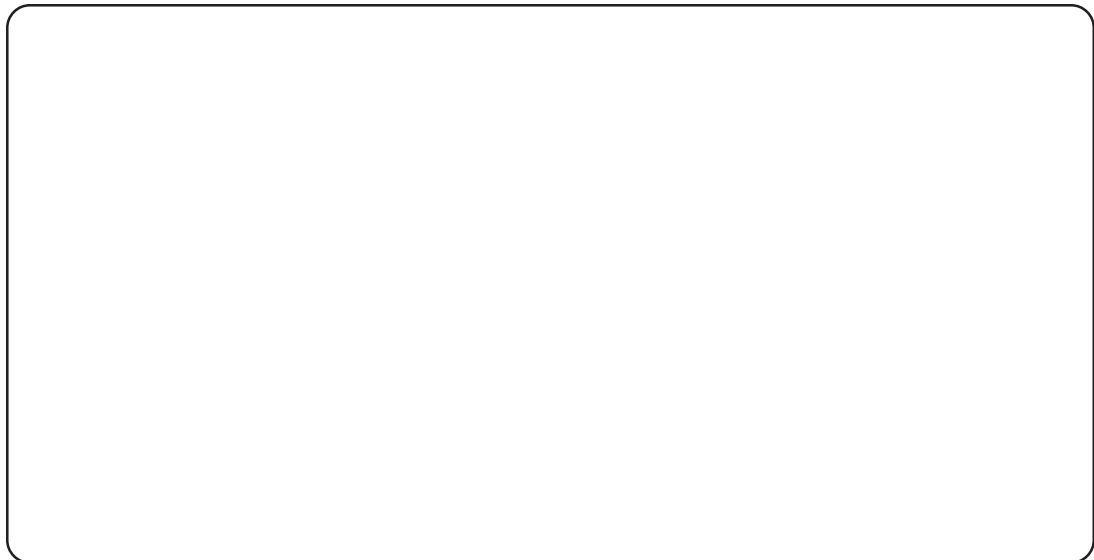


# EXECUTIVE WATCH

A Public Assessment Of President Olusegun Obasanjo's  
Government Policy Statements And Actions

## Nigerians Oppose Use Of ID Card For Elections



August 2001

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...promoting and protecting press freedom and freedom of expression

# **Executive Watch**

**A Public Assessment Of President Olusegun Obasanjo's  
Government Policy Statements And Actions**

**August 2001**



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## Other Publications by Media Rights Agenda (MRA)

- \* *Media Rights Monitor* (Monthly Journal) published since 1995
- \* Annual Reports on the state of the Nigerian Media
  - + *Sentenced to Silence* 1998
  - + *Back from the Brink* 1999
  - + *A Harvest of Blooms* 2000
- \* Other reports and publications
  - + *Unshackling the Nigerian Media: An Agenda for Reform*, July 1997 (In collaboration with ARTICLE 19)
- \* *Media Scorecard* (Report on the Print Media Coverage of the Political Transition Programme - six issues, from January - June 1999)
- \* *Airwaves Scorecard* (Report on the Broadcast Media Coverage of the Political Transition Programme - six issues, from January - June 1999)
- \* *Unlocking Nigeria's Closet of Secrecy*, August 2000 (A Report on the Campaign for a Freedom of Information Act in Nigeria)
- \* *Broadcasting In Nigeria: Unlocking The Airwaves*, February 2001 (A Report on the Framework for Broadcasting and Telecommunications in Nigeria - In collaboration with ARTICLE 19)

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Other publications by Media Rights Agenda-----	i
Acknowledgements-----	ii
Table of Contents-----	iii
Introduction-----	1
Justification for the Topic-----	2
Summary of Findings-----	3
Outline of Findings-----	5
Research Methodology-----	8
Characteristics of Respondents-----	8
Questionnaire Rate of Return / Mortality-----	9
Question One-----	10
Aggregate Response-----	10
City-by-city Responses-----	10
Question Two-----	11
Aggregate Response-----	11
City-by-city Responses-----	11
Question Three-----	12
Aggregate Response-----	12
City-by-city Responses-----	11
Question Four-----	13
Aggregate Response-----	13
City-by-city Responses-----	13
Question Five-----	14
Aggregate Response-----	14
City-by-city Responses-----	14
Question Six-----	15
Aggregate Response-----	15
City-by-city Responses-----	15
Question Seven-----	16
Aggregate Response-----	16
City-by-city Responses-----	16
Question Eight-----	17
Aggregate Response-----	17
City-by-city Responses-----	17
Question Nine-----	18
Aggregate Response-----	18
City-by-city Responses-----	18
Question Ten-----	19
Aggregate Response-----	19
City-by-city Responses-----	19

## INTRODUCTION

The return of civil in Nigeria after more than 15 years of military rule came with promises of civil liberties, freedom, respect for rule of law as well as constitutional and participatory democracy. By its nature, democracy as a system of governance requires active participation and regular intervention through commentaries, questions, suggestions and debates by every section of the society.

But the constant interruption of the democratic process in Nigeria by successive military regimes eroded the culture of effective participation in governance in the country. Elected officers at the Federal, States and Local Government levels show, by their utterances, attitudes, and actions tendencies of military officers holding public office. With government's seeming disregard for interaction, there are fears of alienation by government, which portend grave danger for the new experiment at democratization.

Majority of the civil populace who are not consulted and are barely included in the scheme of governance are those mainly affected by the discrepancy between government policy plans and implementation. A common reaction is a feeling by the governed that there is no difference between military dictatorship and democracy as practised in Nigeria. Experiments on democracy have seen three unsuccessful models, all of which failed largely due to the lack of communication between the leaders and the governed.

However, for the current experiment to yield dividend, there has to be a way of measuring reactions from civil society. There needs to be established a forum through which the people can effectively participate in the daily events that shape the present and define the future or, at the very least, be given an opportunity to have a say on such matters. The culture has to be developed as a way of giving assurance to civil society that democracy is indeed, a government of the people by the people and for the people, not merely by proclamation.

The Executive Watch is designed to open a communication line for civil society to effectively participate in the growth and sustenance of democracy. Through the Executive Watch project, Media Rights Agenda monitors the activities and policies of the Executive arm of Government, particularly the Presidency, to ascertain the popularity such activities and policies enjoy among a wide spectrum of Nigerians, the overall objectives being to ensure greater public participation in governance and create a feedback mechanism for the government to enable it gauge its popularity and the acceptance of its policies.

The specific objectives of the Executive Watch project are:

- \* To regularly monitor and document the discrepancies in government's policies and actions and thereby provide a primary source of information on these for the local and international communities on public reactions and responses to them.
- \* To provide a framework for the Nigerian government, its departments and agencies to assess their performance in relation to their policies and their implementation, and understand the public attitude to such policies and governmental action.
- \* To provide the citizens a forum to respond to and highlight areas of distortions in government policies and their implementation and contribute to the effective management of these distortions and thereby participate in the governance process.

## JUSTIFICATION FOR THE TOPIC

### Draft Electoral Bill

Nigeria resumed constitutional and democratic rule after more than 15 years of military rule, with the enthronement of the current civilian administration of President Olusegun Obasanjo on May 29, 1999

While the transition processes that mirrored previous civilian administrations have been criticized for not ensuring popular participation, the guidelines, which regulated elections during the last political transition programme, have also been similarly criticized as being too restrictive.

In an effort to correct this situation, the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), recently prepared and presented to the National Assembly for consideration and passage a draft Electoral Bill that would regulate the conduct of future elections in the country.

However, the Draft Electoral Bill has also been widely criticized by political observers and civil society organizations as a result of numerous shortcomings, which they insist, must be amended before genuine democratic electoral reforms may reasonably be said to have taken place.

Besides criticising the Draft Electoral Bill, civil society organisations have maintained the view that INEC will be unable to register all otherwise eligible voters before the up-coming 2003 elections. They hinge their position on the fact that the National ID card registration process, which contract is still a subject of intense controversy, would require well trained manpower who will be required to use sophisticated electric powered machines which are lacking in most rural communities, and are heavily in short supply in virtually all the urban areas. This is in addition to the problem of inaccessible terrain in the mangrove swamp area of the Niger Delta.

They, therefore, argued that this will disenfranchise many Nigerians and prevent from voting at such elections, and counseled that such a scheme should be considered for elections that would come after 2003, when hopefully the government would have used the advantage of the time between now and then to ensure adequate preparation.

Media Rights Agenda in this survey, sought the views of the Nigerian public on some provisions of the Draft Bill and the proposals by civil society organizations aimed at enhancing and improving Nigeria's electoral laws.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### **Nigerians Oppose Use of ID card for Elections**

By a significant margin, Nigerians have indicated their opposition to the use of the National Identification Card for voting in upcoming elections but endorsed the campaign for opportunities for independent candidates to stand elections.

They have also expressed their support for calls by some persons and groups that the Independent Electoral Commission (INEC), should register more political parties in addition to the present three which include the Alliance for Democracy (AD), All Peoples' Party (APP) and Peoples' Democratic Party (PDP).

Specifically, 5,250 respondents (72 per cent) out of a total of 7,294 respondents, objected to the proposal for the use of the National Identity Card for voting at upcoming elections as against 2,016 respondents (28 per cent) who supported the suggestion.

Regarding the question of whether INEC should register more political parties, 4,275 respondents (58.6 per cent) indicated their support for the proposal while 2,848 other respondents (39 per cent) said no.

By a clear majority, Nigerians indicated that they do not support the tradition of charging political parties exorbitant registration fees. While 2,349 respondents (32.2 per cent) approve of high political parties registration fees, 4,940 other respondents (67.7 per cent) frowned at the practice.

Similarly, while 2,436 respondents (33.4 per cent) support the practice of charging candidates vying for political exorbitant fees, 4,853 other respondents (66.5 per cent) frown at this. The five remaining respondents (0.1 per cent) were undecided.

It would be recall that these practices have often been identified as the main reason for the wide-spread corruption in government when office holders corruptly enrich themselves in a bid to re-coup the huge sums of money they had spent to secure their offices.

Majority of the respondents, however, do not support the requirement that political associations seeking registration as political parties should meet the provision that it should have offices in two-thirds of the states and local government of the federation before being registered. Specifically, 4,641 respondents (63.6 per cent) do not support the requirement while 2,489 other respondents (34 per cent) say they support the requirement. One hundred and seventy-six respondents (1.8 per cent) were undecided.

