



Funded by
the European Union

TAF Africa
...Disability Inclusion Champion

OSUN STATE 2026 GOVERNORSHIP ELECTION

Disability - Inclusive Elections Observation Report



Website
<https://tafafrica.co>



Email
info@tafafrica.co



Funded by
the European Union



OSUN STATE 2026 GOVERNORSHIP ELECTION

Disability - Inclusive Elections Observation Report

ELECTION DAY: **15 AUGUST 2026**
REPORT PREPARED: **AUGUST 2026**

ABLE2VOTE CAMPAIGN

Implemented under the
European Union Support to Democratic Governance in Nigeria (EU-SDGN)
Programme



DISCLAIMER

This report, titled **“OSUN STATE 2026 GOVERNORSHIP ELECTION: Disability - Inclusive Elections Observation Report”**, is a product of TAF Africa’s election observation mission in Osun State, conducted under the framework of the European Union-funded Support to Democratic Governance in Nigeria (EUSDGN II).

The views, findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this report are solely those of TAF Africa and do not necessarily reflect the opinions or positions of the European Union, its member states, or any other partner organizations associated with the EUSDGN II program.

TAF Africa undertook this study to provide an objective analysis of the inclusiveness of the electoral process as it pertains to persons with disabilities, leveraging data collected during the observation mission. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information presented, TAF Africa does not guarantee the completeness or reliability of all data due to the dynamic nature of election processes and field observations.

The use or reproduction of this report in part or in whole is permitted with proper acknowledgment of TAF Africa as the source. For further inquiries, please contact TAF Africa at info@tafafrica.co.

CONTENT

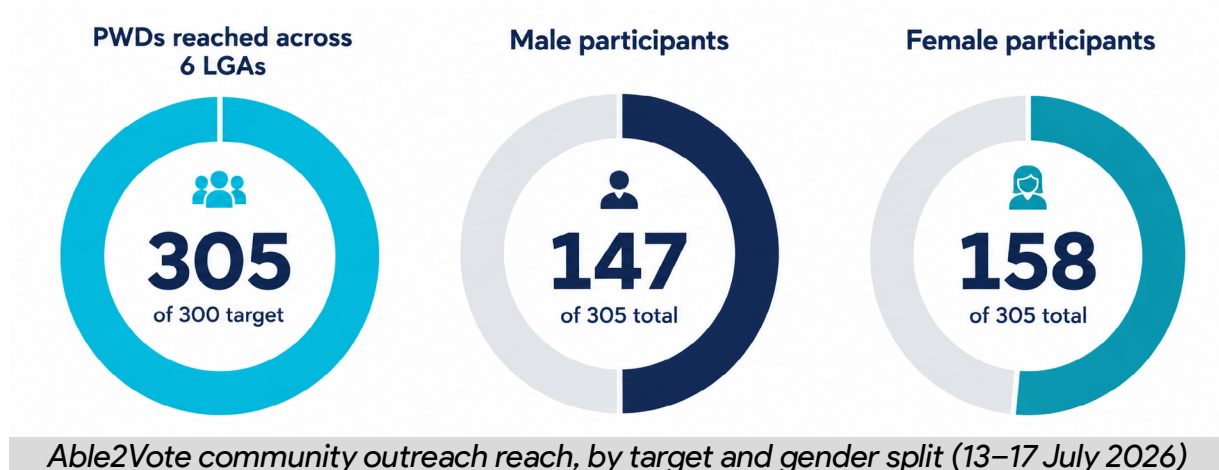
Executive Summary	3
Overview of the Able2Vote intervention and election-day findings	
Introduction	6
TAF Africa's pre-election strategy under the EU-SDGN Programme	
Chapter One — Voter Education, Media Engagement & Election Readiness	8
The Able2Vote Campaign, media reflection, citizens town hall, SLI deployment, observer training	
Chapter Two — The PWD Election Hub	23
Real-time monitoring, technology, and stories from the field	
Chapter Three — Data Speaks: What the Numbers Tell Us	33
Findings from 150 polling units observed	
Chapter Four — Lessons Learned, Policy Recommendations & Conclusion	43
Towards the 2027 General Elections	

ABBREVIATIONS ACRONYMS AND MEANINGS

Abbreviation & Acronym	Meaning
CVR	Continuous Voter Registration
EU-SDGN	European Union Support to Democratic Governance in Nigeria
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
JONAPWD	Joint National Association of Persons with Disabilities
LGA	Local Government Area
NSCDC	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
NTA	Nigerian Television Authority
OPDs	Organization of Persons with Disabilities
OBS	Osun Broadcasting Service
PU	Polling Unit
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SLI	Sign Language Interpreters
ASLIN	Association of Sign Language Interpreters of Nigeria

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Osun State Governorship Election intervention demonstrated measurable progress towards promoting the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities (PWDs) in electoral processes. Through the Able2Vote Campaign under the European Union Support to Democratic Governance in Nigeria (EU-SDGN) Programme, TAF Africa implemented a comprehensive pre-election strategy combining grassroots voter education, stakeholder engagement, media advocacy, capacity building, digital monitoring and election-day accessibility interventions. The community outreach reached 305 PWDs across six LGAs and recorded high levels of awareness of electoral rights and PVC-related information. The intervention also strengthened engagement with INEC, security agencies, political parties, civil society organisations, media practitioners and Organisations of Persons with Disabilities. The media reflection meeting and live television town hall further promoted inclusive reporting, issue-based political discourse, citizen engagement and accountability, while the TAF Disability Hub App and Third Eye reporting mechanism strengthened real-time documentation and evidence-based monitoring of electoral accessibility and incidents.



Election-day observation across 150 polling units showed encouraging progress in disability inclusion, with 94.3% of polling units assessed as physically accessible, priority voting recorded in 91.9% of cases, and 95.3% reporting no harassment of PWD voters. Open counting occurred in 98.3%

150 Polling units with a higher no. of PWDs observed	150 PWD Observers Deployed	24 SLIs Deployed for Deaf Voters	84 Deaf voters reached with SLIs across 29 polling units in 12 LGAs
94.3% Polling units physically accessible	91.9% Priority voting recorded	95.3% No PWD harassment reported	

of polling units, while results were announced at the polling unit in 94.6% of cases, indicating relatively strong levels of transparency. The deployment of 24 trained Sign Language Interpreters across 29 polling units in 12 LGAs, reaching 84 deaf voters, was particularly significant in addressing communication barriers and improving the voting experience of persons with hearing impairments. However, important gaps remained, including inadequate assistive devices, limited participation of PWDs as INEC ad-hoc staff, the absence of observed PWD party agents, insufficient security presence, late completion of voting in some polling units, and reported incidents of violence, intimidation and inducement. The high reliance on trusted aides by PWD voters also demonstrated that informal support mechanisms remain important, but should complement rather than replace accessible voting technologies and institutional support.

The overall lessons point to the need for a shift from basic electoral access towards full, safe, independent and meaningful participation of PWDs throughout the electoral cycle. Ahead of the 2027 General Elections, INEC and other stakeholders should institutionalise the provision of assistive devices and Sign Language Interpreters, conduct pre-election accessibility audits, establish clear targets for the recruitment of qualified PWDs into election administration, and strengthen disability-responsive security arrangements. Continuous voter education, stronger measures against inducement and electoral manipulation, expanded use of verified digital reporting platforms, and the meaningful participation of PWD organisations in electoral planning, monitoring and accountability should also be prioritised.

Sustaining collaboration among INEC, security agencies, political parties, media organisations, civil society and PWD organisations will be critical to consolidating the gains recorded in Osun State and ensuring that future elections are accessible, transparent, peaceful and genuinely inclusive.

INTRODUCTION

Ahead of the Osun Off-Cycle Governorship Election, TAF Africa implemented a structured pre-election strategy to promote the meaningful and inclusive participation of persons with disabilities throughout the electoral process. Recognising that disability inclusion required sustained engagement before, during, and after election day, the organisation implemented targeted interventions to identify and address barriers to political participation, strengthen stakeholder coordination, improve voter awareness, and promote accessible electoral processes. Through the Able2Vote Campaign under the European Union Support to Democratic Governance in Nigeria (EU-SDGN) Programme, TAF Africa advocated for the integration of disability inclusion into electoral planning, voter mobilisation, election administration, and election observation in Osun State.

The strategy combined advocacy, stakeholder engagement, capacity building, voter education, public awareness, and evidence-based monitoring. TAF Africa engaged the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), security agencies, civil society organisations, media practitioners, political parties and candidates, and Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) to strengthen awareness and promote the implementation of disability-inclusive electoral standards. Consultations with persons with disabilities provided opportunities to document their experiences, concerns, and expectations, while accessibility assessments helped identify physical, communication, and procedural barriers that could affect their participation. The findings were used to promote timely corrective measures and encourage electoral stakeholders to respond more effectively to the needs of voters with disabilities.

