

# EXECUTIVE WATCH

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

## Nigerians Slam Campaigners For Second Term For President Obasanjo



May 2001

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

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Government Policy Statements And Actions**

**May 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)

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

This report was written by **Osaro Odemwingie**, Publications Officer for Media Rights Agenda, while **Ademoyewa Johnson**, Campaign Officer at MRA, coordinated the research exercise for the report.

**Mercy Epete Jones**, Secretary/Receptionist at MRA, provided the secretarial support for the report.

The report was edited by **Edetaen Ojo**, MRA's Executive Director, who supervised the project.

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## INTRODUCTION

The return of civil rule in Nigeria after more than 15 years of military rule came with promises of civil liberties, freedoms, 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

### Campaign for Second Term in Office

Barely two years into the new administration, various groups and individuals have been calling for the endorsement of some elected political office holders, particularly President Olusegun Obasanjo, for a second term in office. For instance, Senator Arthur Nzeribe's group, Movement for National Consensus and Accommodation (MONAC) on March 11, 2001, reportedly called for President Obasanjo's sole candidacy for the 2003 election. Also the Yoruba Council of Elders (YCE), a pan Yoruba cultural group, on March 24, 2001, endorsed the adoption of President Obasanjo for a second term. These calls came in the heels of an earlier assertion by Works and Housing Minister, and a trusted aide of President Obasanjo, Chief Tony Anenih, that there is no vacancy in Aso Rock towards the 2003 elections.

Meanwhile, *Afenifere*, another pan Yoruba group, some other political interest groups and persons, have disagreed with the agitators for a second term for President Obasanjo, saying that it is too early to endorse him for a second term. According to *Afenifere*, elected political office holders, including President Obasanjo, should not be involved in seeking a second term yet, rather they should concentrate on implementing their programmes which will guarantee a higher standard of living and other dividends of democracy, as these guarantee the choice of persons to be voted into elective political offices at future elections.

Some Nigerians who object to the campaign for a second term of office for President Obasanjo argue that he has not performed well due to the many interest groups which made contributions to his coming to office, whose selfish interests he is now obliged to accommodate to the detriment of the interest of the larger society.

Media Rights Agenda in this survey, sought to establish whether or not respondents agree with the position that it is too early to endorse public office holders for a second term.

Furthermore, the survey sought from respondents who hold the view that it is too early to endorse public office holders for a second term, what informed their position.

The survey also sought from respondents who think it is not too early to endorse public office holders for a second term, to indicate what informed their position.

Beside the argument for and against the call for a second term in office for political office holders, the survey also sought to know whether or not Nigerians believe President Obasanjo's alleged poor performance could be attributed to some interest groups that brought him to power.

Finally, the survey also sought to know specifically, whether or not respondents think President Obasanjo has performed creditably enough to deserve second term.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### **Nigerians Slam Campaigners For Second Term Of Office For President Olusegun Obasanjo**

With elected public holders barely two years into their four years term of office, Nigerians have decried the various campaign for a second term of office and the endorsement given some of them by various interest groups and individuals.

Nigerians say elected political office holders, particularly President Olusegun Obasanjo, have not recorded sufficient success in the implementation of their manifestoes, which should be the only democratic justification for the call for a second term of office.

They, therefore, concluded that to endorse public officers for a second term now, when they have barely done half of their terms of office, is like jumping the gun which, is capable of truncating the maturity of Nigeria's nascent democracy.

Nigerians also say they believe President Obasanjo is been hampered from performing because of so many interest groups that brought him to power.

Specifically, out of the total sample of 7,158 respondents in the survey, 4,368 said they consider it is too early to endorse public officers for a second term, when they have barely done half of their terms of office, while 2,643 others feel otherwise. These numbers represents 61 per cent and 37 per cent respectively. However, 147 other respondents, representing 2 per cent, were undecided.

Asked to give reasons for holding the view that it is too early to endorse public office holders for a second term, 3,089 respondents, representing, 70.7 per cent of the 4,368 respondents who share this view, said public office holders have not recorded sufficient success in the implementation of their campaign programmes. One thousand, two hundred and thirty-three other respondents, representing 28.2 per cent, said the campaign effort for a second term in office will divert public officers' attention from implementing their programmes.

However, 46 respondents, representing 1.1 per cent, were undecided.

On the flip side, 1,444 respondents, representing 55 per cent, of the 2,643 that said it is not early to endorse elected public officers for a second term, said a four-year term is not sufficient for an elected public officers to record an appreciable success. One thousand and seventy others, representing 40 per cent, said a second term will afford elected public officers time and opportunity to consolidate on their programmes.

However, 129 others, representing five per cent, were undecided.

Majority of respondents, precisely 4,355, representing 61 per cent, agreed that President Obasanjo has largely performed below expectations because of the various interest groups that brought him to power, while 2,631 others, representing 37 per cent, said President Obasanjo's widely alleged lackluster performance could not be tied to activities of the interest groups that brought him to office. However, 172 others, representing two per cent, were undecided.



With specific reference to President Obasanjo, 4,583 respondents, representing 64 per cent, said the President does not deserve a second term going by his performance so far.

But 2,405 respondents, representing 34 per cent, said President Obasanjo has achieved enough to deserve a second term of office. One hundred and seventy respondents, representing two per cent, were undecided.