In what seems a further boost to the calls for an open process in the registration of more political parties, majority of respondents, precisely 4,856 (66.6 per cent), say INEC should not be given discretionary powers to accomplish this, where a prospective political party has satisfied conditions specified in the constitution. Two thousand three hundred other respondents (31.5 per cent), however, are of the view that INEC should be invested with discretionary powers on matters of political parties' registration irrespective of whether such political associations seeking registration have satisfied the constitutional provisions. One hundred and thirty-seven respondents (1.9 per cent) were undecided.



In line with recent heightened agitation for provision to be made for willing Nigerians to stand election as independent candidates at future elections, majority of respondents, precisely 4,599 (63 per cent) said yes to the idea, while 2,688 other respondents (36.9 per cent) said no. Seven respondents (0.1 per cent) were undecided.

Regarding whether respondent support the recommendation that at least 30 per cent of elective positions in government and within political parties offices be compulsorily reserved for women, only a marginal majority of respondents, precisely 3,747 (52.4 per cent) were in support, while the remaining other 3,541 respondents (48.5 per cent) said no. Six respondents (0.1 per cent) were undecided.

Respondents by a slight majority also said no to the suggestion that Nigerians abroad and prison inmates should be allowed to vote at subsequent elections. Specifically, while 2,993 respondents (41 per cent) said yes to the suggestion that Nigerians abroad should enjoy the right to vote, 4,294 others (58.9 per cent) said no. Seven respondents (0.1 per cent) were undecided.

Similarly, while 3,277 respondents (44.9 per cent) said yes to the idea that prison inmates having an opportunity to vote, 4,009 others (31.5 per cent) said no. Eight respondents (0.1 per cent) were undecided.

## OUTLINE OF FINDINGS

Specifically, 5,250 respondents (72 per cent) out of a total of 7,294 respondents have objected, to the proposal for the use of the National Identity Card for voting at upcoming elections as against 2,016 respondents (28 per cent) who support the suggestion.

On a city-by-city basis, the survey showed that the objection to the use of the National Identity Card for voting cuts across all the cities polled. Specifically, in Abuja, 300 respondents (32.4 %) expressed preference for the idea while 621 (67.1 %) say no; Benin/Asaba, 143 (18.1 %) for, 647 (81.9 %) against; Enugu, 319 (30.5 %) for, 726 (69.5 %) against; Ibadan, 152 (18.8 %) for, 656 (81.2 %) against; Kaduna, 300 (32.7 %) for, 619 (67.3 %) against; Kano, 215 (28.9 %) for, 529 (71.1 %) against; Lagos, 235 (31 %) for, 522 (69 %) against; and Port Harcourt and environs, 352 (27 %) for, 930 (71.2 %) against.

Regarding the question whether INEC should register more political parties, 4,275 respondents (58.6 per cent) indicated their support for the proposal while 2,848 other respondents (39 per cent) said no.

Except in Abuja where more of the respondents said they are not in support the registration of more political parties, majority of respondents from all other cities polled said they support the registration of more political parties. This support is highest in Port Harcourt and its environs where over 80 per cent of the respondents indicates their support.

But the data showed that in most of the cities polled, particularly Enugu, Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano and Lagos, the margin is very minimal.

Specifically, in Abuja, 330 respondents (36.6 %), supported the call for the registration of more political parties, while 591 (63.8 %) say no. Others are: Benin/Asaba, 429 (54.3 %) for, 217 (27.5 %) against, 144 (18.2 %) were undecided; Enugu, 599 (57.3 %) for, 446 (42.7 %) against; Ibadan, 454 (56.2 %) for, 354 (43.8 %) against; Kaduna, 518 (56.4 %) for, 401 (48.6 %) against; Kano, 392 (52.7 %) for, 352 (47.3 %) against; Lagos, 457 (59.6 %) for, 306 (40.4 %) against; and Port Harcourt and environs, 1,102 (84.4 %) for, 181 (13.9 %) against.

By a clear majority, Nigerians indicated that they do not support the tradition of charging political parties exorbitant registration fees. While 2,349 respondents (32.2 per cent) approved of high political parties registration fees, 4,940 other respondents (67.7 per cent) frowned at the practice.

On a city-by-city basis, the survey showed that in Ibadan, Enugu and Kano, the number of respondents who agreed to political parties being charged exorbitant registration fees crossed the 40 per cent mark. Specifically, objections to the practice of charging political parties high registration fees runs as follows: Abuja, 196 (21.2 %) for, 725 (78.5 %) against; Benin/Asaba, 290 (36.7 %) for, 500 (63.3 %) against; Enugu, 428 (40.9 %) for, 617 (59.1 %) against; Ibadan, 342 (42.3 %) for, 466 (57.7 %) against; Kaduna, 293 (31.9 %) for, 627 (68.1 %) against; Kano, 328 (44.1 %) for, 416 (55.9 %) against; Lagos, 139 (18.4 %) for, 618 (81.6 %) against; and Port Harcourt and environs, 333 (25.5 %) for, 972 (74.5 %) against.

Similarly, while 2,436 respondents (33.4 per cent) support the practice of charging candidates vying for political offices exorbitant fees, 4,853 other respondents (66.5 per cent) frown at this. The five remaining respondents (0.1 per cent) were undecided.

It would be recalled that these practices have often been said to be the main reason for the wide-spread corruption in government when office holders corruptly enrich themselves in a bid to re-coup the huge sums of money they had spent to secure their offices.

On a city-by-city basis, the response patterns also tallied with the observed pattern in the question which asked respondents' opinion on the charging of political parties huge registration fees. However, it is only in Kano that the number of respondents who supported the practice of charging contestants in political elections huge fees crossed the 40 per cent mark. The response patterns showed that in Abuja, 296 (32 %) were in support, while 626 (67.5) were not in support; Benin/Asaba, 273 (34.6 %) for, 517 (65.4 %) against; Enugu, 332 (31.8 %) for, 713 (68.2 %) against; Ibadan, 319 (39.5 %) for, 489 (60.5 %) against; Kaduna, 293 (31.9 %) for, 626 (68.1 %) against; Kano, 316 (42.5 %) for, 428 (57.5 %) against; Lagos, 149 (19.7 %) for, 608 (80.3 %) against; and Port Harcourt and environs, 214 (16.4 %) for, 1,091 (83.6 %) against.

Majority of the respondents, however, do not support the requirement that political associations seeking registration, as political parties, should meet the provision that it should have offices in two-thirds of the states and local government of the federation before being registered. Specifically, 4,641 respondents (63.6 per cent) did not support the requirement while 2,489 other respondents (34 per cent) said they supported the requirement. One hundred and seventy-six respondents (1.8 per cent) were undecided.

This opinion was shared enthusiastically by majority of respondents in Abuja, Benin/Asaba, Enugu and Port Harcourt and environs. But respondents from Kaduna and to a great extent, Kano, Ibadan and Lagos, did not share this view in great majority. In Abuja, 283 respondents (30.6 %) were in support, while 637 (68.8) were not in support; Benin/Asaba, 284 (35.9 %) for, 348 (44.1 %) against, 158 (20 %) were undecided; Enugu, 332 (31.8 %) for, 713 (68.2 %) against; Ibadan, 379 (46.9 %) for, 429 (53.1 %) against; Kaduna, 572 (62.2 %) for, 347 (37.8 %) against; Kano, 360 (48.4 %) for, 384 (51.6 %) against; Lagos, 354 (46.8 %) for, 403 (53.2 %) against; and Port Harcourt and environs, 209 (16 %) for, 1,096 (84 %) against.

In what seems a further boost to the calls for an open process in the registration of more political parties, majority of respondents, precisely 4,856 (66.6 per cent), said INEC should not be given discretionary powers to accomplish this, where a prospective political party has satisfied conditions specified in the constitution. Two thousand three hundred other respondents (31.5 per cent), however, were of the view that INEC should be invested with discretionary powers on matters of political parties' registration irrespective of whether such political associations seeking registration has satisfied the constitutional provisions. One hundred and thirty-seven respondents (1.9 per cent) were undecided.

Opposition to INEC being given discretionary powers to register political parties, is mostly high in Abuja, Benin/Asaba, Ibadan, Lagos and Port Harcourt and environs. Majority of respondents in Enugu and close to 50 per cent of those from Kano feel otherwise.

Specifically, in Abuja 182 respondents (19.7 %) want INEC given discretionary powers to register parties, while 738 ( 79.7 %) says no; Benin/Asaba, 111 (14 %) for, 547 (69.3 %) against, 132 (16.7 %) were undecided; Enugu, 694 (66.4 %) for, 351 (33.6 %) against; Ibadan, 226 (28 %) for, 582 (72 %) against; Kaduna, 302 (32.9 %) for, 617 (67.1 %) against; Kano, 368 (49.5 %) for, 376 (50.5 %) against; Lagos, 232 (30.6 %) for, 525 (69.4 %) against; and Port Harcourt and environs, 185 (14.2 %) for, 1,120 (85.8 %) against.

In line with recent heightened agitation for provision to be made for willing Nigerians to stand election as independent candidates at future elections, majority of respondents, precisely 4,599 (63 per cent) said yes to the idea, while 2,688 other respondents (36.9 per cent) said no. Seven respondents (0.1 per cent) were undecided.

An analysis of the response pattern showed that as it is in the response to the question of whether respondents support the registration of more political parties, it is only in Abuja that majority of respondents did not support the agitations for the independent candidates in future elections.

The response patterns showed that in Abuja, 393 (42.4 %) were in support, while 526 (56.8 %) were not in support; Benin/Asaba, 564 (71.4 %) for, 226 (28.6 %) against; Enugu, 656 (62.8 %) for, 389 (37.2 %) against; Ibadan, 461 (57.1 %) for, 347 (42.9 %) against; Kaduna, 617 (67.1 %) for, 302 (32.9 %) against; Kano, 430 (57.8 %) for, 314 (42.2 %) against; Lagos, 463 (61.2 %) for, 294 (38.8 %) against; and Port Harcourt and environs, 1,015 (77.8 %) for, 290 (22.2 %) against.

Regarding whether respondent support the recommendation that at least 30 per cent of elective positions in government and within political parties offices should compulsorily be reserved for women, only a marginal majority of respondents, precisely 3,747 (52.4 per cent) supported, while the remaining other 3,541 respondents (48.5 per cent) said no. Six respondents (0.1 per cent) were undecided.