As part of its election-readiness efforts, TAF Africa recruited and trained election observers, strengthened the capacity of persons with disabilities and other relevant stakeholders, and facilitated the availability of sign language interpreters to support accessible electoral participation and observation. A PWD Election Hub was established to facilitate real-time monitoring,

documentation, verification, and reporting of disability-related incidents and accessibility challenges. In addition, the TAF Disability Hub Application was deployed to support digital data collection, incident reporting, and monitoring of polling-unit accessibility. Collectively, these interventions strengthened stakeholder preparedness, improved access to electoral information and processes, and generated evidence for assessing the inclusiveness of the Osun Off-Cycle Governorship Election. Most importantly, the strategy ensured that persons with disabilities were not merely regarded as beneficiaries of electoral interventions but were actively engaged as voters, observers, advocates, and stakeholders in the democratic process.

01

CHAPTER ONE

PWD Voter Education, Media Engagement & Election Readiness

**The Able2Vote Campaign, inclusion media reflection,
the live television citizens town hall, sign language
interpreters and observers training for deployment**

1.1 THE ABLE2VOTE CAMPAIGN: VOTER EDUCATION FOR THE DISABILITY COMMUNITY



Able2Vote Community Outreach

Ede North | Ifelodun | Osogbo | Iwo | Ilesha | Ile-Ife

Across communities in Osun State, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) continued to face barriers that limited their full participation in democratic processes, including inaccessible polling units, inadequate assistive materials, transportation difficulties, limited awareness of electoral rights, inconsistent implementation of priority voting, and political exclusion. Despite these challenges, the outreach revealed a strong willingness among PWDs to participate actively in elections and contribute to governance when provided with appropriate information, accessibility support, and opportunities for engagement. TAF Africa, through the Able2Vote initiative under the EU Support to Democratic Governance in Nigeria (EU-SDGN) Phase III, therefore took voter education and disability inclusion directly to grassroots communities ahead of the Osun State Governorship Election.

The Able2Vote Community Outreach Campaigns were conducted across Ede North, Ifelodun, Osogbo, Iwo, Ilesha, and Ile-Ife between 13 and 17 July 2026. The engagements focused on strengthening awareness of electoral rights and responsibilities, encouraging peaceful and informed participation, promoting disability rights and inclusive electoral processes, and motivating eligible PWDs to consider leadership and political opportunities. Using interactive discussions, experience sharing, question-and-answer sessions, practical demonstrations, voting simulations, Yoruba interpretation, and sign language support, the campaign created an accessible platform for PWDs to learn, share experiences, and identify practical solutions to electoral barriers.



A total of 305 participants were reached across the six locations, comprising 147 males and 158 females. Participants represented different disability clusters, including physical, visual, hearing, albinism, spinal cord injury, intellectual disability, and dwarfism. The campaign exceeded its target of 300 PWDs, covered all six targeted LGAs, recorded 90% observed awareness of electoral rights, and achieved 100% awareness of PVC-related information.

The sessions provided practical information on the Electoral Act 2022, the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act 2018, Priority Voting, Assisted Voting, EC40H disability documentation, and available assistive voting materials. Participants were encouraged to safeguard their PVCs, reject vote-buying and political inducement, protect their voter information, vote peacefully and independently, and explore opportunities to contest elective positions through the Able to Run and Able to Serve initiatives.

The outreach also generated important evidence on persistent challenges affecting disability-inclusive elections. Participants highlighted inaccessible polling units, elevated ballot boxes, transportation difficulties, inadequate

assistive materials, limited sign language interpretation, inconsistent implementation of priority voting, EC40H documentation gaps, biometric accreditation challenges, poor treatment by some officials, vote-buying, and limited political representation. In response, participants called for increased voter education, more accessible polling units, wider deployment of assistive materials and interpreters, better training of electoral officials, stronger enforcement of disability rights legislation, and greater representation of PWDs in governance.

Overall, the campaign strengthened electoral awareness, increased understanding of disability-inclusive voting provisions, reinforced collaboration among TAF Africa, INEC, JONAPWD and disability communities, and provided evidence to inform continued advocacy. Key lessons demonstrated that continuous grassroots civic education, accessible communication, assistive materials, priority voting, trained electoral officials, and strong stakeholder collaboration were essential to improving the electoral participation of PWDs. Following the outreach, TAF Africa committed to continued voter education, engagement with INEC on accessibility gaps and EC40H forms, monitoring of priority voting, deployment of election observers and sign language interpreters, and sustained advocacy for greater political inclusion of PWDs in Osun State.

1.2 MEDIA REFLECTION WITH MEDIA EXECUTIVES IN OSUN

On 22 July 2026, media executives, disability advocates, civil society organisations and democratic governance stakeholders converged at Ideal Nest Hotel, Osogbo, for a Reflection Meeting focused on strengthening inclusive media coverage of electoral processes. Convened by TAF Africa under the EU-SDGN II Programme in collaboration with the International Press Centre (IPC), Nigeria Women Trust Fund (NWTF) and Centre for Media and Society (CEMESO), the meeting attracted 43 participants, comprising 35 men and 8 women, including 6 persons with disabilities.

Discussions revealed continuing gaps in the representation of women and



43 Participants



35 men • 8 women • 6 PWDs

Media Reflection Meeting

Ideal Nest Hotel, Osogbo - 22nd July 2026

persons with disabilities in electoral reporting, particularly the overreliance on political leaders and government officials as sources. The session titled “Whose Story Made the News?” challenged participants to critically assess whose perspectives receive prominence in political stories. The “You Are the

Editor” simulation gave participants an opportunity to apply inclusive-reporting principles to practical newsroom situations involving elections, emergencies and public services.

To sustain these outcomes, participants were introduced to a six-month mentorship, monitoring and follow-up framework supporting the integration of the Media Inclusivity Guidelines into editorial policies. Media organisations committed to diversifying sources, applying the Editorial Inclusivity Checklist, and increasing coverage of the experiences of women, PWDs and other underrepresented groups.

1.3 LIVE TELEVISION TOWN HALL: ACCOUNTABILITY IN REAL TIME



Live Television Osun Citizens Town Hall

Adolak Event Hall, Osogbo, Osun State – 26th July 2026

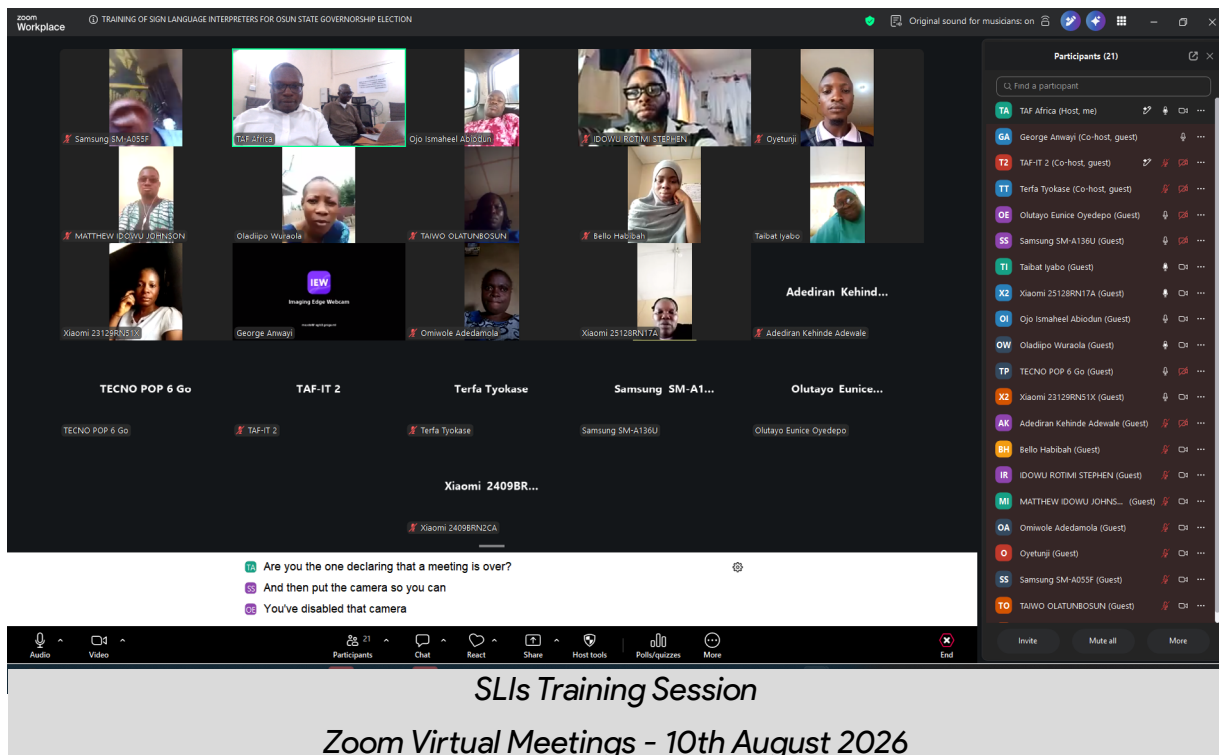
As Osun State prepared for another electoral cycle, citizens increasingly demanded more than campaign promises—they sought clear answers,

transparency and accountability from those seeking to lead the state. Against this backdrop, the Live Television Town Hall on the Osun Election: Accountability in Real Time provided a platform for candidates, stakeholders and citizens to engage in open and constructive dialogue on the issues that matter most to the people. Broadcast live to audiences across the state, the town hall enabled voters to hear directly from political actors about their plans for governance, development, service delivery and democratic accountability.

