

Rhula Intelligent Solutions

WEEKLY MEDIA REVIEW: 26 SEPTEMBER TO 03 OCTOBER 2014

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NOTICE

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SECURITY NOTE 1

Introduction

As the festive season is fast approaching bringing with it an inevitable rise in criminality it is important to reassess personal security measures.

This note is designed to provide general advice about measures to be adopted to reduce the risk to you and members of your family becoming victims of violent crime. Any security measures should reflect the prevailing threat and not be so intrusive that they restrict severely the routine of normal life. The threat can change and needs to be monitored and assessed continually. As the threat increases, security should be tightened, as it decreases, some security measures can be relaxed.

PERSONAL SECURITY MEASURES SHOULD REFLECT THE PREVAILING THREAT. THEY SHOULD NOT BE SO STRINGENT AS TO RESTRICT A NORMAL LIFESTYLE. IDENTIFYING A DEVELOPING SITUATION IN THE EARLY STAGES AND TAKING AVOIDING ACTION IS FAR SAFER THAN TRYING TO EXTRACT YOURSELF BY FORCE ONCE THE THREAT HAS DEVELOPED.

The Five basic Principles of Security

There are five basic principles that, if followed, will reduce the threat to you and your family:

1. Awareness

- Be aware that a security threat does exist
- Continually monitor and assess the degree of the threat as this will change
- Before departing from your normal place of residence or work, obtain information about the threat along your route of travel and at your destination and take security measures to reflect the level of threat
- When the threat increases, take additional measures to protect yourself
- At all times, be aware about what is happening around you so you can identify a threat at an early stage and take avoiding action
- Check for strangers loitering by your residence or office, following you when on foot or travelling in a vehicle. If you become suspicious of any

unusual behaviour, warn other members of the family and report it to the police or security company

- Be particularly alert when arriving at or leaving places that you regularly frequent such as your residence, office, clubs, restaurants and church
- Brief and constantly remind younger family members to be aware of their surroundings and how to identify suspicious behaviour. They should be alert to strangers and suspicious incidents and know who they should report any such occurrence to
- Avoid using a mobile telephone or I-Pod in public places as your concentration will be distracted
- Identify plans that can be implemented if a threat develops to allow you to move to safety

2. Reduced Personal Profile

- Criminals will select targets that are or appear to be wealthy. Avoid driving expensive cars, wearing expensive jewellery or designer clothes, talking indiscreetly in public about your possessions and work especially when holding a conversation on your cellular telephone, or regularly frequenting expensive restaurants and clubs
- Safeguard personal details such as your residential address, telephone number, club membership and business. Avoid having your contact details published in directories or club membership lists that are available to members of the public
- Avoid having photographs of you or your family published in newspapers and magazines
- If there has been publicity that has increased the profile of you or your family, increase security measures and be more aware of your surroundings

3. **Unpredictable Routine**

- Criminals targeting an individual will study that individual's normal routine to identify where he or she is most vulnerable to become a victim of a criminal act. Vary timings and routes when going to or leaving frequently visited destinations such as a weekend residence, the office, clubs, restaurants, shops or church
- Identify any routes or timings that you cannot vary and be extra alert. Plan an escape route in the event you identify anything suspicious that could develop into a threat
- When living in a high risk area, vary methods of transport and vehicles. This is especially relevant for children going to and returning from school

4. **Communications**

- Ensure that you know at all times where all family members are scheduled to be, when they are due home and how to contact them
- Have a list of the contact telephone numbers of the police, security company, close neighbours and the emergency services in an easily accessible location so you can call for assistance in an emergency
- Brief members of the family not to talk openly about information concerning the family or the movements of family members in public places and especially when using a cellular telephone
- Monitor chat room contacts of young members of the family and instruct them not to divulge information over the Internet about themselves or the family or make arrangements to meet

5. **Layers of Protection**

- Layers of protection include both procedural and physical measures. These layers should be implemented to cover all phases of daily life – residence, travel, business and recreation
- Professional criminals will identify the weakest points and exploit these. In areas with an identifiable risk, security needs to be in place 24 hours,

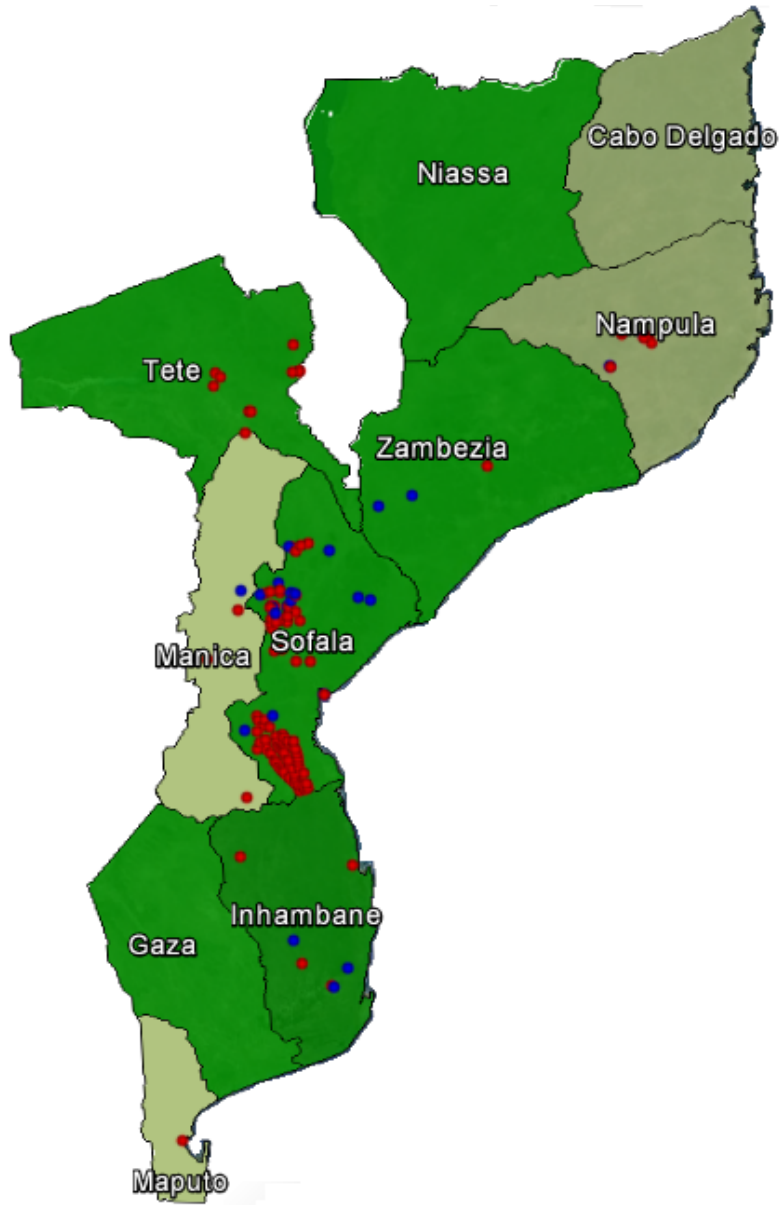
seven days a week Ø Having layers of protection will make you a harder target for criminals and may encourage them to switch to an easier target