The city-by-city response patterns showed that in Abuja, 258 (27.9 %) are in support, while 662 (71.5 %) are not in support; Benin/Asaba, 383 (48.5 %) for, 407 (51.5 %) against; Enugu, 695 (66.4 %) for, 351 (33.6 %) against; Ibadan, 488 (60.5 %) for, 319 (39.5 %) against; Kaduna, 599 (65.2 %) for, 302 (34.8 %) against; Kano, 308 (41.4 %) for, 436 (58.6 %) against; Lagos, 315 (41.6 %) for, 442 (58.4 %) against; and Port Harcourt and environs, 701 (53.7 %) for, 604 (43.6 %) against.

Respondents also by a slight majority said no to the suggestion that Nigerians abroad and prison inmates should be allowed to vote at subsequent elections. Specifically, while 2,993 respondents (41 per cent) said yes to the suggestion that Nigerians abroad should enjoy the right to vote, 4,294 others (58.9 per cent) said no. Seven respondents (0.1 per cent) were undecided.

On a city-by-city basis, the response patterns showed that in Abuja, 302 (39.4 %) were in support, while 617 (60.0 %) were not in support; Benin/Asaba, 311 (39.4 %) for, 478 (60.6 %) against; Enugu, 428 (41 %) for, 617 (59 %) against; Ibadan, 411 (50.9 %) for, 397 (49.1 %) against; Kaduna, 455 (49.5 %) for, 464 (50.5 %) against; Kano, 388 (52.2 %) for, 356 (47.8 %) against; Lagos, 308 (40.7 %) for, 449 (59.3 %) against; and Port Harcourt and environs, 389 (29.8 %) for, 916 (70.2 %) against.

Similarly, while 3,277 respondents (44.9 per cent) said yes to the idea that prison inmates should have an opportunity to vote, 4,009 others (31.5 per cent) said no. Eight respondents (0.1 per cent) were undecided.

The city-by-city response patterns showed that in Abuja, 167 (18 %) were in support, while 751 (81.1 %) were not in support; Benin/Asaba, 353 (44.7 %) for, 437 (55.3 %) against; Enugu, 751 (77.9 %) for, 294 (28.1 %) against; Ibadan, 463 (57.3 %) for, 345 (42.7 %) against; Kaduna, 554 (60.3 %) for, 365 (39.7 %) against; Kano, 308 (41.4 %) for, 436 (58.6 %) against; Lagos, 301 (39.8 %) for, 456 (60.2 %) against; and Port Harcourt and environs, 380 (29.1 %) for, 925 (70.9 %) against.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the survey, 8,710 questionnaires were produced and administered out of which 7,294 were returned, this number represents 83.7 per cent. One thousand four hundred and sixteen were however not returned. This represent 16.3 per cent.

One thousand questionnaires were administered in five of the cities covered in this exercise. These include , Ibadan, Kano, Kaduna, Lagos, and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. Others cities are Benin 1,050, Enugu 1,110 questionnaires, Port Harcourt 1,140 questionnaires.

In an effort to further widen the scope of coverage, the questionnaires were also administered in States like Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers. For instance, 200 questionnaires were administered in Ahoada, Emuoha, Baa-lueku and Omoku in Rivers State; 50 were administered in Agbor, Warri, Asaba in Delta State; and 50 others administered in Yenegoa, Trofani and Perimabiri in Bayelsa State.

The survey was conducted between August 6 and 31, 2001. The questionnaires for the survey contained ten structured questions, all of which were close-ended, requiring respondents to indicate either 'Yes' or 'No'.

The questionnaires were distributed among Nigerians of 18 years and above, both male and female. It also deliberately attempted to capture, in significant ratio, people of three broad educational background, i.e. No formal education to primary school education; post primary education and post secondary education.

Respondents who do not possess a sufficient literacy ability were assisted by MRA's researchers to read and interpret the questions and elect appropriate options according to the preferences of the respondents concerned.

## CHARACTERITICS OF RESPONDENTS

The exercise showed that 4,090 out of the total respondents numbering 7,294, representing 56.1 per cent, are male and the remaining 3,204 respondents, representing 43.9 per cent, are female. It also shows that 3,359 of the respondents are single , 3,554 are married, 280 are widowed, 101 are separated.

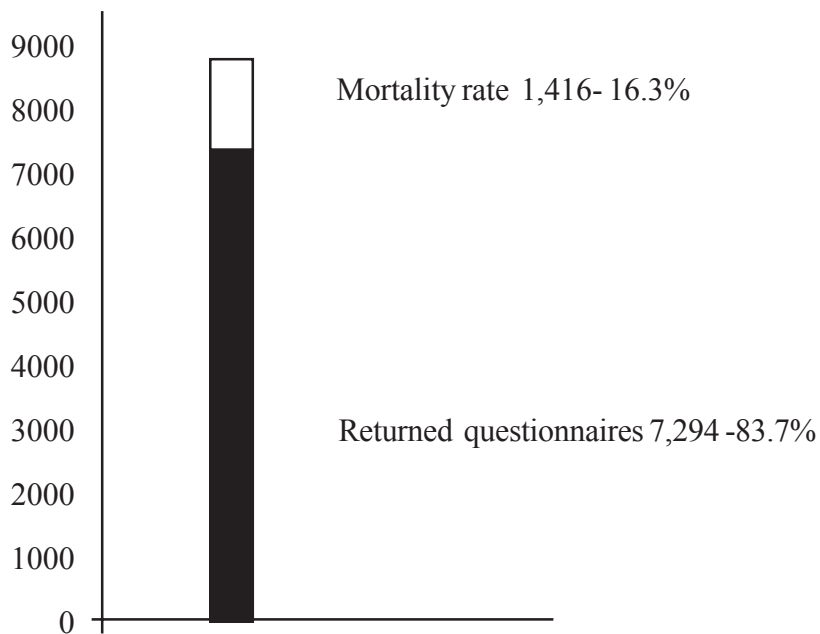
The survey also showed that 3,044 of the respondents are between the ages of 18 and 30 years, 2,995 are in the range of 31 to 50 years old and 944 are between the bracket of 51 to 60 years old. Three hundred and eleven respondents are over 60 years old.

The occupation of the resopondetss ranges from civil servants, professionals, artisans, traders, housewives, unemployed persons and faith ministers.

## QUESTIONNAIRE RATE OF RETURN / MORTALITY

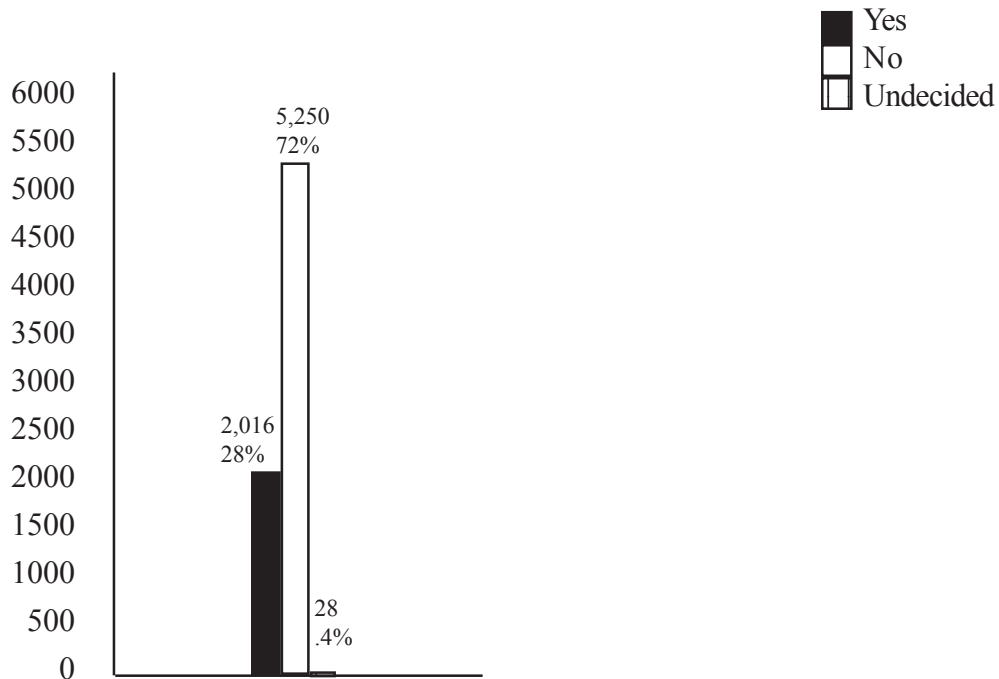
### ACHIEVED SAMPLE

Sample sizes Sample groups	Nos of questionnaires administered	Nos of questionnaires received and %	Nos of questionnaires not received and %
Abuja	1,000	926 92.6%	74 7.4%
Benin / Asaba	1,050	790 75.2%	260 24.8%
Enugu	1,110	1,045 94.1%	65 5.9%
Ibadan	1,000	808 80.8%	192 19.2%
Kaduna	1,000	919 91.9%	81 8.1%
Kano	1,000	744 74.4%	256 25.6%
Lagos	1,000	757 75.7%	243 24.3%
Port Harcourt, Yenogoa & Ahoada	1,550	1,305 84.2%	245 15.8%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>Cumulative 8,710</b>	<b>Cumulative % 7,294 83.7%</b>	<b>Cumulative % 1,416 16.3%</b>

