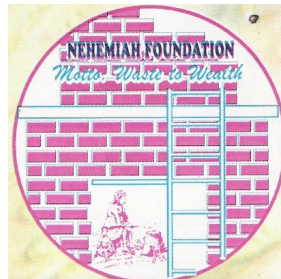




**Report on Campaign against Electoral Violence – 2007
Kaduna State**

**With the collaboration of
Interfaith Mediation Centre/Nehemiah Foundation
International**



**NARRATIVE REPORT OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ELECTORAL
VIOLENCE IN NIGERIA – CAEVIN
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY & ACTION AID
INTERNATIONAL, NIGERIA**

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
INTERFAITH MEDIATION CENTRE,
6TH FLOOR EAST WING,
HAMZA ZAYYAD HOUSE,
#4. MUHAMMADU BUHARI WAY,
KADUNA**

**REPORTED BY
UMAR FAROUK MOHAMMED**

**SUBMITTED TO
ACTION AID INTERNATIONAL, NIGERIA
ABUJA**

DECEMBER, 2007

Table of content

	Page Number
1. Table of content	2
2. Introduction	3
3. Campaign site	4
4. Project location in Kaduna	5
5. Treatment location	10
6. Angwan fatika	10
7. Angwan magarta (John Kaura)	11
8. Control location	11
9. Strategic planning meeting	12
10. Field visit by Dr Pedro C. Vicente & Mr. Austin Emeanua	13
11. Campaign format	14
12. Rehearsal	14
13. Campaign description	15
14. Town hall meeting	17
15. Journaling	18
16. Recallable contention	20
17. Output	21
18. Outcome	21
19. Challenges	22
20. Lesson learned	23
21. Recommendations/conclusion	23
22. Appendix	

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ELECTORAL VIOLENCE IN NIGERIA

Introduction:

Electoral history in Nigeria has proved that votes do not count. Violence is used as a medium to make free and fair elections unrealistic and impossible in order for rigging to happen and ultimately to ensure that the people's mandate does not give out to a qualified person.

Electoral violence has left in its wake, culture of might is right and winner takes all. Voter apathy is also a serious aftermath of citizens' total dissatisfaction with the violence that meet with them at polling stations during elections.

These and many more electoral challenges in Nigeria have in no small measure affected the legitimacy and the growth of democracy. Nigeria elections, as have been analyzed, have typically been marred by distrust, apathy, and usually violence that have resulted in losses of lives and properties and ultimately increased the odds against the establishment/consolidation of democracy and democratic ethos.

This project is focused at ensuring that people organize against electoral violence at pre-election, election or post election periods in order to protect their mandates and was carried out in communities at the grassroots level, encouraging voters to reject violence in Nigerian electoral process and to distance themselves from politicians who have made violence their stock-in-trade. The project has the following objectives:

- To influence public attitude and behaviours against election violence through the use of anti-violence message
- To encourage and empower men and youth to organize and avoid electoral violence in their communities

Following a sampling frame by Afrobarometer, 24 sites in 6 states was chosen for the campaign against election violence, each state has 4 sites, 2 treatment and 2 control locations. Kaduna state is among the 6 state selected for the campaign.

Campaign Site:

Kaduna state occupies a strategic position in the cotemporary historical structure of Nigeria. It shares common boundaries with Zamfara, Katsina and Kano states to the north, Niger state to the west, Bauchi and plateau to the east and Nassarawa state and federal capital territory (FCT) to the south.

The state is one of the largest cities in northern Nigeria and is considered by the northerners as their symbolic capital for the north. Lies between longitude 06o 15"E and 08o 50"E of the Greenwich Meridian time (GMT) and is between latitude 09o20" NE of the GMT and latitude 10o30"N of the equator. The state covers a land area of 46020 squares, which represent about 5.01 percent of the total land area of Nigeria, thus making the state twelfth largest in terms of land area.

The state has a large population of Christians who inhabit the southern part of the state. Mainly Muslims from the Hausa/Fulani ethnic groups compose the northern part. There are other significant groups from the Igbo, Yoruba and minority groups in the state who are involved in commerce and industry.

