THE
CARTER CENTER

The Carter Center Report on the Mozambique Voter Registration Update

June 28 – July 15 2004

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1. **Introduction**

In response to an invitation issued by the National Elections Commission (CNE), The Carter Center observed the voter registration update in Mozambique (June 28 - July 15, 2004). The purpose of the mission was twofold: to demonstrate the support and interest of the international community in Mozambique's forthcoming presidential and parliamentary elections and to assess the conduct of the voter registration update.

With observers from five countries,[1] The Carter Center visited 151 registration brigades in nine provinces (list of posts visited in appendix A). The Center believes observations based on these visits provide some important lessons, representing more than 5 percent of the 2494 registration brigades across the country.

The Center's observers assessed the registration process with respect to several criteria, including the organization of the registration posts, the conduct of the registration officials, the presence of party agents and observers, and citizens' overall assessment of the process. Observers visited several posts each day throughout the registration update period and recorded their observation on a form for each station (sample in appendix B).

In addition to observing activities at registration posts, the delegation met with election officials, local observers, and civil society leaders throughout Mozambique. The Center wishes to thank all of these individuals for their time and insight in to the voter registration update.

The Center also acknowledges the support of the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.K. Department for International Development, and the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. Voter registration procedure

Voter registration in Mozambique is regulated by Law 18/2002 and is to be conducted on an annual basis. Mozambican citizens, country residents, and citizens living abroad who are aged 18 years and older by the date of the election are eligible to register as voters.

The purpose of the voter registration update is to register newly eligible voters, record transfers for citizens who have moved residence, and replace lost or stolen voter cards.

Under supervision of the National Election Commission, the Technical and Administrative Election Secretariat (STAE) conducts the voter registration update. STAE proposes the number and distribution of voter registration stations. Citizens are to

[1] The Center wishes to thank the following individuals who volunteered their time to observe the 2004 voter registration update in Mozambique: Amanda Dixon (USA), Cecilia Luna Lopes (Ecuador), Abdoulaye Kourouma (Guinée-Conakry), Jacques Saidi-Kamuleta (Democratic Republic of Congo), and Marc De Tollenaere (Belgium).

register at the assigned voter registration station close to their place of residence. Members of the police service report to the station closest to their police unit.

Typically, voter registration stations are established in local government or other public buildings such as schools and where possible, they are to coincide with polling stations. In the voter registration station, officials verify and record each voter's information to determine eligibility, take a photograph, and issue a voter card.

The voter registration staff (or brigades) consists of three members (supervisor, clerk, and photographer) at least 18 years of age. Voter registration brigade members are recruited through public competition. The CNE must inform the public of the voter registration update at least 30 days in advance though a public information campaign and the results of the update must be published at least 55 days before the election. The results are posted at each voter registration station for a period of 10 days.

3. Findings

The Center's summary findings indicate the importance of a clear distinction between the conduct of the voter registration update on the one hand (e.g. registration of new voters, voters who have changed their place of residence, or re-issue of voter cards to previously registered voters) and the public verification of the computerized registration details in the 1999 and 2003 books.

The annual update of the voter registration is a legal obligation (law 17/2002), while the opportunity for previously registered voters to verify their details in the existing registration books is not explicitly mentioned in the law. The Center was encouraged by the provision of this opportunity for all voters to verify their data in the voter register. This particular CNE decision was undoubtedly a response to complaints by voters and parties about the quality of the computerized registration books used during the 2003 municipal elections. The Carter Center cited these problems in its report on the municipal elections and thus welcomes this CNE initiative to enhance the quality and credibility of the voter register.

a) Voter registration update

The Center found registration officials were generally well trained and well equipped to perform their task. The pace of individual voter registration was also notable, with a national average of 10 minutes to process each voter.

During the last days of the registration period some brigades ran out of materials when new supplies did not arrive in time owing to transport problems. However, the Center itself did not observe cases where voters could not register at all as a result of these difficulties. It was noted that Technical Secretariat for Electoral Administration (STAE) officials also regularly had too few vehicles to transport mobile brigades or to supervise the operation of the brigades effectively. In a few cases (mainly in Zambezia) registration

officials had difficulties operating the camera equipment provided to photograph voters for their cards.

The Center was particularly pleased to note the strong participation of female registration officials, especially in the southern provinces (Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo). In nearly half of the visited posts, Carter Center observers counted two or three women officials and only a handful were comprised of exclusively male staff (see appendix C).

Carter Center observers noted regional differences in the participation rate of urban and rural voters. Even though each brigade is responsible for approximately the same number of voters, observers found urban brigades in the southern provinces tended to register nearly twice the number of voters per day as those in rural areas. The discrepancy was even higher in the central provinces where urban brigades registered voters at a daily rate four times that of those in rural areas.

This finding requires a note of caution as the point at which observers visited brigades can influence the collected data. For example, registration brigades in rural areas tended to have a slower startup whereas most brigades recorded higher participation rates in the last days of the update period. Moreover, the calculation of provincial averages tends to erase urban-rural differences but may also allow better comparisons throughout Mozambique (see appendix D). In this case, the data gathered by the Center indicate higher daily registration rates in the central provinces and notably lower averages in Maputo Province, Gaza, and Inhambane.

