



KIMPACT  
DEVELOPMENT  
INITIATIVE

# ADMINISTRATION OF ELECTORAL JUSTICE IN NIGERIA

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Analysis of Election Petition Tribunal for  
the 2019 General Elections





## DISCLAIMER

This document has been produced by Kimpact Development Initiative to provide information on the 2019 Election Petition Tribunals in Nigeria. The report is focused on the Presidential and Governorship Election Petition Tribunals across the States of Nigeria. Any reports on the Senatorial, House of Representative and the States House of Assembly Election Petition Tribunals are for reference purposes. Kimpact hereby certifies that all the views expressed in this document accurately reflect the analytical views of the information and data gathered from the Tribunals through the Election Petition Tribunal monitors, which were from reliable sources and verified. While reasonable precaution have been taken in preparing this report, Kimpact and International Foundation for Electoral System (IFES) shall take no responsibility for errors or any views expressed herein for actions taken because of information provided in this report.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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## ABBREVIATION

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
Anor	Another
EPT	Election Petition Tribunal
EPTM	Election Petition Tribunal Monitoring
ETMs	Election Tribunal Monitors
CJN	Chief Justice of Nigeria
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FIDA	FederacionInternacional De Abogadas
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
IPAC	Inter-Party Advisory Council
JUSUN	Judiciary Staff Union of Nigeria
NBA	Nigerian Bar Association
NOA	National Orientation Agency
Ors	Others
PWD	Persons Living With Disability

## LIST OF POLITICAL PARTIES

ANRP	Abundant Nigeria Renewal Party
A	Accord
AA	Action Alliance
ADP	Action Democratic Party
APP	Action Peoples Party
AAP	Advanced Allied Party
ACD	Advanced Congress of Democrats
ANDP	Advanced Nigeria Democratic Party
APDA	Advanced Peoples Democratic Alliance
AAC	African Action Congress
ADC	African Democratic Congress
APA	African Peoples Alliance

ABP	All Blending Party
AGAP	All Grand Alliance Party
AGA	All Grassroots Alliance
APC	All Progressives Congress
APGA	All Progressives Grand Alliance
AUN	Alliance for a United Nigeria
AD	Alliance For Democracy
ANN	Alliance for New Nigeria
ANP	Alliance National Party
ASD	Alliance of Social Democrats
ACPN	Allied Congress Party of Nigeria
APM	Allied Peoples Movement
APN	Alternative Party of Nigeria
BNPP	Better Nigeria Progressive Party
CAP	Change Advocacy Party
CNP	Change Nigeria Party
C4C	Coalition for Change
COP	Congress of Patriots
DA	Democratic Alternative
DPC	Democratic Peoples Congress
DPP	Democratic Peoples Party
FJP	Freedom and Justice Party
FRESH	Fresh Democratic Party
GDPN	Grassroots Development Party of Nigeria
GPN	Green Party of Nigeria
HDP	Hope Democratic Party
ID	Independent Democrats
JMPP	Justice Must Prevail Party
KP	Kowa Party
LP	Labour Party
LPN	Legacy Party of Nigeria
LM	Liberation Movement



MAJA	Mass Action Joint Alliance
MMN	Masses Movement of Nigeria
MPN	Mega Party of Nigeria
MDP	Modern Democratic Party
MRDD	Movement for the Restoration and Defence of Democracy
NAC	National Action Council
NCP	National Conscience Party
NDLP	National Democratic Liberty Party
NIP	National Interest Party
NRM	National Rescue Movement
NUP	National Unity Party
NGP	New Generation Party of Nigeria
NNPP	New Nigeria Peoples Party
NPM	New Progressive Movement
NCMP	Nigeria Community Movement Party
NDCP	Nigeria Democratic Congress Party
NEPP	Nigeria Elements Progressive Party
NFD	Nigeria for Democracy
NPC	Nigeria Peoples Congress
PDC	People For Democratic Change
PT	People's Trust
PCP	Peoples Coalition Party
PDM	Peoples Democratic Movement
PDP	Peoples Democratic Party
PPN	Peoples Party of Nigeria
PPP	Peoples Progressive Party
PRP	Peoples Redemption Party
PPA	Progressive Peoples Alliance
PPC	Providence People's Congress
RBNP	Re-build Nigeria Party
RAP	Reform and Advancement Party
RP	Restoration Party of Nigeria
SNC	Save Nigeria Congress

SDP	Social Democratic Party
SPN	Socialist Party of Nigeria
SNP	Sustainable National Party
UDP	United Democratic Party
UP	United Patriots
UPC	United Peoples Congress
UPP	United Progressive Party
UPN	Unity Party of Nigeria
WTPN	We The People Nigeria
YES	Yes Electorates Solidarity
YDP	Young Democratic Party
YPP	Young Progressive Party
YP	Youth Party
ZLP	Zenith Labour Party



## ABOUT KIMPACT

*We inspire citizen-led democratic and economic development that is anchored on the principles of participation, data-driven advocacy, strong democratic institution, and public policies.*

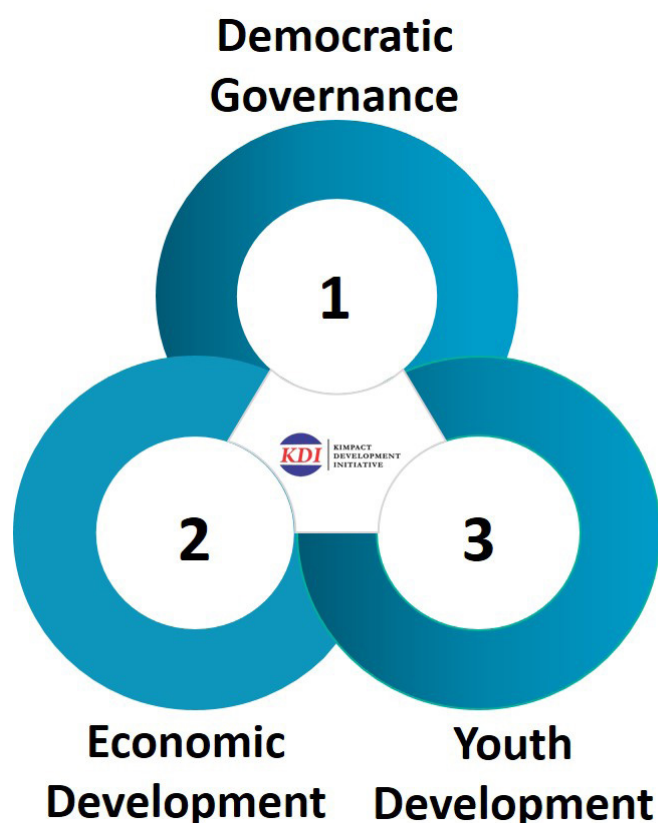
## About



**K**impact Development Initiative (KDI) is a youth-focused nonprofit, nonpartisan, nongovernmental organization that advances good governance, democratic rights, public policy, public engagement and sustainable economy. We do this by building informed and active citizens through capacity development, advancing public policies, data driven advocacy and reforms that gives a more supportive environment for citizen-led development. Since March 2014,

**K**DI has worked hand-in-hand with both Local and International bodies to promote peaceful election, active citizen engagement in democratic processes, reforms and sustainable economy. We hinge our advocacy, reforms, policy advancement and democratic supports on the principle of social cohesion. KDI has administrative structures and partners in all the 36 states of Nigeria and across other West African countries.

## Our Thematic Areas







KIMBAYA TOWER

## **OUR MISSION**

To inspire citizen-led democratic and economic development that is anchored on the principles of participation, data-driven advocacy, strong democratic institution, and public policies.

## About



**T**he International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) supports citizens' right to participate in free and fair elections. Our independent expertise strengthens electoral systems and builds local capacity to deliver sustainable solutions. Our vision is a world in which

strong democratic institutions empower citizens to have a voice in the way they are governed. Since 1987, IFES has worked in over 45 countries from developing democracies. As the global leader in democracy promotion, we advance good governance and democratic rights by:

### EMPOWERMENT

Empowering the underrepresented to participate in the political process.

### TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Providing technical assistance to election officials

### RESEARCH

Applying field-based research to improve the electoral cycle.

## *INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR ELECTORAL SYSTEMS (IFES) IN NIGERIA*

**S**ince 1998, the INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR ELECTORAL SYSTEMS (IFES) has worked to strengthen the capacity of Nigeria election management bodies, namely the In-

dependent National Electoral Commission (INEC) and the State Independent Electoral Commissions, and other local partners, to promote credible, inclusive and transparent elections at national and

local levels.

IFES' key areas of work in Nigeria have been:

- Local and national election administration.
- Voter education
- Electoral security assistance
- Inclusion of traditionally marginalized groups in electoral processes
- Electoral alternative dispute resolution processes
- Technical support
- Electoral violence monitoring and peace building
- Political finance

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

***“Petitions against the outcome of the 2019 governorship elections were filed in 26 States while the remaining three states accepted the results of the governorship elections on the First Ballot“.***

***“811 petitions were filed throughout the 36 States of the Federation and the FCT in the Presidential, governorship, Senate, Federal and State Constituencies’ 2019 election“.***

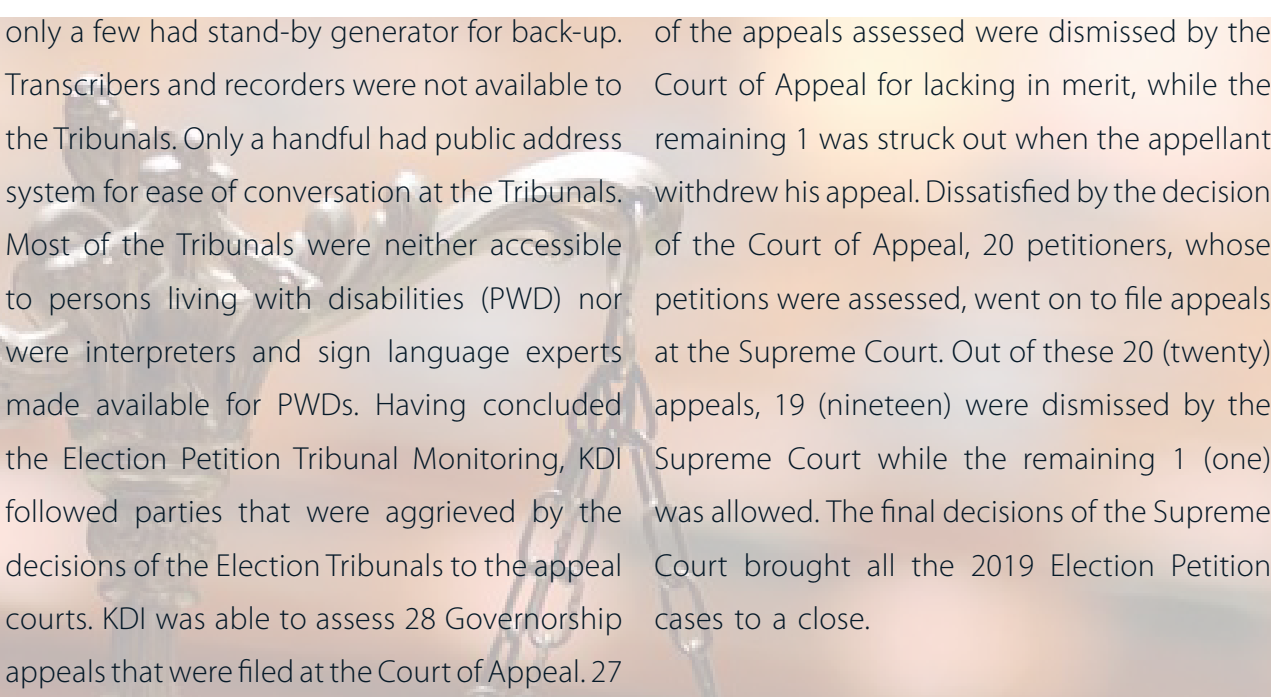
The election process in Nigeria from inception has been fraught with irregularities like those that are highlighted in Section 1(138)(a)-(d) of the Electoral Act, Laws of the Federation 2010 (as amended). When the electoral process is heavily laden with irregularities, issues of legitimacy begin to arise. In order to resolve the issues of legitimacy, resolution powers in election matters are vested in the specialized court – Election Petition Tribunal– established pursuant to Section 285 of the Constitution. Election Petition Tribunal (EPT) is a key component of the legitimacy of the whole electoral process in Nigeria. In order to determine if the Election Tribunal is a true arbiter in election infraction matters, Kimpact Development Initiative (KDI) with the support of International Foundation for Electoral System (IFES) monitored the EPT process to ascertain the tribunal’s compliance to EPT guidelines, the Constitution, Electoral Act 2010 as amended and other extant laws and policies. KDI monitored the Election Petition Tribunal through trained monitors using quantitative and qualitative in-depth analysis.

The Election Tribunal Monitors (ETMs) attended and observed Tribunal sessions; and submitted periodic reports of their monitoring activities. The issues tracked included, but not limited to the grounds upon which petitions were filed and the judgment delivered by the Tribunals, the resources available to the Tribunals for the discharge of their duties, conduciveness of the venues, the process employed by the Tribunals, including good practices in fair hearing and substantial compliance with the enabling laws, timeliness of proceedings, the role of INEC, security of Tribunals, witnesses, litigants and their counsel, openness and access including the cost of justice. From the available Data and information gathered in the course of the EPT project, KDI found that three petitions were filed against the return of the incumbent President of the Country. While one of the petitioners withdrew their petition, the other two were dismissed by the Presidential Election Tribunal. Being dissatisfied with the decision of the Tribunal, both petitioners filed appeals at the Supreme Court, which has

appellate jurisdiction over presidential election matter(s) in accordance with the provision of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999. The Supreme Court, after reviewing the decision of the lower court in both cases dismissed both appeals for lacking in merit. KDI further gathered that governorship elections took place in 29 out of the 36 States of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The remaining 7 States had their governorship elections taken off the general election cycle as a result of previous irregularities that were resolved and determined by the Appeal and Supreme Court of Nigeria. Though governorship elections took place in 29 States of the Federation, petitions against the outcome of the 2019 governorship elections were filed in 26 States while the remaining three States accepted the results of the governorship elections on the First Ballot. One State - Jigawa accepted all the results of the 2019 general election on the first ballot, meaning that there was no Election Tribunal sitting at all, in the State. 811 petitions were filed throughout the 36 States of the Federation and the FCT in the Presidential, governorship, Senate, Federal and State Constituencies' 2019 election. The 26 States that went to the Election Tribunal challenging the outcome of the governorship elections in their various states filed 67 petitions. Analysis showed that Non-Compliance with the Electoral Act, Corrupt Practices and Over-Voting had the highest percentage – %42 of the grounds upon which petitions was filed. Next to this is the allegation that “the respondent was

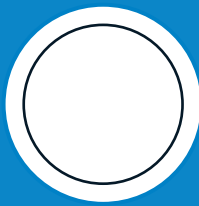
not duly elected by majority of the lawful votes cast at the elections; this stood at %24. The Tribunal dismissed %65.7 and struck out %32.8 of the 67 petitions filed against governorship elections. The implication of this is that, only one of the 67 petitioners succeeded at the Tribunals; (Zamfara's EPT/ZM/Gov/2019/3 – Bala Bello Maru v Mukhtar Sheu Idris), though his win had no benefits to him as events had been overtaken by a Supreme Court judgment in relation to the matter. Comparative analysis showed that there was huge increase in the number of petitions filed at the 2019 EPT, as opposed to the number filed in 2015. Analysis showed that South-South had the highest number of petitions filed at both the 2015 and 2019 Election Tribunals at 195 and 183 respectively. Next is the South-East with 143 and 174 respectively. North-West however had a huge leap in the number of petitions filed – from 39 petitions in 2015 to 145 in 2019. The data gathered showed that the All Progressive Congress filed the highest number of petitions against the outcome of the 2019 governorship elections, followed by the Peoples Democratic Party. It was also discovered that only five political parties stayed true to going to the Election Tribunal in 2015 and 2019; others either went in 2015 and stayed away in 2019 or did not bother with the EPT in 2015 but chose EPT adjudication in resolving their grievances in 2019. Data gathered showed that the premises assigned to the EPT were not conducive enough. Although all the Tribunals were connected to the electric grid,





only a few had stand-by generator for back-up. Transcribers and recorders were not available to the Tribunals. Only a handful had public address system for ease of conversation at the Tribunals. Most of the Tribunals were neither accessible to persons living with disabilities (PWD) nor were interpreters and sign language experts made available for PWDs. Having concluded the Election Petition Tribunal Monitoring, KDI followed parties that were aggrieved by the decisions of the Election Tribunals to the appeal courts. KDI was able to assess 28 Governorship appeals that were filed at the Court of Appeal.<sup>27</sup>

of the appeals assessed were dismissed by the Court of Appeal for lacking in merit, while the remaining 1 was struck out when the appellant withdrew his appeal. Dissatisfied by the decision of the Court of Appeal, 20 petitioners, whose petitions were assessed, went on to file appeals at the Supreme Court. Out of these 20 (twenty) appeals, 19 (nineteen) were dismissed by the Supreme Court while the remaining 1 (one) was allowed. The final decisions of the Supreme Court brought all the 2019 Election Petition cases to a close.



## PART ONE



# INTRODUCTION

*“Election Petition Tribunal in Nigeria is the creation of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (herein after referred to as the Constitution). It is the body established to settle election disputes. By virtue of Section 239 and Section 285 of the Constitution“.*

The Federal Republic of Nigeria, a sovereign state is divided into thirty-six (36) states and a Federal Capital Territory<sup>37</sup>. Nigeria has three distinct arms to her governance; they are: the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. The Executive is tasked with executing the law. Executive power is vested in the government led by a president<sup>38</sup>, while the 36 states have a governor each<sup>39</sup>, at the helm of their affairs. The legislature of the Federation<sup>40</sup> is responsible for law making and serves as a check on the executive. The legislature has 3 tiers (Senate, House of Representatives and the State Houses of Assemblies<sup>41</sup> for each of the States). The judiciary has the responsibility of interpreting the law and adjudicating on disputes between the states, government and individuals. Nigeria went in search of democratic stability as soon as it attained Independence in 1960; and there has been four Republican Governments since Independence, where the leadership of the nation was determined through election processes. The current republican government, which is the fourth, commenced in 1999. In order to determine the leadership of the Federation, the States and composition of the Legislature, general elections are held every four (4) years in accordance with the provisions of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The body fostered with the responsibility of conducting these elections is known and

referred to as the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC); it is set up by virtue of Section 1(153)(f) of the Constitution. INEC has the constitutional responsibility of organizing elections to the offices of the President and Vice President; the Senate and the House of Representatives; Governor and Deputy Governor; and the State Houses of Assembly. The third Schedule to the Constitution, in its Part 1 (F), Section 15(a) – (f), made provisions for the duties and powers given to Independent National Electoral Commission. Section 15(a) provides:

*The Commission shall have power to - organize, undertake and supervise all elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President, the Governor and Deputy Governor of a State, and to the membership of the Senate, the House of Representatives and the House of Assembly of each State of the Federation*

The election process in Nigeria from inception has been fraught with irregularities like those that are highlighted in Section 1(138)(a)-(d) of the Electoral Act, Laws of the Federation 2010 (as amended). When the electoral process is heavily laden with irregularities, issues of legitimacy begin to crop up<sup>42</sup>. In order to resolve the issues of legitimacy, adjudication powers in election matters are vested in the specialized court – Election Tribunal – established pursuant to Section 285 of the Constitution. It is important to note that the only place to

37 Section 1(3) Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999

38 Section 2) & (1) 130) of the Constitution

39 Section 2) & (1) 176) of the Constitution

40 Section 47 of the Constitution

41 Section 90 of the Constitution

42 Benson Olugbuo (PhD) "Election Petition Tribunal in Nigeria", a paper presented at the Cascade Training of EPT Monitors in Abuja on August 2019, 21



approach when there is any matter of infraction during the elections is the Election Tribunal and the best way is to file a petition addressed to the Election Tribunal, requesting for a hearing with the Tribunal on issues of infraction during the election. Other matters that are regarded as pre-election matters and electoral offences are tried in the regular courts.

The Election Petition Tribunal Monitoring Project is aimed at monitoring the proceedings of the Tribunal; identify the lacunas in the laws and the challenges faced by the tribunals in the administration of electoral justice and make recommendations for, not just legal but also electoral reforms. Part one introduced the Election Petition Tribunal Monitoring project, its aim and objectives, Election Tribunals in Nigeria, what election petition is and the manner in which it is presented. Part two of this work discussed what Kimpact monitored at the Tribunal and the methodology employed in carrying out the project. Part three showed the key findings and the analysis of the data gathered from the Presidential and Governorship Election Tribunals in the course of the project. Part four compared the analysis of the findings from 2015 and 2019 Governorship Election Petition Tribunals, as well as the pattern of filing of petitions by political parties and the six geo-political zones of the nation. Part five summarized all the petitions filed in both 2015 and 2019 election year and analyzed some of the petitions filed against the Senatorial, Federal Constituencies and State

Constituencies Elections. Comparative analysis of the decisions of the Election Tribunal in 2015 and 2019 was also carried out. Part six discussed the appeals arising from the presidential and governorship election petition tribunals at both the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court. A comparative analysis of the appeals from 2015 and 2019 election petitions were made. Part seven made some recommendations for legal and electoral reforms towards good democratic governance in the nation, Nigeria.

## **1.2 Aim and Objectives of the Election Petition Tribunal Monitoring Project**

### **Aim**

The 2019 Election Petition Tribunal (EPT) Monitoring project is targeted towards keeping track of the EPTs' processes and proceedings through trained monitors to measure democratic development in Nigeria and ascertain the level of compliance by the Tribunals with extant laws and policies for the purposes of electoral and legal reforms in the administration of electoral justice system in Nigeria.

### **Objectives**

1. Build the capacity of the Election Tribunal Monitors (ETMs) by training them on best methodology to effectively monitor the Election Petition Tribunals established to address challenges arising from elections
2. Deploy trained ETMs across the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory to keep

track of the EPTs processes and proceedings to ascertain the courts compliance to EPT guidelines, the 1999 Constitution, the Electoral Act 2010 as amended and other extant laws and policies.

3. Publish an analytical report addressing compliance with official procedures for Election Petition Tribunals in Nigeria, objective evaluation of the tribunals, and recommendations for improving future electoral dispute resolution after taking into cognizance the flaws, gaps and lessons learnt.

### 1.3 ELECTION PETITION TRIBUNAL IN NIGERIA

Election Petition Tribunal in Nigeria is the creation of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (herein after referred to as the Constitution). It is the body established to settle election disputes. By virtue of Section 239 and Section 285 of the Constitution, Election Tribunals are set up to adjudicate on grievances following the conduct of elections in Nigeria. In Nigeria Election Petitions Tribunals can be grouped into three. They are:

**The Presidential Election Tribunal:** this tribunal is set up by virtue of Section 1)239) (a) :

*Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Court of Appeal shall, to the exclusion of any other court of law in Nigeria, have*

*original jurisdiction to hear and determine any question as to whether -*

*Any person has been validly elected to the office of President or Vice-President under the Constitution; ...*

### **The Governorship and Legislative Houses**

**Election Tribunal:** set up by Section 2)285):

*There shall be established in each State of the Federation one or more election tribunals to be known as the Governorship and Legislative Houses Election Tribunals which shall, to the exclusion of any court or tribunal, have original jurisdiction to hear and determine petitions as to whether any person has been validly elected to the office of Governor or Deputy Governor or as a member of any legislative house.*

National Assembly Election Tribunal: Section 1)285)(a)

*There shall be established for the Federation one or more election tribunals to be known as the National Assembly Election Tribunals which shall, to the exclusion of any or tribunal, have original jurisdiction to hear and determine petitions as to whether -*  
*Any person has been validly elected as a member of the National Assembly;*

Election Tribunal is constituted by a panel of 3 Judges who must be High Court Judges, Presidents of Customary Court of Appeal, Grand Khadi of a Sharia Court of Appeal and persons of the rank of a Chief Magistrate<sup>37</sup>. The panel is led by a Chairman who must be a Judge of a High Court. To lead the secretariat of the Tribunal, a Secretary is appointed to each of the Tribunals set up. The President of the Court of Appeal has oversight powers over the Election Tribunals

The Election Tribunal does not treat cases that can be referred to as pre-election issues like issues around voters' registration, double registration, party primaries, etc. The Tribunal only accommodates issues that deal strictly with the Election Day, based on the grounds by which such petitions can be filed.

According to the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended), Section 133 (2); Election Tribunal or Court means:

*(a) in the case of Presidential election, the Court of Appeal and*

*(b) in the case of any other elections under this Act, the election tribunal established under the Constitution or by this Act."*

The Court of Appeal is the court of first instance for the settlement of disputes in Presidential election cases. Final appeal in this instance lies at the Supreme Court; while the Election Tribunal is the court of first instance for the settlement

of disputes in Governorship, National Assembly and the State Houses of Assembly election cases. Final appeals in the National Assembly and the State Houses of Assembly Election Petitions lie and end at the Court of Appeal. In Governorship election dispute cases however, appeal from the election tribunals go to the Court of Appeal and a final appeal may be made to the Supreme Court where the appellant is not satisfied with the decision of the Court of Appeal.

## **Time**

Time is of the essence in election proceedings. It was held in the case of *ANPP & Anor v INEC*<sup>38</sup> that the obligation in essentiality of time is higher in election proceedings. Section 133(3) of the Electoral Act (2015 Amendment) provides that "the Election Tribunal shall:

*(a) be constituted not later than 30 days before the election and,*

*(b) when constituted, open their registries for business 7 days before election."*

The tribunal, according to Section 285(6) of the Constitution has 180 days within which to conclude and deliver judgment in all petitions before it.

## **1.4 Election Petition**

An Election petition is a procedure for challenging/inquiring into the validity of the election results. In other words, Election Petition is the only legal means under the law to challenge the return of a candidate in an election or the

<sup>37</sup> Paragraphs 1(2) of the 6th Schedule to the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999

<sup>38</sup> (2010) 7 EPR 201 at 733

election itself. Section 285(5) of the Constitution provides that “an election petition shall be filed within 21 days of the date of the declaration of results of the election”; while Section 285(6) of the Constitution provides that “an election tribunal shall deliver judgment in writing within 180 days from the date of filing.” It is worthy of note that in computing time in accordance with the provision of section 285(5) of the Constitution, the time prescribed for the filing of the petition begins to run from the time the result of the election is declared.<sup>39</sup>

An election petition may be presented by one or more of the following persons:

- (a) a candidate at an election
- (b) a political party which participated at the election<sup>40</sup>.

Section 138 made provisions for the ground upon which a petition may be brought before an election tribunal. Section 138(1) provides that “an election may be questioned on any of the following grounds, that is to say:

- (a) That a person whose election is questioned was, at the time of the election, not qualified to contest the election;
  - (b) That the election was invalid by reason of corrupt practices or non-compliance with the provisions of the Act;
  - (c) That the respondent was not duly elected by majority of the lawful votes cast at the election;
- or

- (d) That the petitioner or its candidate was validly nominated but was unlawfully excluded from the election.”

### 1.5 Presentation of an Election Petition

The process of presenting an election petition requires a petitioner, either acting in person or through his solicitor, to deliver a copy of his petition to the Secretary, and to obtain a receipt in respect thereof from the Secretary<sup>41</sup>. Contemporaneously with presenting his petition, he shall deliver to the Secretary, a copy of the election petition for each respondent and ten other copies for the Secretary’s file<sup>42</sup>. The petitioner or his solicitor shall, at the time of presenting the election petition, pay the fees for the service and publication of the petition, and for certifying the copies. Where he defaults in making the payment, the petition shall be deemed not to have been received, unless the Tribunal or Court otherwise orders<sup>43</sup>.

The respondent, within 14 days of receiving service of the petition on him is required to file his reply in the registry. The reply will contain which of the allegations in the petition he admits and which he denies and is further required to set out the facts on which he relies in opposition to the election petition. The reply shall be accompanied by copies of documentary evidence, a

<sup>39</sup> AluyeObia v. Okota (2009) 6 EPR 485 at 512  
<sup>40</sup> S. 137(1) of the Electoral Act 2010.

<sup>41</sup> first Schedule to the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) at Paragraph 3(1)

<sup>42</sup> Ibid at Paragraph 3(2)

<sup>43</sup> Ibid at Paragraph 3(4)

list of witnesses, and the written statements on oath of the witnesses<sup>44</sup>.

At the time of presenting an election petition, the petitioner shall give security for all costs which may become payable by him to a witness summoned on his behalf or to a respondent, and the security shall be of such amount not less than ₦5,000.00 as the Tribunal or Court may order and shall be given by depositing the amount with the tribunal or court, and if no security is given as afore stated, there shall be no further proceedings on the election petition<sup>45</sup>.

When a petition is raised against an election,

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44 Ibid at Paragraph 12

45 Ibid at Paragraph 2(1)-(4)

there are 4 possible outcomes, they are<sup>46</sup>:

- (a) The election is declared void. The result is quashed, and a fresh election is held.
- (b) The election is held to have been unduly conducted: the original election is quashed, and another candidate is declared to have been elected.
- (c) The election is upheld, and the member returned is found to have been duly elected.
- (d) The petition is withdrawn. This may occur when the petitioner fails to attend a hearing or withdraws his/her petition.

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46 Section 140 of the Electoral Act, 2010 (As Amended)



# METHODOLOGY

*“Election Petition Tribunal in Nigeria is the creation of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (herein after referred to as the Constitution). It is the body established to settle election disputes. By virtue of Section 239 and Section 285 of the Constitution“.*



## PART TWO



## 2.1 Methodology

This work monitored the Election Petition Tribunal's processes and proceeding to ascertain its compliance to EPT guidelines, the Constitution, Electoral Act 2010 as amended and other extant laws and policies. The outcome of this work is expected to form a database for electoral and legal reforms. Kimpact Development Initiative adopted quantitative and qualitative in-depth analysis to achieve its aim. Qualitative data collection method focused on obtaining data through open ended and conversational communication. It is non-numeric and helps explore how decisions are made and it provides detailed insight.

The qualitative method allowed for in-depth and further probing and questioning of respondents based on their responses. In achieving this, Kimpact conducted in-depth interview, focus group discussion with relevant stakeholders and ethnographic method, which studies people in their natural environment; this was done through trained monitors. The quantitative data collection method involved collecting numerical data that are analyzed using mathematical (statistics) method. This work took a look at patterns in the Election Tribunal's processes and proceedings in numerical form. The statistical analyses of the data collected were represented in info-graphs.

This work employed the use of primary and

secondary data collection method. The primary data used involved trained monitors', armed with check lists, observation of the Election Tribunals across the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria. In order to do this, Kimpact Development Initiative:

- Recruited 37 Election Tribunal Monitors (ETMs) across the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The ETMs were recruited based on their legal and paralegal experiences to monitor the resolution of disputes arising from the 2019 Presidential and Governorship Elections at the Election Tribunals.
- Conducted a 2-day step-down training for the selected ETMs. At the training, the ETMs were equipped with the relevant skills and checklist required to effectively monitor the tribunals established to deal with challenges arising from the 2019 elections.
- Deployed the ETMs across the 36 states and the FCT, to monitor the Election Petition tribunals according to the objectives of the EPT Monitoring.
- ETMs reported their findings to KDI on daily basis.

In utilizing secondary data collection method, the EPTM project staff monitored the print media and online news to verify information emanating from the ETMs on the proceedings at the tribunals. The gathered data/information were subjected to in-depth qualitative and quantitative analysis. The data/information were also

subjected to interpretive and comparative analyzes. During and after the preliminary analysis, KDI had:

- A focus group discussion with members of the legal profession involved in Election Petitions, the legal department of INEC and the Media. This group helped with clarifications on certain issues that cropped up in the course of analysis.
- A ten member Review Committee which comprised of two Retired Judges – both of whom were Chairmen of Election Tribunal at some point in their service years; two representatives, one each from the Nigeria Bar Association (NBA) and Federacion Internacional De Abogadas (FIDA), two members of the civil society organization working in the area of Good Democratic Governance and four EPT project staff.
- The Review Committee members met to review the data/information gathered from the ETMs, analyzed and identify the gaps in the laws guiding the proceedings of the Election Tribunals.

The EPTM project staff adjusted the reports in line with the review and recommendations of the Review Committee. KDI then presented the reviewed report to:

- A Stakeholders' Forum in a round table meeting. The Stakeholders' forum was conducted in three of the geo-political zones in Nigeria – Kano in the North-West, Owerri in the South-East and Lagos in the South-West.

The stakeholders comprised of Civil Society Organizations, relevant Government Agencies and Professional Bodies, Civil Society Organisations working around Good Democratic Governance, Elections and the Justice System.

- The stakeholders and the EPTM project staff had lengthy and robust discussions around the findings in the preliminary reports presented. Lots of useful recommendations towards the improvement of legal framework in the adjudication of subsequent elections petitions were harvested from the round table meetings

The EPTM project staff adjusted the reports to include the recommendations harvested from the stakeholders for the improvement of the legal framework for electoral justice system and electoral reforms.

## **2.2 What We Monitored**

KDI monitored the EPT's compliance with extant laws and policies regulating the process and proceedings of the Tribunals. The specifics include:

1. Compliance of the Tribunal Judges with the Code of Conduct regulating the officials of the Judiciary
2. Observance of the Tribunal Practice Direction
3. Fair hearing in the proceedings
4. Tribunal Judgment



### 2.2.1 Conduct of the Tribunal's Panel Members (Judges)

There are rules and regulations guiding the conduct of judicial officers. The President of the Court of Appeal is empowered by the laws<sup>37</sup> to constitute the Tribunals set up under the Constitution with Judicial officers, who are Judges of the High Court, Presidents of Customary Court of Appeal, Grand Kadis of Sharia Court of Appeal and other members of the judiciary not below the rank of Chief Magistrate<sup>38</sup>. It is expected that these judicial officers would comply with the Code of Conduct in the exercise of their duties. The Code of Conduct with which the Tribunal Judges are expected to comply with includes:

1. That a Judicial Officer should avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all his activities. He should avoid improper social relationships that affect his impartiality and the dignity of his office.
2. Conducts which relates to adjudicative and administrative duties, disqualification, and waiver of disqualification of a judicial officer. A judicial officer must be true and faithful to the Constitution and the law. They are expected to uphold the course of justice by abiding with the provisions of the Constitution and the law; and should acquire and maintain professional competence. He must disqualify himself in a proceeding in

which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned; this is otherwise referred to as recusal. A judge must be free from disabling conflicts of interest that could make the fairness of the proceedings less likely to be questioned.

3. Regulate his Extra-Judicial Activities to minimize the risk of conflict with his judicial duties. Other issues provided in the Code include the Rules on vocational activities, civil and charitable activities, freedom of expression an association, chieftaincy titles, fiduciary duties, business and financial activities, acceptance of gifts and practice of law.

Judges must keep to their oath of office. They are careful of whom they associate and interact with so that they are not compromised; sometimes, even without their knowledge. Judges, including the Election Tribunal Panelists, have always lived within a confined world, being careful not to be compromised by supposed friends, who in reality could be their albatross.

It is the duty of the judges empaneled in a tribunal to adjudicate on cases brought before every election tribunal. They are obligated to conduct the hearing in a free and fair manner. Demonstrating this, Justice Zainab Bulkachuwa, the honorable President of the Court of Appeal, on May 22, 2019, voluntarily withdrew her membership from the five-man panel of the 2019 Presidential Election Tribunal. An allegation of likelihood of bias was leveled against her by the

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<sup>37</sup> Paragraphs 1(3) and 2(3) of the 6th Schedule to the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999

<sup>38</sup> Paragraphs 1(2) and 2(2) of the 6th Schedule to the Constitution *ibid*

Peoples Democratic Party and its candidate in the February 23, 2019 presidential election, Alhaji Abubakar Atiku. The allegation of PDP and its candidate was based on the fact that Justice Bulkachuwa's husband and son are prominent card-carrying members of the All Progressive Congress; the party whose victory at the February 23, 2019 presidential election they are challenging. Although the Tribunal had held that the petitioners did not place enough material evidence before the court to establish the allegation of possible bias, the Hon. Justice Bulkachuwa recused herself in the interest of justice and transparency of the Election Tribunal processes.

### **2.2.2 Observance of the Tribunal Practice Direction:**

Practice Directions are directions given by the appropriate authority, in this case, the President of the Court of Appeal, prescribing the manner in which a particular rule of court should be complied with or observed. The purpose of EPT Practice Direction is to guide and regulate compliance with the observance of the provisions of the First Schedule to the Electoral Act, 2010 (as amended) and the Federal High Court Rules<sup>39</sup>. The Practice Direction has the same force of law as the Rules of Court. Practice Direction will however lose its legal potency where its provisions are in conflict with the 1999 Constitution or the Electoral Act<sup>40</sup>.

39 *Israel v. INEC & Ors* (2010) LPELR 9082

40 *Abubakar v. Yar'adua* (2008) 4 NWLR [Pt. 1078] 455

The Election Tribunal and Court Practice Direction, S. 1. No. 4 of 2011 made provisions for what will constitute a list of witnesses, the amount to be paid as security for cost, page and paper size requirements of written submissions, date within which to appeal a decision and the cost implications, the nature, content and timeline for filing Briefs of Argument and other directives.

As at December 31, 2019, there was no report of the contravention of any part of the provisions of the Election Tribunal and Court Practice Direction.

### **2.2.3 Fair hearing:**

Fair hearing, though a common law right, is also a constitutional right. In the determination of his civil rights and obligations, including any question or determination by or against any person, government or authority, a person shall be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a court or tribunal established by law and constituted in such manner as to secure its independence and impartiality. The four basic criteria and attributes of fair hearing include:

1. That the court or tribunal shall hear both sides, not only in the case, but also in all material issues in the case before reaching a decision which may be prejudicial to any party in the case;
2. That the court or tribunal shall give equal treatment, opportunity and consideration to all concerned.

3. That the proceedings shall be heard in public and all concerned shall have access to and be informed of such a place of public hearing.
4. That having regard to all the circumstances in every material decision in the case, justice must not only be done, but must manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to have been done.

#### 2.2.4 Tribunal Judgment

According to Section 138(1)(a) -(d) of the Electoral Act, 2010 (As Amended), there are four grounds upon which any aggrieved party at an election could file a petition. They are as follows:

- That a person whose election is questioned was, at the time of the election, not qualified to contest the election.
- That the election was invalid by reason of corrupt practices or non-compliance with the provisions of the Act.
- That the respondent was not duly elected by majority of the lawful votes cast at the election
- That the petitioner or its candidate was validly nominated but was unlawfully excluded from the election

As regards qualification, a person contesting for election must be a member of a political party. It is only a political party that can, under the law<sup>41</sup> canvass for votes for a (candidate) person. Certain sections of the Constitution<sup>42</sup> specified the

ground upon which a person may be disqualified from contesting an election. A person is not qualified to contest an election if;

- he is not a citizen of Nigeria; candidates for presidential and governorship elections must be citizens of Nigeria by birth<sup>43</sup>
- he has been elected to such office at any two previous occasions (applicable to presidential and governorship candidates only);
- he is adjudged a lunatic or a person of unsound mind;
- he is under a death sentence or a sentence of imprisonment for an offence involving dishonesty or fraud;
- within a period of less than ten years prior to the election, he has been convicted and sentenced for an offence involving dishonesty or he has been found guilty of a contravention of the code of conduct;
- he is an undischarged bankrupt, having been adjudged or otherwise declared bankrupt under any law in force in any part of Nigeria;
- he is employed by the public service of the Federation or a State and he does not resign, withdraw or retire from such employment thirty days before the date of the election;
- he is a member of any secret society;
- he has presented a forged certificate to the Independent National Electoral Commission.

41 Section 221 of the Constitution

42 S.137 for presidential election, S.182 for governorship election, S.66 for Nation-

al Assembly election and S.107 for the House of Assembly election

43 Sections 131 and 177 of the 1999 Constitution

### 2.2.5 Judgment

At the conclusion of the hearing of a petition raised against an election, the tribunal shall determine whether a person whose election or return is complained of or any other person, was validly returned or elected, or whether the election was void. The possible outcomes are: <sup>44</sup>

1. If the Court or Tribunal determines that a candidate who was returned as elected was not validly elected on any ground, it shall nullify the election<sup>45</sup>.
2. The election is declared void. The result is quashed, and a fresh election is held: Where the Court or tribunal nullifies an election on the ground that the person who obtained the highest votes at the election was not qualified to contest the election or that the election was marred by substantial irregularities or non-compliance with the provisions of the Electoral Act, the tribunal or court shall not declare the person with the second highest votes or any other person as elected, but shall order a fresh election<sup>46</sup>.
3. The election is held to have been unduly conducted: the original election is quashed, and another candidate is declared to have been elected: If the tribunal determines that a candidate who was returned as elected was not validly elected on the ground that he did not score the majority of the valid votes cast at the election, the Court or tribunal shall declare as elected the candidate

who scored the highest number of valid votes cast at the election and satisfied the requirements of the Constitution and the Electoral Act<sup>47</sup>.

4. The election is upheld, and the member returned is found to have been duly elected.
5. Effect of not participating in all stages of an election: The Court or Tribunal shall not under any circumstance declare any person a winner at any election in which such a person has not fully participated in all stages of the said election<sup>48</sup>. The position of the law is that a person must participate in all the stages of an election, starting from nomination to the actual voting, before he can be declared the winner of the said election<sup>49</sup>.

The judgment delivered by the various tribunals must fall within the above provisions of the law in order to qualify for a judgment properly delivered. Any judgment that falls outside the purview of the foregoing would be considered a nullity for its inconsistency with the provisions of the law. The analysis below will look at the consistency of the judgments with the provisions of the law and show if the tribunals comply with the provisions of the extant laws.

<sup>44</sup> Section 140 of the Electoral Act 2010

<sup>45</sup> Section 140(1) Ibid

<sup>46</sup> Section 140(2) Ibid

<sup>47</sup> Section 140(3)

<sup>48</sup> Section 141 Ibid and Section 285(13) of the 4th Alteration to the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (4th Alteration Act No. 21) 2017

<sup>49</sup> JEV v IYORTOM (2014) 14 NWLR [Pt. 1428] 575, YAR'ADUA v YANDOMA (2015)

4NWLR [1448] 123 @174-6



# KEY FINDINGS

*“Election Petition Tribunal in Nigeria is the creation of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (herein after referred to as the Constitution). It is the body established to settle election disputes. By virtue of Section 239 and Section 285 of the Constitution“.*



## PART THREE

### 3.1 2019 ELECTION PETITION TRIBUNAL MONITORING KEY FINDINGS

In the 2019 general election year, elections were held on the 23rd of February to vote in the President, members of the Senate and the House of Representatives; while the governorship and members of the State Houses of Assembly elections took place on the 9th day of March 2019. Governorship elections took place in 29 out of the 36 States of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The remaining 7 States had their governorship

elections taken off the general election cycle as a result of previous irregularities that were resolved and determined by Courts of competent jurisdiction. The 7 States concerned are Anambra, Bayelsa, Ekiti, Edo, Kogi, Ondo and Osun.

