

Programme funded by:

Programme co-funded by:

Programme implemented by:



EUROPEAN UNION

 COOPERAÇÃO  
AUSTRIACA PARA O  
DESENVOLVIMENTO



## ANNUAL REPORT

1<sup>st</sup> APRIL – 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 2018

<b>TITLE OF ACTION:</b>	Support to Consolidation of Democracy in Mozambique – EDF/2018/040-700
<b>IMPLEMENTING AGENCY</b>	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA)
<b>CO-IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA)</li><li>• Instituto para a Democracia Multipartidária (IMD)</li><li>• Liga das ONGs em Moçambique (JOINT)</li><li>• Fundação MASC</li><li>• Associação Nacional dos Municípios de Moçambique (ANAMM)</li><li>• Assembleia da República (AR)</li><li>• Comissão Nacional de Eleições (CNE)/ Secretariado Técnico de Administração Eleitoral (STAE)</li></ul>
<b>STARTING DATE</b>	1 April 2018
<b>DURATION</b>	5 years
<b>AMOUNT</b>	€ 8.800.000

## Table of Contents

Acronyms.....	4
1. Summary of Achievements .....	6
2. Achievements .....	6
Specific objective 1: Enlarged coverage of elections by domestic observers assuring equal participation of women observers .....	7
Output 1.1 Increase the number of qualified election observers with improved gender balance	8
Output 1.2 Alternative mechanisms for domestic observation supported .....	9
Output 1.3 Increased number of qualified reporters and media.....	10
Output 1.4 Multi-stakeholders' forums are facilitated .....	11
Specific objective 2: Increase in citizen's participation as voters and as candidates in the elections with an improved gender balance .....	11
Output 2.1.: Awareness raising programmes and tools, gender oriented, to foster democratic participation are developed .....	12
Output 2.2. Media and political parties are trained and equipped with manual on elections, human and civil rights, including on the needs of the youth and vulnerable groups of electorates, and on gender mainstreaming.....	13
Output 2.3. Electoral management bodies are trained and provided with learning, methodological, public information and communication tools.....	13
Output 2.4. Youth are trained and supported with learning material.....	14
Specific objective 3: The package of amendments to electoral legislation, including the gender dimension is submitted to the Government.....	15
Output 3.1. The public has access to the electoral legislation in force.....	15
Output 3.2. Inclusive round-tables and debates on the electoral legislation are supported .....	15
Output 3.3. Comparative legal analysis is available .....	16
Output 3.4. Proposals for amendments/ new regulations including gender-sensitive electoral legislation are available .....	16
Specific objective 4: The capacities of the newly elected representatives (including women) and democratic institutions are strengthened. ....	16
Output 4.1. Elected representatives (male & female) are trained on their role with specific attention to promote gender equality .....	17
Output 4.2. Parliamentary committees are trained and equipped with guides on monitoring of the government and reporting; support for monitoring missions is provided .....	17
Output 4.3. National institutions are trained to give support to elected representatives.....	18
Output 4.4. A methodology and support for continuous dialogue for consolidation of democracy, gender equality and interaction between the elected bodies, civil society organizations and media is promoted .....	18

Horizontal Support Facility Component.....	18
3. Communication and Visibility.....	19
4. Challenges and lessons learnt .....	19
5. Administrative issues.....	20
5.1 Signing of Sub-delegation Agreements, MoUs and Accreditation.....	20
5.2. Recruitment of Country Programme Team.....	20
6. Activities for next period .....	21
7. Financial report .....	21



## Acronyms

ADA	Austrian Development Agreement
ADS	Associação Desenvolvimento e Sociedade
ANAMM	Associação Nacional dos Municípios de Moçambique (National Association of Municipalities of Mozambique)
AP	Assembleias Provinciais (Provincial Assemblies)
AR	Assembleia da República (Parliament)
CC	Conselho Constitucional (Constitutional Council)
CESC	Centro de Aprendizagem e Capacitação da Sociedade Civil (Center of Learning and Capacity Building of Civil Society)
CEDE	Centro de Estudos de Democracia e Desenvolvimento (Centre of Studies on Democracy and Development)
CIP	Centro de Integridade Pública (Public Integrity Centre)
CNE	Comissão Nacional de Eleições (National Electoral Commission)
EISA	Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa
EMB	Electoral Management Bodies
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation in Mozambique
FORCOM	Fórum Nacional de Rádios Comunitárias (National Forum of Community Radios)
IMD	Instituto para a Democracia Multipartidária (Institute for Multiparty Democracy)
International IDEA	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
JOINT	Liga das ONGs em Moçambique (NGO League of Mozambique)
MASC	Fundação MASC (MASC Foundation)
MOOC	Massive Online Open Courses
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
PESOD	Plano Económico e Social do Distrito (District Economic and Social Plan)
PVT	Parallel Vote Tabulation
SIGE	Sistema de Gestão Integrada de Informação Eleitoral (Integrated Electoral Management System)
STAE	Secretariado Técnico de Administração Eleitoral (Technical Secretariat for Electoral Administration)
ToRs	Terms of Reference
WLSA	Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Education Trust