....More Tips to follow next week

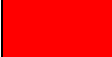

MAPS AND GRAPHS OF INCIDENTS

MAP 1: PLOTTING OF REPORTED RENAMO RELATED INCIDENTS:

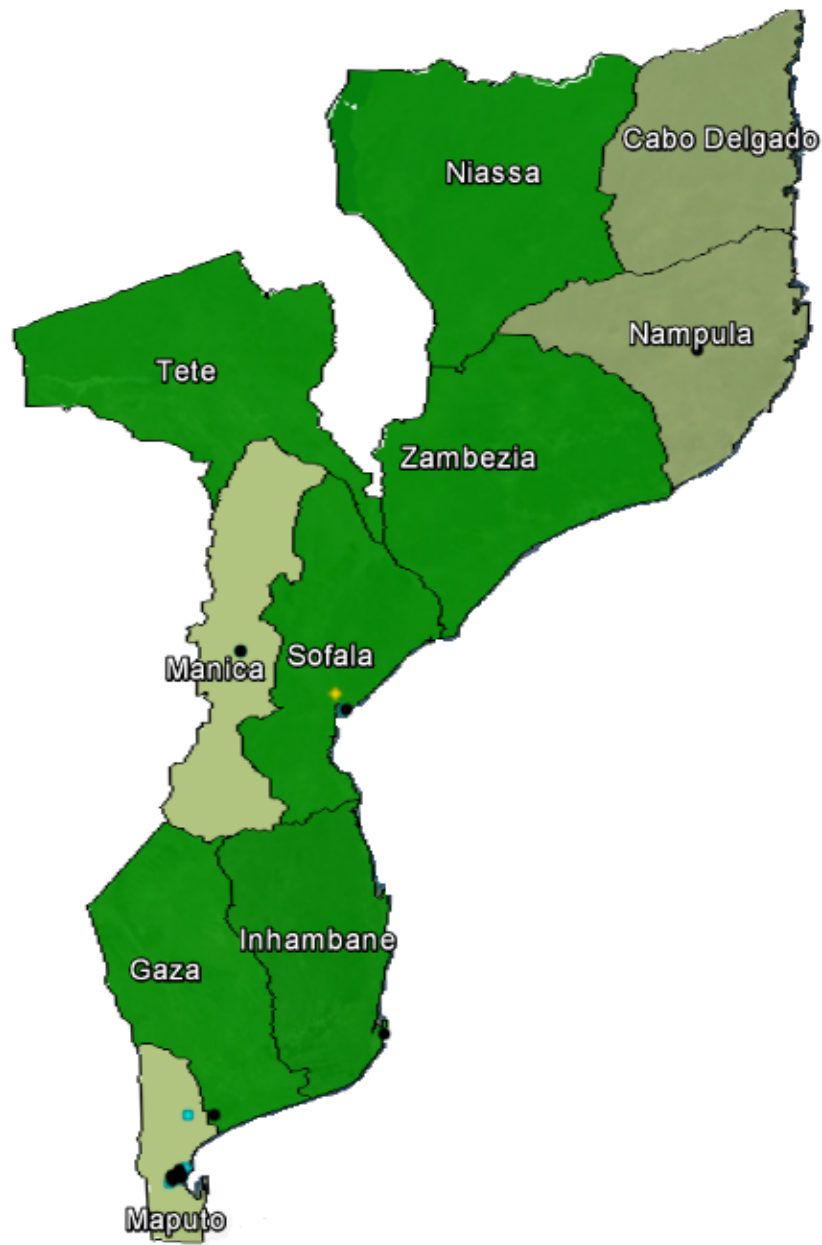
Updated map plotting known Renamo related incidents in Mozambique from the beginning of 2013 to the present.



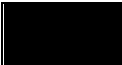


Key:

	Attacks carried out by Renamo
	Attacks carried out by FADM against Renamo

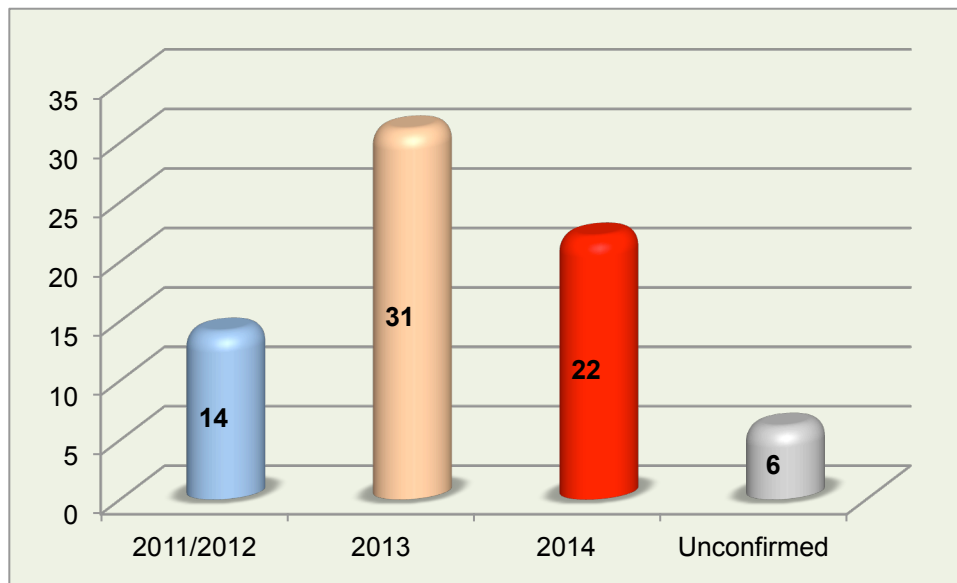
MAP 2: PLOTTING OF KNOWN KIDNAPPING INCIDENTS FROM SEPTEMBER 2013 TO OCTOBER 2014:



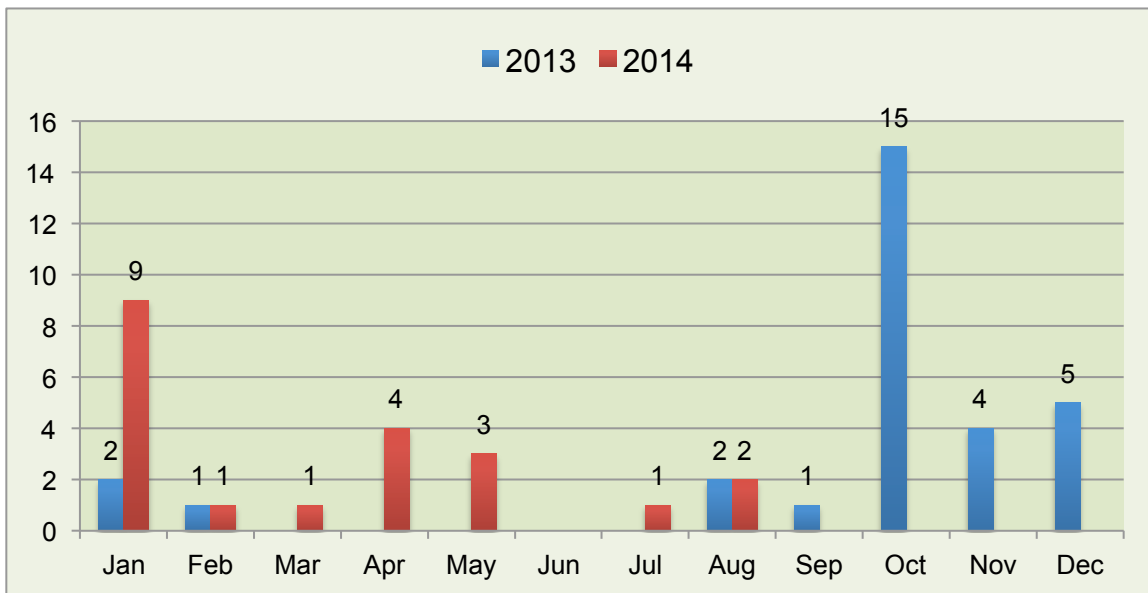
Key:

	Kidnapping
	Victim murdered
	Simulated/Failed attempts

GRAPH 1: REPORTED KIDNAPPINGS IN MOZAMBIQUE PER YEAR:



GRAPH 2: REPORTED KIDNAPPINGS IN MOZAMBIQUE PER MONTH:



**Please note: the data present in the graphs and maps is not 100% accurate owing to the high number of unreported cases and irregularities in the documentation of these events by the relevant Mozambican parties, resulting in possible inconsistencies. This graph illustrates the successful kidnapping incidents ONLY and not attempted/aborted/intercepted kidnappings.*

CRIME

Frelimo campaigner beaten and kidnapped

The Mozambican police have arrested three people in Gorongosa district, in the central province of Sofala, accused of beating and kidnapping a supporter of the ruling Frelimo Party who had been urging people in the area to vote for Frelimo and its presidential candidate, Filipe Nyusi, in the general elections scheduled for 15 October.

According to the spokesperson for the Sofala provincial police command, Daniel Macuacua, the incident took place in the village of Muziwaguengere, where the Frelimo member, identified only as Mouzinho, had been campaigning.

Three people, whose names and party affiliation were not revealed, seized Mouzinho, and took him prisoner. They held him in an otherwise empty house for four days.

When the owner of the house returned, he found Mouzinho tied up inside the house and called the police. The police released Mouzinho, and found that he bore signs of ill-treatment in addition to the four days of captivity.

“Three individuals, by means of physical force, grabbed a citizen on the public highway, and took him to the house, saying that he could not campaign for Frelimo”, said Macuacua.

Asked which party the kidnappers were from, he said this information had not yet been discovered. The three kidnappers have been detained, and case files have been opened.

Macuacua said the files have been sent to the district attorney’s office in Gorongosa town, where the case will follow the normal legal procedures, possibly culminating in a trial of Mouzinho’s three assailants.

Four individuals arrested for armed robbery in Maputo

Between 22 and 28 September, the Maputo branch of the Police of the Republic of Mozambique (PRM) arrested four individuals aged between 25 and 35-years-old in connection with a spate of armed robberies (both residential and business).

The robberies occurred in the neighbourhoods of Maxaquene and Polana Canico.

During the arrests the PRM confiscated two machetes and a pistol.

Two foreigners arrested for drug trafficking

Between 22 and 28 September, the PRM arrested a 32-year-old Tanzanian national, at the Mavalane Airport. The detainee was in possession of 67 vials of cocaine, hidden inside his stomach.

During the same period the PRM arrested a 29-year-old South African, also at the Mavalane Airport, who was in possession of a kilogram of heroin at the time of his arrest.

Three men arrested in Maputo for raping three children

Three men; Chiganhane Samuel (23-years-old), Stephen Marcelino (29-

years-old) and a 32-year-old man whose name has not yet been released, have been arrested by the PRM in Maputo for raping three children.

The crimes were committed between 22 and 28 September, and the victims range from between three and nine-years-old.

Samuel and Marcelino have both vehemently denied their involvement in the three separate crimes, however, they admit to knowing the victims and have admitted that the victims, as well as other children, often play in their homes/gardens.

According to Mudumane Orlando, the spokesman for the Maputo PRM, Marcelino and the unnamed male were alleged to have lured the children with money.

The three children have been examined by a medical professional and it was found that the three had indeed been raped. The victims are currently undergoing medical and psychological treatment.

Mozambican child trafficker fined 1 200 U.S. Dollars

On Thursday (25 September) a 35-year-old man of Mozambican nationality began serving time at Dedza Prison after failing to pay a fine of K500 000 (just over 1 200 U.S. Dollars) for attempting to traffic five Malawian children into Mozambique.

Micah Willesi appeared before First Grade Magistrate Eneti Banda and was convicted on his own plea of guilt.

Malawian police prosecutor, Inspector Patrick Chambuluka, told the court that police arrested Willes on Sunday (21 September) as he was about to cross into Mozambique with the five children.

“He had intended to use them as child labour on tobacco farms in his country and promised them K70 000 each at the end of the growing season,” he said.

The children were trafficked from Mchenga Village, Masula in Lilongwe, Chambuluka said.

Willesi argued that he was the sole bread winner for his family and pleaded for a lenient sentence but his request was turned down by First Grade Magistrate Banda.

“Trafficked children are subjected to inhuman treatment and their rights are violated once they reach their country of destination. The court, therefore, finds it necessary to give you a stiff sentence in order to discourage further child trafficking offences,” said Banda.

She fined him or in default serve a six year jail term.

Teenager raped and murdered in Quelimane

On Friday (26 September) the body of 16-year-old Leonarda Figueiredo was found in the streets of the Samugue neighbourhood, in the city of Quelimane, a few metres from her home.

According to reports, the teenager was last seen by her family on Thursday afternoon (25 September) when she left home with her boyfriend.

The brother of the deceased told the PRM that his sister had a heated argument with her boyfriend shortly after they left the house.

It is believed that the victim was murdered in the early hours of Friday morning after her boyfriend walked her to Avendia Maria de Lurdes, Matola, where he dropped her off.

The PRM believe the victim was raped before being killed as she was missing a significant amount of clothing.

No arrests have yet been made.

Mpumalanga man in court for alleged Mozambican sex slaves

A 60-year-old South African from Mpumalanga, accused of human trafficking, has denied keeping five girls as sex slaves.

Lloyd Mabuza and his co-accused Violet Chauke, 22, appeared in the Graskop Magistrate's Court in South Africa on Wednesday (01 October) on charges of rape, and human trafficking for sexual purposes.