In all, KDI gathered that 811 (eight hundred and eleven) petitions were filed at the 2019 Election Petition Tribunals across the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria.

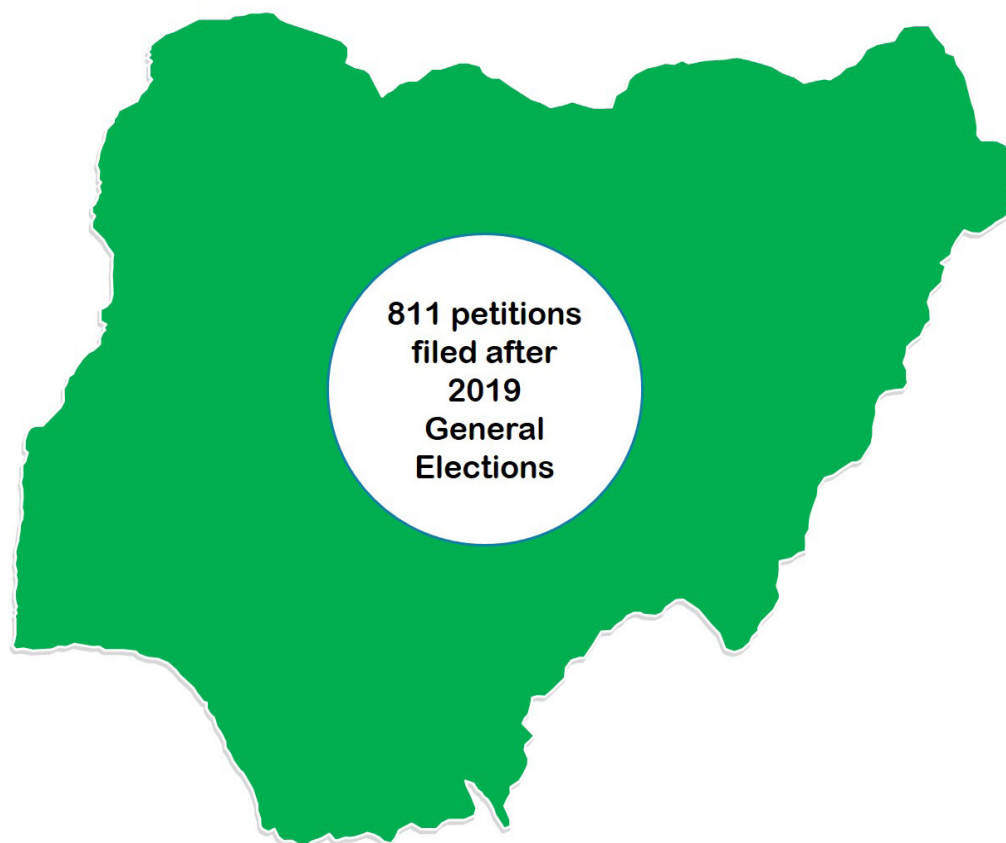
SUMMARY OF PETITION FILED IN THE YEAR 2019 GENERAL ELECTIONS						
S/N	STATES	SEN	REP	SHA	GOV	TOTAL
1	ABIA	4	9	15	4	32
2	ADAMAWA	2	7	11	3	23
3	AKWA-IBOM	2	8	24	1	35
4	ANAMBRA	8	9	25	NO GOV	42
5	BAUCHI	7	8	12	4	31
6	BAYELSA	4	9	15	0	28
7	BENUE	4	9	18	1	32
8	BORNO	2	2	3	0	7
9	CROSS RIVER	4	8	16	2	30

10	DELTA	5	9	37	1	52
11	EBONYI	1	3	1	2	7
12	EDO	2	5	7	NO GOV	14
13	EKITI	2	3	0	NO GOV	5
14	ENUGU	3	7	2	2	14
15	FCT	0	0	0	0	0
16	GOMBE	1	2	1	3	7
17	IMO	7	15	48	9	79
18	JIGAWA	0	0	0	0	0
19	KADUNA	4	6	9	1	20
20	KANO	0	12	23	4	39
21	KATSINA	0	0	1	1	2
22	KEBBI	0	0	2	1	3
23	KOGI	4	8	6	0	18
24	KWARA	0	0	1	2	3
25	LAGOS	2	12	1	2	17
26	NASARAWA	6	6	12	4	28

27	NIGER	2	0	6	3	11
28	OGUN	3	3	19	3	28
29	ONDO	1	3	3	NO GOV	7
30	OSUN	2	3	0	NO GOV	5
31	OYO	4	12	15	1	32
32	PLATEAU	4	8	10	1	23
33	RIVERS	2	6	11	5	24
34	SOKOTO	3	10	22	1	36
35	TARABA	3	4	14	1	22
36	YOBE	1	2	0	0	3
37	ZAMFARA	6	7	27	5	45
	FCT	2	1	0	0	3
	PRESIDENTIAL					4
		105	215	420	67	811

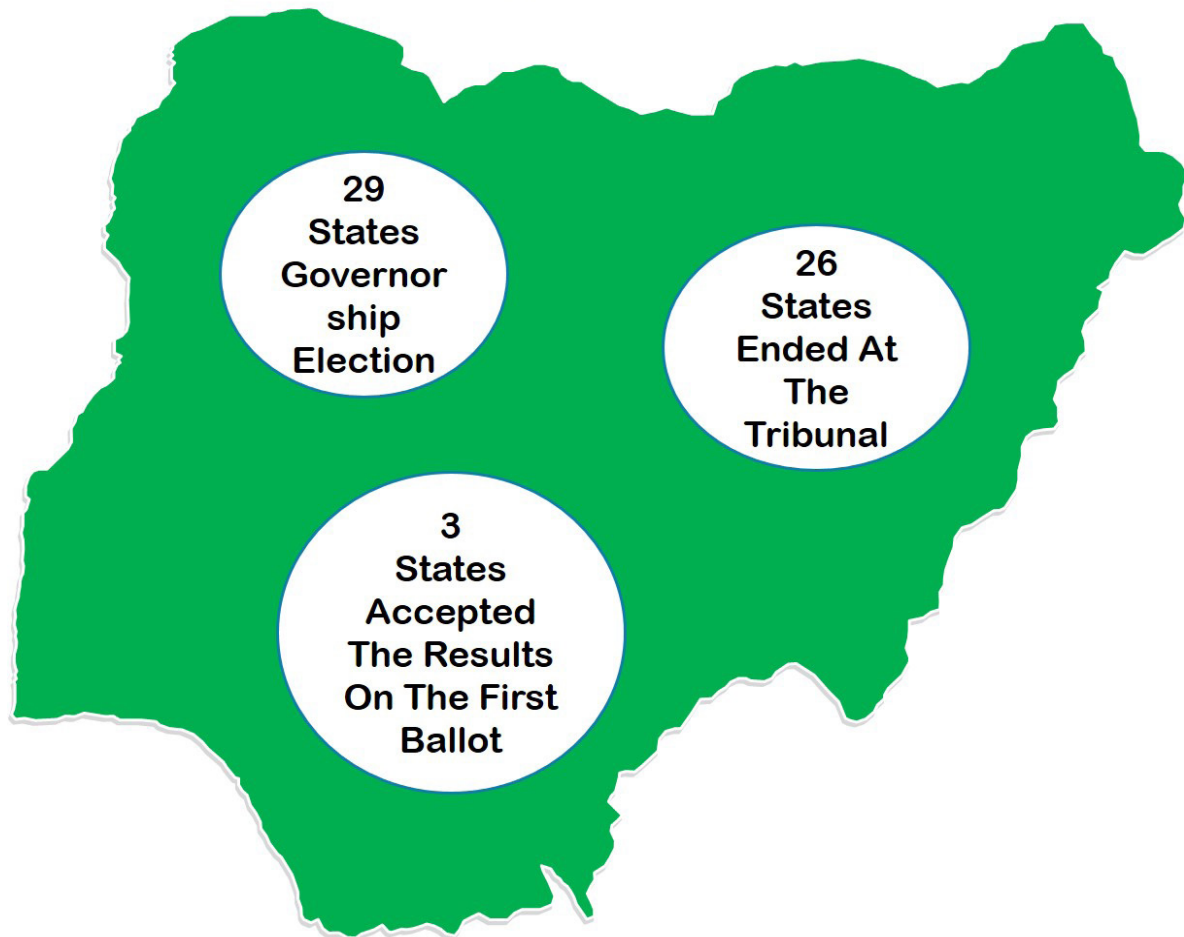


## Summary of Findings 2019 General Elections



Though governorship elections took place in 29 States of the Federation, petitions against the return or election of governorship candidates were filed in 26 States. The other three States, Borno, Jigawa and Yobe States, accepted the results of the governorship elections on the First Ballot. The 26 States that went to the Election Tribunal challenging the governorship elections in their various states filed 67 (sixty-seven) petitions. We also noted that Jigawa State accepted the result of all elections that took place during the 2019 general election on the First Ballot. The implication of this is that there was no Election Tribunal sitting at all in Jigawa State in the 2019 election-year.

## Summary of Findings 2019 General Elections



PRESIDENTIAL CASES											
S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	COURT OF APPEAL		SUPREME COURT	
								DECISION	REASON(S)	DECISION	REASON(S)
1	FCT	CA/ PEPC/001/2019	CHIEF AMBROSE ALBERT OWURU	HDP	PRESIDENT MUHAMMADU BUHARI/ INEC	APC	UNLAWFUL EXCLU- SION FROM THE ELECTION BY INEC NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE PRO- VISIONS OF THE ELECTORAL ACT	DISMISSED	TRIBUNAL LACKED JURISDICTION TO ENTERTAIN A PETITION PREMISED ON A REFEREN- DUM NOT CONDUCTED BY INEC	DISMISSED	ABUSE OF COURT PRO- CESS
2	FCT	CA/ PEPC/002/2019	ATIKU ABUBAKAR	PDP	INEC/ PRESIDENT MUHAMMADU BUHARI	APC	SECOND RESPON- DENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF THE- LAWFUL VOTE  SECOND RESPON- DENT NOT ELIGIBLE TO CONTEST ELECTION	DISMISSED	PETITIONER DID NOT AD- DUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE	DISMISSED	TO BE GIVEN AT A LATER DATE

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	COURT OF APPEAL		SUPREME COURT	
								DECISION	REASON(S)	DECISION	REASON(S)
3	FCT	CA/PEPC/003/2019	COALITION FOR CHANGE/GEFF-CHIZEEOJINIKA	C4C	MUHAMMADU BUHARI/ YEMI-OSINBANJO/INEC	APC	SECOND RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED BY MAJORITY LAWFUL VOTE SECOND RESPONDENT ELIGIBILITY WAS CONTENTED	STRUCK OUT	WITHDRAWN		
4	FCT	CA/PEPC/004/2019	PASTOR AMIN-CHI HABU	PDM	INEC/ MUHAMMADU BUHARI	APC	UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION FROM THE ELECTION -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CASTED	STRUCK OUT	WITHDRAWN		

## GOVERNORSHIP CASES

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
1	ABIA	EPT/AB/GOV/001/2019	DR. UCHE OGAH	APC	OKEZIE IKPEAZU	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE & OVER-VOTING	DISMISSED	PETITION ABANDONED HAVING FAILED TO ACTIVATE THE PRE-HEARING PROCESS WITHIN THE TIME STIPULATED BY ELECTORAL ACT.
2	ABIA	EPT/AB/GOV/002/2019	DR. ALEX OTTI	APGA	OKEZIE IKPEAZU / INEC	PDP	MASSIVE IRREGULARITIES IN 15 OUT OF 17 LGAS OF THE STATE AND NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTORAL ACT	PETITION WAS DISMISSED	PETITION WAS DISMISSED FOR LACK OF MERIT AS THE PETITIONER FAILED TO PROOF HIS ALLEGATION OF OVER VOTING AND NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTORAL ACT
3	ABIA	EPT/AB/GOV/003/2019	KELENNNA OBONNA	ADC	OKEZIE IKPEAZU / INEC	PDP		DISMISSED	QUASHED OVER POOR REPRESENTATION OF THE PLAINTIFFS IN THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE TRIBUNAL.
4	ABIA	EPT/AB/GOV/004/2019	OKEY IGWE	APP	OKEZIE IKPEAZU / INEC	PDP		DISMISSED	QUASHED OVER POOR REPRESENTATION OF THE PLAINTIFFS IN THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE TRIBUNAL
5	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/GOV/01/2019	APC	APC	PDP	PDP	THE SECOND RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED MASSIVE OVER VOTING CARD READER WERE NOT USED	DISMISSED	LACK OF DILIGENT PROSECUTION

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
6	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/ GOV/02/2019	MOVEMENT FOR THE RESTO- RATION AND DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY	MRDD	INEC	INEC	OMISSION OF PARTY LOGO ON BALLOT PAPER	CASE WITH- DRAWN	CASE WITHDRAWN
7	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/ GOV/03/2019	ACTION PEOPLE'S PARTY	APP	INEC	INEC	OMISSION OF PARTY LOGO ON BALLOT PAPER	PETITION DISMISSED AGAINST APP	WANT OF DILIGENT PROSECUTION THAT THE PETITIONERS WAS UNABLE TO PROVE THEIR ALLEGATIONS
8	AKWA-IBOM	EPT/AKS/ GOV/01/2019	NSIMA UDO EKERE	APC	UDOM GABRIEL EMMANUEL/ INEC	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELEC- TORAL ACT 2015 AS AMENDED & CORRUPT PRACTICES; THE FIRST RE- SPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION	PETITION WAS DISMISSED	PETITION WAS DISMISSED FOR LACK OF MERIT AS THE PETITION FAILED TO PROVIDE ORAL EVIDENCE LINKING THE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE TO THE ISSUES IN THE PETITIONERS' CASE.
9	BAUCHI	EPT/GOV/ BA/1/2019	ACTION PEOPLE PARTY	APP	BALAMUHAM- MAED BABA TELA / INEC	PDP	THE ENTIRETY OF THE BAUCHI STATE GOVER- NORSHIP ELECTION IS INVALID BY REASON OF SUBSTANTIAL NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISION OF THE ELECTORAL ACT, 2010 (AS AMENDED).  THE ELECTION IS INVALID BY REASON OF UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION OF ALHAJI GUMI ABU- BAKAR AS THE VALID CANDIDATE TO CONTEST THE GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.	PETITION DIS- MISSED	THE PETITIONER FAILED TO PROVE HIS ALLEGATION
10	BAUCHI	EPT/GOV/ BA/2/2019	PEOPLE DEMO- CRATIC MOVE- MENT	PDM	INEC BALA MOHAM- MED	PDP	PETITIONER VALIDLY NOMINATED A CANDIDATE, BUT THE PETITIONER AND ITS CANDIDATE WERE UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED BY THE FIRST RESPONDENT FROM THE ELECTION INTO THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF BAUCHI STATE.	DISMISSED	THEY FAILED -TO APPLY FOR PRE-TRI- AL INFORMATION SHEET WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TIME REQUIRED BY THE ELECTORAL ACT

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
11	BAUCHI	EPT/GOV/BA/3/2019FD	MOHAMMED ABDULLAHIABUBAKAR	APC	INEC SEN. BALAAB-DULKADIR MOHAMMED	PDP	THE SECOND RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION		
12	BAUCHI	EPT/GOV/BA/4/2019	PEOPLE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	PDM	INEC / BALA MOHAMMED	PDP	PETITIONER VALIDLY NOMINATED A CANDIDATE, BUT THE PETITIONER AND ITS CANDIDATE WERE UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED BY THE FIRST RESPONDENT FROM THE ELECTION INTO THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF BAUCHI STATE.	DISMISSED.	FAILURE TO APPLY FOR PRE-TRIAL INFORMATION SHEET
13	BENUE	EPT /BN/ GOV/01/2019	EMMANUEL JIME	APC	SAMUEL ORTOM	PDP	- NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT 2010 AS AMENDED -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE LAWFUL VOTE CASTED	ELECTION UPHELD	TRIBUNAL HELD THAT PETITIONERS FAILED TO SUBSTANTIATE THEIR CLAIM OF OVER VOTING AND OTHER IRREGULARITIES ALLEGED. PETITIONERS FAILED TO LINK THE DOCUMENTS TENDERED IN EVIDENCE TO THE PETITION, SAYING THAT THEY DUMPED THE DOCUMENTS ON THE TRIBUNAL.
14	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ GOV/01/2019	SEN. JOHN OWAN-ENOH	APC	BEN AYADE	PDP	UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION FROM THE ELECTION AFTER BEEN VALIDLY NOMINATED BY THE PARTY	PETITION DISMISSED	TRIBUNAL LACKED JURISDICTION TO ENTERTAIN IT
15	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ GOV/02/2019	APC	APC	PDP	PDP	- THE SECOND RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED - OVER VOTING - CARD READERS WERE NOT USED	CASE WAS WITHDRAWING BY THE PETITIONER/STRUCK OUT	CASE WAS WITHDRAWN

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
16	DELTA	EPT/DT/GOV/ 01/2019	CHIEF GREAT OVEDJEOGBORU	APC	DR. IFEANYI AR- THUR OKOWA/ INEC	PDP	THE FIRST RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED BY A MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES DURING THE ELECTION. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT 2010(AS AMENDED)	ELECTION UPHELD	THE PETITIONER FAILED TO PROVE HIS PETITION AGAINST THE VICTORY OF
17	EBONYI	EPT/EB/ GOV/01/2019	SEN. SUNDAY OJI OGBUOJI & ANOR	APC	ENGR. DAVID NWAEEZUMAH	PDP		STRUCK OUT	PETITION WAS WITHDRAWN
18	EBONYI	CHIEF AJA- HAGHA	PDM	INEC/ GOV. DAVID UMAH	INEC/ GOV. DAVID UMAHI	PDP	PETITIONER CITED UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION OF HIS NAME IN INEC BALLOT PAPER, ALLEGING THAT PDP AND ITS CANDIDATE WERE BEHIND THE LAPSES	PETITION DIS- MISSED	FOR LACK OF MERIT THAT THE POLITI- CAL PARTY OF THE PETITIONER (PDM) FAILED IN SUBMITTING THE NAME OF THEIR CANDIDATE TO INEC AS AT WHEN DUE
19	ENUGU	EPT/EN/ GOV/1/2019	APP	APP	IFEANYIUG- WUANYI & 3ORS	PDP		PETITION WITH- DRAWN	PETITION WERE WITHDRAWN VIA MOTION
20	ENUGU	EPT/EN/ GOV/2/2019	SEN. AYOGUEZE	APC	GOV. IFEANYIUG- WUANYI	PDP		PETITION WITH- DRAWN AT THE INSTANCE OF THE PETITIONER	PETITION WERE WITHDRAWN IN THE INTEREST OF PROGRESS OF THE STATE



S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
21	GOMBE	EPT/GM/GOV/01/2019	JUNGUDO ADAMU JUNGUDO	PDC	MUHAMMAD INUWA YAHAYA	APC		PETITION IS STRUCK OUT HAVING BEEN WITHDRAWN ON 25/04/2019	THE PETITIONER WITHDREW THE PETITIONS DUE TO ILL HEALTH AND INABILITY TO FUND THE PROCESSES
22	GOMBE	EPT/GM/GOV/02/2019	MUHAMMAD AUWAL IBRAHIM	AGA	MUHAMMAD INUWA YAHAYA	APC		PETITION IS STRUCK OUT HAVING BEEN WITHDRAWN ON 25/04/2019	THE PETITIONER WITHDREW THE PETITIONS DUE TO ILL HEALTH AND INABILITY TO FUND THE PROCESSES
23	GOMBE	EPT/GM/GOV/02/2019	MUHAMMAD AUWAL IBRAHIM	AGA	ALIYU ADAMU	ASD		PETITION IS STRUCK OUT HAVING BEEN WITHDRAWN ON 25/04/2019	THE PETITIONER WITHDREW THE PETITIONS DUE TO ILL HEALTH AND INABILITY TO FUND THE PROCESSES
24	IMO	EPT/GOV/IM/02/2019	UCHE NWOSU	AA	EMEKA IHEDIOHA/INEC	PDP	UNLAWFULLY DECLARED BY INEC AS THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE	DISMISSED	PETITION OF THE PETITIONER WAS DISMISSED AS A RESULT OF INCOMPETENCE
25	IMO	EPT/GOV/IM/003/2019	HOPE UZODINMA	APC	EMEKA IHEDIOHA/INEC	PDP	NOT MEET THE CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENT AND NO SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE TO THE LAW IN DECLARING HIM AS GOVERNOR; OMISSION OF RESULT	DISMISSED	HE DID NOT DISCHARGE THE BURDEN OF PROOF OF THE ALLEGATION THAT HIS RESULTS WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE FINAL RESULTS OF THE ELECTION

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
26	IMO	EPT/GOV/IM/4/2019	CHIGOZIE JERRY IHEANACHO & ANR	MMIN	INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION (INEC) & 2 ORS	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELEC- TORAL ACT	DISMISSED	FAILED TO APPLY FOR PRE-TRIAL HEARING
27	IMO	EPT/GOV/IM/5/2019	NWADIGO CHRIS C. & ANR	PPN	EMEKA IHEDIO- HA & 2 ORS	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELEC- TORAL ACT	DISMISSED	FAILED TO APPLY FOR PRE-TRIAL HEARING
28	IMO	EPT/GOV/IM/6/2019	CLIFORD OKE- CHUKWU & ANR. AND	DA	INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION (INEC) & 2 ORS	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELEC- TORAL ACT	DISMISSED	FAILED TO APPLY FOR PRE-TRIAL HEARING
29	IMO	EPT/GOV/IM/7/2019	IJEOMA ON- WUBUARIRI & ANR	NDLP	INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION (INEC) & 2 ORS	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELEC- TORAL ACT	STRUCK OUT	WITHDRAWN
30	IMO	EPT/GOV/IM/8/2019	IFEANYI ARARAU- ME	APGA	EMEKA IHEDIO- HA/INEC	PDP	LACKED (2/3) MAJORITY OF THE LAWFUL VOTES	DISMISSED	PETITION OF THE PETITIONER WAS DISMISSED AS A RESULT OF INCOMPE- TENCE

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
31	IMO	EPT/GOV/IM/9/2019	OKEOGU CHIGO-ZIE JOHN & ANR	SNC	INEC & 2 ORS.	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTORAL ACT	STRUCK OUT	WITHDRAWN
32	IMO	EPT/GOV/IM/9/2019	SIR. (BARR.) HOGAN ACHIEGBU		INEC	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTORAL ACT	STRUCK OUT	WITHDRAWN
33	KADUNA	EPT/KD/GOV/01/2019	ISAH ASHIRU/INEC	PDP	MALLAM NASIR AHMAD EL-RUFAI	APC	<p>THAT THE 2ND RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION</p> <p>-THAT THE ELECTION OF THE 2ND RESPONDENT WAS INVALID BY REASON OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ELECTORAL ACT 2010, AS AMENDED.</p> <p>-THAT THE ELECTION OF THE 2ND RESPONDENT WAS INVALID BY REASON OF CORRUPT PRACTICES.</p>	ELECTION UPHELD	<p>RULED IN FAVOUR OF THE CANDIDATE OF THE APC AS DULY ELECTED AND DISMISSED THE PETITIONER'S SUIT CHALLENGING THE ELECTION OF THE CANDIDATE OF THE APC FOR LACKING IN MERIT.</p>
34	KANO	EPT/KN/GOV/01/2019	ABBA KABIR-YUSUF	PDP	DR. ABDULLAHI GANDUJE	APC	ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE ELECTIONS WERE MARRIED BY IRREGULARITIES AND AS SUCH DID NOT CONFORM TO THE ELECTORAL ACT 2010 (AS AMENDED).	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONERS FAILED TO ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE THIS; EVEN IF PETITIONERS WERE ABLE TO PROVE NON-COMPLIANCE, IT WOULD BE WRONG FOR THEM TO BENEFIT FROM THE IRREGULARITY

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
35	KANO	EPT/KN/ GOV/02/2019	HADIZA SABA	PPP	ABDULLAHIGAN- DUJE/INEC NASIRU GAWU- NA	APC	UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION	STRUCK OUT	PETITION WITHDRAWN
36	KANO	EPT/KN/ GOV/03/2019	ABDULKARIM ABDUSSALAM	GPN	ABDULLAHI GANDUJE	APC	ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE ELECTIONS WERE MARRED BY IRREGULARITIES AND AS SUCH DID NOT CONFORM TO THE ELECTORAL ACT 2010 (AS AMENDED).	STRUCK OUT	WITHDRAW IN THE INTEREST OF THE STATE
37	KANO	EPT/KN/ GOV/04/2019	ABDULKARIM ABDUSSALAM	GPN	ABDULLAHI GANDUJE	APC	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT; DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE LAWFUL VOTES CASTED	STRUCK OUT	WITHDRAW IN THE INTEREST OF THE STATE
38	KATSINA	EPT/KT/ GOV/017/2019	SENATOR YAKU- BU LADO	PDP	RT. HON. AMINU BELLO MASARI	APC	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT; DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE LAWFUL VOTES CASTED; CERTIFICATE FORGERY	PETITION DIS- MISSED	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT THE PETITIONER FAILED TO PROVE THE ALLEGATION OF SUBSTANTIAL NON-COMPLIANCE TO THE ELECTORAL ACT IN THE ELECTION.
39	KEBBI	EPT/KB/ GOV/01/2019	ISA GALAUDU	PDP	SEN. ABUBAKA BAGUDU & INEC	APC	THE ELECTION WAS FULL OF IRREGULARITIES AND ELECTION MALPRACTICE NON-COMPETENCE OF THE RESPONDENT TO CONTEST FOR ELECTION	PETITION DIS- MISSED	THE PETITION LACKED ALL NECESSARY EVIDENCE THAT CAN PORTRAY THE ELECTION AS FULL OF IRREGULARITIES AND ELECTION MALPRACTICE AS CLAIMED BY THE PETITIONER

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
40	KWARA	EPT/KW/ GOV/01/2019	HON RAZAK ATUNWA	PDP	INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION/ ABDULRAH- MANABDUL- RAZQAQ	APC	1. THE SECOND RESPONDENT AS AT THE TIME OF ELECTION WAS NOT QUALIFIED TO CONTEST THE ELECTION. 2. THE SECOND RESPONDENT SUB- MITTED TO THE INDEPENDENT ELEC- TORAL COMMISSION AN AFFIDAVIT CONTAINING FALSE INFORMATION	THE CASE WAS DISMISSED BASE ON THE JUDGE- MENT THAT WAS DELIVERED ON SEPTEMBER 20, 2019.	AS THE PETITIONER HAS DISCHARGED THE BURDEN OF PROOF EXPECTED OF THEM AND FROM THE EVIDENCES PRESENTED BY WEST AFRICA EXAMINA- TION COUNCIL WHICH THE PETITIONER RELIED UPON WAEC MADE IT CLEAR THAT ABDULRAZQAQ'S CREDENTIAL EMANATED FROM THEM
41	KWARA	EPT/KW/ GOV/02/2019	ACTION ALLI- ANCE	AA	ABDULRAH- MANABDL- RAZQAQ /INEC	APC	1. THE FIRST RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED BY THE MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST DURING THE ELECTION. 2. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISION OF ELECTORAL ACT 2010 AS AMENDED.	CASE DIS- MISSED	FROM ALL THE EVIDENCES PRESENTED BEFORE THE COURT THE PETITION WAS DISMISSED BECAUSE IT LACKS MERIT AND SINCE THE PETITIONER COULD NOT PROVE BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT THAT THE RESPONDENT WAS GUILTY.
42	LAGOS	EPT/LAG/ GOV/1/2019	PRINCE (PROF) IFAGBEMI AWAMARIDI	LP	MR. BABAJIDE SANWO-OLU	APC	1. NON-COMPLIANCE 2. NON-QUALIFICATION (MENTAL INCOMPETENCE) 3. CONSEQUENCE OF NON-COM- PLIANCE	PETITION DIS- MISSED	PETITION FAILED TO FILE APPLICATIONS FOR PRE-HEARING CONFERENCE
43	LAGOS	EPT/LAG/ GOV/2/2019	CHIEF OWOLABI SALIS	AD	MR. BABAJIDE SANWO-OLU	APC	1. NON-COMPLIANCE 2. NON-QUALIFICATION (MENTAL INCOMPETENCE) 3. CONSEQUENCE OF NON-COM- PLIANCE	PETITION DIS- MISSED	PETITION FAILED TO FILE APPLICATIONS FOR PRE-HEARING CONFERENCE
44	NASARAWA	EPT/NS/ GOV/01/2019	MUSA YUSUF NAGOGO	PDM	MR. ABDULLAHI SULE	APC	OMISSION OF HIS NAME AND THE LOGO OF HIS PARTY FROM THE BALLOT PAPER	STRUCK OUT	WITHDRAW IN THE INTEREST OF THE STATE

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
45	NASARAWA	EPT/NS/ GOV/02/2019	EMMANUEL ALEXANDRA	LP	MR. ABDULLAHI SULE	APC		STRUCK OUT	WITHDRAWN
46	NASARAWA	EPT/NS/ GOV/03/2019	MR. DAVID EMMANUEL OMBUGADU	PDP	MR. ABDULLAHI SULE, & INEC	APC	ALLEGATION OF OVER-VOTING, UN- DUE ALLOTMENT OF VOTE TO APC CANDIDATE, DISENFRANCHISEMENT OF VOTER, WIDESPREAD IRREGULAR- ITIES AND NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT BY INEC	PRAYER OF THE PETITIONER DISMISSED	PRAYER OF THE PETITIONER DISMISSED
47	NASARAWA	EPT/NS/ GOV/04/2019			MR. ABDULLAHI SULE & 2 ORS.	APC	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT	DISMISSED	HE FILED APPLICATION FOR PRE-HEAR- ING BEFORE THE STIPULATED TIME ALLOWED BY THE LAW
48	NIGER	EPT/NG/ GOV/01/2019	UMAR MOHAM- MEDNASKO	PDP	ABUBAKAR UMAR NASKO - INEC	APC	ALLEGED FORGERY OF CERTIFICATE AND RESPONDENT NOT QUALIFIED TO CONTEST,	PRAYER OF THE PETITIONER DISMISSED	PETITION WAS DISMISSED FOR LACK OF MERIT AS THE PETITIONER FAILED TO ESTABLISH THEIR CASE, COUPLED WITH THE FACT THAT THE PETITION CONSTI- TUTES AN ABUSE OF COURT PROCESS, AS THE MATTER HAD BEEN HEARD AND DECIDED BY A FEDERAL HIGH COURT
49	NIGER	EPT/NG/ GOV/02/2019						STRUCK OUT	WITHDRAWN

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
50	NIGER	EPT/NG/ GOV/03/2019	ABUBAKAR AB-DULLAHI	PDM	INEC ABUBAKAR SANI BELLO	APC	ALLEGED FORGERY OF CERTIFICATE AND RESPONDENT NOT QUALIFIED TO CONTEST	PETITION DISMISSED	PETITIONER FAILED WOEFULLY TO ESTABLISH THEIR CASE
51	OGUN	EPT/OG/ GOV/01/2019	ABDUL-KABRI ADEKUNLE AKIN-LADE	APM	APC/ PRINCE DAPO ABIODUN/ INEC	APC	ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENT; ELECTION CONDUCTED WAS FULL OF IRREGULARITIES; ELECTION WAS NOT DULY CONDUCTED IN TOTAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTORAL ACT; OVER VOTING FOR THE RESPONDENT; WRONG TABULATION OF INEC RESULTS SHEETS/DATA	PETITION DISMISSED	PETITION FILED WAS DECLARED NULL AND VOID BECAUSE PETITION FILED WAS BASELESS AND DOES NOT WARRANT REELECTION AS REQUESTED BY THE PETITIONER
52	OGUN	EPT/OG/ GOV/02/2019	LABOUR PARTY & ANOR	LP	APC & 3ORS	APC	UNDUE RETURN AND NON-COMPLIANCE (PARTY LOGO & NAME NOT ON BALLOT PAPER	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
53	OGUN	EPT/OG/ GOV/03/2019	CHIEF MODUPEOLU SANYAOLU & ANOR	LP	PRINCE DAPO ABIODUN & 3 ORS.	APC	UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
54	OYO	EPT/OY/ GOV/1/2019	ADEBAYO ADELABU & OR	APC	INEC & OR	PDP	OVER-VOTING - INACCURATE BALLOT COUNTING - IMPROPER ACCREDITATION - ALLEGED ALLEGATION OF CORRUPT PRACTICES - NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE 2010 ELECTORAL ACT AS AMENDED.	DISMISSED N200,000 WAS AWARDED AGAINST THE PETITIONER.	FAILURE TO PROVE SUBSTANTIAL NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTORAL ACT, ALLEGED IMPROPER ACCREDITATION, CORRUPT PRACTICES, OVER-VOTING AND INACCURATE BALLOT COUNTING



S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
55	PLATEAU		SEN. JEREMIAH USENI	PDP	MR. SIMON LALONG	APC	RESPONDENT WAS NOT QUALIFIED TO CONTEST THE ELECTION BECAUSE OF DISPARITIES IN THE NAMES OF THE RESPONDENT SUBMITTED TO INEC; AND THAT VOTES WERE CANCELLED IN PDP-DOMINATED AREAS	ELECTION UPHELD	DISMISSES THE PETITION FOR LACKING IN MERIT.
56	RIVERS	EPT/RS/ GOV/03/2019	BIOKPOMI- ABOAWARA	AAC	NYESOM WIKE/ INEC	PDP	THE GOVERNOR WAS NOT VALIDLY ELECTED.	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED THE PETITION FOR LACK OF MERIT	THE PETITIONER FAILS TO PROVE THAT INEC DID NOT COMPLY WITH THE ELECTORAL ACT. THE ELECTION TRIBUNAL DELIVERED IT JUDGMENT IN A JUST MANNER DESPITE THAT THE PETITIONER FAILED TO CALL A SINGLE WITNESS FROM POLLING UNIT TO SHOW THAT HE WAS LEADING IN THE 15 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS HE CLAIMED HE WON.
57	RIVERS	EPT/RS/ GOV/02/2019	MR. VICTOR FINGESI	ADP	NYESOM WIKE/ INEC	PDP	ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE ELECTION WAS NOT FREE AND FAIR AND HIGHLY MILITARIZED SEEKING IT CANCELLATION	STRUCK OUT AND DISMISSED FOR LACK OF COMPETENT	THE COURT RULED THAT THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF ALLEGED INFLATION OF RESULTS, AS THE EVIDENCE REMAINS VAGUE AND MORE SPECULATIVE.
58	RIVERS	EPT/RS/ GOV/01/2019	MR CLIFFORD EDANUKO	PPP	NYESOM WIKE/ INEC	PDP	UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION BY INEC	DISMISSED	WITHDRAWN DUE TO THE INTEREST OF THE STATE
59	RIVERS	EPT/RS/ GOV/04/2019	ISAAC WONWU	LP	NYESOM WIKE/ INEC	PDP	NOT VALIDLY ELECTED	STRUCK OUT	PARTY WITHDRAW

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
60	RIVERS	EPT/RS/ GOV/05/2019	MR. PRECIOUS ELEKIMA	SDP	PDP / INEC	PDP	THE PETITION WAS GROUNDED ON THE FACT THAT THE ELECTION WAS MARRED WITH IRREGULARITIES	DISMISSED	PETITIONER COULD NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
61	SOKOTO	EPT/SKT/ GOV/01/2019	MR. AHMED ALIYU	APC	AMINU TAMBUNWAL	PDP	PDP	PETITION DISMISSED	SOME OF THE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE PUT FORWARD BY THE PETITIONER WERE NOT PROPERLY CERTIFIED; AND THE TESTIMONY OF SOME OF THE WITNESSES WERE BASED ON HEARSAY. IT WAS HELD THAT PETITIONERS FAILED TO ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO ESTABLISH THEIR CLAIMS.
62	TARABA		DANLADI	APC	DARIUS ISHAKU	PDP	ALLEGED THAT THE ELECTION WAS INVALID ON THE GROUND OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTORAL ACT & CORRUPT PRACTICES; NOT DULY ELECTED BY THE MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST IN THE ELECTION	PETITION DISMISSED	PETITION WAS DISMISSED AS A RESULT OF IT INCOMPETENCE AND FAILURE TO MEET THE REQUIREMENT OF THE LAW
63	ZAMFARA	EPT/ZM/ GOV/1/2019	BELLO MOHAMMED MATTAWALLE/ INEC	PDP	INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION (INEC)/DRIS MUKHTAR SHEHU/ ALL PROGRESSIVES CONGRESS (APC)	APC	MATAWALLE PETITION IS CHALLENGING INEC'S DECISION TO ISSUE A CERTIFICATE OF RETURN TO IDRIS ON THE GROUNDS THAT HE (IDRIS) WAS NOT THE WINNER OF THE ELECTIONS AS SHOWN BY INEC'S RECORDS OF RESULTS.	PETITION WAS STRUCK OUT	WITHDRAWAL BY PETITIONERS COUNSEL.
64	ZAMFARA	EPT/ZM/ GOV/2/2019	ALH. (DR) SANI ABDULLAHISHINKAFI/ ALL PROGRESSIVES GRAND ALLIANCE (APGA)	APGA	MUKHTAR SHEHU IDRIS/ INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION (INEC)	APC	THAT MUKHTAR AT THE TIME OF THE ELECTION WAS NOT QUALIFIED TO CONTEST. THE PETITION CLAIMS HE WAS NOT A SPONSORED CANDIDATE OF THE APC AS THE PARTY DID NOT HOLD PRIMARIES TO NOMINATE IDRIS AS ITS FLAG BEARER. THAT INEC WAS AWARE THAT THE APC DID NOT SPONSOR CANDIDATES ACROSS ELECTIVE POSITIONS IN ZAMFARA	THE APPEAL BY THE 1ST AND 2ND RESPONDENTS HEREBY UPHELD HAVING SHOWN PROOF THAT THE 1ST RESPONDENT WAS A PARTY NOMINEE	STRUCK OUT AFTER THE PETITION WAS WITHDRAWN

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
65	ZAMFARA	EPT/ZM/ GOV/3/2019	BALA BELLO MARUO	ACCORD	MUKHTAR SHEHU IDRIS/ INEC	APC	BALA BELLO MARUS PETITION IS CHALLENGING INEC'S DECISION TO WRONGLY DECLARE MUKHTAR SHEHU IDRIS AS WINNER OF THE GOVERNORSHIP ELECTIONS HELD ON 9/3/2019 ON THE GROUNDS THAT HE (MUKHTAR) WAS NOT QUALIFIED TO STAND FOR THE ELECTION AND BECAUSE APC DID NOT CONDUCT PRIMARIES AND THE ELECTION WAS INVALIDATED BY REASON OF CORRUPT PRACTICES AND NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE 2010 ELECTORAL ACT (AS AMENDED) AND PROVISIONS OF INEC'S ELECTORAL GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF SAID ELECTIONS.	PETITION UPHOLD	THE PETITIONER WAS ABLE TO ESTABLISH HIS CASE
66	ZAMFARA	EPT/ZM/ GOV/4/2019	ZAYYANUSALISU (HASKEI)/APP	APP	BELLO MOHAMMED MATAWALLE/PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC PARTY (PDP)/INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION (INEC)	PDP	CHALLENGING INEC'S DECISION TO ISSUE A CERTIFICATE OF RETURN TO BELLO MOHAMMED MATAWALLE ON THE GROUND THAT HE WAS NOT EDUCATIONALLY QUALIFIED TO CONTEST ELECTION HAVING NOT BEEN EDUCATED TO SCHOOL CERTIFICATE LEVEL	PETITION STRUCK OUT	PETITIONERS COUNSEL APPLIED FOR A WITHDRAWAL OF THE PETITIONS ON 9/7/2019
67	ZAMFARA	EPT/ZM/ GOV/5/2019	MOHAMMED SANI TOKARO	ANP	BELLO MOHAMMED MATAWALLE/INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION (INEC)	PDP	MOHAMMED SANI TOKARO'S PETITION IS CHALLENGING INEC'S DECISION TO ISSUE A CERTIFICATE OF RETURN TO MATAWALLE ON THE GROUNDS THAT HE (MATAWALLE) WAS NOT QUALIFIED TO STAND FOR THE ELECTION DUE TO EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AS STIPULATED IN THE 1999 CONSTITUTION AND THE 2010 ELECTORAL ACT. THE 2ND RESPONDENT WAS INCLUDED BECAUSE THE PETITIONER CLAIMED THE PARTY WAS AWARE OF MATAWALLE'S LACK OF EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND STILL FIELDING HIM AS THE PARTY'S CANDIDATE	DISMISSED WITH COST OF TO 1ST AND 2ND RESPONDENT	PETITIONER COULD NOT PROVE IN HIS ARGUMENTS THAT BELLO MOHAMMED MATAWALLE WAS NOT EDUCATIONALLY QUALIFIED. THE PETITIONERS WITNESS COULD NOT PROVE IN HIS TESTIMONY THAT THE RESPONDENT WAS EDUCATIONALLY UNQUALIFIED.

