



Implications Of The 2023 General Elections On Sustainable Democracy And National Development: Issues, Challenges And Solutions

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Abstract

When elections are conducted in a credible and fair manner and according to global best practices act as framework for democratic advancement and development. Since her transition from military to democratic system of government, Nigeria as a nation has conducted different elections with the 2023 general elections as the most recent of all. This study therefore examines the implications of the 2023 General Elections on sustainable democracy and national development in Nigeria, considering the issues, challenges and solutions as the main objective. The study adopted the descriptive research design and collected data from journals, textbooks, newspaper reports and online materials bothering on the subject matter while content analysis was used to analyze the data. The democratic elitism theory was used a theoretical framework to further analyze the implications of the 2023 general elections in Nigeria. The study amongst others found out that; no doubt the elections brought some electoral advancement like the use of the Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS) and the Electoral Act, 2020 however, the election recorded some challenges such as; voter intimidation, thuggery, electoral arson amongst others. The study therefore recommends amongst others that, there is need for electoral reorientation, electoral fairness and justice and that the electoral umpire should be allowed to operate on an independent bases as stipulated in the Constitution.

Keywords: *Elections, electoral process, democracy, BVAS, PVC.*

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Introduction

Elections over the years have proven to be a good foundation for democracy; this is due to the critical role it plays in the survival and growth of every democratic state. Elections are a procedure typical for democratic systems, however, due to their different functional positioning, they fulfill various functions in our different societies. According to Jinadu (2005) election encompasses mediating institutional and psychological process and anchors for citizens, as adults in an organized and routinized manner to express their choice among those who seek public political office. In the political realm, elections are conserved as a formal expression of preferences by the governed, which are then aggregated and transformed into collective decision about who will govern them. Elections has become a common word when discussing democracy. While democracy is much bigger and inclusive than elections, yet democracy would be meaningless if elections are absent or removed. According to Afolabi (2011) “elections serve certain purposes and helps to guarantee democratic values of equality of individuals and liberty to decide a course of action or who to vote for.” Furthermore, elections are said to have the social function as it guarantees peaceful transfer of political leadership position as well as ensure political representation. Nigeria as a nation has conducted different elections since its transition to democracy with the 2023 general elections as the most recent of all which say the emergence of a new administration both at the national and state levels respectively.

To Olijji (2023) the 2023 general elections were an election which saw Nigerians trooped to the polls on February 25 and March 18, 2023, to elect a new President, National Assembly Members as well as 28 State Governors and members of 36 State Houses of Assembly respectively. It was the seventh consecutive general election since the return of the country to democracy in 1999. This represents 23 years of unbroken democracy, the longest in the history of Nigeria. Moreso, the Presidential election was contested by eighteen political parties and conducted under a new electoral framework. The new electoral framework known as the Electoral Act 2022, allows the country’s electoral body, the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) the use of Technology for the conduct of elections using Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS) for fingerprint and facial biometric identification and authentication of the voters (Olijji, 2023).

However, the question left to be answered is what impact has the 2023 general elections on our democratic and national development as a nation. No doubt, the elections have come and gone



but the security challenges, voter intimidation and electoral violence as recorded is one which the nation needs to improve on ahead of her future elections. In a Premium Times report, Okafor (2023) stated how the government of the United States of America said it will explore all available actions, including additional visa restrictions, on individuals believed to be responsible for, or complicit in, undermining the democratic process in Nigeria and persons who are seen intimidating voters. More so, Aworinde (2023) reports how the Transition Monitoring Group (TMG), a social advocacy organisation decried the violence, voter intimidation, suppression and apathy that marred the governorship and state house of assembly elections conducted in Nigeria. The gubernatorial elections were further challenged by incidents of voter apathy in many states across the country following diminished confidence in the electoral umpire as a result of the outcome of the presidential election and this acts as a major drawback on the nation's electoral process (Aworinde, 2023).

More so, Godwin (2023) reported how angry youths in Rivers State protested the alleged manipulation of presidential election results in the state. The youths, who came out to vote, had, on election day, refused to go home, insisting that officials of Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) must upload election results before exiting polling units this is as they accused INEC of wanting to manipulate the results. Also, reports of sporadic shootings and vandalism of vehicles along Igwuruta-Elele-Airport Road in Ikwerre Council of Rivers State by the protesting youths, who alleged that ballot boxes in the area were hijacked when it was noticed that Labour Party presidential candidate, Peter Obi, was winning (Godwin, 2023). In Kaduna, Bulus (2023) reported how elections conducted in the Khuta Polling Unit of Kwasam Ward in Kauri/Chawai Local Government Area for Kaduna State House of Assembly was marred by vote buying and intimidation of voters and journalists by thugs. It is against this backdrop that this study attempts to further examine the implications of the 2023 General Elections on sustainable democracy and national development in Nigeria with the objective of identifying some critical challenges which hampered the success of the elections. The study adopted the descriptive research design this is because it gives the researcher the opportunity to make a descriptive analysis of historical events while providing meaning to social phenomenon. Data were gotten from journals, textbooks, newspaper reports and online materials bothering on the subject matter while content analysis was used to analyze the data.