Although it is difficult to identify the exact causes for these regional differences, Center observers found varying intensity of civic education, and in some cases longer distances to registration brigades may have been contributing factors. Collected data show voters in Zambezia and Nampula on average had to walk 30 minutes to reach a registration post or twice the average distance recorded in the other visited provinces. While the location of some of the 2,494 brigades may have been a contributing factor, political parties approved these locations through their representatives on the district, provincial, and national levels of the electoral authorities. The Center expects the release of detailed official registration results from STAE will enable more precise analysis of these and other voter registration patterns.

The total number of brigades deployed for the 2004 voter registration update was the same as that of the 2003 municipal election but 564 (29 percent) more than the number of brigades used for the 1999 elections. In fact, electoral authorities increased the number of brigades in eight provinces by exactly 20 percent, with sharper increases in Sofala (40 percent), Maputo Province (60 percent), and Gaza (100 percent). The discrepancies between these increases may have been a product of a perception that Sofala, Gaza, and Maputo provinces had more displaced people or damaged or lost records following the 2000 floods.

However, it is not clear to the Center why the 2003 distribution of brigades remained unchanged. The changes in geographical distribution in 2003 seem to have been driven

by a concern to cater for anticipated higher demands in areas affected by the floods of 2000. These demands were clearly no longer there in 2004, yet the distribution of brigades remained unchanged when the longer average distances to registration posts in Zambezia and Nampula indicate voters in those provinces could have also benefited from a proportionally higher number of brigades, though not necessarily by an increase, but by reconsidering the 2003 distribution. In any case, the Center regrets there are no transparent criteria and variables that would make it easy to justify and understand the existing distribution.

The allocation of brigades per province also was less balanced in 2004, based on a provincial comparison of STAE estimates of new voters per brigade. In 1999 the discrepancy between the highest (Tete) and the lowest (Niassa) was 12.5 percent, whereas in 2004 the difference between the highest (Niassa) and lowest (Cabo Delgado) was 56.4 percent. Although the preliminary results of the update do not show a visible effect, it seems to indicate a trend towards more randomness in the application of resources.

In most cases party agents from Frelimo and Renamo-UE were present. Only in four brigades visited by Center observers was an agent of another party. Carter Center observers noted, generally speaking, a friendly relationship between officials and party agents**.** National observers were found at posts in Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, and Tete.

When asked how voters were informed about the registration update, a large majority referred to radio announcements and civic education. Voters rarely said they had been informed by political party, religious, or traditional leaders. Media coverage of registration posts was noted in Maputo, Inhambane, and Nampula.

b) The computerized voter registration books

The Center found the computerized registration books of 1999 and 2003 generally available for public verification of voter details at the registration brigades. However, in 15 percent of the visited posts one or more registration books were not available. Most importantly, the Center observed only a limited number of voters appeared to review their inscription data.

The Center is particularly concerned about the credibility of the computerized voter roll. Center observers noted incomplete computerized registers in 10-15 percent of the visited brigades (26 cases), with remarkably lower incidences in the southern provinces compared to Sofala, Manica, and Nampula. In some instances, the books also appeared to have database errors such as the repetition of birth dates (involving 22 books observed in Sofala and Nampula). The latter errors are not considered crucial as it can be assumed an error in the recorded birth date would not impede a registered voter from exercising his or her right to vote. More worrying are the computerized registration books that appear to be incomplete because as a result, legally registered voters could be refused a ballot paper at hundreds of polling tables (detailed examples can be found in appendix D).

The Carter Center previously noted similar concerns following observation of the 2003 municipal elections. Although the full extent of these errors is difficult to calculate at this point, they do suggest subsequent STAE efforts to correct the computerized roll have yet to produce a fully clean and credible voter list.

Problems that may look like innocent organizational errors at first sight, such as incorrect covers on some books or books that were placed in the wrong brigade, can actually have serious consequences if repeated on election day because it will result in disenfranchising voters (e.g. one case of changed books may result in disenfranchising 2000 voters as it will automatically affect two polling stations).

c) Assessment of voter registration figures

The preliminary STAE results (at the time of writing CNE had not yet distributed official results) in the table below indicate the 2004 voter registration update was largely consistent with the 2003 update.

Table 1: Voter registration update, 2004

Province	STAE projection of new registrations	New registrations	Transfer registrations	Re-issued registrations	Total registrations
Niassa	38,386	34,571	9,091	18,798	62,460
Cabo Delgado	61,735	56,681	19,395	25,337	101,413
Nampula	140,090	134,665	33,908	69,058	237,631
Zambezia	145,709	128,863	31,577	71,504	231,944
Tete	57,452	61,832	11,860	14,096	87,788
Manica	52,525	43,297	13,327	17,012	73,636
Sofala	63,951	62,248	21,956	34,165	118,369
Inhambane	60,060	33,063	18,741	12,810	64,614
Gaza	61,129	44,834	23,141	23,020	90,995
Maputo Province	47,451	42,281	18,025	18,413	78,719
Maputo City	48,589	55,260	16,502	26,478	98,240
Total	**777,077**	**697,595** (56% of registrants**)**	**217,523** (17.5 % of registrants)	**330,691** (26.5% of registrants)	**1,245,809**

The results in Table 1 are comparable to the 2003 update that recorded 63.3 percent new registrations, 11.5 percent transfers, and 26.5 percent re-issued registrations.

