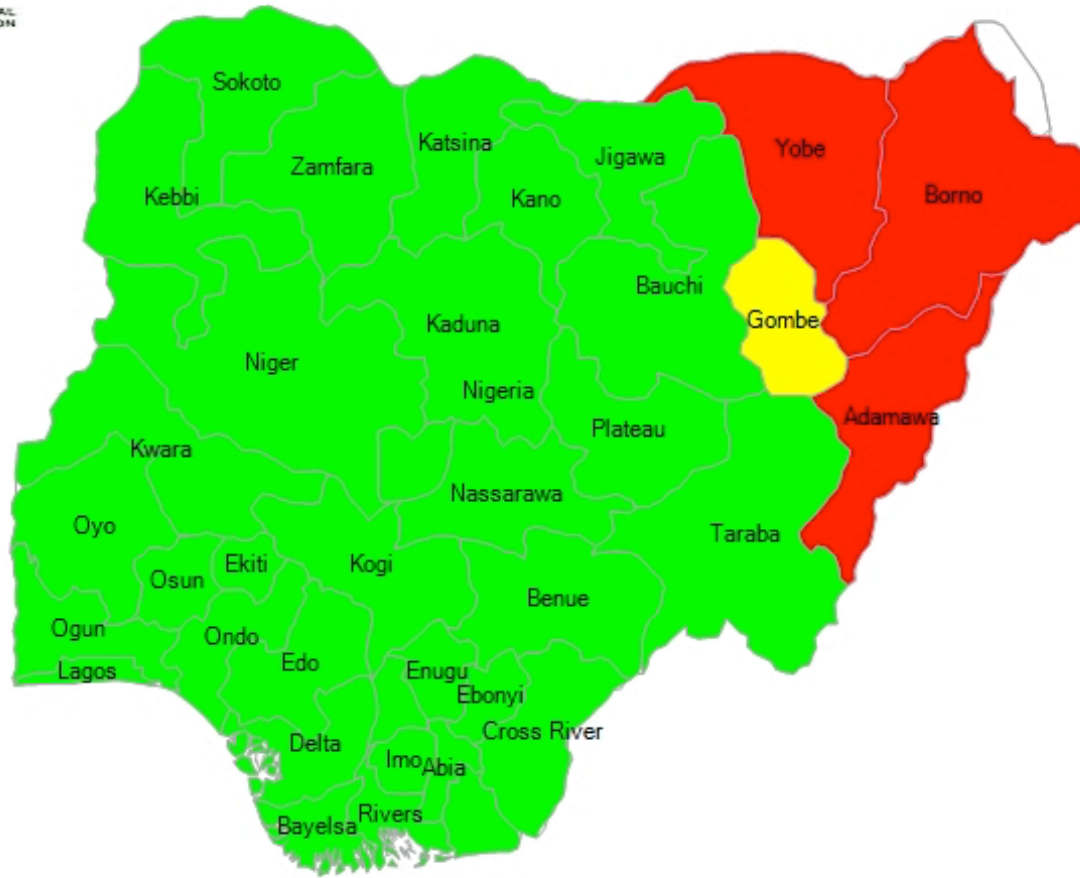
Explanatory Note

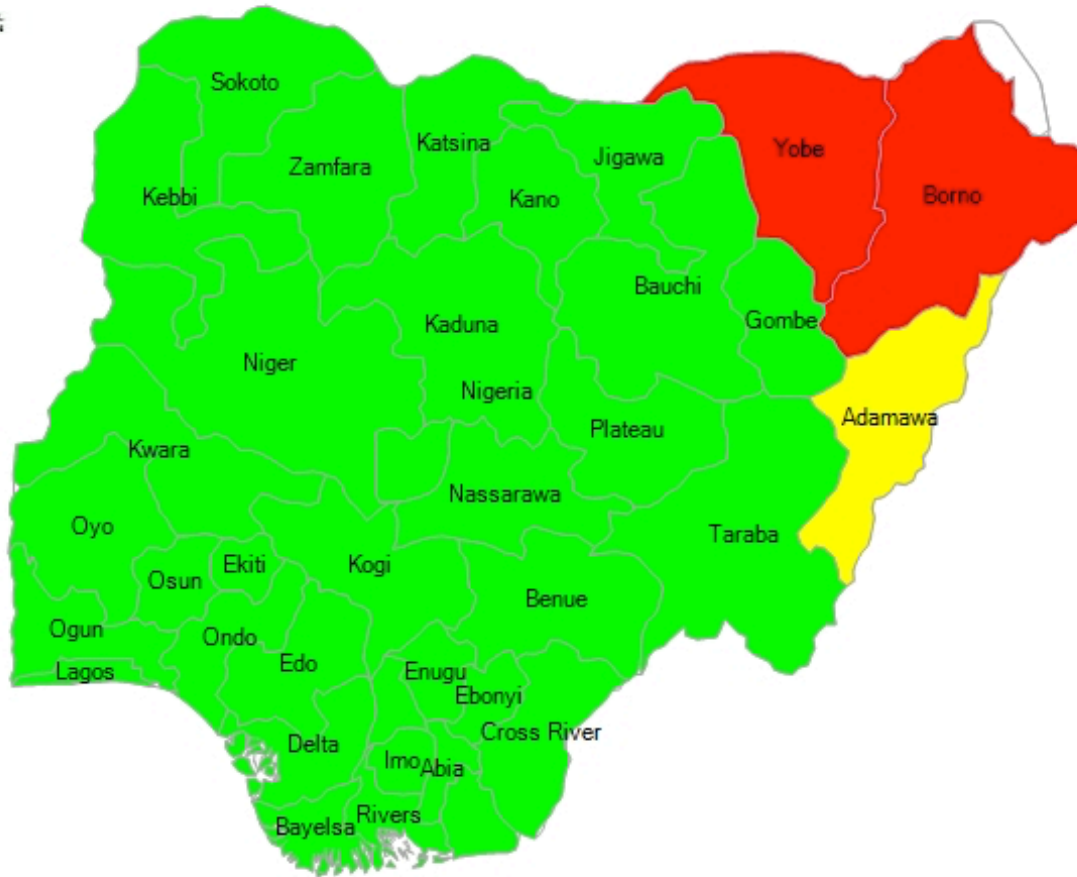| |
|---|
| Interventions reported in less than 10% of LGA were recorded as low risk |
| Interventions reported between 11% - 49% of LGA were recorded as medium risk |
| Interventions reported in above 50% of LGA were recorded as high risk |

Mapped on 9th January 2015

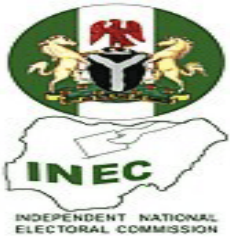# Indicator: Number of LGAs outside the control of the state Government

KEY

- **LOW** (green)
- **MEDIUM** (yellow)
- **HIGH** (red)
- **NO DATA** (white)

Explanatory Note

Reports of less than 5% of LGAs lost were recorded as low risk.
Reports of between 6% - 10% of LGAs lost were recorded as medium risk
Reports of above 10% of LGAs lost were recorded as high risk.

Mapped on 9th January 2015

* In Borno State over 8 LGAs are currently under the control of Boko Haram terrorist group.