## OUTLINE OF FINDINGS

The first question in the survey was: Do you think it is too early to endorse a public officer for a second term when they have barely done half of their terms of office?, with 'Yes' and 'No' options. Out of a total of 7,158 respondents, 4,368 said 'Yes'. This number represents 61 per cent, while 2,643 others, representing 37 per cent, however said 'No'. Another 147 respondents, representing two per cent, were undecided.

Broken down on City-by-City basis, the response pattern shows that except in Lagos, where majority of respondents, precisely 420, representing 47.2 per cent, indicate that it is not too early to endorse public office holders for a second term, a slight minority, precisely 323 respondents, representing 36.3 per cent, said it is too early. One hundred and forty seven others were undecided. This represents 16.5 per cent.

Although the response pattern in all other cities polled showed that respondents generally consider the endorsement of political office holders for a second term as premature, those who believe the contrary are also very significant. In Abuja for instance, 573 respondents, representing 57.3 per cent, said 'Yes', indicating that they are opposed to the endorsement of political office holders for a second term, while 427 respondents, representing 42.7 per cent, said 'No', indicating that it is not premature. This shows a 15 point lead for those opposed to the endorsement.

In Benin, 607 respondents, representing 67.3 per cent, opposed the endorsement, while 295 respondents, representing 32.7 per cent, are not opposed to it. This shows a 35 point lead.

In Enugu, 533 respondents, representing 56.9 per cent, are opposed to it, while 403 respondents, representing 43.1 per cent, are not.

In Ibadan, 635 respondents, representing 69 per cent, are opposed to it as against 285 respondents, representing 31 per cent, who support.

In Kaduna, 591 respondents, representing 71 per cent, are opposed to it as against 243 respondents, representing 29 per cent, who are not.

In Kano, 457 respondents, representing 59.3 per cent, are against, while 313 respondents, representing 40.7 per cent, are for.

In Port-Harcourt, 649 respondents representing 72 per cent, are against, while 257 respondents, representing 28 per cent, are for.

For respondents who say it is too early to endorse public office holders for a second term, when asked what informed their opinions, 3,089 respondents, representing 70.7 per cent, said public office holders have not recorded sufficient successes in the implementation of in their campaign programmes, which should be the only democratic justification for a second term of office, while 1,233 respondents, representing 28.2 per cent, said "the campaign effort for a second term in office will divert the attention of the public officers in implementing their programmes".

However, the responses of 46 other respondents, representing 1.1 per cent, were not useful and some were undecided.

On a City- by-City basis, the response pattern shows these views held by respondents opposed to the endorsement of political office holders for a second term, cut across all the cities polled in the survey.

For example, in Abuja, 329 respondents, representing 57.4 per cent, said they opposed the endorsement of public office holders for a second term because they have not recorded appreciable success, while 207 others, representing 36.1 per cent, said such campaign effort will overshadow implementation of programmes. Thirty-seven respondents, representing 6.5 per cent, were undecided.

In Benin, 411 respondents, representing 67.7 per cent, said they opposed the endorsement of public office holders for a second term because they have not recorded appreciable success, while 196 others, representing 32.3 per cent, said such campaign effort will overshadow implementation of programmes.

In Enugu, 398 respondents, representing 74.7 per cent, said they opposed the endorsement of public office holders for a second term because they have not recorded appreciable success, while 135 others, representing 25.3 per cent, said such campaign effort will overshadow implementation of programmes.

In Ibadan, 462 respondents, representing 72.8 per cent, said they opposed the endorsement of public office holders for a second term because they have not recorded appreciable success, while 164 others, representing 25.8 per cent, said such campaign effort will overshadow implementation of programmes. Nine respondents, representing 1.4 per cent, were undecided.

In Kaduna, 380 respondents, representing 64.3 per cent, said they opposed the endorsement of public office holders for a second term because they have not recorded appreciable success, while 211 others, representing 35.7 per cent, said such campaign effort will overshadow implementation of programmes.

In Kano, 347 respondents, representing 76 per cent, said they opposed the endorsement of public office holders for a second term because they have not recorded appreciable success, while 110 others, representing 24 per cent, said such campaign effort will overshadow implementation of programmes.

In Port-Harcourt, 517 respondents, representing 79.7 per cent, said they opposed the endorsement of public office holders for a second term because they have not recorded appreciable success, while 132 others, representing 20.3 per cent, said such campaign effort will overshadow implementation of programmes.

In Lagos, 245 respondents, representing 75 per cent, said they opposed the endorsement of public office holders for a second term because they have not recorded appreciable success, while 78 others, representing 25. per cent, said such campaign effort will overshadow implementation of programmes.

On the other hand, majority of the 2,643 respondents who share the view that the endorsement of public office holders is not too early, said their view is motivated by the need to give sufficient time for the public office holders to consolidate on their achievement made during their first tenure.

Specifically, 1,444 out of the respondents, representing 55 per cent, said one term of four years is not sufficient for any appreciable success, while 1,070 others representing 40 per cent, said a second term will afford them time and opportunity to consolidate on their achievements. One hundred and twenty nine respondents, representing 5 per cent, were undecided.

A City- by-City response shows that in Abuja, for instance, 157 respondents, representing 36.8 per cent, say they support the call for a second term for public office holders because a four-year one term is not sufficient for them to make any appreciable impact, while 187 respondents, representing 43.8 per cent, say because public office holders need time to consolidate on their achievements. The remaining 83 respondents, representing 19.4 per cent, were undecided or their responses could not be properly comprehended.