LIST OF PETITIONS ARISING FROM 2019 GENERAL ELECTION									
SENATORIAL 46 OF 105 PETITIONS									
S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
1	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/ SN/01/2019	SEN. AHMAD ABUBAKAR MO-ALLAHYIDI& 1 OR	APC	BINOS DAUDA YAROE & 2 ORS	PDP	OVER VOTING, IRREGULARITIES, INTIMIDATION, VIOLENCE AND NON -USAGE OF CARD READER	PETITION DIS- MISSED	PETITIONER DUMPED EVIDENCE IN COURT  PETITIONER COULD NOT PROVE HIS CLAIM
2	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/ SN/02/2019	SEN. GARBA MASI BINTA & 1 OR	APC	ISHAKU ELISHA CLIFF & 2 ORS	PDP	OVER VOTING, IRREGULARITIES, INTIMIDATION, VIOLENCE AND NON -USAGE OF CARD READER	PETITION DIS- MISSED	PETITIONER COULD NOT PROVE HIS CLAIM
3	BAUCHI	EPT/NASE/ BA/1/2019	GARBA DAHIRU PDP	PDP	APC INEC	APC	THE FIRST RESPONDENT WAS NOT QUALIFIED TO CONTEST THE ELECTION AT THE TIME OF THE ELECTION. FURTHER TO THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH, THE PETITIONERS CONTENT THAT THE FIRST RESPONDENT DID NOT POLL THE MAJORITY OF THE LAWFUL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION HAVING CONTESTED THE ELECTION WITHOUT A CANDIDATE.	DISMISSED	THEY FAILED TO APPLY FOR PRE-TRI- AL INFORMATION SHEET WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TIME REQUIRED BY THE ELECTORAL ACT
4	BAUCHI	EPT/NASE/ BA/4/2019	ISA HAMMA MISAU	PDP	HALLIRU DAUDA JIKA	APC	YOUR PETITIONER AVERT THAT THE FIRST RESPONDENT WHOSE NAME FROM THE TIME OF HIS BIRTHTILL DATE HAS BEEN AND REMAINED AS HALLIRUDAUDAJIKA, PRESENTED A FORGED NATIONAL DIPLOMA (CIVIL ENGINEERING) CERTIFICATE OF THE KADUNA POLYTECHNIC TO THE INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION (INEC) AS CAN BE GLEANED FROM THE AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF THE PERSONAL PARTICULARS OF PERSON SEEKING ELECTION TO THE OFFICE OF THE SENATE.	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO DISCHARGE THE BURDEN PLACED ON THEM IN PROVING THEIR PETITION

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
5	BAUCHI	EPT/NASE/ BA/7/2019	HON. BAPPAALI- YUMISAU	PRP	RT. HON. HALLI- RUDAUDAJKA INEC	APC	THE ELECTION WAS INVALID BY REASONS OF CORRUPT PRACTICES AND/OR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISION OF THE ELECTORAL ACT. 2010. (AS AMENDED).	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO PROVE THE ALLEGATIONS MADE IN THEIR PETITION.
6	BAUCHI	EPT/NASE/ BA/8/2019	SEN.SULEIMAN M. NAZIF PEOPLE DEMO- CRATIC PARTY (PDP)	PDP	(INEC) RESIDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER, BAUCHI STATE. RETURNING OFFICER, BAUCHI NORTH SENA- TORIAL DISTRICT. (APC) ADAMUBULKACHUWA	APC	THIS PETITION IS HINGED ON THE GROUND THAT; THE ELECTION WAS INVALID BY REASON OF CORRUPT PRACTICES OR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISION OF THE ELECTORAL ACT.	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO APPLY FOR PRE-TRIAL INFORMATION SHEET WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TIME REQUIRED BY THE ELECTORAL ACT
7	BAUCHI	EPT/NASE/ BA/9/2019	EPT/NASE/ BA/9/2019	NNPP	ADAMU MOHAMMED BULKACHUWA APC RESIDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER, BAUCHI STATE. RETURNING OFFICER, BAUCHI NORTH SENATORIAL INEC	APC	THE PETITIONERS AVER THAT FROM THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION BASED ON VOTES CAST AND RECORDED AT THE RESPECTIVE POLLING UNITS, IT WAS THE FIRST PETITIONER AND NOT THE FIRST RESPONDENT WHO SCORED A MAJORITY OF THE LAWFUL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION ACCORDINGLY, THE FIRST PETITIONER OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN RETURNED AS DULY ELECTED MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR BAUCHI NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.	DISMISSED	THEY FAILED TO APPLY FOR PRE-TRIAL INFORMATION SHEET WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TIME REQUIRED BY THE ELECTORAL ACT
8	BAUCHI	EPT/NASE/ BA/11/2019	PRP	PRP	HALLIRUDAUDA- JIKKA INEC	APC	UNDER SECTION 65(1) AND (2) OF THE 1999 CONSTITUTION AS AMENDED A PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF SENATOR SHALL BE QUALIFIED FOR ELECTION IF INTER ALIA HE HAS ATTAINED THE AGE OF 30 YEARS AND HAS BEEN EDUCATED UP TO AT LEAST SCHOOL CERTIFICATE LEVEL OR ITS EQUIVALENT. THE FIRST RESPONDENT WAS NOT SO EDUCATED AND THERE IS NO VERIFIABLE EVIDENCE THAT HE HAS ATTAINED THE AGE OF 30 YEARS.	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO APPLY FOR PRE-TRIAL INFORMATION SHEET WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TIME REQUIRED BY THE ELECTORAL ACT

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
9	BAUCHI	EPT/NASE/ BA/13/2019	LAWAL HUSSAINI IBRAHIM	PRP	INEC AGARBA DAHIRU	APC	THE THIRD RESPONDENT DID NOT POLL MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION.	DISMISSED	THEY FAILED TO APPLY FOR PRE-TRIAL INFORMATION SHEET WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TIME REQUIRED BY THE ELECTORAL ACT
10	BENUE	EPT/ BN/S/01/2019	STEPHEN LAWANI	APC	PATRICK ABBA MORO	PDP	- NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
11	BENUE	EPT/ BN/S/02/2019	ABUBAKAR USMAN	APDA	PATRICK ABBA MORO	PDP	- NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
12	BENUE	EPT/ BN/S/08/2019	ADZAPE- ORUBIBI MIMI	APC	GABRIEL TOR- WUASUSWAM	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
13	BENUE	EPT/ BN/S/09/2019	GEORGE AKUME	APC	EMMANUEL YISAORKER-JEV	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
14	BENUE	EPT/ BN/S/10/2019	BENJAMIN. WAYO	APC	ROBERT A TYOUGH	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
15	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ SN/01/2019	SEN. VICTOR NDOMA-EGBA	APC	NTUFAM (DR) SANDY OJANG ONOH & 2 ORS	PDP	UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION OF THE PETITIONER FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED THE CASE AGAINST APC	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT THE PETITIONER'S CASE WAS A PRE- ELECTION MATTER AND AS SUCH IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITION
16	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ SN/02/2019	SOLOMON IDORESOR& ANOR	SDP	SANDY OJAN- GONOH& 2 ORS	PDP	- OVERVOTING, IRREGULARITIES, INTIMIDATION AND VIOLENCE. - NON USAGE OF CARD READER	-PETITION WAS STRUCK OUT	CASE WITHDRAWN
17	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ SN/09/2019	WABILLY NYIAM	APC	OKO ROSE OKO- JIE & ANOR	PDP	CANDIDATE WAS LAWFULLY NOMINATED BY HIS POLITICAL PARTY BUT WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION.	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED THE CASE AGAINST APC	THE TRIBUNAL RULED THAT THE PETITION BROUGHT BY THE PETITIONER WAS A PRE- ELECTION MATTER AND AS SUCH IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITION

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
18	DELTA	EPT/DT/ SEN/11/2019	DR. EMMANUEL EWETA UDU- AGHAN	APC	INEC /MANAGER JAMES EBIOWOU	PDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT 2010(AS AMENDED)</li> <li>- 2ND RESPONDENT WAS NOT VALIDLY ELECTED AS RESULT OF CORRUPT PRACTICES AT VARIOUS POLLING UNITS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS IN THE AFFECTED LGAS.</li> <li>- 2ND RESPONDENT WAS DULY NOT DULY ELECTED BY A MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION.</li> </ul>	<p>ELECTION NULLIFIED: JUSTICE C.O. ONYEABO, NULLIFIED THE ELECTION AND ASKED INEC TO CONDUCT A FRESH ONE WITHIN THREE MONTHS (90 DAYS).</p> <p>HE ALSO ORDERED INEC TO WITHDRAW CERTIFICATE OF RETURN ISSUED TO MANAGER, STRESSING THAT THE DEFENDANTS COULD NOT DEFEND THE CASE OF OVER VOTING AND IRREGULARITIES PREFERRED AGAINST THEM</p>	<p>THE TRIBUNAL HEADED BY JUSTICE C.O. ONYEABO, NULLIFIED THE ELECTION AND ASKED INEC TO CONDUCT A FRESH ONE WITHIN THREE MONTHS (90 DAYS).</p> <p>HE ALSO ORDERED INEC TO WITHDRAW CERTIFICATE OF RETURN ISSUED TO MANAGER, STRESSING THAT THE DEFENDANTS COULD NOT DEFEND THE CASE OF OVER VOTING AND IRREGULARITIES PREFERRED AGAINST THEM</p>
19	EBONYI	EPT/EB/ SEN/01/2019	ONUNWAEZE PRINCE OF ALL PROGRESSIVE CONGRESS	APC	MICHAEL AMAH NNACHI OF PEOPLE DEMOCRATIC PARTY	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTORAL ACT AND THE RESPONDENT DID NOT WIN BY THE MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST IN THE ELECTION.	PETITION STRUCK OUT	PETITION WAS WITHDRAWN



S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
20	EDO	EPT/ED/ SEN/04/2019	HON. ABUBAKAR MOMOH	PDP	ALIMEKHENA FRANCIS INEC RESIDENT ELEC- TORAL COMMIS- SIONER RETURNING OFFICER, EDO NORTH SENATO- RIAL DISTRICT	APC	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELEC- TORAL ACT REASONS OF CORRUPT PRACTICES FIRST PETITIONER SCORED THE HIGHEST VOTE	ELECTION UPHELD	LACKS MERIT
21	EDO	EPT/ED/ SEN/05/2019	INEGBEDION JOHN OSAGIE	APC	ORDIAAKH- IMIENMONA CLIFFORD INEC	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELEC- TORAL ACT REASONS OF CORRUPT PRACTICES FIRST PETITIONER SCORED THE HIGHEST VOTE	ELECTION UPHELD	LACKS MERIT
22	EKITI	NAV/LEGH/EK/ EPT/3/19	SENATOR DURO FASEYI	PDP	INEC -SENATOR ADETUNMI OLUBUNMI	APC	- NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT - THAT SENATOR ADETUNMI OF APC WAS NOT A CANDIDATE AT THE ELECTION HELD ON 23RD FEBRUARY 2019 - THAT ALL THE VOTES ALLOTTED TO SEN ADETUNMI ARE WASTED AND NULL VOTES - THAT THE APC CANDIDATE DE- CLARED WINNER WAS NOT EVEN A CANDIDATE IN THE SAID ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL UPHELD THE PRELIMINARY OBJECTION FILED BY THE RESPONDENTS AND DISMISSED THE PETITIONS ON THE GROUND THAT IN THE MERIT OF THE CASE THE PETITION IS LIABLE TO BE DIS- MISSED, HAVING NOT BEING PROVEN AS REQUIRED BY LAW	- LACK OF MERIT IN THE PETITIONERS' CASE. THE TRIBUNAL CHAIR JUDGE (HON. JUSTICE ADECK GAVE THE JUDGMENT ON THE GROUND THAT SINCE THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO CALL WITNESSES FROM THE VENUE OF THE APC PRIMARIES, THE PETITIONERS DECIDED TO COME EMPTY HANDED TO THE TRIBU- NAL AND WAS BOUND TO RETURN EMPTY HANDED.

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
23	EKITI	NS/LEGH/EK/ EPT/4/19	SENATOR OLU- JIMI ABIODUN CHRISTINE	PDP	INEC - SENATOR AD- EYEYE CLEMENT ADEDAYO	APC	NONCOMPLIANCE TO ELECTORAL ACTS  -OVER VOTING IN SOME PULLING UNITS IN IKERE, GBONYIN AND EMURE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS  - ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES  -THE FIRST RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST. -THE ELECTION WAS INVALID BY REASON OF MALPRACTICE AND NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ELECTORAL ACT 2010.	THE TRIBUNAL NULLIFIED ELECTIONS IN SOME POLLING UNITS ON THE BASIS THAT IT IS NOT TENABLE TO SAY THAT MARKED BALLOTS WERE NOT PROPERLY DEPOSITED IN THE BOXES AS CLAIMED BY THE RESPONDENTS.	THE TRIBUNAL ORDERED THAT TO AVOID PITFALLS, THOSE QUESTIONABLE ELECTIONS MUST BE EXPUNGED IN ORDER NOT TO VITIATE THE ELECTORAL PROCESS
24	ENUGU	EPT/EN/NA/ SEN/02/2019	JULIET CHIKA ODILIBE KAKU & ANR	APC	SEN. IKE EKWERE- EMADU & ZORS	PDP	-INEC DECLARED RETURN (ON FEB. 23RD), BEFORE COLLATION (ON FEB. 24TH). (NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE REGULATION 37 OF THE INEC GUIDELINES.  STRUCK OUT	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
25	ENUGU	EPT/EN/NA/ SEN/04/2019	BARR. EUGENE ODO	APC	SEN. CHUKWUKA UTAZI/INEC	PDP	-INEC DECLARED RETURN (ON FEB. 23RD), BEFORE COLLATION (ON FEB. 24TH). (NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE REGULATION 37 OF THE INEC GUIDELINES.  STRUCK OUT	ELECTION UPHELD	THE PETITION LACKED MERIT.
26	ENUGU	EPT/EN/ NA/5/2019	EZE OZOEEMENE LAWRENCE & ANR		NNAMANI CHIMAROKÉ OGBONNIA & ZORS		WITHDRAWN		
27	FCT		NKECHI CHINYERE DORIS	PDM	INEC/ADUDA	PDP	UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION BY INEC	DISMISSED ON BASIS OF LACK OF MERIT AND CHARGED PETITION #300,000	

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
28	GOMBE	EPT/GM/01/HR/201	USMANUMAR LAMIDO & ANOR	PDP	MOHAMMED DANJUMA GOJE & 2 ORS	APC	ELECTORAL MALPRACTICE CONTRARY TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE ELECTORAL ACT 2010 AS AMENDED CORRUPT PRACTICE OF BRIBING ELECTORAL OFFICIALS AND SECURITY AGENTS. WIDESPREAD VOTE BUYING ACROSS THE SENATORIAL DISTRICT.	PETITIONIS STRUCKOUT HAVINGBEEN WITHDRAWN ON 18/04/2019	THAT THE PETITIONER WAS SUMMONED TO A FAMILY MEETING DURING WHICH HIS UNCLES PRESSURIZED HIM TO WITHDRAW THE PETITION AND FOCUS ON HIS BUSINESS, THUS HE HEHEDED THE ADVICE AND THE APPLICATION WITHDRAW
29	IMO	EPT/SEN/08/2019	JONES ONYERIRI	PDP	ROCHAS OKOROCHA	APC	IRREGULARITIES, INTIMIDATION AND VIOLENCE	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED THE CASE AGAINST OKOROCHA.	THAT THE PETITIONERS UNABLE TO PROVE THEIR ALLEGATIONS
30	IMO	EPT/SEN/13/2019	OSITA IZUNASO	APGA	APC	APC	IRREGULARITIES, INTIMIDATION AND VIOLENCE	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED THE CASE AGAINST OKOROCHA.	THAT THE PETITIONERS UNABLE TO PROVE THEIR ALLEGATIONS
31	KOGI		SMART ADEYEMI	APC	DINO MELAYE	PDP	IRREGULARITIES, OVER VOTING AND NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTORAL ACT 2010	ELECTION NUL-LIFIED	PETITIONER WAS ABLE TO PROVE HIS CASE

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
32	LAGOS	EPT/LAG/ SEN/5/2019	ESV ADESUMBO DAVID ONITIRI	PDP	SENATOR OLUREMI SHADE TINUBU	APC		ELECTION UPHELD	
33	LAGOS	EPT/LAG/ SEN/9/2019	GBADEBO RHODES-VIVOR	PDP	SOLOMON OLAMILEKAN ADEOLA	APC	IRREGULARITIES MALPRACTICE NONCOMPLIANCE DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE LAWFUL VOTE	ELECTION UPHELD	
34	NASARAWA	EPT/NSHA/NA/ SEN/04/2019	PRINCE ABDUL- LAHI		INEC & 35 ORS		NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELEC- TORAL ACT	DISMISSED	PETITIONER COULD NOT PROVE HIS CASE
35	NASARAWA	EPT/NSHA/NA/ SEN/05/2019	SULEIMAN ASON- YA ADOKWE & ANOR		ALMAKURA UMAR TANKO & 2 ORS		NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT. RESPONDENT DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CAST	ELECTION UPHELD AND PETITION DIS- MISSED	PETITION LACKS MERIT
36	NASARAWA	EPT/NSHA/NA/ SEN/06/2019	ALH BALA AHMED ALIYU & ANOR		HON.SENATOR ABDULLAHI ADAMU & 2 ORS		NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT.	STRUCK OUT	PETITION WITHDRAWN

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
37	NASARAWA	EPT/NSHA/NA/ SEN/09/2019	IBRAHIM YUNU- SA & ANOR		INEC & 26 ORS		NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE ELEC- TORAL ACT (OVER VOTING)	DISMISSED	DIDN'T FILL PRETRIAL WITHIN TIME
38	NIGER	EPT/NG/SEN/ O1/2019	IBRAHIM ISYAKU	PDP	MUHAMMED SANI MUSA INEC	APC	NOT DULY ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF THE LAWFUL VOTES CAST	STRUCK OUT	WITHDRAWN
39	OGUN	EPT/OG/NASS/ REP/03/2019	MR AYOOLA SOSANWO		OLALEKAN MUS- TAPHA & 3 ORS.		NON-COMPLIANCE & UNDUE RETURN	PETITION DIS- MISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUB- STANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
40	OGUN	EPT/OG/NASS/ SEN/04/2019	HON. ODUNJO ODUNLEYE ABIODUN & 1 OR PANEL 1		HON. TOLU ODEBIYI		UNDUE RETURN & CORRUPT PRAC- TICES	PETITION DIS- MISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUB- STANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
41	ONDO	EPT/NAS/ OND/04/2019 (SEN)	MEGA PARTY OF NIGERIA	MPN	SENATOR BORO- FICEAJAYI/ (INEC)	APC	- UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION OF ITS LOGO FROM THE BALLOT LIST	IT WAS WITH- DRAWN ON THE 6TH OF APRIL AND IT WAS STRUCK OUT ACCORDINGLY	WITHDRAWN

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
42	OYO	EPT/OY/ SEN/11/2019	CHIEF LO. ILA- KA& OR	PDP	SEN. T.K. FOLARIN & 2 ORS -	APC	ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES OVER-VOTING	DISMISSED	NON SUBSTANTIATE CLAIMS. PETITIONS LACKED MERIT.
43	OYO	EPT/OY/ SEN/09/2019	HON. AKANDE A. MULIKAT& OR/ PDP	PDP	SEN. B. ABDUL- FATAI& 2 ORS	APC	ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES	DISMISSED	FAILED TO PROVE THEIR CASE BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT
44	OYO	EPT/OY/ SEN/12/2019	APC	APC	INEC & 2 ORS SENATOR BALO- GUN	PDP	ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN AC- CREDITATION	DISMISSED	LACKING IN MERIT
45	OYO	EPT/OY/ SEN/16/2019	SEN. MONSURAT SUMONU /ADC	ADC	SEN. TESLIM FOLARIN	APC	ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES	DISMISSED	LACKING IN MERIT
46	TARABA	EPT/TR/ SEN/03/2019	BAUKAISHAYAG- AMGUM	APC	SENATOR EMMANUEL BWACHA	PDP	OVER-VOTING AND SUBSTANTIAL NON-COMPLIANCE OF THE ELEC- TORAL ACT	PETITION DISMISSED AS THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO PROVE HIS CLAIM OF OVER-VOTING AND SUBSTANTIAL NON-COM- PLIANCE AND HE ALSO FAILED TO CALL RELEVANT WITNESSES.	THE PETITIONER FAILED TO PROVE ANY OF THE GROUNDS RAISED IN THE PETITION AND THE PETITIONER DID NOT PAY THE REQUIRED FILING FEES AS THE POINT OF PRESENTING THE PETITION BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL SECRETARY. AND THEY ALSO FAILED TO CALL RELEVANT WITNESSES.

# LIST OF PETITIONS ARISING FROM 2019 GENERAL ELECTION

## FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY

70 OF 215 PETITIONS

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
1	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/ FH/01/2019	ALH. MUKHTAR KABIRU & 1 OR	PDP	HON ABDUL - RAZAK NAMDAS & 2 ORS	APC	VIOLENCE AND ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITION LACK MERIT LACK OF EVIDENCE BY THE PETITIONER TO BACK UP THE ALLEGATION AND CLAIMS THAT THE ELECTION WAS MARRED WITH IRREGULARITIES.
2	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/ FH/02/2019	JA'AFARIUS RIBADO & 1 OR		ABDULRAUF A MODDIBBO & 3 ORS	APC	THE PETITIONER DID NOT COMPLETE HIS NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORP WHEN HE CONTESTED ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL RULED IN FAVOR OF THE PETITIONER AND DECLARED THE PETITIONER AS THE RIGHTFUL WINNER	THE PETITIONER PROVED THAT THE RESPONDENT DID NOT COMPLETE THE NYSC BEFORE CONTESTING ELECTIONS
3	BAUCHI	EPT/NAHR/ BA/2/2019	ENGR. AHMAD YUSUF PDM	APC	KANI ABUBAKAR FAGGO APC INEC	APC	THE PETITIONER STATES THAT THE ELECTION FOR THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE OF SHIRAZI GRADE FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY OF BAUCHI STATE WAS HELD ON 23RD FEBRUARY, 2019 IN WHICH DECLARED ON THE 26TH FEBRUARY, 2019 IN WHICH ENGR. AHMAD YUSUF OF THE (PDM) WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED.	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS WITHDREW THE PETITION
4	BAUCHI	EPT/NAHR/ BA/4/2019	HON. IBRAHIM MOHAMMED BABA	APC	ABDULKADIR UMAR SARKI INEC THE RESIDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER BAUCHI STATE	PRP	THE FIRST RESPONDENT IS NOT QUALIFIED TO CONTEST ELECTION. THAT THE FIRST RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF THE LAWFUL VOTE CAST AT THE ELECTION. THAT WITH THE CANCELLATION OF 5211 (FIVE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVEN) VOTES, WHICH IS MORE THAN THE LEAD MARGIN BETWEEN THE FIRST RESPONDENT AND THE FIRST PETITIONER, THE THIRD RESPONDENT OUGHT TO HAVE DECLARED THE ELECTION INCONCLUSIVE.	THE TRIBUNAL NULLIFIED THE ELECTION AND ORDERED FOR A RERUN IN 7 POLLING UNITS WITHIN 90 DAYS	THERE WAS OVER VOTING AND THE CANCELLED VOTES SUPERSEDED THE MARGIN BETWEEN THE FIRST RESPONDENT AND THE FIRST PETITIONERS WHO POLLED SECOND IN THE POLLS.

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
5	BAUCHI	EPT/NAHR/BA/5/2019	HON. DALHATU ABUBAKAR ABDULLAHI	APC	HON. YAKUBU DOGARA PDP INEC	PDP	THE PETITIONERS STATED THAT THE 1ST RESPONDENT WAS NOT QUALIFIED TO BE RETURN AS THE WINNER OF THE ELECTION. THE PETITIONERS STATE THAT THE DECLARATION OF THE 1ST RESPONDENT AS THE WINNER OF THE SAID ELECTION WAS INVALID BY REASON OF CORRUPT PRACTICES, IRREGULARITIES AND FUNDAMENTAL INFRACTIONS OF THE ELECTORAL ACT, 2010. (AS AMENDED).	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO APPLY FOR PRE-TRIAL INFORMATION SHEET WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TIME REQUIRED BY THE ELECTORAL ACT
6	BAUCHI	EPT/NAHR/BA/6/2019	ISA MOHAMMED WABU	NNPP	HON. MOHAMMED GARBA GOLOLO INEC	APC	THAT THE 1ST RESPONDENT WHO WAS DECLARED AND RETURNED ELECTED AS AFORESAID, WAS AT THE TIME OF ELECTION NOT QUALIFIED TO CONTEST THE ELECTION.	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO PROVE THE ALLEGATIONS MADE IN THEIR PETITION.
7	BAUCHI		YUSUF ABDULLAHI	PDM	BASHIR UBA MASHAMA APC INEC	APC	THE PETITIONERS CONTEND THAT THE ELECTION AND RETURN OF THE FIRST AND SECOND RESPONDENTS BY THE THIRD RESPONDENT AS THE WINNER WAS INVALID BY REASON OF THE FIRST PETITIONER WAS VALIDLY NOMINATED BUT UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED BY THE THIRD RESPONDENT AND NONCOMPLIANCE OF THE ELECTORAL ACT, 2010. (AS AMENDED).	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO APPLY FOR PRE-TRIAL INFORMATION SHEET WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TIME REQUIRED BY THE ELECTORAL ACT
8	BAUCHI	EPT/NAHR/BA/10/2019	AHMAD YARIMA	PDP	MAKAMAMISAU IBRAHIM INEC	APC	THE ELECTION WAS INVALID BY REASON OF CORRUPT PRACTICES AND/OR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISION OF THE ELECTORAL ACT, 2010. (AS AMENDED). THE FIRST RESPONDENT DID NOT POLL MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION.	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO PROVE THEIR PETITION



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								DECISION	REASON(S)
9	BAUCHI	EPT/NAHR/BA/12/2019	DAYYABU CHI-ROMA PRP	PDP	MANSUR MANU SORO APC INEC	APC	BY VIRTUE OF SECTION 66(1) (F) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 (AS AMENDED), THE FIRST RESPONDENT WAS NOT QUALIFIED TO CONTEST THE ELECTION, THAT THE FIRST RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION.	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO PROVE THE ALLEGATIONS MADE IN THEIR PETITION.
10	BAUCHI	EPT/NAHR/BA/18/2019	MUHAMMAD AUWALJATAU PDP	PDP	ALHAJITATA OMAR APC INEC	APC	THE FIRST RESPONDENT DID NOT POLL MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION.	THE COURT NULLIFIED THE ELECTION OF THE FIRST RESPONDENT AND ORDERED FOR A RERUN ELECTION IN 3 POLLING UNITS WITHIN 90 DAYS.	THERE WAS OVERVOTING AND THE CANCELLED VOTES SUPERSEDED THE MARGIN BETWEEN THE FIRST RESPONDENT AND THE FIRST PETITIONER WHO POLLED SECOND IN THE POLLS.
11	BAYELSA	EPT/BY/REP/19/2019	SAMUEL OGBUKU	APC	FRED AZIPAPU OBUA/ REX- OGBUKU JUDE AMIDITOR/ INEC	(PDP) (ADC)	THE PETITIONERS IS ALLEGING THAT THE RESPONDENTS DID NOT COMPLY WITH SECTION 138 (1) (A) (B) & (C) OF THE ELECTORAL ACT 2010.	THE ELECTION PETITION IS STILL ON-GOING.	THE ELECTION PETITION IS YET TO CONCLUDE.
12	BENUE	EPT/BN/R/03/2019	SAMSON AJA HOKWU/PDP	PDP	INEC	INEC	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED	JUDGEMENT IN FAVOUR OF PETITIONER	PETITIONER ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
13	BENUE	EPT/BN/R/04/2019	NICK EWORO	APC	AGADA DAVID OGEWU	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE

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								DECISION	REASON(S)
14	BENUE	EPT/ BN/R/05/2019	JOSEPH TERFA- ITYAV	APC	PEOPLE DEEMO- CRATIC PARTY	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
15	BENUE	EPT/ BN/R/06/2019	DICSON ORLU PAWA	SDP	RICHARD GBANDE	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
16	BENUE	EPT/ BN/R/07/2019	SOLOMON WOMBO	APC	IORKYAAN RICH- ARD GBANDE	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
17	BENUE	EPT/ BN/R/11/2019	UTAAAN TERHIDE CONRAD	APC	MZONDU BEN- JAMIN BEM	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
18	BENUE	EPT/ BN/R/12/2019	ANDY OLIMA	PDP	OGBU STEVE OTUMALE	APC	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE

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								DECISION	REASON(S)
19	BENUE	EPT/ BN/R/16/2019	DOROTHY K. MOTO/APC	APC	HERMA I. HEMBE	APGA	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
20	BENUE	EPT/ BN/R/17/2019	ADAMU O. EN- TONU /PDP	PDP	GODDAY S. ODAGBOYI	LP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
21	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ FH/01/2019	MR EGBE ABENG JABENGO& ANOR	APC	HON. MICHAEL ETABAIROM&2 ORS.	PDP	- THE PETITIONER WAS VALIDLY NOMINATED BY HIS POLITICAL PARTY BUT WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED AGAINST THE APC.	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITIONER'S CASE AS IT WAS A PRE-ELECTION MATTER
22	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ FH/02/2019	RT. HON. JOHN GAUL LEBO	PDP	ALL PROGRESSIVE CONGRESS	APC	- THE RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED - MASSIVE OVERVOTING -CARD READER WAS NOT USED	THE TRIBUNAL RULED IN FAVOR OF THE PETITIONER AND DECLARED THE PETITIONER AS RIGHTFUL WINNER	THE PETITIONER SUCCESSFULLY PROVED OVER VOTING BY SHOWING THAT THE RESPONDENT RESULTS IN SOME UNITS DID NOT CORRESPOND WITH THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN THE AREAS
23	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ HR/06/2019	JUDE OGBECHE NGAJI	APC	JARIGBE AGOM JARIGBE & ANOR	PDP	UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION OF THE PETITIONER FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED THE CASE AGAINST APC	THE TRIBUNAL RULED THAT THE PETITION BROUGHT BY THE PETITIONER WAS A PRE-ELECTION MATTER AND AS SUCH IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITION

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24	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ HR/07/2019	NKPANAM OBO- BASSEY EKPO	APC	DANIEL EFFIONG ASUQUO	PDP	UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION OF THE PETITIONER FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED THE CASE AGAINST APC	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITION- ER'S CASE AS IT WAS A PRE-ELECTION MATTER
25	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ HR/08/2019	AKIBA BASSEY EKPENYONG	APC	RT. (HON) ETA MBORA & ANOR	PDP	UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION OF THE PETITIONER FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED THE CASE AGAINST APC	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT THE PETI- TIONER'S CASE WAS A PRE- ELECTION MATTER AND AS SUCH IT LACKS JURIS- DICTION TO HEAR THE PETITION
26	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ HR/10/2019	DOMINIC AQUA EDEM	APC	HON. ESSIEN AYI & ANOR	PDP	- THE PETITIONER WAS VALIDLY NOMINATED BY HIS POLITICAL PARTY BUT WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED AGAINST THE APC.	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITION- ER'S CASE AS IT WAS A PRE- ELECTION MATTER CASE WITHDRAWN
27	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ HR/12/2019	INNOCENT CHI- MA OVAT&ANOR	NRDD	HON. MICHAEL IROM ETABA& 2 ORS	PDP	-THE SECOND RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED. -CARD READERS WERE NOT USED. -OVER VOTING	PETITION WAS STRUCK OUT	CASE WITHDRAWN
28	DELTA	EPT/DT/ HR/06/2019	1. RT. HON MONDAY OVWIG- HOIGBUYA	APC	INEC / HON. OBERU- AKPEFE ANTHO- NY EFE	PDP	- NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT 2010(AS AMENDED)  - THAT THE MARGIN OF THE VOTES DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PETITIONERS AND THE 2ND AND 3RD RESPONDENTS IN THE SAID ELECTION IS LESS THAN THE TOTAL NUMBERS OF VOTES FROM THE WARDS AND POLLING UNITS WHERE ELECTIONS WERE CANCELLED AND/OR WHERE ELECTIONS DID NOT VALIDLY TAKE PLACE.  - 2ND RESPONDENT WAS NOT VALIDLY ELECTED AS RESULT OF CORRUPT PRACTICES AT VARIOUS POLLING UNITS IN THE SAID ELECTION.	ELECTION UPHELD	THE TRIBUNAL HEADED BY JUSTICE NGENE STRESSED THAT THE PETITIONER COULD NOT PROVE HIS AS CASE AND THAT THE PETITION WAS INCOMPETENT AND DISMISSED IT.

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
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29	EBONYI	EPT/EB/ REP/01/2019	COMR. CHINEDU NWEKE OGAGH OF ALL PROGRES- SIVE CONGRESS	APC	HON. LAZARUS NWERU OGBEE OF PEOPLE DEM- OCRATIC PARTY	PDP	THE RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTED CASED AT THE ELECTION. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT 2010(AS AMENDED	PETITION UPHELD AND THE PETITIONER WAS DECLARED WINNER	PETITIONER ADDUCE ENOUGH EVI- DENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
30	EBONYI	EPT/EB/ REP/02/2019	NSHIL UCHEN- NAMBAM MAURICE OF ALL PROGRESSIVE CONGRESS	APC	HON. SYLVESTER OGBAGA OF PEOPLE'S DEMO- CRATIC PARTY	PDP	THAT THE ELECTION AND THE RETURN OF THE 1ST RESPONDENT IS INVALID BY THE REASON OF COR- RUPT PRACTICES AND NON-COM- PLIANCE WITH THE PROVISION AND THE PRINCIPAL OF ELECTORAL ACT 2010	DISMISSED	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
31	EBONYI	EPT/EB/ REP/03/2019	ODIIFESINACHI FESTUS OF ALL PROGRESSIVE CONGRESS	APC	LIVINUS MAKWE OF PEOPLE DEM- OCRATIC PARTY	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELEC- TORAL ACT AND THE RESPONDENT DID NOT WIN BY THE MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST IN THE ELECTION	PETITION STRUCK OUT	PETITION WAS WITHDRAWN
32	EDO	EPT/ED/ HR/01/2019	HON. EHIOZUWA JOHNSON AG- BONAYINMA	APC	JUDE ISEIDEHEN /INEC	PDP	REASONS OF CORRUPT PRACTICES NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE ELEC- TORAL ACT	ELECTION UPHELD	THE PETITIONER'S CLAIM LACKED MERIT AND COULD NOT PROVE TO THE COURT WHY HIS PRAYERS SHOULD BE GRANTED
33	EDO	EPT/ED/ HR/02/2019	HON. OMOSEDE G. IGBINEDION	PDP	INEC MR. DENIS IDA- HOSA	APC	NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE ELEC- TORAL ACT FIRST PETITIONER SCORED THE HIGHEST VOTE REASONS OF CORRUPT PRACTICES	ELECTION UPHELD	GRAND OF PETITIONS LACK MERIT BEFORE THE COURT

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34	EDO	EPT/ED/ HR/03/2019	DEACON IDIAKE PATRICK	APC	JOE EDIONWELLE /INEC	PDP	NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE ELEC- TORAL ACT PETITIONER SCORED THE HIGHEST VOTE	ELECTION UPHELD	LACK IN MERIT
35	EDO	EPT/ED/ HR/06/2019	DR. BLESSING AFEKADE AG- BOMHERE	PDP	HON. JOHNSON EGWAKHIDE OGHUMA/ INEC	APC	FIRST PETITIONER SCORED THE HIGHEST VOTE NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE ELEC- TORAL ACT REASONS OF CORRUPT PRACTICES	ELECTION UPHELD	LACK IN MERIT; THE PETITIONER COULD NOT PROVE CLAIMS BEYOND REASON- ABLE DOUBT
36	EDO	EPT/ED/ HR/07/2019	PDP	PDP	HON. PATRICK AISOWIEREN/ INEC RESIDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER (EDO STATE) ELECTORAL OFFICER (UHUN- MWODE L.G.A) ELECTORAL OF- FICER (ORHION- MWON L.G.A)	APC	NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE ELEC- TORAL ACT REASONS OF CORRUPT PRACTICES	ELECTION UPHELD	LACK IN MERIT

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
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37	EKITI	NA/LEGH/EK/EPT/1/19	- OMOTOSHO NICHOLAS OLU-SOLA	PDP	INEC /OLARE-WAJUBRAHIM KUNLE	APC	<p>- NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT</p> <p>- PDP APPROACHED THE COURT ON THE BASIS THAT THE VOTES CREDITED OR ALLOTTED TO THE 2ND AND 3RD RESPONDENTS APC CANDIDATES AND INEC RESPECTIVELY BE DIS-COUNTENANCED AS WASTED AND NULL VOTES AND THAT THE 1ST PETITIONER OMOTOSHO NICHOLAS OLU-SOLA PDP IS THE CANDIDATE WITH THE MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HELD ON 23RD FEBRUARY 2019.</p> <p>-THE PETITIONER ALSO CLAIMED THAT APC FAILED TO CONDUCT PROPER PRIMARY ELECTIONS.</p>	<p>THE TRIBUNAL UPHELD THE PRE-LIMINARY OBJECTION FILED BY THE RESPONDENTS AND DISMISSED THE PETITIONS ON THE GROUND THAT IN THE MERIT OF THE CASE THE PETITION IS LIABLE TO BE DISMISSED, HAVING NOT BEING PROVEN AS REQUIRED BY LAW</p>	<p>- LACK OF MERIT IN THE PETITIONERS' CASE.</p> <p>THE TRIBUNAL CHAIR JUDGE (HON. JUSTICE ADECK GAVE THE JUDGMENT ON THE GROUND THAT SINCE THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO CALL WITNESSES FROM THE VENUE OF THE APC PRIMARIES, THE PETITIONERS DECIDED TO COME EMPTY HANDED TO THE TRIBUNAL AND WAS BOUND TO RETURN EMPTY HANDED.</p>
38	EKITI	NA/LEGH/EK/EPT/2/19	HON KEHINDE AGBOOLA	PDP	-INEC --BAR PETER OWOLABI	APC	<p>- NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT</p> <p>- PDP CLAIMED THAT APC FAULTY NOMINATION OF ITS CANDIDATE WAS ILLEGAL</p> <p>- PDP ALSO APPROACHED THE COURT TO DECLARE THAT THE VOTES ACCRUED TO THE RESPONDENTS ARE WASTED VOTES.</p>	<p>THE TRIBUNAL UPHELD THE PRELIMINARY OBJECTION FILED BY THE RESPONDENTS AND DISMISSED THE PETITIONS ON THE GROUND THAT IN THE MERIT OF THE CASE THE PETITION IS LIABLE TO BE DISMISSED, HAVING NOT BEING PROVEN AS REQUIRED BY LAW</p>	<p>- LACK OF MERIT IN THE PETITIONERS' CASE.</p> <p>THE TRIBUNAL CHAIR JUDGE (HON. JUSTICE ADECK GAVE THE JUDGMENT ON THE GROUND THAT SINCE THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO CALL WITNESSES FROM THE VENUE OF THE APC PRIMARIES, THE PETITIONERS DECIDED TO COME EMPTY HANDED TO THE TRIBUNAL AND WAS BOUND TO RETURN EMPTY HANDED.</p>

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39	ENUGU	EPT/EN/ HR/04/2019	ENGR. IKE UGWUEGEDE NEWTON & ANR	APC	HON. PATRICK ASADU OZIOKO- JA & 2 ORS	PDP	-CONTRARY TO REGULATION 39, SUB 7 OF THE INEC GUIDELINES, THE COLLATED RESULTS WERE UNDAT- ED, UNSTAMPED AND UNSIGNED; THEREFORE, THOSE RESULTS SHOULD BE ANNULLED.	ELECTION UPHELD	THE FIRST AND SECOND RESPONDENTS WERE NOT DIRECTLY LINKED TO THE AL- LEGATIONS, THEREFORE THE PETITION WAS LACKING IN MERIT AND THERE- FORE DESERVES TO BE DISMISSED.
40	ENUGU	EPT/EN/ HR/06/2019	ILO OBIORA VINMARTINS / APC	APC	HON. TOBY OKECHUKWU & 2 ORS	PDP	-OKECHUKWU WAS NOT ELECTED BY VALID MAJORITY VOTES.  -THE ELECTION WAS LACED WITH CORRUPT PRACTICES AND IRREGU- LARITIES.	ELECTION UPHELD	THE RESPONDENT WAS DULY ELECTED BY A MAJORITY OF VOTES CAST. THE PETITION HAS NO MERIT WHATSOEVER.
41	ENUGU	EPT/EN/ HR/07/2019	BARR. ANIKEZIE CHUKWUMA JONATHAN & ANR	APC	HON. MARTINS OKE & 2ORS	PDP	-IRREGULARITIES, MANIPULATIONS AND NON-COLLATION OF THE RESULTS.  -PETITIONER CONTENTS THAT HE SHOULD BE DECLARED WINNER FOR SCORING THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF VALID VOTES.	ELECTION UPHELD	THE PETITIONER FAILED TO PROVE THAT THE FIRST RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED BY A MAJORITY OF VALID VOTES CAST.
42	ENUGU	EPT/EN/ HR/08/2019	MR. JOE MMA- MEL ONYEMACHI &ANR	APC	HON. DENIS AMADI OGUER- INWA & 2ORS	PDP	-INVALID, UNCERTAIN AND UNEN- FORCEABLE RESULTS.	ELECTION UPHELD	THE PETITIONER FAILED TO PROVE TO THE TRIBUNAL THAT THE FIRST RESPON- DENT DID NOT SCORE THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF VOTES CAST.



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43	ENUGU	EPT/EN/ HR/09/2019	ARUM MADUKA NELSON & ANR		OFOR CHUK- WUEGBO GREG- ORY 2 ORS		NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ELECTORAL ACT 2010 AS AMENDED. NOT DULY ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST	PETITION STRUCK OUT	PETITION WITHDRAWN
44	ENUGU	EPT/EN/ HR/10/2019	NWAFOR OKWU- DILLI ANTHONY & ANR		NNAJI NNOLIM JOHN & 2 ORS			PETITION STRUCK OUT	PETITION WITHDRAWN
45	FCT	EPT/FCT/ HR/02/19	AMANDA PAM	APC	HON. MICEH GIBA/ INEC REC	PDP	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ELECTORAL ACT 2010 AS AMENDED. NOT DULY ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST	DISMISSED WITH 400000 TO THE RESPON- DENT	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO ESTABLISH CASE
46	GOMBE	EPT/GM/02/ HR/2019	ISAALI	PDP	MELA VICTOR	APC	NOT DULY ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST. INVALID DUE TO CORRUPT PRACTICES & NON- COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ELECTORAL ACT 2010 AS AMENDED. ELECTION MARRED BY VIOLENCE AND BALLOT BOX SNATCHING THEREBY MAKING THE ELECTION INCONCLUSIVE.	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO ESTABLISH THE ALLEGED IRREGU- LARITIES IN THE CONDUCT OF THE ELECTION. THE PETITION FAILS AND IT IS ACCORDING DISMISSED.

