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Kogi and bayelsa election report

The People's Democratic Party (PDP) caucus in the Senate, on Wednesday rejected Bayelsa and Kogi's governorship results, reported the Independent National Election Commission (INEC). The senators, led by the minority leader of the Senate, Eyninnaya Abaribe, announced the rejection at a press conference in Abuja. INEC had announced the candidates of all progressive congresses (APC), David Lyon and Yahaya Bello, who were gubernatorial election winners in the Bayelsa and Kogi states. We want to draw attention to Nigerians. We are very disturbed by the elections last weekend in Bayelsa and Kogi, the legislators said. We completely reject the statements after the INEC elections and are concerned about the progress of what happened during the elections. We know that the announced results were not a true reflection of what happened there. We are much more concerned about the fact that it seems that all the benefits made by the PDP throughout the democratic period since 1999 seem to have diminished the election starting in Osun, Edo and culminating last weekend. What makes us even more painful is that Salome Abuh, the head of the PDP's women, after the results were announced, the hooligans were still chasing him into his house and burning him to death in a clear view of the security agents. The caucus called on President Muhammadu Buhari to direct the police inspector general and other security agencies to immediately identify Ms. Abuh's killers. We hear that the police are launching an investigation, but that's something we don't want to put under the carpet because it involves life, Mr. Abaribe said. Meanwhile, a spokeswoman for the Senate, Godiya Akwashiki, in her reaction to the outcome of the Bayelsa and Kogi gubernatorial elections, said: I don't think it's right for the Senate to say anything about the election. Nigeria is not a lawless country and we must obey it. The electoral law has nebulized everything that should be between the party's warpspeed aspirants, so that the candidate shows up. After the primary, INEC puts the day on the general election. Under the Electoral Act, the elections have come and gone. If anyone has any complaints, they know what to do, he said. I can't believe you did this. Abuja, November 19, 2019 - Nigerian authorities should investigate and hold accountable for the harassment of journalists who work on the 16th, according to news reports and journalists who spoke to CPJ. The elections between the two countries followed national elections in February, which were also affected by violence against journalists, as reported by the CPJ at the time. play an indispensable role in conducting credible elections and should never be the subject of threats, violence or harassment, said Angela Quintal, coordinator of the CPJ Africa Program in Washington, D.C., Nigeria. Kogi state, Chinedu Asadu, a reporter for the privately owned Cable online newspaper, told CPJ in a phone call that police officers seized his cellphone for 15 minutes when he tried to photograph a politician giving money to women waiting to cast their votes. After the police returned the phone, Asadu said another officer made threatening comments and he feared the officer would hurt him, so he left the polling place. Lolafunke Ogunlolu, a journalist with the privately owned African Independent Television broadcaster, told CPJ in a phone call that a group of armed men threatened to beat her after they saw her film they attacked a woman at a polling station in Aiyetorogbede, Kogi state. Ogunlolu said the men, whose identities he could not determine, demanded he delete all the pictures and videos he took from them. Ogunlolu said one man was about to hit him and pick up the phone when another stopped him after identifying Ogunlolu as a reporter at the station. Two journalists from the privately owned Splash FM radio station, Tobi Kusimo and David Bello, told CPJ in phone conversations that a group of protesters in Aiyetoro Gbede, a town in Kogi state, threw stones at their van as they tried to interview a polling officer. Journalists said they fled after protesters broke their rear windshield and otherwise damaged their vehicle, and seemed angry enough to kill them. If we had waited two more seconds, only God knows what would have happened, Bello told CPJ. In a separate case, Sam Egwu, a journalist for the privately owned newspaper Ga Nation, and on Sunday Amachi, a reporter for the government-owned Kogi State Radio broadcaster, told CPJ by phone that a group of protesters in Anyigba, Kogi state, surrounded his car as they drove into the polling place and threw stones at their vehicle. Actually, they destroyed our vehicle. It was a miracle we left this place unharmed, egwu said. Egwu and Amachi told CPJ that the protesters, who claim that the election meddling barricaded and surrounded their car. Protesters climbed into their car in an attempt to force journalists out, but the demonstrators dispersed after security forces fired their weapons, Egwu said. In Bayelsa state, four unidentified individuals wielding canes and bottles seized by Adejumor Kabir, a reporter for the Premium Times newspaper, when