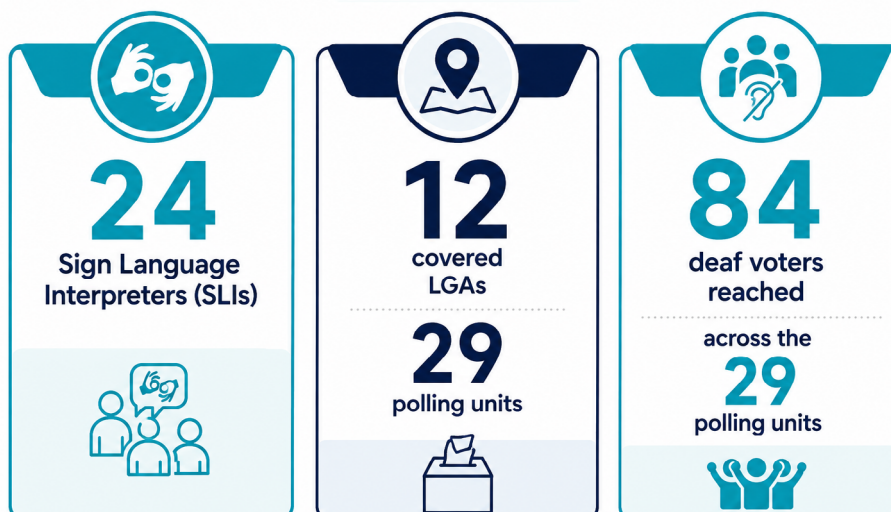
The town hall brought together electoral stakeholders, civil society organisations, media practitioners, community leaders, youth representatives, women's groups and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) to deliberate on key governance priorities ahead of the election. Discussions centred on critical issues including infrastructure, education, healthcare, employment, economic development, security and social inclusion. Participants also raised concerns around electoral integrity, accountable leadership and the need for inclusive governance that responds to the needs of women, youth, persons with disabilities and other marginalised groups. The live format provided an opportunity for candidates and their representatives to respond directly to public concerns, clarify their policy priorities and demonstrate their preparedness to address the state's development challenges.

The engagement further underscored the importance of informed citizen participation and the role of the media in promoting transparent and accountable democratic processes. By creating a direct channel between political actors and the electorate, the town hall encouraged issue-based political discourse, strengthened citizens' ability to assess competing policy positions and promoted greater accountability ahead of the election. Participants welcomed the initiative as a non-partisan platform for constructive engagement and emphasised the need to sustain similar dialogues beyond the electoral period to strengthen citizen oversight, responsive governance and continuous engagement between elected leaders and the communities they represent.

1.4 TRAINING AND DEPLOYMENT OF SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS IN ELECTORAL PROCESSES



SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETER DEPLOYMENT



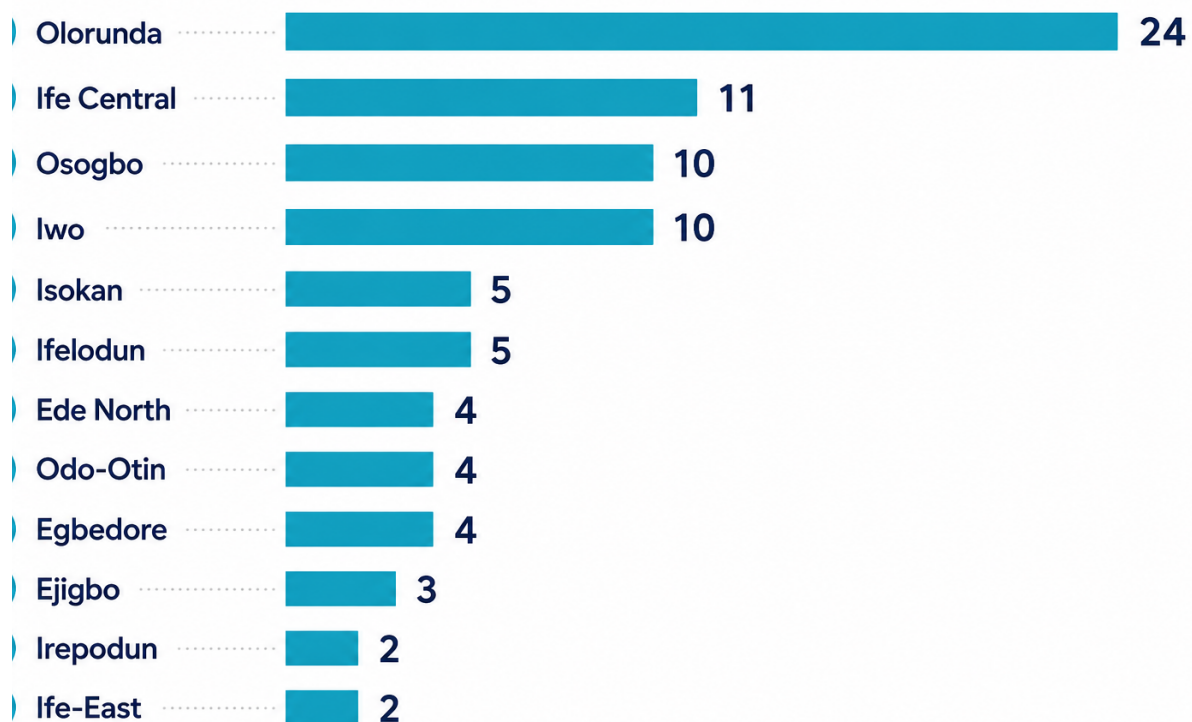
Building on the experience and lessons from previous Sign Language Interpreter (SLI) deployments, and as part of efforts to promote inclusive electoral

participation, 24 Sign Language Interpreters (SLIs) were deployed to selected polling units with registered deaf voters during the 15 August 2026 Osun State Governorship Election. The initiative was designed to reduce communication barriers that often limit the ability of persons with hearing

impairments to access electoral information, understand voting procedures and participate meaningfully and independently in the electoral process.

Prior to deployment, the interpreters were equipped with the relevant knowledge and guidance required to support deaf voters within the electoral environment. The preparation focused on electoral procedures, voter assistance protocols, ethical considerations, effective communication and the roles and responsibilities of Sign Language Interpreters during elections. The intervention recognised that the availability of interpreters at strategic polling locations can significantly improve communication between deaf voters, election officials and other electoral stakeholders.

To guide the deployment, TAF Africa worked with relevant disability stakeholders to identify polling units and Local Government Areas (LGAs) with registered deaf voters. Available information on the distribution of deaf voters was used to determine locations requiring interpretation support. The deployment covered 12 LGAs and 29 polling units across Osun State, namely Ede North, Olorunda, Ife Central, Irepodun, Osogbo, Ife-East, Odo-Otin, Iwo, Egbedore, Ejigbo, Isokan and Ifelodun.



Deaf voters reached with Sign Language Interpreters, by LGA

LGA	No. of SLIs	No. of PUs	No. of Deaf Voters
Ede North	1	3	4
Olorunda	9	9	24
Ife Central	1	1	11
Irepodun	1	1	2
Osogbo	4	4	10
Ife-East	1	1	2
Odo-Otin	1	1	4
Iwo	2	5	10
Egbedore	1	1	4
Ejigbo	1	1	3
Isokan	1	1	5
Ifelodun	1	1	5
Total	24	29	84

*Distribution of SLIs and their reach to Deaf voters by LGA
during the Osun Elections*

Ede North had one SLI supporting four deaf voters across three polling units, while Irepodun and Ife-East each recorded one SLI, one polling unit and two deaf voters. Odo-Otin recorded one SLI supporting four deaf voters in one polling unit, while Egbedore, Ejigbo, Isokan and Ifelodun each had one SLI deployed to one polling unit, supporting between three and five deaf voters. These deployments provided communication support to deaf voters in locations where such assistance was considered necessary.

Iwo presented a slightly different deployment pattern, with two SLIs covering five polling units and supporting 10 deaf voters. This arrangement demonstrates the need for flexible deployment models in situations where interpreters may be required to cover multiple polling locations. While such an approach can maximise available resources, adequate consideration must be given to the distance between polling units and the timing of voting

activities to ensure that interpreters are available when needed.

Overall, the deployment of SLIs across the 12 LGAs represented an important intervention towards reducing communication barriers for deaf voters during the Osun State Governorship Election. The 24 interpreters supported 84 deaf voters across 29 polling units, providing an average of approximately three deaf voters per polling unit. The figures also show that the distribution of deaf voters was uneven across the participating LGAs, with Olorunda, Ife Central, Osogbo and Iwo accounting for 55 of the 84 identified deaf voters, or approximately 65.5% of the total number reached.