The state with its capital Kaduna is also presently composed of 23 local government areas. Topographically, the entire land structure is mostly undulating plain with parts of the state like Zaria to Kaura and Kwoi area having protruding hard resistant granite rock, a result of weathering through the ages of previously existing pre-Cambrian rocks. The state and its environs have two district seasons namely dry season and rainy season. The dry season lasts from November to Mid-April with seasonal mean daily maximum temperature of 40o inches at its peak in March/April. The dry season period November – January accompanied by Harmattan. The rainy season starts from mid April and ends in October. Rainfall last 5-6 Months. The vegetation is at the periphery of the guinea Savanna with scattered trees, tall grass and locust and shear nut trees.

The state has a population of 6,066,562 (2006 report). The major ethnic groups in the state are Hausa, Fulani, Bajju, Jaba, Kataf, Gbgayi, Kagoro, Kurama, Nunzon, kadara and many other scattered through out the state.

About 85 percent of the entire population in Kaduna state is engaged in subsistence agriculture, producing both food and cash crops. Although the traditional method of farming is predominant among the people of the state, modern techniques of agriculture are being adapted fast. Some of the crops produced in the state area; Groundnut, Millet, Guinea-Corn, Beans, Cotton, Ginger, Soybeans, Rice, Tobacco and Maize. The remaining 15 percent engaged in various activities in manufacturing and service activities.

Kaduna State habitates strategic military institutions like the Premier African military university (Nigerian Defence Academy), Armed Forces Command and Staff College, and Nigeria Army Depot. Among major educational institution located in the state, includes Nigeria Teachers Institute, famous Ahmadu Bello University, Federal College of Forestry Mechanization, National Water Resources Institute, national Eye Centre and Nigerian College of Aviation.

Project locations in Kaduna State:

Zaria local government area was among location selected for both treatment and control, is a city regarded as one of the Hausa Kingdom under the Emirship of prominent leaders since 17th Century. Zaria local government area is the most oldest of all ancient the local government council in Kaduna state. Gungama who was a grandson of Bayajida of Daura Dynasty whose sons founded the seven Hausa states established the Zaria city. The city was named after the younger daughter of Bakwai and junior sister to Queen Amina who was a female warrior during that era.

After the Jihad was in 1804, Mallam Musa was the first Fulani Emir who is from Mallawa dynasty and ruled for 17 years. After him, there existed three other dynasty namely, katsinawa Baribari and Sullubawa. During the pre-colonial era

Emirship was the sole authority in Zaria, this existed until the British colonial administration introduced indirect rule system in 1911. The present emir of Zaria is Alhaji Dr. Shehu Idris CFR. He belongs to the Katsinawa.

Zaria local government area is located in northern part of Kaduna state, about 70 kilometers away from the capital city of Kaduna and has boundary at the east with Soba Local Government Area, at the North with Sabon Gari Local Government Area again, all in Kaduna state.

Zaria local government area is located between the longitude 9°00', 10°00', latitude 7°00', and 8°00' Northeast. The weather is usually hot from March to April with heavy rainfall from May to September and October to December is harvesting period.

The major ethnic groups predominant are the Hausa/Fulani with minority tribes like; Yoruba, Igbo, and Tiv. The main occupation of people in Zaria is farming, blacksmithing and area famous in embroidery of traditional regalia's.

Kaura local government area was the second location selected in Kaduna for both treatment and control. The local government area was created in May 1989 out of the former Jema'a Local Government Area by the Administration of Gen. Ibrahim Babangida, Kaura local government area enjoys the fond regard of being perhaps the most peaceful, culturally integrated area south of the state capital, Kaduna indeed, the local government headquarters, Kaura missed global attention literally by the whiskers: it reportedly placed 6th out of 200 choice areas considered by the Late Justice Akinola Aguda panel in Nigeria's quest for a fitting national capital.

With a total land mass of about 529 square kilometers peopled by Aeogworok (Kagoro), Ashohio (Moro'a), Takad (attakar), alyap (Kataf), and other resident ethnic groups, including sections of Hausa/Fulani, Yoruba, Igbo, etc. Kaura Local

Government Area has a population of 120.765 people (excluding the unremunerated Fadan Attakar community).