## 1. Summary of Achievements

The current report covers the period from 1 April 2018 to 31 December 2018. In this period the implementing partner, International IDEA planned and prepared the activities to allow the institution to operate in Mozambique and for all components foreseen for the first year of the programme. The first year mainly implemented activities for: i) citizen observation of elections; ii) civic education to increase citizen's participation as voters and as candidates in the elections, especially with an improved gender balance; iii) capacity-building for newly elected and their institutions. Interventions were done through direct implementation or implementation partners, namely the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA), Instituto para a Democracia Multipartidária (IMD), Liga das ONGs em Moçambique (JOINT), Fundação MASC and Comissão Nacional de Eleições (CNE)/ Secretariado Técnico de Administração Eleitoral (STAE). Capacity building of the newly elected representatives (including women) for the municipal leaders elected in October 2018 started planning the activities as foreseen. The Associação Nacional dos Municípios de Moçambique (ANAMM) is the co-implementing partner for these activities. Activities with Assembleia da República (AR) will start as soon as the Memorandum of Understanding between them and International IDEA is signed.

## 2. Achievements

The first year of programme implementation included all the preparatory work for the implementation of the programme in Mozambique as well as the electoral observation process for the municipal elections held on 10 October 2018. In summary the following achievements are highlighted:

### Operational Achievements

- Signing the Financing Agreement with the Government of Mozambique
- Signing the Transfer Agreement with the Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
- Application for Host Country Agreement between International IDEA and the Government of Mozambique;
- Signing of the Delegation Agreement between EU and International IDEA
- Signing of the MOU between International IDEA and CNE/STAE and sub-delegation agreements with EISA, IMD, Fundação MASC, JOINT and ANAMM

### Programmatic Achievements

- Municipal elections-related activities (observation of electoral campaign, observation of Election Day, parallel vote tabulation, Peace Rooms, civic education using Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) and radio, and journalistic coverage of the electoral process); Electoral Risk Management introductory training was organised for CNE/STAE officials in December 2018;

### Operational Achievements

After receiving a retroactive period letter from EUD in April 2018, International IDEA embarked on processes to develop programme documents in line with EU guidelines and facilitated establishment Support to consolidation of democracy programme (EDF-2018/401-178) - Annual Report – 1 April to 31 December 2018



of the country office in Mozambique with application for a Host Country Agreement (HCA). The HCA is an agreement which will enable IDEA to have a legal status to operate in Mozambique. During the period under review, International IDEA's application for accreditation had not been approved by the Government of Mozambique.

In October 2018, a Delegation Agreement between International IDEA and EUD was signed, thereafter sub-delegation agreements between International IDEA and co-implementing partners were also signed. Sub-delegation agreements were signed by co-implementing partners who would receive programme subgrants from International IDEA and these are MASC, IMD, EISA, ANAMM and JOINT. Co-implementing partners which are going to implement programme activities under direct payment modality from International IDEA, i.e. CNE/STAE and AR will operate under agreed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with International IDEA. In November 2018, International IDEA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with CNE/STAE. The MOU between International IDEA and AR is still pending.

### **Programme Achievements**

The section below presents the main achievements for each specific objective.

Specific objective 1: Enlarged coverage of elections by domestic observers assuring equal participation of women observers

The first objective of the programme *Support to the Consolidation of Democracy in Mozambique* is to enlarge coverage of elections by domestic observers. In the 2013 municipal elections there were a total of 1,589 citizen observers (of which 529 were female). For 2018, the joint effort of civil society organisations managed to increase four-fold the number of observers to 6,670. IDEA and the co-implementing partners (JOINT and EISA) contributed with 462 observers from which 162 were female and 300 were male. Apart from the classic observers, the programme also trained and placed in the field 180 electoral journalists (38 female and 142 male) for electoral campaign and voting coverage. These were deployed to cover the municipal elections.

The section below presents level of achievement for the indicators selected under this objective.

#### ***Outcome indicator 1.1 Number of accredited observers deployed disaggregated by sex***

A total of 6,670 national observers were accredited by STAE to observe the 2018 municipal election process. This indicator target was achieved, as there was an increase of observers compared to the previous municipal elections held in 2013. However, the EMBs did not provide data disaggregated by sex.

#### ***Outcome indicator 1.2 Percentage of polling stations with domestic observers deployed disaggregated by sex and geographical coverage***

The information on this indicator is not available. This is because polling station reporting forms do not require information on observers, neither does the EMB make any analysis of such information.

#### ***Outcome indicator 1.3. Reflection on domestic observation by political parties and media***

Political parties did not produce formal statements on this issue. However, during follow up meetings held individually with political parties, their assessment of citizen observation was divided based on whether the observation findings favoured or criticised their parties' behaviours and performance. Nonetheless, they all agreed that citizen observation findings had credibility. Most of



the media also manifested positive attitudes towards citizen observation, actively collaborating with them and extensively quoting observer reports.

