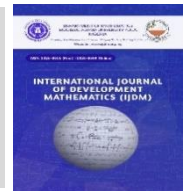




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Strengthening the Nigerian Electoral Process Through Artificial Intelligence Adoption: A Review

Usman D. Haruna^{a*}

^aDepartment of Data Science and Artificial Intelligence, Modibbo Adama University, Yola, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The Nigerian electoral system has faced several reforms aimed to improve transparency, inclusiveness, and efficiency in the electoral processes. But there are still unresolved issues such as voter fraud, logistical failures, misinformation, ballot manipulation, and mistrust in electoral institutions persist. This study examines how AI adoption can strengthen the Nigerian electoral process by addressing long-standing vulnerabilities based on a comprehensive literature review, the study highlights fit falls in voter registration, identity verification, election logistics, security monitoring, fraud detection, disinformation management, and results collation. Findings reveal that while AI offers significant promise, its effective adoption requires robust governance structures, improved digital infrastructure, strong regulatory frameworks, public awareness campaigns, and inter-agency collaboration. The paper recommends a multi-level policy roadmap for responsible AI adoption in the Nigerian electoral process.

1. Introduction

Election is a mechanism or platform for which citizens use to vote for their leaders so that they can hold them accountable from the content of their manifestoes. In Nigeria, elections are conducted by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), which has a lot of challenges that undermine democratic process integrity and credibility. Challenges such as logistical delays, poll violence, vote buying, manipulation of results, and other irregularities (Olu-adeyemi & Owuoye, 2024). which bring about lack of public trust in the electoral processes.

Though, there is a recent introduction of technological tools to give citizen a mindset of integrity by introducing Smart Card Reader, the Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS), and the INEC Result Viewing Portal (IReV) but yet have some challenges in relation to the infrastructure and the technologies they seat on and other aspect (Sibe & Kaunert, 2023). In recognition of these remaining challenges, on top of the challenges, INEC announced in 2025 the establishment of AI division also with aim of enhancing the integrity of the electoral process

Artificial Intelligence (AI), defined as the mimicking of human intelligence by computer systems, offers new dimensions for enhancing elections activities in many aspects of the elections processes ranging from detecting fraud patterns, validation of biometric identities, monitoring of social media misinformation, and supporting real-time decision-making (Henry & Wole, 2023). Some Countries such as India, Estonia, Brazil, and the United States adopt AI in some of their elections activities and see some positive results (Armiwulan et al., 2024).

The study aim of the paper is to evaluates the potential of AI in strengthening the Nigerian electoral process. The objectives are to:

1. identify major electoral challenges in Nigeria that AI can address
2. assess AI technologies and applications that are most relevant to the Nigerian electoral context
3. unravel risks and ethical concerns that must be mitigated for successful AI adoption

*Corresponding author. Tel.: +2348062943452

E-mail address: dahiruusman222@mau.edu.ng (Usman D. Haruna)

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4. To critically analyze the required legal, ethical, and government frameworks necessary to mitigate risk for responsible AI adoption in Nigeria.

AI in Electoral Processes: Global Perspectives

AI is beginning to get more attention from electoral management bodies (EMBs) worldwide due to its capacity to handle huge amount of data and not only that but rather to unravel hidden inside and patterns from the labelled data (Paul et al., 2024). map out five “core electoral process” domains where AI can be employ in the electoral process, these are: voter list maintenance, polling booth location planning, polling booth protection, voter authentication, and video surveillance. also, (Adetunji & Oke, 2023) argues that AI may enhance the efficiency and transparency of election activities. For instance, in voter registration, election monitoring, fraud detection, and the tabulation of results when right technique and technology are employed. In this sense AI does not only provide process improvement but rather introduce new dimensions to election process enhancement.

Electoral Challenges in Nigeria

Sibe and Kaunert (2023) criticize Nigeria’s technological adoption into elections processes (smart card readers and BVAS) because challenges still exist in the process. For instance, technical failures during vote transmission and lack of transparency in data flows have undermined trust in recent elections. He argues institutional integrity is key not only technology adoption can prevent elections malpractice. (Olu-adeyemi & Owwoye, 2024) looked at security of election data as a growing concern where they frame this in the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), where not only AI but cloud computing, big data, and blockchain are increasingly relevant in enhancing elections activities. They warn that insecure data pipelines and weak data preservation systems may expose election data to manipulation or loss. (Ayeni & Esan, 2018) investigate factors influencing the adoption of electoral technologies in Nigeria. Their study (conducted among INEC offices) reveals that infrastructural limitations (poor connectivity, low computational resources), lack of skilled personnel, and technological risk perceptions are significant barriers.