In Benin, 171 respondents, representing 58 per cent, say they support the call for a second term for public office holders because a four-year term is not sufficient for them to make any appreciable impact, while 124 respondents, representing 42 per cent, say it is because public office holders need time to consolidate on their achievements.

In Enugu, 311 respondents, representing 77.2 per cent, say they support the call for a second term for public office holders because a four-year term is not sufficient for them to make any appreciable impact, while 92 respondents, representing 22.8 per cent, say because public office holders need time to consolidate on their achievements.

In Ibadan, 157 respondents, representing 55.1 per cent, say they support the call for a second term for public office holders because a four-year term is not sufficient for them to make any appreciable impact, while 113 respondents, representing 39.6 per cent, say they support the call because public office holders need time to consolidate on their achievements.

In Kaduna, 137 respondents, representing 56.4 per cent, say they support the call for a second term for public office holders because a four-year term is not sufficient for them to make any appreciable impact, while 106 respondents, representing 43.6 per cent, say it is because public office holders need time to consolidate on their achievements.

In Kano, 169 respondents, representing 54 per cent, say they support the call for a second term for public office holders because a four-year term is not sufficient for them to make any appreciable impact, while 144 respondents, representing 46 per cent, say their support is because public office holders need time to consolidate on their achievements.

In Lagos, 247 respondents, representing 58.8 per cent, say they support the call for a second term for public office holders because a four-year term is not sufficient for them to make any appreciable impact, while 142 respondents, representing 33.8 per cent, say it is because public office holders need time to consolidate on their achievements. The remaining 31 respondents, representing 7.4 per cent, were undecided or their responses could not be properly comprehended.

Lastly, in Port Harcourt, 120 respondents, representing 46.7 per cent, say they support the call for a second term for public office holders because a four-year term is not sufficient for them to make any appreciable impact, while 137 respondents, representing 53.3 per cent, say it is because public office holders need time to consolidate on their achievements.

Considering the dominant opinion of Nigerians which suggests a below-par performance by President Obasanjo, and the comments that the president is having to contend with too many interests groups who ensured his

electoral victory, respondents were asked the question: Do you truly believe that President Obasanjo is hampered from performing because of so many interest groups that brought him to power?

A majority of the respondents, precisely 4,355, representing 61 per cent, said 'Yes', while 2,631 others, representing 37 per cent said 'No'. However, 172 others, representing two per cent, were undecided.

On a City-by-City basis, the response pattern shows that except in Lagos where more respondents hold the opinion that the alleged liability to political interest groups by the president cannot be blamed for his alleged poor performance, a majority of respondents from other cities polled share the opinion that the obligation to please persons and interest groups who contributed to the president's electoral victory, could be said to account for his alleged poor performance.

Specifically, in Lagos, 348 respondents, representing 39.1 per cent, say President Obasanjo's alleged poor performance can be attributed to his obligation to please the various persons and interest groups that contributed to his electoral victory, while 426 respondents, representing 47.9 per cent, say the president's obligation to the various persons and interest groups that contributed to his electoral victory cannot be said to be accountable to his alleged poor performance. However, 116 other respondents, representing 13 per cent, were undecided.

But in Abuja, 589 respondents, representing 58.9 per cent, say President Obasanjo's alleged poor performance can be attributed to his obligation to please the various persons and interest groups that contributed to his electoral victory, while 403 respondents, representing 40.3 per cent, say the president's obligation to the various persons and interest groups that contributed to his electoral victory could be responsible for his alleged poor performance. Eight respondents, representing 0.8 per cent, were undecided.

In Benin, 557 respondents (62 per cent) attribute the president's alleged below-par performance to the obligation to please the various persons and interest groups that contributed to his electoral victory, while 297 respondents (33 per cent), disagree. Forty-eight respondents, representing 5 per cent, were undecided.

In Enugu, 611 respondents (65.3 per cent) attribute the president's alleged below-par performance to the obligation to please the various persons and interest groups that contributed to his electoral victory, while 325 respondents (34.7 per cent), disagree.

In Ibadan, 562 respondents (61.1 per cent) attribute the president's alleged below-par performance to the obligation to please the various persons and interest groups that contributed to his electoral victory, while 358 respondents (38.9 per cent), disagree.

In Kaduna, 603 respondents (72.3 per cent) attribute the president's alleged below-par performance to the obligation to please the various persons and interest groups that contributed to his electoral victory, while 231 respondents (27.7 per cent), disagree.

In Kano, 509 respondents (66.1 per cent) attribute the president's alleged below-par performance to the obligation to please the various persons and interest groups that contributed to his electoral victory, while 261 respondents (33.9 per cent), disagree.

In Port Harcourt, 576 respondents (63.6 per cent) attribute the president's alleged below-par performance to the obligation to please the various persons and interest groups that contributed to his electoral victory, while 330 respondents (36.4 per cent), disagree.

Lastly, regarding the question: Irrespective of your answers to the above questions, do you think President Obasanjo has performed creditably enough to deserve a second term?, a majority of respondents, specifically, 4,583, representing 64 per cent, said 'No', as against 2,405, representing 34 per cent, who answered 'Yes'. One hundred and seventy other respondents (two per cent), were undecided.

On a City-by-City basis, more respondents from Abuja and Ibadan, say the President has performed well enough to deserve a second term of office. In Abuja, 511 respondents (51.1 per cent) say the president has performed well enough to deserve a second term in office, while 482 respondents (48.2 per cent) think not.