***Outcome indicator 1.4. Domestic observation platforms work together to monitor the pre-election and election day process in a credible and non-partisan way that also considers gender equality***

The different platforms known in 2018 had limited collaboration for the municipal elections. JOINT and IMD shared resources and products, while the two did not collaborate with Votar Moçambique or other platforms. For the 2019 general elections, efforts are already being undertaken to ensure more collaboration among different platforms for electoral observation.

***Outcome indicator 1.5. Domestic observation partners conduct parallel vote tabulation (PVT) with a strategic approach that seeks to build public confidence in the electoral results management process***

During the 2018 municipality elections, PVT was conducted by the programme through EISA in 8 municipalities and a comparative report was prepared, comparing PVT and official results published by the EMB. Of the 8 PVTs, 7 (Nacala, Ilha de Moçambique, Angoche, Milange, Mocuba, Gurué, and Alto Molócue) were successful, i.e. data was collected and aggregated from all polling stations (in Mocuba 1 of the 91 polling stations was missed because the results were not posted outside the polling station, but this did not affect the quality of the PVT in that municipality). In Marromeu, the results of 19 of the 39 polling stations (about 50%) were not collected and aggregated due to incidents of violence in those polling stations during and after the counting process, which prevented access to the results sheets. In 6 of the 7 completed PVTs, the PVT results affirmed the official results with very minimal differences. However, in Alto Molócue, the PVT results pointed to a clear Renamo victory, whereas the official results showed a Frelimo win. PVT results were shared with CNE and the CC. In general, parallel vote tabulation done by EISA is seen by political parties, electoral management bodies, Constitutional Court and citizens in general as a credible mechanism for assessing the integrity of results management.

***Output 1.1 Increase the number of qualified election observers with improved gender balance***

During this reporting period, IDEA, JOINT and EISA worked together to recruit, and train qualified personnel to carry out electoral observation during the pre-election campaign, election day and tabulation of results. Efforts were made to ensure that there was improvement in gender balance, and that personnel were well trained and equipped. Unfortunately, due to the termination of partnership with CEDE, the expected numbers of observers could not be reached.

Campaign period observation was carried out in the most important municipalities for each province across the country. Provincial coordination committees, created in 2017 with an average of four members each, were used to observe the campaign period. Coordination committee members participated in a campaign observation training conducted in collaboration with EISA and IMD in Maputo in September 2018.

***Output indicator 1.1.1. Number of observers deployed to observe elections, disaggregated by sex***

For the 2018 municipal elections, the programme supported the deployment of a total of 537 observers, of which 192 (corresponding to 35.7%) were women. All observers received training prior



to their deployment. Training was done for a smaller group in Maputo (ToT) and cascaded to the provinces and municipalities. The table below shows the disaggregation of observers by phase and sex.

Process	Total	Female		Male	
		#	%	#	%
Electoral Campaign	40	13	32.5%	27	67.5%
Voting Day	497	179	36.0%	318	64.0%
Total	537	192	35.8%	345	64.2%

***Output indicator 1.1.2. Number of observers financed by EU having signed the code of conduct***

All 537 deployed observers financed by EU signed a code of conduct, that was included as part of their assignment contracts.

***Output indicator 1.1.3. Number of observers accredited by CNE supported by EU with a training certificate***

All 537 observers supported by EU and accredited by CNE participated in a two-day training programme before they were deployed to carry out their assignment.

**Output 1.2 Alternative mechanisms for domestic observation supported**

During the period the programme supported two alternative mechanism for domestic observation, namely, the parallel vote tabulation process and peace rooms. The third alternative mechanism planned, the electoral risk management mechanism, was not operationalised due to the dropout of CEDE from the programme, as CEDE had the responsibility in implementation of the mechanism. The section below discusses achievements per indicator under the current output.

***Output indicator 1.2.1.: Number of municipalities where PVT was supported disaggregated by regions and provinces***

PVT was carried out in 8 municipalities, of the total of 53, covering 15% of municipalities during 2018 municipal elections. The PVT was done in three provinces, namely, Nampula, Zambezia and Sofala (1 in northern Mozambique and 2 in central Mozambique). The municipalities covered were Nacala, Ilha de Moçambique, Angoche, Milange, Mocuba, Gurué, Alto Molócuè and Marromeu. The target established for this indicator was that PVT was to cover more than 10% of the total number of municipalities, which was achieved.

***Output indicator 1.2.2.: Number of observers and supervisors deployed for PVT during general elections disaggregated by sex***

Through EISA the programme recruited and deployed 110 (44 women and 66 male) field staff to carry out Parallel Vote Tabulation during the 2018 elections. Two of them were provincial coordinators (1 male and 1 female), 10 were municipal supervisors (2 female and 8 male). The remaining 98 personnel recruited were observers (57 male and 41 female). There was 1 supervisor per municipality except for Nacala where there were 3 supervisors due to the dimension of the municipality.