Kaura Local Government Area remains, so far, one of most accessible areas in the country, linked as it presently is, by a good network of rails (Maiduguri-Jos-Port-Harcourt/Kano via Moro'a, Attakar & Kagoro), and roads too numerous to mention. Indeed, Christian missionaries and colonial authorities operated an aerodrome at Agban Kagoro which, until recently has served various Nigerian Governments. It is located on the southern part of Kaduna State, bordering Barkin Ladi Local Government Area of Plateau State to the East, with Jema'a Local Government Area and Zangon Kataf Local Government Area to the south and North respectively.

Kaura local government area occupies a wide expanse of rich, arable land, well watered for enterprises of all seasons. In addition to this, the Jos Plateau like weather and mild savannah terrain make various forms of agriculture a major pre-occupation and, indeed, the main stay of the local economy, contributing, in the process, a significant percent to Gross National Domestic output.

The marshy lands of Bondong, Zankan, Agban Garaje, Fadan Daji and Biniki (Alias Home of Rice) boast of an annual output of rice and wheat that commands attention not only across the state but other parts of the Nation also.

The huge expanse of evergreen grazing land in the Local Government headquarters indeed attracted attention of the State government and related Federal Agencies, which culminated in the establishment of the now moribund Cattle Ranch whose export potential is yet to be fully realized.

Other products that have given Kaura Local Government Authorities cause to expand existing markets and construct new ones, in addition to rural feeder roads include different species of assorted grains (maize, Guinea corn, millet, beniseed etc.) tubers (yams coca-yams, potatoes, cassava), ground-nut, ginger, dateplam and orchards of fruits like pears cashew, mangoes oranges sugarcane, paw-paw etc.

Besides animal husbandry, honey is produced in commercial quantity even for export in most communities. A visit to markets at Tum, Mallagum, and especially in Kaura on Mondays, Manchok on Saturdays, Fadan Daji and Kagoro on Saturdays, is not only awe-inspiring, but also literally makes the temptation to return hard to resist.

Apart from agriculture, Tourism remains perhaps the best strength of Kaura Local Government Area, as the Local Government Area is richly endowed with both natural and man made places of historical and tourist interest.

Nature has been kind to Kaura Local Government Area by way of endowing it with captivating landscape. The soothing thrills of the imposing Kagoro Hills, for instance, readily recommends a wealth of health enhancing services ranging from camping retreats, holiday resorts, to training sites, besides the socio-cultural roles it plays in the lives of the indigent Kagoro people since time immemorial.

Since 1909, anthropologists strongly believe that significant archeological sites exist at the foot of the rocks.

The panoramic beauty of the undulating Moro'a landscape is also one of the wonders of nature to behold, especially in the months before and after the rains. The serene, natural aura of the rustic Attakar countryside easily evokes nostalgia of innocence, wholeness and unparalleled harmony.

On the Eastern wing of the Kagoro Hills appear clear footprints of a giant, credited in Kagoro lore, to katagwan, the legendary progenitor of the Aegworok, believed to have lived for 300 years on the rock. Another site believed to be his grave is a scenic evergreen patch of about 30 feet of land at Dushui.

Also, found in precincts of Tsong-Bwano, in Bondong district of Moro'a chieftdom, are clear prints of a man's left foot and the two fore legs of his hunting dong on a sedimentary rock, credited to the sholio folk hero, Duyah, who was reputed to have on that spot, forced belligerent neighbour, into a truce that secured Moro'a security until date.

Interesting artistic carvings abound on a rock boulder at Mafan, Attakar that is believed to hold very vital archeological and historical insight on the arts crafts, technology and culture of the Takad and indeed their neighbouring Aegworok and Asholio.

