



**Number 4 - 14 December 2017**

Published by CIP, Centro de Integridade Pública (Public Integrity Centre),  
Rua Fernão Melo e Castro, nº 124, Maputo. [eleicoes@cipmoz.org](mailto:eleicoes@cipmoz.org) <http://www.cipmoz.org/elections2018>  
To subscribe in English <http://eepurl.com/cY9pAL> and in Portuguese <http://eepurl.com/cYjhdB>.  
To unsubscribe in English <http://ow.ly/Sgzm30ekCkb> and in Portuguese <http://ow.ly/ErPa30ekCru>.

**Material can be freely reproduced; please mention the source.**

## 5 candidates for Nampula mayor

Five candidates for mayor of Nampula have presented documents with more than the required 1% of voters registered in the city.

Notable is that the citizens' list United Movement to Save Nampula (Acção Movimento Unido Para Salvação Integral-Nampula, AMUSI), obtained the most signatures - more than 6500 and more than Frelimo.

Party	Candidate	Number of signatures
Frelimo	Amisse Cololo António	6.020
MDM	Carlos Saíde Chaure	4.092
PAHUMO	Filomena Mutoropa	3.278
RENAMO	Paulo Vahanle	4.009
AMUSI	Mário Albino	6.570

## Mock registration: little interest and equipment not working

Voters, parties and even the media ignored the mock registration. Turnout was small, but enough to show that the process was disorganised and that there were problems with the old equipment.

This is the first time that the Elections Technical Secretariat (STAE, Secretariado Técnico de Administração Eleitoral) has organised a mock or test registration - in this case to see if the registration computers used in 2014 could still be used in the March-April 2018 registration. The mock registration stated on 4 December in nine districts, three each in Cabo Delgado, Sofala and Maputo provinces. It continues until 20 de December.

This mock registration is only to test the staff and equipment, and people do not receive valid voters cards. Thus it is dependent on volunteers with

spare time. Most participants have been young or old, presumably people who are not economically active.

STAE says that in the first week, nearly 22,000 people "registered" - probably adequate for such a test but far below STAE's expectations. Electoral registration in Mozambique has always been very high - over 85% of the people over age 18.

### Problems with staff and hardware

On the first days it was clear that equipment was not in condition to be reused, and that registration brigade members had not been adequately trained to use the computers and organise the registration.

STAE expected the entire registration process, including issuing the voters card, would take 2-3 minutes, but it was actually taking 6-8 minutes.

Local Elections 2018 is part of the Votar Moçambique programme



---

Detailed coverage of 2018 municipal and 2019 national elections will again be provided by the *Mozambique Political Process Bulletin*, which has covered all of Mozambique's multi-party elections. Again, we will have a large team of local journalists throughout the country, ensuring that our reports are accurate and verified. Publication is monthly during preparation periods, will become more frequent in the run-up to the Nampula by-election; we will publish daily in election periods. Elections newsletters are distributed on the "Mozambique News Reports and Clippings" mailing list.

**If you do not want to receive the elections newsletter, simply send a note to [j.hanlon@open.ac.uk](mailto:j.hanlon@open.ac.uk) with the subject line "no election".**

The elections newsletters is also in Portuguese; para subscriver <http://eepurl.com/cYjhdB>  
Previous issues are available on <http://cipmoz.org:9000/elections2018/>

---

Furthermore, people who arrived in the morning discovered that registration posts were opening late because of late arrival of brigade members.

The *Mozambique Political Process Bulletin* is the only media to cover the mock registration in detail, with journalists in all nine districts. Material here comes from our reporters during the first eight days of registration.



Voters registering in Magude district

## Few people turned up

Response was variable, but generally not many people participated. Magude district, Maputo province, there are 4 registration brigades. Highest turnout was in Matchabe, where 80 people "registered" on the second day. Two other brigades saw only 48 and 46 citizens in the first two days.

In Ancuabe, Cabo Delgado, the brigade with the highest turnout, at EPC (primary school) Mbonge, issued 174 cards on the first two days.

In Marracuene district (Maputo) and elsewhere, reporters noted that after the first two days, participants fell to half the number. In Balama (Cabo Delgado), the rains came with the registration brigades and many people went to their fields to plant their crops rather than to registration posts.

## Equipment breakdowns

Registration is done with a portable kit with computer, fingerprint reader, camera, and printer,

which had been used in the 2014. But in many places the equipment showed problems.

Difficulties reading fingerprints were common. In Marracuene (Maputo) at Escola Secundária Comunitária de Santa Montanha de Habel Jafar and at Escola Secundária de Gwaza Muthini, readers did not recognise the fingerprints of people with dirty hands. Cláudio Langa, STAE spokesman, suggested that the problem was hand creams or soaps used by people to clean their hands before coming to register. Also at Santa Montanhana, the computers were reporting that people with those fingerprints had already registered, while that was not the case.

Electricity was also a problem. In Matchabe in Magude (Maputo), registration halted on the third day because heavy cloud prevented the solar charging of the batteries. In this case, the brigade simply bought a long extension cord to get electricity from a neighbour.

Some batteries had not survived the four year storage, and no longer held a charge for the entire day. This happened, for example, at Escola Secundaria de Ancuabe (Cabo Delgado). Cláudio Langa of STAE said the equipment supplier would resolve these problems.

But not all went badly. In Cheringoma (Sofala) there were equipment breakdowns but they were resolved quickly by STAE technicians. And in Macomia (Cabo Delgado) there were no problems in the first three days and the 9 brigades "registered" 1,841 voters.

## Brigades have their difficulties

Brigade members were having trouble using the computers, Sofala provincial STAE director Jorge Donquene discovered on a visit to Buzi. He also saw that the process was slow, but he was convinced that it would speed up as the teams gained more experience. And this did seem to be the case in some districts.

Donquene also discovered that the software on the computers in use in the field was somewhat different that that used during the training.

A continuing problem has been poor quality photographs, and Cláudio Langa of STAE said the cameras were being replaced.

## No information

There was no publicity for the mock registration because there was no budget, explained Cláudio Langa. This partly explained the low turnout. But there was also confusion. In Buzi (Sofala) some residents said they were told this was a real registration and that they had to turn out if they were going to vote in 2019.



Pilot voters card.

## Modified voters card

STAE had hoped to test a more permanent voters card, like a credit or identify card, made of PVC (polyvinylchloride) and will full biometric details. But the lack of funding also made that impossible.

So the voters card will be the same as before, printed on paper and sealed in plastic. One change is the addition of QR code - a two dimensional barcode - that can be electronically read.

## Population "registered" 4-9 December

Province	Brigades	Districts	registered 1st week
Cabo Delgado	7	Ancuabe	2 545
	7	Balama	3 648
	9	Macomia	3 883
Total	23		10 076
Sofala	8	Buzi	2 820
	6	Cheringoma	1 598
	5	Caia	2 903
Total	19		7 321
Maputo-Province	7	Marracuene	1 444
	5	Moamba	1 556
	4	Magude	1 200
Total	16		4 200
<b>Total Overall</b>	<b>- 58</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21 597</b>

Source: STAE