The trends in transfers and re-issued registrations also appear to have remained stable between 2003 and 2004, with the main exception of Sofala, which doubled the number of re-issued registrations from 5.2 percent of the total in 2003 to 10.4 percent in 2004. This significant increase may indicate previously registered voters misunderstood they needed to re-register this year, or they may have been influenced to do so by party officials or others in their communities.

The preliminary data also allows an estimate of the total number of registered voters who could possibly participate in the 2004 elections, based on the addition of the updated registrations in 2003 and 2004 to the roll from 1999, minus the national Mozambican annual mortality rate of 1.5 percent for persons age 18 years and older. The result of this calculation is 8,559,620 registered voters.

Table 2: Projection of voters based on new inscriptions

	1999		**2003**		**2004**			
	Registered	**%**	**New inscriptions**	**%**	**New inscriptions**	**%**	**Total**	**%**
Niassa	356,693	5.02	60,909	4.65	34,571	4.96	452,183	4.97
Cabo Delgado	618,451	8.71	119,870	9.16	56,681	8.13	795,020	8.73
Nampula	1,434,764	20.21	272,911	20.86	134,665	19.30	1,842,381	20.23
Zambezia	1,384,626	19.50	235,428	17.99	128,863	18.47	1,748,954	19.21
Tete	503,422	7.09	95,120	7.27	61,832	8.86	660,388	7.25
Manica	421,266	5.93	66,718	5.10	43,297	6.21	531,292	5.83
Sofala	593,877	8.37	144,680	11.06	62,248	8.92	800,824	8.79
Inhambane	495,981	6.99	53,077	4.06	33,063	4.74	582,132	6.39
Gaza	465,151	6.55	94,758	7.24	44,834	6.43	604,757	6.64
Maputo Province	369,234	5.20	75,704	5.79	42,281	6.06	487,230	5.35
Maputo City	455,640	6.42	89,417	6.83	55,260	7.92	600,330	6.59
TOTAL	7,099,105	100	1,308,592	100	697,595	100	9,105,592 (- deceased) = 8,559,620	100

This total indicates an impressive 90 percent of the total estimated population of 18 years and older or voting age population (estimated by the National Institute for Statistics at 9,511,001 eligible voters) would be registered.

This total figure is higher than the official registration rate in 1999 and 2003. If so, this discrepancy may indicate that a certain percentage of the circa 8.5 million registered voters are double registrants, a possibility confirmed by an alternative calculation of the

total number of voters in 2004 (a registration rate of 85 percent applied to the total voting age population of 9.5 million gives 8.1 million voters). Although individual motivations are difficult to determine, the Center cautions against the conclusion of a generalized intent to cheat, since many may have simply wanted to ensure they had a 2004 voter card and would be able to vote on Dec. 1-2. Despite these discrepancies, the Center is confident the overall registration figures indicate Mozambique's voter registration and subsequent update efforts have been generally fair and successful.

d) Credibility of the voter register

A further comparison between the STAE eligible and registered voter estimates and population projections published by the National Institute for Statistics (INE), based on the 1997 census, indicate some important differences. Analysis of the 1999 registration data shows the INE projections are more accurate and are the best available guide to calculate eligible and registered voter estimates. Both in 1999 and in 2003 the results of the registration done by STAE show to be much more equitable and stable compared to INE figures than to its own projections. The table below shows for 1999 that STAE provincial differences of registered voters are limited to 12 percent (highest 91 percent and lowest 79 percent) while the discrepancy is 64 percent (highest 128 percent and lowest 64 percent) against its own estimates. Again it is unclear why STAE projections differ, at times considerably, from the INE numbers.

Table 3: Voting population estimates

	1999				
	INE Voting Age Population	**STAE previsions**	**Registered voters**	**% INE**	**% STAE**
Niassa	392,082	413,158	356,693	91	86
Cabo Delgado	733,624	653,600	618,451	84	95
Nampula	1,547,489	1,473,853	1,434,764	93	97
Zambezia	1,540,274	1,533,444	1,384,626	90	90
Tete	591,140	464,601	503,422	85	108
Manica	519,635	328,141	421,266	81	128
Sofala	708,058	683,904	593,877	84	87
Inhambane	617,339	687,559	495,981	80	72
Gaza	585,066	729,473	465,151	80	64
Maputo Province	467,831	440,432	369,234	79	84
Maputo City	576,598	486,685	455,640	79	94
TOTAL	8,279,136	7,894,850	7,099,105	86	90

The most difficult challenge for STAE officials will be to determine the number of voters per province, which in turn will determine the proportional distribution of parliamentary

mandates. To do this in a correct manner, it is necessary to add the number of newly registered voters currently not in the computerized registers and to subtract double registrations, the original entry of transferred voters, and the original entry of re-issued registrations.