The experience demonstrates the value of targeted, data-driven SLI deployment. Rather than applying a uniform model across all polling units, future deployments can prioritise locations with higher concentrations of deaf voters while ensuring that polling units with smaller numbers of deaf voters also have access to interpretation support where required. Such an approach would promote more efficient use of available interpreters while ensuring that deaf voters are not excluded because of communication barriers.

The Osun experience further highlights the importance of strengthening partnerships among election management bodies, Organisations of Persons with Disabilities, deaf associations and civil society organisations. Collaboration among these stakeholders is essential for identifying deaf voters, mapping their locations, preparing interpreters and ensuring that communication support is available at strategic polling locations.

As Nigeria prepares for future elections, including the 2027 General Elections, the SLI deployment model should be strengthened through early identification of polling units with deaf voters, comprehensive interpreter training, improved coordination and needs-based deployment. Ensuring that deaf voters can communicate effectively with election officials and access electoral information in a language they understand will contribute significantly to more accessible, participatory and inclusive elections.

The initiative demonstrated a strong commitment to electoral inclusion and equal access to democratic processes. Feedback from beneficiaries and stakeholders indicated that the deployment of trained sign language interpreters contributed significantly to improving the voting experience of persons with hearing impairments and set an important precedent for future elections.

1.5 TRAINING 150 ELECTION OBSERVERS: EQUIPPING THE EYES AND EARS OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE OSUN STATE GOVERNORSHIP ELECTION



*Observers Training for Inclusive Elections Monitoring
Ona-Ona Liberty Hotel, Osogbo - 23rd & 24th July 2026*

On 23 and 24 July 2026, citizens from different backgrounds converged at Ona-Ona Liberty Hotel, Osogbo, united by a common commitment to promoting a credible, transparent and inclusive electoral process in Osun State. The participants included community advocates, civic volunteers, youth representatives and disability inclusion champions who were preparing to undertake election observation responsibilities. Recognising the importance of well-prepared observers, TAF Africa organised the two-day

capacity-building training to strengthen participants' knowledge, practical observation skills and ability to use digital reporting tools effectively. Particular attention was given to identifying and documenting barriers that could prevent persons with disabilities and other marginalised groups from participating fully in the electoral process.

The training was organised under the European Union Support to Democratic Governance in Nigeria (EU-SDGN) Programme as part of TAF Africa's efforts to promote inclusive and evidence-based election observation ahead of the Osun State Governorship Election. Held at Ona-Ona Liberty Hotel, Osogbo, the training was facilitated by George Anwayi, Dr Andrew Adaji and Kohol Iornav. The facilitators guided participants through key aspects of election observation, including observer responsibilities, electoral inclusion, accessibility, security, data collection and real-time digital reporting.



*Observers Training for Inclusive Elections Monitoring
Ona-Ona Liberty Hotel, Osogbo - 23rd & 24th July 2026*

Dr Andrew Adaji facilitated a session on TAF Africa's Election Inclusion Strategy under the EU-SDGN Programme. The presentation examined the barriers frequently experienced by persons with disabilities during elections, including physical inaccessibility, inadequate voter assistance and limited consideration of disability-related needs at polling units. Participants were introduced to disability-inclusive observation indicators and encouraged to pay close attention to the accessibility of polling locations, participation of voters with disabilities and the conduct of electoral officials towards persons

requiring assistance.

The training also examined the roles, responsibilities and ethical standards governing election observers. Participants were guided on the importance of remaining independent, objective and non-partisan while carrying out their assignments. Discussions also covered security and personal safety, including appropriate responses to potentially sensitive situations, effective communication with stakeholders and the need to avoid actions that could compromise observers' neutrality or safety.

Kohol Iornav, the Information Technology Officer, led a practical session on the TAF Disability Hub Application. Participants were introduced to the application's functionality and trained on how to capture observations, document incidents, submit eyewitness accounts and transmit relevant information through the digital platform. Through demonstrations and hands-on exercises, participants gained practical experience in using technology to support timely, accurate and evidence-based election reporting.

Dr Andrew Adaji further facilitated a practical session on the Election Observers' Checklist, which provided participants with a standardised framework for documenting election-day observations. The checklist covered areas such as polling unit accessibility, voter assistance, election materials, conduct of officials, security arrangements and the participation of persons with disabilities. Participants applied the checklist to simulated election scenarios, strengthening their ability to distinguish factual observations from personal opinions and to produce reliable reports.

The training ended with a reflection and closing session during which participants reviewed the key lessons and expressed their preparedness to undertake their observer responsibilities. The facilitators emphasised the importance of accurate, timely and impartial reporting in strengthening electoral accountability and protecting citizens' rights. Overall, the training enhanced the capacity of participating observers to monitor the Osun State Governorship Election professionally, using both standardised observation tools and digital reporting technologies. It also reinforced TAF Africa's

commitment to advancing accessible, credible and inclusive elections in Osun State, ensuring that the experiences and rights of persons with disabilities and other marginalised citizens are adequately reflected in the electoral process.

02

CHAPTER TWO

The PWD Election Hub: Real-Time Monitoring on Election Day

Opening, voting, and closing & vote-counting observations, civic technology and collaboration, and stories from the field

2.1 THE PWD ELECTION HUB



As polling units opened across Osun State, election observers began documenting the experiences of voters with disabilities and assessing whether the electoral environment was sufficiently accessible, safe and inclusive. The observations revealed a mixed picture. While many polling units recorded encouraging levels of accessibility, peaceful participation and positive attitudes towards persons with disabilities, significant gaps remained in the timely commencement of voting, availability of assistive devices, security presence and representation of persons with disabilities within election structures.

The opening observations showed that most observers arrived on time, with 95.12% reporting timely arrival and only 4.88% arriving late. INEC officials also demonstrated relatively good punctuality, with 90.24% arriving on time. However, this level of preparedness did not translate into an equally timely start to voting. Only 15.45% of polling units commenced voting on time, while 84.55% experienced delays. This suggests that although observers

and election officials generally arrived as expected, other operational factors affected the timely commencement of voting.

Security observations presented a more encouraging picture in terms of the conduct of the election, although the physical presence of security personnel remained limited. Security personnel were present in only 46.34% of observed polling units, leaving 53.66% without visible security presence. Despite this gap, 98.37% of polling units were reported to have maintained a peaceful environment. Similarly, 96.75% of observations recorded no harassment of persons with disabilities. These findings indicate that the absence of security personnel did not generally translate into disorder or widespread harassment, although the limited security presence remains an issue requiring attention.



Accessibility was one of the stronger areas recorded during the observation. A substantial 94.31% of polling units were considered physically accessible to persons with disabilities, while priority voting was observed in 91.87% of locations. In addition, 78.05% of persons with disabilities were able to vote with assistance where required. These figures suggest considerable progress

in creating physically accessible polling environments and facilitating priority participation. However, accessibility extended beyond physical infrastructure, and the limited availability of assistive materials remained a major concern.

The provision of assistive devices was particularly weak. Braille ballot guides were available in only 22.76% of observed polling units, while 77.24% had no Braille ballot guide. Magnifying glasses were available in just 5.69% of locations, leaving 94.31% without them. Large-font graphic posters were provided in 35.77% of polling units, while 64.23% lacked this form of accessible information. These gaps indicate that physical access to polling units does not necessarily guarantee an equally accessible voting experience for persons with visual or other disabilities.

The findings on institutional inclusion also revealed important gaps. Persons with disabilities were represented among INEC ad-hoc staff in 46.34% of observed locations, while 53.66% had no PWD representation among ad-hoc personnel. More significantly, no persons with disabilities were observed serving as party agents in the reported polling units. At the same time, 85.37% of observations indicated a positive attitude among the electorate towards persons with disabilities, suggesting that social acceptance was comparatively strong even though structural and institutional inclusion remained limited.

During accreditation and voting, technology emerged as another area requiring attention. BVAS was reported to function without malfunction in 74.22% of observations, while 25.78% recorded instances of malfunction. Only 49.22% of observers rated average voter accreditation as excellent in terms of timeliness, indicating that delays affected accreditation in a considerable proportion of polling units. Assistive devices were considered efficient in 60.16% of observations, while 39.84% reported that they were not sufficiently effective.

Despite these challenges, voting itself was ongoing in 99.22% of observed locations, while priority voting was taking place in 91.41%. Most importantly, only 2.34% of observations recorded instances where persons with

disabilities were unable to vote, meaning that 97.66% were able to exercise their voting rights. This represents a positive outcome and suggests that, despite operational and accessibility challenges, the majority of observed PWD voters were ultimately able to participate in the electoral process.