***Output indicator 1.2.3.: Number of peace rooms supported during municipal and general elections***

Four Peace Rooms were established by JOINT with technical support of IMD. The established target of three peace rooms for this indicator was surpassed. There was one peace room in each region of the country and one national peace room in Maputo during the municipal elections.

***Output indicator 1.2.4.: Established Electoral Risk Management operational plan for data collection, analysis and reporting***

This indicator was not realized as this activity was supposed to be implemented by CEDE whose partnership with IDEA was terminated. In view of this development, International IDEA has responded to concerns of CNE/STAE by holding a workshop to present a number of electoral risk management frameworks to the EMB and provide introductory training on the subject. The overall objective of the workshop was to introduce the concept of adopting a formal and systematic approach to risk management in Mozambique and to discuss the pertinence of implementing a risk management strategy ahead of the 2019 general elections. The workshop was attended by CNE/STAE officials. CNE/STAE will discuss internally on how they should proceed to institutionalise the electoral risk management system. After the workshop, International IDEA prepared a proposal to guide CNE/STAE internal reflections.

***Output indicator 1.2.5 Number of risk reports disseminated for pre and post elections***

No risk reports were produced for the reasons presented above. The target for this indicator was not realised.

***Output 1.3 Increased number of qualified reporters and media***

To ensure that quality reports on the electoral processes are produced and disseminated by the local media, the programme trained electoral reporters from the main media houses in country and supported the publication of regular reports and political process bulletins. Reporter training was organised by CIP and FORCOM, members of Votar Moçambique.

***Output indicator 1.3.1. Number of journalists trained to conduct investigative journalism, disaggregated by gender***

A total number of 180 journalists (38 female and 142 male) were trained on conducting electoral journalism for the 2018 municipal elections. The target of 200 journalists for the municipal election on this indicator was not achieved by a small margin (180/200).

The significant gender imbalance among the journalists trained under the programme reflects the general gender imbalance in the media in Mozambique, which tends to be more pronounced in the provinces.

Data collected by journalists informed the Elections Bulletin newsletter which was published every day during the campaign to inform the public about the electoral process and the electoral environment. The Elections Bulletin reports were widely quoted by other media as a quality and reliable source of elections reporting. Collated Information from journalists is also being shared through Votar Moçambique website: [www.mobilize.org.mz](http://www.mobilize.org.mz) and associated social media platforms such as Facebook and twitter.

***Output indicator 1.3.2. Number of Mozambique Political Process Bulletins produced for municipal and general elections***

Support to consolidation of democracy programme (EDF-2018/401-178) - Annual Report – 1 April to



The programme supported the production of 33 political process bulletins for the municipal elections (one bulletin per day in average) covering the electoral campaign, voting process and the compilation and dissemination of results. The 40-bulletin target for the municipal elections was not achieved by a small margin (33/40) due to the delayed program start-up process which only allowed the programme to support the last stages of the electoral process.

Output 1.4 Multi-stakeholders' forums are facilitated

IDEA supported and facilitated multi-stakeholder forums with the objective of strengthening the position of civil society in the electoral observation process by exchanging information and knowledge among different organizations, enlarging the observation coverage and contributing to credible results and processes.

***Output indicator 1.4.1. Number of multi-stakeholder forums convened***

Four multi-stakeholder fora (peace rooms) were convened during the reporting period to cover the municipal elections. The target for this indicator was overachieved by one (target was three multi-stakeholder forums). Three peace rooms were established in relevant municipalities, one in each region of the country and one national peace room was established in Maputo. The peace rooms received and managed information sent by a diversity of observation initiatives. The peace rooms analysed, verified and produced statements based on information received. A total of four statements were issued by JOINT-IMD regarding the election-day processes.

***Output indicator 1.4.2. Number of participants who have attended multi-stakeholder forums, disaggregated by gender and sectors***

A total of 107 (59 female and 48 male) people participated in the four peace rooms. These were composed mainly by women, who constituted 55.1% of participants. These forums included local EMB members, political parties, police, CSOs and local community leaders and influential people.

There was no target set for this indicator in terms of number of participants. However, the target established for gender disaggregation was 50% women participants, which was surpassed.

Specific objective 2: Increase in citizen's participation as voters and as candidates in the elections with an improved gender balance

Municipal elections were marked by an increase in citizens participation from registration to voter turnout on election day when compared with previous municipal elections held in 2013, as shown by the indicators discussed below. Gender balance on election day cannot not be assessed as CNE/STAE has not produced gender-disaggregated data on voter turnout. The observed increase in the level of participation of voters may be a result of a combination of factors, including increased competitiveness of the process, improved citizen awareness due to civil society awareness and voter education programmes and improved accessibility of voters to participate in the process.

***Outcome Indicator 2.1. % of registered voters disaggregated by gender and age***

The percentage of registered voters in the municipalities in 2018 was 90.34% of the CNE target. This configures an increase in registration of voters compared to the previous municipal elections held in 2013, which had 85% registered voters. Female registered voters were 53.28% (slightly above the percentage of women in the general population). Age disaggregated data for voter registration is not available.