Between 2009 and 2012 he allegedly lured young Mozambican girls to South Africa with promises of a better life and an education. The girls were between the ages of 10 and 16.

A State witness, whose name was withheld, testified on Wednesday that her husband worked for Mabuza and she took one of the girls under her wing and sent her to school.

Mabuza and Chauke were taken into custody in December 2012 after five

girls were found half naked and starving. He allegedly raped them at his home in Rhenosterhoek.

According to the State, Chauke's sister Juliet allegedly brought the girls from Mozambique.

There may have been more than five girls because Juliet reportedly took them back to Mozambique after he had abused them.

Police search for three men in Nampula

The Nampula PRM are currently searching for Abu Sarajabo, Guido Isac and Chante Salvador in connection with a financial scam.

The three fraudsters allegedly set up a fake business and began recruiting employees. The potential employees were required to pay between 500 and 700 Meticaais for vocational training, as well as various other expenses.

Once the fee was paid, the 'employers' disappeared. The scam was run over a period of seven months and the PRM have stated that hundreds of individuals in Nampula were tricked into paying the fraudsters.

Many of the victims have stated that they are planning on taking the law into their own hands.

SECURITY

Development arouses interest of criminal organisations

On Thursday (25 September) the governor of the central Mozambican province of Manica, Ana Comuane, warned that Mozambique's current high levels of economic growth was bringing the country to the notice of international criminal organisations – hence the pertinence of modernising the armed forces (FADM) and endowing them with more sophisticated equipment.

She was speaking in the provincial capital, Chimoio, during the celebrations of Armed Forces Day, which was also the 50th anniversary of the launch of the armed struggle for Mozambique's independence.

Comuane declared that the recent modernisation of the FADM, including the acquisition of modern weaponry in order to defend the country's natural resources constituted unequivocal proof of the concern of President Armando Guebuza to "build and place at the service of the country an ever more robust defence force."

This concern, she said, arose "in the context of noteworthy economic growth. The current levels of development and the prospects for further rapid growth in the next few years are exposing our country to the greed of some criminal organisations. This imposes the need for defence at land air or sea, throughout our territory".

She praised the FADM, not only for its role in the military defence of the country, but also for its assistance in

rescue missions during natural disasters such as the floods which cyclically strike the country.

The commander of the Chimoio Independent Infantry Battalion, Agostinho Matusse, told the crowd that the defence of the country cannot be an improvised affair, but must be planned – which was why the FADM had mid-level and higher education institutions (such as the Samora Machel Military Academy in Nampula) "which train our cadres, endowing them with scientific knowledge and military techniques, in order to respond to the changing dynamics of the world".

"We want to express our readiness to continue guaranteeing peace, tranquillity and the defence of the country, for the well-being of Mozambican society", said Matusse.

Renamo boycotted the celebrations, but the second opposition force, the Mozambique Democratic Movement (MDM) was present.

Asked to explain the boycott, the head of the Renamo central brigade in Manica, and a member of the Renamo Political Commission, Alfredo Magumisse, said it was because the ruling Frelimo Party "is unable to separate republican acts from political party acts".

Portuguese Embassy in Maputo issues election and kidnapping warning

On Wednesday (01 October) the Portuguese Embassy in Maputo issued a warning on their website which stated

that: in the face of the presidential, legislative and provincial elections, and the civic acts associated with such (i.e. rallies and campaigns), it is recommended that Portuguese nationals currently within Mozambique make a conscious effort to avoid crowds and political participation in electoral events.

It is also advised that on Election Day, all non-nationals avoid centres where election acts typically occur, stay up to date on the Election Day developments and avoid all non-essential long distance journeys within the country.

In addition, the notice stated that: given the current security situation in Maputo where abductions are concentrated, it is recommended that travellers exercise “utmost caution” when traveling. Travellers are advised to avoid isolated places, avoid routine (i.e. avoid taking the same route daily), avoid displaying goods with significant monetary value and always keep family or trusted people informed about your movements.

Whilst information indicates that there have been no reported abductions as of late, the abduction warning from the Embassy is worrying. It is possible that there has been an increasing number of unreported/unpublicised cases. Alternatively the warning could indicate

that the Embassy predicts an increase in cases in the near future.

Four Indian naval ships en route to Nacala

The Indian Ministry of Defence has announced that four naval ships have set sail from Mumbai for a two month long deployment to east Africa and the southern Indian Ocean region.

Under the command of Rear Admiral R Hari Kumar, the ships will stop at Antsiranana (Madagascar), Mombasa (Kenya), Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), St Denis (Reunion Island, France), Port Louis (Mauritius), and Port Victoria (Seychelles).

They will also call at the northern Mozambique port of Nacala before heading to the Simonstown naval base in South Africa.

The ships are the guided missile destroyer INS Mumbai, the stealth frigates INS Talwar and INS Teg, and the tanker INS Deepak.

Off the coast of South Africa, INS Teg will take part in the India – Brazil – South Africa Maritime exercise (IBSAMAR) in the Indian Ocean.

POLITICS

Military observers take office

On Monday (29 September) the Frelimo and Renamo delegations announced that the mission of international military observers who will monitor the cessation

of hostilities will officially take office on Wednesday (01 October), and will start its activities immediately.

The team, known by the acronym EMOCHM, is headed by a Botswanan

brigadier, Therego Seretse, who is set to be assisted by four colonels – one from Zimbabwe, one from Italy and two from Mozambique (one appointed by the government and the other by Renamo).

EMOCHM should consist of observers from nine countries – Botswana, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Cape Verde, Kenya, Italy, Portugal, Britain and the United States. But so far only the observers from the first four of these countries have arrived.

US ambassador Douglas Griffiths told reporters that his country had prioritised the battle against Ebola in West Africa, and was dispatching 300 military personnel to help the government of Liberia fight against this lethal disease.

A Portuguese representative said that his country, which is due to send a Colonel to the northern province of Nampula and a Major to Sofala in the centre of the country, preferred to wait until the central command of EMOCHM in Maputo was established.

One diplomatic source told reporters that some countries are reluctant to send their observers until more details are available as to what the mission will do. The agreement between the government and Renamo is vague, and gives no firm timetable for disarming the Renamo militia and incorporating its army into the army, the police or back into civilian life.

EMOCHM has 135 days to complete its mission – but this period can be extended if necessary. When complete,

the mission will consist of 93 men – 23 foreign observers, and 70 Mozambicans (half from the government and half from Renamo). The central command under Seretse will be based in Maputo and there will be four subunits in Sofala, Inhambane, Tete and Nampula provinces.

Speaking at the Wednesday ceremony, the head of the government delegation to the dialogue with Renamo, Agriculture Minister Jose Pacheco, claimed that the dialogue has produced consensus for the preservation of definitive peace in the country.

“At the end of the day, no party will have military equipment”, he said. “It is in this context that the military observation team has been set up”.

He said that the main task of EMOCHM will be to observe and monitor the integration into the Mozambican armed forces (FADM) of what are referred to euphemistically as the “residual forces” of Renamo.

