

# Road to 2023: Disruptions, Distortions, and Discordance.

Yiaga Africa's Watching The Vote Second National  
Pre-Election Observation (PREO) Report

November 25 to December 08, 2022



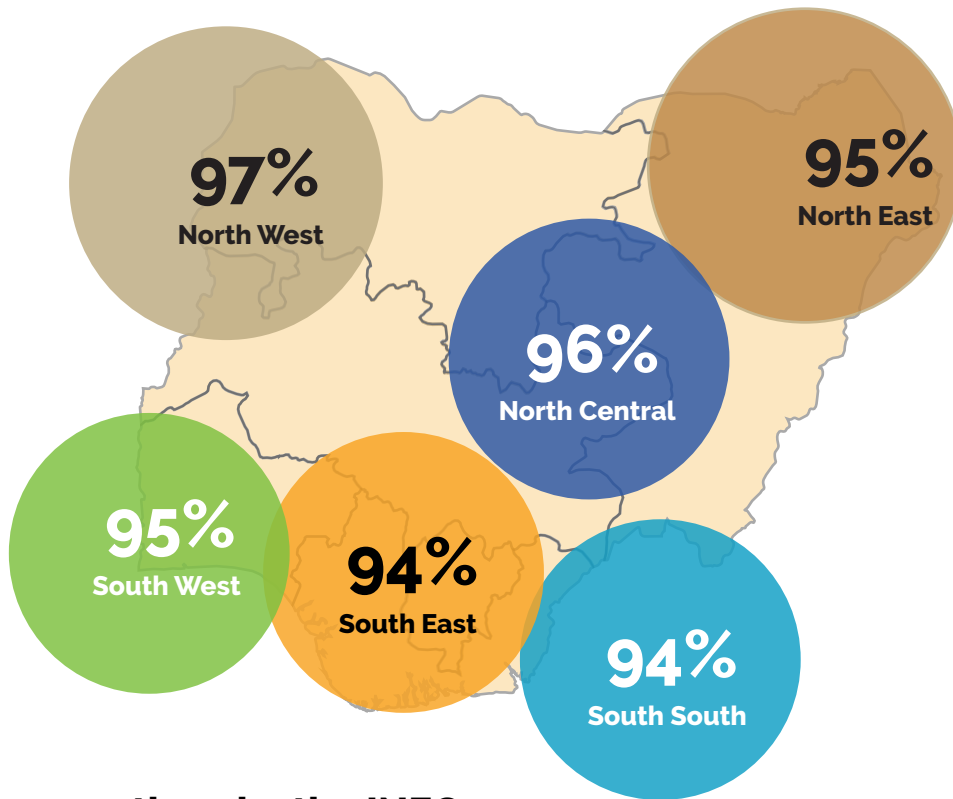
## Introduction

The 2023 election will no doubt be conducted amidst varying levels of insecurity with a likelihood of an increase in politically motivated violence. The growing threat of violence and attacks on the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) facilities is also becoming a recurring incident in the pre-election phase compounding the security challenges requiring immediate action from the security agencies. The second reporting period for the Yiaga Africa Watching the Vote pre-elections observation recorded reports of election-related violence, violence against women, unchecked abuse of power by state government's imposing undue restrictions on campaigns, the purchase of permanent voters card (PVC) and voter inducement. While INEC continues with its preparatory activities across the local government areas there is a lot more to be desired to ensure a transparent, free and fair process that enables equal participation of candidates/political parties and voters in the electoral process.

The recent 'coordinated and premeditated' attacks on the facilities of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) are indeed a dangerous sign for the country's fragile democracy which has the likelihood to impact both the commission's preparation for upcoming elections but also diminish citizens' confidence in the electoral process. The report also revealed the continuous marginalization of women in the electoral process and the threat to women's safety in the Nigerian political space. As critical stakeholders in strengthening and preserving the integrity of the electoral process, the role of women in the upcoming 2023 general elections cannot be overemphasized. However, the pre-election period is revealing the reality of the intimidation, backlash, and harassment both online and offline that women experience in the political process in many parts of the country.

With barely two months until the general elections, emerging issues that require urgent attention include the threat to the independence and safety of the Electoral Commission, the challenges in the ongoing PVC collection process, failure to enforce the law on election-related offenses, vote buying/selling, etc. As the election draws closer, Yiaga Africa's Watching the Vote Long-term Observers will continue observing and sending in reports from the local government areas (LGAs). The Pre-Election Observation (PREO) report captures the activities of the key election stakeholders: INEC, Political parties, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), and the National Orientation Agency (NOA), as well as indicators of electoral violence. This report contains key findings of the second observation period (between November 25 and December 9, 2022). Yiaga Africa's Watching the Vote will have its trained Long term observers (LTO) deployed in the 774 LGAs until February 24, 2023.