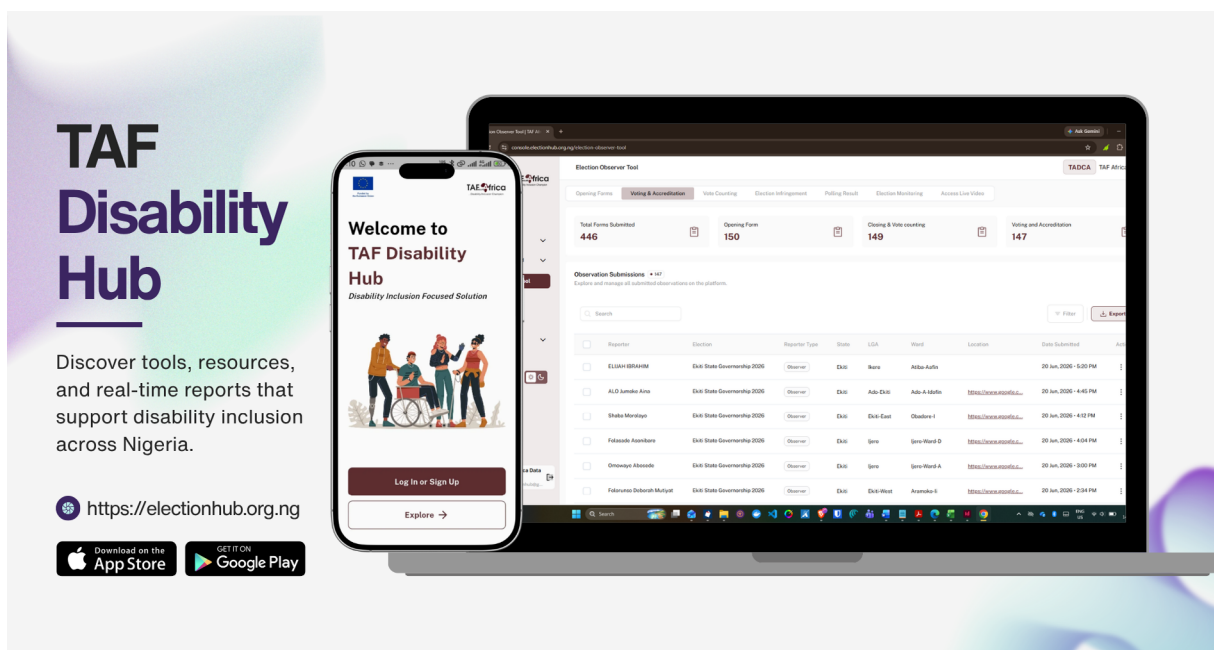
The security situation during voting remained largely peaceful, with 96.09% of polling units reporting a peaceful environment. However, anti-corruption agencies were present in only 16.41% of observed locations, while 83.59% had no such presence. With respect to the treatment of persons with disabilities, 95.31% of observations recorded no harassment, although 4.69% reported cases of harassment. These isolated incidents reinforce the need for continued voter education, stronger monitoring and effective mechanisms for addressing violations.

Overall, the election-day observations present a picture of relatively strong participation and physical accessibility for persons with disabilities, alongside significant gaps in inclusive electoral infrastructure and support services. The high levels of peaceful participation, priority voting, accessibility and successful voting demonstrate important progress. However, the limited provision of Braille guides, magnifying glasses and large-font materials, delays in commencing voting, uneven security presence, limited representation of PWDs among electoral personnel and the absence of PWD party agents highlight areas requiring further improvement. The findings underscore the need to move beyond physical accessibility towards a more comprehensive model of electoral inclusion in which persons with disabilities can participate independently, safely and meaningfully at every stage of the electoral process.

2.2 TECHNOLOGY, COLLABORATION, AND REAL-TIME DATA COLLECTION

As election day unfolded across Osun State, the PWD Election Hub became a central point for tracking the experiences of persons with disabilities and monitoring how effectively their electoral rights were being upheld. Behind

the Hub's operations was a carefully coordinated combination of technology, trained observers and real-time information management. Rather than relying solely on paper-based reporting, TAF Africa deployed its Disability Hub Application to connect observers in the field with the central monitoring team, creating a faster and more reliable channel for documenting what was happening at polling units.



Observers deployed across selected polling units used the application to submit observations, incident reports, photographs and eyewitness accounts as events occurred. This allowed information from different locations to reach the Hub without the delays normally associated with manual data collection and transmission. As reports came in, the monitoring team reviewed the information, identified emerging issues and followed developments relating to the accessibility and participation of persons with disabilities. The digital system therefore transformed individual observations from polling units into a continuous stream of information that could be monitored and analysed throughout the election.

The strength of the Hub was not technology alone, but the collaboration it enabled. Field observers worked alongside the Hub team, ICT personnel, disability advocates and programme staff to verify information and identify issues requiring attention. Where accessibility challenges or other concerns

affecting voters with disabilities were reported, the information could be reviewed and escalated through the appropriate channels. This created a stronger connection between what observers witnessed at polling units and the broader understanding of the election being developed at the Hub.

As the day progressed, the application helped build a clearer picture of the experiences of persons with disabilities across Osun State. Reports that might otherwise have remained isolated at individual polling units were brought together to generate evidence on accessibility, voter participation, assistance and other aspects of the electoral experience. The information provided an important basis for assessing the extent to which the election accommodated persons with disabilities and for identifying areas requiring further attention.

The experience demonstrated that technology can play an important role in making electoral observation more responsive and inclusive. By providing a central platform for collecting, reviewing and analysing field information, the Disability Hub Application strengthened TAF Africa's ability to capture the voices and experiences of persons with disabilities in real time. More importantly, it demonstrated how digital innovation, when combined with human observation and stakeholder collaboration, can contribute to more credible evidence, stronger accountability and better-informed efforts to improve electoral inclusion in Osun State and future elections across Nigeria.

2.3 STORIES FROM THE FIELD

While statistics and performance indicators provide important evidence of progress and challenges, the real story of electoral inclusion is best understood through the experiences of voters and the observations recorded at polling units across Osogbo. Reports from TAF Africa's field observation during the 15 August 2026 Osun State Governorship Election revealed a generally orderly and peaceful voting environment, alongside important examples of effective disability inclusion and persistent gaps in accessibility, priority

voting and the documentation of PWD participation.



At Ile-Epo, Ogo Oluwa Filling Station PU 003 in Ward 4, observers witnessed a positive example of disability-inclusive electoral practice involving a blind voter. The voter arrived at the polling unit accompanied by his wife, who provided assistance throughout the process. When asked about his experience, the voter described the voting process as seamless and commended the support provided by the polling officials. The officials also demonstrated awareness of the procedures for documenting PWD participation. After the voter completed the voting process, he was called back and his information was recorded using Form EC40H. The experience demonstrated how knowledgeable polling officials, appropriate support and simple administrative procedures can combine to create a respectful and accessible voting experience for persons with disabilities.

Similar positive practices were observed at Ile-Epo and Mobil Filling Station, Ogo Oluwa, Ward 4, PU 002, where priority voting was provided to vulnerable voters without the need for intervention or prompting. Elderly persons, pregnant women and nursing mothers were allowed to receive

priority, demonstrating that polling officials in these locations had a practical understanding of the need to accommodate voters requiring special consideration. These experiences showed that where officials understand and consistently apply inclusive electoral procedures, vulnerable voters can participate without unnecessary delays or barriers.



At Ataoja C PU 002, priority voting was also provided to elderly voters, although its implementation was initially accompanied by disagreement among supporters of rival political parties concerning queue positioning. Some supporters argued that they had arrived earlier and should therefore be allowed to vote first. Security personnel intervened promptly, helping to resolve the disagreement without physical violence or significant disruption to voting. The incident demonstrated the importance of effective queue management and security intervention, particularly where priority voting arrangements may create tensions between vulnerable voters and other voters waiting in line.

A different experience was recorded at Salvation Army School, Alekuwodo, where polling officials reported that persons with disabilities had participated

in the voting process and had arrived relatively early, enabling them to vote and leave without significant difficulty. However, observers were unable to verify the number of PWD voters through Form EC40H documentation because the relevant records were not produced during the observation. This raised concerns about consistency in the documentation and reporting of PWD participation, even where officials reported that inclusive participation had taken place.

Ile-Epo, Ogo Oluwa Filling Station PU 003, Ward 4

A blind voter arrived accompanied by his wife, who assisted him throughout the process. He described the voting process as seamless, and officials correctly recorded his participation on Form EC40H — demonstrating how knowledgeable officials and simple procedures can create a respectful, accessible voting experience.

Ataoja C, PU 002

Priority voting for elderly voters was initially contested by rival-party supporters over queue positioning; security personnel resolved the disagreement without violence. Officials, however, appeared unfamiliar with Form EC40H — and an unstable wooden plank crossing an open drainage channel created an accessibility barrier at the voter-information display point.

Salvation Army School, Alekuwodo

Officials reported that PWDs had participated and voted without difficulty, but observers could not verify numbers through Form EC40H, as records were not produced — raising concerns about consistency in documentation even where inclusive participation is reported.