Support to consolidation of democracy programme (EDF-2018/401-178) - Annual Report – 1 April to



***Outcome Indicator 2.2. % of voter turn-out disaggregated by sex in 2018 municipal elections***

The percentage of voter turnout in the 2018 municipal elections was around 60%. This turnout rate demonstrated a clear increase from past elections and is the highest since the beginning of the multiparty system in 1994. In the last municipal elections, the turnout rate was 45.46%. The EMB does not yet disaggregate turnout data by gender.

***Outcome Indicator 2.3 Percentage (%) of voter turnout disaggregated by sex in 2019 general elections***

This indicator will be reported in next annual report, after the 2019 general elections.

***Outcome Indicator 2.4. Civic education partners tailor voter education messaging to the specific needs of target groups such as women, youth and people with disability***

Programme partners working on civic education produced and aired voter mobilisation and education messages tailored to the specific needs of women, youth and people with disability. This was done by preparing two specific radio spots aimed at each of the above-mentioned target groups, one for the campaign period and one for the election day, totalling six radio spots. Radio spots were then translated and aired by community radios throughout the country in four different languages most commonly spoken.

***Outcome Indicator 2.5. Civic education partners conduct study on public perceptions on democratic participation***

No study was conducted during the reporting period. This activity is planned for the post-election period.

***Outcome Indicator 2.6. Electoral risk management is institutionalised at CNE/STAE***

There is still no institutionalised electoral risk management at CNE/STAE. During the year, IDEA organised a workshop to introduce CNE/STAE commissioners and senior electoral managers to several electoral risk management frameworks and to provide them with introductory training on ERM. CNE/STAE is yet to define the process to be used to institutionalize ERM.

Output 2.1.: Awareness raising programmes and tools, gender oriented, to foster democratic participation are developed

During its first year of implementation the programme was able to develop several awareness raising programmes and tools as presented through the indicators below.

***Output Indicator 2.1.1. Number of online platforms established***

During the year one online massive voter education platform was established and named "Mobilize". This is an online platform composed of a webpage – associated with social media accounts (facebook, instagram, youtube, whatsapp and twitter) – that hosts Massive Online Open Courses (MOOC) and serves as a voter mobilisation and interaction platform. The platform promotes voter education, participation in the election processes and facilitates interaction between potential voters, especially youth. The target for this indicator was thus achieved at 100 percent.

***Output Indicator 2.1.2.: Number of inclusive radio spots developed disaggregated by target group***

A total of six radio spots were developed for the campaign and election phases of the 2018 municipal elections. Of these, two targeted youth, two targeted women and the other two targeted

people with disabilities. Thus, the program surpassed the target for this indicator, which was three radio spots for the municipal elections.

***Output Indicator 2.1.3.: Number of debates of party manifestos held***

Target for this indicator is five party manifesto debates. During the year this target was surpassed, as the programme facilitated seven debates involving citizen manifestos and political party manifestos. A total of three citizen manifestos were prepared by Votar Moçambique through CESC and then political party representatives and candidates for mayor were invited for debates in which it was discussed to what extent party manifestos responded to the issues raised by citizens in their manifestos.

Output 2.2. Media and political parties are trained and equipped with manual on elections, human and civil rights, including on the needs of the youth and vulnerable groups of electorates, and on gender mainstreaming

No results were achieved for this output during the reporting period. This is a result of the fact that IDEA MoU with the EMB was signed after the municipal elections. These activities will be implemented during the year 2019 as part of the general electoral process. As a result, all the indicators under this section were not achieved in year 1.

***Output Indicator 2.2.1. Number of trainings conducted on media coverage of elections***

This activity is planned for the next reporting period.

***Output Indicator 2.2.2. Gender sensitive toolkit for media developed***

This activity is planned for the next reporting period.

***Output Indicator 2.2.3. Inclusive civic and voter education manual developed for political parties***

This activity is planned for the next reporting period.

***Output Indicator 2.2.4 Number of inclusive voter education training sessions conducted for political parties***

This activity is planned for the next reporting period.

Output 2.3. Electoral management bodies are trained and provided with learning, methodological, public information and communication tools

Just like the previous output, activities under this output were not implemented during the first year of programme. implementation. Activities are being planned to begin during year two of the programme.

***Output Indicator 2.3.1. Status of a guide for EMB including human rights, women/youth and people with disabilities/ special needs***

This activity is planned for the next reporting period.

***Output Indicator 2.3.2. Number of members of EMB trained, including human rights, women/youth and people with disabilities special needs***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.



***Output Indicator 2.3.3. Status of communication mechanisms to enhanced public information about the electoral processes at national, provincial and district level***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Output Indicator 2.3.4. Number of multi-stakeholders meetings organised (EMB, political parties, civil society and media)***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Output Indicator 2.3.5. Civic and voter education manuals and toolkits developed***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Output Indicator 2.3.6 Number of electoral risk management training conducted for CNE/STAE***

There was an introductory training on ERM tools for senior CNE/STAE members in December, but follow up training at regional level have not taken place as planned because the CNE has not yet decided to adopt ERM as an election management tool.