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47	GOMBE	EPT/GM/03/HR/2019	AISHATU MOHAMMED BOSE AHMED	PDP	USMAN BELLO KUMO	APC	THE RESPONDENT NOT FIT TO CONTEST THE ELECTION, ON THE GROUND THAT HE JOINED APC ONLY EIGHT MONTHS TO THE PRIMARIES	PETITION DIS-MISSED	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED HER APPEAL AFTER DECLINING JURISDICTION ON THE MATTER. THAT THE ISSUE WAS PRE-ELECTION AND NOT A POST -ELECTION MATTER.
48	LAGOS	EPT/LAG/REP/6/2019	HON. MUTIU OLAKUNLE OKUNOLA	PDP	HON JAMES ABIODUN FALEKE	APC	CHALLENGING THE OUTCOME OF THE ELECTION	STRUCK OUT	WITHDRAWN
49	LAGOS	EPT/LAG/REP/15/2019	HON RITA ORJI	PDP	HON. KOLAWOLE TAIWO MUSIBAU	APC	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED	ELECTION UPHELD	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROOF THE CASE
50	NASARAWA	EPT/NSHA/NS/REP/07/2019	DR. JOSEPH HARUNA KIGBU & ANOR		INEC & ORS		NON- COMPLIANCE TO ELECTORAL ACT	RULED IN FAVOR OF PETITIONER	ORDERED FOR FRESH ELECTION IN SOME POLLING UNITS
51	OGUN	EPT/OG/NASS/REP/01/2019	HON. HARRISON		ADEKO ADESEGUN ABDULMAJEED & 1 OR		UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION	PETITION DIS-MISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE

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52	OGUN	EPT/OG/NASS/ REP/02/2019	MR. TAIWO KABIR SHOTE		OSUNSANYA KOLAPO KOREDE & 3 ORS.		NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT AND CORRUPT PRACTICES	PETITION DIS-MISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
53	OGUN	EPT/OG/NASS/ REP/05/2019	HON. SUNMONU MOSURU & ANOR		OJUGBECE JIMOH & 2 ORS		UNDUE RETURN & NON-COMPLIANCE	PETITION DIS-MISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
54	ONDO	EPT/NAS/ OND/01/2019	DONALD OJOGO	APC	KOLADE AKINJO/ INEC	PDP	- ELECTION WAS MED BY IRREGULARITIES AND -NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT	UPON THE WITHDRAWN OF THE PETITION BY THE PETITIONERS, THE PETITION WAS STRUCK OUT.	WITHDRAWN
55	ONDO	EPT/NAS/ OND/02/2019	ABAYOMI AKIN-FEMIWA	PDP	HON. AKINFO-LARIN MAYOWA / INEC	APC	- ELECTION WAS MED BY IRREGULARITIES AND -NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT	PETITION DIS-MISSED	THE HONOURABLE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED THE PETITION OF THE PETITIONERS ON THE GROUND THAT THEY WERE UNABLE TO PROVE THE ALLEGED CASES OF ELECTORAL IRREGULARITIES AS CONTAINED IN THEIR PETITION OF 15TH MARCH 2019.

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
56	ONDO	EPT/NAS/ OND/03/2019	HON. ALBERT AKINTOYE	APC	IKENGBOJE DELE GBOLUGA/ INEC	PDP	NO COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT; NON QUALIFICATION OF RESPON- DENT TO CONTEST ELECTION.	THE ELECTION IS UPHELD, AND THE CANDIDATE RETURNED IS FOUND TO HAVE BEEN DULY ELECTED;  ELECTION NULLIFIED, INITIAL RESULT QUASHED AND AN- OTHER CANDIDATE IS DECLARED WINNER OF THE ELECTION.	THE TRIBUNAL IN INTERPRETING SECTION 66(1)(A) OF THE 1999 CONSTITUTION CONCLUDED THAT THE USE OF THE WORD 'OR' IN THE SECTION IS DISJUNCTIVE AND NOT CONJUNCTIVE AND THEREFORE HELD THAT THE ENTIRE SECTION WAS NOT SUBJECT TO SECTION 28 OF THE 1999 CONSTITUTION PARTICULARLY THE PART OF THE SECTION THAT DEALS WITH TAKING OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO ANOTHER COUNTRY
57	OSUN	OSS/EPT/ HR/002/2019	HON. ADEJARE BELLO	APC	HON. BAMIDELE SALAM	PDP	OVER-VOTING/ NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT	RERUN OR- DERED	OVER VOTING HAS BEEN PROVED IN CERTAIN UNITS AND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WINNER AND THE SECOND RUNNER UP IS NOT UP TO THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN AREAS WHERE ELECTION HAS BEEN CANCELLED.
58	OYO	EPT/OY/ HR/01/2019	SHITU A. FOWEWE& OR	PPC	OLAJIDE OLATU- BOSUN & 4 ORS /	APC	OMISSION OF HIS PARTY LOGO ON THE BALLOT PAPER	DISMISSED N20,000 WAS AWARDED IN FAVOR OF EACH OF THE RESPON- DENTS	ISSUES RAISED ARE PRE-ELECTION MATTERS.
59	OYO	EPT/OY/ HR/2/2019	ADEBOYE O. ISAAC & OR/	PPP	OLAJIDE A. STANLEY & 4 ORS/	PDP	OMISSION OF HIS PARTY LOGO ON THE BALLOT PAPER	DISMISSED N20,000 WAS AWARDED IN FAVOR OF EACH OF THE RESPON- DENTS	ISSUES RAISED ARE PRE-ELECTION MATTERS.

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
60	OYO	EPT/OY/ HR/3/2019	HON. ADEMOLA K. OMOTOSHO & OR	PDP	PRINCE OLAIDE A. AKINREMI & 2 ORS	APC	ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES	DISMISSED. N150,000 WAS AWARDED AGAINST THE PETITIONER	THE PETITION LACKED MERIT.
61	OYO	EPT/OY/ HR/4/2019	KUNLE YUSUFF & OR.	PDP	AKINTOLA O. GEORGE & 2 ORS	APC.	- NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTORAL ACT 2010 AS AMENDED - ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES	DISMISSED	MALPRACTICES ARE NOT SUBSTANTIAL TO HAVE AFFECTED THE OUTCOME OF THE ELECTION
62	OYO	EPT/OY/ HR/5/2019	MOGBONJUBOLA M. OLAWALE & OR	PDP	TOLLUPE AKANDE SADIPE& 2 ORS	APC	- ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES - FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE PROVISION OF ELECTORAL ACT - THE RESPONDENT DID NOT WIN BY THE REQUIRED NUMBER OF VALID VOTES.	DISMISSED N150,000 WAS AWARDED AGAINST THE PETITIONER	LACKING IN MERIT  FAILURE TO TENDER NECESSARY DOCU- MENTS AND WITNESS TO DEFEND THEIR PETITION
63	OYO	EPT/OY/ HR/6/2019	DURODOLA M. ADELANI & OR	PPC	SHINA A. PELLER & 4 ORS	APC	OMISSION OF HIS PARTY LOGO ON THE BALLOT PAPER	DISMISSED N20,000 WAS AWARDED IN FAVOR OF EACH OF THE RESPON- DENTS	ISSUES RAISED ARE PRE-ELECTION MATTERS.
64	OYO	EPT/OY/ HR/8/2019	HON. SAHEED A. FIJABI & OR	APC	INEC & 2 ORS	PDP	ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES	UPHELD THE VICTORY OF THE RESPONDENT	ALLEGATIONS ARE NOT SUBSTANTIATED TO HAVE AFFECTED THE OUTCOME OF THE ELECTION.

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
65	OYO	EPT/OY/ HR/10/2019	PROF. J. A. OLOWOFELA	APC	HON. O. A. TAI- WO & 2 ORS	PDP	ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES - CANCELLATION OF RESULTS - NONCOMPLIANCE OF THE ELEC- TORAL ACT	DISMISSED	LACKING IN MERIT.  FAILURE TO CALL CREDIBLE WITNESS  NO SUBSTANTIAL PROOF OF ELECTOR- AL MALPRACTICES
66	OYO	EPT/OY/ HR/13/2019	YUSUFF A. MUTIU & OR	PPC	AKINTOLA O. GEORGE & 4 ORS	APC	-ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES - NONCOMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT 2010 AS AMENDED	DISMISSED PETITIONERS ARE TO PAY THE SUM OF N150,000 FOR EACH OF THE RESPONDENT	LACKING IN MERIT
67	OYO	EPT/OY/ HR/14/2019	AKINSOLA N. OLAWALE & OR	PPC	TOLUPOLE T. A. SADIPE & 4 ORS	APC	ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES	DISMISSED	LACKED MERIT. THE PETITIONER COULD NOT CONVINCE THE TRIBUNAL THAT THE ELECTION WAS INDUCED.
68	OYO	EPT/OY/ HR/15/2019	RAHEEM TAIWO & ANR	PPC	- OLAJIDE AKIN- REMI & ORS		ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES	DISMISSED	LACKING IN MERIT
69	YOBE	YP/EPT/ HR/01/2019	HON.SABO GARUBA	PDP	IBRAHIM UMAR POTISKUM /INEC	APC	RESPONDENT WAS NOT QUALIFIED TO CONTEST FOR ELECTION HAVING BEEN CONVICTED FOR ADULTERY ON MARCH 1986;  RESPONDENT IS A PERSON OF UNSOUND MIND;  RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED AND DID NOT SCORE LAWFUL VOTES CAST TO HAVE BEEN RETURNED.	DISMISSED	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE.

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	PARTY	NAME OF RESPONDENT	PARTY	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
								DECISION	REASON(S)
70	YOBE	YP/EPT/ HR/02/2019	ISA SULEIMAN AMINU	GPN	HON. ZAKARI- YAU GALADIMA/ INEC	APC	<p>NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTORAL ACT 2010 (AS AMENDED) GUIDELINE AND REGULATION FOR THE CONDUCT OF 2019 GENERAL ELECTION AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA 1999 (AS AMENDED). THAT THE FACTS IN SUPPORT OF THE PETITIONER GROUNDS OF THE PETITION IS THE NON-INCLUSION OF THE LOGO OF THE 2ND PETITIONER, GREEN PARTY OF NIGERIA (GPN) ON THE BALLOT PAPERS USED TO CONDUCT THE ELECTION.</p>	<p>ISSUE NO1 IS RESOLVED AGAINST THE 1ST PETITIONER ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE 2ND PETITIONER, THE GREEN PARTY OF NIGERIA NEVER SPONSORED OR NOMINATED THE 1ST PETITIONER FOR THE 2019 GENERAL.</p> <p>ELECTION AND SINCE THE ONUS LIE ON THE 1ST PETITIONER TO HAVE PROVED HIS NOMINATION AND UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION BY INEC WHICH HE FAILED TO.</p> <p>ISSUE 2 AND 3 WERE HIGHLY DEPENDENT ON ISSUE 1, ISSUE 2 AND 3 COULD ONLY BE GRANTED IF THE 1ST PETITIONER WAS ABLE TO PROVE ISSUE NO1. THE TRIBUNAL IS OF THE VIEW THAT THE EXCLUSION OF THE 1ST PETITIONER BY INEC IN THE 2019 GENERAL ELECTION WAS PROPER AND IT IS OBVIOUS THAT, THE PRAYERS HE SOUGHT FROM THE TRIBUNAL CANNOT BE GRANTED. ISSUES 2 AND 3 ARE RESOLVED</p>	THE PETITION LACKS MERIT.

LIST OF PETITIONS ARISING FROM 2019 GENERAL ELECTION							
STATE CONSTITUENCY							
118 OF 420 PETITIONS							
S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
1	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/SHA/01/2019	KEFAS CALVIN & 1 OR	ABDULLAHI UMAR & 2 ORS	IRREGULARITIES AND VIOLENCE AND NON- USAGE OF CARD READER	THE TRIBUNAL DIS-MISSED THE CASE AGAINST THE DEFENDANT.	THAT THE PETITION LACK MERIT
2	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/SHA/02/2019	RUFAL UMAR & 1 OR	JAPHET KEFAS & 5 ORS	-MASSIVE OVER VOTING -CARD READERS WERE NOT USED	THE TRIBUNAL DIS-MISSED THE CASE AGAINST THE DEFENDANT.	THAT THE PETITION LACK MERIT
3	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/SHA/03/2019	ADAMU BABA MUSTAPHA &	KABIRU MIJIN-YAWA & 2 ORS	IRREGULARITIES AND VIOLENCE AND NON- USAGE OF CARD READER	THE TRIBUNAL DIS-MISSED THE CASE AGAINST THE DEFENDANT.	THAT THE PETITION LACK MERIT
4	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/SHA/04/2019	ABUBAKAR AB-DULLAHI JIBBO & 1 OR	MOHAMMED MUTAWALLI ALHAJI & 2 ORS	IRREGULARITIES AND VIOLENCE AND NON- USAGE OF CARD READER	THE TRIBUNAL DIS-MISSED THE CASE AGAINST THE DEFENDANT.	THAT THE PETITION LACK MERIT
5	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/SHA/05/2019	HON.SALIHU AKABILO& 1 OR	HON. ABDUL-LAHI UMAR YAPAK & 2 ORS	WITHDRAWN AT THE INSTANCE OF THE PETITIONER	WITHDRAWN AT THE INSTANCE OF THE PETITIONER	WITHDRAWN AT THE INSTANCE OF THE PETITIONER



S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
6	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/SHA/06/2019	JIBRIL USMAN YALWA & 1 OR	ALHASAN HAMMANJO & 2 ORS	OVER VOTING, IRREGULARITIES, INTIMIDATION AND VIOLENCE AND NON-USAGE OF CARD READER	THE CASE WAS DIS-MISSED	THE PLAINTIFF COULD NOT PROOF OVER VOTING
7	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/SHA/07/2019	PETER DAAPE & 1 OR	IBRAHIM MUSA & 3 ORS	THE RESPONDENT WAS NOT QUALIFIED TO CONTEST ELECTION BECAUSE HE WAS A CIVIL SERVANT	THE CASE WAS DIS-MISSED	THE PLAINTIFF COULD NOT PROOF OVER VOTING
8	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/SHA/08/2019	HON.YAKUBU MUSA DIRBISHI & 1 OR	UMAR MUSA BORORO & 2 ORS	OVER VOTING, NON- COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT, LACK OF EDUCATION REQUIREMENT	THE PETITION WAS SAID TO BE COMPETENT	THE DEFENDANT PROVED HIS CASE
9	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/SHA/09/2019	SULEIMAN YAHAYA & 1 OR	SHUAIBU MUAS & 2 ORS	OVER VOTING, NON- COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT, LACK OF EDUCATION REQUIREMENT	THE PETITION WAS SAID TO BE COMPETENT	THE DEFENDANT PROVED HIS CASE
10	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/SHA/10/2019	VARATI NZONTI & 1 OR	MYANDASA BAUNA & 2	NON- COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTORAL ACT AND SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTION	THE PETITIONER WAS DISQUALIFIED	THE PETITIONER COULD NOT PROVE HIS CASE

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
11	ADAMAWA	EPT/AD/ SHA/10/2019	MOHAMMED ATIKU HAYATY & 1 OR	INEC & 2 ORS	NON- COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTORAL ACT AND SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTION	THE PETITIONER WAS DISQUALIFIED	THE PETITIONER COULD NOT PROVE HIS CASE
12	BAUCHI	EPT/BA/ HA/15/2019	ABDULHAMID RUFAI APC	DANLAMI AH- MAD KAWULE INEC	THE FIRST RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED BY THE MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION. THE ELECTION AND RETURNED OF THE FIRST RESPONDENT BY THE THIRD RESPONDENT IS INVALID BY REASON OF NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISION OF THE SAID FORM EC 8E.	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS WITHDREW THEIR PETITION.
13	BAUCHI	EPT/BA/ HA/16/2019	HAMMA YAYA PDP	BELLO SARKI JADORI APC INEC	THE FIRST AND SECOND RESPONDENTS WERE NOT DULY ELECTED BY THE MA- JORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION.	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO PROVE THE ALLEGATIONS MADE IN THEIR PETITION.
14	BAUCHI	EPT/BA/ HA/17/2019	IBRAHIM JIBO APC	ALI DAN IYA INEC	THE PETITIONER WAS VALIDLY NOMINATED BUT UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM THE ELECTION.	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO PROVE THE ALLEGATIONS MADE IN THEIR PETITION.
15	BAUCHI	EPT/BA/ HA/19/2019	HON. SABO BAKO SADE PDP	HON. SA'IDU ISA ABDU INEC	THE PETITIONER STATE THAT THE FIRST RESPON- DENT AT THE TIME OF THE ELECTION WAS NOT QUALIFIED TO CONTEST OR TO BE ELECTED AS A MEMBER OF THE BAUCHI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. THE SECOND RESPONDENT AT THE TIME OF THE ELECTION HAD NO CANDIDATE FOR THE CON- TEST OF THE ELECTION AT SADE CONSTITUENCY.	DISMISSED	THE FIRST PETITIONER WAS ISSUED WITH CERTIFICATE OF RETURN BY AN ORDER OF FEDERAL HIGH COURT IN A PRE-ELECTION MATTER.

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
16	BAUCHI	EPT/BA/HA/20/2019	SANIUSI BABAYO	ALI DAN IYA INEC	THAT THE NAME OF THE FIRST RESPONDENT ALI DAN IYA WAS NOT IN THE INEC FINAL LIST OF STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY CANDIDATE FOR MADARA/CHINADE CONSTITUENCY.	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO PROVE THEIR PETITION.
17	BAUCHI	EPT/BA/HA/21/2019	HON. BILYAMINU USMAN	ADO WAKILI INEC	THE ELECTION WAS INVALID BY REASON OF CORRUPT PRACTICES AND/OR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH PROVISION OF THE ELECTORAL ACT, 2010 (AS AMENDED). THE FIRST RESPONDENT DID NOT POLL MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION.	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO PROVE THEIR PETITION.
18	BAUCHI	EPT/BA/HA/22/2019	HON. UMAR ABU-BAKAR GANGAR	HON. YUSUF MOHAMMED BAKO INEC	THE PETITIONER CONTENTS THAT THE FIRST RESPONDENT DID NOT POLL THE MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION.	DISMISSED	NONE OF THE PETITIONERS NEITHER THEIR COUNSEL APPEAR BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL ON THE DAY FIXED FOR HEARING AND NO REASON WAS ADVANCED FOR THEIR ABSENCE.
19	BAUCHI	EPT/BA/HA/23/2019	HON. GARAU ADAMU	HON. KAWUWA SHEHU DAMINA INEC	THE PETITIONERS STATES THAT THE DECLARATION OF THE FIRST RESPONDENT AS THE WINNER OF THE SAID ELECTION WAS INVALID BY REASON OF CORRUPT PRACTICES, IRREGULARITIES AND FUNDAMENTAL INFRACTION OF THE ELECTORAL ACT, 2010. (AS AMENDED).	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO PROVE THEIR PETITION.

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
20	BAUCHI	EPT /BA/ HA/24/2019	ADAMU A. MANU PDP	GAZALI ABUBA- KARWUNTI APC INEC	THE FIRST RESPONDENT IS NOT QUALIFIED TO CONTEST AS CANDIDATE FOR THE ELECTION AS AT THE TIME HE WAS FIELD BY THE SECOND RESPONDENT TO CONTEST FOR THE AFORESAID POSITION.  THE ELECTION AND RETURNED OF THE FIRST RESPONDENT BY THE THIRD RESPONDENT IS INVALID BY REASON OF NONCOMPLIANCE TO ELECTORAL ACT.	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO PROVE THEIR PETITION.
21	BAUCHI	EPT /BA/ HA/26/2019	YAHAYA MUHAMMED PDP	YUSUF INUWA DADIYE INEC	THE ELECTION WAS INVALID BY THE REASON OF NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISION OF THE ELECTORAL ACT. THE FIRST RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED BY THE MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION.	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO PROVE THEIR PETITION.
22	BAUCHI	EPT /BA/ HA/27/2019	MURTALA IBRAHIM APC	MUHAMMAD MUSA LUMO INEC	THE PETITIONERS STATE THAT THE DECLARATION OF THE FIRST RESPONDENT AS THE WINNER OF THE SAID ELECTION WAS INVALID BY REASON OF CORRUPT PRACTICES, IRREGULARITIES AND FUNDAMENTAL INFRACTION OF THE ELECTORAL ACT 2010. (AS AMENDED)	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO PROVE THEIR PETITION.
23	BAUCHI		ZAKARIYA BABA HARDAWA	MOHAMMED BABAYO INEC	THE FIRST RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED BY THE MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION. THE ELECTION AND RETURNED OF THE FIRST RESPONDENT BY THE THIRD RESPONDENT IS INVALID BY REASON OF NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISION OF ELECTORAL ACT.	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS FAILED TO PROVE THE ALLEGATIONS MADE IN THEIR PETITION.

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
24	BAYELSA	EPT/BY/SHA/30/2019	SAFADOH BOLOYI	KENEBAI BERNARD/ INEC	THE PETITIONERS ARE ALLEGING THAT THE RESPONDENT'S DID NOT COMPLY WITH SECTION 138 (1) (A) (B) & (C) OF THE ELECTORAL ACT 2010.	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITION WAS DISMISSED BY THE TRIBUNAL ON THE GROUNDS THAT A "PERSON SEEKING TO NULLIFY AN ELECTION MUST SUCCEED ON THE STRENGTH OF HIS CASE AS PLEADED AND NOT ON THE WEAKNESS OF THE CASE OF THE RESPONDENT", AND THE COURT UNANIMOUSLY HELD THAT THE PETITIONER HAS NOT ADDUCED ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO WARRANT THE COURT TO GIVE JUDGEMENT IN HIS FAVOUR.
25	BENUE	EPT/BN/SA/13/2019	USOMBO CHRIS AONDO /APC	YAGBA VICTOR KURANEN	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
26	BENUE	EPT/BN/SA/14/2019	MATTHEW A. DEMKOR	TERKAA D. UCHA	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
27	BENUE	EPT/BN/SA/15/2019	LIVNIUS GWAZAU-JAMATU	TITUST. UBA	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPON-DENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
28	BENUE	EPT/BN/ SA/18/2019	MUSA O. ALECH- ENU	CHRISTOPHER ADAJ	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT -RESP: DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
29	BENUE	EPT/BN/ SA/19/2019	PETER ANKYOV AKI	TORKUMA BUNDE YONGO	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT -RESP: DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
30	BENUE	EPT/BN/ SA/20/2019	OKLOHO J. ADAMU	MICHAEL AUDU	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT -RESP: DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
31	BENUE	EPT/BN/ SA/21/2019	TERHEMBA T. CHABO	TERNAACHIR	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT -RESP: DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	NULLIFY	PETITIONER DID ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
32	BENUE	EPT/BN/ SA/22/2019	P.A. ORSHI	MNGUTYOB. BEM	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT -RESP: DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND(S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
33	BENUE	EPT/BN/ SA/23/2019	WENDE NICHOLAS O. AONDO-NA	SUGH ABANYI	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
34	BENUE	EPT/BN/ SA/24/2019	TYOPEV EWARD	AGBIDYE J. AKULE	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
35	BENUE	EPT/BN/ SA/25/2019	PETER AGU IGBAWASE	WILLIAMS M. ORTYOM	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
36	BENUE	EPT/BN/ SA/26/2019	JAMES ORNGUA-DEMA	INEC	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
37	BENUE	EPT/BN/ SA/27/2019	JOHN ALI UDE	PETER APTRICK ENEMARI	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
38	BENUE	EPT/BN/ SA/28/2019	IKWUE ODACHI THERESA	ANTHONY ATTA AGOM	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
39	BENUE	EPT/BN/ SA/29/2019	JOSEPH TOR AYE	ORBAN JACOB TERUNGWA	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
40	BENUE	EPT/BN/ SA/30/2019	PINOT OBO OGBAJI	PETER ONCHE	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
41	BENUE	EPT/BN/ SA/31/2019	BAR. EMMANUEL AONDO HUNDU	(MRS) LYDIA. NAGAIGBE	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -RESP. DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED -ETC.	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
42	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ SHA/14/2019	HON. IWARA INAH ETENG (APC)	DR. DAVIS ETTA INYIOFEM & 2 ORS	- THE RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED - MASSIVE OVERVOTING - CARD READER WAS NOT USED	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED AGAINST THE APC.	THE PETITIONER FAILED TO PROVE THAT THERE WAS OVERVOTING.



S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
43	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/SHA/15/2019	PAULINA KAKA NYIAM ESQ. & ANOR (APC)	HON. HILARY BISONG & ANOR (PDP)	WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED AGAINST THE APC.	THE TRIBUNAL RULED THAT THE PETITION BROUGHT BY THE PETITIONER WAS A PRE-ELECTION MATTER AND AS SUCH IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITION
44	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/SHA/16/2019	EBAYE NSING AKONJOM & ANOR	ELVERT AYAMBEM AKOM & 2 ORS	WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED AGAINST THE APC.	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITIONER'S CASE AS IT WAS A PRE-ELECTION MATTER
45	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/SHA/17/2019	BARR. SABASTINE UBUA ANYIA & ANOR	HON. DR. VIRGINIA ITAM ABANG & 2ORS	WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED AGAINST THE APC.	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITIONER'S CASE AS IT WAS A PRE-ELECTION MATTER
46	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/SHA/18/2019	OKAM CELESTINE ODUM & ANOR	FRED OKPA OSIM & 2 ORS	CANDIDATE WAS LAWFULLY NOMINATED BY HIS POLITICAL PARTY BUT WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION.	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED AGAINST THE APC.	THE TRIBUNAL RULED THAT THE PETITION BROUGHT BY THE PETITIONER WAS A PRE-ELECTION MATTER AND AS SUCH IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITION
47	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/SHA/19/2019	CHARLES IKPI ENI & ANOR	OFEM E. NELSON & 2 ORS	WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED AGAINST THE APC.	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITIONER'S CASE AS IT WAS A PRE-ELECTION MATTER

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
48	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/SHA/20/2019	IYANG OGAR & ANOR	CHRIS NJAH MBU OGAR & 2 ORS	WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DIS-MISSED AGAINST THE APC.	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITIONER'S CASE AS IT WAS A PRE- ELECTION MATTER
49	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/SHA/21/2019	EHIE LEONARD OGUA & ORS	FRIDAY GABRIEL OKPECHI & 2 ORS	WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DIS-MISSED AGAINST THE APC.	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITIONER'S CASE AS IT WAS A PRE- ELECTION MATTER
50	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/SHA/22/2019	VICTOR EKPEN-YONG NSA & ANOR	HON. JOSEPH ACHIBONG BASSEY & 2 ORS	WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DIS-MISSED AGAINST THE APC.	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITIONER'S CASE AS IT WAS A PRE- ELECTION MATTER
51	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/SHA/23/2019	HON. NGIM KANU OKPOR & ANOR	HON. OGBOR OGBOR UDOP & 2 ORS	WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DIS-MISSED AGAINST THE APC.	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITIONER'S CASE AS IT WAS A PRE- ELECTION MATTER
52	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/SHA/24/2019	HON. BASSEY EFIOM ASUQUO & ANOR	HON. ELIZABETH EDEM IRONBAR & 2ORS	WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION		THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITIONER'S CASE AS IT WAS A PRE- ELECTION MATTER

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
53	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ SHA/25/2019	DR. BASSEY ETIM NAKANDA & ANOR	HON. EKPO EKPO BASSEY & 2 ORS	WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DIS- MISSED AGAINST THE APC.	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITION- ER'S CASE AS IT WAS A PRE- ELECTION MATTER
54	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ SHA/26/2019	NTUFAM (HON) PAULICAP EFION & ANOR	HON. CHARLES EKPE & 2 ORS	WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DIS- MISSED AGAINST THE APC.	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITION- ER'S CASE AS IT WAS A PRE- ELECTION MATTER
55	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ SHA/27/2019	ESU EFFIONG ESU & ANOR	HON. EFA NYONG ESUA & 2 ORS	WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DIS- MISSED AGAINST THE APC.	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITION- ER'S CASE AS IT WAS A PRE- ELECTION MATTER
56	CROSS RIVER	EPT/CAL/ SHA/28/2019	APOSTLE GOD- WIN UKPANUK- PONG & ANOR	MR. GODWIN E AKWAJI & 2 ORS	WAS UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ELECTION	THE TRIBUNAL DIS- MISSED AGAINST THE APC.	THE TRIBUNAL HELD THAT IT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE PETITION- ER'S CASE AS IT WAS A PRE- ELECTION MATTER
57	EBONYI	EPT/EB/ HOA/01/2019	UDENWA OBIN- NA OF APC	UNUNU JOSEPH OGODO OF PDP	NOT QUALIFY TO CONTEST THE ELECTION THE RESPONDENT WAS NOT DULY ELECTED BY THE MAJORITY OF LAW- FUL VOTES CAST OF THE ELECTION	PETITION DISMISSED	PETITIONER COULD NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE.

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
58	EDO	EPT/ED/HA/08/2019	ZUBAIRU DADA ABUBAKAR	INEC ABDUL GANIYU AUDU	FIRST PETITIONER SCORED THE HIGHEST VOTE NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTION ACT	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITION LACKS MERIT
59	EDO	EPT/ED/HA/09/2019	FRANCIS ABUMERE OKIYE/INEC	FRANCIS ABUMERE OKIYE/INEC	FIRST PETITIONER SCORED THE HIGHEST VOTE REASONS OF CORRUPT PRACTICES NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTION ACT	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITION LACKS MERIT
60	EDO	EPT/ED/HA/10/2019	HON. ESEHI MAGNUS D. IGBAS	INEC OKODUWA EMMA EWAH	FIRST PETITIONER SCORED THE HIGHEST VOTE NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTION ACT	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITION LACKS MERIT
61	EDO	EPT/ED/HA/11/2019	ABU ABDULGANIYU	INEC	NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTION ACT REASONS OF CORRUPT PRACTICES	ELECTION UPHELD	LACKS MERIT
62	EDO	EPT/ED/HA/12/2019	BARR. AFEBU AIGBONOGA	INEC MR. SEID ALIYU OSHIOMHOLE	NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTION ACT FIRST PETITIONER SCORED THE HIGHEST VOTE	ELECTION UPHELD	DISMISSED FOR LACK OF MERIT AS THE PETITIONER COULD NOT PROVE HIS GROUNDS

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
63	EDO	EPT/ED/HA/13/2019	OSADEBAMWEN MONDAY OKORO	HON. OSA-ROOBAZEE/INEC	FIRST PETITIONER SCORED THE HIGHEST VOTE NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTION ACT REASONS OF CORRUPT PRACTICES	DISMISSED	
64	EDO	EPT/ED/HA/14/2019	INEGBEDION CLIFFORD	HON. MARCUS ONOBUN/INEC	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTION ACT REASONS OF CORRUPT PRACTICES FIRST PETITIONER SCORED THE HIGHEST VOTE	ELECTION UPHHELD	DISMISSED FOR LACKING MERIT
65	ENUGU	EPT/EN/HA/11/2019	UGWU SOMADI-NA&ANR	UGWU HILLARY & 2ORS		WITHDRAWN	WITHDRAWN VIA MOTION
66	ENUGU	EPT/EN/HA/12/2019	CHUJOKE UDEANI & ANR	INEC & 2ORS		DISMISSED VIA MOTION	DISMISSED VIA MOTION FOR DISMISSAL OF PETITION
67	GOMBE	EPT/GM/04/SA/2019	YAHAYA WAZIRI	TULFUGUTM. GARDI	NOT DULY ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF LAWFUL VOTES CAST. INVALID DUE TO CORRUPT PRACTICES. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTION ACT	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONERS' PETITION FAILS FOR LACK OF MERIT AND IT IS ACCORDINGLY HEREBY DISMISSED

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
68	KANO	EPT/KN/ SHA/13/2019	ABDUL ABDUL- HALIM ABDUL	ALI TASIU IBRAHIM	- NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT -IRREGULARITIES	RETURN SET ASIDE	PETITIONER ADDUCED ENOUGH EVI- DENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
69	KANO	EPT/KN/ SHA/14/2019	HAMZA SULE	LAWAN SHEHU	- NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT -IRREGULARITIES	PETITION DISMISSED	PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS PETITION
70	KANO	EPT/KN/ SHA/15/2019	RABIU ABDUL- MALIK JUDA	YAHATU MUSA DORAWA	- NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT -IRREGULARITIES	PETITION DISMISSED	PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS PETITION
71	KANO	EPT/KN/ SHA/16/2019	ZUBAIRU MAMUDS	KBIRU YUSUF ISMAL	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT -IRREGULARITIES	PETITION DISMISSED	PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS PETITION
72	KANO	EPT/KN/ SHA/18/2019	YAKUBU H. DAHIRU	NURA ALHAS- SAN AHMED	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTOR- AL ACT -IRREGULARITIES	PETITION DISMISSED	PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS PETITION

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
73	KANO	EPT/KN/ SHA/19/2019	SAGIRU GAMBO YAMMUSA	INEC & 2 ORS	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -IRREGULARITIES	PETITION DISMISSED	PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS PETITION
74	KANO	EPT/KN/ SHA/21/2019	MAGAJI DAHIRU ZAREWA	JIBRIN ISMAIL	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -IRREGULARITIES	PETITION DISMISSED	PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS PETITION
75	KANO	EPT/KN/ SHA/22/2019	SHUAIBU ABU- BAKAR	LABARAN ABDUL MADARI	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -IRREGULARITIES	PETITION DISMISSED	PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS PETITION
76	KANO	EPT/KN/ SHA/26/2019	NASIRU ZAKIRAI SHEKA	INEC & 2 ORS	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -IRREGULARITIES	PETITION DISMISSED	PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS PETITION
77	KANO	EPT/KN/ SHA/32/2019	MAIFADA BELLO KIBIYA	GARBA SHEHU FAMMAR	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT -IRREGULARITIES	PETITION DISMISSED	PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS PETITION

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
78	KANO	EPT/KN/SHA/35/2019	KANO IBRAHIM AHMED GAMA	UMAR MUSA GAMA	- NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT IRREGULARITIES	PETITION DISMISSED	PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS PETITION
79	KATSINA	EPT/KT/SHA/2019	AMADU ABASS	HON. GHALI GARBA	CERTIFICATE FORGERY (SSCE)	PETITION DISMISSED	THE TRIBUNAL RULED THAT THE PETITIONER FAILED TO PROVE THE ALLEGATION OF SUBSTANTIAL NON-COMPLIANCE TO THE ELECTORAL ACT IN THE CONDUCT OF THE ELECTION
80	KEBBI	EPT/KB/SHA/01/2019	SHEHU ADAM KALGO	HON. AHMED KUKA/ INEC	ELECTION MALPRACTICE AND IRREGULARITIES	DISMISSED	PETITION LACKS MERIT
81	KEBBI	EPT/KB/SHA/02/2019	ZAYYANU SHEHU BUNZA	HON. AMINU MUHAMMED BUNZA/ INEC	ELECTION MALPRACTICE AND IRREGULARITIES	PETITION DISMISSED	PETITION HAS NO ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROOF HIS CASE AS CLAIMED BY THE PETITIONER
82	KWARA	KWST/EPT/HA/01/2019	JIMOH RAHEEM AGBOOLA	SULAIMAM SHEU ABDUL-SALAM/ INEC	NON- QUALIFICATION OF THE FIRST RESPONDENT TO CONTEST ELECTION.	NULLIFIED THE ELECTION THAT PRODUCED S HASSAN ELEWU AS THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBER REPRESENTING ILORIN SOUTH STATE CONSTITUENCY. THE COURT ORDERED INEC TO WITHDRAW ANY CERTIFICATE OF RETURN ALREADY ISSUED IN RESPECT TO THE STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTION AND A FRESH ELECTION TO BE CONDUCTED WITHIN THREE MONTHS.	THE TRIBUNAL FOUND THAT SULAIMAN SHEU'S NAME WAS CONTAINED IN THE ELECTION RESULT DECLARED BY INEC AND A REBUTTABLE BELIEVE EXISTED THAT SULAIMON SHEU ABDULSALAM WAS THE CANDIDATE PRESENTED BY APC. IN ADDITION TO, THE TRIBUNAL FURTHER FOUND THAT SINCE ALL RESPONDENTS HAVE REJECTED HASSAN ELEWU AS THE CANDIDATE OF APC, THE PRESUMPTION THAT SULAIMAN SHEU ABDULSALAM IS THE CANDIDATE OF APC HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY REBUTTED.



S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
83	NASARAWA	EPT/NSHA/NS/ HA/15/2019	HON. ALAPHU DANLAMI KUJE & ANOR	HON. ABEL YAKUBU BALA	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT. RESPONDENT DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITION LACKS MERIT
84	NASARAWA	EPT/NSHA/NS/ HA/16/2019	UMAR KAIKA OSU&ANOR	DANLADI JATAU & 2 ORS	IRREGULARITIES AND OVERVOTING	STRUCK OUT	WITHDRAWN
85	NASARAWA	EPT/NSHA/NS/ HA/17/2019	HON. KASIMU MUHAMMED (APC) & ANOR	JACOB S. TSEBE (PDP) & 2 ORS	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT. RESPONDENT DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED	TRIBUNAL UPHELD THE ELECTION OF HON. JACOB SAMUEL TSEBE AND FINED KASIMU #200,000	PETITION LACKS MERIT
86	NASARAWA	EPT/NSHA/NS/ HA/20/2019	MR BASIL OSHEKA (PDP) & ANOR	MR. MOHAMMED ADAMU-MADEFU (APC) & 2 ORS	ELECTION MALPRACTICE AND IRREGULARITIES OVER VOTING	STRUCK OUT	WITHDRAWN
87	NASARAWA	EPT/NSHA/NS/ HA/21/2019	BALA UMARU (PDP) & ANOR	ALI DOGARA MOHAMMED (APC) & 2 ORS	ELECTION MALPRACTICE AND IRREGULARITIES OVER VOTING	DISMISSED	COULD NOT PROVE OVER VOTING AND DIDN'T GO TO APPEAL

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
88	NASARAWA	EPT/NSHA/NS/HA/22/2019	ABDULLAHI MOHD L (PDP) & ANOR	ABDULLAHI DAHURU A. (APC) & 2 ORS	ELECTION MALPRACTICE AND IRREGULARITIES (OVER VOTING)	STRUCK OUT	WITHDRAWN
89	NASARAWA	EPT/NSHA/NS/HA/23/2019	WADA YAHAYA MOHAMMED & ANOR	SULEIMAN ABDULAZIZ DANLADI & 2 ORS	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT. RESPONDENT DID NOT WIN BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTE CASTED.	PETITION DISMISSED	PETITION LACKS MERIT
90	OGUN	EPT/OG/HASS/06/2019	KAMIR ADEWALE SONOWO & ANOR	INEC & 2 ORS	UNDUE RETURN AND NON – COMPLIANCE	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
91	OGUN	EPT/OG/HASS/07/2019	HON. JOLAOSO OLUJOBI ISREAL	YUSUF OLAWALE & 2 ORS.	NON-QUALIFICATION, IRREGULARITIES & MALPRACTICES	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
92	OGUN	EPT/OG/HASS/08/2019	IDOWU SEGUN SAMUEL & ANOR.	INEC & 2 ORS	UNDUE RETURN AND NON – COMPLIANCE	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
93	OGUN	EPT/OG/ HASS/09/2019	MR. FATIU F. SALAMI	GANIYU ALANI OYEDEJI	UNDUE RETURN & CORRUPT PRACTICES, & NON – COMPLIANCE	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
94	OGUN	EPT/OG/ HASS/10/2019	AKINDE OLU- WASOGO & ANOR	INEC & 2 ORS.	UNDUE RETURN & CORRUPT PRACTICES, & NON – COMPLIANCE & NON – QUALIFICATION (POSSESSING 2 PVC)	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
95	OGUN	EPT/OG/ HASS/11/2019	HON. SOTOYO ISMAL JOHNSON & ANOR	INEC & 2 ORS.	UNDUE RETURN & CORRUPT PRACTICES	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
96	OGUN	EPT/OG/ HASS/12/2019	HON. IDOWU OLOWOFUJA & ANOR	INEC & 2 ORS.	UNDUE RETURN & CORRUPT PRACTICES	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
97	OGUN	EPT/OG/ HASS/13/2019	HON. OLUWEMI- MO OWOLABI	INEC & ORS.	UNDUE RETURN & CORRUPT PRACTICES	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
98	OGUN	EPT/OG/ HASS/14/2019	ADEBAYO ADEN- EYE & ANOR	INEC & 2 ORS	UNDUE RETURN, CORRUPT PRACTICES & NON - COMPLIANCE	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
99	OGUN	EPT/OG/ HASS/15/2019	FAGBEMI AKIN- BODE CHARLES & ANOR	INEC & 2 ORS	UNDUE RETURN, CORRUPT PRACTICES & NON - COMPLIANCE	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
100	OGUN	EPT/OG/ HASS/16/2019	SULAIMON MUKARA M ADEBAYO	INEC & 2 ORS	UNDUE RETURN, CORRUPT PRACTICES & NON - COMPLIANCE	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
101	OGUN	EPT/OG/ HASS/17/2019	DR. KAS- SIM TAOFIK OLADIRAN & ANOR	ABIODUN SYL- VESTER & ANOR.	UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION WITHIN PDP	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
102	OGUN	EPT/OG/ HASS/18/2019	MR. ODETOGUN JAMILU AJAO	INEC & 14 ORS.		PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
103	OGUN	EPT/OG/ HASS/19/2019	MR. SUNDAY OLALEKAN OYE- SANYA	INEC & 10 ORS.	UNDUE RETURN, NON-COMPLIANCE	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
104	OGUN	EPT/OG/ HASS/20/2019	FOYE ADENIYI SOLOMON & 1 OR	INEC & 2 ORS.	UNDUE RETURN, CORRUPT PRACTICES & NON - COMPLIANCE	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
105	OGUN	EPT/OG/ HASS/21/2019	MR EDUN BABABODE& 1 OR	INEC & 14 ORS	UNDUE RETURN, NON-COMPLIANCE	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
106	OGUN	EPT/OG/ HASS/22/2019	DR. EMMANUEL OLUWATOYIN	INEC & 17 ORS	UNDUE RETURN, NON-COMPLIANCE	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
107	OGUN	EPT/OG/ HASS/23/2019	TUNDE WASIU SANUSI	INEC & 2 ORS	UNDUE RETURN, NON-COMPLIANCE	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
108	OGUN	EPT/OG/HASS/24/2019	ODUMOSU OLUGBENGA	VS. INEC & 2 ORS	UNDUE RETURN, NON-COMPLIANCE	PETITION DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER DID NOT PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE
109	ONDO	EPT/HA/OND/05/2019	OMOTADOWA SMITH ADEUYI	AKINGBASO FESTUS O./INEC	ELECTION WAS MED BY IRREGULARITIES AND NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT	IT WAS DISMISSED	THE HONOURABLE TRIBUNAL DISMISSED THE PETITION OF THE PETITIONERS ON THE GROUND THAT THEY WERE UNABLE TO PROVE THEIR CASE SUBSTANTIALLY FOR THE NULLIFICATION OF ELECTION OF THE FIRST RESPONDENT
110	ONDO	EPT/HA/OND/06/2019	FALANA TAJUDEEN VICTOR	HON. FELEMGUDU OLUSEGUN/INEC	ELECTION WAS MED BY IRREGULARITIES AND NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT	DISMISSED	THE PETITIONER FAILED TO PROVE IRREGULARITIES AND NON-COMPLIANCE AS PROVIDED BY THE ELECTORAL ACT.
111	ONDO	EPT/HA/OND/07/2019	OLADAPO ABIOLA	WILLIAMS A. ADEWALE /INEC	ELECTION WAS MED BY IRREGULARITIES AND NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTORAL ACT	IT WAS WITHDRAWN AND STRUCK OUT - PARTY AND EXCHANGE PLEADING.	WITHDRAWN
112	OSUN	OSS/EPT/HA/001/2019	HASHIM ABIOYE	- DR MUJIDAT	. NON QUALIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENT	ELECTION UPHELD	RESPONDENT QUALIFIED TO CONTEST

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND(S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
113	OSUN	OSS/EPT/ HA/002/2019	HON.	HON.	OVER – VOTING	RERUN ORDERED	OVER VOTING HAS BEEN PROVED IN SOME POLLING UNIT AND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WINNER AND THE SECOND RUNNER UP IS NOT UP TO THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN AREAS WHERE ELECTION HAS BEEN CANCELLED.
114	OSUN	OSS/EPT/ HA/003/2019	HON. AKINTILOYE	HON. ADEWUNMI	OVER – VOTING	RERUN ORDERED	OVER VOTING HAS BEEN PROVED IN SOME POLLING UNIT AND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WINNER AND THE SECOND RUNNER UP IS NOT UP TO THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN AREAS WHERE ELECTION HAS BEEN CANCELLED.
115	OYO	EPT/OY/ SHA/20/2019	EROYALESUN JOHNSON & OR	INEC & 2 ORS	ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES	DISMISSED	COULD NOT PROVE CLAIMS OF IRREGULARITIES
116	OYO	EPT/OY/ SHA/21/2019	AJIBOLA ADESI- NA& OR/APC	INEC & 2 ORS	ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES	DISMISSED	LACKING IN MERIT
117	OYO	EPT/OY/ SHA/24/2019	USMAN O. BURAI- MOH& OR	INEC & 2 ORS	ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES	DISMISSED	INABILITY TO ESTABLISH CLAIMS OF ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES

S/N	STATES	SUIT NO	NAME OF PETITIONER	NAME OF RESPONDENT	GROUND (S) FOR PETITION	TRIBUNAL	
						DECISION	REASON(S)
118	SOKOTO	EPT/SKT/ HA/22/19	HON MALAMI MUHAMMAD GALADANCHI	HON. BUHARI HUSSAINI (PDP)	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELEC- TORAL ACT ELECTION WAS MARRED BY IRREG- ULARITIES	ELECTION UPHELD	PETITIONER DID NOT ADDUCE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE.