Indicator: Extent of Insurgency

KEY

(green)	**LOW**
(yellow)	**MEDIUM**
(red)	**HIGH**
(white)	**NO DATA**
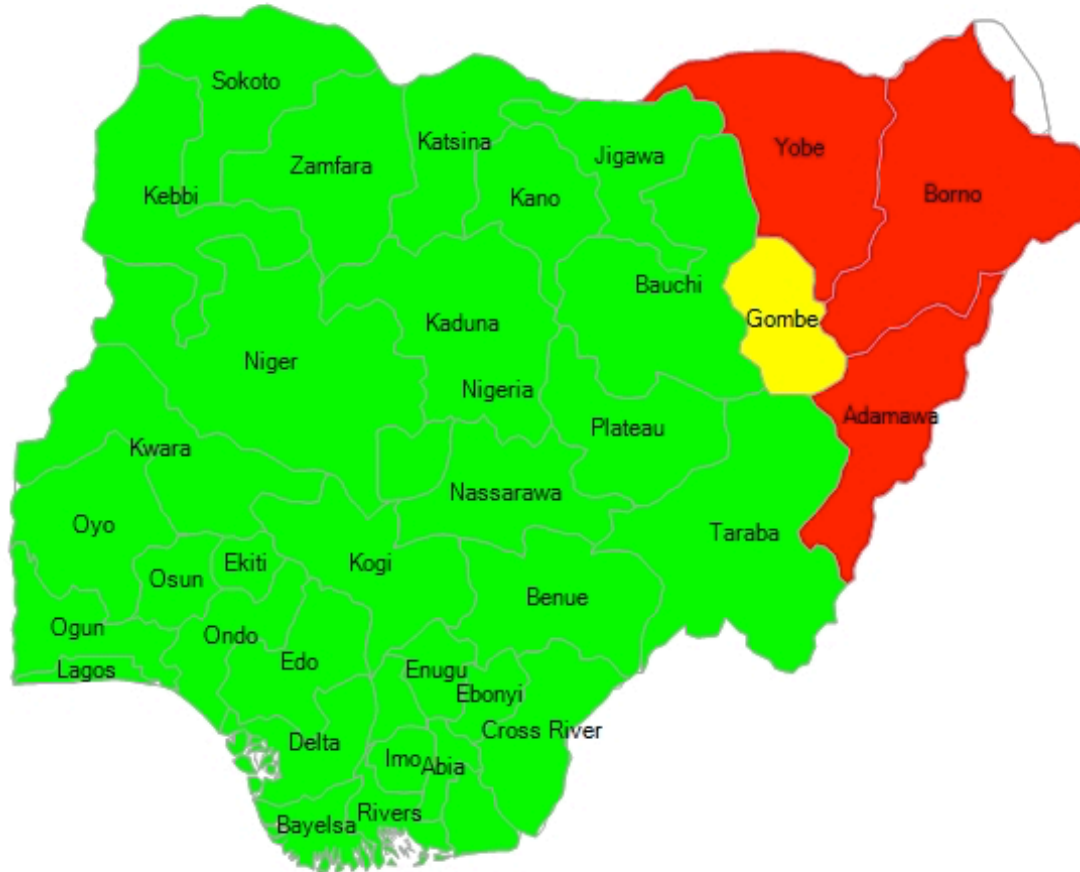
Explanatory Note

Less than 5% of LGAs infiltrated were identified as low risk

6% - 10% of LGAs infiltrated were identified as medium risk.

Above 10% of LGAs infiltrated were identified as high risk

Mapped on 9th January 2015

Recommendations

1. PROBLEMATIC VOTER REGISTRATION

- We find that the problem with this factor lies in PVC distribution as opposed to the CVR exercise.

- There is no high risk state except in Borno state where the entire process of CVR and PVC distribution were delayed.

- Of the remaining states 10 out of 36 states were of medium risk.

- Sustained voter education to make voters understand that PVC distribution is still going on at the ward level.

- Location of the ward centres should be made widely available so voters know where to go.

- High risk states in terms of complaints related to PVC distribution should be prioritized for security during the election because these complaints might translate into feelings of disenfranchisement on election day.

- We recommend that more staff should be involved in the PVC distribution exercise.

Recommendations

**2. PROBLEMATIC PARTY PRIMARIES**

- The team recommends that the following states Ondo, Delta, Akwa-Ibom, Adamawa, Borno and Taraba should be monitored carefully.

- EPM department should forward a comprehensive report on all the party primaries to the Commission. This report should be shared to our partners in ICCES so that the situation can be carefully monitored.

- EPM and Legal department should quickly finalise the list of candidates and publish it in order to reduce tension and speculations on who party candidates are.

- The commission should continue to work with the National Assembly to ammend relevant sections of the Electoral Act to ensure internal party democracy. This will reduce tension and violence which sometimes occur due to unfairness in the process and also enhance the smooth operations of the Commission.

Recommendations

3. POOR TRAINING OF ELECTION OFFICIALS

- It is important for training to be done all through the electoral cycle.

- Training should be started urgently.

- The quality of training should be improved.

- The Electoral Institute should intensify efforts to implement the e-training programme for election officials as it will complement the face to face approach usually adopted

- The team noted the absence of training materials as the time of filing this report and recommend that all training materials should be procured before commencement of training.

- It is also recommended that training must be completed within the next two weeks and trainees adequately tutored to handle the new processes and procedures.
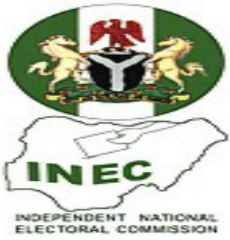
Recommendations

4. PRESCENCE OF NON STATE ARMED ACTORS

- Although the North East remains the high risk zone, security agencies should continue to keep an eye on other parts of the country where non state armed actors are known to be active.

- The Commission should continue to engage closely with security agencies to assess the situation on the ground, as they could affect deployment for the election.