The Center estimates this calculation involves 1,300,000 entries distributed over all existing databases. This estimate is the sum of transfers and re-issues from the registration updates of 2003 and 2004 and does not contain other double entries that can not be estimated. If STAE does not complete this major correction to the computerized voter roll, there may remain a significant discrepancy between the actual number of voters and the number of entries in the registration books. This was noted by the Center following the November 2003 municipal elections, and it is hoped it will not be repeated on a larger national scale. Given the current electoral calendar, the importance of this task cannot be underestimated.

e) Role of election observers

The Carter Center thanks those local electoral officials who greeted observers with interest and openness. However, the Center also urges the CNE and STAE to better inform provincial, district, and technical staff about the rights, duties, and role of international election observers. Although properly accredited, Center observers often were received with distrust and insecurity by local electoral officials. Indeed, many district and local officials were unaware of CNE regulations regarding election observers.

The Center also intensified its partnership with national observers before, during, and after the voter registration update through joint meetings, exchange of information and assessment methodology, and shared transportation. Nonpartisan national observers can make an important contribution to Mozambique's commitment to credible and transparent elections. The Center remains committed to continuing this collaboration.

4. **Conclusions and recommendations**

The following conclusions and recommendations are based on the Carter Center's observation of the 2004 voter registration update and previous observation of elections in 2003 and 1999.

a) Voter registration update

The Center found procedures for the 2004 registration of new voters, transfer records, and the re-issue of replacement voter cards were fair and generally implemented in a uniform manner.

b) Computerized voter registration books

However, the Center is more concerned about the completeness and correctness of computerized registration books and strongly encourages Mozambique's electoral

authorities to continue improving the voter register to avoid inflation of registration data and/or disenfranchisement of eligible voters.

To ensure all eligible Mozambicans have the opportunity to participate in the December elections, electoral authorities should dedicate adequate resources to implement measures that might include a thorough crosscheck of brigade supervisor reports and the manual voter registration books. Further measures could include improvements to and integration of voter registration databases, a sample-based audit of the voter register entries, and implementation of the previously announced distribution of the voter roll to political parties. The electoral authorities also could improve the transparency of the voter registration process by publicizing the steps undertaken so Mozambican voters, candidates, and political parties can have confidence in the voter roll.

c) Assessment of voter registration figures

The Carter Center recommends analysis of the registration data used as the basis for the adjustment of registration post distribution as well as adjustment of civic education strategies. Transparency would be promoted if electoral authorities publicize the criteria or formula used to determine the number of brigades per province (e.g. estimate of new voters, population density, transport requirements, and infrastructure, etc).

The Center also recommends closer institutional collaboration to reconcile difference between National Statistics Institute (INE) population projections and STAE estimates of the voting population.

d) Credibility of the voter roll

The public verification of the voter roll is one means of allowing voters to identify and correct errors, but this measure is only successful if voters understand its importance and are afforded ample opportunity to do so. The Center welcomes the CNE and STAE implementation of this procedure and encourages them to make this standard practice in future voter registration updates.

Further verification by electoral authorities adds an additional check on the quality of the voter roll. A time consuming and labor-intensive verification method is to compare all entries in the computerized books with the original information recorded in the manual books (or even the inscription forms).

A sample-based audit of the voter register is more timely and cost-effective when implemented according to a range of well-established international practices. These methods have been applied in many countries not only in response to serious concerns about the voter roll but also as a preventive measure to improve overall public confidence in the electoral process.

Sample-based audits of the voter roll can be conducted by testing a sample of information gathered from voter cards against the information in the database and vice versa by

drawing a sample from the database and checking against the information of selected voters. The databases also can be systematically checked for double inscriptions or incomplete entries. A second approach involves an area-based comparison with reference to voter registration trends since 1994. An audit requires expertise not only in the voter registration but also in statistics and database management. Audits can be implemented by any number of actors including electoral authorities, independent organizations, or private firms. Depending on national circumstances one approach may be more or less convincing.

The suggestion of an audit, first made in the Center's preliminary statement on the registration update, seems to have gained legitimacy by the ample support it generated by civil society organizations and political parties, and most recently the STAE director-general publicly stated he is open to the suggestion as a way of increasing transparency. Although the measure as such is not mentioned in the law (the same is true for the verification of computerized registration books in registration posts), the Center considers it justifiable on the basis of the competencies of the CNE as specified in Law 20/2002, article 7a/b and h.

Whatever the corrective measures decided by the CNE, the Center encourages the commission to implement them in an inclusive manner, which can be done by allowing participation, observation, or a regular and detailed flow of information.

e) Role of observers

Greater understanding of the role of international election observers (including the possible presence of long term observers well in advance and after election day) could be established during the training of election officials and by ensuring the proper distribution of CNE observation regulations to district and local officials.