Natural springs also abound in virtually all communities in Kaura Local Government Area Katagwan's fridge, for example, is unfiltered fresh cold water from a cave in kagoro Hills, believed to have served as Katagwan's "Pot" (Undong). Kajim Springs- clear and naturally cold-water flow from kajim springs into the more muddied waters of River Biniki (chen vag). The point at which the two waters meet replay the wonders nature holds up where Rivers Niger and Benue meet. The two waters retain their distinct nature, however much they are tampered with.

One of the strongest tourist attractions in Kaura Local government Area is not only the rich quality of clay found especially at Tachira, but also the wealth of artistic creative industry of pottery it has sustained. Attakar pottery is so acclaimed that, with a little motivation, it is capable of making fast returns in the world market. By far the most effective attraction that has made Kaura Local Government Area Jewel of Tourism in Nigeria is the world re-known cultural festival AFAN. Reputed to be one of largest festivals in Africa with a minimum single turn out of over 100,000 people it is celebrated on 1st January of every year. "Afan" is a festival both sanctity and thanksgiving for divine provision through nature's abundance as symbolized by the kagoro rock ("Afan").

Kaura Local Government Area is also blessed with substantial quantities of solid minerals like Topaz, Tantalite aquamarine, emerald, zircon and suspected deposits of unquantified diamond.

Treatment location:

Treatment location refers to the selected locality where campaign activities are conducted. The sites selected as treatment location in Kaduna State are angwan magarta in Kaura and angwan fatika in Zaria both are rural settlement.

Angwan fatika:

In Zaria local government area, angwan Fatika is one of the twelve wards was selected for the campaign, the treatment location is politically relevant in determining victory by politicians at local government level. The site is located at the western part of the ancient city of Zaria with population of approximately 11, 000(eleven thousand) predominantly Hausa/Fulani Muslims as indigenes with negligible number of other minority tribes (about 10%) such as the Beriberi, Babur, Nupe, Igbo, Yoruba and Zabarmawa.

The location is bordered with Tukur Tukur Ward at the eastern part, Angwan Alkali at the Northern part, Angwan Jumma at the southern part. It is rural settlement in spite of the fact that it is located within the ancient wall of Zaria which is regarded as urban area. There is limited number of infrastructural facilities in the area, there are 2 primary schools, 1 primary health care centre and presence of electricity is only noticed three days in a week. Most of the roads are feeder roads while the only major (tarred) road that links the location to other community is belittle with pot holes which makes accessibility to the location difficult. The few community based organizations that exist in the location jointly carry out community work like clearing of grave yards, digging of culverts and filling of pot holes.

Their main occupation is farming, rearing of animals, blacksmithing and trading in agricultural commodities. Most of the trading activities are carried out by the settlers not the indigenes, and majority of the population belongs to the lower social class, 6% in the middle class while less than 2% in the upper class.

Angwan John Kaura (Magarta)

In Kaura local government area, angwan John Kaura was selected for the campaign, it is located at the eastern part of Kaura local government area with population of approximately 10, 000(ten thousand) predominantly Moro' a, kagoro, Atakar and Atyap as indigenes with negligible number of other tribes about 5% such as Hausa, Fulani, and Igbo. Their main occupation is farming, rearing of animals, and trading in agricultural commodities. Most of the trading activities are carried out by the settlers and majority of the population belongs to the lower social class, 5% in the middle class while less than 2% in the upper class.

Control location:

The site selected as control locations is Abadawa /Laga in Lere local government area, a typical rural settlement with population of 5, 000 (five thousand) and predominantly Hausa /Fulani Muslims. The main occupation is farming and trading in agricultural products. The location has only a primary school, a primary health centre and without any good road. The feeder road is belittled with holes and no organization of any nature in the village and majority of the people belongs to the lower class with 5% in the middle class and 1% in the upper class. There was no campaign activities carry out in the community and no incidence election violence recorded in the location.

The second control locations was selected from Zaria city, an urban settlement called Kakaki / Kofar fada, the official residence of Emir of Zazzau and also host the secretariat of Zaria local government council, the location share border with Kwarbai in the north, Angwan Iya in the east and Kusfa in the south. The location host high level of social infrastructures like hospitals, good road network, good drainage system, pipe borne water, steady supply of electricity and numerous NGOs/CBOs. The main occupation of the people is trading with

speciality on sewing, embroidery and dying. About half a number of the population belongs to the middle class with 45% in the lower class and 15% in the upper class. There is no campaign activities carry out in these two locations.

