



CENTRO DE INTEGRIDADE PÚBLICA
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2018 LOCAL ELECTIONS

MOZAMBIQUE POLITICAL PROCESS BULLETIN

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Comment:

Parties to blame for CNE secrecy

Lack of transparency in the electoral process allows fraud and will cause post-election violence, Renamo MP José Manteigas told an election seminar yesterday, according to O Pais (28 June).

Mozambique's National Elections Commission (CNE) and Technical Secretariat (STAE) maintain a level of secrecy which no other democracy would permit, with no detailed reports on meetings and no explanations of decisions. Indeed, the CNE makes changes in the final results without explanation and without even saying changes have been made. It is hardly surprising the parties allege fraud and misconduct.

But it is the parties themselves who demand secrecy. There is nothing in the electoral law that bars total transparency - all parties inside with CNE members and STAE staff prefer to be able to

negotiate behind closed doors and make political deals in secret. No CNE member from Manteigas' party has publicly demanded more CNE transparency.

The CNE-STAE website, required by law, was delayed for months because CNE members argued about what should be posted. In other countries, all information is posted first on the website - only in Mozambique is an election website subject to secrecy controls.

It is time for CNE members themselves - from all parties - to declare the CNE totally transparent.
jh e bn

Parties holding 10 October elections hostage, but CNE can move forward

The CNE can continue with the 10 October elections without a new election law, following Frelimo's refusal to proceed with the 20-21 June special parliament session to pass revised laws, according to constitutional lawyers and the CNE's own legal advice.

The CNE and STAE continue to move ahead, and 14 parties including Frelimo, MDM and Renamo, and two coalitions have registered to contest the elections. The parties themselves continue to develop candidates lists and act on the basis that the election will go ahead. So far the CNE has not formally considered the implications of the cancellation of the 21-22 June special

*2018 Local Elections is part of the
Votar Moçambique programme*



parliament session to approve amendments to the municipalities and municipal elections laws.

Press spokesperson and CNE member Paulo Cuinica, careful as always, told @Verdade (27 June) that he did not want to make any "pessimistic statements" but said that the CNE is waiting for parliament to update the law to match the constitution "as quickly as possible".

Informally, it appears that both Frelimo and Renamo have taken this to a higher level and want some movement on demilitarisation, and will not submit candidates lists until President Filipe Nyusi and Renamo acting head Ossufo Momade have reached some agreement. In effect, they are holding hostage the 10 October elections. But CNE members of all three parties only act on instructions of their party leadership, and the unwillingness to have a formal discussion on this suggests that the parties are willing to allow the process to move forward.

There is still time - candidates lists must be submitted between 5 and 27 July. And it is becoming clear that the CNE can continue to prepare for elections without a new law. So the issue is: will Renamo and Frelimo submit lists?

The constitution has been changed so that the mayor is no longer directly elected, and instead the head of the list of the party that gains the most votes for municipal assembly automatically becomes mayor.

That makes the part of the municipal election law about direct election of mayor unconstitutional and thus void. But the procedures to elect the

municipal assembly are not changed in the constitution, and it is argued that the CNE can proceed with assembly elections under the existing law.

Clearly the delays mean the calendar has to be shortened, and there is no provision in the current law to allow this. The final decision will be made by the Constitutional Council (CC) after the elections, but some lawyers argue that the CC would accept that the CNE acted reasonably in a situation where parliament refused to change the law.

Both sides in the peace talks have said they want some demilitarisation before the 10 October election. President Filipe Nyusi said Monday that "the elections in October take place in an ambient of peace with our brothers currently in Renamo bases, disarmed and with integration in society progressing." That final word is important - progressing and not complete.

And Renamo Secretary General Manuel Bissopo said Wednesday that three months is enough to integrate Renamo fighters into the defence and security forces, if agreement is reached with Nyusi. And Bissopo noted that he is in Nampula to work on organizing for municipal elections.