## Key Findings



### Preparations by the INEC

The WTV LTOs tracked the INEC's preparatory activities such as PVC collection, stakeholders engagement, and training of election personnel amongst others. In the second reporting period, WTV observed a sustained level of INEC preparations for the 2023 election. WTV Observers directly witnessed or heard of continuous INEC preparatory activities in 96% across the 774 LGAs (96% in NC, 95% in NE, 97% in NW, 94% in SE, 94% in SS, and 95% in SW geo-political zones).

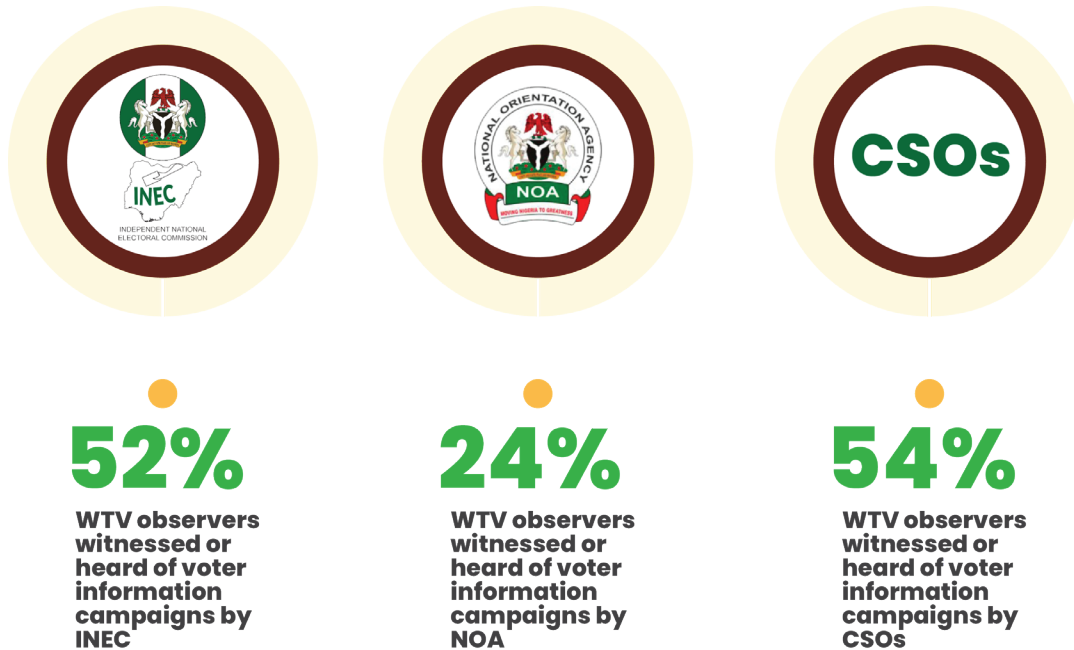
Specifically from the observation, WTV LTOs have reported having witnessed the collection of Permanent Voter Cards (PVC) in 64% of the LGAs. In comparison, 25% of the observers reported having heard of the collection of PVCs in their respective LGA.

#### 1) Voter Education/Information

Voter education remains an important element that can inform and influence voter participation in the election. As part of the pre-election observation, the WTV observed that the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), the National Orientation Agency (NOA), the Civil Society Organization (CSO), and other election stakeholders engaged in voter education and sensitization across the country. The voter education and sensitization were carried out through seminars, voter education workshops, voter sensitization campaigns, posters, social media, jingles, and TV and radio shows.

- » In this reporting phase, the WTV project noted sustained dissemination of key electoral information. The WTV LTOs reported having been exposed or heard of voter information dissemination activities conducted by INEC in 49%, by NOA, in 33%, and by CSO and in 55% of the LGA across the country.
- » The LTO has also reported having witnessed or heard of voter information messaging on the new Electoral Act by INEC in 52% of the 774 LGAs, by NOA in 24% of LGAs, and by CSOs in 54% of LGAs across the nation.
- » Similarly, WTV observers have reported targeted voter education activities targeted

at women, Youth, and People Living with Disabilities. In specifics, observers reported having heard or witnessed voter education targeted at women by INEC in 15% of LGAs, by NOA in 37% of LGAs, and by CSOs in 32% of LGAs.



