

CHAPTER II

MUHAMMADU BUHARI AND ALL PROGRESSIVE CONGRESS (APC)

This chapter will describe about Muhammadu Buhari, his journey in Nigerian politics and his party All Progressive Congress.

A. Muhammadu Buhari

1. Profile of Muhammadu Buhari



Source: <http://www.bellanaija.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Buhari-2015-BN-9.jpg>

Muhammadu Buhari is a Nigerian born in Daura, Katsina State precisely on December 17, 1942. He is the twenty-third child of Malam Adamu and Zulaihatu. When he was about three or four, his father died and he was raised by his mother. He got his education in Katsina Provincial Secondary School, now Government College Katsina, from 1956 until 1961. After

he graduated from Katsina Provincial Secondary School, he joined the Nigerian Military Training School now known as Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna.¹

In 1963 Buhari was sent to the Cadet School in Aldershot in United Kingdom and after that he went back to his country and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in 1963 and following his commissionaire, he was appointed to Platoon Commander of the Second Infantry Battalion Abeokuta. Between November 1963 and January 1964 he was sent for further training on the Platoon Commanders Course at the Nigerian Military College in Kaduna.

In 1964 he perfected his military skills in Mechanical Transport Officers Course at the Army Mechanical Transport School in Borden, United Kingdom. Then between 1965-1967 he stepped up and served as Commander in the same battalion which is the Platoon Infantry Abeokuta. After that he moved to Kaduna as 2nd Brigade Major of First Infantry Division from April to July 1967. The Army Officer then moved to the Third Infantry Brigade between July 1967 and October 1968 before finally moved to Thirty-first Infantry Brigade. Buhari's military career then also placed him to serve as Assistant Adjutant-General of First Infantry Division Headquarters for two years from 1971-1972. In 1973 he went to Defense Services Staff College in Wellington India then he acted as Acting Director of Transport and Supply in the Headquarter.²

In 1975, as General Murtala Mohammed took power, he appointed Muhammadu Buhari as the Governor of the North-Eastern State to oversee the socio-economic and politics improvement out there. In March 1976, General Olusegun Obasanjo as the military head of state who replaced General Murtala after his death, appointed Buhari as the Federal

¹Oladeinde, O. (2015, March 31). *Muhammadu Buhari: A profile*. Retrieved May 15, 2015, from News24 Nigeria: <http://www.news24.com.ng/Elections/Voting101/Muhammadu-Buhari-A-profile-20150126>

²Ibid.

Commissioner or now known as Minister, for Petroleum and Natural Resources. That year was in conjunction with the establishment of Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation and Buhari was appointed also as its Chairman until 1978. In 1978-1979 Buhari became the military secretary at Supreme Military Headquarters which was the seat of government. In September 1979, he returned to regular army duties and commanded a division based on Kaduna. In June 1979 until June 1980, as the soldier acquired a Master Degree, Buhari went to Pennsylvania, United States, to study about Strategic Studies in US Army War College.³

After Shehu Shagari was elected as the in 1979, Nigerian government at that time was returned to the hand of civilian. Unfortunately, this period did not last long because there was dissatisfaction of economic conditions. The other matter was that the military perceived the corruption inside the government which then led to another military coup on December 31, 1983. General Muhammadu Buhari and General Tunde Indigbon were selected to lead the country after the successful military coup d'état that overthrew President Shehu Shagari.⁴

The economic problems in the era of Shehu Shagari also became a long-stand problem in Buhari's regime. The corruption which was out of control and the inability of civilian government from National Party of Nigeria (NPN) to solve this problem then made him take a tough stance on corruption through military. The military tried to achieve two aims, the first was that secure public support by reducing the level of corruption, and second is demonstrate commitment to austerity by trimming the federal budget.⁵ He launched "War Against Indiscipline", a program promoted positive values in Nigerian society which authoritarian

³Oladeinde, O. (2015, March 31). *Muhammadu Buhari: A profile*. Retrieved May 15, 2015, from News24 Nigeria: <http://www.news24.com.ng/Elections/Voting101/Muhammadu-Buhari-A-profile-20150126>

⁴ Ibid.