“We would like to be able to rely on your experience of transparency in this process”, Pacheco told the observers.

The head of the Renamo delegation, Saimone Macuiana, claimed that this day “opens a new page in the history of the country, a new page that will guarantee genuine reconciliation, which is the indispensable condition for genuine and lasting peace”.

ELECTIONS

Cuamba by-election set for December

On Tuesday (30 September) the Mozambican government announced that a by-election will be held in the northern municipality of Cuamba on 17 December, following the death of Mayor Vicente Lourenco from illness on 14 September.

The advantage of holding the election in December, according to the government spokesperson, Deputy Justice Minister Alberto Nkutumula, is that there will be no need for any fresh voter registration, This is already an election year, and the entire electorate had the opportunity to register between February and May.

Lourenco was first elected mayor, on the ticket of the ruling Frelimo Party, in December 2011, in a by-election precipitated by the resignation of his predecessor. He was then re-elected in the nationwide municipal elections of November 2013.

On both occasions he defeated opponents from the MDM. The former rebel movement Renamo boycotted the municipal elections.

Voting materials distributed in Manica

The reception and subsequent distribution of voting material in the central Mozambican province of Manica, for the general and provincial elections scheduled for 15 October, began on Monday (29 September).

Speaking at a Monday press conference in the provincial capital, Chimoio, the Manica spokesperson for the Electoral

Administration Technical Secretariat (STAE), Armando Tangai, said “we’ve already begun distributing this material. Trucks began today to transport the ballot boxes, the voting booths, and the oil lamps (for polling stations without electricity)”

STAE is still waiting for the most sensitive materials, notably the ballot papers, which are expected to arrive from Maputo soon.

Tangai promised there will be no problems on voting day “because we are creating all possible conditions so that, on 15 October, there won’t be any difficulty in holding elections in our province”.

The first phase of training a group of 4 316 candidates for polling station staff, who will work in the 1 104 Manica polling stations, ended on Sunday (28 September). This group is among 8 114 candidates, of whom 7 728 will be selected to man the polling stations. The second phase in the training, involving the other 3 798 candidates began on Tuesday (30 September).

The figure of 7 728 includes the polling station staff appointed by the three parliamentary parties – the ruling Frelimo Party, the former rebel movement Renamo, and the MDM. In principle, the three parties should be represented at all polling stations.

Under the electoral law, there are seven members of staff at each polling station – three appointed by the political parties and four chosen by the STAE through public tender.

Asked whether the STAE has taken care of the payment of allowances to the polling station staff, to avoid the repetition of embarrassing scenes in past elections, when staff members have staged demonstrations in pursuit of unpaid allowances, Tangai explained that during the training, each candidate receives 200 Meticaís (approximately 6.5 U.S. Dollars) a day. Since the training is for ten days, each candidate will receive a total of 2 000 Meticaís.

Given that there are 8 114 candidates, the total cost to the STAE will be 16 228 000 Meticaís. Tangai declared that the STAE is prepared and has the funds to meet these commitments.

The same is true of the allowances that will be paid to the staff for their work during the voting and the count at the polling stations. The chairperson of each polling station will receive an allowance of 2 200 Meticaís, the deputy chairperson, 1 950 Meticaís, the secretary 1 700 Meticaís, and the other four staff members 1 500 Meticaís each.

“This is a large sum that STAE is going to handle”, said Tangai, “but we have the capacity to do this”.

The registered electorate in Manica is 712 938.

Response of political leaders disappointing, says CNE

On Friday (26 September) the chairperson of Mozambique’s National Elections Commission (CNE), Abdul Carimo, said that the CNE is disappointed “at the level of response from political leaders to our appeals to end violence in the election campaign”.

Speaking at a meeting in Maputo between the CNE and foreign ambassadors, Carimo again described as “disgraceful” the clashes in the southern province of Gaza between supporters of the ruling Frelimo party and the motorcade of Daviz Simango, the leader and presidential candidate of the MDM.

“We are in contact with all the political parties involved to urge them that this is not the path to follow”, he said. He was sure that “the people do not want violence”, but politicians had not yet responded sufficiently to calls to end violent incidents.

The general elections scheduled for 15 October must be held peacefully and their results must be accepted, Carimo insisted. “Political leaders must understand they have responsibilities in this”, he said.

Asked whether the CNE could order the re-run of elections in any part of the country where conditions for a free and fair vote did not exist, Carimo explained that this decision would have to be taken either by district law courts or by the Constitutional Council, the country’s highest body in matters of constitutional and electoral law.

He added that the CNE had hoped to set up “conflict prevention panels” in all provinces, but this work was behind schedule. Such panels would include representatives of the electoral bodies, of religious and other civil society organisations and of the police.

Carimo told the diplomats that there is still plenty of time for the accreditation of election observers, both national and foreign. Indeed there is no deadline –

observers can be accredited right up to the final validation and declaration of results by the Constitutional Council.

But Carimo advised would-be observers to apply for credentials early, rather than swamp the CNE and its support bodies with applications in the last couple of days before the polls opened. During the vote and the initial count “we would like to have observers at all polling stations – though we realise that will be difficult” (there will be a total of 17 199 polling stations).

He urged observer missions “not to put a lot of observers in the same polling stations. Spread them around – they are the guarantee of transparency”.

Asked about whether all the electoral material would be ready on time, Felisberto Naife, the general director of the Electoral Administration Technical Secretariat (STAE), the executive arm of the CNE, told the meeting that the ballot papers and other materials have been printed in South Africa, and are now being packaged. The material would all arrive from South Africa by 07 October.

“All the provinces will have the material on time to distribute to the districts and the polling stations”, pledged Naife.

South Africa and Zimbabwe to send largest observer contingents to Mozambique

South Africa and Zimbabwe will have the largest observer contingents during Mozambique’s elections on 15 October, with at least 100 observers each, Miguel de Brito of the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA) said on Thursday (25 September).

The ruling party, Frelimo, is in pole position to extend its unbroken grip on power since independence in 1975. But its share of the vote for the presidency and parliament was unlikely to reach the 75% announced in 2009, election experts said.

“If I was betting on the results, I would predict 55% for Frelimo and 45% for the combined opposition,” De Brito, the country director in Mozambique for EISA told a briefing in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Observer missions from China and Vietnam will be in Mozambique for the polls, flanking groups from the African Union, the European Union, the Commonwealth, the community of Portuguese-speaking countries and, most importantly, the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

As head of SADC’s politics, defence and security organ, South Africa would lead the 15-nation group’s observer mission, to be deployed throughout Mozambique on 04 October, South Africa’s Deputy Minister of International Relations and Co-operation Luwellyn Landers said on Thursday.

Frelimo is one of the core southern African liberation movements which have already run their countries for 20-40 years and show no sign of making way for opposition parties.

Relations with the African National Congress are old and close. De Brito said Frelimo’s candidate, Nyusi, had secured the backing of the ruling parties of South Africa, Angola, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe during a recent regional tour.