## 2) Political Party Activities and Campaigning

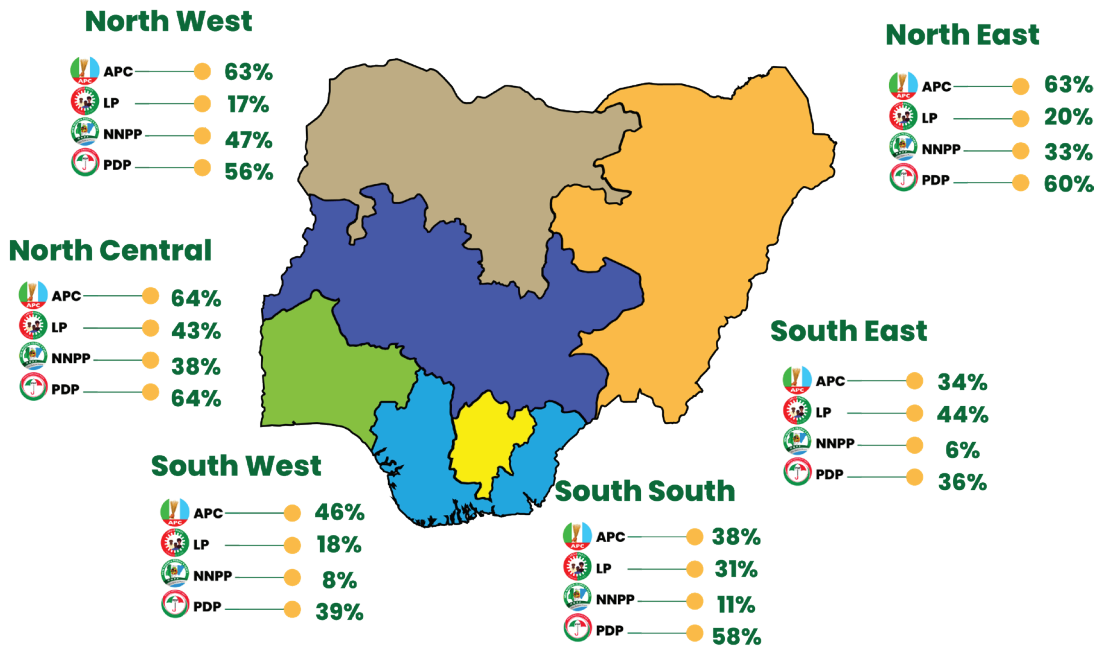
Since the commencement of the political party campaign, parties across the country have intensified their campaign activities promoting their respective candidates and parties. These campaign activities are visible in the frequency of party rallies, posting of posters, and fliers ongoing across all the geopolitical zones in the country. Based on the WTV report from the second reporting period, four (4) political parties (APC, LP, NNPP, and PDP) have dominated the campaign scene so far.

- » In details, 53% of the observers reported having witnessed, and 32% had heard of a campaign associated with APC, for the LP, 27% reported having witnessed, while 33% reported they heard of rallies and campaigns associated with the LP, for the PDP in 53% reported witnessed and 30% reported to have heard campaigns associated with the PDP. WTV LTOs also reported having witnessed campaign activities in 26% of the LGAs and heard of them in 30% across the region.

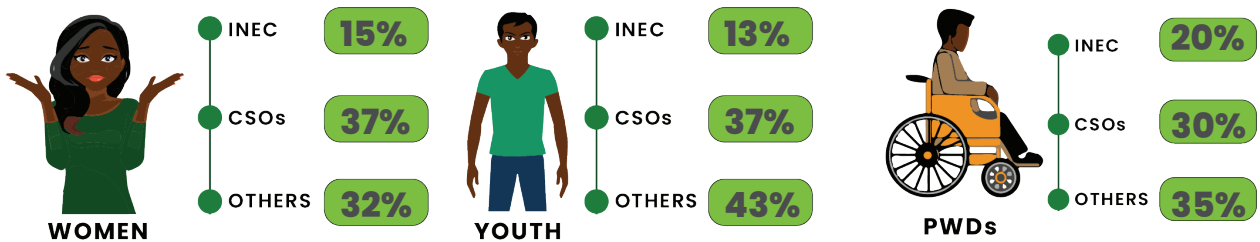
Another popular means for political parties canvassing for votes is the use of campaign posters. This is the display of billboards, signs, flyers, etc. for the purpose of appealing, directly or indirectly for votes. WTV LTOs in this second reporting period reported having seen campaign posters belonging to the All Progressives Congress (APC) candidate in 92% of the LGA, in 71% of the LGAs reported visible campaign posters belonging to the candidate of the Labour Party (LP). In 65% of the LGA across the country, observers reported having seen posters belonging to the New Nigerian Peoples Party (NNPP), and also in 92% of the LGAs, posters of the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) were seen.

### Campaigns activities by geo-political zones

As at December 08, 2022



### The participation of marginalized groups (Women, Youth and PWDs)



Participation, representation, and inclusion of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in the process of election provide the basis for mainstreaming their inclusion in all aspects of society by breaking down social stigmas and increasing the accountability of elected representatives. Yiaga Africa observes specific voter information campaigns targeted at marginalized groups. Specifically,

- » 15% of the observers reported having witnessed or heard of voter information campaigns targeted at women INEC, 37% reported targeted campaigns at women by CSOs as well as 32% targeted information by other stakeholders.
- » Also, within the observation period, 13% of LTOs witnessed or heard of specific voter information campaigns targeted at youth by INEC, 37% by CSOs as well as 43% of specific voter information campaigns targeted at youth by other stakeholders respectively.
- » While 20% reported having witnessed or heard of specific voter information campaigns targeted at women by INEC, 30% attested or heard of voter education by INEC and 35% by other organizations.