## 3.2 ANALYSIS OF PETITION

### 3.2.1 Grounds Adduced for Petition at the Governorship Election Tribunals

Upon analysis of the 26 (twenty-six) states where governorship election petitions were filed:

21 (twenty-one) representing 42.00% of the petitions (Abia, Adama, Akwa-Ibom, Bauchi, Benue, Cross-River, Delta, Imo, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Ogun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto and Taraba) alleged Non-Compliance and Corrupt Practices and over-voting. 12 (twelve) representing 24.00% petitions (Adamawa, Akwa-Ibom, Bauchi, Benue,

Cross-River, Delta, Imo, Kaduna, Katsina, Kwara, Rivers and Taraba) made “not duly elected to contest election” one of the basis for questioning the election. 7 (seven) representing 14.00% petitioners (Kebbi, Kwara, Lagos, Niger, Ogun, Plateau and Zamfara) opined that the returned candidate did not qualify to contest the March 9, 2019 elections. 9 (nine) representing 20.00% petitioners (Adamawa, Bauchi, Cross-River, Ebonyi, Imo, Kano, Nasarawa, Ogun and Rivers) alleged that they were unlawfully excluded from the election by the Independent National Electoral Commission.

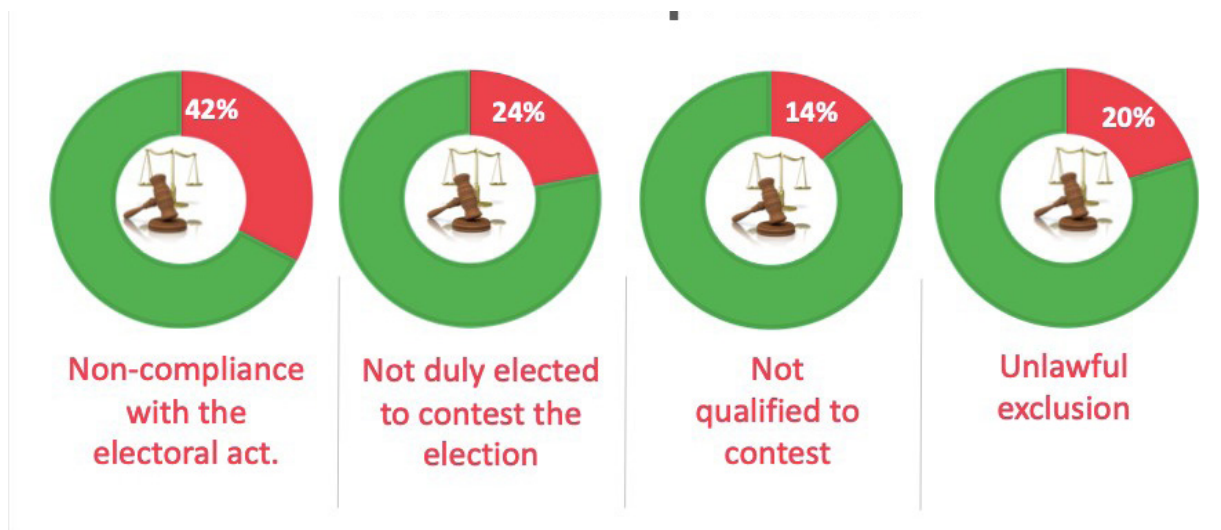
**TABLE 3.5: ANALYSIS OF GROUNDS FOR GOVERNORSHIP PETITION**

Non-compliance and Corrupt Practices	Not duly elected by the majority	Not Qualified to Contest	Unlawful Exclusion
ABIA	ADAMAWA	KEBBI	ADAMAWA
ADAMAWA	AKWA-IBOM	KWARA	BAUCHI
AKWA-IBOM	BAUCHI	LAGOS	CROSS RIVER
BAUCHI	BENUE	NIGER	EBONYI
BENUE	CROSS RIVER	OGUN	IMO
CROSS RIVER	DELTA	PLATEAU	KANO
DELTA	IMO	ZAMFARA	NASARAWA
IMO	KADUNA		OGUN
KADUNA	KATSINA		RIVERS
KANO	KWARA		
KATSINA	RIVERS		
KEBBI	TARABA		
KWARA			

Non-compliance and Corrupt Practices	Not duly elected by the majority	Not Qualified to Contest	Unlawful Exclusion
LAGOS			
NASARAWA			
OGUN			
OYO			
PLATEAU			
RIVERS			
SOKOTO			
TARABA			

**Table 3.6: Percentage Analysis of Grounds for Governorship Petition**

GROUND ANALYSIS	2019
NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTORAL ACT	42.00%
NOT DULY ELECTED TO CONTEST THE ELECTION	24.00%
NOT QUALIFIED TO CONTEST	14.00%
UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION	20.00%
TOTAL	100%



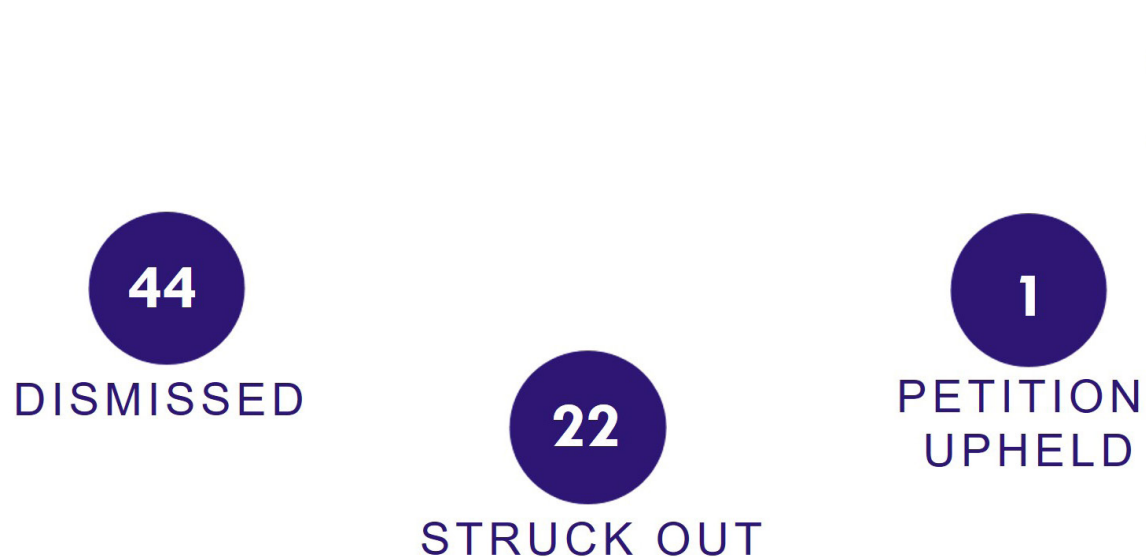
**Figure 3.3: Analysis of Grounds for Governorship Petition**

### 3.2.2 JUDGEMENT OF THE TRIBUNAL FOR GOVERNORSHIP ELECTION PETITIONS

Analysis of judgments in the 67 petitions filed against the March 9, 2019 governorship elections showed that 44 petitions representing 65.7% were dismissed while 22 petitions representing 32.8% were struck out for varying reasons. One of the petitions was upheld. The petition filed against the victory of Mr. Mukhtar Shehu Idris of APC in the March 9, 2019 elections by Mr. Bala Bello Maru of Accord party alleging that Mr. Idris did not qualify to stand for election because APC did not conduct primaries and that the election was not valid by reasons of corrupt practices and non-adherence to the provisions of the Electoral Act. The Tribunal upheld the petition, declaring that the respondent did not win the Zamfara State Governorship election of

March 9, 2019 by reason of lack of qualification. The implication of this decision however does not affect the existing status quo of the governorship sit in Zamfara State, the Supreme Court having invalidated the participation of the All Progressives Congress (APC) in the last Governorship, National Assembly and State Assembly elections for failing to conduct primaries in accordance with the party's Constitution, the Electoral Act and the 1999 Constitution respectively. Following the Supreme Court's order, that all political parties whose candidates scored the second highest votes in the elections and the required spread should be declared winners forthwith; the Independent National Electoral Commission issued a Certificate of Return to the current Governor, Mr. Matawalle of the People's Democratic Party on 27th May, 2019.

Table 3.7: Analysis of Judgment of the Governorship EPT		
JUDGEMENT	PETITIONS (%)	PETITIONS (COUNT)
DISMISSED	65.7%	44
STRUCK OUT	32.8%	22
PETITION UPHELD	1.5%	1
	100.00%	67



**Figure 3.4: Percentage distribution of Judgment of the Tribunal for Governorship Election Petitions**

### 3.2.3 Analysis of the reasons adduced for the judgments delivered by the Governor-ship Election Tribunal

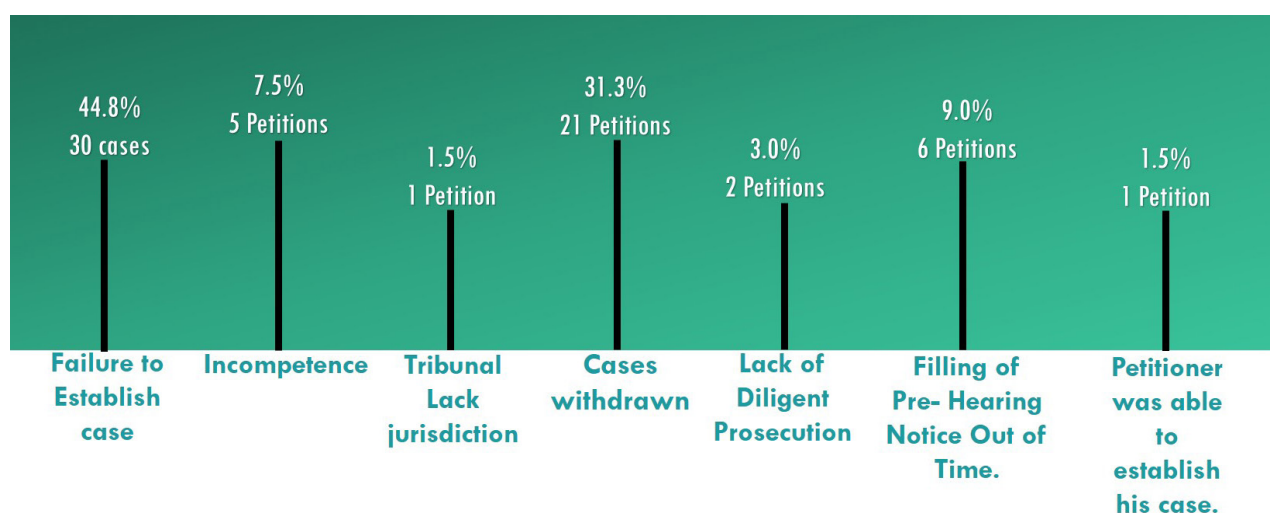
30 petitions representing 44.8% out of the 67 cases assessed were dismissed based on the petitioners' failure to establish their cases. Failure to establish a case came in various manners. The petitioners may have failed to adduce enough evidence to prove their cases or failed to adduce oral evidence in support of the documentary evidence submitted to the Tribunal, which amounted to dumping the evidence on the Tribunal without more. Some documentary evidence (witness statement) submitted in a certain case were in local language and not translated into English. In other cases where the allegation of non-compliance with the provisions of the Electoral Act were made, the Tribunal found that the non-compliance were not substantial enough to affect the results of the election in accordance with the provision of Section 139(1) of the Electoral Act, 2010 (as amended) as follows:

*An Election shall not be invalidated by reason of non-compliance with the provisions of this Act if it appears to the Election Tribunal or Court that the election was conducted substantially in accordance with the principles of this Act and that the non-compliance did not affect substantially the result of the election.*

2 petitions representing 3.0% were dismissed for lack of diligent prosecution. Lack of diligent prosecution arises where the petitioner failed to

do what he is required to do within a specified time limit – this will include filing processes out of time and failure to attend pre-hearing conference. Failure to provide witnesses to give oral evidence in support of the documentary evidence and give eye-witness account also amounts to lack of diligent prosecution. On the other hand, 5 (7.5%) petitions were dismissed based on the incompetence of the petition. Section 138(1) of the Electoral Act, 2010 (as amended) set out the grounds upon which a petition may be brought before an Election Petition Tribunal. Where a petitioner based his petition on grounds outside the content of the provision of the laws, such petition is regarded as incompetent and a clear waste of the time of the Tribunal. 1 (1.5%) petition was dismissed based on lack of Jurisdiction by the Tribunal. The particular case, which was a pre-election matter had been heard and determined by a Federal High Court. 21 (31.3%) were withdrawn by the petitioners for varying reasons, ranging from lack of fund, lack of party support, ill health of the petitioner; and some others were withdrawn in the best interest of the States concerned. 6 (9.0%) petition failed because the petitioners filed pre-hearing notice out of time. However, 1 petitioner, representing 1.8% was able to establish that the respondent was not qualified to participate in the elections; though events had overtaken the outcome of this decision.

<b>Table 3.8: Analysis of Reasons Adduce for Judgment in Governorship EPT</b>		
<b>Court's reasons for the petition's decision reached (2019)</b>		
Failure to establish case	44.8%	30
Petitioner was able to establish case	1.5%	1
Incompetence	7.5%	5
Tribunal Lack Jurisdiction	1.5%	1
Case Withdrawn	31.3%	21
Lack of diligent prosecution	3.0%	2
Petitioner Abandoned Petition	1.5%	1
Filing of Pre-hearing notice out of time	9.0%	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>67</b>



**Figure 3.5: Percentage distribution of the Court's reason on the decision reached in Governorship EPT**

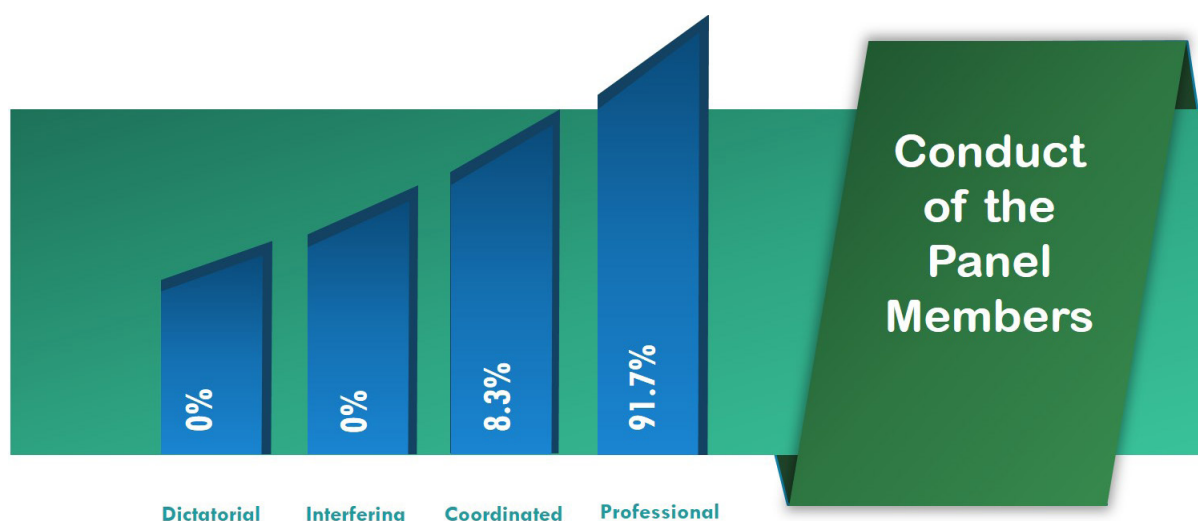
### 3.3 Assessment of Election Petition Tribunals across the Thirty-Six States and the Federal Capital Territory of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

#### 3.3.1 Analysis of the Conduct of the Judges

Noting that there were no Election Tribunal sittings in Jigawa State in the 2019 election-year, only 36 Election Petition Tribunals were monitored across 35 States and the Federal Capital Territory by Kimpart Development Initiative in the 2019 election-year. Analysis of 36 Election

Tribunals showed that the Judges were professional, coordinated and competent. They had a good handle on the cases before them and control of the Tribunal throughout the proceedings. The Judges of the Tribunal could sometimes be seen as descending into the arena, interfering or dictatorial; it was however noted that this conduct is brought on by vexatious and frivolous cases; which KDI did not witness during the period of monitoring.

Table 3.9: Conduct of Judges		
Conduct of the Judges	35 STATES AND FCT	
Professional	33	91.7
Coordinated	3	8.3
Interfering	0	0.0
Dictatorial	0	0.0
Total	36	100.0



**Figure 3.6: Percentage distribution of conduct of the judges across the Tribunals in 35 States and FCT in Nigeria, 2019**

### 3.3.2 Number of Judges and Gender Disaggregation

In preparation for the election, and in compliance with Section 133(3)(a)-(b) of the Electoral Act, 2010 (as amended) which requires that Election Tribunals be constituted 14 (fourteen) days before the elections, about 250 Judges of the High Court, Grand Khadis and Chief Magistrates were constituted as Election Tribunals panel. They were inaugurated on 25th January 2019 by the Chief Judge of Nigeria, Hon. Justice Tanko Muhammed. In accordance with the laws, each of the Tribunals set up under the Constitution is paneled by 3 (three) judges, with a Judge of a High Court as the Chairman of the Panel; and 5 (five) Justices of the Court of Appeal was empaneled to sit over the Presidential Election Tribunal.<sup>87</sup> (eighty-seven) Judges were empan-

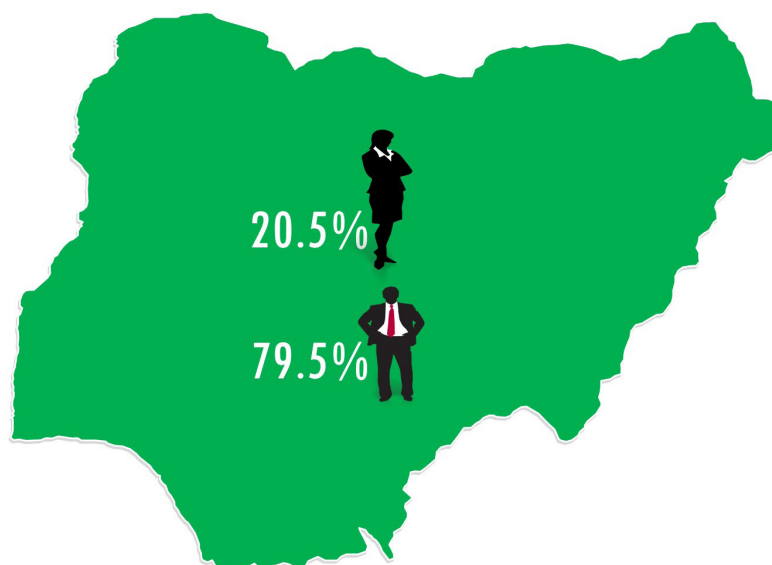
eled over 29 Governorship Election Tribunals across 29 States of the Federal Republic of Nigeria where Governorship Election took place in the March 9 General Elections, and 5 Justices over 1 (one) Presidential Election Tribunal Panel. The Governorship panels set up for Jigawa, Borno and Yobe were disbanded because the Tribunal did not receive any governorship election petition; the situation left us with 78 (seventy-eight) judges across 26 States. The data gathered as at 31st December 2019 across 26 Governorship Election Tribunals and one Presidential Election Tribunal revealed 83 (eighty-three) Panel Members. The Gender Disaggregation of the 83 members of panel revealed that 66 of the Judges, representing 79.5% were male and 18, representing 21.7% were female.



**Figure 3.7: Number of Judges in Governorship and Presidential Election Tribunals**



Table 3.10: Gender Disaggregation of Judges		
GENDER	NO. OF JUDGES IN 26 STATES GOVERNORSHIP TRIBUNAL AND FCT	
MALE	66	79.5%
FEMALE	17	20.5%
PWD	0	0.0
Total	83	100.0



**Figure 3.8: Percentage distribution of Judges disaggregated by gender across the 26 States Governorship Tribunals and the Federal Capital Territory**

### 3.3.3 Number of Secretaries and Gender Disaggregation

The Secretaries are gatekeepers of the Tribunals' secretariats. The interpretation session<sup>37</sup> of First Schedule to the Electoral Act defines a secretary as "the Secretary of an election Tribunal established by the Constitution or this Act and shall include the Registrar of the Court of Appeal or any officer or Clerk acting for him". One Secretary is appointed to each State's Tribunal with supporting staff. The duties of the Secretary to a Tribunal are set out in the First Schedule to the

Electoral Act, 2010; the duties include:

- Receive the election petition<sup>38</sup>
- Compare copies of election petition to the original petition submitted before certifying them as copies.<sup>39</sup>
- Cause notice of the presentation of the election petition to be served on each of the respondents.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Paragraph 3 (1) & (2) Ibid

<sup>39</sup> Paragraph 3(3) Ibid

<sup>40</sup> Paragraph 7(1)(a) Ibid

<sup>37</sup> Paragraph 1 First Schedule to the Electoral Act, 2010 (As amended)

- Post on the Tribunal notice board a certified copy of the election petition. <sup>37</sup>
- Set aside a certified copy for onward transmission to the person or persons required by law to adjudicate and determine the election petition <sup>38</sup>

Other duties assigned to the Secretary of a Tribunal are as set out in the Electoral Act. <sup>39</sup>

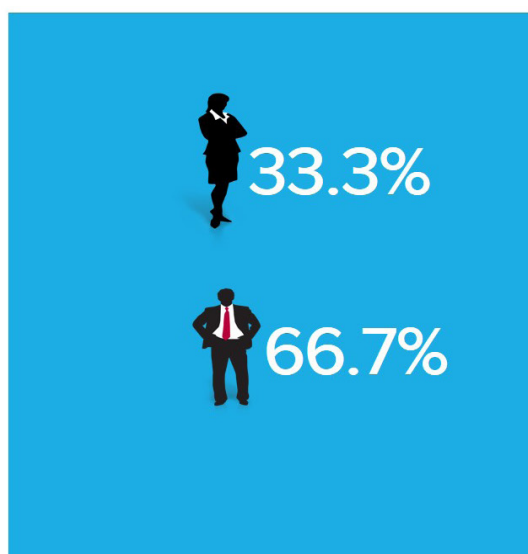
<sup>37</sup> Paragraph 7(1)(b) Ibid

<sup>38</sup> Paragraph 7(1)(c) Ibid

<sup>39</sup> See generally Paragraphs 3, 7, 11 and 13 of the First Schedule to the Electoral Act 2010.

Analysis of the 36 States Tribunals and the Federal Capital Territory showed 36 (thirty-six) Secretaries. The panel in Jigawa State had been disbanded since there was no petition filed to challenge the outcome of any of the elections conducted on the 23rd of February 2019 and 9th March, 2019. Gender disaggregation of this data revealed that 24 of the Secretaries which represent 66.70% were male; while 12 of them representing 33.30% were female.

<b>Table 3.11: Gender Disaggregation of Tribunal Secretaries 35 STATES AND FCT</b>		
<b>GENDER</b>	<b>NO. OF SEC (COUNT)</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
MALE	24	66.70%
FEMALE	12	33.30%
Total	36	100.0%



**Figure 3.9: Percentage distribution of Secretaries disaggregated by gender across the 36 States Tribunals and the Federal Capital Territory**

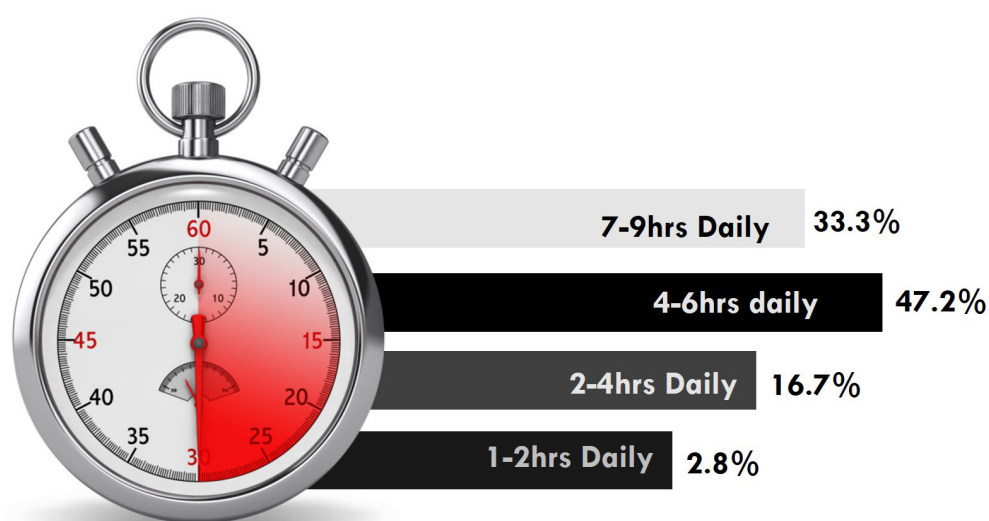
### 3.4 Tribunal Assessment

#### 3.4.1 Number of Hours Spent at Tribunal-

The tribunals sit for an average of 10 (ten) to 13 (thirteen) hours in a day. Once some tribunals sit at 8:00am in the morning, they do not rise until between 7:00pm and 9:00pm in the evening with a break of about 1 hour in-between. Kimpact observed that the average number of hours it took in attending to a case vary from one Tribunal to another. The one part of the Election Tribunal proceedings that was time

consuming was the delivery of judgment. The times spent in judgment delivery vary from two hours to nine hours. Out of the 34 Tribunals analyzed, one of the Tribunals representing 2.9% delivered judgment within 1-2hours. Six of the Tribunals representing 17.7% were in session for 2-4hours for judgment delivery. Sixteen Tribunals which is 47.1% took 4-6 hours to deliver judgment. Eleven of the tribunals representing 32.4% delivered judgment within 7-9hours.

Table 3.12: Assessment of the Number of Hours Spent at the Tribunal		
HOURS PER DAY	35 STATES TRIBUNAL AND FCT	
	%	Count
2-1hrs	2.8%	1
2-4hrs	16.7%	6
4-6hrs	47.2%	17
7-9hrs	33.3%	12
Total	100.0%	36



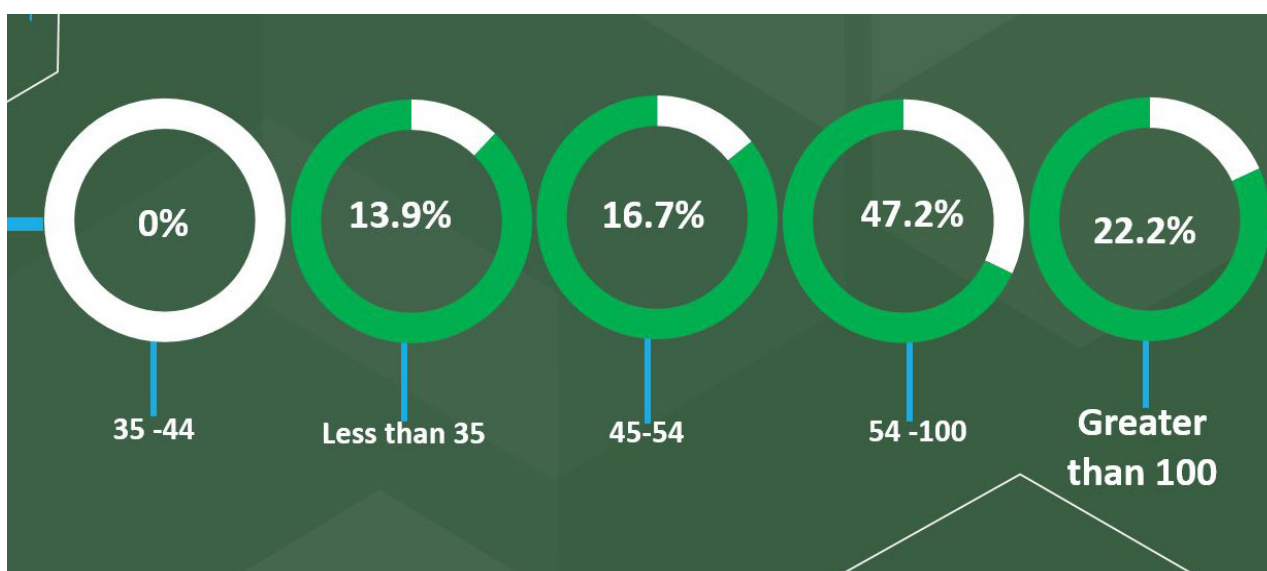
**Figure 3.10: Percentage distribution of the Average Length of period spent during Judgment in 35 States Tribunal and FCT**

### 3.4.2 Size of Audience in the Court Room

The size of the audience across 36 Tribunals vary between 25 (twenty-five) and 100 (one hundred) in number. Across five Tribunals, the size of the audience averaged 25-34 (13.90%). None of the Tribunals had between 35-44 audience

sizes. 6 of the Tribunals however averaged 45-54 audience size, which is 16.70%. There were 17 of the Tribunals that had the average audience size of 54-100, that is 47.20%, while 8 (22.20%) of the Tribunals had over 100 capacity size of audience.

Table 3.13: Assessment of the Size of Audience at the Tribunal		
AUDIENCE SIZE RANGE	STATES TRIBUNAL	
34-25	13.90%	5
35-44	0%	0
45-54	16.70%	6
54-100	47.20%	17
>100	22.20%	8
Total	100.0%	36



**Figure 3.11: Percentage distribution of the average size of audience across 35 States Tribunal and FCT**

### 3.4.3 Assessment of Behavior of the Audience, the Press and the Lawyers in the Course of Proceedings at the Tribunals

KDI assessed 36 Tribunals throughout the Country. In the Course of the proceedings, the audience in the court room were coordinated and well behaved. There were no reports of any misbehavior or interference by any member of the audience. On the day judgment was delivered, the audience in 31 Tribunals representing 86.1% were properly coordinated. In 5 Tribunals (13.9%) however, the audience were rowdy and restless until the reading of the judgment began.

As regards the Press, a number of the Press men were present in 31 of the Tribunals (86.1%) assessed. They were well behaved, coordinated and they stayed throughout the proceedings of the Tribunal. There was no record of interference by the Press men in the proceedings of the

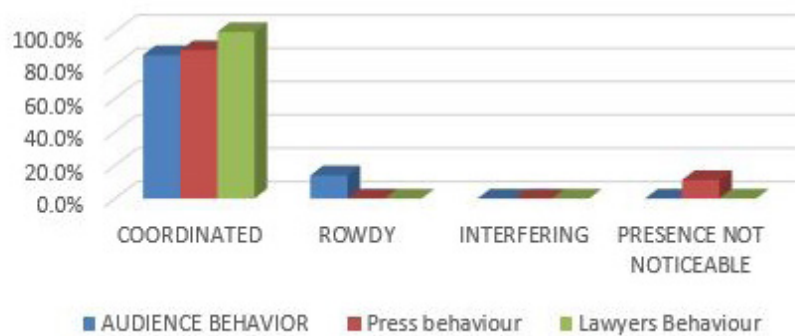
Tribunal. The presence of the Press men were however not noticeable in 4 Tribunals (11.1%). On probing further, it was discovered that there may have been only one pressman at each of the four Tribunals and they did not stay through the entire proceedings. One of the Tribunals in Bayelsa State had to write a request letter for the presence of the media at the Tribunal. Lagos State opined that the Political Parties involved in the petition filing, Alliance for Democracy and Labour Party, were not popular and their activities were not newsworthy, so the pressmen did not give the proceedings their full attention.

The lawyers in 36 Tribunals across the Federation were professional and coordinated. There was no report of unruly behavior of any of the lawyers involved in these petitions. There was however reports that some lawyers were tensed just before the judges started delivering judgment.

**Table 3.14: Assessment of Behavioral Pattern at the Tribunal**

	COORDINATED	ROWDY	INTERFERING	PRESENCE NOT NOTICEABLE
Audience behavior	86.1%	13.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	31	5		
Press behavior	88.9%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%
	32	0	0	4
Lawyers Behavior	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	36			

### BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN IN THE COURTROOM OF 35 STATES TRIBUNAL AND FCT



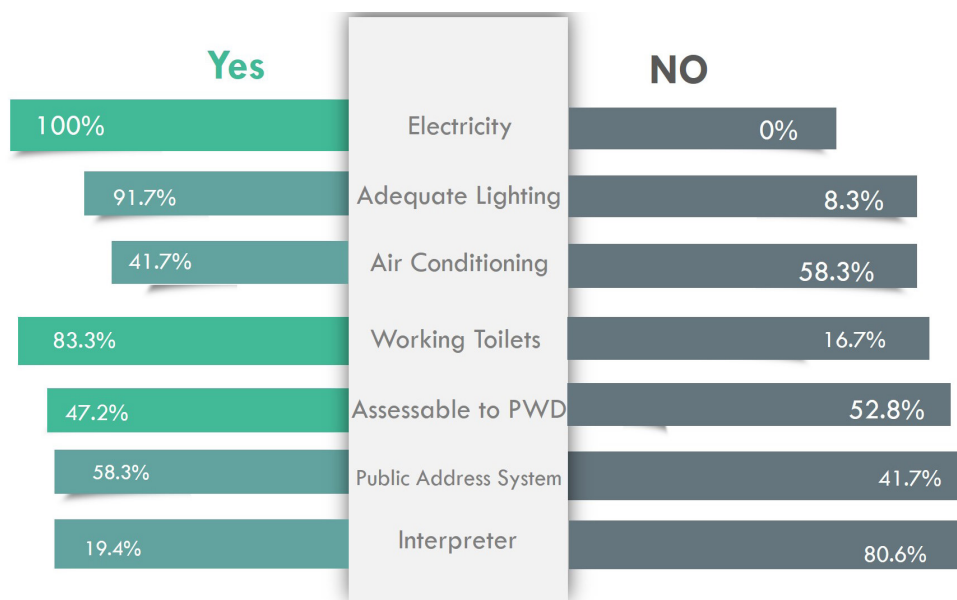
**Figure 3.12: Percentage distribution of the behavioral pattern in the courtroom across the 36 States Tribunal and FCT**

#### 3.4.4 Assessment of the condition of the courtroom and its environment in 35 States and the Federal Capital Territory of the Federation

All the 36 (thirty-six) representing 100% of the venues used for the Election Tribunal were connected to Electric Power; a good number of them however have stand by generating set for when the electric power goes off. 91.7% of the rooms were adequately lighted. Some of the rooms were conducive as 41.7% of the rooms have air conditioner and few of them have a number of Industrial fans stationed around. Others do not have either air conditioner or industrial

fans. 83.3% showed that there are working toilets; these were however mostly not accessible to the courtroom audience. While 47.2% of the venues of tribunals were accessible to Persons with Disability, 52.8% were not accessible. It was discovered that some of the Tribunals were situated in the upper part of story buildings, and these buildings do not have elevators or ramps. Only seven of the Tribunals made interpreter available in local language and for people living with hearing disability/impairment and this represents just 19.4% of the Election Tribunals assessed. 21 (58.3%) of the Tribunals assessed had public address system.

Table 3.15: Assessment of Tribunal Facilities							
	ELECTRIC POWER	ADEQUATE LIGHTINING	AIR CONDI- TIONING	WORKING TOILET	ACCESSI- BLE FOR PWDS	PAS	INTER- PRETER
YES	36	33	15	30	17	21	7
NO	0	3	21	6	19	15	29
	ELECTRIC POWER	ADEQUATE LIGHTINING	AIR CONDI- TIONING	WORKING TOILET	ACCESSI- BLE FOR PWDS	PAS	INTER- PRETER
YES	100.0%	91.7%	41.7%	83.3%	47.2%	58.3%	19.4%
NO	0.0%	8.3%	58.3%	16.7%	52.8%	41.7%	80.6%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



**Figure 3.13: Percentage distribution of the court room conditions across the 35 States Tribunal and FCT**

### 3.4.4.1 Assessment of Courtroom accessibility to Persons with Disability by Zones

On analysis, it was found that South-South where PWDs could access four (4) out of the five (5) facilities has the highest number of Tribunals with accessibility for persons living with disability. Out of the seven (7) Tribunals assessed for the North Central, three (3) were accessible while the remaining four (4) were not. North West and North East each have three (3) out of the six (6) tribunals assessed were accessible while the re-

maining three were not PWD friendly in terms of accessibility. South East has two (2) out of five (5) facilities accessible to PWDs. South West has the least number of facilities accessible to PWDs. Persons with Disability mainstreaming and inclusion demands that their interests are considered in the location of facilities for Tribunals. From the analysis done, it would appear that the interests of these special people were not put into consideration when situating the Tribunals.

<b>Table 3.16: Assessment of Tribunals' Accessibility to PWDs</b>		
<b>ACCESSIBILITY TO PWDS</b>		
<b>GEO-POLITICAL ZONE</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>no</b>
SOUTH WEST	2	4
SOUTH SOUTH	4	2
SOUTH EAST	2	3
NORTH WEST	3	3
NORTH EAST	3	3
NORTH CENTRAL	3	4
Total	17	19



**Figure 3.14: Frequency distribution of the court room accessibility to PWD'S in the 36 Tribunals by Geo-political zones in Nigeria.**



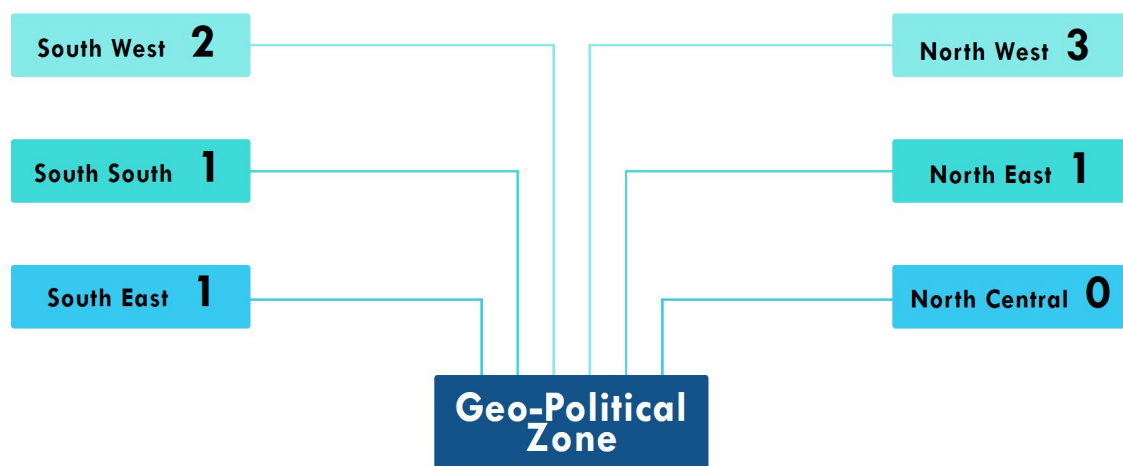
### 3.4.4.2 Analysis of Availability of Interpreter at Tribunals by Zone

The language of the court/tribunal is English and as such, the business of the tribunals is conducted in English language. The unlettered indigents are cheated out of understanding the Tribunals' proceedings and always had to rely on hear-say in order to comprehend. Transparency demands that interpreter be provided for the citizenry in the local language of the jurisdiction in which the tribunal was situated. In cases where interpreters are provided, they are not trained in the art of interpretations. They were persons who could communicate fairly in both the English and the local language in question and have been requested to help so that the

will of justice could be oiled in such situations. PWD mainstreaming and inclusion also require that interpreters/ skilled sign language persons be employed to provide interpretation for persons with hearing impairment.

It is noteworthy that interpreters were not made available for people with hearing impairment or the local language of the natives in the seven (7) courts assessed for North Central. North-East, South-South and South-East each had one Tribunal with available interpreter. Out of the six Tribunals assessed in the North West, three Tribunals had interpreters while the other three had no interpreter. Two out of the six assessed in the South West had interpreters.