If no candidate secures an absolute majority there will be a run-off between the top two. Voters will also be electing members of the 250-seat parliament and provincial assemblies.

Political scientists do not consider the few opinion polls conducted this year to have the methodological integrity to be reliable forecasts of how Mozambicans will vote. But there is no doubt about the height of the stakes involved as revenues from large investments in gas, oil and coal are expected to start flowing into government coffers within the next 10 years.

"Whoever loses these elections may not have another chance to get into power for years to come," De Brito said, because of the leverage the incumbent government would enjoy in terms of wealth distribution, social programmes and employment.

Nyusi urges Frelimo supporters to show tolerance

On Friday (26 September) Frelimo's presidential candidate, Filipe Nyusi, urged his supporters not to react to "provocation".

Speaking at a campaign rally in Muanza, in the central province of Sofala, Nyusi called for tolerance so that the campaign and the elections themselves, scheduled for 15 October, take place peacefully.

Nyusi advised Frelimo supporters to behave in an orderly fashion - and even if "those who cause confusion cross your paths and try to engage you in confrontation, what you should do is just look at them and let them pass. Only then should you continue your own

march heading to the victory that awaits us on 15 October".

In a message clearly inspired by the violent clashes in Gaza province when Frelimo supporters besieged the motorcade of Daviz Simango, the leader and presidential candidate of the MDM, Nyusi said "only those who know that they are weak opt for violence to try and impose themselves against those who would impose themselves by the use of reason".

During his brief stop in Muanza, Nyusi restated that what led him to accept his party's nomination for the presidency was his desire to help the country maintain peace and the unity of Mozambicans and, above all, to help his fellow-countrymen overcome poverty through accelerating the country's development.

"The mission I have received from the founders of our country, who are the people who elected me as a candidate for the presidency is to continue what they have been doing since they overthrew colonialism", he said. One of the missions the current President, Armando Guebuza, had given him was to expand the electricity grid based on the Cahora Bassa dam on the Zambezi.

Cahora Bassa power had now reached the Muanza district capital, and Nyusi intended to ensure that the grid now reached downwards to the administrative posts and localities of the district.

Earlier Nyusi had visited Inhaminga, capital of Cherimgoma district, and again urged calm and tolerance in the face of provocation. The strength of

Frelimo, he stressed, should always be based on reason, not force.

Nyusi promises to take revenge against poverty

On Saturday (27 September) Frelimo's presidential candidate, Filipe Nyusi, declared in the central city of Beira that, if elected, he intends to "take revenge" on the poverty which he personally suffered from when he was a secondary school student in Beira.

He told a campaign rally that he wants to develop Beira "because I feel so much anger at the suffering caused by poverty".

He recalled that when he studied in Beira, in the early 1980s, "there was nothing on sale in the shops. There were no buses. We had to go on foot everywhere we wanted to go, including going to school".

Frequent power cuts, caused by sabotage of the power lines by the apartheid-backed Renamo rebels, often plunged Beira into darkness. "To do our homework, or revise the lessons, we had to go somewhere where there was light from generators", Nyusi said.

"Those were very difficult times that made us suffer so much", he said. "So I want to develop this city to take revenge on that suffering".

For Nyusi, Beira city and Sofala province had been "a great school of life".

"I am in favour of peace, love and peaceful coexistence", he said. "I am in favour of tolerance and reconciliation, which are among the characteristics of

the people of Beira. Living together among differences of ideas and party membership is one of the traditions here".

"What I want is that we should all have a single common agenda as a people - which is the agenda of developing Beira, Sofala and all of our country", he said. "We cannot allow ourselves to be divided again as we were for centuries".

He added that during the election campaign he would never promise anything that was clearly impossible to carry out. "I am for truth, and for honesty and I will never make promises that I will be incapable of keeping", he said.

Former Prime Minister Luisa Diogo, whom Nyusi defeated in the inner-party election for the Frelimo presidential candidate on 02 March, also spoke at the rally, declaring that Nyusi "has all the qualities a man needs to be leader of the Mozambican people at this stage of Mozambique's life. He will know how to lead us along this vast avenue we still have to tread towards the promised land of prosperity that he have always dreamed of reaching one day".

Nyusi pledges to continue the work of previous leaders

On Monday (29 September) Frelimo's presidential candidate, Filipe Nyusi, declared that the voters should choose him because he is committed to continuing the project which began 52 years ago, when Frelimo was formed as a liberation front to struggle for the country's independence.

Speaking at a rally in Macate district, in the central province of Manica, Nyusi declared that he was chosen as the

candidate by founders of the Mozambican nation, such as the current president, Armando Guebuza, and his predecessor, Joaquim Chissano. Nyusi was referring to the meeting of the Frelimo Central Committee in late February and early March, which elected him from five candidates for the post.

Nyusi added that it is thanks to Frelimo that Macate is now a district. It is one of 13 new districts that was created in 2013. Previously Macate had been part of Gondola district.

He urged his audience not to be swayed by the "envy" of those who spread malice and hatred towards Mozambicans who fought against colonial rule, and who allege that nothing was done to develop Mozambique in the almost 40 years of independence under successive Frelimo governments.

He retorted that at the time of independence in 1975 the only secondary schools in the country were in Maputo and Beira, and there was just one university, in Maputo. Four decades later, there are many dozens of secondary schools across the country, and 48 institutions of higher education.

"Likewise most of the hospitals in the country, and most of the tarred roads exist because of the work of Frelimo governments. Those who deny this are trying to turn Mozambicans against their own development," he said.

"Here in Macate, under colonialism there were no schools, not even primary schools, much less secondary ones", Nyusi continued. "Now Macate has schools, and it will not be long before we

in Frelimo set up an institution of higher education here. Here there was no hospital, but there is one now".

"If you elect me and elect Frelimo on 15 October, we will continue the development of this district", he pledged.

Nyusi repeated promises from earlier rallies to promote the industrialisation of Manica, so that its crops and natural resources are processed before being exported, and are thus worth more on the international market.

Industrialisation would also create more jobs for the youths of Manica and bring in more revenue to the treasury.

"You have to continue placing your trust in Frelimo and its candidate", said Nyusi, "as they are the guarantee of the country's development. Frelimo is a party with vision. It doesn't hate anybody and it is committed to working for the development of Mozambique".

PIMO announces support for Nyusi

On Tuesday (30 September) Yaquib Sibindy, the leader of the Independent Party of Mozambique (PIMO), announced at a Maputo press conference that PIMO will support the candidate of the ruling Frelimo Party, Filipe Nyusi, in the 15 October presidential election.

Sibindy attempted to put his own name on the ballot paper, but the Constitutional Council, Mozambique's highest body in matters of constitutional and electoral law, rejected his nomination papers since they failed to meet the legal requirements.

All presidential candidates must present the supporting signatures of at least 10 000 registered voters, each of them authenticated by a notary. Sibindy failed to meet this requirement. He submitted 15 079 signatures, but the Council found that only 6 488 of them were valid.