## Political Campaign Activities of Women and Youth

The report of the WTV LTOs in this reporting period has reviewed women and young people canvassing for votes for political parties.

- » In 26% of reports received, WTV observes reports to have witnessed women groups canvassing for votes, while 40% of reports review to have heard women groups canvassing for votes.
- » Also, WTV LTOs reported to have directly witnessed campaign activities by youths in 32% LGA s and in 42% of the LGA, heard of youth groups canvassing for votes.

## Cases of Voter Inducement

Yiaga Africa WTV's long-term observers have continued to observe the inducement of voters through the distribution of money and gift items across the Geopolitical zones. In the second reporting period, 4% of observers across the country directly observed the distribution of money or gift items in the LGAs, and 9% of WTV LTOs heard of the distribution of money or gift items in the LGAs.

In Akwa Ibom state, Abak LGA Senatorial and House of representative candidates of the PDP were seen distributing money to the citizens during their campaigns in the LGA on 28 November 2022 some citizens received N2000 while others received N3000. In Ikot Abasi LGA supporters were observed to be sharing salt and matches carrying the image of the senatorial candidate and handed out 200 each, to the people in Ete Market as they scramble to get their share. From Kwara, specifically in Ita-Kudimoh, Ilorin West LGA PDP was seen handing out N500 to passersby; this action drew attention and had other residents come to take their own share of the money being distributed.

In Gwaram LGA in Jigawa State WTV LTOs confirmed that APC and PDP were seen distributing food items, Money and MP3 Speakers across the LGA.

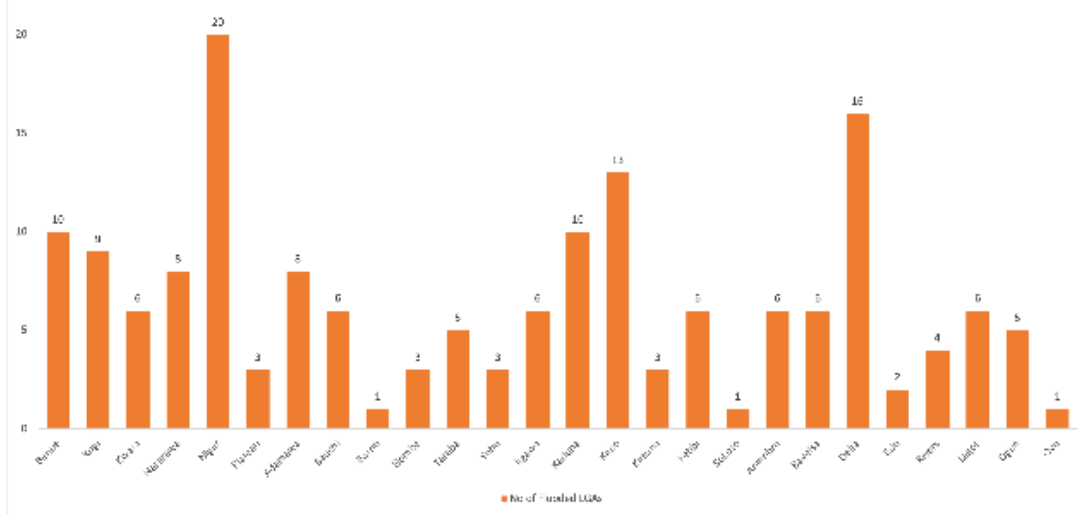
## Purchase of PVCs

Yiaga Africa WTV asked observers to report on the buying and selling of PVCs as orchestrated by candidates, political parties and private individuals. 5% of WTV LTOs nationwide reported that they heard of PVCs being sold or bought in their LGAs, particularly in North West 8%, North Central and South-South 5%, respectively. This report was more prevalent in Benue, Kogi, Nasarawa, Niger, Bauchi, Borno, Taraba, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara, Abia, Enugu, Imo, Cross River, Edo, Rivers, Ogun, Ondo and Oyo States.

## Commencement of Electoral operations in flooded communities

The 2022 flooding incident has been one of Nigeria's worst since 2012 and left many in distress and homeless in various communities in about 167 LGAs across 26 states in Nigeria. Yiaga Africa's preliminary observations in September 2022, showed that at least 14 INEC Local Government Offices were submerged by flood. These LGAs include Southern Ijaw, Sagbama, Ogbia, Ekeremor and Kolokuma LGA of Bayelsa state. Others are Patani, Ndokwa East, Ndokwa West, Bomadi, Burutu and Ughelli South LGAs of Delta State. In Anambra state, Ogbaru and Anambra West LGA offices of the commission have also been submerged by flood. The case is the same for Ibaji LGA of Kogi State.