The experience at Ataoja C PU 002 further highlighted the importance of training and awareness among polling officials. Although the polling unit was generally accessible and voting was proceeding, officials appeared unfamiliar with Form EC40H when observers asked about its use. Rather than producing the relevant form, officials presented other election materials, including result sheets and other booklets. This contrasted sharply with the experience at Ile-Epo, where officials correctly completed the form following the participation of a blind voter. The difference between the two polling units demonstrates that the availability of electoral guidelines alone is insufficient; officials must also understand and be able to apply the procedures in practice.

Physical accessibility was generally positive across the four polling units visited, as all were located in open spaces and were considered broadly accessible. However, an important accessibility barrier was identified at Ataoja C PU 002. The location where voters' names were displayed was situated on the veranda of an adjoining building, requiring voters to cross an open drainage channel. Although a wooden plank had been placed across the drainage to provide access, the structure did not appear sufficiently stable. Such an arrangement could create considerable difficulty for wheelchair users, persons with mobility impairments and other voters with physical accessibility needs. The observation demonstrates that accessibility must extend beyond the immediate voting point to every stage of the electoral process, including voter identification, verification and access to displayed voter information.

Queue management also emerged as an important factor shaping the voting experience. Turnout was high at the first three polling units visited and moderate at Salvation Army School. While queue management was strongest at Salvation Army School, other polling units experienced varying degrees of difficulty. At Ile-Epo, some voters expressed dissatisfaction with priority voting because they had already spent considerable time waiting in the queue. This created tension around the need to balance orderly queue management with the rights of persons requiring priority assistance. The situation illustrates the importance of clearly communicating priority voting arrangements to all voters before tensions arise.

Despite these challenges, the general conduct of polling officials was positive across the four polling units. Officials were cooperative and facilitated the voting process, while security personnel maintained a visible presence at each location. More than the prescribed four security personnel were observed at each polling unit, and their presence contributed to the maintenance of order. The prompt intervention of security personnel during the disagreement at Ataoja C PU 002 prevented the situation from escalating and ensured that voting continued without significant disruption.

The observations also revealed broad participation by women, elderly persons and young people, suggesting that the electoral environment was generally conducive to participation by different groups. However, the inconsistent implementation of priority voting at Salvation Army School, particularly concerning nursing mothers, showed that positive practices were not uniformly applied. Observers directly engaged polling officials at the location and encouraged them to ensure that vulnerable voters received the appropriate priority.

Taken together, the field experiences across the four polling units present a generally positive but mixed picture of electoral accessibility and inclusion during the Osun State Governorship Election. The seamless experience of the blind voter at Ile-Epo, the correct application of Form EC40H, the provision of priority voting at several polling units and the effective intervention of security personnel demonstrate that inclusive electoral procedures can work effectively when officials are adequately prepared and stakeholders understand their responsibilities.

At the same time, the unfamiliarity with Form EC40H at Ataoja C PU 002, the inability to verify PWD participation through documentation at Salvation Army School, the inconsistent application of priority voting and the physical accessibility challenge created by the open drainage demonstrate that important gaps remain. These observations reinforce the need for continuous training of polling officials, better dissemination of disability-inclusive electoral procedures, improved accessibility audits before election day, and stronger mechanisms for documenting and verifying PWD participation.

Ultimately, the stories from the four polling units demonstrate that electoral inclusion is shaped not only by policies and statistics but by what happens at the point where voters encounter the electoral system. A polling unit may be generally accessible, yet still present barriers at the voter-information stage; officials may understand priority voting but apply it inconsistently; and PWDs may successfully vote without their participation being properly documented. These field observations therefore provide an important human dimension to the broader assessment of the Osun election and highlight practical areas

that should be addressed to ensure that future elections are more consistent, accessible, dignified and inclusive for persons with disabilities.

03

CHAPTER THREE

Data Speaks: What the Numbers Tell Us

**Findings from 150 polling units observed during the
Osun State Governorship Election**

3.1 INTRODUCTIONS

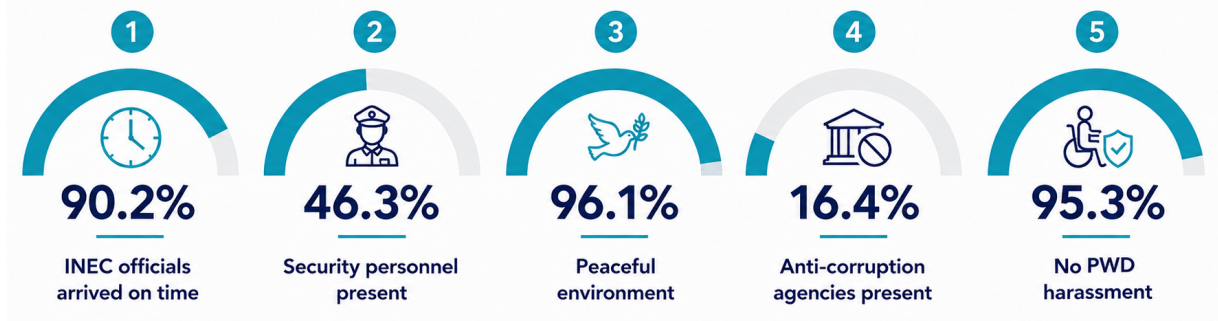
TAF Africa leveraged its TAF Disability Hub App to systematically collect, verify, and triangulate election observation data, deploying 150 trained observers across selected polling units with the presence of persons with disabilities (PWDs). The approach enabled real-time documentation of the accessibility, inclusiveness, security, participation, and overall conduct of the electoral process from the perspective of PWDs.

The App equally has an eyewitness feature called The Third Eye, where citizens can send their reports regarding PWDs' inclusivity and the general conduct of the elections. indicate significant electoral irregularities, including alleged vote buying, possible inducement of INEC officials, discrepancies between registered voters and ballot papers, disruption of voting, and violations of PWDs' voting rights through attempted manipulation and denial of priority assistance.

3.2 OPENING OF POLL AND CONDUCT OF ELECTION MANAGEMENT BODIES

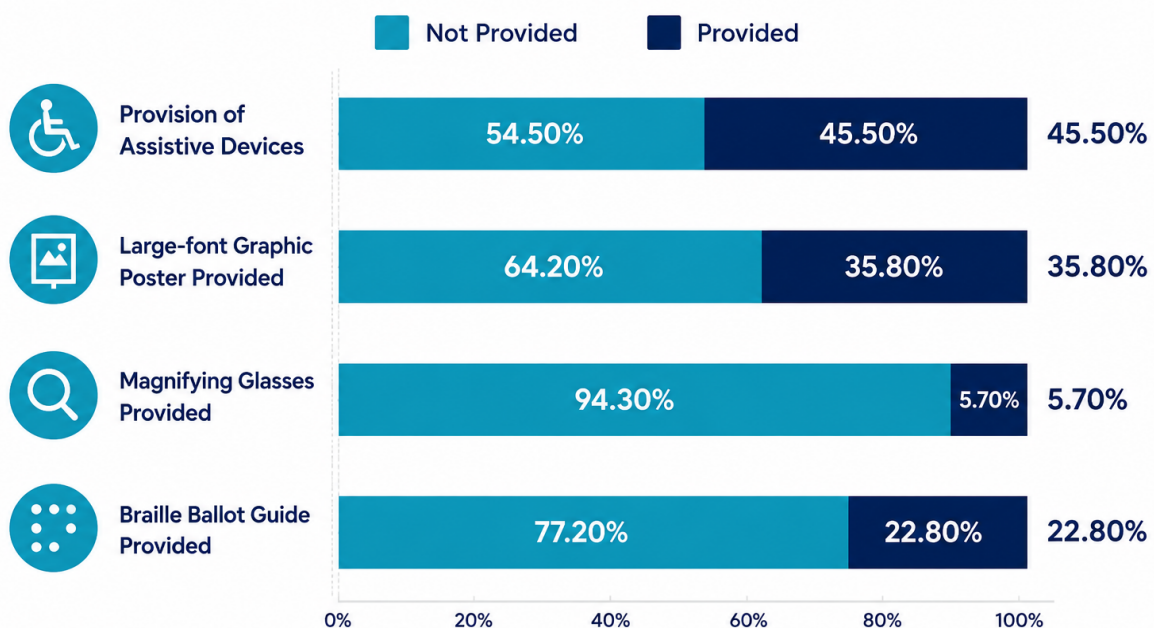
The data collected from the 150 polling units observed indicates that at the opening of polls, the election environment was generally peaceful and orderly, with 96.1% of polling units reporting a peaceful environment and 90.2% recording timely arrival of INEC officials. However, the limited presence of security personnel, reported in only 46.3% of polling units, remains a significant concern, while the presence of anti-corruption agencies was particularly low at 16.4%. Despite these gaps, 95.3% of the polling units observed reported no harassment of PWDs, suggesting that the Able2Vote campaigns and other civic engagement by INEC and civil society help to conscientize the citizens towards the electoral inclusion of PWDs.