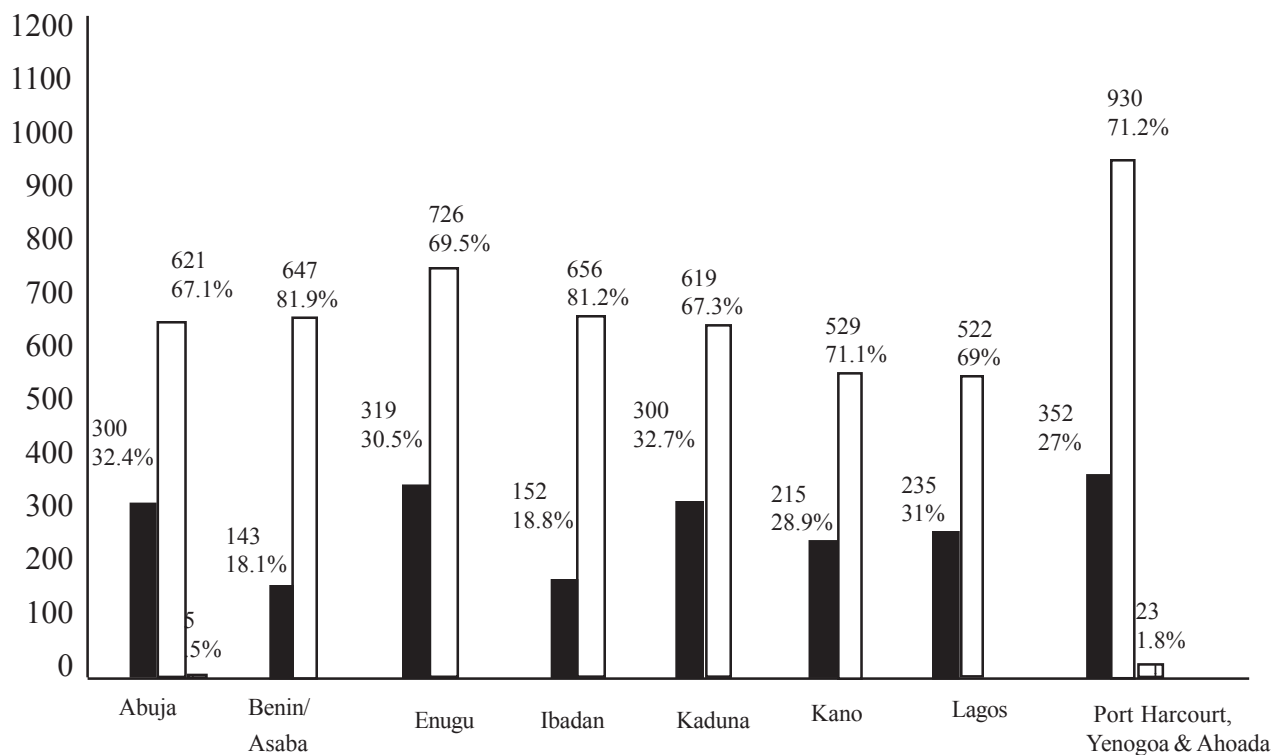


**Questions 1.** Do you support the proposal for the use of the National Identification Card for voting in the upcoming elections?      Yes                  No

**AGGREGATE RESPONSE**



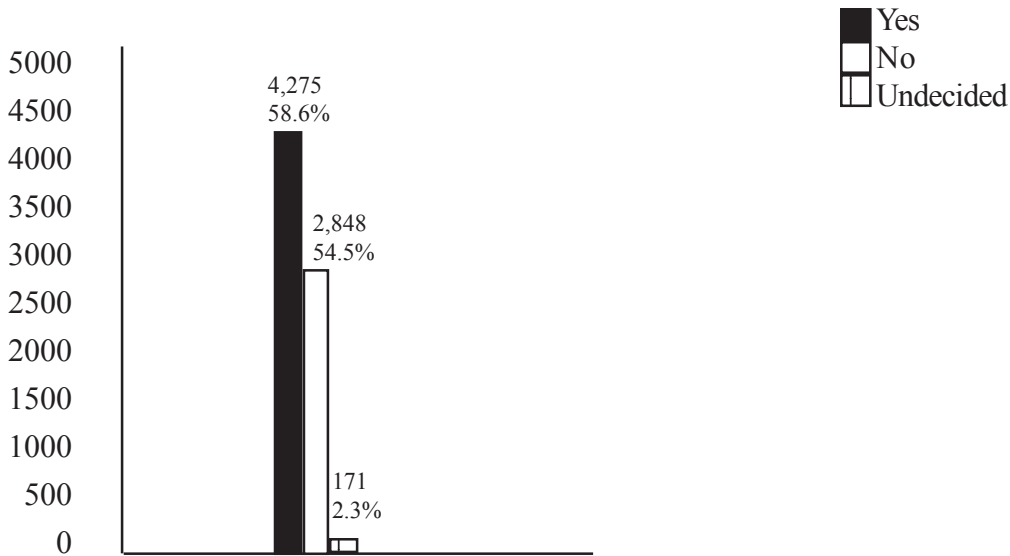
**CITY-BY-CITY RESPONSES**



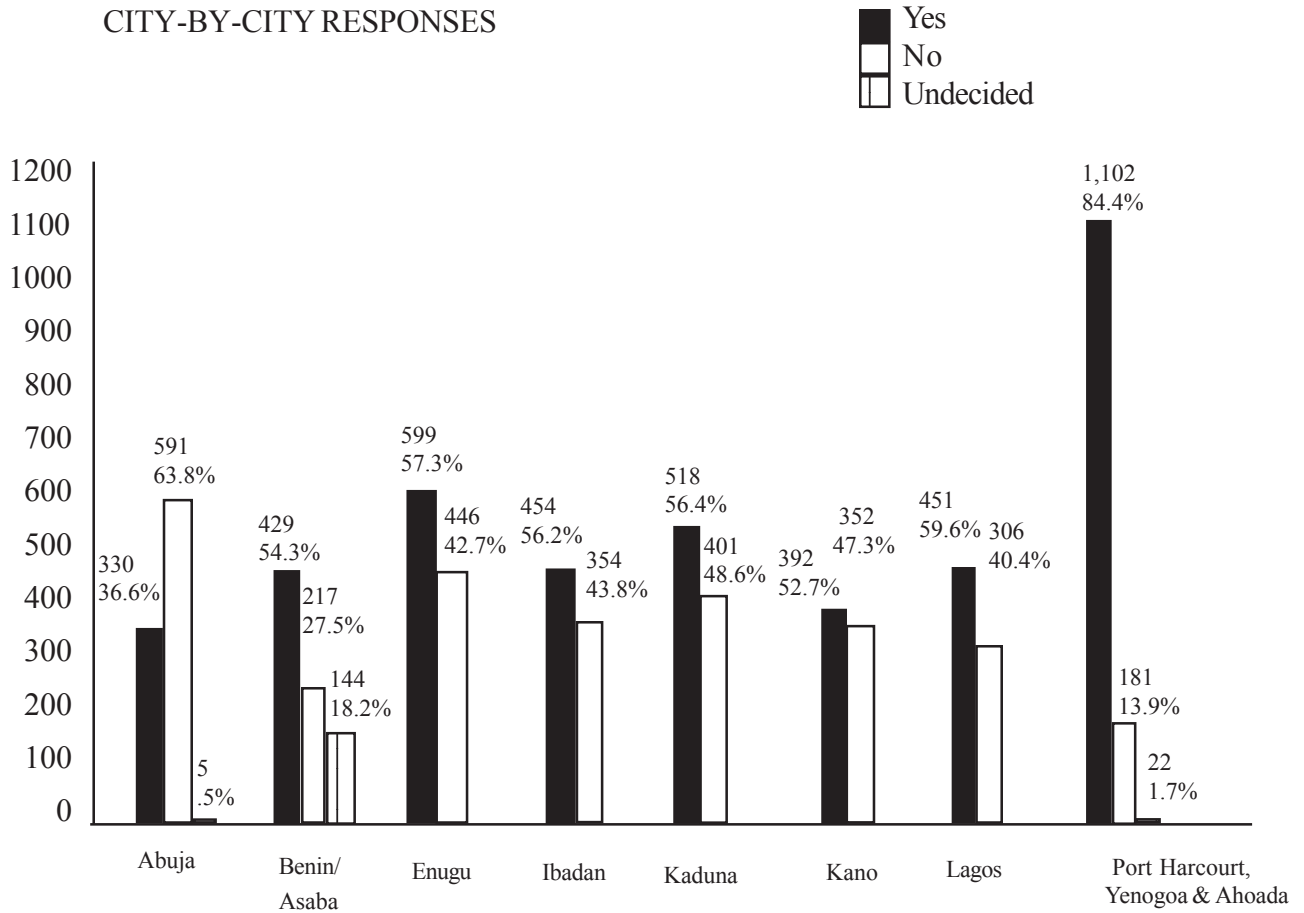
Q2. Do you support the registration of more political parties?