In this reporting period, Yiaga Africa's finding reveals that INEC has tidied their offices and has resumed work in Southern Ijaw, Sagbama, Ogbia, Ekeremor and Kolokuma LGAs of



Bayelsa state; Patani, Ndokwa East, Ndokwa West, Bomadi, Burutu and Ughelli South LGAs of Delta State; Ogbaru and Anambra West LGAs of Anambra state; while in Ibaji LGA of Kogi State, the commission is still operating from a make-shift temporal office where the distribution of PVCs was observed to be ongoing.

## Early Warning Signs

In the second reporting period, WTV LTOs reported having witnessed or heard of incidents of violence in the form of hate speech, attacks on rallies, fighting between communities and attacks on INEC facilities, attacks against candidates or their supporters, voters' inducement and vandalism or destruction of properties belonging to either candidates or their supporters

During this period of observation, WTV observed and reported the following:

### Physical violence And verbal attacks during any political party rallies/meetings/campaign trails:

One factor that lowers the participation of citizens in the electoral process is the association of the process of violence in the pre-election period.

6% of WTV LTOs reported cases of violence at party rallies and campaign trails and 4% heard of physical violence against women at campaign rallies. 39 reports of physical attacks and 55 verbal violence were received. Reports about physical violence at campaign rallies were received from 19 states, while reports about verbal violence during party activities were received from 24 states across the country.

- » Specifically, WTV observed reports of violent physical attacks in 6% of the LGA across Benue, Kogi, Niger, Plateau, Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Taraba, Jigawa, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara, Imo, Cross River, Rivers, Osun and Oyo state.
- » And a total of 10% of the observers reported having witnessed or heard of verbal violence in Benue, Kogi, Nasarawa, Plateau, Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Taraba, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara, Abia, Anambra, Enugu, Imo, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Rivers, Ogun Osun and Oyo state.

In particular, WTV received a report of an incident that occurred on November 29, 2022, in *Gboko LGA in Benue State*, where party supporters of a PDP senatorial candidate were having a rally. Along the line, other PDP party supporters joined the rally with branded

shirts of the PDP presidential candidate and were asked to leave the venue of the rally, which resulted in a fight, and over five people, including the former Ushongo LGA chairman, were injured in the process.

Also, a report was received about an attack on Natasha Akpoti, a PDP Senatorial Candidate in Kogi State. Stones were hurled at her convoy in *Ozuwaya, Okene LGA in Kogi state*. This incident occurred on December 4, 2023.

WTV LTO also reported an attack on PDP supporters on the 22nd of December during PDP presidential rally in Gombe state.

## **Vandalism and destruction of properties belonging to political parties or candidates**

WTV long-term observers have reported cases of vandalism and destruction of parties' campaign billboards and attacks on party supporters in 89 LGAs across the geo-political zones.

WTV LTOs reported the destruction of PDP and PRP campaign banners and billboards in Raga and Udubo wards of Bauchi state's Gamawa LGA, these incidents occurred on 29th and 30th November 2022, also in Abijukolo, Anyigba Junction, and Omala LGA in Kogi state, on November 27, 2022. A billboard belonging to the candidate of the Labor Party was destroyed by an unidentified group of thugs. A similar report of the destruction of posters of the PDP was reported in Offa LG, There were also issues of vandalism of campaign banners of APC and PDP at roundabout Mai Kwarya, government house road in Dutse and also Gwaram LGA, Jigawa State.

It was also reported that on 12th December 2022, the PDP campaign office in the Jeka Da Fari area in Gombe LGA of Gombe state was set ablaze by APC thugs, the incident was said to have occurred in the night.

## **Violence Against Women in the Pre-Election Period**

The terrible murder of Mrs. Victoria Chimtex, the Labour party's women leader in Kaura LGA, Kaduna State and gunshot wounds suffered by her husband were reported in this reporting period. WTV also received a report about an attack on the Labour party's women leader in Kebbi, her shop which is located within the airport premises in Kebbi was burnt down by hoodlums, suspected to be from the opposition party.

Also is the attack on Natasha Akpoti, a PDP Senatorial Candidate in Kogi State. Stones were hurled at her convoy in *Ozuwaya, Okene LGA in Kogi state*. This incident occurred on December 4, 2023.

## **Attacks on Party supporters**

As the 2023 elections draw closer, party supporters continually show their loyalty to a chosen candidate. In some extreme cases, this has resulted in violence and eventually caused tension, preventing the free will of voters to participate in the electoral process. During Yiaga Africa's pre-election observation period, WTV LTO reported attacks on PDP supporters by APC supporters in Gamboru, Ngala LGA, and Banki, Bama LGA, Borno state. This happened on 30th November 2022 during an APC campaign rally in the community.