⁵Global Security. (n.d.). *Muhammadu Buhari*. Retrieved May 12, 2015, from Global Security.org: <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/nigeria/muhammadu-buhari.htm>

methods were sometimes used in the implementation.⁶ He urged Nigerian people to form neat queues at the bus stop, punishing civil servant who were late to work by publicly humiliated to do frog jump. He also introduced a straight decree to restrict press freedom. Hundreds of politicians and business officials were convicted on corruption-related charges.⁷

This program received support from the society to root out the corruption and improve social values in the first place but the repressive way that was applied by Buhari's regime led to discontentment. In August 1985 Buhari was overthrown in a coup led by General Ibrahim Babangida and Buhari's position was replaced by him. Buhari then was detained by General Babangida in Benin City and was released in 1988. Until now, Buhari's regime that time is remembered for a strict campaign against the indiscipline, corruption, and human rights abuses.⁸ In his retirement, Muhammadu Buhari served as the Chairman of the Petroleum Trust Fund (PTF) under President Sani Abacha's administration.

2. The Losses of Muhammadu Buhari in 2003, 2007, and 2011 Nigerian Election

The early 21st century became another era of Buhari's participation in politics after his retirement in politics. He joined All Nigeria Peoples Party (ANPP) and run in presidential election in 2003. In this election, he contested the former president who also was an incumbent at that time, Olusegun Obasanjo. Muhammadu Buhari's running mate was the popular Dr. Chuba Wilberforce Okadigbo or known as Oyi of the Oyi. He was the President of the Senate of Nigeria at that time. He was also known as opposed to the ruling party Peoples Democratic Party which was led by President Olusegun Obasanjo since 1999-2007.

⁶The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica. (2015, March 31). *Muhammadu Buhari*. Retrieved April 22, 2015, from Encyclopedia Britannica: <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/83801/Muhammadu-Buhari>

⁷BBC. (2015, March 31). *Nigeria's Muhammadu Buhari in profile*. Retrieved May 12, 2015, from BBC News: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-12890807>

⁸ Ibid.

He joined ANPP in 2002 to become Buhari's running mate. However, Muhammadu Buhari and Dr. Chuba Wilberforce lost against the incumbent Obasanjo with the score of 32.19% of the vote as shown in the result below.

Table 2.1

Nigerian Presidential Election 2003's Candidates and the Result

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
Olusegun Obasanjo	Peoples Democratic Party	24.456.140	61.94
Muhammadu Buhari	All Nigeria Peoples Party	12.710.022	32.19
Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu	All Progressive Grand Alliance	1.297.445	3.29
Gani Fawehinmi	National Conscience Party	169.609	0.43
Jim Nwobodo	United Nigeria People's Party	161.333	0.41
Sarah Jubril	Progressive Action Congress	157.560	0.40
Ike Nwachukwu	National Democratic Party	132.997	0.34
Chris Okotie	Justice Party	119.457	0.30
Balarebe Musa	People's Redemption Party	100.765	0.26
Arthur Nwankwo	People's Mandate Party	57.720	0.15
Emmanuel Okereke	All People's Liberation Party	26.921	0.07
Kalu Idika Kalu	New Nigeria People's Party	23.830	0.06
Muhammadu Dikko Yusuf	Movement for Democracy and Justice	21.403	0.05
Yahaya Ndu	African Renaissance Party	11.565	0.03
Abayomi Ferreira	Democratic Alternative	6.727	0.02

Source: Nairaland. (2015, May 15). *Chronology Of Buhari's Political Career & His Running Mates 2003, 2007, 2011, 2015*. Retrieved May 15, 2015, from Nairaland Forum:

<http://www.nairaland.com/2059970/chronology-buharis-political-career-running>

This lost was not solely accepted by Buhari. He brought it to the court in the matter of fraud and intimidation. Obasanjo's attorney stated that their defense that time would not refute the accusation, but removing Obasanjo and conducting another election would be disruptive. In the end, Buhari should accept the lost.

Four years later, again Buhari under the All Nigerian Peoples Party (ANPP) ran for the presidential election. He ran with Chief Ume-Ezeoke, a lawyer from Amichi Nnewi, State of

Anambra which also became Speaker of the House of Representatives. But then, again, Buhari scored 18.72% votes lost to Umaru Musa Yar'Adua from Peoples Democratic Party. The result of the election that year was even worse than the previous one. Buhari even got the second place again, the number of votes he obtained were much less than the first one, only a quarter of Yar'Adua's.