Gaps identified

There are limited studies in relation to AI implementation in Nigerian electoral system, and also guidelines for domesticating AI into Nigerian election. Research on Nigerian perceptions on AI employment in the elections processes is at latten stage and there is need for frameworks tailored for explainable AI in elections

Scope and Limitations

The study does not provide empirical evaluation of deployed AI tools because large-scale AI systems are not yet fully operational within Nigeria’s electoral infrastructure. The study is therefore review on how best AI can be employ or adopted to strengthen Nigerian election processes.

2. Methodology

The study is exploratory research design. This design is well-suited for studying a relatively new phenomenon where conceptual understanding is still evolving. This study adopts a Prisma systematic review structure from, where several literatures were reviewed using the search strategy, including inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data source are journal papers on AI and election technology, Reports from INEC, Media reports on the creation of INEC’s AI Division, Studies on election management and electoral reforms.

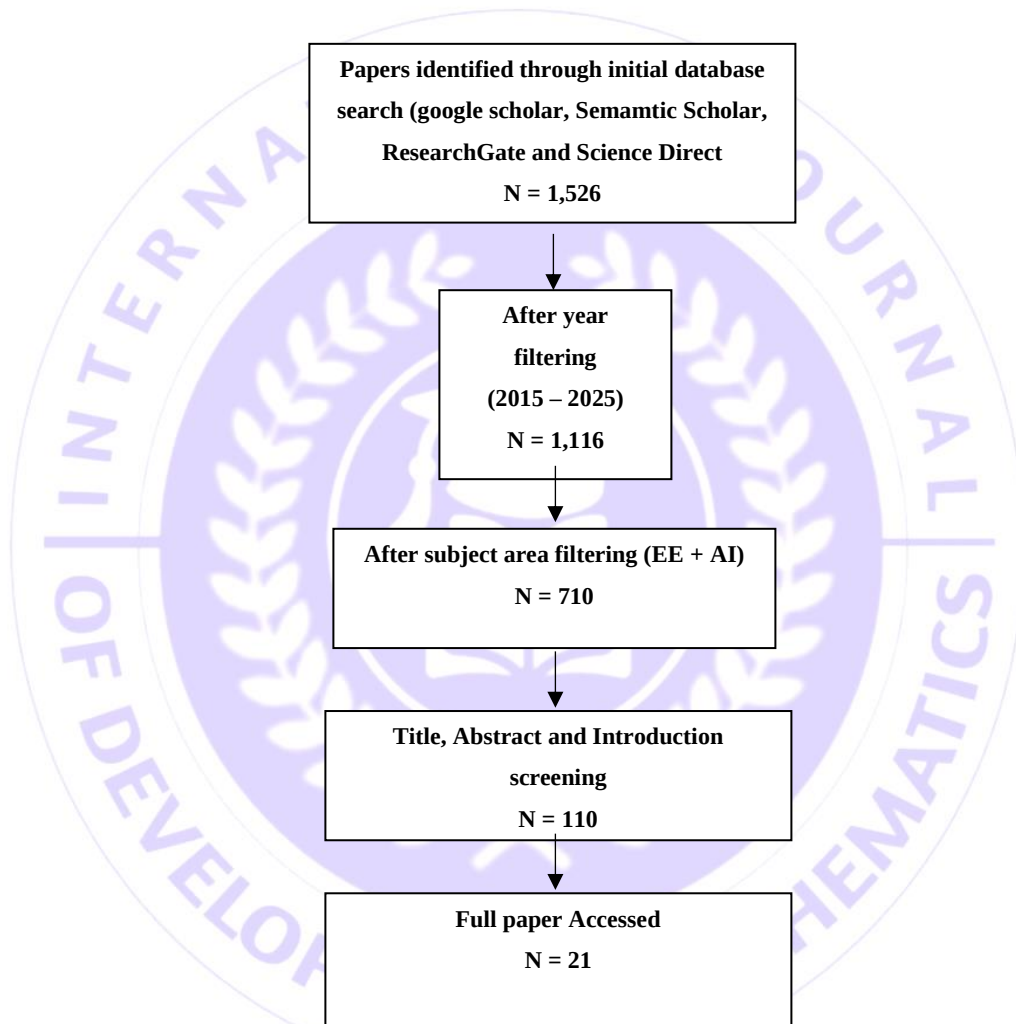
Selection Process

The search was conducted using four (2) strings with the BOOLEAN operators “OR” and “AND”, which returned a total of 1526 records was retrieve. Further refinement was carried out based on the publication year, ranging from 2015 to 2025. This resulted in the exclusion of 410 papers, leaving a total of 1116 papers, In the third search, the scope was limited to the field of computing, specifically selecting only conference papers and journal articles on artificial intelligence, while excluding review papers, blogs, and books. Then narrowed the selection by carefully reviewing the paper titles, abstracts, and introductions to identify relevant research articles and journals that include AI in the electoral ecosystem, excluding duplicates. Lastly the number of papers were manually reviewed in relation to the objectives and left with 21 papers.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

From the search results, we only considered journals that focus on data science, specifically artificial intelligence as relate to electoral ecosystem. Exclusion criteria also included not considering other papers without having direct bearing with the key variables from the topic before 2015, non-English journals, journals without AI and electoral ecosystem, conference abstracts only, and blogs were not included

PRISMA DIAGRAM



AI Applications Relevant to Nigeria's Electoral Ecosystem Voter Registration and Identity Verification

AI has the potential to enhance voter registration exponentially and mandate authentication within the Nigerian electoral ecosystem by increasing the accuracy, enhance security level, and operational efficiency (Okezie et al., 2025). Nigeria electoral system faces a lot of challenges such as duplicate registrations of voters, underage registration and voting, and semi-automated verification processes (INEC, 2023). Intelligent powered tools and techniques can strengthen or enhance the authentication of voters and reduce reoccurring errors (Adebayo & Olatunji, 2022). Algorithms can also analyze large datasets to identify duplicates and inconsistencies in real time in relation to data that is already existing in the INEC data base, thereby improving the integrity of the voter register (Okoro & Musa,