Appendix A: Overview of visited registration posts

Province	District / City	Registration Post
MAPUTO CIDADE	Distrito Urbano Nº1	3
	Distrito Urbano Nº1	Esc. Prim. Eduardo Mondlane - 002
	Distrito Urbano Nº1	Fac. Ciências e Educação - 003
	Distrito Urbano Nº1	Esc. Prim. 3 de Fev - 007
	Distrito Urbano Nº1	Esc. Josina Machel - 008
MAPUTO PROVINCIA	Boane	EP1 Massaca - 062
	Boane	EP1 Ed Mondlane - 69
	Marracuene	114
	Marracuene	118
	Marracuene	EP1 - 2 de Fev. - 117
	Matola	Bairro Lopes - 17
	Matola	EP1 Ngungunhane
	Matola	6
	Matola	EP T3
GAZA	Xai - Xai	EP1 - Unidade 11 - 10
	Xai - Xai	EP1 - 4 de Outubro - 22
	Xai - Xai	Esc. Artes e Ofícios - 21
	Xai - Xai	246
	Xai - Xai	256
	Chibuto	56
	Chibuto	Mondlane
	Chibuto	50
	Chibuto	62
	Chókwe	EPC África Amiga - 105
	Chókwe	EP2 2ºBairro
	Chókwe	EP2 Hluvukane
INHAMBANE	Massinga	Wenela - 083
	Massinga	EP2 Sede - 082
	Maxixe	EP1 Nhamaxaxa
	Maxixe	109
	Inhambane	Esc.Comercial Industrial Ed. Mondlane - 007
	Inhambane	EPC Salela - 003
	Inhambene	6
	Inhambane	1
	Beira	EP1 Matacuane
	Beira	EPC 12 de Outubro
	Beira	22
	Beira	EPC 7 de Abril
	Beira	EP1 Palmeiras - 4
	Beira	EP Palmeiras - 5
	Beira	EP1 Nhangau Sede
	Beira	EP1 Dunda
	Beira	EP1 Maguiguane
	Beira	EP2 25 de Setembro - 43

SOFALA	Beira	EP1 Chota
	Beira	APC Inhamizua - 44
	Beira	EP1 20 de Agosto
	Beira	EPC Nhaconjo
	Beira	E. S. Manga
	Beira	EPC Amilcar Cabral
	Beira	EP1 Macombe - 25
	Beira	EP1 25 de Junho
	Nhamatanda	EP1 25 de Junho
	Nhamatanda	EP1 Nharuchonga
	Nhamatanda	EP1 Xiluva Josina Machel
	Nhamatanda	EPC Jasse
	Nhamatanda	EPC Jasse - Anexo
	Nhamatanda	EP1 Jossial Tongagara
	Nhamatanda	EP1 Muda
	Nhamatanda	EP1 25 de Junho
	Dondo	EP1 Centro Emissor
	Dondo	EPC Marcação
	Dondo	EP1 Massassa
	Dondo	EP1 Josina Machel - 143
	Dondo	EPC Mutua
	Dondo	EP1 07 de Abril
	Dondo	EP1 25 de Setembro
MANICA	Chimoio	EP1 Amilcar Cabral - nº8
	Chimoio	Es. Soalpo
	Chimoio	EP1 Muzingazi
	Chimoio	EPC Cabeça de Velho
	Chimoio	EP1 Bloco 9
	Gondola	Es. Macombe
	Gondola	EP2 Josina Machel
	Gondola	EP1 Eduardo Mondlane
	Gondola	EP1 Boque
	Manica	EP1 Eduardo Mondlane - nº1
	Manica	EP2 7 de Abril - nº 2
	Manica	EPC Jecua - nº06
	Manica	EP1 Messica - nº10
	Manica	EP1 Chibata
	Bárue	EP1 Meque
	Bárue	EP1 - 1 de Junho - nº5
	Bárue	EPC - Nhampassa - nº9
	Bárue	EP1 Nhanthuthu - nº8
TETE	Moatize	EP1 Josina Machel - 108
	Moatize	EP1 Mutarara - Moatize - 109
	Moatize	EP1 Maguiguane - 111
	Tete	EP1 M.S.Muthemba - nº6
	Tete	EP1 - Nhamabira - nº3
	Changara	EP1 Chiguere - nº58

	Changara	EP1 Carata - nº57
	Changara	EPC Changara - Sede nº 56
ZAMBÉZIA	Quelimane	1
	Quelimane	2
	Quelimane	4
	Quelimane	6
	Quelimane	8
	Quelimane	9
	Quelimane	11
	Quelimane	12
	Quelimane	
	Mopeia	305
	Mopeia	309
	Mopeia	310
	Murumbala	335
	Murumbala	351
	Murumbala	320
	Murumbala	323
	Murumbala	331
	Murumbala	356
	Mocuba	301
	Mocuba	302
	Mocuba	297
	Milange	225
	Milange	240
	Mocuba	273
	Namacurra	367
	Namacurra	369
	Namacurra	374
	Maganja da Costa	206
	Maganja da Costa	207
	Maganja da Costa	196
	Gurue	123
	Gurue	95
	Gurue	96
	Ile	137
	Ile	141
	Alto Molócue	33
	Alto Molócue	32
	Alto Molócue	19
	Alto Molócue	21
NAMPULA	Ilha de Moçambique	110
	Ilha de Moçambique	108
	Meconta	162
	Meconta	159
	Meconta	328
	Nacala	373
	Nampula	3