he was traveling to the headquarters of Nigeria's Independent National Electoral Commission, he told CPJ by phone. People forced their leader to leave and drove Kabir to the isolated area of Opolo, Yenagoa, the country's capital, where they listened to him for two hours, he told CPJ. Kabir said that his kidnappers had mistook him for being a government official and after questioning and accusing him of manipulating election results, they released him. Kabir then traveled to the Independent National Electoral Commission office to cover the comparison results, but police blocked him and other reporters from entering the building, though they identified themselves as journalists, Kabir said. He said the officers told reporters they were working with orders from above not to accept members of the press. CPJ calls and text messages to Oluwole Ozassi-Uzi, a spokesman for the Independent National Electoral Commission, went unanswered. The head of voter education in Bayelsa State, Wilfred Ifogah, told reporters that security officials misrepresented INEC instructions when they barred reporters from entering the commission's office, according to a report in the Premium Times. In a text message to CPJ, Nigerian police spokesman Frank Mba said he was not aware of any attacks by journalists and said: The safety and well-being of journalists and media practitioners in general was of paramount importance to the Nigerian police. The MBA said the force would take additional measures to ensure the safety of [journalists]. Sporadic violence marred polls in the two main Nigerian states on Saturday, despite a difficult security presence after a bloody run-up to the election. Bayelsa and Central Kogi are one of seven states where the governorship elections are held at different times from the general elections due to court decisions. Bayelsa has ruled the main opposition People's Democratic Party since Nigeria returned to civilian power in 1999. Counting began on Saturday night. Election officials said the results had been stunted, but voting would continue in areas where there had been stray violence. In Bayelsa, elections were cancelled in the Ogbia region after an election official was abducted and voting materials burned. Voting opened late at most polling stations in the state, with long queues forming in Yenagoa, the nation's capital and elsewhere. In Otuoke, the hometown of former President Goodluck Jonathan, party-straw-cutters were fighting over the late arrival and distribution of voting materials. A lot of people were injured in the fracas. A Toyota Sienna SUV belonging to Splash FM, Ibadan, was damaged by thugs at the Ayetoro area of Kogi state after violence broke out at a polling station. Photo: Olufemi Atoyebi Polls officially closed at 14:00 (13:00 GMT), but election officials said that those who were already queuing would be allowed to vote even after the deadline. About 900,000 voters are eligible to vote for candidates from 45 of the parties' 1,804 polling stations across Bayelsa. Leading candidates are David Lyon, the incumbent of the All Progressive Congress, and the PDP's Douye Diri, a former senator. Election winner replaces PDP governor Seriake after two four-year terms of office, the maximum legal basis. The independent National Electoral Commission said more than 31,000 police officers had been deployed to Bayelsa, as well as 87 weapons boats to prevent violence. Helicopters, soldiers, riot police helicopters hovered over Yenagoa, while soldiers and anti-riot police installed roadblocks at major points, an AFP reporter said. This week, a member of the radio station was shot and many were injured when a political rally in Bayelsa was attacked; and in Kogi state, the campaign office was burned down. There have already been a number of cases of violence at election campaign rallies in both the Bayelsa and Kogi countries, Amnesty International said. On Saturday, voters said they wanted a peaceful election. We crave free, fair and vote-free elections in Bayelsa. Everyone should be allowed to use their franchise without harassment or intimidation, Joseph Cookey, a textile trader in South Port Harcourt, told AFP. Housewife Alice Ebere urged politicians to avoid violence and allow people to govern at will. In Kogis, where incumbent Governor Yahaya Bello of the APC is seeking re-election against Musa Wada PDP and 22 other candidates, a boy was shot in the leg as a group of people stormed the polling unit and grabbed ballot boxes. Local reports also said that some party agents were beaten up in another polling booth in the state. In Kogi, a total of 35,200 police were deployed to protect about 1.5 million registered voters, according to INEC. Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation with 190 million people, has long been an electoral violence, buying votes, voting and intimidating voters. In the 2019 general election, dozens of people were killed, who returned to power as President Muhammadu Buhari returned to power. In 2011, hundreds of people were killed in post-election violence, mainly in northern Nigeria. Buhari, a 76-year-old general who led the 1980 (AFP) election. (AFP) (AFP) (AFP) (

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