Yes No

AGGREGATE RESPONSE



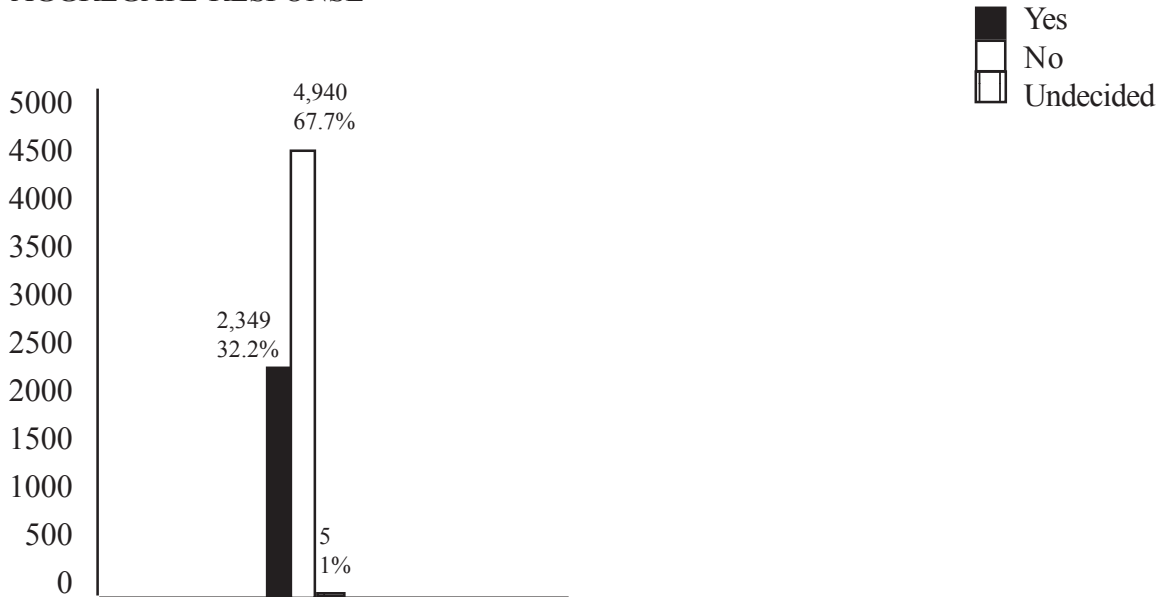
CITY-BY-CITY RESPONSES



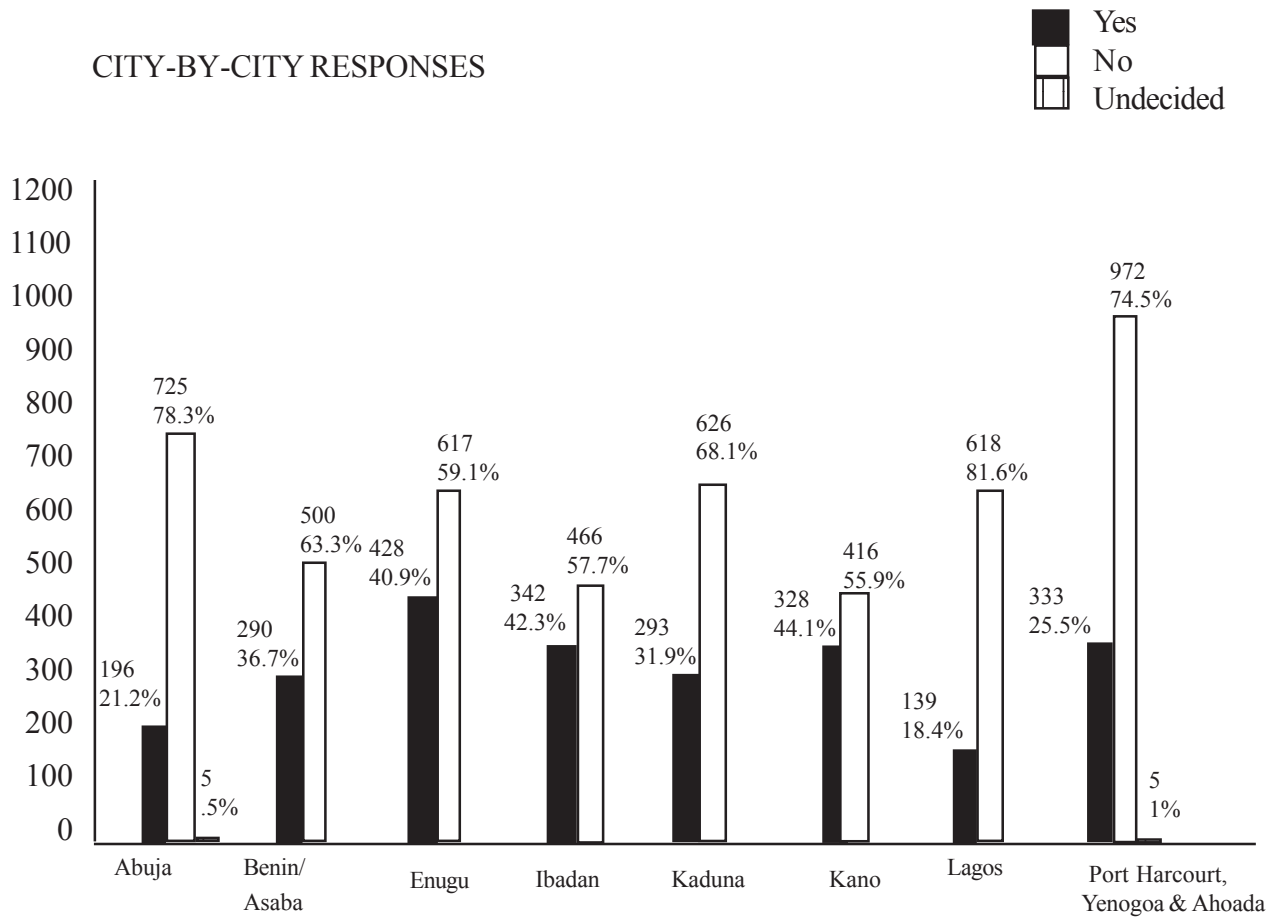


Q3. Do you support the tradition of charging political parties exorbitant registration fees?  
 Yes No

AGGREGATE RESPONSE

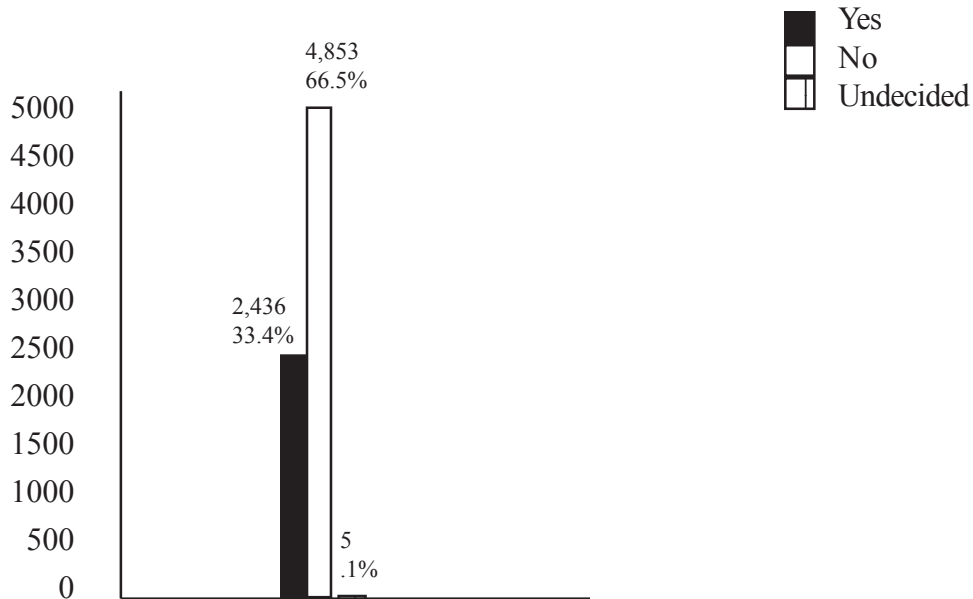


CITY-BY-CITY RESPONSES

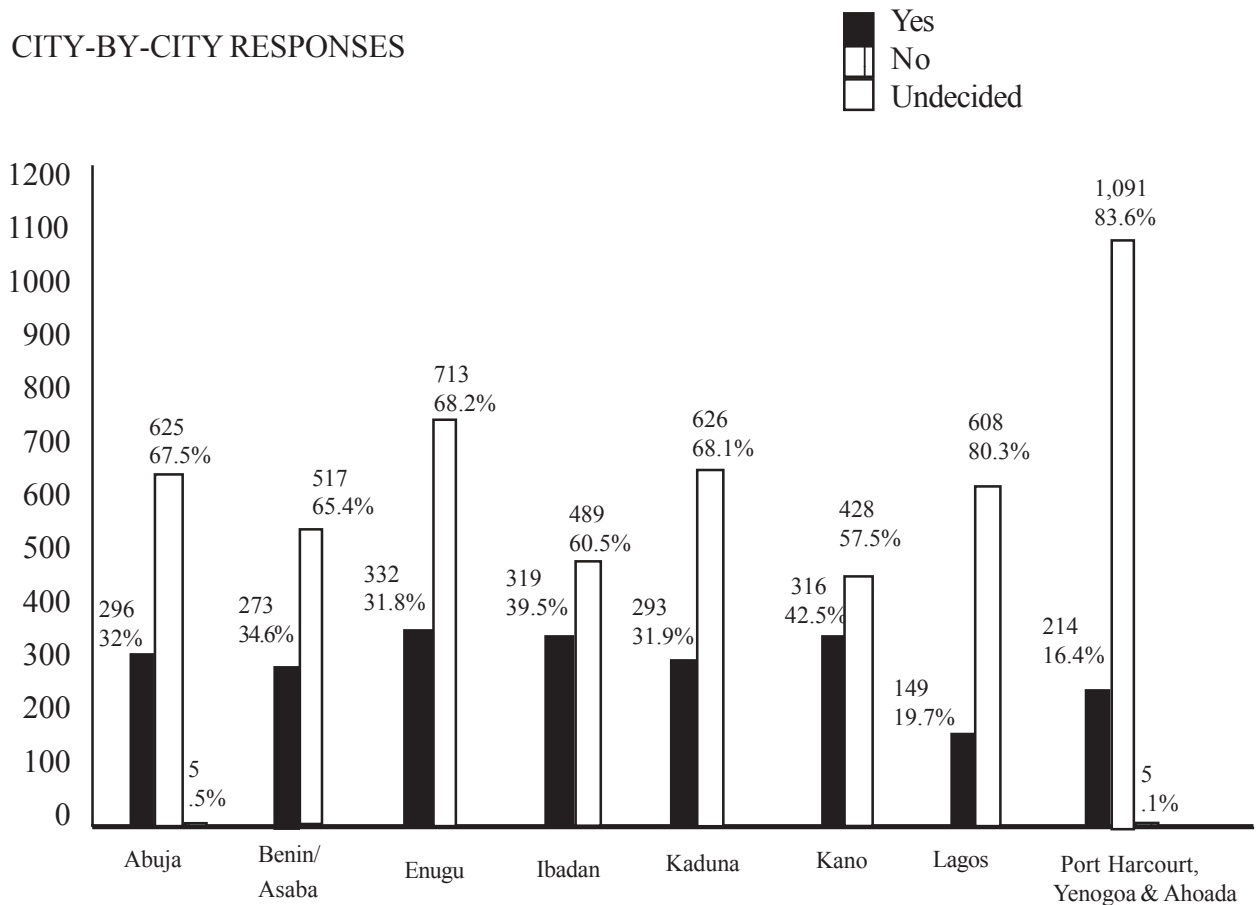


Q4. Do you support the practice of charging candidates vying for political offices exorbitant nomination fees?      Yes      No