Strategic planning meeting:

The meeting began with opening prayers. The state coordinator, journaling Staff and leader of the dramatists were in attendance. The state coordinator explained to participants the anti-election violence campaign content. In his words, “The project is a research about how attitudinal change can be influence by anti-election violence campaign tools, like the use of drama, jingles and town hall meetings and the messages used in the campaigns are unanimous in all the treatment locations.” The meeting requested journaling staff in the treatment location to accompany the survey team with a view to having a first hand knowledge of the selected locations and various target audience (households survey) but should not allowed to be seen by the target audience. The state coordinator explained further on the allowance for project team, which they claimed was inadequate but were counsel to consider their roles as individual contribution toward value reorientation in Nigeria. Those engaged as journaling staff are:

- Mr. Usman Hassan, Ahmadu Bello University, Dept of Economics, Zaria. He covered angwan fatika. 08032585849
- Mr. Yashim Yayock, Nehemiah Foundation, Samaru Kataf. He covered Abadawa/Laga. 08059113863
- Mal. Ja’afaru Dabo Rufai, Zaria local government Secretariat, Zaria. He covered Kakaki/sarki sambo. 08054564439
- Emmanuel Nehemiah, Nehemiah Foundation, Samaru Kataf. He covered angwan magarta/ John Kaura. 08037680793 & 08023733987

The meeting agreed on campaign activities in Kaura to commence from 15th, 16th to 17th while that of Zaria from 23rd, 24th to 25th February 2007. And the town hall meetings to take place on the last day of campaign in both the treatment locations.

Field visit by Dr. Pedro C. Vicente and Mr. Austin Emeanua

Prior to the campaigns, on 21st of February, 2007 Dr. Pedro from Oxford University in United Kingdom paid a visit to the treatment location in Zaria. During the visit, he had interactive session with ward head and community elders. He explained that the project is a research based study on attitudinal change can be influence by anti election violence campaign tools. He announced that the campaign activities will be conducted on 23rd, 24th and 25th of February, 2007. In his response, the ward head of angwan fatika Mallam Dabo Rufai expressed his gratitude for selecting angwan fatika to participate in this project. He promised to support the project team and encourage other stakeholders to do the same.

Dr. Pedro took time to interact with some members of the community and finally left the location for Kaduna.

Mr. Austin Emeanua, the National Project coordinator visited the treatment location in Kaura on 16th of February, 2007. He took time to interact with the District Head and explain the rationale for the project. In his response, the district head expressed his delight for conducting the campaign activities in his district as the drama component reflects happenings in the political scene. He promised to invite all concern to attend the town hall meeting. A t-shirt and other campaign materials were handed to him.

Campaign format:

The format includes jingles, drama presentation; t-shirt, hijab, town hall meetings and road show which includes drumming, singing and dancing on a moving vehicle. The same proceeding was conducted both in Kaura and Zaria treatment locations. And handbill was also distributed prior to drama presentations with t-shirts which was specifically distributed to target audience, although some members of the community received t-shirts and other materials, to activate acceptability and encouragement for multiplication effect of project idea. Responses from some of the target audience in campaign t-shirt and hijab in all treatment locations is attached to this report as appendix.

Rehearsal:

The dramatists engaged for Kaura and Zaria performance are members of the cultural troupes from the two participating local government areas, and they include:

- Ahmed Lawal
- Micheal Usman 08036908605
- Ruth Anthony
- Blessing Mathew
- Gukop Joseph
- Bamidele Lous
- Samson Auta
- Halima Abdulkadir
- Abdullahi Umar
- Mustapha Shehu
- Wale Nurayn
- Abubakar Kalla Musa
- Abdulkareem Hakim
- Danasabe Hashimu

After performance terms was agreed which the dramatist viewed as inadequate. They conducted rehearsals in Samaru Kataf for two days before the performance day using the script received from act!on aid international nigeria. The rehearsals enhance their mastering of the drama script and boast their ability to localize characters and names in the script for effective understanding of campaign message by the target audience and the community at large.