Table 2.2

Nigerian Presidential Election 2007's Candidates and the Result

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
Umaru Yar'Adua	Peoples Democratic Party	24.638.063	69.82
Muhammadu Buhari	All Nigeria Peoples Party	6.605.299	18.72
Atiku Abubakar	Action Congress	2.637.848	7.47
Orji Uzor Kalu	Progressive Peoples Alliance	608.803	1.73
Attahiru Bafarawa	Democratic Peoples Party	289.324	0.82
Chukwuemeka Odimegwu Ojukwu	All Progressives Grand Alliance	155.947	0.44
Pere Ajuwa	Alliance for Democracy	89.241	0.25
Chris Okotie	Fresh Democratic Party	74.049	0.21
Patrick Utomi	African Democratic Congress	50.849	0.14
Ambrose Owuru	Hope Democratic Party	28.519	0.08
Emmanuel Okereke	African Liberation Party	22.677	0.06
Lawrence Adedoyin	African Political System	22.409	0.06
Habu Fari	National Democratic Party	21.934	0.06
Maxi Okwu	Citizens Popular Party	14.027	0.04
Bartholomew Nnaji	Better Nigeria Party	11.705	0.03

Source: Nairaland. (2015, May 15). *Chronology Of Buhari's Political Career & His Running Mates 2003, 2007, 2011, 2015*. Retrieved May 15, 2015, from Nairaland Forum:

<http://www.nairaland.com/2059970/chronology-buharis-political-career-running>

In 2010, Buhari left ANPP for Congress for Progressive Change (CPC), a party he also helped to established.⁹ The CPC actually is originated from The Buhari Organization (TBO)

⁹Oladeinde, O. (2015, March 31). *Muhammadu Buhari: A profile*. Retrieved May 15, 2015, from News24 Nigeria: <http://www.news24.com.ng/Elections/Voting101/Muhammadu-Buhari-A-profile-20150126>

in 2006. But in 2007 when Buhari was appointed to run as a president candidate under the ANPP, the TBO worked with ANPP on the campaign. After his lost in 2007 election and brought the result to the court, ANPP decided to join Yar'Adua in his government.

This condition then insisted Buhari to seek for new platform for his political mission therefore he decided to join CPC. As the approval from INEC, CPC showed in Nigerian presidential election the next year with Buhari as the strong candidate. He became the President candidate from CPC in 2011 and contested with an incumbent, President Goodluck Jonathan from Peoples Democratic Party. He ran with Pastor Tunde Bakare, a pastor of AIT Television in Nigeria and ever got arrested of preaching critical sermons towards President Obasanjo in 2005. Again, Buhari lost by score of 31.98% to President Goodluck Jonathan.

Table 2.3

The Table of Nigerian Presidential Election 2011's Candidate and the Result

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
Goodluck Jonathan	Peoples Democratic Party	22.495.187	58.89
Muhammadu Buhari	Congress for Progressive Change	12.214.853	31.98
Nuhu Ribadu	Action Congress of Nigeria	2.079.151	5.41
Ibrahim Shekarau	All Nigeria Peoples Party	917.012	2.40
Mahmud Waziri	People for Democratic Change	82.243	0.21
Nwadike Chikezie	Peoples Mandate Party	56.248	0.15
Lawson Igboanugo Aroh	Peoples Progressive Party	54.203	0.14
Peter Nwangwu	African Democratic Congress	51.682	0.14
Iheanyichukwu Nnaji	Better Nigeria Progressive Party	47.272	0.12
Chris Okotie	Fresh Democratic Party	34.331	0.09
Dele Momodu	National Conscience Party	26.376	0.07
Akpona Solomon	National Majority Democratic Party	25.938	0.07
Lawrence Makinde Adedoyin	African Political System	23.740	0.06
Ebiti Ndok	United National Party for	21.203	0.06

	Development		
John Dara	National Transformation Party	19.744	0.05
Rasheed Shitta-Bey	Mega Progressive Peoples Party	16.492	0.04
Yahaya Ndu	African Renaissance Party	12.264	0.03
Ambrose Awuru	Hope Democratic Party	12.023	0.03
Patrick Utomi	Social Democratic Mega Party	11.544	0.03
Chris Nwaokobia	Liberal Democratic Party of Nigeria	8.472	0.02

Source: Nairaland. (2015, May 15). *Chronology Of Buhari's Political Career & His Running Mates 2003, 2007, 2011, 2015*. Retrieved May 15, 2015, from Nairaland Forum: <http://www.nairaland.com/2059970/chronology-buharis-political-career-running>

Those series of lost did not stop Buhari from running in Nigeria presidential election. For instance, he ran again in 2015 election facing his last opponent in 2011, the incumbent President Jonathan. He runs under All Progressive Congress (APC), a united opposition party created on February 6, 2013. His running mate was Prof. Yemi Osinbajo, a Professor of Law and former Attorney-General of Lagos State and Commissioner for Justice. He is also a Senior Advocate of Nigeria (SAN).