In Ibadan, 572 respondents (62.2 per cent) say the president has performed well enough to deserve a second term in office, while 348 respondents (37.8 per cent) think not.

On the other hand, in Benin, while only 175 respondents (19.4 per cent) say the president has performed well enough to deserve a second term in office, a majority of 675 respondents (74.8 per cent) think not. However, 52 respondents (5.8 per cent) were undecided.

Also, in Enugu, while only 231 respondents (24.7 per cent) say the president has performed well enough to deserve a second term in office, a majority of 705 respondents (75.3 per cent) think not.

In Kaduna, while only 241 respondents (28.9 per cent) say the president has performed well enough to deserve a second term in office, the majority of 593 respondents (71.1 per cent) think not.

In Kano, while only 306 respondents (39.7 per cent) say the president has performed well enough to deserve a second term in office, a majority of 464 respondents (60.3 per cent) think not.

In Lagos, while only 131 respondents (14.7 per cent) say the president has performed well enough to deserve a second term in office, a majority of 648 respondents (72.8 per cent) think not. However, 111 respondents (12.5 per cent) were undecided.

Finally, in Port Harcourt, while 238 respondents (26.3 per cent) say the president has performed well enough to deserve a second term in office, a majority of 668 respondents (73.7 per cent) think not.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For this survey, 8,000 questionnaires were produced and administered out of which 7,158 were returned. This number represents 89.5 per cent.

One thousand questionnaires were administered in each of the eight cities covered under this exercise. These include Benin City, Enugu, Ibadan, Kano, Kaduna, Lagos, Port Harcourt and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

The survey was conducted between May 8 and 22, 2001. The questionnaires for this survey contained five structured questions, all of which were close-ended, requiring respondents to indicate either 'Yes' or 'No', or 'A', 'B' or 'C', whichever applies.

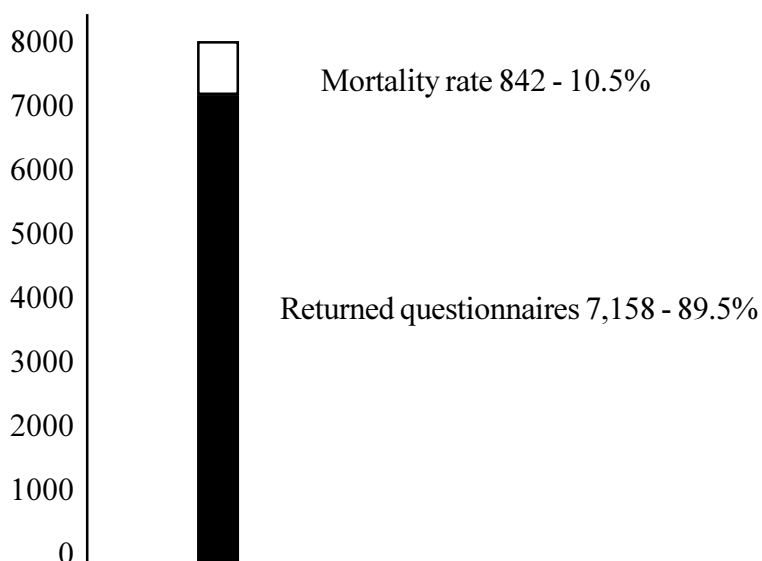
The questionnaires were distributed among Nigerians of 18 years and above, both male and female. It also deliberately attempted to capture, in significant ratio, people of three broad educational background, i.e. No formal education to primary school education level; post primary education level and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

Respondents who are not sufficiently literate were assisted by MRA's researchers to read and interpret the questions and elect appropriate options according to the preferences of the respondents concerned.

## 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	1,000 100%	0
Benin City	1,000	902 90.2%	98 9.80%
Enugu	1,000	936 93.6%	64 6.4%
Ibadan	1,000	920 92%	80 8%
Kaduna	1,000	834 83.4%	166 16.6%
Kano	1,000	770 77%	230 23%
Lagos	1,000	890 89%	110 11%
Port Harcourt	1,000	906 90.6%	94 9.4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>Cummulative 8,000</b>	<b>Cummulative % 7,158 89.5%</b>	<b>Cummulative % 842 10.5%</b>