Campaign description:

The campaign began with jingle on air intermittently while the dramatists were drumming, singing, and dancing on a moving vehicle within the treatment locations with emphasis on the message. The message is: **NO TO ELECTION VIOLENCE ... vote against violent politicians.** The moving vehicle is covered at both sides with a banner reading the message and its stops at intervals, and later stops at a strategic location for the drama play to commence.

As the vehicle stops, the dramatist repositioned for the drama presentation. The first episode in the drama began with community leader and his council sitting in a meeting posture, discussing issues related to a particular candidate Mr. Monday who is contesting office of the chairman in the forth coming local council elections. The women and youth leaders could be seen expressing their dismay to candidacy of Mr. Monday and suggested the community council of elders to counsel him not to contest. The major challenge is high level of concern was highlighted by the electorates on Mr. Monday, his credibility is in question. He is known of using violent approach in seeking for public office. The committee of elders invited the violent politician for dialogue over this community concern and tried to counsel him prepare for next election and not to contest now. They explain concern as express by the electorates; Mr. Monday did not only refuse to listen to the words of the elders but employed the use of thugs to cause confusion during the elections. The confusion abated by Mr. Monday

subsequently escalated and resulted to killings and maiming of electorates in the community on the day of election.

In the event of the election violence propel by Mr. Monday the violent politician, his sister's only son was among innocent victims killed by his thugs in the wake of the carnage, the youth leader of the community was also injured and much property worth millions of naira destroyed.

As a result of his unproductive effort, he lost the election and causes the death of his sister's only son while the thug arrested by the police exposed Mr. Monday the violent politician as the principal sponsor of election violence in the community, and this led to his arrest in the long run.

The campaign witnesses a large turn out especially on the third day of the campaign in both locations, the second day in Kaura was a market day of the adjoining community, majority of the target audience did not attend the campaign. Nevertheless, the second day became a reality show when a thug and a true spirited youth in the community were approached by the spectators in response to performance of the dramatist. In any moment the dramatist displayed characters indicating a thug, the spectators reacted by dismissing the thug amidst them and, at another turn when they displayed a character indicating violent politician, the spectators turned amass walking toward the true spirited youth who share same name with the violent politician but possess' good manners chanting, "this is our good Mr. Monday who will be our chairman not Mr. Monday the violent politician." This indicates high level of impact, the drama component greatly emphasize the message which shift the peoples conscious mind to people with same characters in real life experience. The campaign as described above was strategically presented with lots of fun to a large crowd including the target audience for three days consecutively in both treatment locations.

Mr. Austin the national coordinator was in Kaura and witnessed the campaign of the second day. In Kaura, the district head, representative of the Police, INEC

and some members of household survey and women group were in attendance. And in Zaria, the ward head, opinion leaders, youth leader and household survey witness the campaign.

Town hall meeting:

The town hall meeting was organized on the last day immediately after the drama presentation in both treatment locations.

In Kaura, it was organized at the district head's residence in angwan magarta, and all the village heads, police and other government security agencies including target audience were in attendance. It started with opening prayers. The state coordinator expressed his gratitude to all that grace the meeting and explained the rationale for the project. The district head also expressed his delight for choosing his community as treatment location and pray government will scale up the project to cover more communities. The INEC officer in charge of Kaura and other security outfit representatives in Kaura took turn and spoke extensively on the need to scale up the anti election violence campaign in the 774 local government areas in Nigeria. They concurred in their comments, suggesting scale up the project to a national coverage as it will enhance their responsibilities at the grass root level.

Some of the target audience who spoke expresses the understanding as to what causes election violence and its effects on Nigerian populace? Their views are attached as appendix to this report.

The representative of 50 household survey claimed that the campaign against election violence is a worthwhile action; the campaign expanded their horizons in respect of who to vote and how to identify good politicians and bad politicians. He promised that they will not allow any bad politician to cause trouble in their community during or after elections.