	Nampula	4
	Nampula	2
	Nampula	1
	Nampula	31
	Murrupula	349

Appendix B: Carter Center voter registration update observation checklist

Carter Center
Ficha De Observação Do Processo De Recenseamento

Moçambique, Junho 2004

Observador_____ Província_____ Distrito_____

Posto Administrativo_____ Localidade_____ No da Brigada_____

Brigada móvel: Sim / Não **Data _____ Hora de Observação___**

1. ORGANIZAÇÃO DO POSTO DE RECENSEAMENTO

1.1. Três brigadistas presentes? Sim / Não:_____
1.2. Estão ou passaram Agentes de Educação Cívica do STAE? Sim / Não _____
1.3. Quantas brigadistas são mulheres? _____
1.4. Quantas brigadistas falam as línguas locais? _____
1.5. Fiscais/agentes dos partidos presentes: FRELIMO: _____ RENAMO/UE: _____ Outros: _____
1.6. Estão ou passaram observadores nacionais:
FECIV_____ AMODE_____ Outros: _____
1.7. Estão ou passaram outros observadores internacionais? _____
1.8. Forcas de Segurança/Policia estão presentes? Sim / Não_____
1.9. Há presença da comunicação social? Especifica:
_____
1.10. Há propaganda partidária perto ou dentro do posto de recenseamento?
_____

2. MATERIAIS E OPERAÇÕES

2.1. A brigada parece bem organizada e eficiente? Sim / Não
2.2. Os brigadistas parecem bem formados? Sim / Não
2.3. Os cadernos são legíveis e sem rasuras? Sim / Não
2.4. Os relatórios semanais estão bem elaborados Sim / Não
2.5. As relações entre os brigadistas e os cidadãos parecem cordiais? Sim / Não

2.6. As relações entre os brigadistas e os agentes partidários são cordiais? Sim / Não
2.7. Quanto tempo leva a efectuar um recenseamento? _____
2.8. Qual é o horário da brigada de recenseamento? ____horas/dia; ____ dias/semana
2.9. As que horas começam a trabalhar? _____
2.10. Os agentes dos partidos assinaram os cadernos de recenseamento? Sim / Não
2.11. Recebeu o material necessário no primeiro dia de recenseamento? Sim / Não
2.12. Os materiais chegaram em quantidades suficientes? Sim / Não
2.13. As brigadistas foram recrutadas na região? Sim / Não
2.14. Quais são as formas de identificação usadas? BI_____ Passaporte_____
Testemunhas_____ Outras _____

3. STATÍSTICAS

3.1. Em que data começou o recenseamento?_____ 26. Há quantos dias estão a trabalhar?_____
3.2. Quantas pessoas foram recenseadas ontem?____
3.3. Quantas foram recenseadas hoje?_____
3.4. Das recenseadas, quantas são mulheres? Ontem_____Hoje_____
3.5. Numero de pessoas recenseadas até ao momento? *Total*_____ *Media diária*_____
1a Semana_____ 1a Semana_____
2a Semana_____ 2a Semana_____
(3a Semana_____ 3a Semana_____)

4. CONSTATAÇÃO DE PROBLEMAS

(Assinale quem comunicou o problema e, se possível, indique o numero de incidentes. Explique em anexo se necessário)

4.1.	Brigada	Fiscais Partidos	Observadores Locais
Alguém tentou inviabilisar o recenseamento?			
Há/havia intimidação?			
Há/havia pessoas impedidas de se recensearem?			
Existem dificuldades de acesso ao posto?			
Há/havia estrangeiros que tentaram recensear-se?			
Há/havia falta de material?			
Quantas queixas receberam as brigadistas?			
Quantas se resolveram? (Explicar em anexo)			

5. QUESTÕES PARA OS CIDADÃOS

5.1. Como foi informado sobre o processo de recenseamento? Jornais_____
Chefes Tradicionais_____ Partidos_____ Rádio _____
Igreja_____ Agentes de Educação Cívica_____

5.2. Quanto tempo demorou para chegar ao posto de recenseamento? (Se possível obtenha 5-6 respostas e calcule a media de tempo): _____

5.3. Vivem pessoas na sua aldeia que não querem recensear-se? _____
Muitos_____ Alguns_____ Poucos_____

OPINIÃO GLOBAL SOBRE O POSTO DE RECENSEAMENTO

35.	Equipa do TCC	Fiscal Partido FRELIMO	Fiscal Partido RENAMO	Outros Partidos	Observadores Locais
Posto funcione bem					
Alguns problemas, mas de pouca importância					
Problemas graves com impacto significativo					

Appendix C: Selected summary observations

Province	Brigades	Brigades with female majority	Average time to register	Average daily registration	Average distance to posts
Maputo City	4	2	10	60	10
Maputo Province	9	6	10	24	15
Gaza	12	10	10	12	15
Inhambane	9	5	10	19	15
Sofala	33	10	N/A	36	15
Manica	18	9	N/A	35	15
Tete	7	3	N/A	51	15
Zambezia	42	13	10	25	30
Nampula	12	4	5	35	30

Appendix D: Overview of observations on the verification of computerized registration books