Thus, if there is some agreement between Renamo and Frelimo in the next two weeks and the two parties agree to submit candidates lists, it seems that elections can proceed in parallel with military negotiations, and do not have to wait for parliamentary approval.

Census: Did 1000s of Ribaué voters walk to Nampula?

The final electoral registration results were released by STAE (Secretariado Técnico de Administração Eleitoral) on Friday 22 June, showing that 3,910,712 people registered to vote in the 53 municipalities, 90.34% of voting age adults in those towns and cities. Nearly everywhere, the numbers are very close to the preliminary numbers released on 24 May. But five municipalities gained or lost more than 1000 voters in the final check of the numbers.

Only in Nampula province were there big changes. Ribaué, a growing rural centre, was predicted to have nearly doubled in size, and preliminary results showed it registered 32,462 - exactly as predicted. But the final results reduce this to 25,287 voters - enough to reduce the size of the municipal assembly from 21 to 17 members. What happened to 7,175 people, 22% of the voters in the preliminary results? Perhaps they all walked down the road to Nampula city, where the number of voters jumped from 338,965 to 342,463 - up 3,498, increasing the number of municipal assembly seats from 50 to 51.

All other seats numbers are as predicted in the previous newsletter.

In Chokwé, Gaza, the number of voters jumped from 44,506 to 46,970 (+6%), while in Nhamatanda, Sofala, they fell from 23,687 to 22,158 (-6%). In Sussundenga, the number of voters also jumped, from 14,725 to 15,830 (+8%). In Catandica, also in Manica, STAE and the National Statistics Institute said the population was falling, but in fact this is a growing market town and registration was double predictions, although the final result is 2% below the preliminary result.

Detailed coverage of 2018 municipal and 2019 national elections is again being provided by the *Mozambique Political Process Bulletin*, which has covered all of Mozambique's multi-party elections. We will have a large team of local journalists throughout the country, ensuring that our reports are accurate and verified.

The elections newsletter is also in Portuguese; para subscraver <http://eepurl.com/cYjhdb>
Previous issues of this year's newsletter are available on <http://cipmoz.org:9000/elections2018/>
Newsletters from 2013 local elections and 2014 national elections are on <http://bit.ly/2H066Kg>

There are two archives of historic elections data, at IESE on <http://www.iese.ac.mz/eleicoes-resultados/> and at London School of Economics on <http://bit.ly/MozEIData>

On the next two pages is the final STAE registration by municipality and the number of seats in each municipal assembly. STAE has posted more detailed tables on its own website

<http://www.stae.org.mz/Content/Conteudo/caderno/3689c838-5852-4bf2-82a8-a851f6c00802.pdf>

<http://www.stae.org.mz/Content/Conteudo/caderno/4deccd02-4277-45bc-a9a6-c91199553883.pdf>

<http://www.stae.org.mz/Content/Conteudo/caderno/3bbd8f2e-51be-4744-9fee-3d0adaf50b19.pdf>

and they are on our website as well:

[Dados Finais, totals and assembly seats, by municipality](#)

[Dados Finais, by municipality](#), with separate data for men and women

[Dados Finais, por distrito](#)

The Mozambique Political Process Bulletin has produced a detailed spreadsheet showing for all 53 municipalities the 2013 registration; and for 2018 predicted, preliminary and final registration and assembly seats. It is available as [pdf table](#) and [xlsx spreadsheet](#).



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
STAE- SECRETARIADO TÉCNICO DE ADMINISTRAÇÃO ELEITORAL

GABINETE DE COMUNICAÇÃO E IMAGEM

RECENSEAMENTO ELEITORAL - 2018

(Eleitores Inscritos, por Município, e os respectivos Mandatos)