In Zaria, the meeting was structured similar to that conducted in Kaura. The meeting witnessed a large crowd including women watching over the fence from

their home since they can not come out of their home easily. The State coordinator delivered his welcome address and did explain rationale for the project. Mallam Dabo Rufai, the head of angwan fatika responded, by expressing his joy for conducting the campaign in his community, he observed that the drama component highlight what happens in past general elections. The chief imam who spoke on behalf of religious leaders stress the need for people to rethink on money politics as root of election violence, and when people collect money to vote candidates to power, the first thing such candidate do in office was recovery of his money. He emphasize that religious leaders has a role to play through the use of places of worship to further advocate for good governance. The youth leader call on religious and traditional leaders in the community to ensure that only good candidates are allowed to contest for leadership position in his words "I will like to thank Oxford University for this proactive measure in curbing the menace of election violence in Nigerian politics. He commends the effort of the project team and prays that the campaign content should be conducted throughout the year, not necessary only when election is approaching. He later observed the closing prayers.

Journaling:

Kaura local government area is a people's democratic party control area and the April general election was impressive and generally peaceful amid tight security although the election in some polling stations did not begin as earlier scheduled until about 1:00pm. The Action Congress alleged that ruling peoples democratic party strategically planned the delays of polls in such locations considered being strong holds of the Action Congress.

It is not difficult to know the direction of violence in the local government area; It is no longer secret that Mr. Barnabas Bantex is to take a pound of flesh for the injustice he suffered in the hands of his political party, all in a bid to satisfy the ego of a single man. Therefore, paints of trouble were expected at all areas and

communities where Mr. Bantex has strong appeal as the electorate there would tick against any electoral hanky-panky being planned by anybody and such areas are numerous.

The President of Federal Republic of Nigeria visited the local government area twice for commissioning of projects. Still with all his credence some were not happy with him, for six month or so there has been more of violence among the people because of Mr. Barnabas Bantex was not allowed to purchase the nomination form of Federal House of Representatives by the ruling peoples democratic party officials. He decided to switch party for him to achieve his mission, he decamp to Action Congress. The electorates often see Mr. Bantex as a hardworking man and they can see what was going on between him and PDP. The Action Congress scribe described the turnout as very impressive, stressing that it was not unexpected because of the high level of political awareness in the area and mobilization by Action Congress. He said speculation were rife before the elections that polls would be delayed in some areas at the same time, events unfolding at the local government appear to follow a similar pattern.

There was no record of incidence of election violence or contention being a very small village with same culture and religion.

In Zaria, despite the successful conduct of the April 2007 general elections, there was an early warning signs of election violence during the election of 14th April 2007 as a result of allegation on some supporters of the peoples democratic party who gave the electorates on queue N100 each to vote for there candidates. And when the all Nigerian people's party became aware the polling stations where this happens was closed before closing time.

The 21st April 2007 election was considered most important by majority of members of the all Nigerian people's party, they came out amass ready for any show down. They alleged that the electoral officials were members of the PDP and so they should not be trusted. A presiding officer for one of the polling unit

was refused to go for prayers by members of the all Nigerian peoples party believing him to be member of the peoples democratic party.

As a result of the allegation that members of the people's democratic Party received extra voters card and vote more than once, and most of the voters cards collected for a token belongs to women. People engaged in fighting and there was inadequate security personnel, the community elders had to intervene using the drama component of CAEVIN and remind the youth on negative effects of election violence. This create better atmosphere for voting to continue and when the results was announced for the ward the all Nigerian people's party emerged as winner. The campaign activities staged in the treatment location influence some level of change of attitude in the community.

Recallable contention:

In the history of Southern Kaduna no chairman of any local government council has been elected into the office twice but Mr. Barnabas Bantex has break that yoke, not only elected twice but running it successfully twice, there where challenges but he still record successes during his tenure as chairman of Kaura local government council. This is seen has challenging by the elites.