***Output 2.4. Youth are trained and supported with learning material***

During the reporting period the program developed training materials and established online platforms on elections especially aimed at youth who are the main users of social media platforms. Through *Votar Moçambique* the program developed two Massive Online Open Courses (MOOC) for the municipal elections, on the following subjects: (1) Electoral Observation and (2) Electoral Dispute and Litigation. The courses had a total of 17 video modules and 10 additional practical case videos prepared in response to citizen questions.

The MOOC was hosted on the Mobilize online platform ([www.mobilize.org.mz](http://www.mobilize.org.mz)) that serves as a mobilisation and interaction platform. The platform promotes voter education, participation in the election processes and facilitates interaction between potential voters, especially youth. This output was thus achieved as indicated by the indicator achievements below.

***Output Indicator 2.4.1.: Development of gender-sensitive online social media platform to enhance democratic participation addressed to youth***

Target for this indicator was fully achieved, as the programme launched the Mobilize online platform, supported by five social media platforms that facilitated youth interaction on issues related to elections and democracy. The platform was designed in a manner that promotes the participation of women and people with disability by using inclusive audio-visuals.

***Output Indicator 2.4.2.: Number of people who successfully completed the Massive Online Training Course disaggregated by gender and age***

This indicator has no set target. A total of 3,000 people accessed the courses and of these a total of 175 people completed the MOOC courses on the municipal elections.



Specific objective 3: The package of amendments to electoral legislation, including the gender dimension is submitted to the Government

This objective is to be implemented and achieved primarily after the 2019 general elections, although some preparatory activities are to be implemented during 2019. Accordingly, during this reporting period some activities were undertaken. Amendments to the 2018 and 2019 electoral laws were made to accommodate changes made to the constitution in 2018. No interventions by the programme took place for the 2018 amendments, which were effected before programme activities began.

***Outcome indicator 3.1.: Gender-sensitive electoral amendments proposed by political parties represented in parliament***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Outcome Indicator 3.2.: Gender-sensitive electoral law amendments broadly accepted by the cabinet council***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Outcome Indicator 3.3.: Gender sensitive electoral law amendments approved by Parliament***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Outcome Indicator 3.4.: CNE and AR access comparative knowledge on electoral reform issues to provide priority electoral reform options***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Outcome Indicator 3.5.: Programme partners convenes non-confrontational and constructive multi-stakeholder' electoral reform dialogue***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

Output 3.1. The public has access to the electoral legislation in force

During this reporting period the public had online access to electoral legislation primarily through the CNE/STAE website (which is currently offline due to technical problems) and the Constitutional Council website. IIDEA will work in collaboration with CNE/STAE to ensure newly approved laws will be published in the official website as soon as the technical problems are solved. The section below presents the level of achievement of the indicator under this output.

***Output Indicator 3.1.1.: Status of publication of legislation in force for municipal and national elections in a central website for CNE/STAE***

This indicator has been partially achieved as the existing legislation was available on the CNE/STAE website from the beginning of the programme until 31 December 2018.

Output 3.2. Inclusive round-tables and debates on the electoral legislation are supported

Activities under this output will be implemented during the post-election period, starting in 2019. By the end of the reporting period no activity was implemented.

***Output Indicator 3.2.1.: Status of post-election review dialogue and electoral reform priorities***

Support to consolidation of democracy programme (EDF-2018/401-178) - Annual Report – 1 April to

31

December

2018

15

One post-election reflection round-table was organized by Votar Moçambique in 2019 on the 2018 municipal elections. Major reforms on the electoral law will be proposed by civil society after the general elections, in 2020.

***Output Indicator 3.2.2.: Number of round tables with parliamentarians about the electoral reform, with participation of women, people with disabilities and youth***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Output Indicator 3.2.3.: Number of multi-stakeholder dialogue sessions organised at provincial and national levels on electoral reform***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

Output 3.3. Comparative legal analysis is available

The process of legislative reform will start in the course of 2019. The comparative legal analysis component is forecast to be done in mid to late 2019, thus there was no achievements on the indicators under this output.

***Output Indicator 3.3.1. Status of analytical reports on the selected legal acts***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Output Indicator 3.3.2. Status of comparative studies with other countries, conventions and best practices, made available for dialogue sessions on electoral reform***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

Output 3.4. Proposals for amendments/ new regulations including gender-sensitive electoral legislation are available

The program will support the development of gender-sensitive proposals for amendments of the electoral legislation starting in 2020.

***Output Indicator 3.4.1.: Status of the draft proposal of amendments to the electoral legislation based on inclusive participation of civic activists, NGOs, associations, lawyers and the CNE***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Output Indicator 3.4.2.: Number of gender sensitive legislative proposals or amendments***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

Specific objective 4: The capacities of the newly elected representatives (including women) and democratic institutions are strengthened.