## **Attacks on or destruction of INEC facilities:**

With the burning of INEC offices and the destruction of election materials and PVCs in some states, INEC facilities remain vulnerable and require better security to ensure the



commission's preparation and effective administration of the 2023 general elections is not affected.

- » In the second reporting period, Yiaga Africa WTV received reports of attacks on INEC offices on November 25, 2022, in the Izzi Local Government Area of Ebonyi State, where hoodlums set the INEC office ablaze, destroying properties including PVC.
- » A similar report was received from Orlu LGA in Imo state on the 4th of December, 2022 of an attack on INEC local government office, the arsonist touched INEC office building and the engulfing fire burnt INEC's documents, PVCs and other electoral materials.

## Rising tension between communities or groups:

Pre-existing inter-communal conflicts are often exacerbated or escalated by electoral events. Inter-communal conflict can also have a more direct effect on electoral outcomes due to displacement or by creating a climate of insecurity that deters individuals from voting or campaigning in the affected areas. To track instances of inter-communal conflicts, Yiaga Africa WTV asked its observers to report on both pre-existing and new inter-communal conflicts between different ethnic, regional, or religious groups who might be fighting over resources (boundaries, land, leadership positions, etc.)

1% of observers witnessed and 6% heard of pre-existing conflicts in some LGAs. These incidents were reported from Benue, Kogi, Niger, Plateau, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, Jigawa, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara, Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu, Imo, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Lagos, Ondo, and Oyo States. More reports were received from Benue (6), Ebonyi (5), Taraba (3), Zamfara (3), Abia (3) and Cross River (3). specifically.:

In Benue, WTV received reports of pre-existing conflicts, including the farmer-herder crisis in **Agatu LGA** which could likely influence citizens' participation as people in the communities are largely displaced from their residences. Also in Benue, residents of *Nzaav, Kendev, Moor and Mbamar communities in Kwande LGA* have been displaced by suspected herdsmen. There has also been reported assaults on community members of *Mbakyo-ya, Mbachaveryondu, and Mbakyaa wards in Tarka LGA*, and in *Sengev, Gbange -Tongo and Gaambe Ushin wards of Gwer West LGA* by suspected herdsmen. Lastly, within the state is the long-standing land dispute between the *Effium and Ezza communities in Ado LGA* which borders Ebonyi state which also poses a challenge to the participation of citizens in the electoral process. These incidents caused the relocation of residents from their communities to take shelter somewhere else.

WTV also recorded communal crises and violent conflicts occurring between different communities in cross River state. The conflict between Alesi of Ikom LGA and Ochon of Obubra LGA, as well as Nko of Yakurr LGA and Onyadama of Obubra LGA, was related to boundary issues that led to the deaths of people, the destruction of properties, and the displacement of people from their villages. At the other end, two communities in Biase LGA, Afono and Ibini, clashed over a road both communities had used for many years. Although relative peace has returned to all the communities, there is still tension across the communities.

Similarly, WTV received a report of a land dispute between the Ukpom village and the Umuoche community (Forest owner) in Bende LGA of Abia state. As well, a report of communal crises was from Afikpo South LGA in Ebonyi state within the second reporting period.

## Population Displacement (Movement of People):

For the purpose of the pre-election observation, Yiaga Africa asked observers to monitor any notable movement of people (defined as the movement of 100 persons or more) into or out of their respective LGA during the reporting period. 2% of LGAs reported and 18% heard of people relocating to their LGAs from other states; 3% witnessed and 25% heard of people relocating from their LGAs to take up residence elsewhere; these were reported in Benue, Kogi, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi,

Sokoto, Zamfara, Enugu, Imo, Cross River, Rivers, Lagos and Ondo States.

## Hate Speech

Hate speech, which constitutes using intimidating or derogatory words or phrases targeted at specific groups of people, is a concerning behavior in the pre-election period. In this reporting period, observers directly or indirectly observed candidate's rallies, political gatherings, media reports, and statements by candidates and parties with inflammatory and divisive rhetoric directed at individuals, based on religion, ethnicity, region, age and gender;

- » 3% of observers witnessed, while 6% heard of hate speech against candidates or people because they are women. These were observed more in the North Central and South West Zone at 7% followed by North East 6% and South South 6%.
- » 2% of observers witnessed, while 7% heard of hate speech against candidates or people because of their religion or faith. This was more prevalent in the North Central and North West Zone at 10% respectively.
- » 1% of observers witnessed, while 3% heard of hate speech against candidates or people because they have a disability. These were reported more in the North Central and North West zone at 5%, respectively.