AGGREGATE RESPONSE

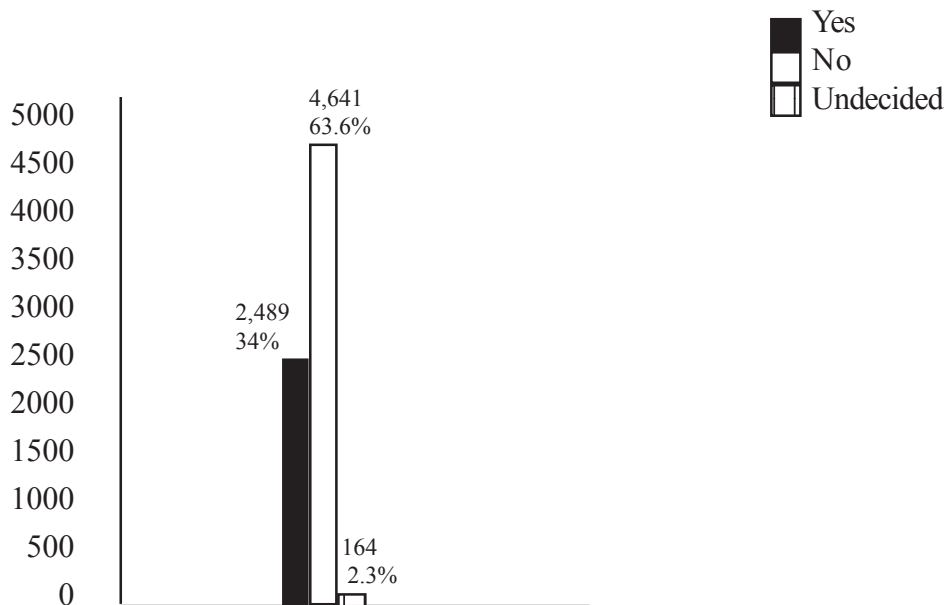


CITY-BY-CITY RESPONSES

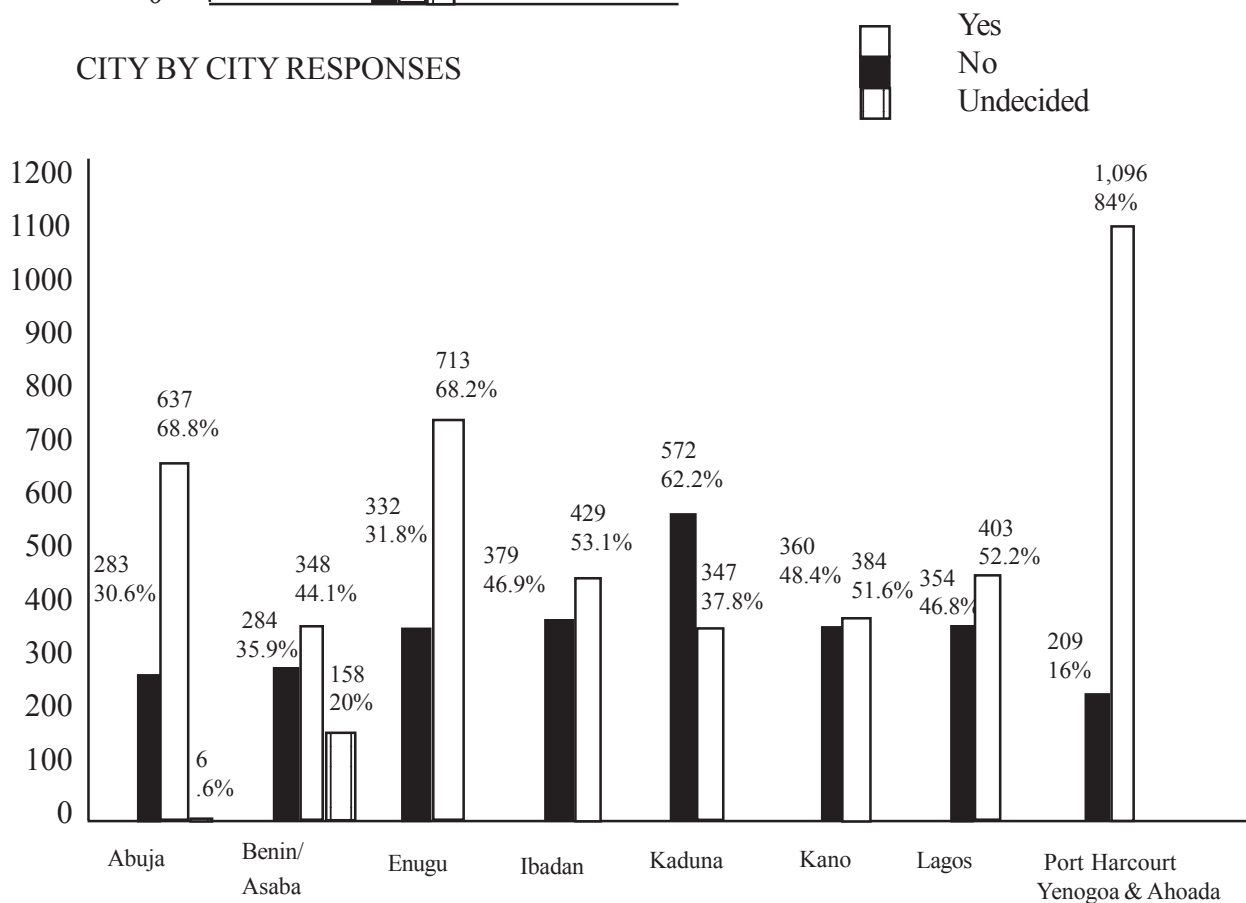


5. Should political parties be required to have offices in two thirds of the States and Local Governments of the Federation before being registered? Yes No

AGGREGATE RESPONSE

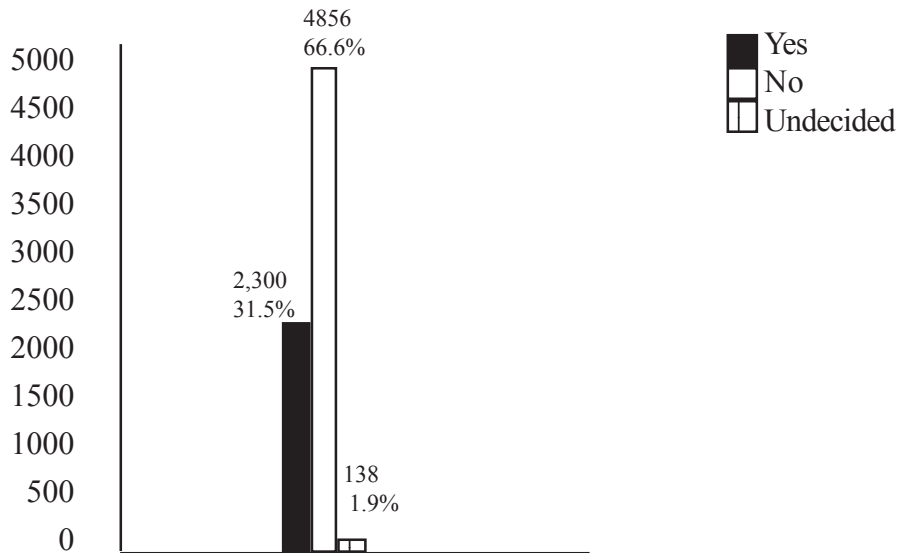


CITY BY CITY RESPONSES

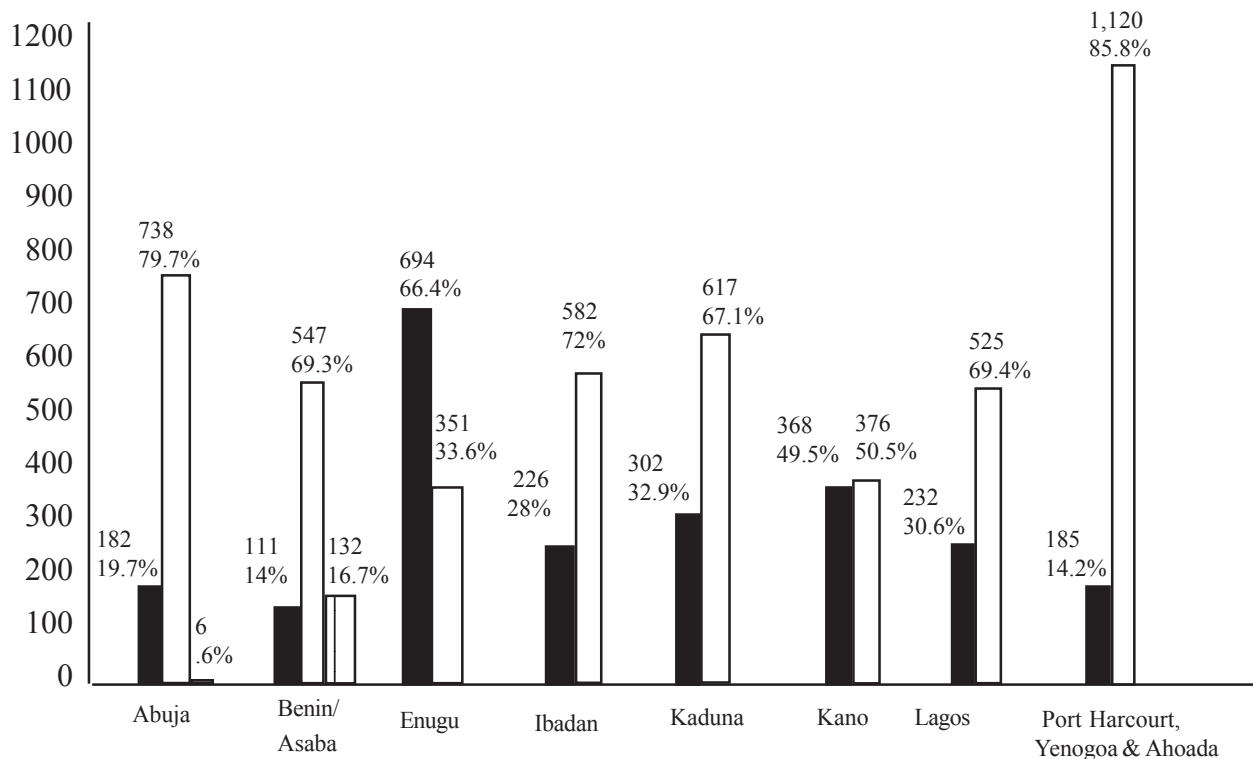


6. Should INEC have any discretion not to register a political party which has satisfied the conditions specified in the Constitution? Yes No