Review of Related Literature.

Democracy

Democracy maybe defined as a government that encourages popular participation of the citizens of a state in the affairs and operations of such state. Democracy entails citizens involvement and engagement in the electoral process of their state. Over the years, it has proven to be one of the most popular and best form of government all over the world. To Bryce (1921) democracy is a form of government in which the people rule by expressing their sovereign will through their votes during elections. Hence, we can state that elections and democracy are closely related and therefore democracy gives room for peaceful and credible elections in the state. Seely (1995) describes democracy as a form of government in which everybody has a share. What this means is that democracy allows for equal representation of the people in the affairs of the state thereby giving room for equality and justice in every sector of the society.

Agu (2015) identified good governance, public accountability, fairness, majority rule as salient principles of every democracy. While Democracy can be seen as a system of government in which the citizens directly or indirectly take part in deciding who should hold one office or the other at a regular interval, sustainable democracy within the context of this study can be seen as the setting up of democratic institutions and frameworks all of which further entrenches good and acceptable democratic practices over time.

Development/ National Development.

The concept of development is one with multiple definitions and interpretation but all of which in most cases constitute growth, progress and improvement within a physical setting. Development to the United Nations (1986) is a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process, which targets the continuous improvement of the wellbeing of the state population and all people being actively engaged in the development of the entire nation and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting from within. Development may also be seen as the useful application of state resources in the building and improvement of members of the society. To Peet and Hartwick (1999) development involves the betterment of the totality of the individual in his/her economic, political, psychological, social and cultural relations, among others.



Development in any sense of explanation, should be sustainable and people driven; thereby employing the available resource to solve present problems while having plans for tomorrow. There is therefore a relationship between development and national development. National development may be seen as the culmination of the entire state development and the increase in per capital income and indices of the state to a large extent. National development covers the development witnessed in all sectors of the society comprising of the economy, the electoral process, security, agriculture amongst others.

The 2023 General Elections in Nigeria: An assessment of some challenges

The hallmark of democracy is generally acknowledged to be elections in all regions of the world. Free, fair, and credible elections are associated with democratic governance, peace, and development. To Danjibo and Oladeji (2007) free, fair and credible elections provide the basis for the emergence of democratic governance, accountable and legitimate governments in every society with the capacity to initiate and implement well-articulated programs for the citizens. Moreso, elections empower the electorate to hold the government accountable and to demand service and feasible development agenda from prospective government officials.

No doubt the 2023 general elections has come and gone however; the elections had some reported inadequacies all of which challenged the smooth running of the elections. These challenges came in different dimension and forms such as electoral violence prior and in the aftermath of the elections, the suppression of people's right to vote; ethnic tensions and politics; low voter turnout; and technological hitches all of which affected the electoral process. Asiegbu (2023) averred that electoral violence is a part of political violence and it has the capacity to influences the behaviour of voters, candidates and in most cases distort electoral process; as the fear of violence leads to the late announcement of election results and further disruption of the electoral activities. During the 2023 general elections, Usman (2023) reported how the International Centre for Investigative Reporting (ICIR) observed violence and threats on voters at Sabon Gari Local Government Area of Kaduna State, PU 008, Hanward Ward during the general elections with some party agents allegedly seen distributing the sum of N1000 naira to voters who intend to vote for their party. Moreso, cases of disruption of polling processes by political thugs were reported as they were seen snatching ballot boxes and destroying electoral materials across the country, and in extreme cases resulting in deaths of voters (Aworinde, 2023). In Rivers State, Onukwughu (2023) reported how an explosion and random gunfire



disrupted All-Progressives Congress (APC) political rally in Ojukwu Field part of which saw people scampering for safety. Electoral violence hampers the credibility of any election and hence must be avoided.

Another disturbing challenge noticed during the 2023 general elections in Nigeria was the godfatherism factor. Godfatherism affects the conduct of any election as the said godfathers handpick their anointed candidates and impose same on their people. Aworinde (2023) asserts that political godfathers influence and in most cases direct the affairs of the politics and the economic policies of a state just to satisfy their desperations and inert greed against the general good of the people. In Rivers State, the former governor Nyesome Wike was said to have anointed Siminalayi Fubaraas as his successor (Vanguard, 2023) while in Kogi State, the governor Yahaya Bello is said to have anointed Usman Ododo ahead of the forth coming Kogi elections (Usigbe, 2023). With the continuous practice of godfatherism appearing in Nigerian politics, there won't be room for meritocracy and fair play for all contestant and this in most cases affects our democracy as the citizens are deprived of their choice candidates.