2021). In remote communities where data quality is often low, intelligent models can enhance and improve image clarity and assure accurate identification of voter's images. AI adoption in voter registration and verification can contribute to more credible elections in Nigeria as stressed by Tajudeen (2025) in his study that Integrating AI to BVAS could strengthen the integrity of voter identity verification.

Logistical Optimization, Polling Unit Allocation and Fraud Detection and Risk Management

AI Division tasked with responsibility of using geospatial intelligence to support more efficient material distribution and polling unit allocation introduced by INEC may get more recognition because it is a transformative tool for simplifying a lot of burden within the electoral systems (Okezie et al., 2025). For instance, logistical inefficiencies such as late deployment of materials, inaccurate estimation of voter traffic, and poorly distributed polling units have historically undermined election credibility (INEC, 2022). Route planning for election materials movement, reducing delays and operational risks within process. Suspicious voting patterns, unrealistic figures in result transmission. Furthermore, predictive analytics can help electoral bodies assess potential hotspots for violence or fraud and implement targeted risk mitigation strategies (Abalogu, 2025).

Disinformation and Deepfake Management

Misinformation is a central problem that affect election integrity in Nigeria. But AI adopting may combat or reduce the level of disinformation and deepfakes in the Nigerian electoral processes. The social maybe scrap to identify the deepfakes and red flag will be raised to the public. There by restoring the integrity. The introduction of Neural Network and NLP in LLM may provide a better means of handling disinformation (Maine & Esiefarienrhe, 2024).

Results Collation, Verification, and Transparency

AI tools and techniques may enhance the results collation and verification of election results in Nigeria while automating data aggregation and detecting errors or bugs in real. Some algorithms may provide verifiable and quantifiable matrix for audit trails and flag inconsistencies where necessary, also narrow down human based error and increase or regain public trust in the electoral process (Peter & Inokoba, 2023). Such intelligent systems when adopted may promote trust, especially in transitional democracies like Nigeria (Justin et al., 2024).

Risks, Ethics, and Governance Concerns

With the introduction of data protection act in Nigeria, AI in elections may bring onboard risks such as data privacy breaches, algorithmic bias as a result of over-reliance on automated intelligence systems, which may in turn undermine public trust (Oseghale, 2023). And also, Weak regulations and limited transparency may increase these challenges, these may require policies on data protection, accountability, and human oversight to ensure ethical and fair electoral processes (Okezie et al., 2025).