Provincia	Distrito	Brigada	Caderno	Observações
MAPUTO CIDADE	Distrito Urbano 1	3		Caderno de consulta em manuscrito
MAPUTO PROVINCIA	Boane - Sede	EP1 Ed Mondlane - 69		Faltam cadernos de 99; Eles estão a fornecer os dados pra ele (o fiscal)
	Marracuene	EP1 - 2 de Fev. - 117		Cadernos informatizados com erros nas idades
	Matola	EP T3		Verificação de dados para a correção dos cadernos informátizados ainda não efectuada provoca confusão nos brigadistas
GAZA	Chibuto	56		Não há cadernos para consulta
	Chókwe	EP2 2ºBairro		Não tem caderno de 99
SOFALA	Nhamatanda	EP1 Nharuchonga	06G226 06G314	Igual data de nascimento no caderno 06G226; Ano não indicado no caderno 06G314
	Nhamatanda	EP1 Xiluva Josina Machel	06G222	Igual data de nascimento no caderno 06G222; Ano não mencionado nos cadernos (principalmente os de 1999)
	Nhamatanda	EPC Jasse	06G425	30 omissões no caderno 06G425 (de 1999) - aparecem números sem nomes
	Nhamatanda	EP1 Jossial Tongagara	06G204 06G203 06G422	Igual data de nascimento nos cadernos 06G204; 06G203; 06G422
	Nhamatanda	EP1 Muda	03G517 06G232	Cartões cujos nomes não aparecem no caderno 03G517 - 03; Igual data de nascimento no caderno 06G232
	Nhamatanda	EP1 25 de Junho	03G523 06G237	Cartões cujos nomes não aparecem; Igual data de nascimento no caderno 03G523 e 06G237

Beira	EP2 25 de Setembro - 43	03G145 06G471 05R304	Nomes manuscritos acrescentados nos seguintes cadernos 03G145; 06G471; 05R304
Beira	EP1 Chota	05G830 03G120	Nomes manuscritos acrescentados no caderno 05G830; nomes com rasuras no caderno 03G120; erros de dactilografia de alguns nomes
Beira	EP1 20 de Agosto	05G852	Houve o caso da inscrição de um eleitor no caderno 05G852 (com o nº0278) já inscrito em 1999
Beira	EPC Nhaconjo	05G847 03G131	Cadernos de 1999 e 2003 em exposição; Caso da inscrição de um eleitor no caderno 05G847/99 (com o nº0848) e 03G131 - 03 (com o nº0048); Caderno 03G131 - 03 com rasuras
Beira	E. S. Manga		Há eleitores que afirmam serem recenseados cujos nomes não aparecem (de notar que essas pessoas não apresentam cartão).
Beira	EPC Amilcar Cabral	03G116	Caderno 03G116 - 03 com rasuras
Beira	EP1 Macombe - 25	05G815	Nomes manuscritos acrescentados no caderno 05G815
Dondo	EP1 Centro Emissor		Só tem caderno de 2003. Não era posto o de 1999
Dondo	EP1 Massassa		Exposição dos cadernos de 1999 e 2003. Principais problemas encontrados: erros nas datas de nascimento e nomes; cartões cujos nomes não aparecem; pessoas recenseadas em 1999 cujos nomes aparecem em 2003.
Dondo	EP1 Josina Machel - 143		Falhas de nomes e datas de nascimento; eleitores com cartões cujos nomes não aparecem.
Dondo	EPC Mutua		Casos de eleitores cujo nome não aparece nos cadernos

	Dondo	EP1 07 de Abril		Casos de eleitores cujo nome não aparece nos cadernos
	Dondo	EP1 25 de Setembro		Há casos de cartões cujos nomes não aparecem (cad. 2003)
TETE	Moatize	EP1 Josina Machel - 108	02E766 05E023 05E023	Erros autográficos nos cadernos 02E766 (eleitor nº 232) e 05E023 (eleitor nº182); nomes acrescentados à mão no caderno 05E023 (três nomes)
	Moatize	EP1 Mutarara - Moatize - 109	05E264 - 03	Nomes acrescentados à mão no caderno 05E264 - 03
	Moatize	EP1 Maguiguane - 111	02E771 - 03	Nomes acrescrescentados no caderno 02E771 - 03
	Cidade de Tete	EP1 M.S.Muthemba - nº6	2E450 - 03 5R574 - 03 02E448 - 03 02E447 - 03 05R254 - 03 05R568 -03	Cadernos totalmente manuscritos: 2E450 - 03; 5R574 - 03; 02E448 - 03; 02E447 - 03; 05R254 - 03; 05R568 -03; Caso de um eleitor com cartão cujo o nome não aparece no respectivo caderno; Caderno 5E162 - 99 não aparece no posto
	Cidade de Tete	EP1 - Nhamabira - nº3	2E441 - 03	Nomes acrescentados a mão no caderno 2E441 - 03
	Changara	EP1 Chiguere - nº58	02E552 - 03	Eleitores com cartões cujos nomes não aparecem no caderno 02E552 - 03 (em Cuchamano); Há nomes mal escritos
	Changara	EP1 Carata - nº57		Só cadernos de 2003 (1 de Chicomphende e 3 de Carata)
	Ilha de Moçambique	110	00C856 - 03	A maior parte dos cadernos tem correções feitas à mão; no caderno 00C856 - 30 há um emendo à mão de um eleitor
	Ilha de Moçambique	108		Muitos dos cadernos tem correções à mão

