



Presentation by

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Wed. 7<sup>th</sup> June 2017

Retreat on Mid-Quarter Review of CVR held in Kaduna



 The credibility of a democratic election largely depends on a credible Voter Register (VR)

A credible register is one that is continuously updated

 Access to the register by all eligible persons is crucial to its credibility



The Continuous registration of voters is a legal process.

Part III Sections 9 - 24 of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) provide for the registration of citizens as voters including criteria for eligibility, responsibilities of the Electoral Commission and sanctions for violations by both citizens and the umpire.



INEC's responsibility is to ensure that, as much as practicable, citizens have easy access to the Registration Centres, taking cognizance of population, diversity, literacy level, income.

In the past, voter registration was tied to elections. It was conducted INTERMITTENTLY rather than
 CONTINUOUSLY as enshrined in the Electoral Act



- Fresh registration was undertaken before every
   General Elections until 2011
- Continuous registration of voters was also undertaken on the eve of stand alone State/FCT elections since 2012 and the national elections in 2014
- As at 27<sup>th</sup> April 2017 when the current CVR exercise commenced nationwide, the consolidated register of voters in Nigeria stands at 69,720,350



- This is the first time in the history of elections in Nigeria that INEC is embarking on a continuous registration of voters in the manner prescribed by the Electoral Act
- The present exercise also seeks to address some of the outstanding issues from previous exercises
- The current exercise seeks to achieve the following:



- 1. Fresh Registration of:
  - i. prospective first time voters i.e. those who have attained the age of 18 years
  - ii. those who could not register in previous exercises
- 2. Collection of PVCs in person (not by proxy)
- 3. Transfer of registration



### 4. Remedial action in respect of persons:

- i. whose names are on the register, have
   TVCs but their PVCs were not printed
- ii. whose names are on the register but have lost their PVCs
- iii. with incorrect details on their PVCs (e.g. wrong gender, wrong spelling of names etc)
- iv. with damaged, defaced or faded PVCs



Although Section 9(6) of the Electoral Act empowers the Commission to determine registration centres and notify the public, what is the best method for achieving the goal of making the exercise both CONTINUOUS and ACCESSIBLE?



□ The Commission considered 3 options:

- i. Polling Unit (PU) level
- ii. Registration Area (RA) or Ward level
- iii. INEC Local Government Area (LGA) offices or such other places as may be determined by the the Commission

# Option 1: Polling Unit (PU) Level



- The PU level is the closest and most ideal. It will take the CVR to the door steps of citizens
- There are 119,973 (approx. 120,000) PUs nationwide
- No CVR has ever been conducted by the Commission at this level
- □ The indicative core cost for roll out at the PU level is given in Table 1.



Table 1
Indicative Cost of Nationwide Roll Out at PU Level

		PU				
S/No.	ACTIVITIES	Nos.	INDICATIVE COST			
		REQUIRED	UNIT COST (N)	TOTAL COST (N)		
1	Honoraria (Registration Officials) @ 5 per Registration Centre + 5% redundancy + 5% Redundancy (INEC + Ad hoc staff)	629,858	2,000	1,259,716,000		
2	Personnel (Security) @ 2 per Registration Centre	239,946	500	119,973,000		
3	Consumables @ 4,800 per Registration Centre (Ink, Papers, Prescribed Forms)	119,973	34,960	4,194,256,080		
4	Data Processing (Consolidation and de-duplication)			44,035,000		
5	Publicity			85,118,000		
6	Training for four (4) days	629,858	5,000	3,149,290,000		
7	DDCM @ 1 per PU + 5% redundancy (Laptop, fingerprint scanner, webcam, external hard disc, external back-up battery, printer, carrying case)	125,972	1,000,000	125,972,000,000		
8	Power Generators – 5 KVA	8,809	300,000	2,642,700,000		
	137,467,088,080					

#### **INDICATORS**

Daily Cost	1,379,689,000
Variable Cost	4,323,409,080
One-off Cost	131,763,990,000

## Option 2: Registration Area (RA) Level



□ There are 8,809 RAs (Wards) nationwide

The indicative core cost for roll out at this level is given in Table 2.



Table 2
Indicative Cost of Nationwide Roll Out at RA Level

	RA					
		8,809				
	ACTIVITIES	Nos.	INDICATIVE COST			
S/No.		REQUIRED	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST		
		,	(N)	(N)		
1	Honoraria (Registration Officials) @ 5 per Registration Centre + 5% redundancy + 5% Redundancy (INEC + Ad hoc staff)	46,247	2,000	92,494,000		
2	Personnel (Security) @ 2 per Registration Centre	17,618	500	8,809,000		
3	Consumables @ 4,800 per Registration Centre (Ink, Papers, Prescribed Forms)	8,809	34,960	307,962,640		
4	Data Processing (Consolidation and de-duplication)			44,035,000		
5	Publicity			85,118,000		
6	Training for four (4) days	46,247	5,000	231,235,000		
7	DDCM @ 1 per PU + 5% redundancy (Laptop,, fingerprint scanner, webcam, external hard disc, external back-up battery, printer, carrying case)	17,618	1,000,000	17,618,000,000		
8	Power Generators – 5 KVA	8,809	300,000	2,642,700,000		
			Total	21,030,353,640		

#### **INDICATORS**

Daily Cost	101,303,000
Variable Cost	437,115,640
One-off Cost	20,491,935,000

## Option 3: LGA Level



□ There are 774 LGAs nationwide

The actual cost for the most critical requirements for roll out at this level is given in Table 3.