The result of the election that been held in March 2015 placed Muhammad Buhari and Yemi Obasanjo as the winners and they become the official President and Vice President of Nigeria. They won over the incumbent Goodluck Jonathan, and the party, All Progressive Congress won over the ruling party since 1999, Peoples Democratic Party. This election winning became the first presidential election where the incumbent candidate lost in the election. This election winning also became the second round of Buhari in Presidential seat after his experiences as the leader of Nigeria in 1983 and in facing *coup d'etat* in 1985.

B. Buhari's Party in 2015 Nigerian Election: All Progressive Congress



Source: <http://ynaija.com/politico/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/APC-Logo.jpg>

All Progressive Congress is a party formed on February 6, 2013 in anticipation of 2015 election. This party is a unity of four biggest opposition parties which are the alliance of Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN), the Congress for Progressive Change (CPC), the All Nigeria Peoples Party (ANPP), and faction of the All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA). This party is purposed to tackle Peoples Democratic Party (PDP). APC got approval from Independent National Electoral Committee on July 31, 2013 as a political party and subsequently withdrew the operating licenses of the three previous and merging parties.¹⁰

The establishment of APC got warm welcome from any politicians. For instance, on November 25, five governors in the existing ruling party stated to join the APC. They are Rotimi Amaechi from Rivers State, Aliyu Wamakko from Sakoto State, Rabiu Kwakwanso from Kano State, Murtala Nyako from Adamawa State, and Abdulfatah Ahmed from Kwara State. Following on December 18, thirty-seven of PDP members in the House of Representatives also decided to join All Progressive Congress. In the following year,

¹⁰APC. (n.d.). *About APC*. Retrieved May 15, 2015, from All Progressive Congress: <http://apc.com.ng/index.php/about-apc>

precisely on January 29, eleven Senators from PDP also defected to APC. Among them are Bukola Saraki, Mohammed Ndume, Danjuma Goje, and Abdullahi Adamu.

Facing its most opponents PDP, APC is less supportive of state-autonomy but rather in favors of more centralized governance structure. It opposed the recommendations of the initiation of PDP in 2014 Nigerian National Conference which is operating the state under a more federalist system of government. The mission of APC is to construct and institute a progressive state based on social democracy, where the welfare and security of the citizen is paramount.¹¹ By motto of “*Justice, Peace, and Unity*” and having the slogan of “Change”, APC draws several political problems which are:

1. War against corruption
2. Food security
3. Accelerated power supply
4. Integrated transport network
5. Free education
6. Devolution of power
7. Accelerated economic growth
8. Affordable health care¹²

For further explanation, in the first place of its emergence, the Chairman of the merger committee of Action Congress of Nigeria Chief Tom Ikimi stated that regarding the urgency of radical challenge in Nigeria, the union parties of APC offer for peace and prosperity based on the principles of democracy. APC addressing and focusing on serious issues that concerns

¹¹APC. (n.d.). *Manifesto*. Retrieved May 14, 2015, from All Progressive Congress: <http://www.allprogressivescongress.org/manifesto/>

¹²APC. (n.d.). *Manifesto*. Retrieved May 14, 2015, from All Progressive Congress: <http://www.allprogressivescongress.org/manifesto/>

to Nigerian people such as bring corruption and insecurity to an end, grow the economy and create jobs in the millions through education, housing, agriculture, industrial growth and so on.¹³

The election of 2015 is the first election for APC, as a matter of fact that this party is still so young, yet able to take Buhari to win the election. It is absolutely related to the former parties: Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN), Congress for Progressive Change (CPC), All Nigeria Peoples Party (ANPP), and faction of All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA).

1. Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN)

The Action Congress of Nigeria is formerly known as Action Congress (AC). This was a classical liberal Nigerian political party formed in September 2006 by the united of Alliance for Democracy, Justice Party, Advanced Congress of Democrats, and other several minor parties. ACN controls Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Oshun, and Ekiti states in the West zone and Edo state in the South South. It also has strong presence in Anambra, Kogi, Kwara, and Jigawa States.¹⁴

In 2007, the country's vice president and also the former of Peoples Democratic Party, Atiku Abubakar ran for president under the Action Congress (AC) which then led Abubakar on the third position in election. After that, AC was invited to join PDP's "National Unity Governmnet" but AC declined. In 2009, Action Congress joined the Patriotic Ellectoral Alliance of Nigeria, an electoral alliance created by the opposition parties. One year later, AC changed its name to be