Furthermore, there were report of abysmal level of low voter turnout in the state elections as election officials waited boringly for voters in several polling units. The reason for this is not farfetched, a resultant effect of INEC's under performance during the presidential election (Aworinde, 2023). In other cases, it was reported that the low turnout could also be attributed to the intimidation of voters by political thugs in the build-up, thereby prompting many people to stay away polling centers. In a report by Naku (2023), in Rivers State the governorship and State House of Assembly elections in Rivers State witnessed a low turnout of voters. This was different from the February 25 Presidential and National Assembly elections, which saw a high turnout of the electorate coming out with enthusiasm to cast their votes. The low voter turnout was attributed to the political tension in the state coupled with the show of force by the military and the police as well as the reported issues of electoral irregularities recorded in some part of the State during the Presidential and National Assembly elections (Naku,2023).

Another challenge noticed was the issue of technological failure in the transmission of election results during the presidential elections. Adebaye (2023) reported that the outcome of the electoral process proved that the adoption of technology in our electoral process faced diverse challenges during the 2023 elections this is as in some accreditation centers, registered voters were seen lamenting the inability of the Bimodal device to confirm them and the electoral



commission's failure to carry out real time transmission of the presidential election results created room for alleged result manipulation.

Theoretical framework

Democratic Elitism

Democratic elitism accepts the main premise of elite theory. To Burnham (1943, p. 18), no society is governed by the people or even the majority this is because all societies, including societies called democratic, are ruled by the minority who are referred to as the elites. This theory states that the democratic principle is nothing but a formula that allows the ruling class to legitimise its power this is as the ruling class continue to decide what happens politically, economically and other wise. In political and sociological theory, the elite are seen as the selected few or a small group of powerful people who hold a disproportionate amount of wealth, privilege, political power, or skill in a group.

No doubt democracy gives room for all-inclusiveness and citizen participation; however, proponents of democratic elitism are of the view that even in the world best democracy, there are a few group of people who determine what happens in the society. The elites in most cases are indirectly seen in almost all institutions of the state (judiciary, political parties, legislature and the executive). When applied to this study, the 2023 general elections in Nigeria is seen as one which represented the wishes of the elites and not the masses both at the federal and state levels. The presidential election was contested by three main contenders Atiku Abubakar (PDP), Bola Tinubu (APC) and Mr. Peter Obi (Labour Party). Since after the elections, many scholars and analyst have stated clearly how the outcome of the elections did not reflect the peoples will. Ariemu (2023) in a Punch newspaper report, stated how Dr Sam Amadi, director of the Abuja School of Social and Political Thought decried the role of the elites in the conduct of the elections. He stated that “the outcome of the general elections showed Nigeria is yet to be democratic because the features of democracy, which include fair institutions that should provide equality for everybody, and guarantee basic freedoms have been denied the people by those who are at the corridors of power (Ariemu, 2023). During the elections, most elites were seen using their economic cum political power to influence the electioneering process and this to a large extent affected the outcome of the elections. It is therefore the resolve of this study



that the will of the people should be respected in Nigeria during elections and any other national matter of discuss.

Implications of the 2023 General Elections on sustainable Democracy and National Development in Nigeria.

Huntington (1991) sees democracy as a political system which is fair as it gives room for the most popular and accepted candidates to be elected or chosen through free, fair, credible and periodic elections where every candidate is allowed to compete for votes. To a large extent, democracy promotes political participation and justice. The involvement of the people in the electioneering process gives legitimacy to the elected government. Nigeria practices democracy which gives room for the conduct of periodic elections since its transition from military to democratic system, however, the 2023 general elections is one which many believed would have helped us as a nation to consolidate our democracy if gotten right. Hence, it becomes apt to take an assessment of some gains and challenges of the 2023 general elections with regards to our democratic cum national development as a people.

No doubt, the 2023 general elections recorded some percentage of voter apathy part of which affects democratic development, however, there was an improvement of voter participation as citizens came out in their numbers to collect their Permanent Voters Card (PVCs). In a news report as captured by Suleiman (2023), the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) stated that the total number of eligible voters rose by 9,464,924 or 11.3 per cent from the 84,004,084 recorded in the 2019 general elections to 93,469,008 eligible voters in 2023. The above figure prove that Nigerians were interested in deciding who their next leader should be. This is a plus for democratic and national development as democracy gives room for the people to get involved in electing the leaders of their choice. On the other hand, one bottleneck which Nigeria must defeat in other to consolidate her democracy is the issue of rigging, thuggery and snatching of ballot boxes. For any election to be judged free and fair, citizens votes must be counted without any form of electoral violence, rigging and thuggery during elections part of which was reported and recorded during the 2023 general elections.