Sibindy was one of eight would-be candidates whose nominations were rejected for the same reason.

Sibindy's nomination was also rejected for the 2009 presidential election and for exactly the same reason.

As in 2009, Sibindy has decided to throw PIMO's weight behind Nyusi. He told the press conference that Nyusi's manifesto was close to his own and "to the needs of the Mozambican people".

He claimed that the decision, although only formally announced on Tuesday, had been taken at a PIMO extraordinary meeting held on 24 August. "What Sibindy had to give will be done by the candidate Filipe Jacinto Nyusi", he said.

"Nyusi will be the manager of the Mozambican people", Sibindy declared. PIMO was supporting Nyusi because Frelimo "is the only party able to comply with its promises".

Sibindy claimed that PIMO has 800 000 members – which is 7% of the entire Mozambican adult population.

However, critics have posed the question: if PIMO really has so many members, it is surprising that Sibindy failed to gather a mere 10 000 valid signatures.

The last time Sibindy managed to put his name on the presidential ballot

paper was in 2004. Then his vote was a mere 28 656 – or just 0.96% of all votes cast in the presidential election.

Nyusi warns voters against "false promises"

On Wednesday (01 October) the presidential candidate of the ruling Frelimo Party, Filipe Nyusi, warned Mozambicans not to be deceived by those who promise to do everything to give them a comfortable life, but never explain how they would carry out their campaign promises.

Speaking at an election rally in the central city of Chimoio, Nyusi said "other people may turn up here and promise you this and that, but they will not tell you how it will be achieved".

He claimed that the difference between himself and his opponents is that, before embarking on the election campaign, he visited all Mozambique's 11 provinces to hear from the people what they want him to do in the event that he is elected president. Nyusi said that it was on the basis of these requests that he drew up his project for governance, with details about how it will be implemented.

Nyusi repeated his insistence on industrialising Manica, a constant theme of his rallies since he began campaigning in the province on Monday. He said that, in order to solve the problems presented to him on his tour of the country before the campaign, it will be necessary to set up specific industries, particularly units to process local production.

This would provide added value, Nyusi said, and would allow the state to collect more taxes to be used in improving the

wages of public servants such as teachers, doctors and nurses, and to build more schools, hospitals, roads and bridges.

“So this campaign of mine is more to discuss with the people how they think we should solve the problems that were presented to me when I was here before”, he added. “And if you elect me, I shall adopt this same method of consulting you so that you tell me how we should work. I will not make you any promises without a basis on how I will carry them out”.

It was certainly true that Frelimo had been in power a long time, Nyusi said - but during that time Frelimo had been “building and not destroying”.

He said that the people recognise the achievements of Frelimo, which began with the liberation of Mozambique from Portuguese colonial rule. Today those achievements include the building of many more infrastructures than were built during the entire 500 years of the Portuguese presence in Mozambique.

“Even here in Chimoio, it is evident that a great deal is being done, and it's visible to the naked eye”, he continued. “Whenever I come here, even if it's only a short time since my previous visit, I notice that new things are being built, contributing to the growth of the city”.

Nyusi argued that those who claim that Frelimo has “done nothing” in its four decades in government fail to note that in 16 of these years a great deal was destroyed by the war of destabilisation waged by the Rhodesian and South African racist regimes via their surrogate army, the Renamo rebels.

But Nyusi said he was not worried by such allegations, stressing that the people will not be blinded by false claims, and recalling that Chimoio voted for Frelimo in the municipal elections of November 2013.

Frelimo force public servants to abandon their posts

Unconfirmed reports suggest that Frelimo has forced teachers and nurses to abscond from work in the Chemba district, Sofala province, to join the Frelimo motorcade.

According to information, the local population of Chemba are disgruntled by the current situation.

Police accuse MDM youths of 'vandalism'

On Friday (26 September) the PRM in the central province of Sofala told reporters they have information that a group of young supporters of the MDM is planning “acts of vandalism” in the next few days.

Such acts would be carried out as retaliation for the clashes in Gaza province on Tuesday and Wednesday (23 and 24 September), when supporters of the ruling Frelimo Party attempted to prevent the MDM presidential candidate, Daviz Simango, from campaigning.

The press officer of the Sofala provincial police command, Sididi Paulo, told reporters the police were trying to identify the people behind this alleged plot. But he gave no details as to precisely what “acts of vandalism” were planned.

“The election campaign is a moment of festivity and citizenship”, Paulo told a Beira press conference. “The police appeal to all the competing parties to stay calm, and continue an orderly campaign”.

He warned that public disorder is a criminal offence. “We will not tolerate any activities that put at risk public order, security and tranquillity in Sofala”, Paulo said. “We reaffirm our willingness to collaborate with all the parties in order to ensure that the election campaign proceeds smoothly”.

Jose Domingos, a member of the MDM political commission, dismissed the police claims as “mere speculation”.

“I have no knowledge of what the police are talking about”, he told reporters. “We’re not concerned about lies”.

Although the MDM was not planning anything violent, Domingos raised the possibility that members of the OJM, the youth organisation affiliated to Frelimo, might undertake violent acts that would later be blamed on the MDM.

MDM accuses police of illegal night arrests

On Saturday (27 September) the MDM accused the Nampula police of illegally detaining seven of its members in night raids on their homes.

According to MDM parliamentary candidate Fernando Bismarque, the police lacked the necessary arrest warrants signed by a judge. Furthermore, the law forbids arrests at night except when people are caught in the act of committing a crime.

The seven detainees were supposedly picked up at their homes at approximately 21h00 on Friday night (26 September). Bismarque said that on Saturday the police refused to allow access to the detainees to the Nampula provincial attorney's office.

It is assumed that the arrests are connected with the Thursday clashes when MDM members brought a mock coffin bearing pictures of Filipe Nyusi, the presidential candidate of the ruling Frelimo Party, to the solemn ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of the launch of the armed struggle for Mozambican independence.

When the police moved to seize the mock coffin, fighting broke out and MDM members hurled stones at the police, and the police used tear gas against them.

The police say that three MDM members were arrested on the spot, but have made no comment so far about the allegations of illegal night arrests.

The MDM mayor of Nampula, Mamudo Amurrane told reporters that the party has arranged defence lawyers for its detained members.

But as of Saturday morning, according to MDM Nampula election officer Antonio Goncalves, the police had not allowed the MDM lawyers access to the detainees.

Meanwhile, the head of the Frelimo election brigade in the city, Labour Minister Helena Taipo, on Saturday advised Frelimo members not to react to provocation. Provocation, she said, was a sure sign that the adversary knew it was facing defeat.

“Mozambique needs a young President” – MDM

The MDM, campaigning in the central city of Chimoio, has argued that the country needs a young president - and so voters ought to elect the MDM leader and presidential candidate, Daviz Simango.

“In truth, this country deserves someone with a fresh head, such as Daviz Simango”, argued Eduardo Brito, head of the MDM Youth League in Chimoio and a member of the local municipal assembly. “A young person who doesn't yet have many problems will govern the country better”.