<b>Table 3.17: Assessment of Availability of Interpreters</b>		
<b>PRESENCE OF INTERPRETER IN EACH STATE'S TRIBUNAL</b>		
<b>GEO-POLITICAL ZONE</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>no</b>
SOUTH WEST	2	4
SOUTH SOUTH	1	5
SOUTH EAST	1	4
NORTH WEST	3	3
NORTH EAST	1	5
NORTH CENTRAL	0	7
Total	8	28



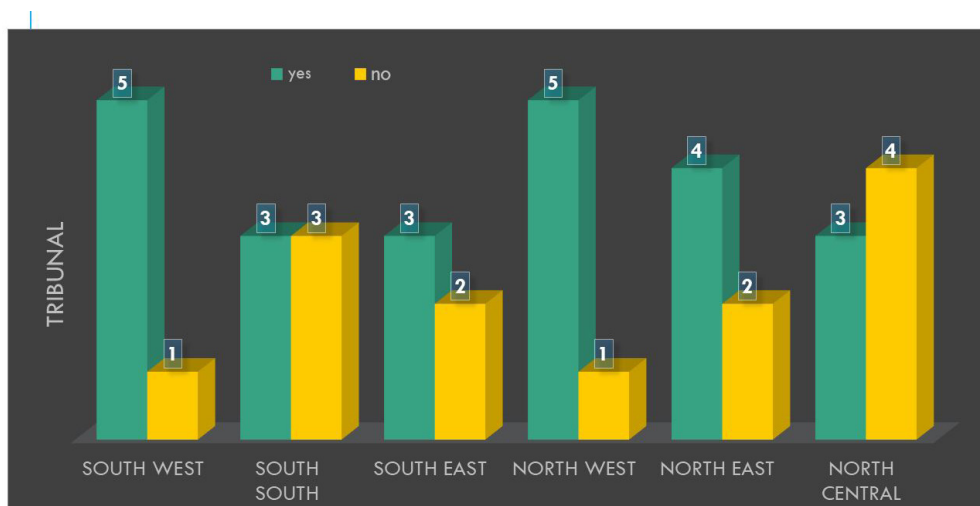
**Figure 3.15: Frequency distribution of the presence of interpreters in the 36 Tribunals by Geo-political zones in Nigeria**

#### 3.4.4.3 Assessment of Tribunal facilities with Public Address System

Assessment shows that a very good number of the Tribunals were provided with Public Address System (PAS) to ensure that the judges and the solicitors were able to communicate without stress and strains. Five tribunals out of six in the

South West had functioning PAS. Three out of seven in the North Central had PAS. Four out of six in the North East had PAS. In the South-South, three out of six Tribunals had public address system. South East has three Tribunals with PAS out of the five facilities assessed. North West had PAS in five Tribunal facilities out of the six assessed.

Table 3.18: Assessment of the availability of PAS in Zones		
PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM AVAILABILITY		
GEO-POLITICAL ZONE	yes	no
SOUTH WEST	5	1
SOUTH SOUTH	3	3
SOUTH EAST	3	2
NORTH WEST	5	1
NORTH EAST	4	2
NORTH CENTRAL	3	4
Total	23	13



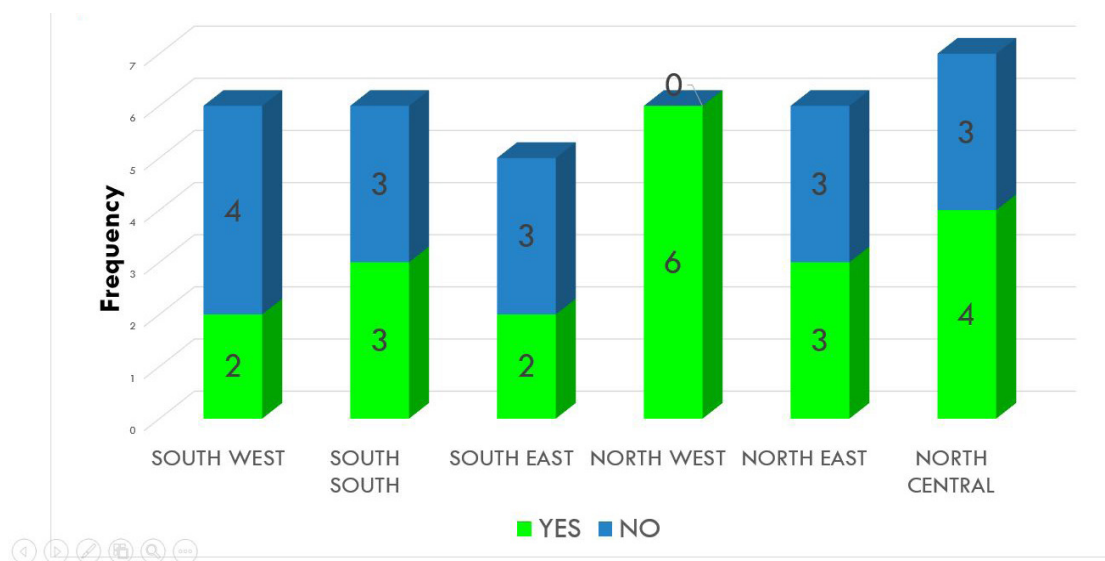
**Figure 3.16: Frequency distribution of the Public Address System availability in the 36 Tribunals by Geo-political zones in Nigeria**

#### 3.4.4.4 Assessment of Tribunal facilities with Air Conditioning

Looking at conduciveness of the Tribunals across the six geo-political zones of the Federation, data gathered indicated that the six assessed Election Petition Tribunals situated in the North-West were provided with air conditioning (AC) facilities. While four out of the seven Tribunals assessed for the North-Central were

equipped with AC, out of the six Tribunals assessed in the North-Eastern geo-political zone, three were equipped with AC. The same thing goes for the South-South; three out of six Tribunals were furnished with AC. In the South-West, two out of six tribunals assessed had AC, while two out of the five tribunals assessed in the South-East had AC.

Table 3.19: Assessment of the Availability of Air Conditioning		
AIR CONDITIONING AVAILABILITY		
GEO-POLITICAL ZONE	yes	no
SOUTH WEST	2	4
SOUTH SOUTH	3	3
SOUTH EAST	2	3
NORTH WEST	6	0
NORTH EAST	3	3
NORTH CENTRAL	4	3
Total	20	16



**Figure 3.17: Distribution of the Air Condition availability in the 36 Tribunals by Geo-political zones in Nigeria**

### 3.4.5 Assessment of Tension, Unrest and Security Issues

Election Petition Tribunals in 35 States and the FCT across Nigeria have been assessed so far. At the commencement of Election Tribunal, five States' Tribunals – Bayelsa, Borno, Kogi, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara States were moved to sit in Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory for security reasons. At the Judgment stage, 3 governorship Tribunals, Imo, Katsina and Sokoto States, were moved to Abuja; though no official reasons were given, it was generally believed that the movement was made to forestall any security breach that may arise in the various States. Security was heightened on the day judgment was delivered in most of the venue of the Tribunals as there were large crowd outside the premises. Some

of the Tribunals had security officials screening people into the venue. Parties involved in the petitions and their supporters were seen tensed, anxious and agitated just before the delivery of judgment in almost all the Tribunals. Anambra State's Election Tribunal witnessed certain degree of unrest because party loyalists were denied entrance into the premises of the Tribunal. Outright fight ensued amongst the party loyalist of the parties to the petition in Bauchi State; although this was outside the perimeter fence of the venue of the Election Tribunal. The security agencies however took immediate control of the situation. But for the heavy presence of security personnel in Katsina State, there would have been security breach in and around the Tribunal.

Table 3.20: Assessment of Tension, Unrest and security			
AIR CONDITIONING AVAILABILITY			
TENSION/UNREST/SECURITY ISSUES?	yes	no	TOTAL
NO. OF STATES	4	32	36



### Assessment Of Tension, Unrest And Security Issues



**Figure 3.18: Frequency distribution of tension/unrest/security issues in the 36 Tribunals by Geo-political zones in Nigeria**



## **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

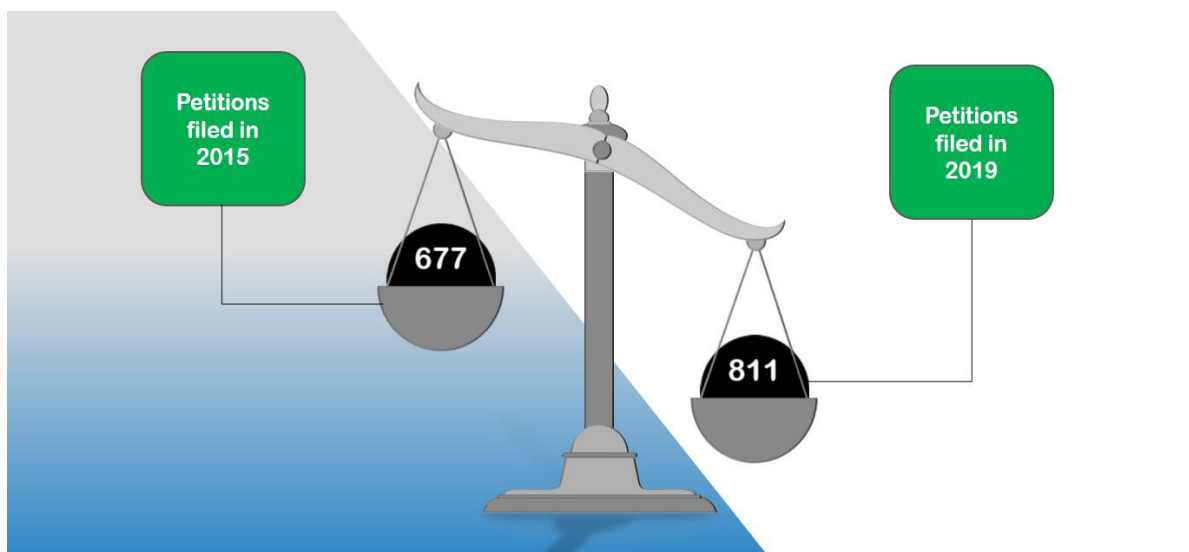


## **PART FOUR**

## 4.1 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTION PETITIONS FILED AFTER THE 2015 AND 2019 GENERAL ELECTIONS

### 4.1.1 Total Number of Petitions filed Across 36 States and the FCT in 2015 and 2019

A quick glance at how petitions were filed in 2015 and 2019 showed a high increase in the number of petitions filed in 2019 as against the number filed in 2015. A total number of 811 petitions were filed in 2019 while 677 petitions were filed in 2015.

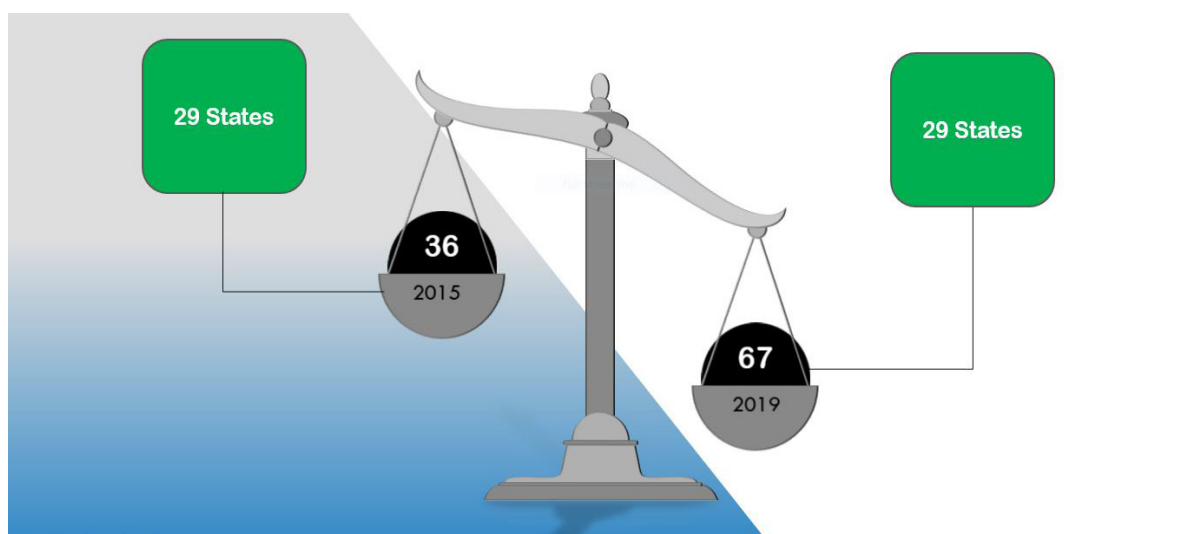


**Figure 4.1: Total Number of Petitions filed Across 36 States and the FCT in 2015 and 2019**

### 4.1.2 Comparative Assessment of Governorship Petition Filing Pattern in 2015 and 2019

Whereas Adamawa, Bauchi, Kano and Niger did not file any governorship petition in 2015 election year, petitions were filed in 2019; and, although Borno and Yobe filed petitions against the governorship elections in 2015, they stayed away from the Governorship Election Petition Tribunals in 2019. 14 States (Abia, Adamawa,

Bauchi, Cross River, Enugu, Gombe, Imo, Kano, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Niger, Ogun and Zamfara) had increase in the number of petitions filed in the 2019 election year for the Governorship position. Only 4 States (Delta, Yobe, Borno and Akwa Ibom) had decreased number of petitions filed. 11 States (Benue, Ebonyi, Jigawa, Kaduna, Katsina, Kebbi, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto and Taraba) filed the same number of petitions in the two-election year under analysis.



**Figure 4.2: Total Number of Governorship Petitions filed in 2015 and 2019**

TABLE 4.1: COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNORSHIP PETITION FILING PATTERN IN 2015 AND 2019			
State with Petition Decrease in 2019	State with Increase Petition in 2019	State with Equal Number of Petition in 2015& 2019	States with No Petition in 2015 and 2019
DELTA	ABIA	BENUE	ANAMBRA
YOBE	ADAMAWA	EBONYI	BAYELSA
BORNO	BAUCHI	JIGAWA	EDO
AKWA-IBOM	CROSS RIVER	KADUNA	EKITI
TOTAL = 4	ENUGU	KATSINA	KOGI
	GOMBE	KEBBI	ONDO
	IMO	OYO	OSUN
	KANO	PLATEAU	TOTAL=7
	KWARA	RIVERS	
	LAGOS	SOKOTO	
	NASARAWA	TARABA	
	NIGER	TOTAL=11	
	OGUN		
	ZAMFARA		
	TOTAL=14		





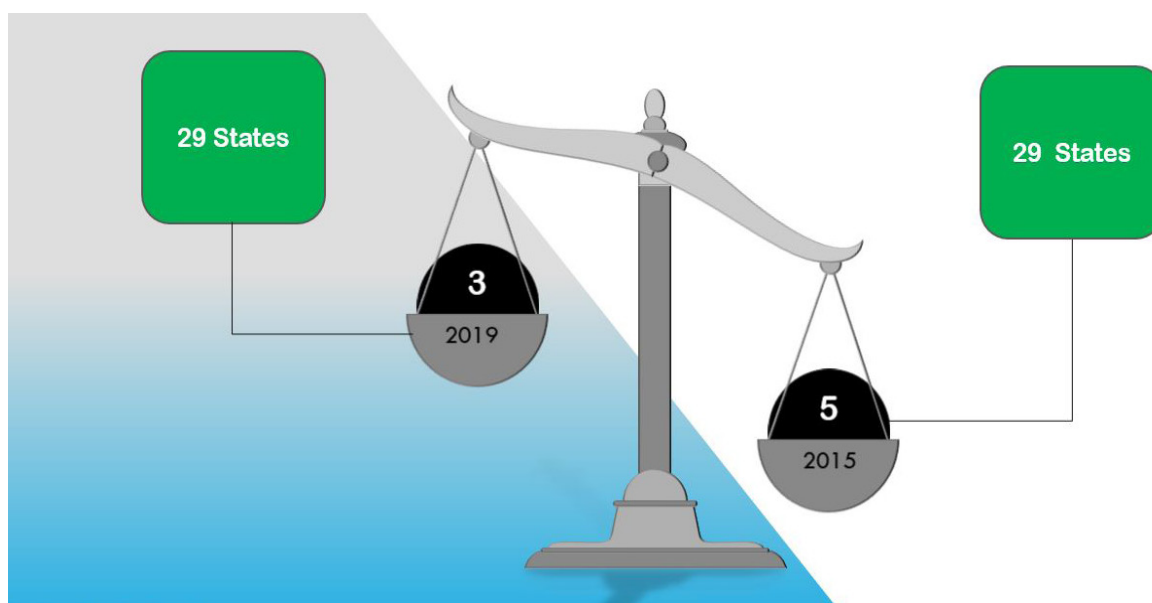
**Figure 4.3: Frequency distribution on Status of the Governorship petition filed in the 36 Tribunals in Nigeria**

#### 4.1.3 Pattern of acceptance of the ballots in 2015 and 2019

In the 29 States where governorship elections took place during the 2015 and 2019 general elections, elections were decided on the First Ballot in 5 States (Adamawa, Bauchi, Jigawa,

Kano and Niger) in 2015 while only 3 States (Borno, Jigawa and Yobe) decided the 2019 governorship election on the First Ballot. This shows that the only State where election was decided on the First Ballot in 2015 and 2019 is Jigawa State.

Table 4.2: First Ballot Victory in the Governorship Election	
2015	2019
Adamawa	Borno
Bauchi	Jigawa
Jigawa	Yobe
Kano	
Niger	
Total = 5	Total = 3



**Figure 4.4: Frequency distribution of first ballot victory**

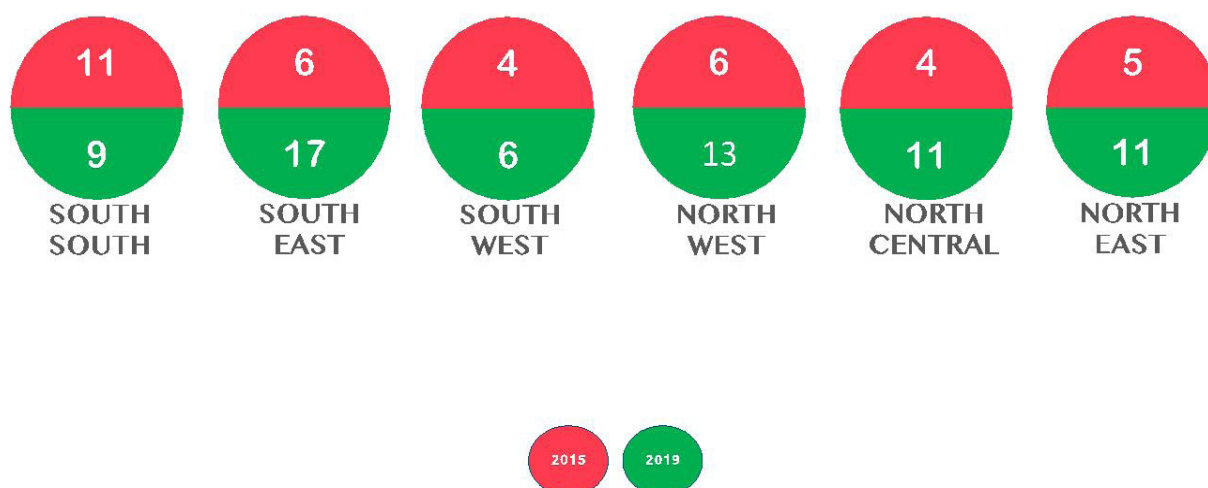
#### **4.1.4 Breakdown of the Governorship petition filed by the 6 geopolitical Zones at the various tribunals in 2015 and 2019 respectively**

Eleven petitions were filed after the Governorship Elections in 2015 in the South-South. This number decreased to nine in 2019. The South-East where only six petitions were filed in 2015, recorded an astronomical increase to seventeen petitions in 2019. North-West Zones saw an in-

crease from the 2015's six petitions to thirteen petitions in 2019. In the same vein, North-Central and North East which recorded four and five petitions respectively in 2015 both had an increase to eleven in 2019. South-West went from 4 petitions in 2015 to six petitions in 2019. This analysis shows that the only zone where the number of aggrieved party in an election reduced is the South-South Zone. Every other Zone witnessed an increase in the number of petitions filed.

<b>TABLE 4.3: COMPARATIVE BREAKDOWN OF GOVERNORSHIP PETITION BY ZONES</b>				
	<b>2015</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
SS	11	30.56%	9	13.43%
SE	6	16.67%	17	25.37%
NW	6	16.67%	13	19.40%
NC	4	11.11%	11	16.42%

SW	4	11.11%	6	8.96%
NE	5	13.88%	11	16.42%
TOTAL	36	100%	67	100%



**Figure 4.5: Frequency distribution of the Governorship petition filed by the 6 geopolitical zones at the various Tribunals in 2015 and 2019 respectively**

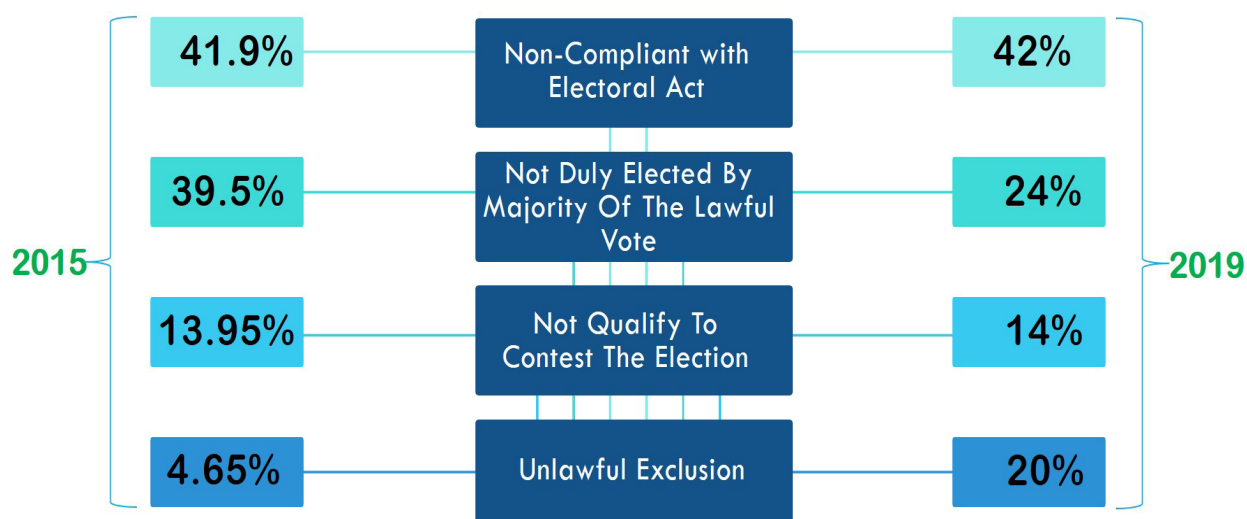
#### 4.2 Comparative Analysis of Grounds for Petitions in the Governorship Election Tribunal of 2015 & 2019

After the 2015 general elections, 39 petitions were filed against the return or election of the governorship candidates in 24 States while 26 States had 67 election petitions filed in 2019. Cases under comparative analysis are 36 petitions filed in 2015 and 67 petitions filed in 2019. Eighteen (41.90%) out of the thirty-nine petitions filed in 2015 alleged non-compliance while nineteen (42.00%) out of the sixty-seven assessed in 2019 alleged the same. In 2015, sev-

enteen (39.50%) petitioners prayed the Tribunals to declare the victories of the respondents void because they were not duly elected by the majority of the votes cast at the polls in 2015, twelve (24.00%) petitioners made the same prayers in 2019.

Six (13.95%) petitioners accused the respondents of lack of qualification to contest elections in 2015, while seven (14.00%) petitioners made the same allegations in 2019. Two (4.65%) petitioners claimed that they were unlawfully excluded from the polls in 2015; the number of petitioners alleging unlawful exclusion from the polls increased to nine (20.00%) in 2019.

TABLE 4.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GROUNDS FOR GOVERNORSHIP PETITION IN 2015 AND 2019				
GROUND ANALYSIS	2015	Percentage	2019	Percentage
NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTORAL ACT	18	41.90%	21	42.00%
NOT DULY ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST	17	39.50%	12	24.00%
NOT QUALIFIED	6	13.95%	7	14.00%
UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION	2	4.65%	9	20.00%
TOTAL		100%		100%



**Figure 4.6: Percentage comparison of the Governorship petition filed in 2015 and 2019**

### 4.3 Comparative Analysis of Governorship Tribunal Judgment in 2015 & 2019

In the determination of the cases before the tribunals in 2015, seventeen (17) of the thirty-six (36) petitions filed were dismissed while forty-four (44) of the sixty-seven (67) analyzed petitions filed in 2019 were dismissed. Nine (9) petitions were struck out in 2015, twenty-two

(22) petitions were struck out in 2019. In 2015, there was one partial cancellation and one full cancellation of the elections. 2015 also recorded two (2) petitioners being declared the winner of elections, having determined that they scored the majority of the lawful votes cast at the polls; 2019 on the other hand did not record any partial or full cancellation; nor did it record a petitioner being declared the winner.

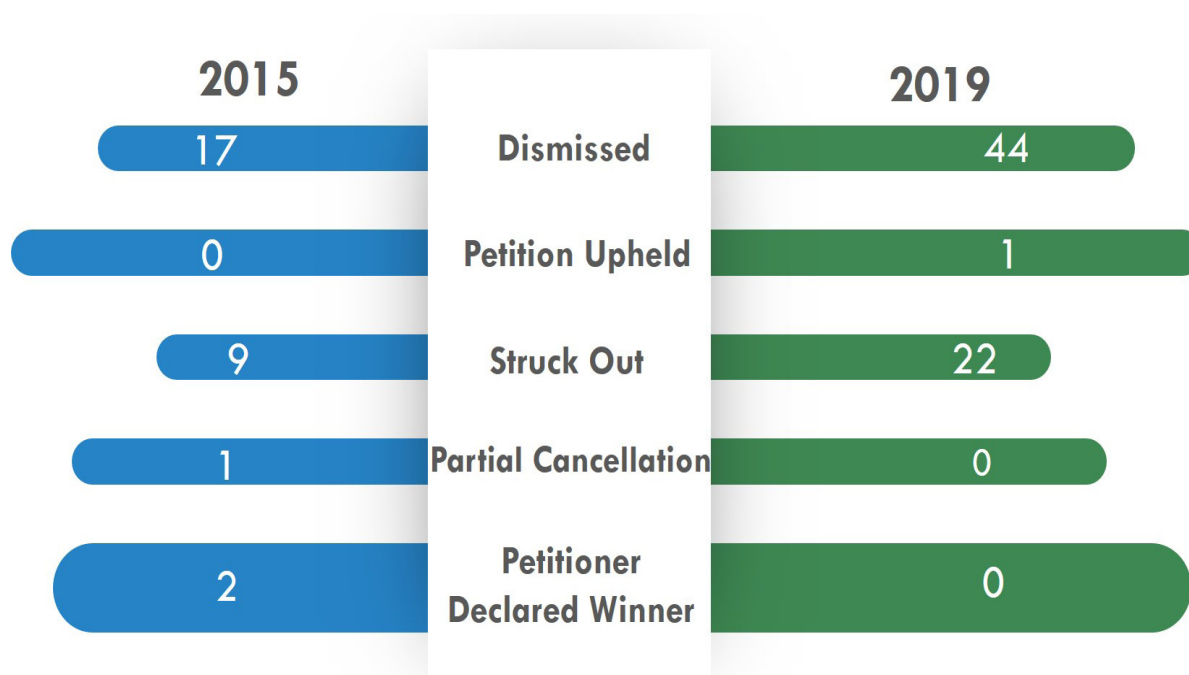
In other words, all petitioners at the 2019 Governorship Election Tribunals lost their cases at the Tribunal stage. A petitioner's prayer was however upheld at the 2019 Election Tribunals<sup>37</sup>,

although this outcome does not benefit the petitioner, a Supreme Court's decision<sup>38</sup> having overtaken the decision of the Tribunal.

37 Bala Bello Maru & Accord v Mukhtar Sheu Idris EPT/ZM/GOV/3/2019

38 National Working Committee of APC & Ors v. Kabiru Marafa & Ors

<b>Table 4.5: Comparative Analysis of Governorship Judgment in 2015 and 2019</b>		
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2019</b>
DISMISSED	17	44
PETITION UPHELD	-	1
STRUCKOUT	9	22
PARTIAL CANCELLATION	1	-
PETITIONER DECLARED WINNER	2	-
TOTAL	29	67



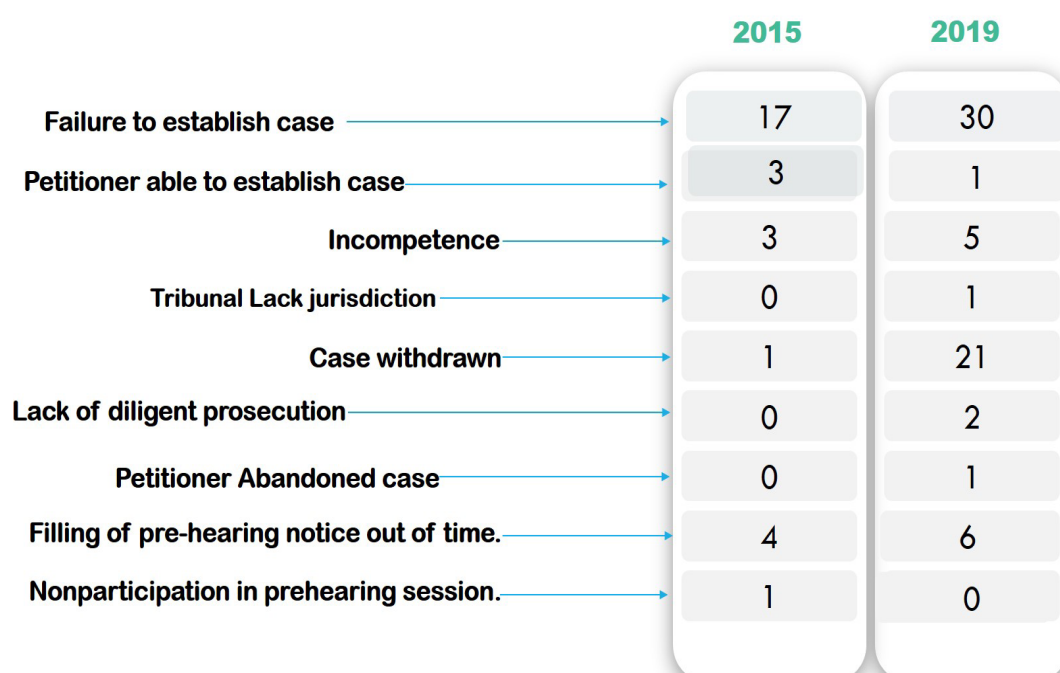
**Figure 4.7: Frequency distribution of the Governorship Tribunal Judgment In 2015 & 2019**

#### 4.4 Comparative Analysis of the Reasons Adduced for the Judgment at the Governorship Tribunals in 2015 and 2019

The Tribunals, in 2015, dismissed seventeen (17) petitions on the ground that the petitioners failed to establish their cases; on the other hand, thirty (30) petitions failed in 2019 for the same reason adduced. Whereas, three (3) petitions were dismissed in 2015 for being incompetent, five (5) got dismissed for the same reason in 2019. Filing of pre-hearing notice out of time was the basis for dismissing four (4) petitions in 2015; six (6) petitions got the same treatment in 2019. One (1) petition was dismissed in 2015

because the petitioner failed to participate in pre-hearing session. In 2019, twenty-one (21) petitioners withdrew their cases from the Tribunal for varying reasons; only one (1) petition was however withdrawn from the Tribunals in 2015. In 2019, two (2) petitions were dismissed for lack of diligent prosecution in 2019, no record of same outcome was found as regards the 2015 Election Petition Tribunal. Though no records were found to the effect that a petition was dismissed for tribunal's lack of jurisdiction in 2015, one (1) petition was dismissed for that reason in 2019. In 2015, three (3) petitioners were able to establish their cases while only one (1) petitioner was able to do the same in 2019.

<b>Table 4.6: Comparative Analysis of Reasons Adduced for Judgment in 2015 and 2018 Governorship EPT</b>		
<b>COURT'S REASONS</b>	<b>PETITION</b>	
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2019</b>
Failure to establish case	17	30
Petitioner able to establish his allegation	3	1
Incompetence	3	5
Tribunal lack jurisdiction	0	1
Case Withdrawn	1	21
Filing of Pre-hearing notice out of time	4	6
Lack of diligent prosecution	0	2
Petitioner abandoned petition	0	1
Failure to participate in pre-hearing session	1	0
Total	29	67



**Figure 4.8: Frequency distribution of the Governorship Tribunal Reasons for Judgment In 2015 & 2019**

#### 4.5 Pattern of Governorship Election Petitions filed by Political Parties

67 (sixty-seven) governorship election petitions in the 26 States of the Federation were assessed. Assessment showed that PDP were the petitioners and co-petitioners in 8 (eight) petitions while in conjunction with their governorship candidates, the APC filed 14 (fourteen) petitions. Action Alliance, ANP and PPP were involved in

the filing of 2 petitions each while AAC, Accord, AD, ADC, ADP,AGA, APM, ASD, DA, GPN, MRDD, NDLP, PPN, SDP and SNL filed one (1) governorship petition each. APGA was involved in the filing of four (4) governorship petitions across Nigeria. Labour Party and People for Democratic Movement each took five (5) Petitions to the Governorship Election Tribunals across Nigeria. All People's Party were involved in the filing of six (6) election Petitions.

Table 4.7: Analysis of Petition filed by Political Parties in 2019	
POLITICAL PAR	2019
Action Alliance (AA)	2
African Action Congress (AAC)	1
ACCORD	1
Alliance for Democracy (AD)	1

African Democratic Congress (ADC)	1
Action Democratic Party (ADP)	1
All Grassroots Alliance (AGA)	1
Alliance National Party (ANP)	2
All Progressive Congress (APC)	14
All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA)	4
Allied Peoples Movement (APM)	1
All People's Party (APP)	6
ASD	1
DA	1
Green Party of Nigeria (GPN)	1
Labour Party (LP)	5
MMN	1
Movement for the Restoration and Defence of Democracy (MRDD)	1
NDLP	1
People for Democratic Change (PDC)	1
People for Democratic Movement (PDM)	5
Peoples Democratic Party (PDP)	8
PPN	1
Peoples Progressive Party (PPP)	2
SDP	1
SNC	1
Total	65 of 67



#### 4.6 Comparative Analysis of Pattern of Governorship Election Petitions filed by Political Parties in 2015 and 2019

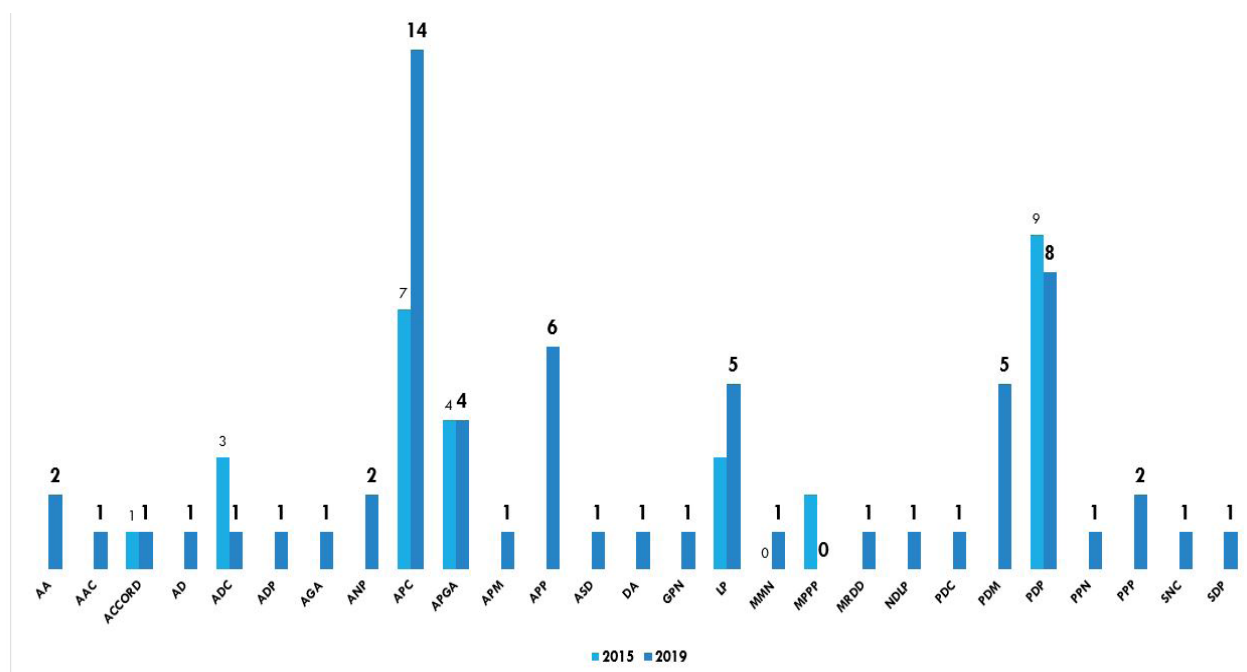
Comparing the pattern of petition filing in the 2015 and 2019 governorship election petition by political parties, it was discovered that while Peoples Democratic Party filed nine petitions in 2015, it filed eight petitions in 2019. All Progressive Congress filed seven petitions in 2015; the party however doubled its governorship petitions in 2019. ACCORD Party stayed true to its one petition at both the 2015 and 2019 Election Petition Tribunals. All Progressive Grand Alliance also stayed true to its four governorship election petition in both election-years under analysis. While African Democratic Congress and Labour Party filed three petitions each at the 2015 Election Tribunal, they both filed one and five petitions respectively at the 2019 Election Tribunal. While MPP filed two petitions in 2015, it stayed away from the Election Tribunals in 2019.

African Action Congress, Alliance for Democracy, Action Democratic Party, Allied Peoples Movement, Green Party of Nigeria, Movement for the Restoration and Defence of Democracy, People for Democratic Change, SDP, SCN, NDLP, DA, ASD, MMN and People Party of Nigeria did not participate in filing governorship election petition in the 2015 election-year; they each however, took one petition to the governorship election Tribunal in 2019. While Action Alliance, All Grassroot Alliance, Alliance National Party and PPP did not go to the Election Tribunal in 2015, they all however filed two governorship petitions each at the 2019 Election Tribunal. In like manner, All People's Party that did not participate in the 2015 Governorship Election Tribunal in 2015 went all out to the Tribunal with six petitions in 2019. People for Democratic Movement also did not go the Tribunals in 2015; it however filed five petitions at the Governorship Election Petition Tribunal in 2019.

**Table 4.8: Analysis of Petition filed by Political Parties against the Governorship election of 2015 and 2019**

POLITICAL PAR	2015	2019
Action Alliance (AA)	0	2
African Action Congress (AAC)	0	1
ACCORD	1	1
Alliance for Democracy (AD)	0	1
African Democratic Congress (ADC)	3	1
Action Democratic Party (ADP)	0	1

All Grassroots Alliance (AGA)	0	1
Alliance National Party (ANP)	0	2
All Progressive Congress (APC)	7	14
All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA)	4	4
Allied Peoples Movement (APM)	0	1
All People's Party (APP)	0	6
ASD	0	1
DA	0	1
Green Party of Nigeria (GPN)	0	1
Labour Party (LP)	3	5
MMN	0	1
Movement for the Restoration and Defence of Democracy (MRDD)	0	1
NDLP	0	1
People for Democratic Change (PDC)	0	1
People for Democratic Movement (PDM)	0	5
Peoples Democratic Party (PDP)	9	8
PPN	0	1
Peoples Progressive Party (PPP)	0	2
SDP	0	1
SNC	0	1
Total	29	65 of 67



**Figure 4.10: shows political parties analysis for 2015 and 2019 Governorship EPT**

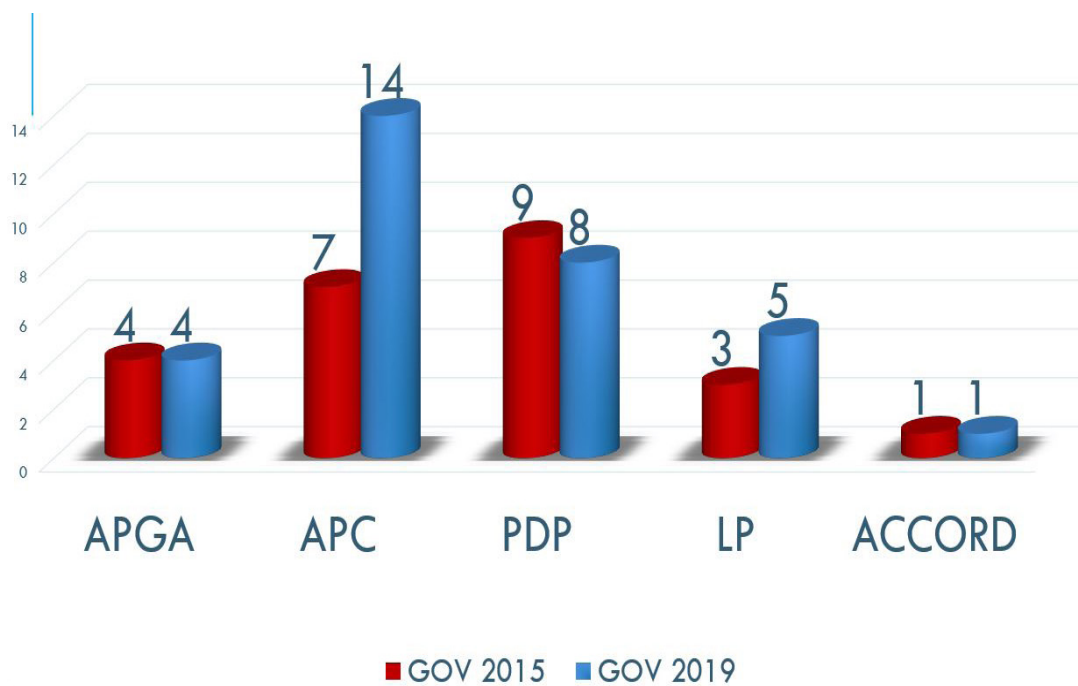
#### 4.7 Comparative Analysis of petitions filed by Regular Parties at the 2015 and 2019 Governorship EPT

Comparative analysis showed that only five parties participated in both the 2015 and 2019 Governorship Election Petition Tribunal. The parties are: All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA) with four (4) petitions in both 2015 and 2019 election-years, All Progressive Congress (APC) with

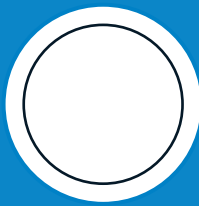
fourteen (14) petitions in the 2019 election-year as opposed to the seven (7) petitions filed in the 2015 election-year, Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) with nine (9) petitions in 2015 and eight (8) petitions in 2019 election-years, Labour Party (LP) with three (3) petitions in the 2015 election-year and four (4) petitions in the 2019 election year, and Accord with just one (1) petition in both election-years under analysis.