Another important issue and early warning sign of conflict identify is the whine of marginalization. What is the yardstick for measuring marginalization? To some people, it is religious in nature, Christian versus Muslim and for others it is tribal. The Moro'a says Kagoro, the Atakar men points toward the Kataf and the kagoro men accuses moro'a more still, the doctrine greater dimension of intra local government marginalization. This cry has become more ramparts in the political terrain where political officers are luridly coated with financial interest.

At the control location in Zaria, there was disturbance in Kwarbai B which is located within the control location; political parties who believed they have lost the elections engaged the thugs to escalate violent conflict. In some instance, they

engaged in kidnapping of strategic party loyalist, mob and snatching of polling box became the order of the day even the party that believed will win the April 2007 general election is left with no option than to engaged the service of thugs to protect her mandate in the control location. In another development, party who is losing scared electorates using weapons they brought with them to the polling station while in other polling stations, the losing party cause confusion that lead to result cancellation. One electoral officer was injured when thugs attacked him.

In the same vain, supporters of the all Nigeria people's party were instigating conflict by displaying posters of candidates on election day in polling stations, despite these indication, there was more turn out in the second election than the first election.

Output:

Narrative report

Financial report

One CD on still pictures with captions

Two CD on road show and drama presentation

CD on drama presentation and town hall meeting (technical problem)

Outcome:

- The campaign activities create awareness on indicators of election violence.
- The target audience speedy understanding of negative effect of engaging in election violence.
- The target audience sudden change in perception and their positive response against election violence.

- The campaign message “say No to election violence” informed the positive response (about the campaign) from religious and traditional leadership of adjoining communities.

Challenges:

- The budget is grossly inadequate.
- The campaign materials arrived late and the time frame was very tight.
- Community elders rejecting to put on the campaign T-shirt and face cap for photograph.
- The campaign activities being seen as threat or plot against the activities of political thugs posed a serious challenge as demonstrated by one thug in angwan John Kaura.
- Car breakdown along Kaduna – Kaura road which led to postponement of the visits to treatment location (Kaura)
- The elites in Zaria spoon-fed target audience with feelings of financial support from the project funders which contribute to lack of participation in Zaria on the first day.
- Lost of data due to virus attack on system in studio of the cameraman contracted to produce video and still pictures. This cause the delay in submitting the final report.

Lesson Learned:

- The need to scale up the campaign to enhance wide acceptance of its impact to the Nigerian society.
- The need to replicate a similar campaign using faith based approach.
- The need to involve women groups in future campaigns; this will go a long way in ensuring its acceptance by their children that are vulnerable.
- The need to educate some elite group on the negative effect of election violence on the emerging democracy.

- The need to discourage money politics as it is contributing factor toward election violence in Nigeria.
- The need to encourage community parley as it helps inform the community on their rights and responsibilities as electorates.
- There is need to enhance the capacity of community and religious leaders on voter education and power to recall.
- The campaign empower communities to make informed decision and to vote against violent politicians during the last April election 2007
- The campaign enhances community participation in the electoral process in spite of numerous threats on their lives.
- The campaign highlights urgent need on violent politicians to rethink their approach in seeking for elective post.

Recommendation / Conclusion:

The campaign against election violence in Nigeria has come and gone with a research perspective, the primary purpose of the project by Oxford University, but for us as Nigerians, the campaign underscore the need to look beyond the research perspective and see how to scale up the campaign to national coverage. In this regard, we must closely look at the campaign content critically to see how feasible to change the campaign methodology from research based to advocacy.

As a campaign against election violence not a research against election violence, the following are critical:

- Sensitization and awareness programmes on causes of election violence and how to cope with it should be organized in all the 774 local government areas of Nigeria.
- The drama component should be aired in both television and radio frequently in all major community.

- A platform for dialogue on real conflict prone issues in communities should be created. The platform will discuss issues of contention if possible invite contenders of political conflict.
- A mobile dialogue forum for reconciliation should be established during elections in all the wards in Nigeria.
- Short play should be staged at all polling stations across the country 15 minutes before the elections.

The target audience felt that the drama component is exactly portraying what is happening during elections. And it is worth noting that all adjoining communities delegate some people to attend the campaign and request for extension of the campaign to their communities.