## Increase in the activities of armed bandits, terrorists, herdsmen, or secessionist groups:

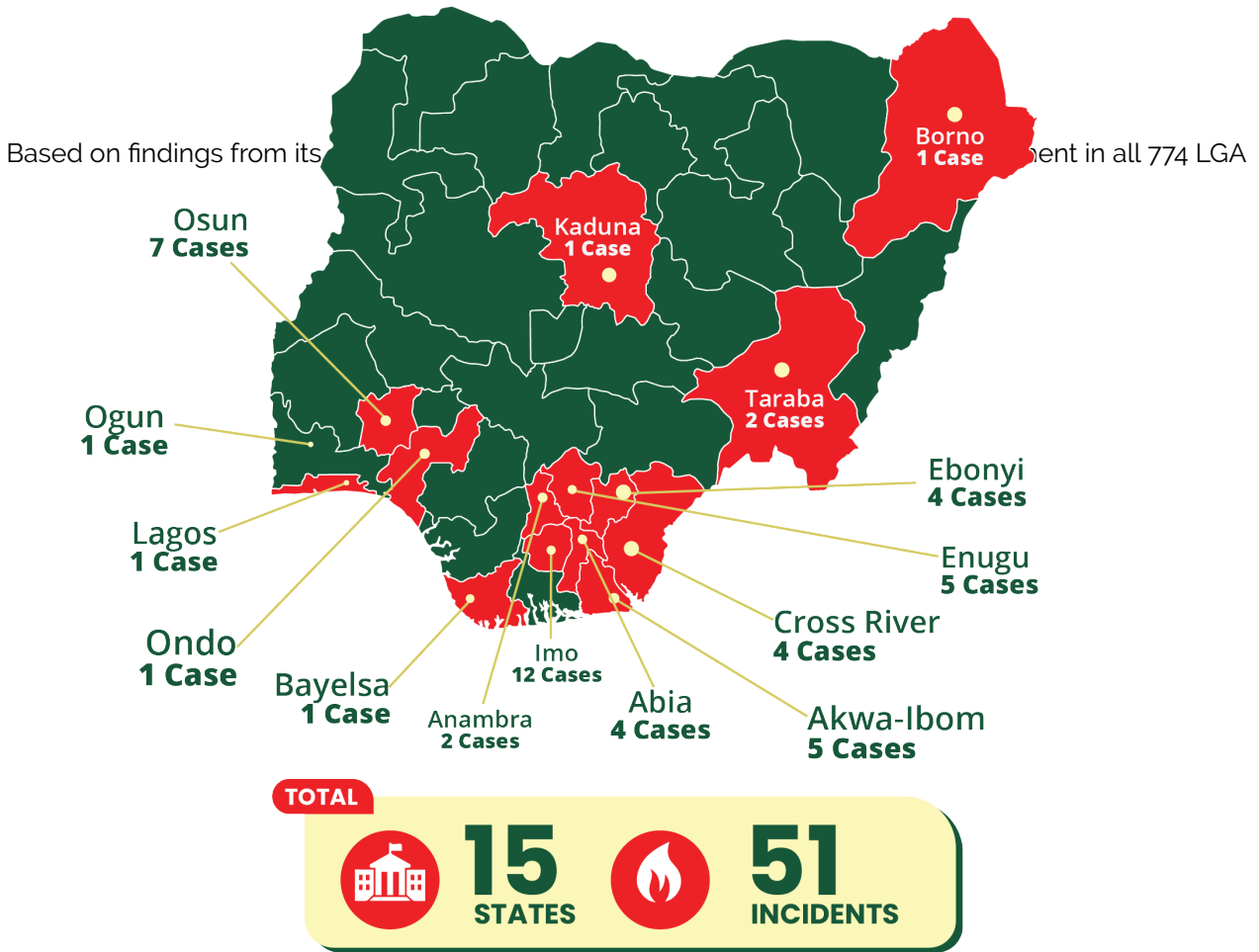
In this reporting period, 3% of LTOs directly witnessed, and 6% heard of an increase in the activities of armed bandits, terrorists, herdsmen, or secessionist groups in the LGAs. The South East reported more tension or increase in the activities of secessionist groups/unknown gunmen at 12%. The North Central and North West geopolitical zones, at 9% reported an increase in the activities of bandits or suspected herdsmen.

The order of occurrence or activities or attacks are thus, Katsina (9), Benue (6), Zamfara (5), Imo (5), Kogi (4), Enugu (4), Sokoto (4), Ebonyi (3), Bauchi (3), Borno (3), Kano (3), Nasarawa (2), Niger (2), Kebbi (2), Cross River (2), Delta (2), Plateau (1), Taraba (1), Kaduna (1), Abia (1), Anambra (1), Lagos (1), Ondo (1), and Osun (1).