Cybersecurity and Data Integrity

As highlight, in the 4IR era, election data and or records are exposed to cybersecurity threats like hacking, data tampering, denial-of-service attacks, and other vulnerabilities as attributed during the past election (O et al., 2025). Ensuring cybersecurity and data integrity is essential for credible AI-driven elections in Nigeria. Challenges in voter labelled data and result communication sub systems can be exploited or hack, but intelligent system can detect anomalies, prevent unauthorized access right form inception, and verify data as in goes in to the communication pathway (Henry & Wole, 2023). Strong security policies, data encryption, and continuous monitoring are crucial to safeguard electoral processes and maintain public trust.

Transparency and Explainability

Most AI models are highly couple system; their internal implementation is within a boundary. Transparency and explainability as a feature in the today's intelligent systems are critical for building trust in AI based electoral processes in Nigeria. Users need to understand why certain decision are made and for what and under what circumstance, such as verifying identities, detecting fraud, or aggregating results (Paul et al., 2024). Explainability in AI systems provide interpretable outputs to users and audit trails, allowing election officials and any stake holder involve to get justification on decisions made or arrived and detect errors or biases (Gemenis, 2024). Ensuring transparency and explainability enhances accountability, reduces skepticism, and strengthens public confidence in the

integrity of elections.

Institutional and Infrastructure Constraints in Nigeria

Deploying an intelligent aspect within the technology existing in the Nigeria's electoral system does not only relate to technical constrain but rather required complete and comprehensive institutional and infrastructural aspect or angles to be considered (Rahman et al., 2022). These include: network infrastructure remains a serious concern because most of the polling unit in the country are located in remote location where there is no network coverage (Ogunmokun et al., 2024). There by making it very difficult for the BVAS machine to upload report or transmit report difficult. These may have undermine the integrity of the election process in Nigeria. Secondly, there is serious problem in relation to human capital development and or their capacity. Day in day out, INEC has to continue spending on capacity building on both its staff and adhoc staff.

Though electoral act 2022 provide a backing for the adoption of technology in the process (Okezie et al., 2025), but there is absent of legal and regulatory frameworks that guide the adoption which poses serious concern in the adoption of technology not to talk of intelligent or AI system adoption that require huge policies in its implementation. And there is a need for serious education campaign to regain trust from the public. Meaningful AI adoption need well enlightenment to tell public its benefit and risk associated to it (Adeleke, 2025).

Electoral Challenges in Nigeria That AI May Address

several electoral challenges in Nigeria were identified which include: Voter Register Challenges (Duplicate registrations, Incomplete data and Identity theft), Logistics and Operational Inefficiencies (Deploy materials to 176,000+ polling units together with Coordinate with security agencies and maintain technological devices (BVAS) across diverse terrains), Manipulation and Fraud (like Ballot snatching, Over-voting and Vote buying), Misinformation and Deepfakes (like Fake election results) and Low Public Trust

AI Systems that Relate to Nigerian Electoral Context

1. Machine learning and computer vision can resolve issues that relate voter registration through: Detecting duplicate biometric entries, identifying inconsistencies in voter information, flagging suspicious registration patterns and Improving accuracy of facial recognition and fingerprint systems note through integrating national identity databases (NIN) with voter registers, AI can help ensure a clean, credible register (Henry & Wole, 2023).
2. Logistics and Operational Inefficiencies can be resolve through leveraging on Predictive Analytics by: Predictive turnout modeling for anticipating high-pressure polling units Resource optimization for distributing materials more efficiently Geospatial intelligence for mapping safe and unsafe zones and Route optimization for minimizing delays in material transportation through the use of Historical turnout data, Demographic patterns, Road network structures and Device performance logs (Auliya et al., 2025).
3. AI may provide real-time anomaly detection like Microsoft azure AI anomaly detector and Tencent cloud can be used to resolve issues that has to do with Manipulation and Fraud by Detecting abnormal spikes in voter turnout, identifying suspicious discrepancies in result sheets, Video surveillance analytics detecting ballot box tampering and Predicting security risks in conflict-prone areas (Henry & Wole, 2023).
4. NLP, sentiment analysis, and deepfake detection models are AI tools that can resolve issues relating Combating Misinformation & Deepfakes by Automatically detect viral fake news, Flag manipulated videos, Warn the public of false narratives, Support fact-checking organizations and monitor political actors' online communication
5. AI-Assisted can be used to secure the collation process there by increasing Public Trust. For instance, OCR to digitize result sheets, ML models to verify accuracy of numbers, Blockchain + AI for tamper-proof transmission and AI chatbots using local languages, integrated with INEC platforms, can: Respond to voter inquiries automatically, provide polling unit directions, Clarify voting procedures and fight voter apathy by explaining why participation matters.