	Meconta	162	00C960 - 03 00C959 - 03	Os dois cadernos existentes tem muitos eleitores com a mesma data de nascimento; cadernos 00C960 - 03 (25/12/1978) e 00C959 - 03 (25/12/1954)
NAMPULA	Nampula	3	01C204 05R068 09R103	No caderno 01C204, os eleitores nº0671 ao nº 0753 tem a mesma data e mês de nascimento; caderno nº 05R068 - 30 do nº355 ao nº0488, os eleitores tem a mesma data de nascimento (25/12/1978); caderno nº 09R103 eleitores acrescentados a mão (nº 0231)
	Nampula	4	05R521 - 03 00C644 - 03	Caderno nº 05R521 - 03; Os eleitores nº0086 até 0238 tem a mesma data de nascimento (25/12/1978); caderno nº 00C644 - 03, a mesma data de nascimento de 0402 até 500
	Nampula	2	01C200 02C434 01C199	No caderno 01C200 há aumento de um eleitor, o que significa que já tem dois com os nº564; caderno nº 02C434 aumento de um eleitor com o nº 0154; caderno 01C201aumento de um eleitor com o nº1001; caderno 01C199 aumento de três eleitores
	Nampula	1	05R520 - 03	O caderno nº 05R520 - 03 tem problema da data de nascimento dos eleitores à partir do nº0078 até ao nº0242 (25/12/1978)
	Nampula	31	02C418	O caderno nº 02C418 tem 1001 eleitores, mas há aumento de um eleitor a mão (eleitor nº 1002)
	Murrupula	349	01C333 - 03	O caderno nº 01C333 - 03 contém 502 eleitores do nº 1 ao nº 383 os eleitores tem a mesma data de nascimento (25/12/1978)
	Chimoio	EP1 Amilcar Cabral - nº8	02E811 - 03 02F812 - 03	Nomes acrescentados à mão (cadernos nº 02E811 - 03 e 02F812 - 03); dois casos de cartões cujos nomes não aparecem nos cadernos

	Chimoio	EP1 Muzingazi		Casos de cartões cujos nomes não aparecem
	Chimoio	EPC Cabeça de Velho		Casos de cartões cujos nomes não aparecem
	Chimoio	EP1 Bloco 9		Erros autográficos
MANICA	Gondola	EP2 Josina Machel	02F888 - 03	Numeros saltados no caderno 02F888 - 03 (dos nºs 428 a 488)
	Vila Manica	EP2 7 de Abril - nº 2	05F424 (1999); 05F424	No caderno 05F424 (1999) os nºs810 e 813 têm o mesmo nome; Nomes acrescentados a mão no caderno 05F424; Casos de eleitores cujos nomes não aparecem nos cadernos
	Vila Manica	EPC Jecua - nº06		Dois casos de eleitores com cartões cujos nomes não aparecem nos cadernos; Erros de dactilográfia
	Vila Manica	EP1 Messica - nº10	09F704	Casos de eleitores com cartões que não constam no caderno; o número do caderno no cartão é diferente do nº do caderno
	Bárue	EP1 Meque		Exposição dos cadernos de 1999 e 2003 só para Monde
	Bárue	EPC - Nhampassa - nº9		Nomes mal escritos; erros na data de nascimento e sexo; cartões cujos nomes não aparecem nos cadernos
	Bárue	EP1 Nhanthuthu - nº8	09F746/ 5F701	Igual data de nascimento no caderno 09F746/ 5F701
	Mocuba	301		Há ausência de nomes de 0162 até 0198. Os nomes continuam apartir de 0200
	Mocuba	297		Falta de um caderno no posto de recenseamento
	Milange	225		Aumento de nºs de eleitores á mão
ZAMBÉZIA	Mocuba	273	02D069 - 03 02D070 - 03 05R549 - 03	Aumento de dois eleitores à mão no caderno de 500 eleitores (caderno nº02D069 - 03); No caderno nº 02D070 - 03 há também aumento de dois eleitores; no caderno nº 05R549 - 03, aumento de um eleitor com o nº49 e este número existe com o nome de outra pessoa

	Maganja da Costa	207		Há falta dos cadernos de 1999
	Gurue	123	01D769 - 03 01D770 - 03	Nos cadernos nºs 01D769 - 03 e 01D770 - 03 os eleitores aparecem todos com a mesma data de nascimento
	Gurue	95	01U714 - 03	No caderno nº01D714 - 03, todos os eleitores aparecem com a mesma data de nascimento (25/12/1978)
	Gurue	96	03D152	O caderno nº03D152, há acrescimo de dois eleitores à mão
	Alto Molócue	33	04D239 02D975	O caderno nº 04D239 esta repetido; A partir do nº 0723 ao nº 1000 os eleitores tem a mesma data de nascimento (25/12/1978); O caderno nº02D975 esta em falta
	Alto Molócue	19	02D986	No caderno nº 02D986 do ano de 1999 há duas datas de nascimento para todos eleitores (25/12/1978) e (09/08/1999)