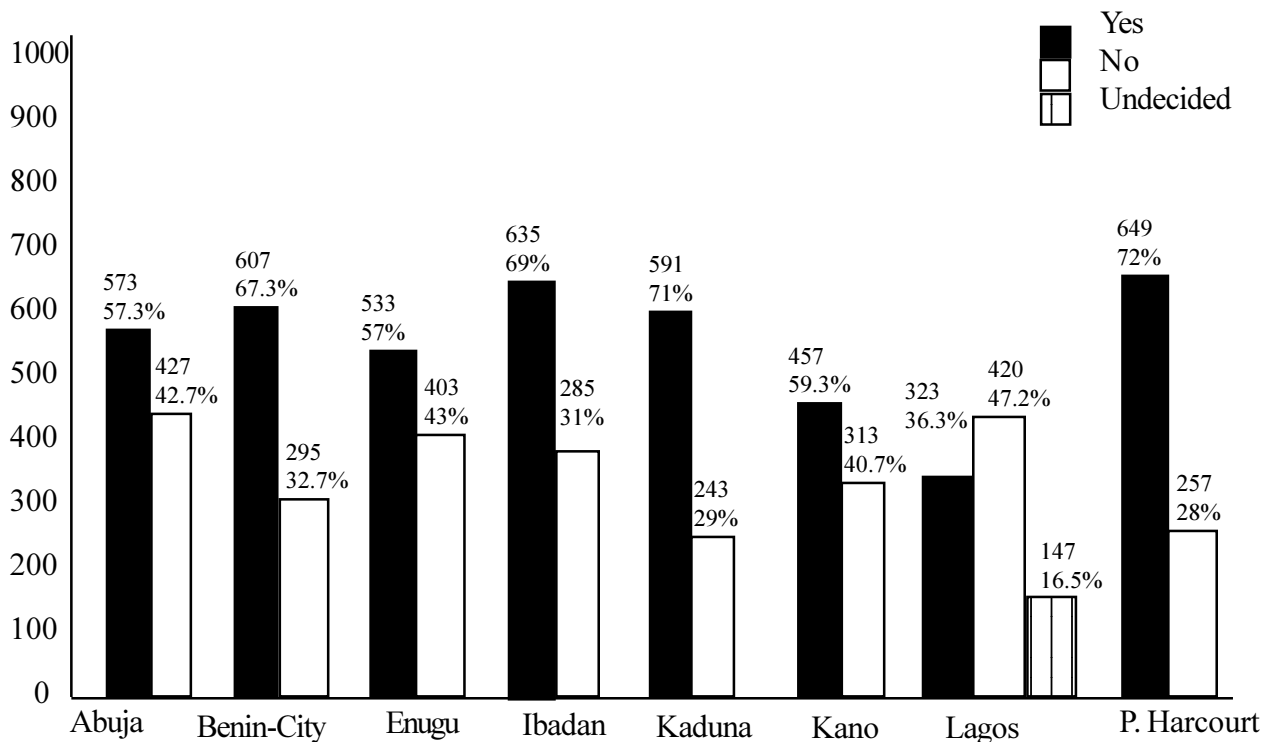


**Questions\_1.** Do you think that it is too early to endorse public officers for a second term when they have barely done half of their terms of office? Yes No

**AGGREGATE RESPONSES**



**CITY-BY-CITY RESPONSES**



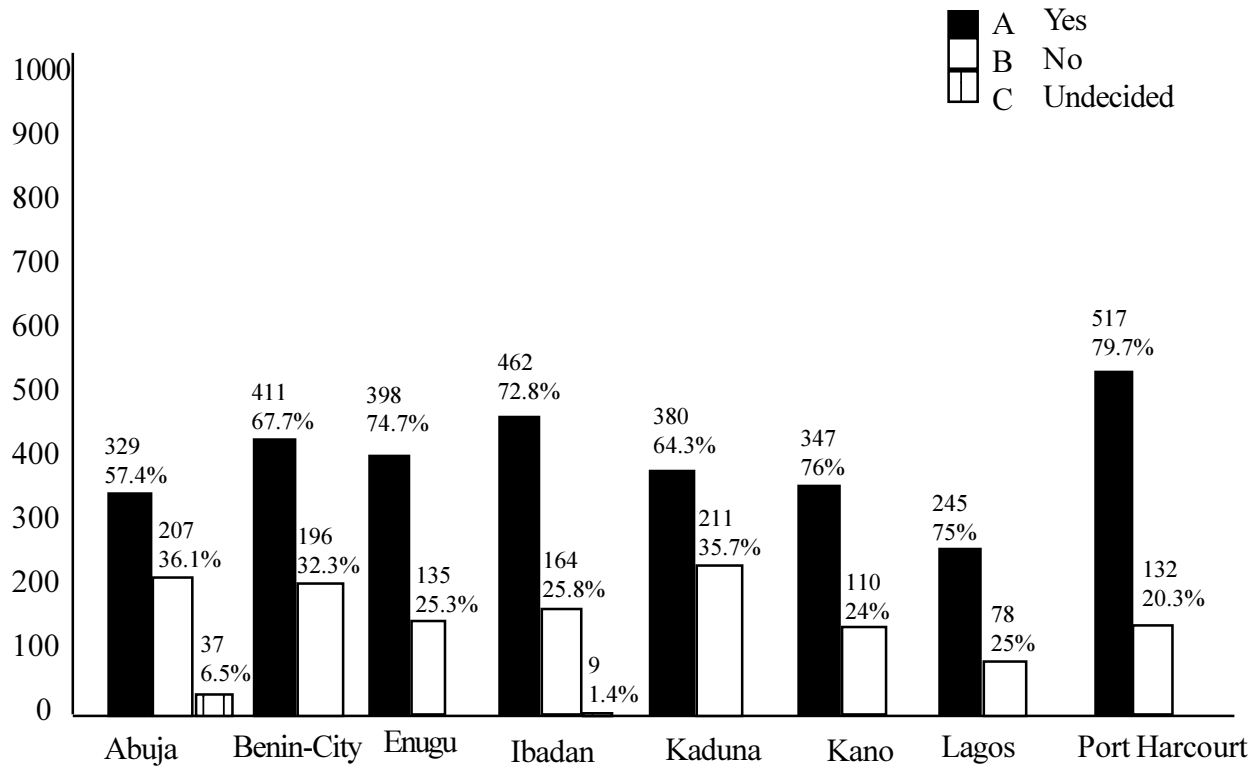
Q2. If your answer to question No1 above is “Yes”, which of the following is your main reason?

- A They have not recorded sufficient success in the implementation of their campaign programmes, which should be the only democratic justification for a second term
- B The campaign effort for a second term of office will divert their attention in implementing their manifestoes.