## Government restrictions on political activities:

Reports from the states suggest that political activities are still restricted mostly by the incumbent governors. WTV witnessed or heard 95 reports about government restrictions on political activities. These were witnessed or heard of by 12% of observers located in 31 states, with the occurrence being higher in Rivers (11 LGAs), Ebonyi (8 LGAs), Imo (7 LGAs), Zamfara (6 LGAs), Kano (5 LGAs) and Katsina (5 LGAs). Other states that reported government restrictions are Abia, Bauchi, Edo, Kaduna, Kebbi, Kogi, Sokoto, Taraba, Cross River, Benue, Borno, Delta, Lagos, Niger, Osun, Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Enugu, Jigawa, Kwara, Nasarawa, Ogun, Ondo and Oyo.

# Attacks on INEC facilities since 2019



## TYPE OF INCIDENTS



## NATURE OF INCIDENTS




## ATTACK BY YEAR



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## Recommendation



in this reporting period, Yiaga Africa WTV makes the following key recommendations to stakeholders:

### **Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)**

1. INEC should intensify voter education and information on the electoral process as well as the provision of the 2022 Electoral Act.
2. To increase the collection of PVCs and ensure that PVC is readily available for collection, INEC needs to be more intentional in disseminating information on the PVC collection process and devise a more efficient PVC collection system across the LGAs.
3. INEC should make public citizen feedback channels for reports on any challenge witnessed in the collection of PVC or reports on dereliction of duty of INEC staff across the INEC LGA offices.
4. INEC should leverage available partnerships and invest in popularizing innovation in the electoral process; like the Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS), the INEC results from the portal, the new polling units in the state and the plan for Internally Displaced persons (IDP) voting

### **Security Agencies**

5. With the increase in attacks on INEC facilities, there is a need for more active engagement and deployment of security around the INEC facilities to prevent vandalism and destruction of the facilities ahead of the major deployment of election materials and personnel.
6. Security agencies should deploy intelligence and employ preventive measures to neutralize existing security threats against the destruction of INEC offices and materials, if this trend is not curbed voters will be disenfranchised from exercising their constitutional right to vote in a peaceful and secure environment.
7. Security agents should ensure they apprehend and prosecute the hoodlums attacking the

INEC offices in Ogun and Osun states etc.

8. Security should as a matter of urgency ensure immediate arrest and prosecution of those involved in the murder of Mrs. Victoria Chimtex and those perpetrating violence against women participating in the electoral process. This is a worrying trend that must be addressed now to deter further incidents of violence against women in elections. Women have a fundamental right to political participation without fear of intimidation and violence.
9. Security agencies should desist from intimidating opposition in the course of their campaigns on the order of State governments in respective states where State Governments are deploying state apparatus to intimidate and restrict opposition political parties.

### **Political Parties**

10. The credibility of the election will be determined by several factors which include the peaceful conduct of the election. Political parties should openly shun hate speech, inflammatory language, and any form of violence in the electoral process. Political parties should conduct their campaigns within the ambit of the law and ensure candidates and party supporters act responsibly and peacefully to reduce the threat of electoral violence.
11. Candidates and political party leaders should ensure compliance with the Electoral Act, INECs Rules, and regulations on campaigns to promote a positive political culture that supports a credible process.
12. Political parties play a role in getting the votes and mobilizing voters to turn out and collect their PVCs. Political parties' campaigns should be issues-based and avoid hate speech and violence

### **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)**

13. CSOs should continue to provide support for the institutional processes of a democratic election by creating awareness and voter education on PVC distribution and collection, and educating the citizens on the election process.
14. The 2023 election is about Nigerians and citizens should engage in the process responsibly by promoting informed participation, engaging on issues, and reporting any infraction observed in the process. In addition, registered voters should take advantage of the window of PVC collection and collect their PVC before the January 22, 2023 deadline.

## Citizens

### Methodology

The process used in this PREO involves the deployment of 822 carefully selected and trained LTOs in each state and LGA of the nation to systematically observe and gather data regarding those locations' particular environments as well as any indications of impending conflict and electoral violence. The observers have a checklist they can use to note the important details and produce verified findings. 48 observers are movable within a state and only report serious situations, while 774 observers submit biweekly reports on a series of questions related to local government.

The WTV project recruits LTOs from their local government areas (LGAs), where they will be expected to observe electoral activities such as voter education and information, political campaigning, activities of marginalized groups (youth, women, and PWDs), as well as violence associated with elections. They track the activities of INEC, political parties, NOA, CSOs, women, young people, and people with disabilities. All findings from the observers are transmitted to the WTV data center via coded SMS on a bi-weekly basis. During the reporting period, the observers are also expected to report any critical incidents and early warning signs that occur within their LGAs, which are then verified and shared with the relevant stakeholders to resolve the issue.

Yiaga Africa PREO findings are obtained from the entire LGAs within the country and not from a representative of the entire state thus providing an indication of emerging trends during the pre-election period. Unlike the WTV election-day observation methodology, which relies on sample-based observation, Yiaga Africa WTV PREO uses a more traditional approach that investigates the activities in all LGAs in the country. Yiaga Africa, therefore, encourages users of this report to independently corroborate and respond appropriately to trends identified in this report.



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