Can Nigeria Implement AI in Electoral Ecosystem

Nigerian has the strength to implement AI technology in its electoral process because even of recent INEC has formally created an AI division not only that but also the pools of talent in Nigeria if given the opportunity and with right leaders who has the political will to change the narratives about the country pollical landscape can do deploy and implement intelligent system within it political processes. The pollical will cut across funding, guidelines and other regulatory framework as suggested by (Sapada & Arif, 2024).

3. Result Discussion

Technology existing in Nigeria was leverage in Ghana; they used facial recognition technology to verify voters and prevent impersonation. it was a successful deployment because it actually handles some the challenges they were facing. Taking in to cognizance with the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) of Kenya employed biometric voter registration systems to capture and verify voters' identities using fingerprint and facial recognition technologies (Armiwulan et al., 2024). The intelligence system deployed were used to analyze biometric and detect cases of pollical fraud. It also in aspect of social media fake post at the same time used as a surveillance tool for online platforms against misleading information. In the same vein, The Electoral Commission of South Africa's (IEC) also employ as of AI as relate to data analytics. It is used to analyze voter perspective and behavior to unravel insight for enhancing voter outreach and reduce voter not attendance (Auliya et al., 2025). It's also used in south Africa in the aspect of task management, result verification, voting data. The deployment of AI tools in South Africa's would make Nigeria could benefit from adopting similar data analytics tools and techniques and other technologies would enhance the efficiency and accuracy of its electoral ecosystem. The integration of AI in to Nigerian election ecosystem will yield a very big opportunity that will address long standing challenges but require a well-structured reform that will transform the election administration by the provision of excellent policies and a good implantation framework (Armiwulan et al., 2024). The AI technologies when adopted and deploy right may give room for management of large data set, detection of risk, logistic optimization, and also provide mean for voter engagement through campaign and other means (Tajudeen, 2025). This can be a reality because of the introduction of the AI division by the INEC which shows willingness in the AI adoption.

While addressing the challenges through AI adoption in Nigeria, the is a need to have a policy guideline intentional for AI adoption and implementation in the Nigerian election processes as advice to Indonesia while comparing them with Germany in term of AI adoption in their election processes (Sapada & Arif, 2024). Because current laws did not accommodate AI aspect but rather look at technology as a generic aspect not knowing that it has levels.

Policy Recommendations

The following multi-level policy recommendations provide a roadmap for responsible AI adoption in the Nigerian electoral process ecosystem.

1. Strengthen Legal and Ethical Frameworks as suggested by (Armiwulan et al., 2024)
 - a) Develop an AI in election regulatory guideline
 - b) Incorporate explainable AI requirement
 - c) Guarantee data privacy protection
2. Build Institutional and Technical Capacity
 - a) Train INEC staff in Data Science and AI ethics
 - b) Adoption of Voting Advice application by (Gemenis, 2024)
3. Ensure Transparency and Public Engagement: (O et al., 2025)
 - a) Launch public education campaigns
 - b) Publish AI System Specifications
 - c) Open AI Tools for External Testing

4. Conclusion

AI offers Nigeria a transformative opportunity to strengthen electoral integrity, modernize voter services, and reduce fraud. The creation of INEC's AI Division reveals readiness for innovation and sets the stage for a new era of digital electoral governance. Yet, AI alone cannot guarantee credible elections. The success of AI adoption depends on institutional integrity, legal frameworks, public trust, infrastructural investment, and ethical deployment. This study analysis shows that while AI can address longstanding challenges from voter register, inconsistencies to collation manipulation and misinformation. These benefits require a deliberate, phased, and transparent adoption strategy. If implemented responsibly, AI can significantly enhance Nigeria's democratic trajectory. However, if deployed without safeguards, AI could worsen disparities, expose systems to manipulation, and erode trust. The future of Nigerian elections lies not merely in technological innovation but in aligning AI with democratic values, inclusiveness, fairness, and accountability.

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