**Table 4.9: Comparative Analysis of petitions filed by Regular Political Parties at the 2015 and 2019 Governorship EPT**

POLITICAL PARTIES	GOV. 2015	GOV. 2019
All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA)	4	4
All Progressive Congress (APC)	7	14
Peoples Democratic Party (PDP)	9	8
Labour Party (LP)	3	5
ACCORD	1	1



**Figure 4.11: Number of petitions filed by Parties regular at the 2015 and 2019 Governorship EPT**



## **PART FIVE**



# **BREAKDOWN OF THE PETITION FILED FOR CASES AT THE VARIOUS TRIBUNALS IN 2015 AND 2019**

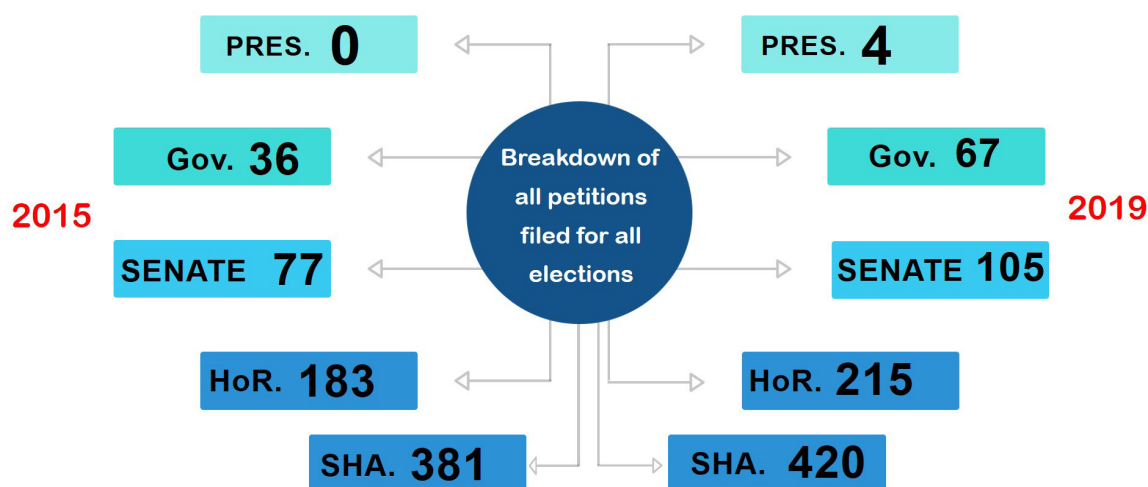
### 5.1 Breakdown of the petition filed for cases at the various tribunals in 2015 and 2019 respectively

At the Senatorial Election Tribunal, seventy-seven (77) petitions were filed in 2015, as against the one hundred and five (105) petitions filed in 2019. For the House of Representatives, one hundred and eighty-three (183) petitions were filed in 2015; 2019 saw an increase in the figure to two hundred and fifteen (215). Three hundred and eighty-one (381) petitions filed at the

States House of Assembly Election Tribunal in 2015. This increased to four hundred and twenty (420) in 2019. Thirty-six (36) governorship election petitions were filed in 2015, as against the sixty-seven (67) filed in 2019. Four (4) election petitions were filed against the 2019 presidential elections, although none was filed in 2015. In all, eight hundred and eleven (811) petitions were filed against the 2019 general elections while six hundred and seventy-seven (677) petitions were filed in 2015.

**Table 5.1: Comparative Analysis of Breakdown of Petitions filed in 2015 and 2019**

PETITION FILED	2015	2019
SEN.	77	105
HOUSE OF REP	183	215
SHA	381	420
GOV	36	67
PRESIDENTIAL	0	4
TOTAL	677	811



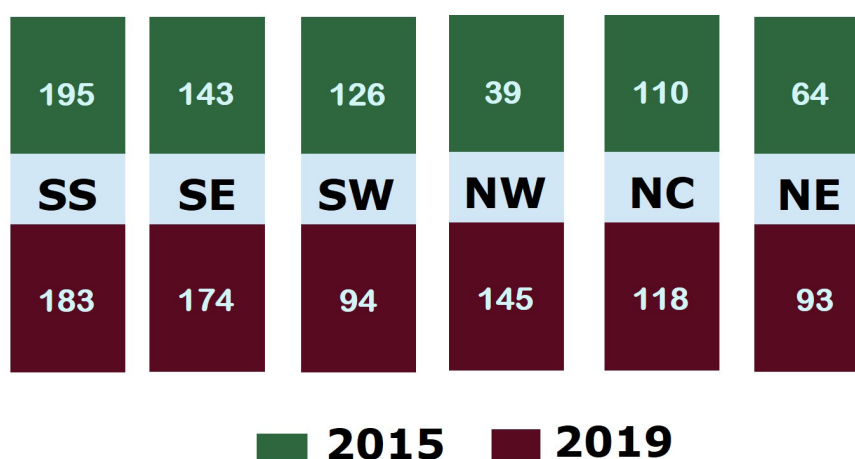
**Figure 5.1: Frequency distribution of the petitions filed at the various tribunals in 2015 and 2019 respectively**

## 5.2 Summary of All the Petitions Filed at the Tribunals by Geo-Political Zones

While South-South filed 195 petitions at the tribunal in 2015, 183 petitions were filed at the same zone in 2019. 143 petitions were filed in the South-East in 2015 but this increased to 174 in 2019. North-West went to the tribunals with just 39 petitions in 2015 but had 145 filed in 2019. North-Central filed 107 petitions at the

tribunal in 2015 and increased their petition to 115 in 2019. South-West had a reduction of petition filed from the 126 in 2015 to 94 petitions in 2019. North-East on the other hand increased petition filed from 64 in 2015 to 93 in 2019. Federal Capital Territory maintained the number of petitions filed in 2015 and 2016 at 3 petitions. While no petition was filed against the presidential election result in 2015, 4 petitions were filed at the Presidential Election Tribunal in 2019.

<b>Table 5.2: Summary of All the Petitions Filed at the Tribunals by Geo-Political Zones</b>		
<b>GEO-POLITICAL ZONE</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2019</b>
SS	195	183
SE	143	174
NW	39	145
NC	110	118
SW	126	94
NE	64	93
PRESIDENTIAL	0	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>811</b>



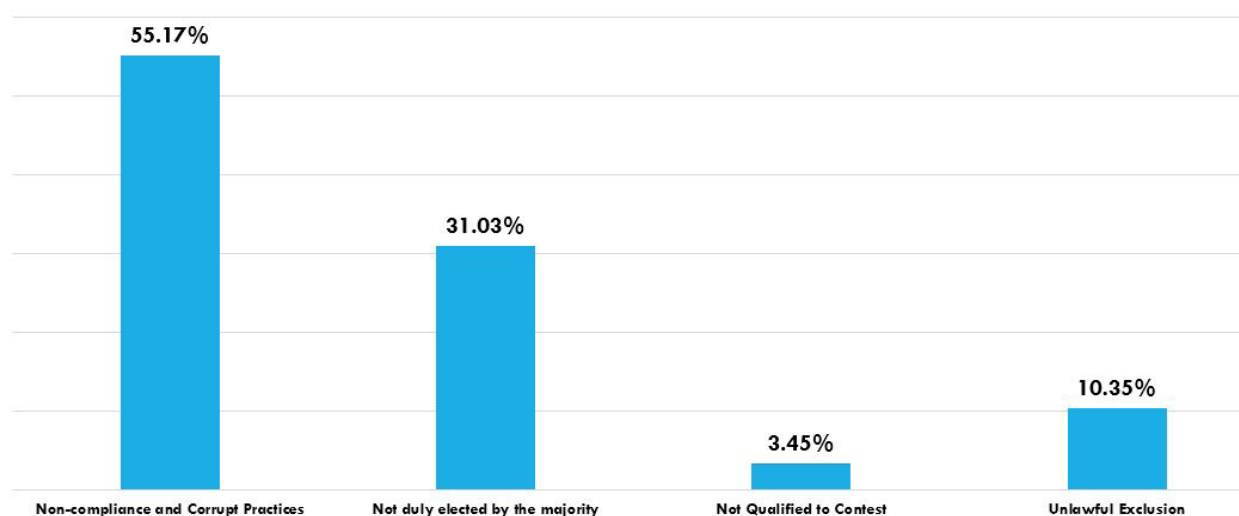
**Figure 5.2: Frequency distribution of the petition filed at the tribunal by geo-political zones**

### 5.3 Analysis of Petitions filed against Senatorial, Federal Constituencies and State Constituencies Elections of the 2019 General Elections

#### 5.3.1 Senatorial Election Petition Tribunal

Data available to Kimpact showed that 105 petitions were filed in 30 States and the Federal Capital Territory, against the winners of the February 2019 Elections. Petitions against the Senatorial Elections were not filed at the Election Petition Tribunals sitting in Jigawa, Kano, Katsina Kebbi, Kwara and Osun. Kimpact was able to gather

information on 46 of the 105 petitions. Analysis revealed that 55.17% of the 46 petitions assessed were grounded on non-compliance with the Electoral Act and Corrupt Practices. 31.3% of the petitions were brought before the Tribunals on the ground that the Respondents were not duly elected by majority of the votes cast at the 2019 General Elections. 3.45% of the petitioners alleged that the Respondents were not qualified in accordance with the laws to contest the elections. 10.35% of the Petitioners alleged that they were unlawfully excluded from contesting the elections.



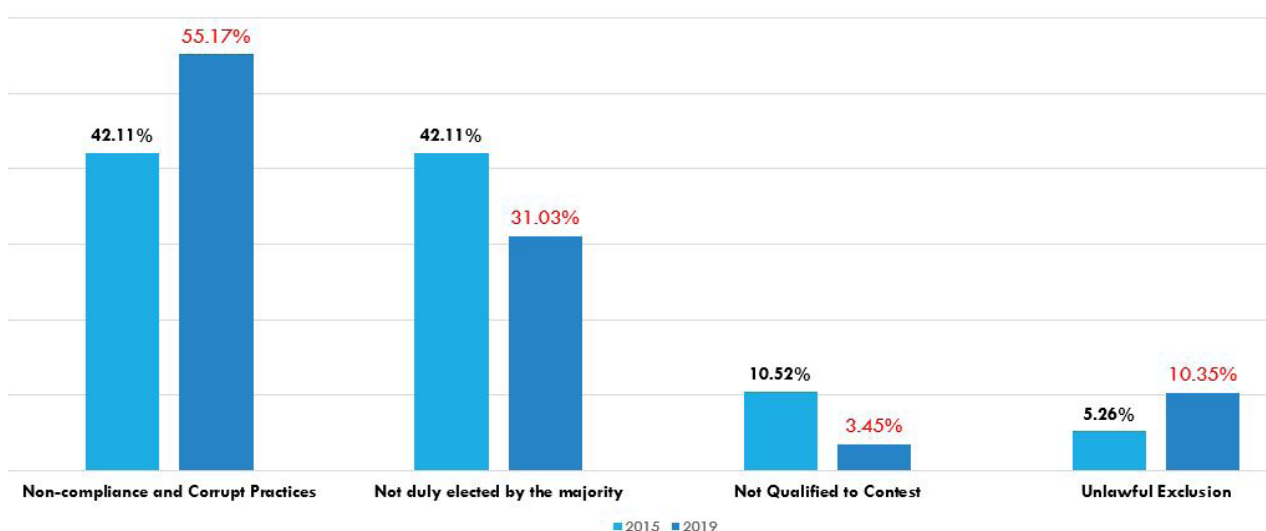
**Figure 5.3: Analysis of Grounds for 2019 Senate Election Petition Tribunal**



### 5.3.2 Comparative Analysis

In comparing the grounds upon which petitions were filed in 2015 and 2019, information gathered showed that 77 petitions were filed in 2015 while 72 out of the 77 were assessed. Comparative analysis showed that only 42.11% of the cases analyzed for the 2015 Senatorial Election Petitions were brought on the grounds that there was non-compliance with the Electoral Act and Corrupt Practices while 55.17% were filed on the same ground in 2019. On the ground that the Respondents were not duly

elected by majority of the votes cast, 42.11% of the petitions assessed were filed in 2015 while in 2019, 31.03% petitions were filed. While 10.52% of the petition assessed for the accused the Respondent of non-qualification to contest the elections in 2015, 3.45 predicated their arguments on the same ground in 2019. 5.26% of the petitioners alleged that they were unlawfully excluded from the elections in 2015, while 10.35% of the assessed petitions alleged the same ground in 2019



**Figure 5.4: Comparative Analysis of Grounds for 2015 and 2019 Senate Election Petition Tribunals**

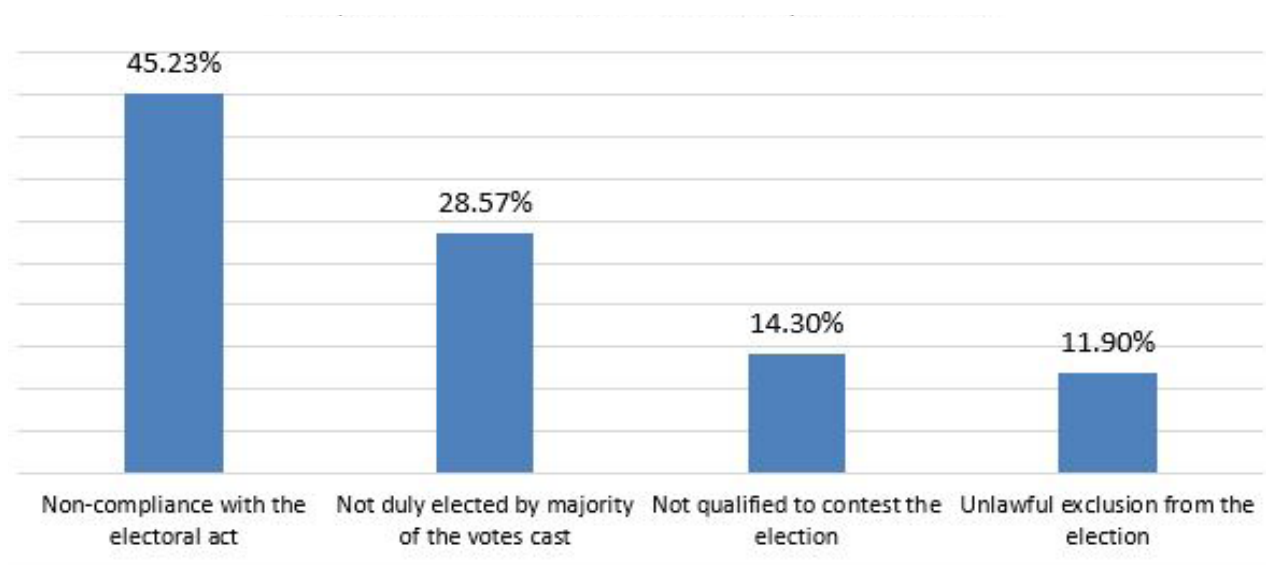
### 5.3.3 House of Representatives Election Petition Tribunal

In the course of data gathering, Kimpact found that 215 petitions were filed at the various House of Representatives Election Petition Tribunals across 31 States of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory after the February

2019 General Elections. The Tribunals in Jigawa, Katsina, Kebbi, Kwara and Niger States did not receive any petition against the House of Representatives Elections. Out of the 215 Petitions filed, Kimpact was able to assess 70 of the petitions. 45.23% of the petitions assessed were grounded on the allegations that the elections were not conducted in compliance with the

Electoral Act. 28.57% of the petitions assessed were filed on the ground that the Respondents did not win the elections by the majority of the votes cast at the polls. 14.30% accused the re-

spondents of non-qualification to contest the said elections. 11.90% of the petitioners alleged that they were unlawfully excluded from the polls.

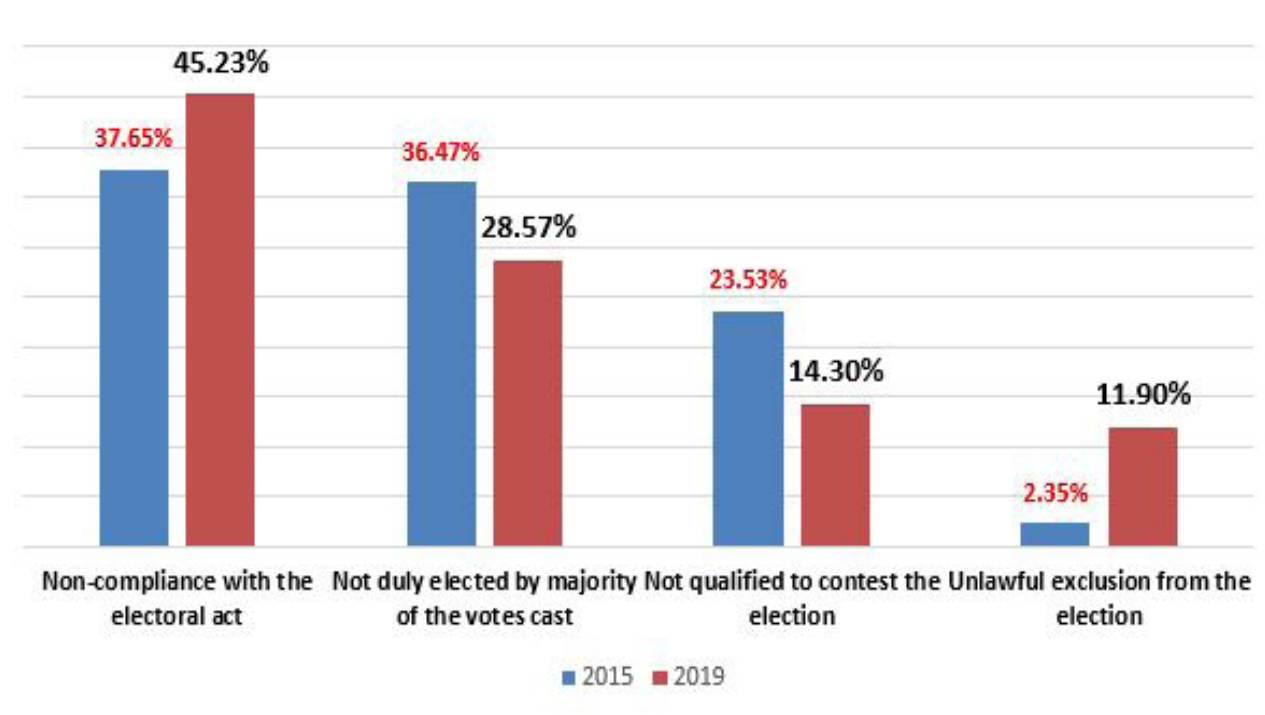


**Figure 5.5: Analysis of Grounds for 2019 House of Representative Election Petition Tribunals**

### 5.3.4 Comparative Analysis

In order to compare the pattern of the grounds upon which petitions were presented to the House of Representatives Election Petition Tribunals in 2015 and 2019, Kimpact found that 183 petitions were filed against the victories of the returned members of the House of Representatives after the 2015 General Elections. Out of the 183 petitions filed, 151 of the petitions were assessed. Comparative Analysis showed that 37.65% of the petitions assessed in 2015 were filed based on the ground that there was non-compliance with the Electoral Act in conducting the elections while 45.23% of the petitioners based their petitions on the same

ground in 2019. While 36.47% of the petitioners grounded their petition on the fact that the Respondents were not duly elected by majority of the votes casted at the polls in 2015, 28.57% of the petitions assessed were grounded on the same allegation that the Respondent were not duly elected by majority of the votes cast at the polls. 23.53% of the petitioners assessed for 2015 alleged that the Respondents did not qualify to contest the elections, while 14.30% made the same allegations in 2019. 2.35% of the petitioners assessed for the 2015 claimed that they were unlawfully excluded from the polls while 11.90% of the petition assessed made the same claim in 2019.

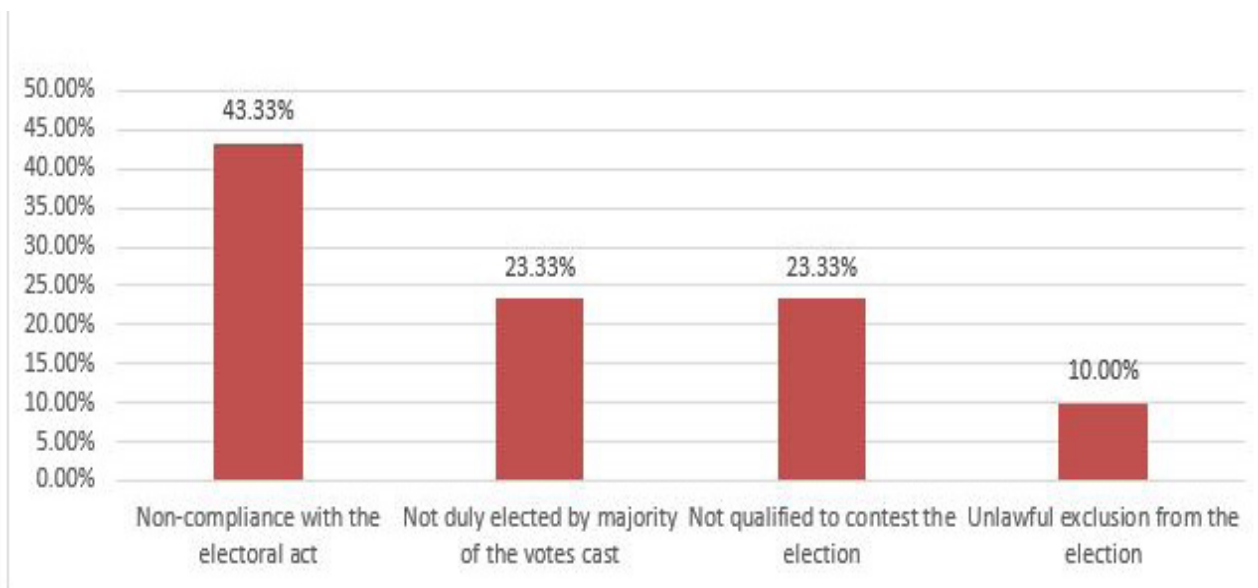


**Figure 5.6: Comparative Analysis of Grounds for 2015 and 2019 House of Representative Election Petition Tribunals**

### 5.3.5 State Houses of Assembly Election Petition Tribunal

Kim pact found that 420 petitions were filed against the State Houses of Assembly Elections of 2019 in 33 States across the Federal Republic of Nigeria. There were no petitions filed against the State Houses of Assembly Elections of 2019 at the Ekiti, Jigawa and Yobe States Houses of Assembly Election Petition Tribunals. Out of the 420 petitions filed, Kim pact was able to assess 118 petitions. 43.33% of the petitions as-

essed were filed on the ground that there was non-compliance with the Electoral Act in the conduct of the said elections. 23.33% alleged that the Respondents were not duly elected by majority of the votes casted at the 2019 polls. Another 23.33% grounded their petitions on the fact the Respondents were not qualified in accordance with the laws to contest the said 2019 elections. 10% of the petitioners claimed that they were unlawfully excluded from the 2019 polls.

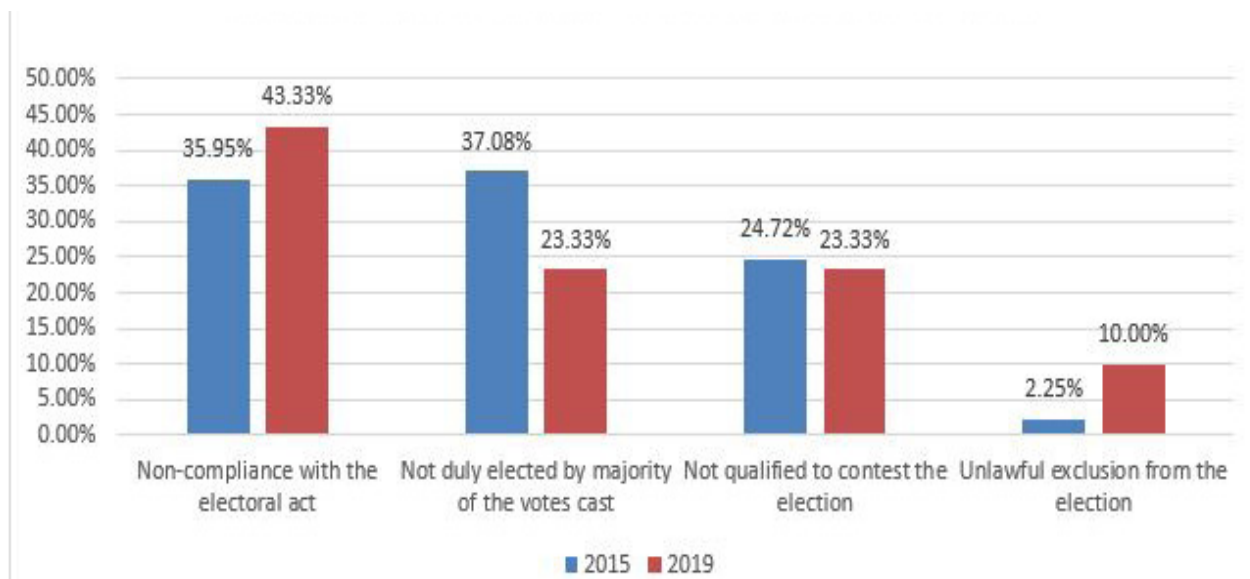


**Figure 5.7: Analysis of Grounds for 2019 State House of Assembly Election Petition Tribunals**

### 5.3.6 Comparative Analysis

To make comparative analysis between the grounds upon which the State Houses of Assembly Elections Petitions were filed in 2015 and 2019, Kimpact gathered information which showed that 381 petitions were filed at the State Houses of Assembly Election Petition Tribunals in 2015. Out of the 381 petitions filed, 313 were assessed. Comparative analysis showed that 35.95% of the assessed petitions 2015 were filed based on the grounds that there was non-compliance with the Electoral Act in the conduct of the elections, while 43.33% of those assessed for 2019 had the same ground of petition. 37.08%

of the petitions assessed for 2015 and 23.33% of the petitions assessed for 2019 grounded their reasons for filing on the fact that the Respondents were not duly elected by majority of the votes cast at the polls on both election-years under analysis. 24.72% of the petitions assessed for 2015 and 23.33% of those assessed for 2019 alleged that the Respondents did not qualify under the laws to contest the State Houses of Assembly Elections in both election-years under analysis. 2.25% of the petitions assessed for 2015 and 10% of the petitions assessed for 2019 claimed that they were unlawfully excluded from the polls.



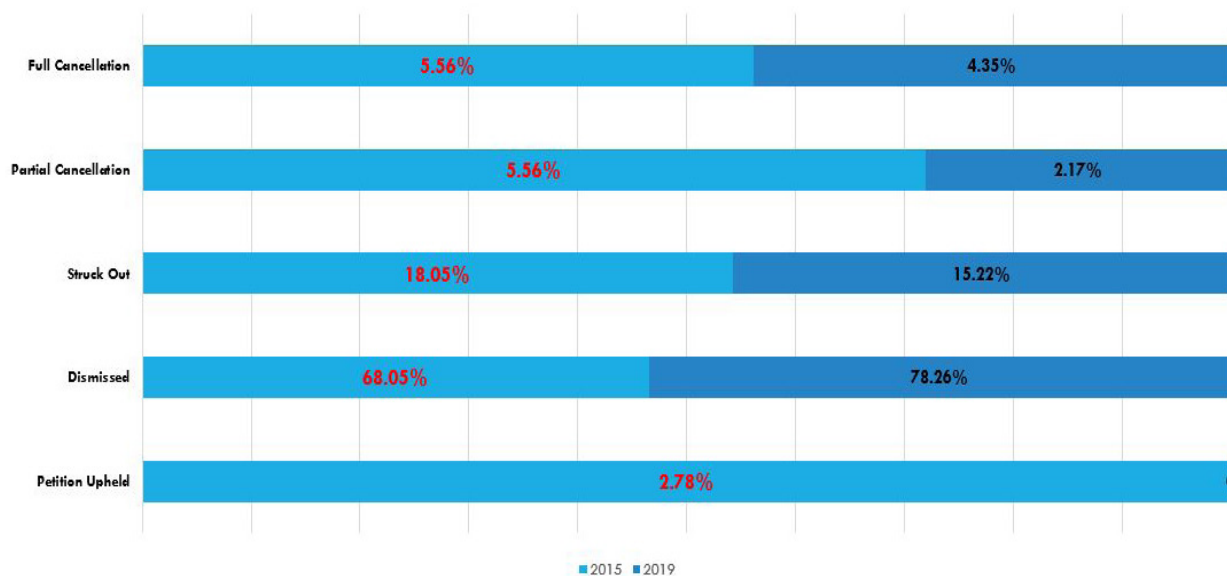
**Figure 5.8: Comparative Analysis of Grounds for 2015 and 2019 State House of Assembly Election Petition Tribunal**

#### 5.4 Comparative Analysis of the Judgment Delivered at the 2015 and 2019 Election Petition Tribunals in the cases of Senatorial, Federal Constituencies and State Constituencies Petitions

##### 5.4.1 Senatorial Election Petition Tribunal

While 2.78% representing 2 of the petitions were upheld at the 2015 Senatorial Election Petition Tribunal, none of the petitions assessed for the 2019 Senatorial Election Petition was upheld at the Tribunal. 49 - 68.05% of the 2015 Senatorial Petitions were dismissed for varying reasons at the Tribunal, 36 representing 78.26% of the Senatorial Petitions got dismissed at the 2019 Tribunal. While 13 - 18.05% of the assessed petition filed at the 2015 Election Petition Tribunals were

struck out for different reasons, 7 - 15.22% of the assessed petition for the 2019 Senatorial elections were struck out. 4 - 5.56% and 1 - 2.17% of the assessed petitions for 2015 and 2019 Senatorial election petitions respectively succeeded in getting partial cancellation of the elections. Partial Cancellation meant that election in some polling units or the elections in a number of the Local Government Areas comprising the Senatorial District where discrepancies were established were cancelled and a supplementary election ordered by the Tribunal. 4 - 5.56% of the assessed petitions for the 2015 Election Tribunals and 2 - 4.35% of the assessed petitions for the 2019 Election Tribunals succeeded in obtaining full cancellation and a rerun ordered.

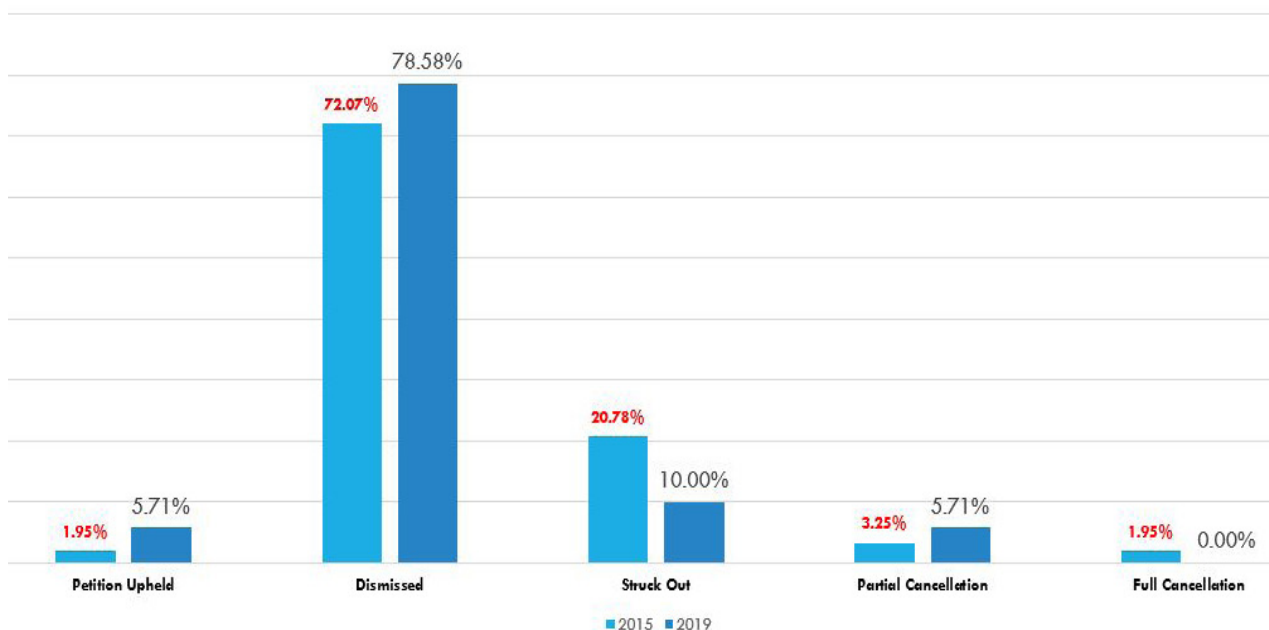


**Figure 5.9: Comparative Analysis of Senate Judgement for 2015 and 2019 Election Petition Tribunal**

#### 5.4.2 House of Representatives Election Petition Tribunal

3 representing 1.95% of the assessed petitions were upheld at the 2015 Election Petition Tribunal, while 4 representing 5.71% of the petitions assessed for the 2019 Senatorial Election Petition were upheld at the Tribunal. 111 representing 72.07% of the 2015 House of Representatives Petitions were dismissed for different reasons at the Tribunal, 55 representing 78.58% of the assessed Petitions got dismissed at the 2019 Tribunal. While 32 representing 20.78% of the assessed petitions filed at the 2015 Election Petition Tribunal were struck out for vary-

ing reasons, 7 representing 10% of the assessed petitions for the 2019 were struck out. 5 representing 3.25% and 4 representing 5.71% of the assessed petitions for 2015 and 2019 House of Representatives election petitions respectively succeeded in having elections partially cancelled and supplementary elections ordered by the Tribunal in those places where the elections were cancelled. 3 representing 1.95% of the assessed petitions for the 2015 Election Tribunals succeeded in obtaining full cancellation of the elections and a rerun ordered, while none of the assessed petitions for the 2019 Election Tribunals had the same success.

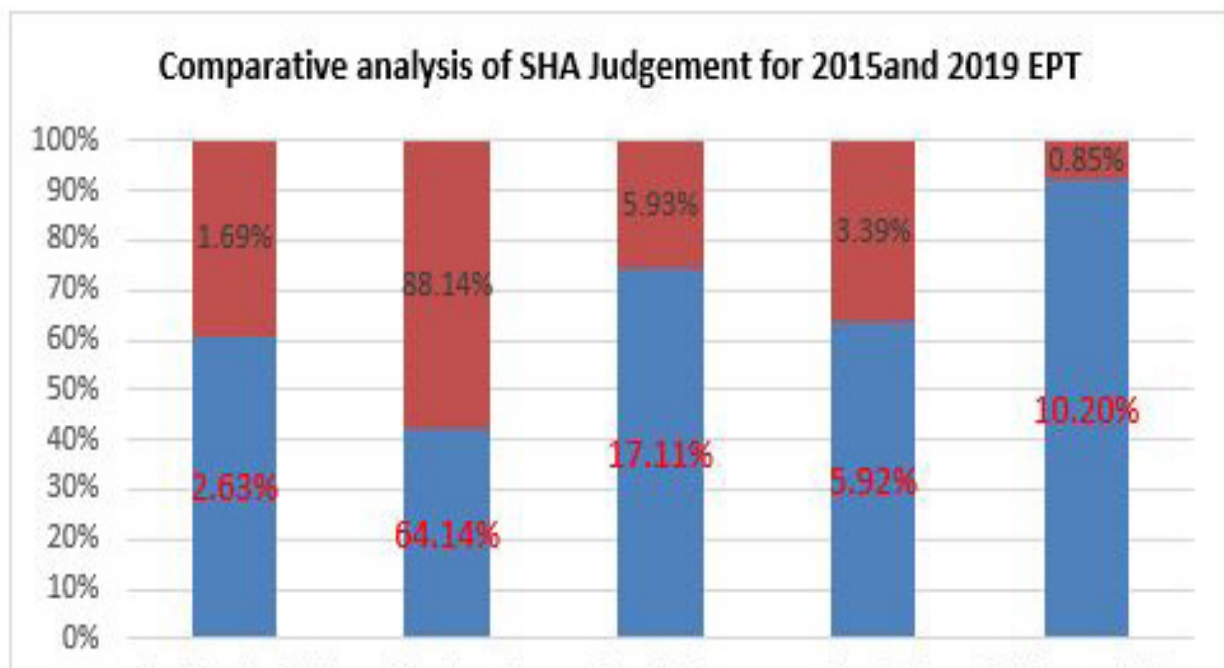


**Figure 5.10: Comparative Analysis of House of Representative Judgement for 2015 and 2019 EPT**

### 5.4.3 State Houses of Assembly (SHA) Election Petition Tribunal

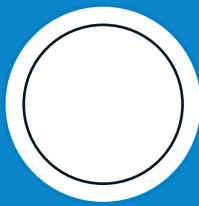
While 8 representing 2.63% of the assessed petitions were upheld at the 2015 Election Petition Tribunal, 2 representing 1.69% of the petitions assessed for the 2019 SHA Election Petitions were upheld at the Tribunal. 195 representing 64.14% of the 2015 SHA Petitions were dismissed for varying reasons at the Tribunal, 104 representing 88.14% of the SHA Petitions got dismissed at the 2019 Tribunal. While 52 representing 17.11% of the assessed petitions filed at the 2015 Election Petition Tribunals were

struck out for different reasons, 7 representing 5.93% of the assessed petitions for the 2019 SHA elections were struck out. 18 representing 5.92% and 4 representing 3.39% of the assessed petitions for 2015 and 2019 SHA election petitions respectively succeeded in getting partial cancellation of the elections and a supplementary election ordered by the Tribunal. 31 representing 10.20% of the assessed petitions for the 2015 Election Tribunals and 1 representing 0.85% of the assessed petitions for the 2019 Election Tribunals succeeded in obtaining full cancellation and a rerun ordered.



**Figure 5.11: Comparative analysis of SHA Judgement for 2015 and 2019 EPT**





## PART SIX



# APPEALS ARISING FROM THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNORSHIP ELECTION PETITION TRIBUNALS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION TRIBUNAL

## **6.1 APPEALS ARISING FROM THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNORSHIP ELECTION PETITION TRIBUNALS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION TRIBUNAL**

To corroborate the decisions of the 2019 Election Petition Tribunals analyzed above and determine if any of the decisions in the Presidential and Governorship Election Tribunals were upturned on appeal, Kimpact proceeded with monitoring the appeal cases that arose from the Election Tribunal judgments.

### **PRESIDENTIAL CASES**

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction over Presidential Election Petition Tribunal, the Court of Appeal being the court of first instance. Two appeals were filed at the Supreme Court by petitioners who were not satisfied with the decision of the Election Tribunal. The two appeals were filed Chief Ambrose Albert of the Hope Democratic Party and Alhaji Abubakar Atiku of the Peoples Democratic Party. Both appeals were dismissed for lacking in merit.

### **GOVERNORSHIP CASES**

It will be recollected that sixty-seven petitions arose from 26 States against the return of governors after the March 9, 2019 Governorship Elections. The twenty-six governorship Election Tri-

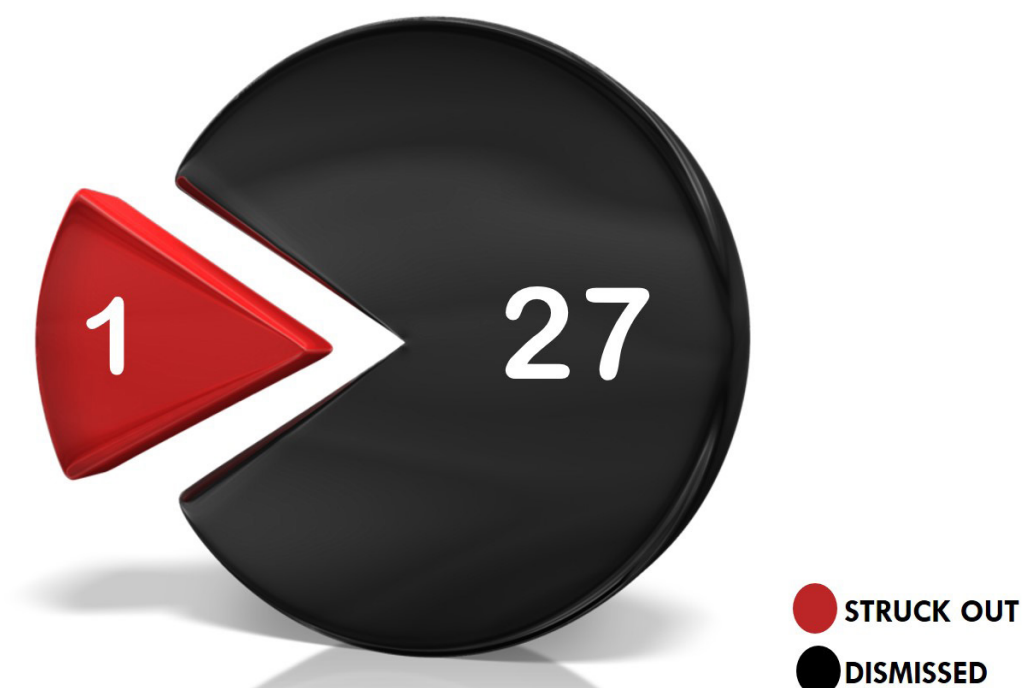
bunals set up for the purposes of adjudicating these petitions concluded the cases within the provided time and handed down judgments within time. It will also be recollected that 65.7%, representing 44 petitions were dismissed and 32.8% representing 22 petitions were struck out at the Governorship Election Petition Tribunals for varying reasons. Dissatisfied with the decisions of the tribunals, the data gathered showed that 28 governorship petitioners filed appeal at the Court of Appeal, which has the Constitutional mandate to review the decisions of the lower court – the Election Petition Tribunals. The 28 appeals emanated from 20 States.

Analysis showed that 27 out of the 28 appeals filed were dismissed while 1 was struck out, the appellant having withdrawn his appeal. Further analysis showed that Ogun State filed the highest number of appeals – 5. Ogun State was followed closely by Imo State which filed 3 appeals. Nasarawa and Lagos States each had 2 appeals filed, while Abia, Adamawa, Akwa-Ibom, Bauchi, Benue, Cross-River, Delta, Ebonyi, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Niger, Oyo, Plateau, Sokoto and Taraba States each filed 1 appeal against the decision of the Governorship Election Tribunals at the various Divisions of the Court of Appeal.