¹³Fabiya, O. (2013, February 7). *ACN, CPC, two others form All Progressive Congress*. Retrieved May 18, 2015, from The Punch: <http://www.punchng.com/news/acn-cpc-two-others-form-all-progressive-congress/>

¹⁴Oladipo, O. (2014, January 22). *Nigeria: Tributes As Akande, APC Acting Chair, Turns 75*. Retrieved May 24, 2015, from All Africa: <http://allafrica.com/stories/201401220812.html>

Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN).¹⁵ The ACN party's platform is known focuses on security of life, job creation, education, health, transportation, economic planning, social development, and small scale business development.¹⁶

Political Handbook of the World identified the following people as the party's leaders which are Hassan Zurni as the Chair, Bumi Omoseyindemi as the National Secretary, Atiku Abubakar and Lai Mohammed as the Spokesperson. (PHW 2009,1000); in 2008. And in 2009,drew Bisi Akande Hassan Zurni as the Chair, Usman Bugaji as the National Secretary, Atiku Abubakar and Lai Mohammed as the Spokesperson. (PHW 2010, 1087);

In 2010: Bisi Akande Hassan Zurni as the Chair, Usman Bugaji as the National Secretary, Atiku Abubakar and Lai Mohammed as the Spokesperson. (PHW 2011, 1064).¹⁷ The latest, Political Handbook of the World identified Adebisi Bamidele Akande as the Chair, Alhaji Bashir Dalhatu as the National Secretary, Dr. Alex Ideh as the National Treasurer, Mrs. Ezuma E.O. as the Financial Secretary, and Dr. Ramatu Saled as the National Legal Adviser.¹⁸ In February 2013, ACN announced the plan to merge with other opposition parties to form All Progressive Congress.

¹⁵Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. (2012, March 6). *Nigeria: The Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN), Including its Structure, Name of President and Principal Leaders; Treatment of Its Members by the Authorities (2008-February 2012)*. Retrieved May 24, 2015, from Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/50c846b52.html>

¹⁶ACN. (n.d.). *Manifesto: Strategic Direction and Legislation Outlines*. Retrieved May 24, 2015, from Action Congress of Nigeria: <http://actioncongressnigeria.org/manifesto/>

¹⁷Ibid. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. (2012, March 6).

¹⁸News 24 . (2015, January 13). *Action Congress of Nigeria*. Retrieved May 24, 2015, from News 24 Nigeria: <http://www.news24.com.ng/Elections/PartyInfo/Action-Congress-of-Nigeria-20150107>

2. Congress for Progressive Change (CPC)

Congress for Progressive Change is originated from The Buhari Organization formed in 2006. With the appointment of Buhari by All Nigeria Peoples Party (ANPP) as its presidential candidate, TBO worked together with ANPP in conducting the campaign. Umaru Yar'Adua came up as the winner of the election and ANPP decided to join Yar'Adua's government. Since then, the TBO felt that it needed a new platform of party therefore the Congress for Progressive Change was born. This party's base and political support is in Southwestern Nigeria and the Northern Nigeria which are dominated by the country's largest ethnic tribes, the Yoruba and the Hausa-Fulani. Both groups have historically dominated the central government of Nigeria since its independent from the United Kingdom in 1960.

On March 26, 2009 Congress for Progressive Change (CPC) was registered to the Independent National Electoral Committee and received official approval and registration on December 28, 2009. The major members of this party were formerly members of ANPP. The National Chairman of the party was Prince Tony Momoh after Rufai Hangga, and the National Secretary is Engineer Buba Galadima. The agenda of CPC upraised the political spectrum, supporting individual liberty, rights and social welfare. The party advocated liberalism, as originated by the American philosopher, John Rawls. The party's manifesto insisted on the Nigerian constitution with the view of developing powers, duties, and responsibilities to states and local governments.¹⁹

This party only experienced a short period but already had big influence in Nigerian political history. CPC at that time was the breakaway faction of another

¹⁹The Bridge Consultants. (n.d.). *The Manifesto of Congress for Progressive Change (CPC) Federal Republic of Nigeria*. Retrieved May 24, 2015, from <http://tradebridgeconsultants.com/documents/Nigeria-Congress-for-Progressive-Change-Manifesto-2011.pdf/>

opposition party. The supporter of CPC mainly came from the North which was notable as the low-economy achievement, a poor society, the homeless, and people who were not satisfied with the government. The main actor and also the motor of the CPC was Muhammadu Buhari, a former president of Nigeria in 1980s, which later became the president candidate from the party.