Table 3 Actual Cost of Nationwide Roll Out at LGA Level per Quarter							
		LGA					
		774					
	ACTIVITIES	Nos.	INDICA	TIVE COST			
S/No.		REQUIRED	UNIT COST				
			(N)	TOTAL COST (N)			
1	Honoraria (Registration Officials) @ 5 per Registration Centre + 5% redundancy + 5% Redundancy (INEC STAFF)	4,064	0	0			
2	Personnel (Security) @ 2 per Registration Centre	1,548	0	0			
3	Consumables (Ink, Papers, Prescribed Forms) x 60 days	774	1,932	89,748,966			
4	Data Processing (Consolidation, de-duplication, Generation and Production of PDF Register) per quarter			69,802,000			
5	Training for four (4) days	3870	9,292.38	35,961,500			
6	DDCM Accessories @ 2 per LGA (Configuration, Batteries, Chargers, External Keyboards)	1,548	47,854.01	74,078,000			
7	Publicity (HQTERS & State Offices)	774	126,747.80	98,102,800			
8	Logistics, Readiness Assurance & Monitoring by HQ			25,156,000			



Table 4

### Comparative Analysis of Costs of Nationwide CVR Roll Out

		INDICATIVE COST - PU		INDICATIVE COST - RA			ACTUAL COST - LGA			
			119,973	3		8,809		774 NOS		
S/N	ACTIVITIES	NOS INDICATIVE COST		COST	ST NOS REQUIRED		INDICATIVE COST		INDICATIVE COST	
		REGUIRED	UNIT COST (N)	TOTAL COST (N)	REGUIRED	UNIT COST (N)	TOTAL COST (N)		UNIT COST (N)	TOTAL COST (N)
1	Honoraria (Registration Officials)  @ 5 per Registration Centre + 5% redundancy (INEC STAFF + AD-HOC STAFF)	629,858	2,000	1,259,716,000	46,247	2,000	92,494,000	4,064	0	0
2	Personnel (Security) @ 2 per Registration Centre	239,946	500	119,973,000	17,618	500	8,809,000	1,548	0	0
3	Consumables (Ink, Papers, Prescribed Forms)	119,973	34,960	4,194,256,080	8,809	34,960	307,962,640	774	1,932	89,748,966
4	Data Processing (Consolidation and de-duplication)			44,035,000			44,035,000			69,802,000
5	Publicity			85,118,000			85,118,000	774	126,747.80	98,102,800
6	Training for four (4) days	629,858	5,000	3,149,290,000	46,247	5,000	231,235,000	3870	9,292.38	35,961,500
7	DDCM/ DDCM Accessories	125,972	1,000,000	125,972,000,000	17,618	1,000,000	17,618,000,000	1,548	47,854.01	74,078,000
8	Power Generators - 5KVA	8,809	300,000	2,642,700,000	8,809	300,000	2,642,700,000			
9	Logistics, Readiness Assurance & Monitoring by HQTERs									25,156,000
10	Logistics support to States (Servicing and fuelling of Power Generators							774	62,428.94	48,320,000
11	5% Contingency on Project									22,058,463
			Total	137,467,088,080			21,030,353,640			463,227,729



- The Commission decided to commence the exercise at LGA level based on the following considerations:
  - i. This is a CVR and not:
    - one-week, election-eve registration exercise
    - fresh registration similar to the one conducted in 2011



ii. The provision for CVR in the Commission's 2017 budget is N1,216,346,068 for all VR activities, including off-season elections have become regular since the 2015 General Election.

that

iii. The LGA level is the only affordable option that can be accommodated within the current budgetary allocation.



 The Commission adopted a quarterly approach to the exercise in order to allow for the publication of names of new registrants (minimum of 5 and maximum of 14 days) for claims and objections as required by law (Sec. 19[1] of the Electoral Act). This sequence shall continue until 60 days to the 2019 General Election when it will be suspended as required by law (Sec. 9[5] of the Electoral Act). It will resume after the General Election.



- □ The Commission received from the following sources:
  - i. INEC officials (field officers, supervisors and monitors)
  - ii. INEC social media platforms, especially the Citizens Contact Centre
  - iii. Security agencies
  - iv. Accredited observers (CSOs)
  - v. Community leaders
  - vi. The Media



- The aggregate of these challenges have been articulated by the Commission and will be presented to this retreat by Director (Voter Registry) for consideration, discussion and suggestions
- Special consideration (the case of Anambra State). The CVR will be devolved to RA level as was done in off-season general elections in Kogi, Bayelsa, Edo, Ondo and FCT Area Councils Elections. The date will very soon be announced by the Commission



- The aim of the on-going CVR exercise is to give all eligible Nigerians who have not registered the opportunity to do so and those who had issues from previous registration exercises the chance to address them
- Taking the exercise to the doorsteps of Nigerians is ideal but cost and other requirements are huge obstacles
- NEC is committed to the CVR as enshrined in the Electoral Act and ensuring that all eligible Nigerians are registered to vote



□ I now invite the Director (Voter Registry) to make his presentation.



Making your vote count... consolidating our democracy