Opening of Poll and Conduct of Election Management Bodies



3.2.1 PROVISION OF ASSISTIVE DEVICES

Assistive Devices Provided

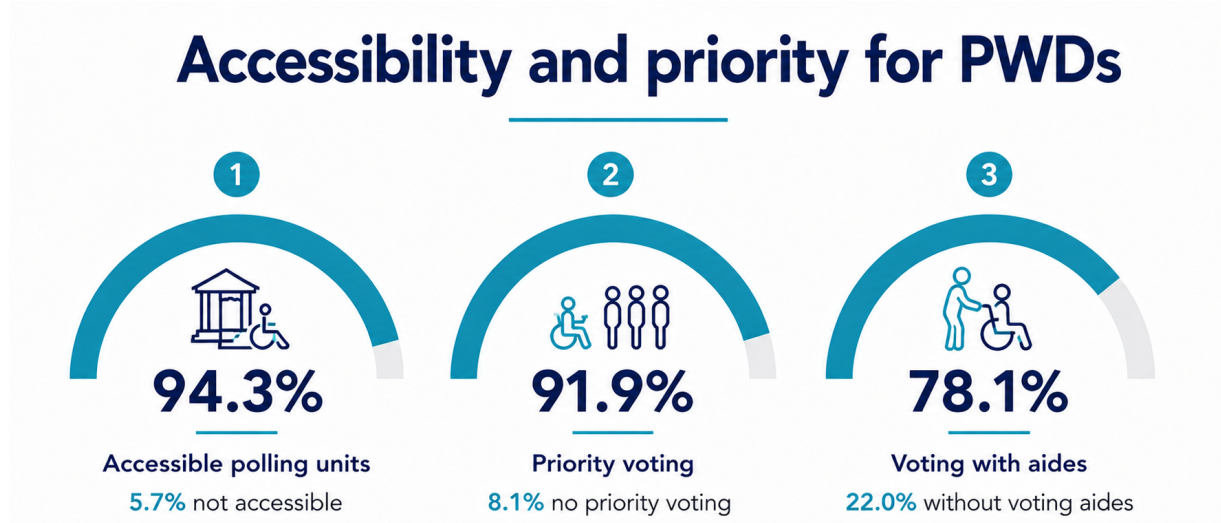


The provision of assistive devices for PWD voters across the 150 polling units observed was generally inadequate, particularly for voters with visual impairments. Only 22.8% of polling units provided Braille ballot guides, while magnifying glasses were available in just 5.7% and large-font graphic posters in 35.8%. Although 45.5% of polling units observed were reported to have

assistive devices, the low level of provision indicates that many PWD voters may still face barriers to independent and informed voting decisions.

3.2.2 ACCESSIBILITY AND PRIORITY FOR PWDS

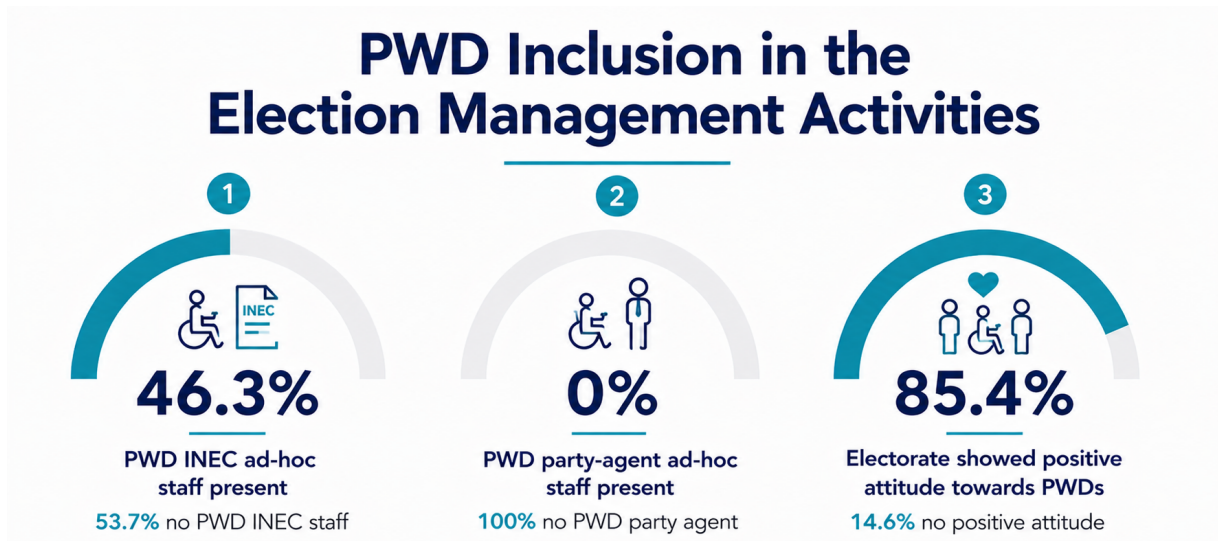
Data from the 150 polling units observed indicate a relatively high level of physical accessibility and priority treatment for PWDs. Overall, 94.3% of polling units were reported to be physically accessible to PWD voters, while 91.9% provided priority voting arrangements. In addition, 78.1% of PWD voters received practical support from their trusted aides during the voting process, helping to facilitate their participation, particularly in instances where appropriate assistive devices were not available. These findings suggest that while significant progress has been made in ensuring accessible and inclusive voting, gaps in the provision of assistive devices and support mechanisms remain and require further attention.



3.2.3 PWD INCLUSION IN ELECTION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

PWD inclusion within election management structures remained limited, particularly in relation to party agents. Across the 150 polling units observed,

only 46.3% had PWDs serving as INEC ad-hoc staff, while no PWD party agents were reported. At the same time, 85.4% of observers reported a positive attitude towards PWDs among the electorate.



This contrast suggests that while social acceptance of PWDs appears relatively strong among voters, this acceptance has not translated into meaningful representation within election management structures. The limited participation of PWDs as election officials and party agents therefore highlights a significant gap between public acceptance and institutional inclusion, particularly in opportunities for PWDs to participate in electoral governance and decision-making processes.

3.3 VOTING, COUNTING AND CLOSING OF POLLS

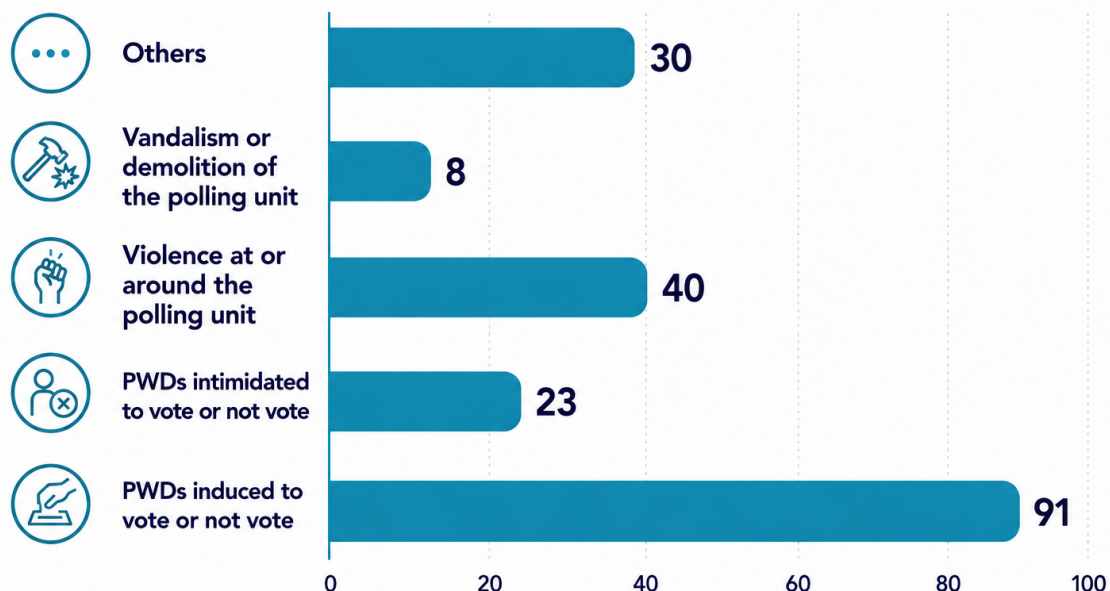
The conduct of voting, counting, and closure of polls was largely transparent and orderly across the 150 polling units observed by TAF Africa. In 98.3% of observed polling units, votes were counted openly, while final results were announced in 94.6% of cases. However, the timeliness of the voting process was comparatively weaker, with voting ending on time in 79.6% of polling units and 20.4% experiencing delays. Overall, the findings indicate that counting and result-announcement procedures were generally well adhered to, while delays in concluding voting remained an area of concern.