AGGREGATE RESPONSES

Reasons	Frequency	%
A They have not recorded sufficient success in the implementation of their campaign programmes, which should be the only democratic justification for a second term	3,089	70.7%
B The campaign effort for a second term in office will divert their their attention in implementing their manifestoes.	1,233	28.2%
C Undecided respondents, and other views not properly comprehended.	46	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,368</b>	<b>100 %</b>

CITY- BY -CITY RESPONSES



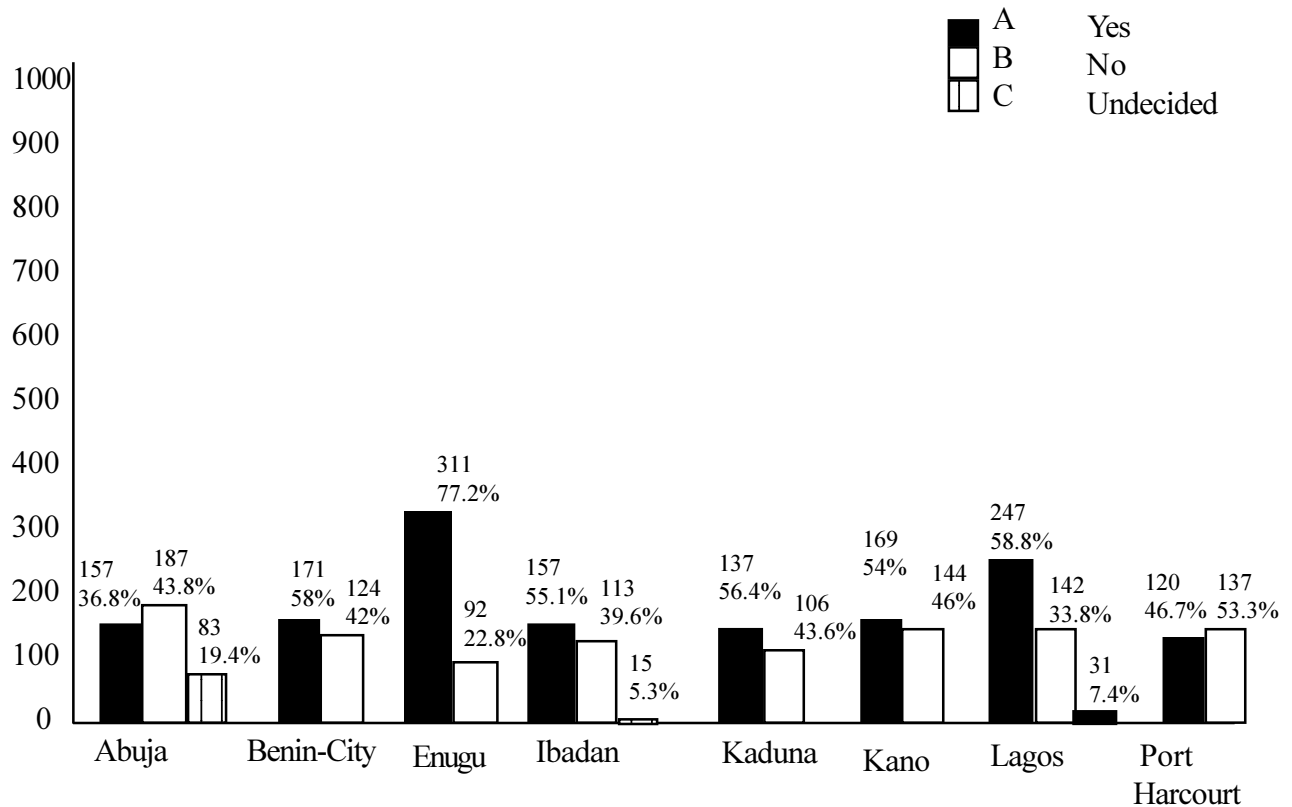
Q3. If your answer to question No1 above is “No”, which of the following is your main reason?

- A Because four years are not sufficient for any appreciable impact
- B Because it will afford them time and opportunity to consolidate