AGGREGATE RESPONSE

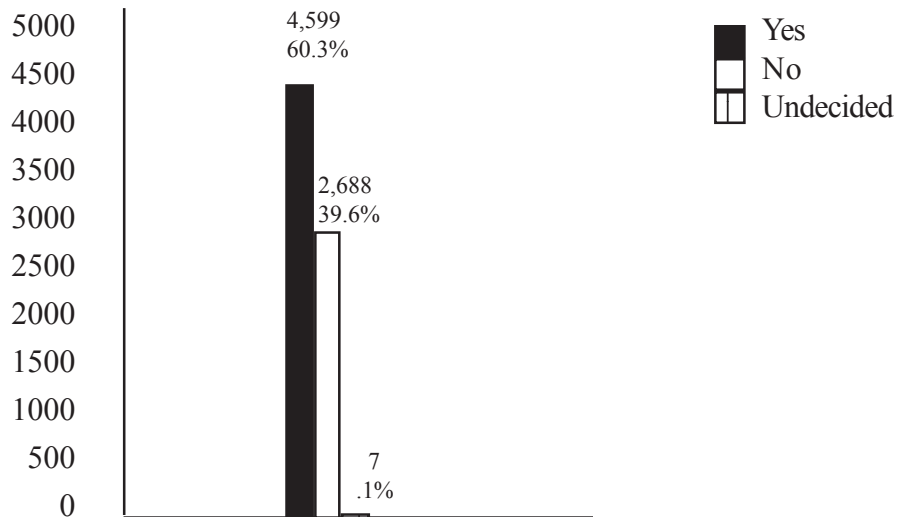


CITY BY CITY RESPONSES

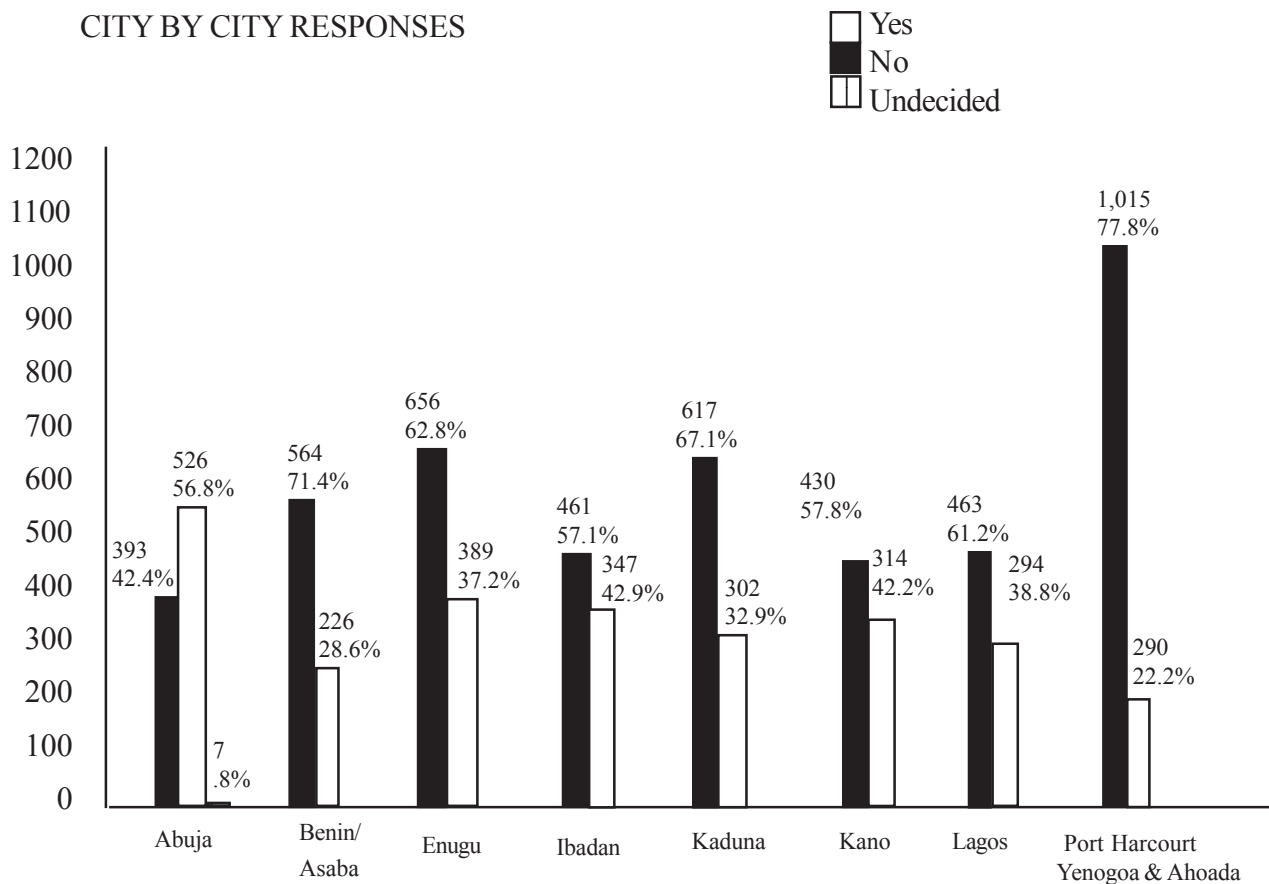


7. Do you support the call for Independent Candidates in future elections? Yes No

AGGREGATE RESPONSE

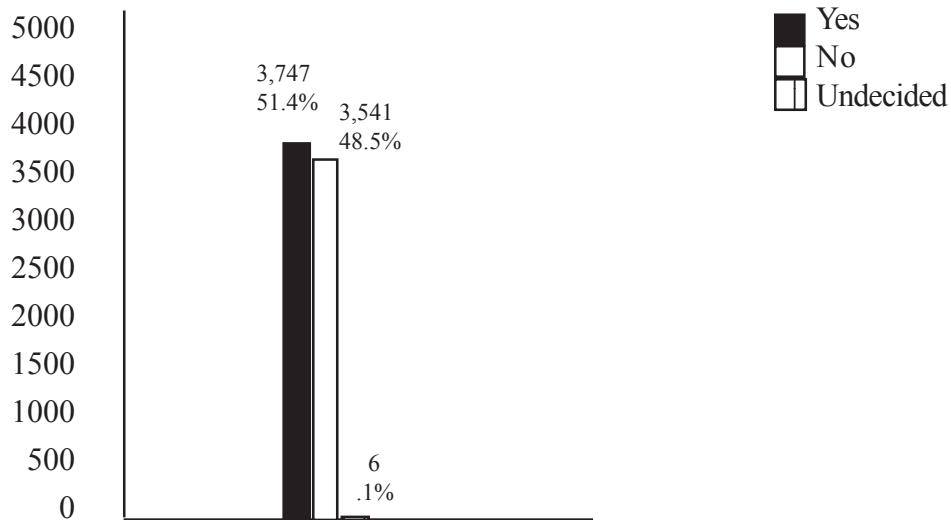


CITY BY CITY RESPONSES

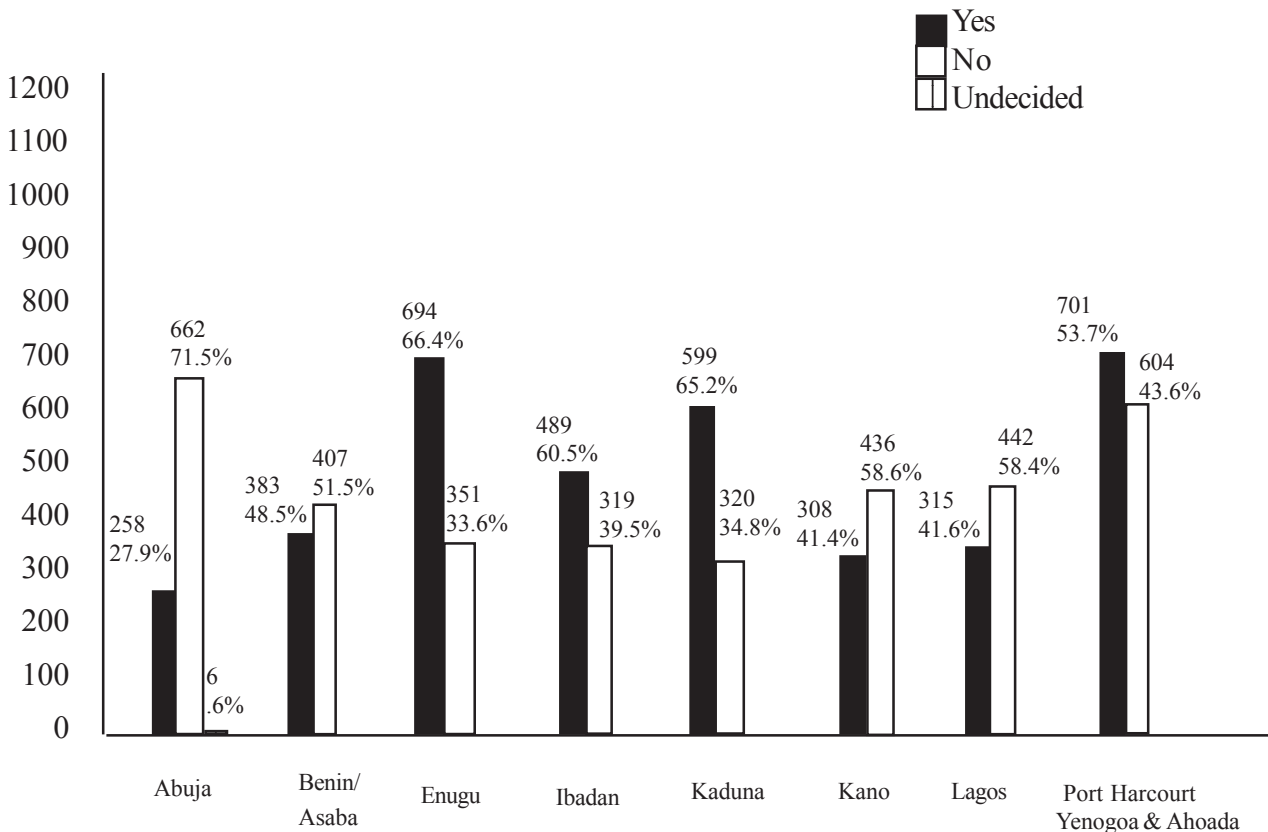


8. Do you support the recommendation that at least 30 per cent of elective positions in government and within political party offices should be compulsorily reserved for women? Yes No