Voting, Counting and Closing of Polls

Indicator	Positive (%)	Negative (%)
 Voting ended on time	 79.6%	 20.4% ended late
 Votes counted openly	 98.3%	 1.7% not counted openly
 Final result announced at polling unit	 94.6%	 5.4% not announced at PU

3.4 OCCURRENCE OF CRITICAL EVENTS

Occurrence of Critical Events



The observers reported several critical events, including instances of voter inducement, intimidation, and election-related violence affecting PWDs. A total of 91 cases involved PWDs being induced to vote or not to vote in a particular manner, while 23 cases of intimidation were recorded. In addition,

40 incidents of violence were reported around polling units. Incidents involving vandalism or demolition were less frequent, with eight cases recorded, while 30 incidents were classified as “other.” Although these incidents were not widespread, they constitute significant threats to the integrity of the electoral process and the protection of PWDs’ electoral rights. Addressing these concerns through stronger preventive measures, improved security, and enhanced protection for PWDs will be essential to strengthening electoral confidence and ensuring a more inclusive and credible electoral process ahead of the 2027 General Elections.

04

CHAPTER FOUR

Lessons Learned & Policy Recommendations

Charting a path towards the 2027 General Elections

4.1 LESSONS LEARNED

1. Digital technology strengthens real-time and evidence-based election observation.

The use of the TAF Disability Hub App and the Third Eye eyewitness reporting feature demonstrated the value of digital platforms in collecting, verifying and triangulating information from polling units. The approach enabled observers and citizens to document accessibility challenges, electoral irregularities and violations of PWDs' rights in a timely manner.

2. Targeted Sign Language Interpreter deployment significantly improves electoral accessibility for deaf voters.

The deployment of 24 trained Sign Language Interpreters across 29 polling units in 12 LGAs provided communication support to 84 deaf voters. Feedback from beneficiaries and stakeholders indicated that the presence of trained interpreters contributed positively to the voting experience of persons with hearing impairments. The initiative demonstrates that communication support can reduce barriers between deaf voters, polling officials and other electoral stakeholders.

3. Electoral inclusion has improved, but implementation gaps remain.

The high levels of physical accessibility (94.3%), priority voting (91.9%) and absence of harassment of PWDs (95.3%) indicate meaningful progress towards disability-inclusive elections. However, these gains are undermined by inadequate assistive devices, particularly Braille ballot guides, magnifying glasses and large-font materials.

4. Social acceptance of PWDs does not automatically translate into institutional representation.

Although 85.4% of observers reported positive attitudes towards PWDs among the electorate, only 46.3% of polling units had PWDs serving as INEC ad-hoc staff, while no PWD party agents were recorded. This demonstrates a significant gap between acceptance of PWDs as voters and their inclusion as active participants in electoral administration and

political processes.

5. Security remains an important vulnerability in the electoral environment.

Although 96.1% of polling units had a peaceful environment, security personnel were present in only 46.3% of the polling units observed. The reported 40 incidents of violence, 23 cases of intimidation and 91 cases of inducement involving PWDs further demonstrate the need for stronger preventive security arrangements and protection mechanisms.

6. Transparency in vote counting was relatively strong.

Open counting was recorded in 98.3% of polling units, while results were announced at the polling unit in 94.6% of cases. This suggests that key aspects of the voting, counting and result-announcement processes were generally transparent. Nevertheless, the 20.4% of polling units where voting did not end on time highlights the need to improve operational efficiency.

7. PWDs' participation often depends on informal support mechanisms.

The fact that 78.1% of PWD voters relied on trusted aides demonstrates the importance of personal support networks in facilitating participation. However, reliance on aides should complement, rather than substitute for, the provision of appropriate assistive devices and accessible voting arrangements.

8. Early identification of electoral risks is essential.

Reports of vote buying, inducement, attempted manipulation, disruption of voting and denial of priority assistance demonstrate the importance of continuous monitoring before, during and after election day. Early reporting mechanisms can enable electoral and security authorities to respond more quickly to emerging threats.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. INEC should strengthen the provision and deployment of assistive devices across polling units.

Braille ballot guides, magnifying glasses, large-font posters and other appropriate assistive materials should be available in sufficient quantities, particularly in polling units serving significant numbers of voters with visual and other disabilities.

2. INEC and relevant electoral stakeholders should institutionalise Sign Language Interpreter support during elections.

SLI deployment should become a planned component of election accessibility rather than an intervention implemented only in selected elections or locations. Polling units with registered deaf voters should be identified in advance and provided with appropriate communication support.

3. INEC should institutionalise meaningful participation of PWDs in election administration.

Clear targets should be established for the recruitment and deployment of qualified PWDs as ad-hoc election officials. Political parties should equally be encouraged and required, where appropriate, to include PWDs among their polling-unit agents and other election representatives.

4. Security agencies should develop disability-responsive election security plans.

Security personnel should be adequately deployed to polling units, particularly those identified as vulnerable. Security officers should receive specific training on protecting PWD voters from intimidation, harassment, violence and denial of their electoral rights.

5. INEC and political parties should strengthen voter education on disability inclusion.

Continuous civic and voter education should emphasise the rights of PWD

voters, including priority voting, accessibility, freedom from discrimination and the right to participate independently in the electoral process.

6. The use of digital election-monitoring platforms should be expanded.

The TAF Disability Hub App and Third Eye reporting mechanism provide useful models for real-time documentation. Similar digital mechanisms should be integrated into broader election observation and incident-reporting systems, with appropriate verification procedures to minimise misinformation and false reporting.

7. Stronger measures should be introduced to prevent voter inducement and electoral manipulation.

The reported 91 cases of inducement involving PWDs require particular attention because economic vulnerability can increase exposure to electoral manipulation. INEC, security agencies, anti-corruption institutions and civil society organisations should strengthen monitoring, reporting and enforcement mechanisms.

8. Polling-unit accessibility should be subjected to pre-election assessment.

INEC should conduct systematic accessibility audits before election day to identify barriers such as steps, narrow entrances, inadequate voting spaces and unsuitable polling locations. Identified barriers should be addressed before the commencement of voting.

9. PWD organisations should be integrated into electoral planning and review processes.

Organisations of persons with disabilities should participate meaningfully in the design, implementation and evaluation of electoral policies and procedures. Their participation should extend beyond consultation to decision-making and accountability structures.

10. Election officials should improve time management and operational preparedness.

The 20.4% of polling units where voting ended late indicates the need

for better logistics, timely deployment of materials and personnel, and contingency planning for delays that could disproportionately affect PWD voters.

11. A disability-inclusive electoral accountability mechanism should be strengthened ahead of the 2027 General Elections.

Complaints relating to accessibility, harassment, denial of priority voting, inducement and other violations should be documented, referred and followed up through a clearly defined referral pathway involving INEC, security agencies, relevant government institutions and PWD organisations.

4.3 CONCLUSION

The observation of 150 polling units demonstrates that Nigeria's electoral process is making measurable progress towards greater inclusion of persons with disabilities, particularly in physical accessibility, priority voting, peaceful participation, open counting and the general attitude of voters towards PWDs. The high levels of accessibility and priority voting recorded provide evidence that sustained advocacy, voter education and disability-inclusive electoral interventions can contribute to more inclusive elections.

The deployment of 24 Sign Language Interpreters across 29 polling units in 12 LGAs, reaching 84 deaf voters, was a significant intervention that directly addressed communication barriers faced by persons with hearing impairments. Feedback from beneficiaries and stakeholders indicated that the presence of trained interpreters improved the voting experience of deaf voters and provided an important precedent for strengthening inclusive electoral participation.

However, the findings also reveal persistent institutional and operational gaps. The inadequate availability of assistive devices, limited representation of PWDs within election management structures, complete absence of observed PWD party agents, insufficient security presence and reported

cases of inducement, intimidation and violence demonstrate that electoral inclusion cannot be measured solely by whether PWDs are permitted to vote. Genuine inclusion requires PWDs to participate safely, independently and meaningfully throughout the electoral process, including as election officials, party agents, observers and decision-makers.

The experience further demonstrates the importance of combining physical observation with digital reporting and citizen-generated evidence. The TAF Disability Hub App and Third Eye mechanism provided additional channels for identifying and documenting electoral incidents and accessibility concerns. Going forward, these mechanisms can contribute to more responsive electoral monitoring and strengthen accountability.

As Nigeria prepares for the 2027 General Elections, the priority should therefore shift from basic recognition of the rights of PWD voters towards full and meaningful electoral participation. This requires stronger enforcement of existing electoral safeguards, adequate assistive technologies, disability-responsive security arrangements, greater representation of PWDs in election administration and political parties, and sustained collaboration among INEC, security agencies, political parties, civil society organisations and Organisations of Persons with Disabilities. Addressing these gaps will be critical to ensuring that future elections are not only peaceful and transparent but also genuinely accessible, inclusive and responsive to the rights and needs of all citizens.



Funded by
the European Union

TAF Africa
...Disability Inclusion Champion

OSUN STATE 2026 GOVERNORSHIP ELECTION

Disability - Inclusive Elections Observation Report



Plot 990, NAL Boulevard,
Central Business District, Abuja

TAF Africa



info@tafafrica.co



www.tafafrica.co



European Union Support to Democratic
Governance in Nigeria (EU-SDGN) Programme
www.eusdgn.org

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