The running of CPC in its first and only election in 2011 resulted lost with many obstacles, mainly because of its refusal to ally with other opposition party especially in the southern part of Nigeria such as the Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN), the more popular and successful opposition at that time.²⁰ In 2013, CPC then joined ACN and other opposition parties in forming All Progressive Congress.

3. All Nigeria Peoples Party (ANPP)

All Nigeria Peoples Party is originally All People's Party (APP) founded in September 1998 by Ibo and Hausa-Fulani political associations. The change of name happened in June 2002 when it merged with a faction of the United Nigeria People's Party (UNPP). The ANPP is a right-wing conservative party with mass appeal. The party's base and support is from the middle belt region and parts of the North. Therefore the party's strength dominantly is in the Northern Nigeria.²¹

²⁰Iwalewa, B. (2011, May 1). *Congress for Progressive Change (CPC): The Rise and Fall of a Nigerian Political Party*. Retrieved May 24, 2015, from Talk Afrique: <http://www.talkafrique.com/issues/congress-for-progressive-change-cpc-the-rise-and-fall-of-a-nigerian-political-party>

²¹Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. (2008, September 8). *Nigeria: The All Nigeria Peoples' Party (ANPP); date founded, names of founding members, participation in recent elections and problems encountered by members*. Retrieved May 24, 2015, from UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/403dd2088.html>

In 1999, ANPP which at that time was still named as APP formed coalition with Alliance for Democracy (AD) and lost to Peoples Democratic Party.²² In 2003 election, ANPP candidates won 133 seats in the legislative elections while the president candidate, Muhammadu Buhari came in the second place to Olusegun Obasanjo of Peoples Democratic Party (PDP). In 2007 legislative elections, ANPP won 27% of the popular vote and 92 out of 360 seats in The House of Representatives and 27 out of 109 seats in the Senate.²³ Again, this election ANPP conduct Buhari as its representative as president candidate and got second place of the total votes.

It turns out that ANPP is the household party in the extreme north of Nigeria. ANPP is the strongest opposition party controlling seven of the nation's thirty-six states. Following the result of 2007 election, where ANPP competed and lost to PDP, ANPP then agreed to join Umaru Yar'Adua's government.²⁴ Then the track of ANPP followed ACN, CPC, and other opposition parties to formed new breakthrough party called All Progressive Congress (APC).

4. All Progressive Grand Alliance (APGA)

All Progressive Grand Alliance (APGA) was a political party founded by Chekwas Okorie and was presented to Nigerian on July 28, 2001. The APGA was registered in Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) on June 28, 2002.

In 2003 election the party won 1.4% of the popular votes in the federal legislative,

²²Kireev, A. (n.d.). *Nigeria. Presidential Election 1999*. Retrieved May 25, 2015, from Electoral Geography 2.0: <http://www.electoralgeography.com/new/en/countries/n/nigeria/nigeria-presidential-election-1999.html>

²³Ibid.

²⁴Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. (2003, September 8). *Nigeria: The All Nigeria Peoples' Party (ANPP); Date Founded, Names of Founding Members, Participation in Recent Elections and Problems Encountered by Members*. Retrieved May 25, 2015, from Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/403dd2088.html>

two of 360 seats in the House of Representatives, but did not win any seat in Senate. Its president candidate was Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu who won 3.3% of the popular votes.

Since the president candidate of APGA comes from Anambra State which was also an iconic figure, he was expected to win but unfortunately, the result from INEC stated that the winner was candidates from PDP. Then the track of APGA in Nigerian politics entered its critical condition and APGA decided to bring the case of massively rigged in favor PDP to the court. After no further appeals were possible, the candidate of APGA was subsequently impeached by the PDP controlled House of Assembly. But then APGA returned to court again and successfully had the impeachment overturned. The governor returned to his office in 2007 and he has been reelected for a second and final term which will end in February 2014.²⁵In 2013, as the final blow, the faction left the original party along with the governor of Imo State then joined three other parties, the CAN, ANPP, and CPC to form All Progressive Change.²⁶

²⁵Okudah, S. C. (2013, March 4). *Requiem for The All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA)*. Retrieved May 25, 2015, from Elombah: <http://elombah.com/index.php/articles-mainmenu/14846-requiem-for-the-all-progressives-grand-alliance-apga>

²⁶Ibid.