Activities under specific objective 4 are to be implemented starting in 2019, after elected representatives from the municipal elections and later, the general and provincial elections are sworn in and start their mandates.

ANAMM will start by carrying out a baseline study to determine capacity needs of elected representatives and start designing capacity building programs. The section below presents the level of achievement of indicators under the current objective.



***Outcome Indicator 4.1.: Number of reports by the parliamentary committees on inspection of government functions***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Outcome Indicator 4.2.: Status of gender sensitive laws or proposed amendments to legislation***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Outcome Indicator 4.3.: Status of Municipal development plans (PESOD)***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Outcome Indicator 4.4.: Parliamentarians and councillors gain capacity in key responsibilities of representative bodies***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Outcome Indicator 4.5.: Parliamentarians are transparent, accountable and accessible through media and civil society inclusion in public engagements***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

Output 4.1. Elected representatives (male & female) are trained on their role with specific attention to promote gender equality

For this output to be achieved the program will train newly elected provincial and national assembly's /parliaments representatives on their role. This activity will be carried out starting in 2019 after they have been sworn in. As a result, the indicators under this output are not reported on in this report.

***Output Indicator 4.1.1.: Status of gender sensitive induction toolkits for AR, PA and municipalities***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

Output 4.2. Parliamentary committees are trained and equipped with guides on monitoring of the government and reporting; support for monitoring missions is provided

Not applicable, as this will be reported after the beginning of the parliamentary support activities, which will be implemented after the 2019 legislative elections.

***Output Indicator 4.2.1.: Number parliamentary oversight capacity building conducted for AR committees***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Output Indicator 4.2.2.: Number of Exchange visits***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Output Indicator 4.2.3.: Status of targets in action plan***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Output Indicator 4.2.4.: Status of mechanism to enhance parliamentary committees inspection of government actions***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

Support to consolidation of democracy programme (EDF-2018/401-178) - Annual Report – 1 April to



Output 4.3. National institutions are trained to give support to elected representatives  
Part of the activities for this output were pending municipal elections and others are still pending general elections. They will be carried starting in 2019, thus indicators under the output are not reported.

***Output Indicator 4.3.1.: Status of the capacity building activities for parliament staff***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Output Indicator 4.3.2.: Number of targeted training workshops conducted by for municipal managers and technicians (with balanced gender participation)***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Output Indicator 4.3.3.: Status of ANAMM online platform for municipal members***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Output Indicator 4.3.4 Status of AR legislative database, website and digital library of parliament***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Output Indicator 4.3.5 Status of procurement of IT equipment for provincial assemblies***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Output Indicator 4.3.6 Status of gender review of parliament***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Output Indicator 4.3.7 Number of Dialogue sessions on municipal management and gender***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

Output 4.4. A methodology and support for continuous dialogue for consolidation of democracy, gender equality and interaction between the elected bodies, civil society organizations and media is promoted

The activities of this output are also dependent on elections and they will begin in 2019.

***Output Indicator 4.4.1.: Number of dialogue sessions involving non-state actors in the AR, provincial assemblies and municipal assemblies***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

***Output Indicator 4.4.2.: Number of gender sensitive knowledge products produced***

To be reported when the activity is undertaken.

**Horizontal Support Facility Component**

This facility was not activated during the period of the report.

### 3. Communication and Visibility

A Communication and visibility plan was developed when defining the Delegation Agreement with International IDEA and was approved by the EUD. The plan it's an annex of the Delegation Agreement signed.

To ensure effective program communication and visibility, a series of actions were undertaken during the reporting period. These actions include preparing and sharing of program achievements through social media and online platforms and inclusion of program visibility elements onto materials produced by and events organized by the program.

#### ***Sharing of program achievements***

Throughout the year several pieces of communication of program events were prepared and shared with the public through the Facebook of the EUD, the EUD website, by email to different institutions and through IIDEA on Facebook.

#### ***Communication and visibility materials***

IIDEA also produced banners that are being used for identification during main program events and regular reports to EU to inform on the progress of the action.

During the year program implementing partners produced several communication and visibility products namely:

- a. Website on elections and democracy - as referred previously in the current report, the program prepared and launched Mobilize website (<http://mobilize.org.mz/>) with the objective of providing civic education materials to citizens, especially youth, on matters related to elections and democracy in Mozambique. The website and associated social media platform are being followed by thousands of citizens and received over then thousand comments.
- b. Online training, communication and mobilization videos and campaigns aimed at improving understanding on elections and democratic issues and mobilizing potential voters to actively participate in the election process.
- c. Radio spots and programs transmitted repeatedly over 17 community radios to educate and mobilize potential voters to participate in the elections process.
- a. Newsletters produced by journalists, observation public statements and political bulletins prepared by the program and made public through mobilize and co-implementers websites, namely, [www.imd.org.mz](http://www.imd.org.mz) and <https://cipeleicoes.org/>.

All communication and visibility materials included the EU flag and Australian Cooperation Agency for Development logo, together with co-implementer logos.