According to a report by a Civil Society Organisation, Kimpact Development Initiative (KDI) as captured by Biriowo (2023), the 2023 general elections recorded no fewer than 238 violence which resulted in 24 deaths. The report also showed that a total of 98 of the total violence occurred during the February 25 presidential election as 140 were reported during the March



Governorship and State House of Assembly polls. More so, Willie (2023) reported how thugs hijacked and burnt election materials for four wards in Ogbia Constituency 2 in Bayelsa State during the state assembly poll in the state thereby forcing officials of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) deployed to the constituency scamp for safety. These issues affect democratic and national development and therefore has the tendency to inflict fear and apathy on the citizens during the next elections.

Elections are conducted globally and there are laid down procedures and principles which are internationally accepted. This is because to a large extent the way a nation conducts its elections represents or gives an image of such nation at the global stage. However, over time the elections conducted in Nigeria at different point in time have attracted condemnation from both local and international observers with the 2023 general election inclusive. According to European Union Election Observation Mission (EUEOM) report as captured by Okafor (2023) although the elections showed the commitment of Nigerians to democracy, it also exposed enduring systemic weaknesses and therefore signaled a need for further legal and operational reforms to enhance transparency, inclusiveness, and accountability. To further confirm the above, a report by Th Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Nigeria election observation mission revealed a number of irregularities, including electoral violence, postponements of elections, inadequate protection of voter secrecy and the delivery of the wrong voting materials to some stations (Voice of Africa, 2023). The meaning of the different reports as presented by different local and international observer groups and non-governmental organisations is that Nigeria is yet to get it right with regards to her electoral process and this to a large extent degrades the image of the country at the global arena which is not good for democratic and national development as no nation would want to be associated with a corrupt system. In reaction to the reported pockets of violence, thuggery and electoral malpractices recorded during the 2023 general elections, the United States of America Department in Nigeria announced that it had taken steps to impose visa bans on persons who disrupted the recent general elections in Nigeria not minding their status or creed in the country (Okafor, 2023). This action and others alike when taken into consideration, paints the nation in a bad light and therefore is a call for us as a people to get it right in the nearest future as the world continues to watch the democratic development process in Nigeria.



Key Challenges

The key challenges may be considered both from internal and external perspectives. The internal challenges include the following;

1. Our youths who are the future and leaders of tomorrow will no longer our Electioneering process. Currently, many of them have either decided to destroy their permanent voters card (PVC) or put it aside only for bank transactions.
2. We will continue to recycle our old, tired and won out elders and leaders who have both lost ideas and who are not abreast with current situations.
3. We shall continue to celebrate mediocrity in all ramifications.

External challenges include the following;

1. The international community will continue to look down on us, as an unserious nation.
2. Our position as giant of Africa is under threat, as presently, the gigantic nature seems to be narrowed down only on population.
3. Nigerians in Diaspora will continue to work as slaves, with its attendant insults and assaults as we both see and hear on daily basis.

Conclusion/Recommendations

In this study, it is proven that election serves as a roadmap to the development and growth of any democracy and hence must be conducted in line with global best standards as seen in the world all over. No doubt 2023 general elections have come and gone, however there is need for Nigeria as a nation to take cognizance of the successes and failures recorded during the last election as this would act as a building block to her evolving democracy and further preparation for the next elections. Arising from our study, it is apt to state that for the nations democracy to be sustained in line with world best standards and practices, the following recommendations may suffice:

- i. There is need for a national reorientation on elections to take place around the entire states of the nation as this will further change the already existing mindset of the citizens with regards to the way elections should be conducted. This is because while some see elections as part of democratic practice, some others see it as an avenue to plant and impose their selected candidates on the masses.



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- ii. There is need for electoral fairness and justice to prevail right from the party primary level to the point of general election in the country as this will help promote the smooth and transparent electoral process in Nigeria.
- iii. The electoral umpire which is the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) must be allowed to operate and conduct elections independently without any interference from any quota. There is need to respect the independence of the electoral body so as to allow them conduct credible elections.
- iv. Finally, the electorates should be educated on the electoral process as this will help them understanding the politicking process surrounding the nations political system. The electorate must be encouraged to come out and vote for candidates of their choice without fear or intimidation.



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