**AGGREGATE RESPONSES**

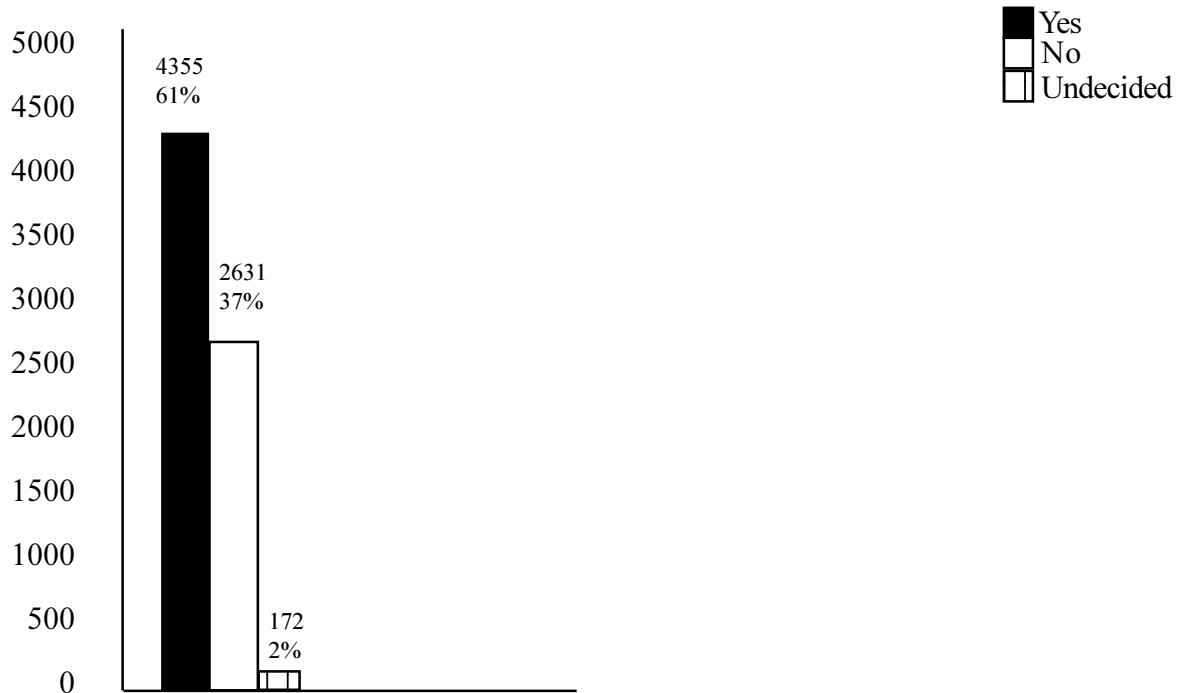
<b>Reasons</b>		<b>Frequency &amp; %</b>	
A	Because four years are not sufficient for any appreciable impact	1,444	55%
B	Because it will afford them time and opportunity to consolidate	1,070	40%
C	Undecided respondents, and other views not properly comprehended.	129	5%
<b>Total</b>		<b>2643</b>	<b>100%</b>

**CITY- BY- CITY RESPONSES**

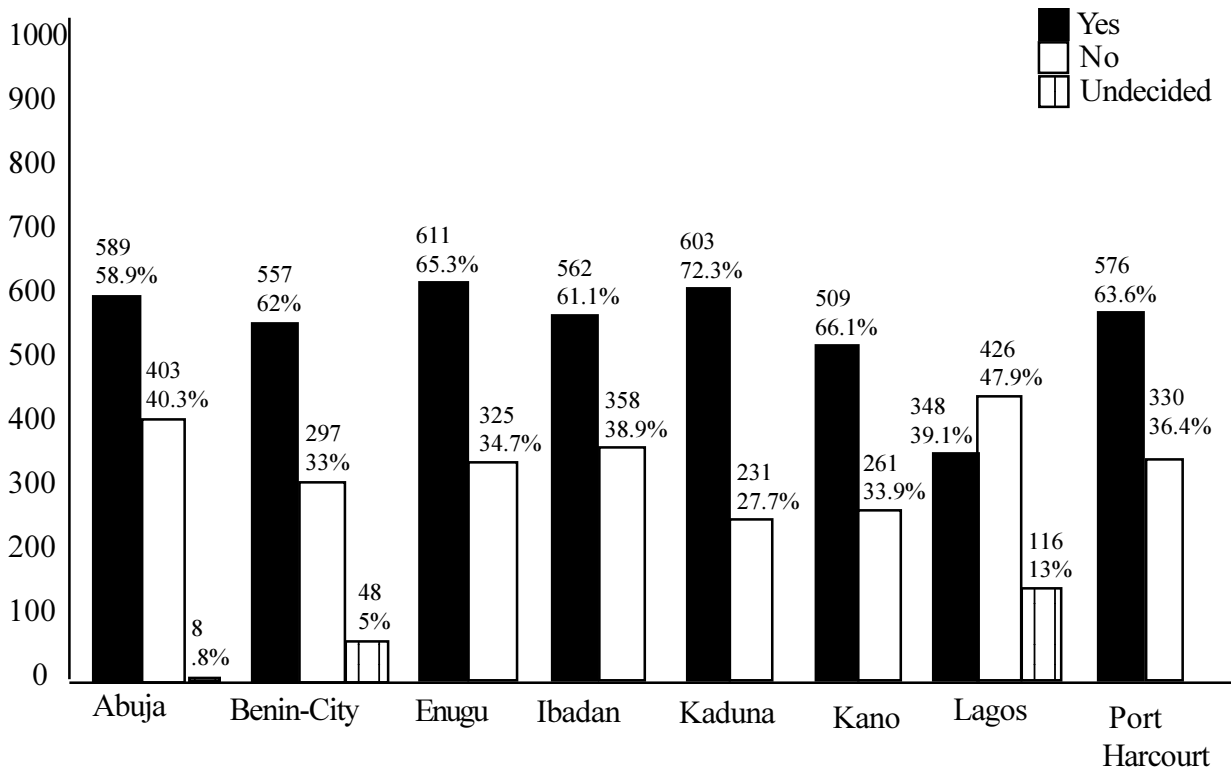


Q4. Do you truly believe that President Obasanjo is hampered from performing because of so many interest groups that brought him to power ?