**Table 6.1: Summary of Court of Appeal Decision by States**

2019				2015			
STATES	TOTAL NO. OF APPEALS	NO. OF APPEALS DISMISSED	NO. OF APPEAL STRUCK OUT	NO OF AP-PEAL	APPEAL ALLOWED	APPEAL DISMISSED	STRUCK OUT
ABIA	1	1		1	1		
ADAMAWA	1	1					
AKWA-IBOM	1	1		1		1	
BAUCHI	1	1					
BENUE	1	1		1		1	
CROSS RIVER	1	1					
DELTA	1	1		2		2	
EBONYI	1	1		1		1	
GOMBE				3	1	2	
ENUGU				1		1	
IMO	3	3		1			1
KADUNA	1	1		1		1	
KEBBI				1		1	
LAGOS	2	2		1		1	
NIGER	1	1					
KANO	1	1					
KATSINA	1	1					
NASARAWA	2	2					
OGUN	5	4	1	3		3	
OYO				1		1	
RIVERS				1		1	
PLATEAU	1	1					
SOKOTO	1	1					
TARABA	1	1		1		1	
YOBE				1		1	
ZAMFARA				1		1	
TOTAL	28	27	1	22	2	19	1

Table 6.2: Summary of Court Decision on Appeals	
JUDGEMENT	APPEALS
Dismissed	27
Struck out	1
TOTAL	28

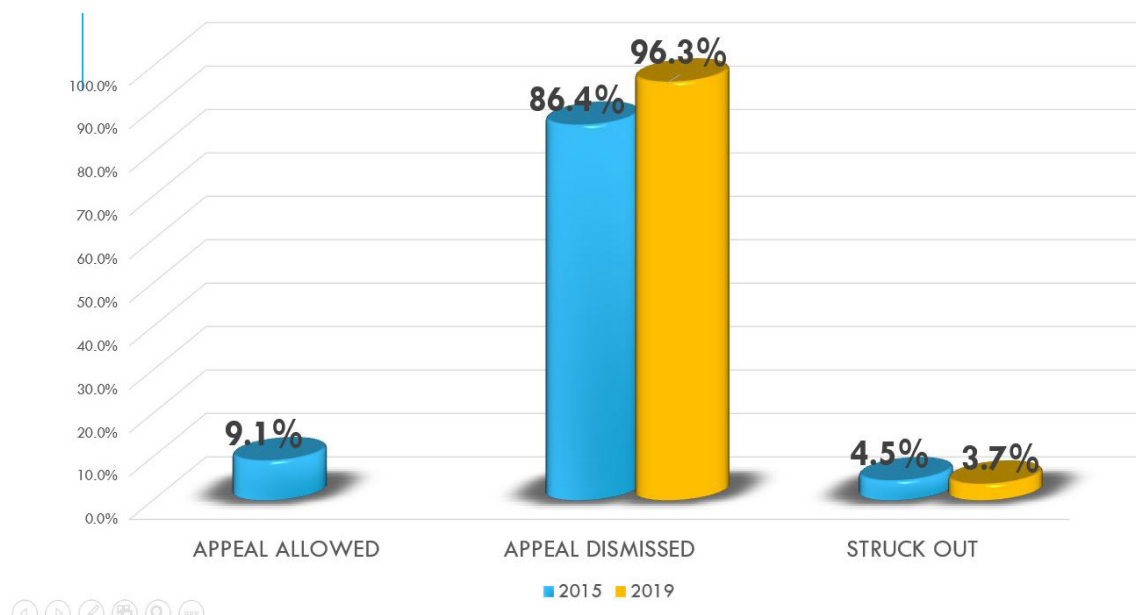


**Fig.6. 1: Bar chart representation showing analysis of the Court of Appeal judgement on Appeals from the Election Petition Tribunal**

## 6.2 Comparative Analysis of the Appeals filed at the Court of Appeal in 2015 and 2019

In comparing the decision of the Courts of Appeal in 2015 and 2019, 96.4% of the appeals filed

in 2019 were dismissed while 86.4% were dismissed in 2015. 9.1 of the appeals filed in 2015 were allowed while none was allowed in 2019. 4.5% of the appeals filed in 2015 were struck out while 3.6% were dismissed in 2019.



**Figure 6.2 Bar Chart Representation Showing Comparative Analysis of Judgement in 2015 and 2019**

### 6.3 Appeals filed at the Supreme Court

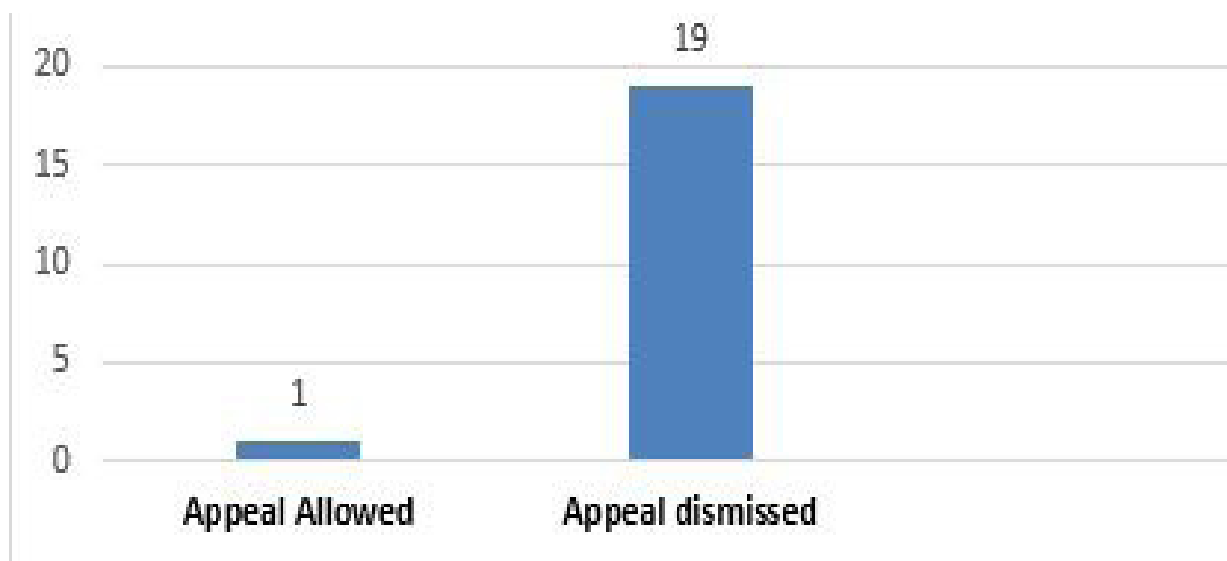
In comparing the decision of the Courts of Appeal in 2015 and 2019, 96.4% of the appeals filed in 2019 were dismissed while 86.4% were dismissed in 2015. 9.1 of the appeals filed in 2015 were allowed while none was allowed in 2019. 4.5% of the appeals filed in 2015 were struck out while 3.6% were dismissed in 2019. Disgruntled by the decision of the Court of Ap-

peal, petitioners went on to file appeals at the Supreme Court. KDI assessed 20 appeals. It was gathered that the 20 appeals emanated from 19 States. Out of the 20 appeals assessed, 19 have been dismissed by the Supreme Court while 1 of them was allowed – Imo State. As at the time of writing this report, KDI is yet to see the details of the decision of the Court and so was not able to determine the reasoning behind the decision of the apex court.

**TABLE 6.3: SUMMARY OF SUPREME COURT DECISION BY STATES**

S/N	STATES	TOTAL NO OF APPEAL FILED AT THE SUPREME COURT		APPEAL DISMISSED AT THE SUPREME COURT		Appeal Allowed at the Supreme Court	
		2015	2019	2015	2019	2015	2019
1	ABIA	1	1	0	1	1	0
2	ADAMAWA	0	1	0	1	1	0
3	AKWA-IBOM	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	BAUCHI	0	1	0	1	0	0

5	BENUE	1	1	1	1	0	0
7	DELTA	2	1	2	1	0	0
8	EBONYI	1	1	1	1	0	0
9	GOMBE	1	0	1	0	0	0
11	IMO	1	1	1	0	0	1
12	KADUNA	0	1	0	1	0	0
13	KEBBI	1	0	1	0	0	0
14	LAGOS	1	2	1	2	0	0
15	NIGER	0	1	0	1	0	0
16	KANO	0	1	0	1	0	0
17	KATSINA	0	1	0	1	0	0
18	NASARAWA	0	1	0	1	0	0
19	OGUN	2	1	1	1	1	0
20	OYO	1	1	1	1	0	0
21	RIVERS	1	0	0	0	1	0
22	PLATEAU	0	1	0	1	0	0
23	SOKOTO	0	1	0	1	0	0
24	TARABA	1	1	1	1	0	0
25	YOBE	1	0	1	0	0	0
26	ZAMFARA	1	0	1	0	0	0
	TOTAL	17	20	13	19	4	1

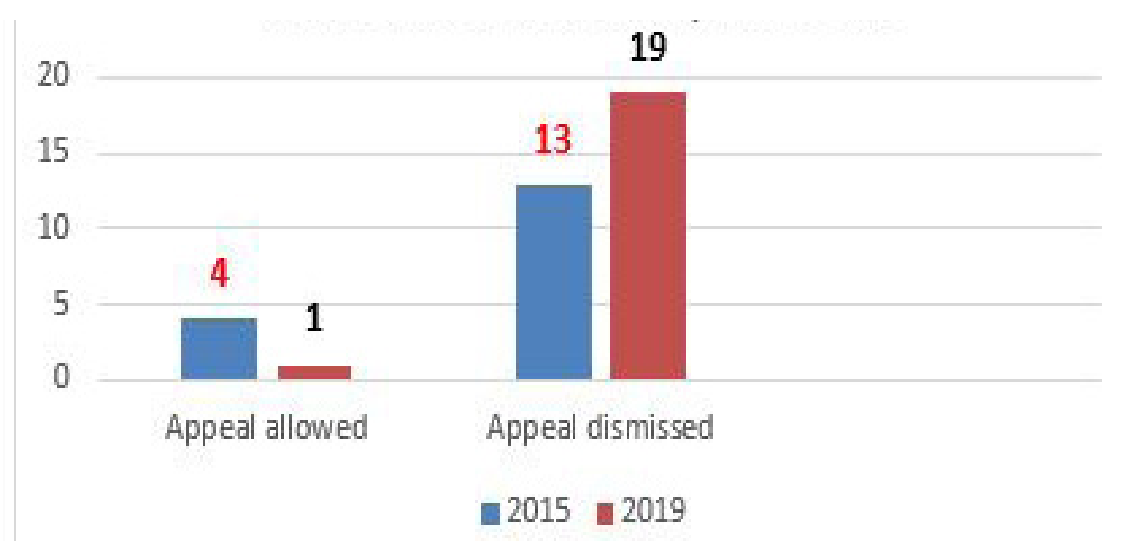


**Fig.6. 3: Bar chart representation showing analysis of the Supreme Court judgement on Appeals from the Court of Appeal**

#### 6.4 Comparative Analysis of the Appeals filed at the Supreme Court in 2015 and 2019

Comparative analysis showed that 17 appeals were filed at the Supreme Court in 2015 while

20 appeals were filed in 2019. Of the 17 appeals filed in 2019, 13 were dismissed while 4 were allowed. Out of the 20 appeals filed at the Supreme Court in 2019, 19 were dismissed while 1 was allowed.



**Fig.6.4: Bar chart representation showing Comparative analysis of the Supreme Court judgement from 2015 and 2019**

TABLE 6.4: SUMMARY OF CASES APPEALED								
S/N	STATES	TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEALS	APPEAL NUMBER	NAME OF APPELLANT/ PARTY	NAME OF RESPON- DENT/PARTY	COURT OF APPEAL		SUPREME COURT
						DECISION	REASON(S)	
PRESIDENTIAL APPEALS								
1		2		ALHAJI ATIKU ABUBAKAR, PDP	MOHAMMAD BUHARI, APC	APPEAL DISMISSED	COURT DISMISSED APPEAL FOR LACKING IN MERIT	DISMISSED
2				CHIEF AMBROSE ALBERT OWURU/ HDP	PRESIDENT MUHAMMADU BUHARI/ INEC/ APC	APPEAL DISMISSED	ABUSE OF COURT PROCESS	DISMISSED
GOVERNORSHIP APPEALS								
1	ABIA	1	CA/OW/EPT/ GOV/2/19	DR ALEX OTTI, APGA	INEC OKEZIE IKPEAZU, PDP	APPEAL DISMISSED	THE COURT HELD THAT THE APPELLANT FAILED TO PROVE HIS ALLEGATIONS OF OVER-VOTING NON-COMPLIANCE TO THE INEC ELECTION GUIDELINE AND THE ELEC- TORAL ACT	DISMISSED
2	ADAMAWA	1	CAYL/EPT/AD/ GOV/211/19	APC	PDP, UMARU AHMADU & INEC	APPEAL DISMISSED	LACK OF MERIT	DISMISSED
3	AKWA-IBOM	1	CA/OW/NAEA/ GOV/426/19	NSIMA EKERE, APC	UDOM EMMAN- UEL, PDP	APPEAL DISMISSED	THE COURT HELD THAT THE REA- SONING OF THE TRIBUNAL WAS UNQUESTIONABLE, AND THAT THE APPELLANT DID NOT LEAD CREDIBLE EVIDENCE TO PROVE THEIR CASE	DISMISSED



S/N	STATES	TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEALS	APPEAL NUMBER	NAME OF APPELLANT/ PARTY	NAME OF RESPON- DENT/PARTY	COURT OF APPEAL			SUPREME COURT
						DECISION	REASON(S)	DECISION REACHED	
4	BAUCHI	1	CA/J/EPT/BH/ GOV/2019/417	MOHAMMED ABDULLAHI ABUBAKAR AND ANOR/ APC	INEC AND 2 ORS(BALA MUHAMMED/ PDP)	APPEAL DISMISSED	THE CASE LACK MERIT		
5	BENUE	1	CA/MKD/EPT/ GOV/57/20	EMMANUEL JIME/APC	SAMUEL OR- TOM/PDP	APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COST OF 100000	APPELLANT COULD NOT PROVIDE EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE	DISMISSED	
6	CROSS RIVER	1	CA/C/NAEA/ GOV/414/2019	USANIUSANI CLAIMED APC	BEN AYADE, PDP & INEC	APPEAL DISMISSED	ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE APPEL- LANTS' BRIEF WAS FILED OUT OF TIME FOR WHICH THE APPEAL WAS LIABLE TO BE DISMISSED FOR WANT OF PROSECUTION		
7	DELTA	1	CA/B/EPT/ GOV/01/2019	CHIEF GREAT OVEDJEOGBORU ALL PEOPLE CONGRESS (APC	DR. IFEANYI AR- THUR OKOWA MANAGER JAMES EBIO- WOU PEOPLE DEMO- CRATIC PARTY (PDP)	APPEAL DISMISSED AND COURT UPHELD THE DECISION OF THE EPT.	THE COURT FIND NO MERIT IN THE APPEAL. THE APPEAL FAILS AND IS HEREBY DISMISSED	DISMISSED	
8	EBONYI	1	CA/E/ EAPP/13/2019	PDM, CHIEF AJA AGHA ARUA	INEC, PDP, ENGR. DAVID NWAEEZE UMAHI	APPEAL DISMISSED	THE APPELLATE COURT DISMISSED APPEAL FOR LACKING IN MERIT.	DISMISSED	

S/N	STATES	TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEALS	APPEAL NUMBER	NAME OF APPELLANT/ PARTY	NAME OF RESPON- DENT/PARTY	COURT OF APPEAL		SUPREME COURT
						DECISION	REASON(S)	
9	IMO	3	CA/OW/EPT/ GOV/19/4	IFEANYI ARARUME /APGA	EMEKA IHEDIOHA /PDP AND INEC	APPEAL DISMISSED	COURT DISMISSED APPEAL FOR LACKING IN MERIT	-
10			CA/A/EPT/GOV 785/2019	UCHE NWAOSU /AA	EMEKA IHEDI- OHA /PDP AND INEC	APPEAL DISMISSED	COURT DISMISSED APPEAL FOR LACKING IN MERIT	-
11			CA/OW/GOV/ IM/05/19	HOPE UZODIN- MA /APC	EMEKA IHEDI- OHA /PDP AND INEC.	APPEAL DISMISSED	COURT DISMISSED APPEAL FOR LACKING IN MERIT	APPEAL ALLOWED
12	KADUNA	1	CA/K/EPT/ GOV/3/19	ISAH MOHAM- MED ASHIRU & ANOR /PDP	INEC & ORS	APPEAL DISMISSED	UNABLE TO PROVE HIS ALLEGATIONS OF MASSIVE RIGGING AND OTHER ELECTORAL IRREGULARITIES	DISMISSED
13	KANO	1	CA/EK/EPT/ GOC/48/2019	1. ABBA KABIR YUSUF 2. PEOPLE'S DEMO- OCRATIC PARTY	1. INEC 2. ABDULLAHI UMAR GAN- DUJE 3. APC	APPEAL DISMISSED. THE JUDGMENT TRIBUNAL WAS AFFIRMED.	THE APPEAL LACKED MERIT.	DISMISSED

S/N	STATES	TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEALS	APPEAL NUMBER	NAME OF APPELLANT/ PARTY	NAME OF RESPON- DENT/PARTY	COURT OF APPEAL		SUPREME COURT
						DECISION	REASON(S)	DECISION REACHED
14	KATSINA	1	CA/K/EPT/ GOV/2019/45	SENATOR YAKUBU LADO PDP	AMINU BELLO MASARI	APPEAL DISMISSED	COURT DISMISSED APPEAL FOR LACKING IN MERIT	DISMISSED
15	LAGOS	2		IFAGBEMI AWAMARIDI, LP	BABAJIDE SAN- WO-OLU , APC	DISMISSED	APPEAL DISMISSED FOR LACKING IN MERITS	DISMISSED
16				CHIEF OWOLABI SALIS, AD	BABAJIDE SAN- WO-OLU , APC	DISMISSED	APPEAL DISMISSED FOR LACKING IN MERITS	DISMISSED
17	NASARAWA	2	CA/MK/EP/ GOV/55/19	MR. LABARAN MAKU & ANOR	ENGR. ALHAJI AUDUSULE	APPEAL DISMISSED	THE COURT HELD THAT THE APPEL- LANTS WERE UNABLE TO PROVE THEIR CASE	DISMISSED
18			CA/MK/EP/ GOV/10/19	MR. LABARAN MAKU & ANOR	ENGR. ALHAJI AUDU SULE	APPEAL DISMISSED	LACK OF STRONG EVIDENCE	

S/N	STATES	TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEALS	APPEAL NUMBER	NAME OF APPELLANT/ PARTY	NAME OF RESPON- DENT/PARTY	COURT OF APPEAL		SUPREME COURT
						DECISION	REASON(S)	
19	NIGER			UMAR NASKO, PDP	ABUBAKAR BELLO, APC	APPEAL DISMISSED	COURT LACKED JURISDICTION	DISMISSED
20	OGUN	4	CA/1B/EPT/OG/ GOV/06/2019	LABOUR PARTY & ANOR	APC & 3 ORS	APPEAL DISMISSED	COURT DISMISSED APPEAL FOR LACKING IN MERIT	
21			CA/1B/EPT/OG/ GOV/07/2019	CHIEF (MRS) MODUPE OPLA SANYAOLU & ANOR	PRINCE DAPO ABIODUN & 3 ORS	APPEAL NOT ALLOWED WENT TO SUPREME	COURT DISMISSED APPEAL FOR LACKING IN MERIT	
22			CA/1B/EPT/OG/ GOV/M.9/2019	CHIEF (MRS) MODUPE OPLA SANYAOLU & ANOR	PRINCE DAPO ABIODUN & 3 ORS	APPEAL DISMISSED	COURT DISMISSED APPEAL FOR LACKING IN MERIT	
23			CA/1B/EPT/OG/ GOV/20/2019	ADEKUNLE AB- DULKABIR (APM) & ANOR	INEC & 2 ORS	APPEAL DISMISSED	COURT DISMISSED APPEAL FOR LACKING IN MERIT	DISMISSED

S/N	STATES	TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEALS	APPEAL NUMBER	NAME OF APPELLANT/ PARTY	NAME OF RESPON- DENT/PARTY	COURT OF APPEAL		SUPREME COURT
						DECISION	REASON(S)	
24			SC.2010/088	CHIEF (MRS) MODUPEOLA SANYAOLU & ANOR	PRINCE DAPO ABIODUN & 3 ORS	STRUCKOUT	WITHDRAWN	
25	OYO	1	CA/1B/EPT/OY/ GOV/26/19	ADEBAYO ADELA- BU, APC	SEYI MAKINDE, PDP	APPEAL UPHELD/TRI- BUNAL JUDGEMENT UPHELD	JUDGMENT OF THE TRIBUNAL WAS UPHELD. COURT HOWEVER DETER- MINED THAT THE LOWER COURT DID NOT PROPERLY ACCESS THE DOCUMENTS PRESENTED BY THE PETITIONER	DISMISSED
26	PLATEAU	1	CA/1/EPT/PL/ GOV/409/2019	SENATOR JEREMI- AH USENI, PDP	SIMON LALONG, APC	APPEAL DISMISSED	COURT DISMISSED APPEAL FOR LACKING IN MERIT	DISMISSED
27	SOKOTO	1	CA/S/EPT/ GOV/30/19	HON. AHMED ALIYU, APC	AMINU WAZIRI TAMBUWAL, PDP	APPEAL DISMISSED	COURT DISMISSED APPEAL FOR LACKING IN MERIT	DISMISSED
28	TARABA	1	CA/A/ EPT/934/2019	APC, DANLADI	DARIUS ISHAKU, PDP	APPEAL DISMISSED	INCOMPETENT AND LACKING IN MERIT, ALSO UNABLE TO PROVE ALLEGATIONS OF IRREGULARITIES RAISED IN ITS PETITION	DISMISSED



## RECOMMENDATIONS



## PART SEVEN

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Having monitored the 2019 Election Petition Tribunal in 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory and having assessed the conducts of the tribunals and made comparative analysis with the cases arising from the 2015 general elections, some issues which require immediate and long term measures for improvement were identified. The recommendations proffered to help drive these improvements are segmented based on Institutions:

### INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION (INEC)

- **There is a need to Improve the Electoral process so that there would be fewer petitions filed.** The number of petitions filed against the general election of February and March 2019 increased by 19.8% from the previous election-year. 677 petitions were filed in the 2015 general election, while 811 petitions were filed in the 2019 general election. In determining what could be responsible for the increase, it is believed that the 2019 elections was fraught with corruption; aside the fact that almost all the national and international observers at the 2019 general elections had stated that there were a lot of irregularities during that election that require improvement.
- **There is a need for INEC to begin to do more in training its Ad-Hoc Staff.**

It came into the fore during information gathering that one of the reasons for the high number of petitions grounded on non-compliance with the electoral Act by INEC in conducting the elections was because of the ineptitude of some INEC Ad-Hoc staff in the conduct of the elections. Documentations are usually missed up. The results at the collation centre and the polling units are sometimes missed up, and this would usually destabilize a petitioner's case at the Tribunal.

- **INEC is enjoined to certify as true copies all documents required by the agency timely and free of charge.** It was argued that INEC staff withholds or delays certifying documents required by petitioners for prosecuting their matter at the tribunal. It was also argued that the #10.00 (ten naira) charged for each page of the document certified by INEC could run into millions, and sometimes the staff uses the opportunity to extort money from the petitioners. It was suggested that INEC should have its staff certify all copies of election results given to Party Agents at the polling Units; this it is believed would reduce to the barest minimum, if not totally eradicate the issue of INEC issuing different results from their copy to Party Agents.

## THE JUDICIARY

- **Create a transition system to help transfer cases before Judges, at least a month before they are dispatch to the various election petition tribunals.** Judicial Officers are drafted from their duty posts to empanel Election Tribunals for 180 days. All the cases before their Lordships in the regular courts stay pending for the 180 days. Delay could sometimes amount to injustice. The transition system will help the involved judges return the sensitive cases before them to the assigning officer for re-assignment or another judge could be appointed to sit over his court while he is away on national assignment. In order for this to work;
- **There is a need to employ more judges. More judges would ensure that there is a pool to be drawn from without leaving the regular courts.** The tribunals sit for an average of 11 (eleven) hours in a day. Once some tribunals sit at 8:00am in the morning, they do not rise until between 7:00 and 9:00pm in the evening with a break of about 1 hour in-between. Having sat for such long hours and for 180 days and having lived such a confined life for those numbers of days, emotional and mental fatigue is bound to set in. it must be noted that these same judges return to their regular courts, daily routines and the backlog pile of cases awaiting them after the expiration of the 180 days. The sustainability of this is in question and there is a need to begin to look into alternatives to empanelling Election Tribunals with serving Judges. Alternatives include:
- **Employ retired judges and senior lawyers to empanel elections tribunals.** This will ensure that the serving judges would be left to sit on their regular cases without putting the wheel of justice on hold for 180 days
- **For effective carriage of justice in election petition cases, specially trained Judges are required to man the election tribunals.** A few days training is not enough. Whether serving or retired, in-depth knowledge of the extant laws in relation to elections is highly important to effectively carry out their duties as true umpires in the resolution of election disputes.
- **There is a need to expand the number of days within the 180 days that the petitioners have to prove their case.** It must be noted that the petitioner has only 10 (ten) days, out of the Constitutional 180 days, within which to present his case and call all his witnesses. Analysis showed that the 67 (sixty-seven) governorship cases assessed, none, save one was successful at the tribunal. Analysis done on the reasons adduced for dismissing petitions showed that inability to establish/prove cases carried the highest percentage in both 2015 and 2019.



The limited time within which to prove cases was identified as one of the reasons petitioners failed at the Tribunals. Time constrained preclude the petitioners who should bring witnesses for oral evidence to establish their cases from doing so thoroughly. The burden of proving a case is greatly tilted to the petitioner and it is not practical to expect him to effectively dislodge the burden within the time limit granted by law. 10 days granted could be expanded to 20 – 25 days to allow more time for the petitioner to do justice to his case.

- **There is a need to consider alternatives to Election Tribunal Panels:** Judicial Officers are drafted from their duty post to empanel Election Tribunals for 180 days. All the cases before their Lordships in their regular courts stay pending for the 180 days. The tribunals sit for an average of 10 (ten) to 13 (thirteen) hours in a day. Once some tribunals sit at 8:00am in the morning, they do not rise until between 7:00 and 9:00pm in the evening with a break of about 1 hour in-between. Having sat for such long hours and for 180 days and having lived such a confined life for those numbers of days, emotional and mental fatigue is bound to set in. It must be noted that these same judges return to their regular courts, daily routines and the backlog pile of cases awaiting them after the expiration of the 180 days. The sustainability of this is in question and there is

a need to begin to look into alternatives to empanelling Election Tribunals with serving Judges. Alternatives include:

- **Electoral Court:** The creation of an Electoral Court will ensure that the courts are presided over by Judges employed and specially trained in election petition adjudication; thereby ensuring that judicial officers drafted to empanel the Election Tribunals are not taken off their regular duties for 180 days. This court will sit over pre and post-election matters, as well as electoral offences. It could be argued that the Electoral Courts would only be busy in the election-years, but with the responsibilities of handling pre and post-election matters and electoral offences related cases, it could be defended that the courts will be busy. Some have argued that Electoral Courts is needed in line with the electoral offences commission. Since the commission is not a court but a prosecuting and investigating agency, charging offenders before the special election court will speed up the will of justice.
- **Constitutional Court:** The idea of a constitutional court, as contained in the 1989 Constitution should be revisited. A court derives its powers and functions from its enabling law. Once the enabling law states the cases that should be heard by the Constitutional courts, it would hear such cases as constitutional matters, electoral matters, such as pre and post-election matters, in addition to

electoral offences matters.

- **Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR):**

as alternative to Election Tribunal, parties should begin to explore Alternative Dispute Resolution in resolving electoral disputes arising from elections. It was argued that there must be sincerity of purpose for ADR to work. All the parties involved must be in agreement as ADR is a voluntary option. However, if parties are open to resolving differences, it could be employed in intra-party disputes. KDI noted that Independent National Electoral Commission currently has a unit operating ADR for the resolution of grievances arising from electoral issues. It was noted further that in order for it to work effectively, there is a need to move the unit from INEC and allow it to stand as an independent organ. The independence of the ADR unit will to a certain extent guarantee the confidence of political stakeholders in the ADR process. Where a party has accused INEC of irregularity in an election, and brought the matter before the ADR, a component of INEC, the independence of the panel sitting on the matter will be tainted. INEC cannot be seen to be an umpire in its own course.

- **Consideration should be given to creating more Court of Appeal Divisions.** Like the Tribunal, information gathered showed that the Court of Appeal was overstretched in the course of the 60 (sixty) days the ap-

pellate court had within which to review all decisions of the Election Tribunals that had been appealed against. Although 27 governorship appeals were filed at the various divisions of the Court of Appeal, there were other decisions emanating from the Senatorial, Federal and States Constituency Election Tribunals. It is worth noting that every one of the Court of Appeal Division serviced more than one State. For example, the Kaduna Division of the Court of Appeal attended to appeals from Kaduna, Kano and Adamawa Election Tribunals. The Ibadan Division catered to Oyo and Ogun States' Election Tribunals. It must also be noted that, like the Tribunals, all other appeals emanating from the regular courts are set aside for the 60 days in order to attend to election appeals. Information gathered also showed that outside of the election dispute resolution period, the Court of Appeal Divisions are still overburdened, having to service cases emanating from two or three States at a time.

- **A call is made for the true independence of the Judiciary.** For as long as the judiciary is not financially autonomous from the states to the federal level and the stakeholders and electorates keep perceiving the financial dependence of the judiciary on the executive, it would always be hard to convince them that justice is not sold and bought in election matters.
- **Stenographers/Recorders/Transcrib-**

**ers:** Judges still personally employ the long-handwriting skill in taking down notes in the Nigerian courts. Proceedings in courts/tribunals can only move as fast as the hand of the judges. Stenographers, recorders and transcribers are needed to help reduce the burden of work on the judges in courts and the election tribunals alike.

- **Interpreter** – The language of the court/tribunal is English and as such, the business of the tribunals is conducted in English language. The unlettered indigents are cheated out of understanding the Tribunals' proceedings and always had to rely on hear-say in order to comprehend. Transparency demands that interpreter be provided for the citizenry in the local language of the jurisdiction in which the tribunal was situated. In cases where interpreters are provided, they are not trained in the art of interpretations. They were persons who could communicate fairly in both the English and the local language in question and have been requested to help so that the will of justice could be oiled in such situations. Persons with Disability mainstreaming and inclusion also require that interpreters/ skilled sign language persons be employed to provide interpretation for persons with hearing impairment. There is a need to have properly trained interpreters and sign-language experts in the Tribunals.
- **Gender and PWD Streamlining and In-**

**clusion:** Female and Persons with Disability representation on both the panel and as secretaries to the tribunals was low. It could be argued that there is no female at the Bar and on the Bench; both male and female are regarded as "Gentlemen of the Bar and the Bench". Gender and PWD inclusion demand that more female and persons living with disability be elevated to the Bench.

- **Heavy penalty should be imposed on lawyers and petitioners who bring frivolous cases before the Tribunal:** Filing petition/ rejection of electoral result has become a cultural endemic. There is a need for cultural reorientation for the Nigerian citizenry. Even where it is obvious that the petitioner did not have a valid case, they still go to the Tribunal, overburdening the system. Although the principle of fair hearing is that no matter how frivolous a petition/case is, it must be heard, the legal system needs to start penalizing persons and legal practitioners who file frivolous cases heavily for deterrence purposes. The Tribunals need to ensure that the fines are punitive in nature.

## THE LEGISLATURE

- **For healthy electoral process, there is a need to amend the constitution to remove the loose powers given to INEC to register political parties and peg the number of political parties that could be registered.** Stakeholders identified

the large number of political parties that participated in the 2019 general elections as a contributory factor to the increase in the number of petitions filed. It was suggested that a good number of the already registered party ought to be de-registered. While some argued that this would amount to shrinking the political space and infringe on the rights of the citizens to form political alliances, others believed that the political parties ought to meet certain criteria before they are allowed on the ballots for presidential and governorship election.

- Section 68 of the Electoral Act, 2010 provides that the decision of the returning officer as regards the declaration of scores of candidates and the return of a candidate shall be final. Such decision can only be reviewed by a tribunal or court in an election petition proceeding. What this means is that in a situations where certain errors could be administratively corrected, it cannot be done once a returning officer had made the declaration. Politicians and corrupt INEC staff have been known to rely on this section of the Electoral Act to circumvent the electoral process thereby increasing the number of petitions at the tribunal. The slogan is reported as “declare us the winner and we will go and slug it out in court” **It is proposed that this section of the law is amended so that certain errors which could be corrected at the administrative level**

**are done without belaboring or over-burdening the election tribunals.**

- Incumbent elected officers are perceived to take advantage of state resources in prosecuting election cases; and this does not augur well with the electorate. In order to dispel this perception, **consideration should be given to amending the laws to move the timetable of INEC up to create more time between the election and the inauguration of the returned candidates;** this would leave more time for the Election Tribunals to resolve all electoral disputes with less burden of time limit. It will also ensure that parties do not have the opportunity to expend state resources on personal disputes at the election tribunals.
- **Amend the laws to allow the burden of proof to swing amongst the petitioners, the respondents and INEC.** While the petitioner should prove his claim on the preponderance of probability, INEC should prove that the elections were in actual fact conducted in compliance with the relevant electoral laws; and that the elections were free and fair. There are also certain facts that are within the knowledge of the respondent, such as where the petitioner alleges that the respondent fed wrong information to INEC in order to qualify to contest an election, and the petitioner was able to prove this, the burden of proving that the information was indeed correct should shift

to the respondent.

- **There is a need to amend the laws to expand the 180 days within which to hear election petition matters by the Tribunals.** Analysis showed that all Tribunals completed their tasks within the stipulated time; however, some counsel complain that tribunals did not have enough time to evaluate all the documentary evidence placed before them, while others complain that tribunals did not take all their witnesses. It was found that in the past when time limit was not enforced, the tribunal had enough time to do thorough jobs of evaluating evidence presented to the tribunal and ensuring substantial justice is carried out in all election petition matters before an election tribunal. The decision of the courts that took the governorship election of the seven states (Anambra, Bayelsa, Edo, Ekiti, Kogi, Ondo and Osun) off the general election circle were had before the strict adherence to the 180 days. Since the inception of strict compliance to the 180 days' time limit, there has not been another case where the petitioner was able to prove their case and win their suits through the decisions of the courts. It is worthy of note that all the pre-tribunal activities, such as, the 14 or 21 days that the Respondent has for a Reply and the 7 days within which the Petitioner has to respond to the Respondent's Reply, are woven into the 180 days. While we do not advocate for a blanket expansion of time, the number of days could be expanded by thirty days to make up 210 days, or in the alternative,
  - In order to reduce the number of petitions filed at the Election Tribunal it was canvassed that there is a need to **amend the laws to make Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) part of the electoral adjudication process.** Election petitions would only be accepted by the Tribunal after ADR has failed. This, it was argued would ensure that most of the petitions brought before the election Tribunal would have been resolved at the ADR stage, thereby decongesting the Election Petition Tribunals.
  - A call for the **review of the Electoral Act to expand the grounds upon which a petition may be filed** was made. It was argued that there is a need to amend the electoral act to remove the grounds upon which a petition may be filed at the Election Tribunal, this it is said because certain important grounds are not included in the laws. Some however agreed that rather than remove the grounds, it is better to expand the grounds. The expanded grounds will include violence in elections. It is easier to prove violence than substantial non-compliance with the extant laws – substantial being the operative word.
  - There is a need to **review the Electoral Act to back the use of technology in voting to help track discrepancies in elections.**

Although some argued that the use of technology in elections could be manipulated, thereby perpetuating discrepancies; many believe that political will and sincerity of purpose will ensure that the use of technology is a success.

- **Also in urgent need of review is, the Electoral Procedure Law to relax the stringent provisions of the laws.** A case is made for the Tribunals to decide petitions on the substantive issues placed before them, rather than look at technical fault of the Petitioners. Justice, it is said must not only be served but must be seen to have been served. Where decisions are made based on technical grounds while neglecting the substantive issues, the general perception of the populace is that justice has not been served whenever judgment is based on technicalities.

## THE EXECUTIVE

- **There is a need to sign the amended Electoral Act for the purposes of implementing all the electoral reforms contained therein.** The legislature is called upon to speed up the process of amendment so that it could be transferred as soon as possible to the presidency for assent.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

- **Amended electoral act needs to be disseminated to the people.** The civil society

organizations need to begin to do more in sensitizing, educating and enlightening the citizenry on the electoral system. Once the amended electoral Act has been signed to law, the content ought to be disseminated to the people because information is key.

- There is a need for the **civil society organizations to begin to work with political parties and monitor their internal party democracy and report them.** All the rules required to make Nigerian politics sane and lead to good democratic governance are contained in the constitution of the political parties. The parties need to observe these rules; and once they realize that they are being monitored and reported, the likelihood of observance will be high.
- In a society such as Nigeria, accepting Alternative Dispute Resolution in tackling electoral grievances could be close to impossible. First, ADR has to be acceptable to all the political stakeholders; the people, the politicians, the godfathers and all other political allies. In order to make this happen, **the confidence of the political stakeholders must be built in the effectiveness of ADR. There would also be need for massive sensitization and engagement with political parties on ADR.**

## POLITICAL PARTY

- **In order for Nigeria Democracy to thrive, the political parties must begin**

**to work on their Internal Party Democracy:**

Analysis showed that there were only 5 parties that went to the tribunals in 2015 and in 2019. A large number of the other political parties went to the tribunals with only one or two petitions throughout the 36 States and the FCT in both 2015 and 2019. The bulk of the petitions could be traced to persons and parties that were birthed by persons who were forced out of the larger parties as a result of intra-party primaries and disagreements. There were a lot of fracas and intra-party crises before and during party primaries in 2019. There were a large number of defections from one party to the other and cross-party carpeting. It is important that the political parties get their internal democracy right in order that sanity may prevail in the Nigerian polity.

- Of a great necessity, **Political parties must**

**train their agents on the content of the electoral act and what is required of them at the polling Units and the collation centers.**

Information gathered showed that Petitions are sometimes lost because the party agents failed in their duties on the day of the elections. If they were trained on what the laws says their duties are and what to look out for, a number of the petitions may have even been avoided, as the elections would have been considered free, fair and conducted in accordance with the extant laws.

- **There has to be punishment for compromised and or erring Returning Officers.**

Information gathered showed that some petitions arose from the errors of some Returning Officers, yet these sets of people go unpunished, leaving INEC and the Judiciary to clean up after them.

## **ANNEX A**

### **SUCCESS STORIES:**

- KDI successfully trained and deployed 37 monitors across 36 states and F.C.T. The level of understanding and knowledge of participants increased from 65% to 87%. The percentage increase of the participants is averagely 22%
- KDI successfully organized a review meeting in Ibadan, Oyo state and Stakeholders' forum across the three selected geo-political zones in Nigeria. Through this, KDI was able to reach out to relevant stakeholders and had their view on electoral and judicial reforms
- The Stakeholders' forum increased the awareness of relevant Civil Society Organizations on the need to advocate for transparency in electoral and judicial system.

### **LESSONS LEARNED**

- Early commencement of the project will ensure effective monitoring, prompt and robust reporting.
- Prompt permission and letter of introduction by the Court of Appeal help fast track obtaining information from the Secretaries to the Tribunals.
- The sub-grant training was an eye-opener. KDI saw reasons to be committed to good governance and contribute her own quota to the democratic development of Nigeria.
- Having identified that more petitions were

filed in some geo-political zones in 2019, as opposed to the number of petitions that were filed in 2015, KDI saw the need to hold stakeholders meeting in those zones in order to harvest the reasons why filing of petitions shot up.

### **CHALLENGES:**

- Due to the lateness in the commencement of the project, monitors were not able to observe all that is required of them. A good number of the tribunals either had given judgment or had adjourned for the delivery of judgment. This also required monitors to follow the cases that were going or had gone to the Court of Appeal in order to have comprehensive monitoring and reporting.
- Almost all the Tribunal Secretaries requested for letter of introduction/ Directives from the Court of Appeal before they handed out information or any form of documentation; this made sourcing and obtaining accurate information by the monitors very difficult.
- With the letter of permission and introduction from the Court of Appeal in hand, KDI went back to the Tribunals. Unfortunately, most of the Tribunal secretariats had shut down, and Secretaries returned to their various stations; which downplayed the effectiveness and usefulness of the letter in obtaining information.
- There was a last-minute change in the venue for the delivery of judgment by the Tribu-



nal in the Imo State Governorship Election Petition; which made monitoring exercises difficult for the Imo State Election Tribunal Monitor.

## ANNEX B

### Definition of Terms

- **Adjournment:** postponement of the hearing of a case, either to a definite future date or indefinitely – sine die
- **Adjudicate:** act as a judge in a matter of or a formal judgment in a disputed matter
- **Appellant:** refers to the party who is not satisfied with the judgment of the Election Petition Tribunal and has gone further to appeal, either to the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court. An appellant could be the Petitioner or the Respondent.
- **Appellate Court:** is any court empowered to hear an appeal from a lower court. in the case of election matters in Nigeria, the appellate courts are the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court.
- **Appellate Jurisdiction:** is the power of the appellate court to review, amend, uphold or overrule decisions of the lower court.
- **Apex Court:** Is the highest court of the land; in the case of Nigeria, the Supreme Court.
- **Brief:** Is a written legal document which lays out the argument of either party to a case. It contains points and authorities for the purpose of swaying the judge in their favor. It could be a Brief of Argument or a Reply Brief.
- **Consolidation:** Consolidation of actions/ consolidated petitions is a process whereby two or more actions pending in the same court are by order of court joined and tried together at the same time.
- **Corroborate:** Confirmation or give support to the decision of the lower court.
- **Empanel:** Constitution of a panel. Selection of a group of judicial officers for jury duty.
- **Lacuna:** A gap in the laws.
- **Objection:** an objection is a formal protest raised in court during a trial to disallow a witness's testimony or other evidence which would be in violation of the rules of evidence or other procedural law
- **Onus of proof:** burden, duty or responsibility to prove a point
- **Petitioner:** refers to the party who petitioned the Court to review a case.
- **Pretrial Conference:** is a meeting of the parties to a case conducted prior to trial. The term pretrial conference is used interchangeably with the term pretrial hearing.
- **Recuse:** this occurs where a judge excuses himself/herself as unqualified to perform his/her judicial duties because of possible lack of impartiality
- **Respondent:** refers to the party being sued or tried.
- **Return:** is the declaration by a Returning Officer of a candidate in an election under the Electoral Act as being the winner of that

election

- **Secretary:** He/she is in charge of the registry of the Election Tribunal
- **Solicitor:** A solicitor is a lawyer that pro-

vides legal advice to clients in one or more areas of law. He/she is otherwise referred to as a barrister, attorney or counsel.

ANNEX C: Election Petition Tribunal Monitors Deployment Sheet					
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