AGGREGATE RESPONSE

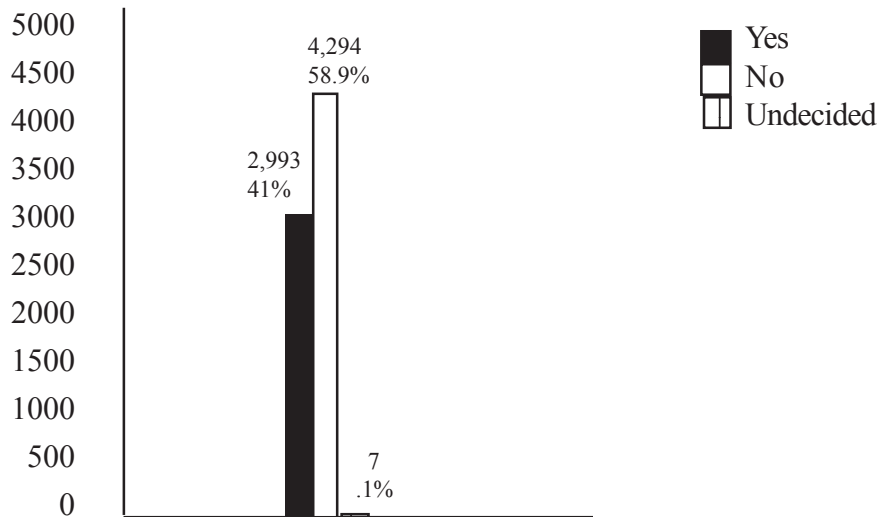


CITY BY CITY RESPONSES

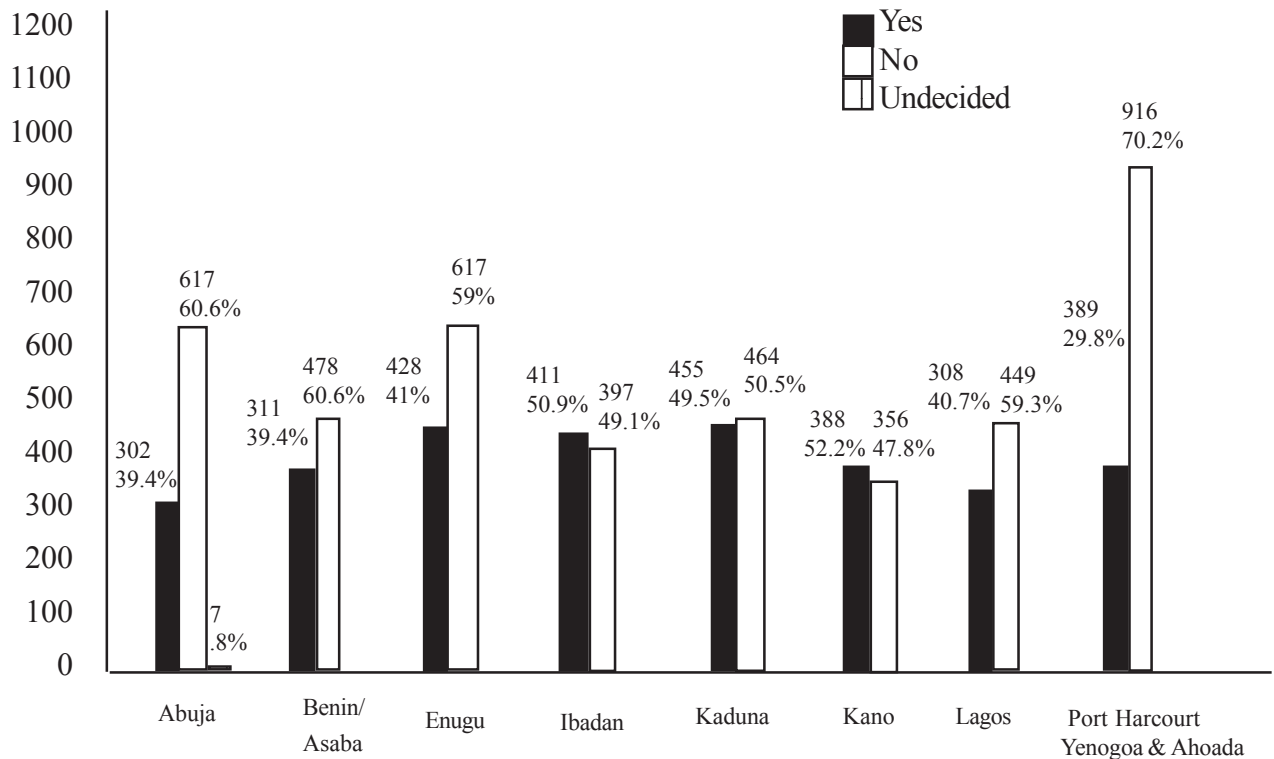


9. Do you support the suggestion that Nigerians abroad should vote? Yes No

AGGREGATE RESPONSE

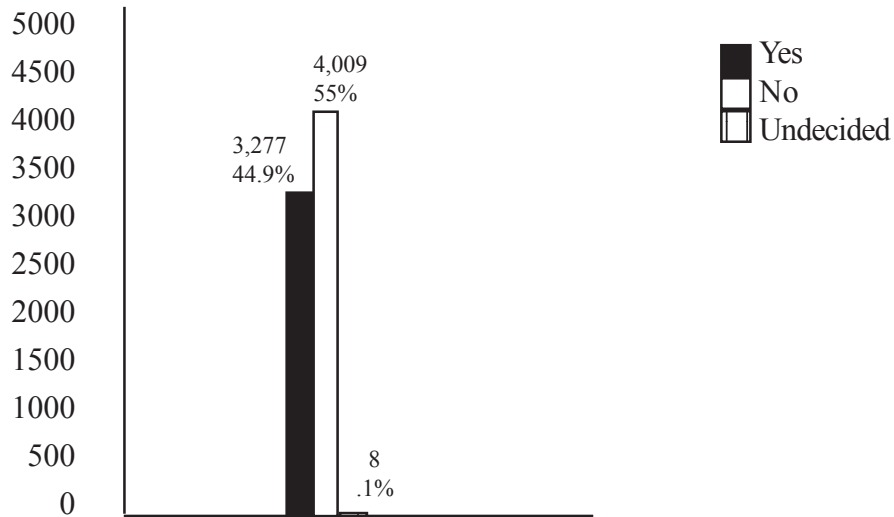


CITY BY CITY RESPONSES

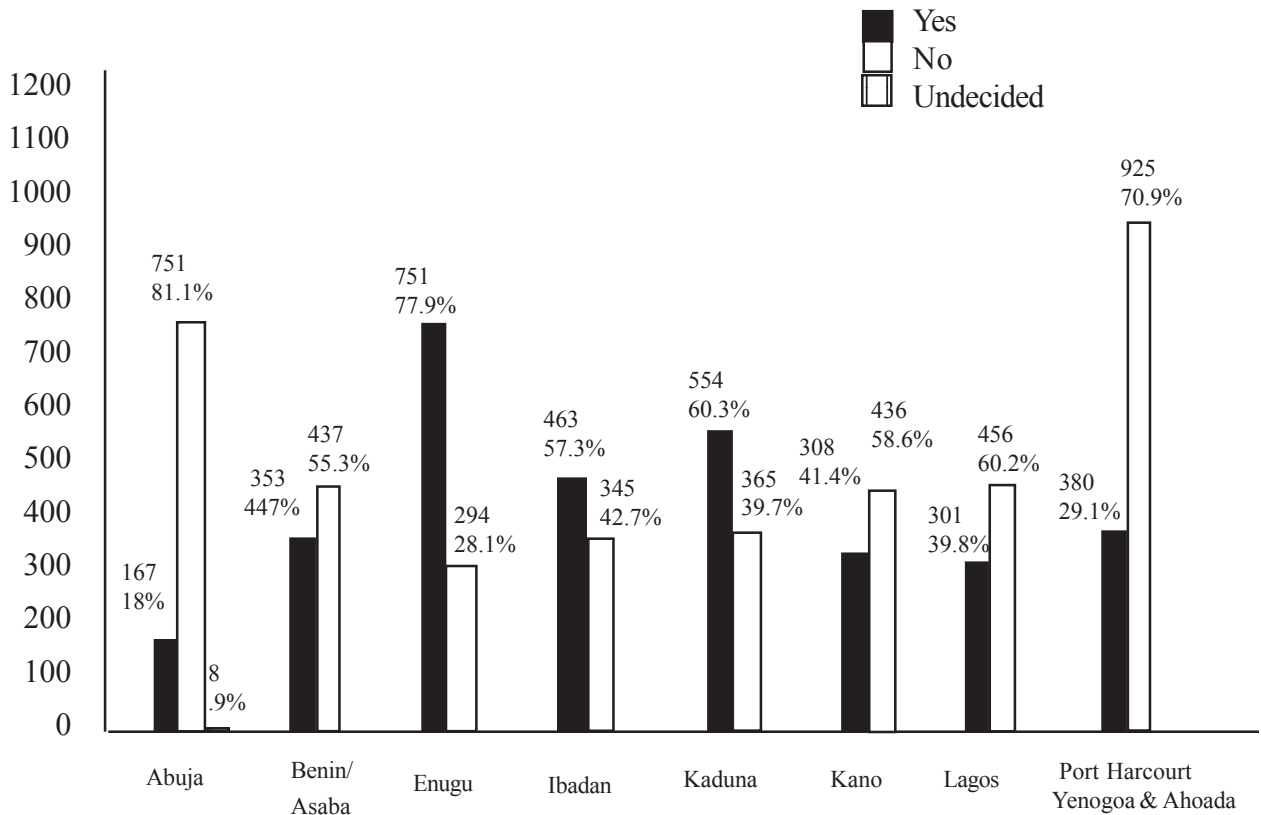


10. Do you support the suggestion that prison inmate should vote? Yes No

AGGREGATE RESPONSE



CITY BY CITY RESPONSES







**M**edia Rights Agenda (MRA) is an independent, non-governmental organisation established in August 1993 for the purpose of promoting and protecting press freedom and freedom of expression in Nigeria. MRA is registered in Nigeria, and has Observer Status with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Banjul, The Gambia.

The Aims and Objectives of Media Rights Agenda are:

- to promote respect and recognition for press freedom and freedom of expression in Nigeria;
- to provide protection and support for journalists and writers engaged in the lawful pursuit of their professional duties;
- to promote the highest standards of professional ethics, integrity, training and conduct in the journalism profession; and
- to bring about a conducive social and legal atmosphere for the practice of journalism, and ensure the protection of the journalist's right not to be compelled to work against his or her conviction or disclose confidential sources of information.

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