AGGREGATE RESPONSES

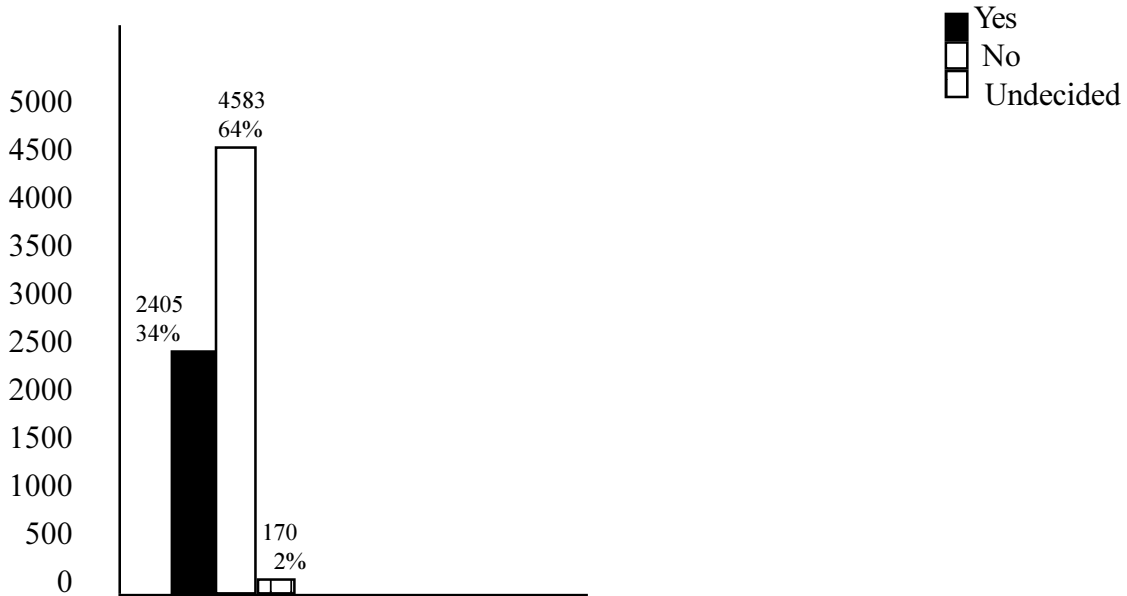


CITY-BY-CITY RESPONSES

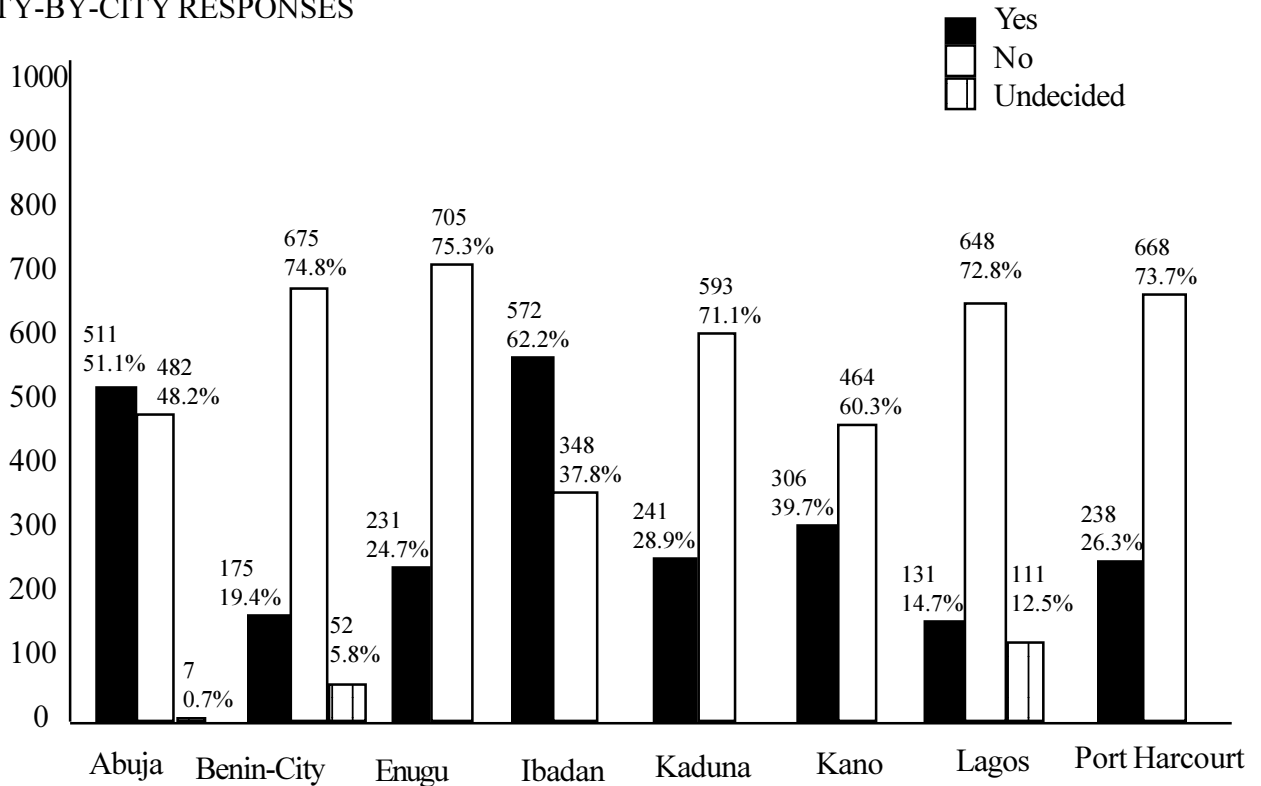


Q5. Irrespective of your answer to the above question, do you think President Obasanjo has performed creditably enough to deserve a second term? Yes No

AGGREGATE RESPONSES



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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