Província	Município	Eleitores		Nível (%)	Mandatos
		Previsão	Inscritos		
Niassa	Cidade de Lichinga	123 409	99 751	80,83	39
	Cidade de Cuamba	67 575	58 055	85,91	31
	Vila de Metangula	14 713	10 353	70,37	13
	Vila de Mandimba	16 225	13 855	85,39	13
	Vila de Marrupa	6 733	13 445	199,69	13
	Total	228 655	195 459	85,48	109
Cabo Delgado	Cidade de Pemba	122 563	99 671	81,32	39
	Vila de Chiúre	30 932	31 230	100,96	21
	Vila da M. da Praia	34 339	33 765	98,33	21
	Cidade de Montepuez	55 093	58 680	106,51	31
	Vila de Mueda	19 749	29 871	151,25	17
	Total	262 676	253 217	96,40	129
Nampula	Cidade de Nampula	353 545	342 463	96,87	51
	Cidade de Angoche	60 567	48 181	79,55	31
	Cidade da I. Moçambique	31 108	32 029	102,96	21
	Vila de Malema	33 170	27 409	82,63	17
	Vila de Monapo	43 240	45 456	105,12	31
	Cidade de Nacala-Porto	130 662	144 369	110,49	41
	Vila de Ribáuè	32 580	25 287	77,62	17
	Total	684 872	665 194	97,13	209
Zambézia	Cidade de Quelimane	141 979	124 132	87,43	40
	Vila de Alto Molócuè	70 634	31 047	43,95	21
	Cidade de Gurúè	109 874	49 232	44,81	31
	Vila da Maganja da Costa	14 489	18 802	129,77	13
	Vila de Milange	28 660	25 412	88,67	17
	Cidade de Mocuba	117 816	68 341	58,01	39
	Total	483 452	316 966	65,56	161
Tete	Cidade de Tete	125 821	133 351	105,98	40

	Vila de Ulónguè	9 451	21 585	228,39	17
	Vila de Moatize	28 938	36 812	127,21	21
	Vila de Nhamayábuè	6 135	9 280	151,26	13
	Total	170 345	201 028	118,01	91
Manica	Cidade de Chimoio	170 945	162 689	95,17	42
	Vila de Catandica	13 031	26 174	200,86	17
	Vila de Gondola	21 309	27 739	130,18	17
	Cidade de Manica	22 828	31 141	136,42	21
	Vila de Sussundenga	15 924	15 830	99,41	13
	Total	244 037	263 573	108,01	110
Sofala	Cidade da Beira	263 475	280 010	106,28	48
	Cidade de Dondo	41 651	43 006	103,25	31
	Vila de Gorongosa	14 404	17 925	124,44	13
	Vila de Marromeu	35 242	28 211	80,05	17
	Vila de Nhamatanda	19 942	22 158	111,11	17
	Total	374 714	391 310	104,43	126
Inhambane	Cidade de Inhambane	48 210	42 671	88,51	31
	Vila da Massinga	15 051	22 732	151,03	17
	Cidade de Maxixe	75 329	62 062	82,39	39
	Vila de Vilankulo	34 692	29 382	84,69	17
	Vila de Quissico	9 618	11 127	115,69	13
	Total	182 900	167 974	91,84	117
Gaza	Cidade de Xai-Xai	71 567	92 265	128,92	39
	Cidade de Chibuto	40 588	40 849	100,64	31
	Cidade de Chókwè	34 609	46 970	135,72	31
	Vila Mandlakazi	5 790	21 213	366,37	17
	Vila da Macia	18 640	25 245	135,43	17
	Vila da Praia de Bilene	5 861	8 246	140,69	13
	Total	177 055	234 788	132,61	148
Maputo	Cidade da Matola	604 871	503 459	83,23	59
	Vila de Boane	61 947	54 002	87,17	31
	Vila da Manhiça	45 508	38 441	84,47	21
	Vila de Namaacha	10 821	9 225	85,25	13
	Total	723 147	605 127	83,68	124
Cidade de Maputo	Cidade de Maputo	796 965	616 076	77,30	64
	Total	796 965	616 076	77,30	64
Total Geral		4 328 818	3 910 712	90,34	1 388

Maputo, 22 de Junho de 2018.