### 4. Challenges and lessons learnt

A few major challenges were faced by IIDEA during the period of implementation, limiting the achievement of some of the programs planned targets and results. Below is a description of the most important challenges faced and the measures that were carried out by I-IDEA to counteract their effects on the program.



The major challenge that the office is facing is the delay in signing the Host Country Agreement on the part of the Government of Mozambique. The I-IDEA office in Mozambique engaged different offices within the Mozambican Foreign Ministry in an effort to facilitate the conclusion of the Host Country Agreement. The delay affects the implementation of the program in that I-IDEA has limitations and delays in carrying out some administrative tasks that are essential for programme implementation (eg. celebrating procurement contracts, opening and managing a local bank account, getting a fiscal number, among others). I-IDEA has been carrying out some key financial and administrative functions from its HQ in Stockholm and Regional Office in Addis Ababa to ensure implementation.

Programme start-up activities took longer than expected partly due to the delay in the signing of agreement between EU and International IDEA, leading to a delay in agreements between IIDEA and co-implementing organisations. As a result of the delays, the programme was unable to carry out election observation activities during the early stages of the 2018 municipal elections process (i.e., voter registration, registration of political parties), which negatively impacted initial programme results. To minimise impact, IIDEA agreed with civil society co-implementer organisations that they could advance activity implementation with funding at their disposal that would be reimbursed by IIDEA as soon as agreements had been signed. This arrangement with co-implementing organisations made it possible to observe the later stages of the electoral process, namely, campaign, election day and vote tabulation and aggregation to validation of results by the Constitutional Council.

The absence of Memorandum of Understanding with the Parliament is preventing the implementation of activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of the institution as agreed and planned. Initial planning meetings were carried out between IIDEA and the parliament to define activities for year two, however, implementation is pending signing of the MoU.

## 5. Administrative issues

### 5.1 Signing of Sub-delegation Agreements, MoUs and Accreditation

During the period, International IDEA signed of sub-delegation agreements with all partners who are going to receive sub grants under the programme, namely, EISA, IMD, JOINT, MASC and ANAMM. Thereafter, International IDEA facilitated disbursement of the first sub-grants instalments to the respective partners (a total of € 903,431.43 disbursed in this reporting period), who are already implementing program activities and reporting.

International IDEA also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with CNE/STAE to guide their partnership for the effective implementation of the Mozambique EU and ADA funded programme.

### 5.2. Recruitment of Country Programme Team

Recruitment of key positions for the country programme was almost concluded by the end of the reporting period. The positions being recruited include: Head of Programme, Programme Manager; Finance and Administration Manager; Programme Officer for Monitoring and Evaluation; Finance and Administration Manager; Sub-Grants Officer; and Finance and Administration Officer.



## 6. Activities for next period

During the next 12 months, the programme will implement the following activities:

1. Observation of general elections process (IDEA; JOINT)
2. Establishment of mechanisms for monitoring and managing electoral litigation (JOINT)
3. Carry out Parallel Vote Tabulation (EISA; JOINT)
4. Conduct investigative journalism covering electoral process (MASC)
5. Monitoring women's participation in the electoral process (MASC)
6. Production of audio-visual educational and information materials (CNE / STAE)
7. Capacity building of CNE/STAE in civic education and legislation (CNE / STAE)
8. Risk management training for electoral management bodies (IDEA; CNE / STAE)
9. Training of journalists on the electoral process (IDEA, CNE / STAE)
10. Production of manuals and brochures on the electoral process (IDEA, CNE / STAE)
11. Production of audio-visual educational and informational materials and radio programs on the electoral process (MASC)
12. Compilation and dissemination of electoral legislation (IDEA)
13. Public consultations on the main themes for electoral reform (IMD)
14. Definition of thematic lines of the national electoral reform agenda (IDEA)
15. Comparative studies on electoral legislation and international best practices (IDEA)
16. Establishment of the National Technical Group for Electoral Reform (IDEA)
17. Draft thematic proposals for electoral reform (IDEA, IMD)
18. Baseline study on the training needs of local authorities and staff (ANAMM)
19. Training of mayors, municipalities' councillors and technical staff (ANAMM)
20. Development of a reference framework for gender-responsive municipal management (ANAMM, MASC)
21. Online technical resources library for municipalities (ANAMM)
22. Institutional strengthening of ANAMM (ANAMM)
23. Updating of the legislative database, digital library and web page of the Parliament (AR)
24. Preparation of the Protocol Procedures Guideline for the Parliament (AR)

## 7. Financial report

Components	TOTAL	Execution YEAR 1
5.4.1 - Horizontal Support Facility Component - Direct management - Procurement	1,000,000.00	-
5.4.2. Indirect management with International IDEA out of which (indicative amounts)	7,000,000.00	931,557.00
5.9 – Evaluation, 5.10 – Audit	300,000.00	-
5.11 – Communication and visibility	200,000.00	-
Contingencies	244,000.00	-
Administrative Costs Transfer Agreement	56,000.00	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8,800,000.00</b>	<b>931,557.00</b>