Simango is the youngest of the three candidates standing in the presidential election scheduled for 15 October. He is 50-years-old, while the candidate of the ruling Frelimo Party, Filipe Nyusi, is 55, and the leader of the former rebel movement Renamo, Afonso Dhlakama, is 61.

This was one of the themes of the MDM canvassing on Wednesday (01 October) in the Agostinho Neto neighbourhood, on the outskirts of Chimoio.

Brito also urged the 20 or so members of his MDM brigade not to respond to any provocation from their opponents. “When we are provoked, let's just say ‘Thank you’, take another path and continue our work”, he said.

Brito lashed out at the alleged poor quality of public health care, and the shortage of medicines in the National Health Service. He claimed that the public health units prescribe paracetamol for all problems - but in the private clinics “the good medicines are

there. Where do those medicines come from?”

He suggested that brand new hospitals built by the Frelimo government were of no use because of the shortage of drugs, and claimed that Frelimo leaders have their own children treated in private clinics or abroad.

After explaining to his audience the positions occupied by the MDM and by Simango on the parliamentary and presidential ballot papers, Brito advised the voters not to argue with other parties who came to the neighbourhood seeking their votes.

“When another party comes and asks for your votes, don't get into a discussion”, he said. “Tell them you're listening, but when 15 October comes vote for the MDM so that we can have another government and do what is happening in Beira, Quelimane and Nampula (the three cities won by the MDM in last year's municipal elections) where people are living well”.

MDM demands cancellation of biased TV programme

The MDM has called on the Supreme Mass Media Council (CSCS), the press freedom watchdog body established under the Constitution, to order the cancellation of an election programme on the public television station, TVM, because of its manifest bias against the MDM.

In its protest note sent to the CSCS, the MDM says that the programme, simply entitled “Eleicoes Gerais 2014” (“General Elections 2014”), slanders and insults the MDM.

The MDM points out that the programme has a panel of “supposed analysts” well known for their support for the ruling Frelimo Party. These “analysts”, the note complains, “merely gratuitously insult and defame the MDM, its leadership, members and supporters, without this party being invited onto the programme”.

The MDM regarded this as a flagrant violation, both of the constitution and of the electoral legislation. The constitutional articles the note mentions are those which mention the duty of the public sector media to behave in an unbiased manner, and which defend the right of citizens to their honour and good name.

If the programme is to continue broadcasting, the MDM demands that it “should obey the rules of the professional ethics of journalism”, pointing out that impartiality should be a key feature of journalism, particularly in the public sector media”.

According to the MDM, the TVM should thus invite all those involved in the issues it highlights to debate them, “instead of turning the television station owned by all Mozambicans into a place where a handful of individuals issue sentences damning the parties of the opposition, particularly the MDM, in their absence”.

The MDM sent copies of its protest against the TVM, to the National Elections Commission (CNE), and to the Constitutional Council, Mozambique’s highest body in matters of constitutional and electoral law.

MDM to focus on door-to-door campaigns in Manica to avoid clashes

The MDM has stated that it has decided to prioritise door-to-door campaigning in the central province of Manica, instead of motorcades, parades and rallies, in order to avoid scuffles with supporters of the ruling Frelimo Party.

“We are prioritising a door-to-door campaign, because it doesn’t create many problems for us, and it puts us into direct contact with the voters”, the MDM political delegate in Manica, Inacio Maicolo, said.

Maicolo claimed that the MDM campaign is going very well in all Manica districts and neighbourhoods, and that the door-to-door brigades are meeting a friendly reception from the public.

In order to avoid harassment by Frelimo, the MDM has chosen to stop distributing its campaign programme in advance. “We faced many incidents when we were going to a particular place because unfortunately we found that our path was barred by Frelimo parades”, he said.

Maicolo said there had been several incidents of harassment when Frelimo groups set up a deafening noise a few metres from where the MDM was trying to hold a rally, in order to sabotage it. On these occasions, the police did not intervene to defend the MDM’s right to campaign freely, without facing harassment or intimidation.

“Sometimes we feel we are facing two adversaries”, he said. The police were reluctant to register MDM complaints

against Frelimo. And even when the police did register a complaint “everything carries on as before”.

Asked whether there had been any clashes between supporters of the MDM and of the former rebel movement Renamo, Maicolo said “We've never had any problems with Renamo. Our motorcades cross paths and there are no problems. If I were to say otherwise I would be lying”.

Asked to comment on Maicolo's complaint, the Manica police spokesperson, Vasco Matusse, said it was not a police issue but a political one.

“If a party is waging a campaign, and another party turns up doing the same thing, then we have little room to act, as long as there are no threats to public order and security”, he said. “It's not necessarily a job for police intervention”.

At time of election campaigns, the police opted for “passive participation”. He urged political parties to present the routes of their parades and motorcades to the police, so that the police can always be present to avoid any possible clashes.

Matusse denied that the police is biased in favour of Frelimo. “Even before the campaign started, the Provincial Police Command held a meeting with the political parties, asking them to keep us informed of the routes of their parades, and to keep in contact”, he said. “Our director of public order even offered his personal phone number to all the delegates of the parties”.

Frangoulis denies police accusation

Antonio Frangoulis, the former head of the Maputo City branch of the Criminal Investigation Police (PIC), and now a parliamentary candidate for the MDM, has denied claims by the spokesperson of the General Command of the police, Pedro Cossa, that he fired six shots in the clash between supporters of the MDM and of the ruling Frelimo Party in the town of Macia, in the southern province of Gaza, on 20 September.

Asked to comment on Tuesday (30 September) about the failure of the police to protect the motorcade of MDM leader and presidential candidate Daviz Simango from a Frelimo attack, Cossa claimed that Frangoulis fired six times “after a motorcade of that party became involved in acts of violence with a Frelimo motorcade”.

Reports from the journalists accompanying Simango indicated that the violence was started by the Frelimo supporters, and that Simango's personal bodyguards intervened to protect him. The reporter with the Simango motorcade heard eight shots fired into the air by a bodyguard.

Frangoulis, who was with Simango, denied that he had fired the shots. Frangoulis reacted to Cossa's accusation with a well-known proverb: “When the monkey doesn't know how to dance, he says the floor is crooked”.

Frangoulis believed that the inclusion of his name in the police account of the Macia events was because senior figures in the police had long been persecuting him. “There are people in the police who have an appetite for denigrating Antonio Frangoulis”, he said.

“That is their goal. Simply this – to denigrate my image”.

Frangoulis shot to fame when he took charge of the investigations into the murder of the country’s finest investigative journalist, Carlos Cardoso, in November 2000. It was to a large extent thanks to Frangoulis that the six murderers were arrested, tried and sentenced to lengthy prison terms. But during these investigations, he was sometimes in open conflict with the then interior minister, Almerino Manhenje.

After leaving the police force, he became a law lecturer, and he was elected to the country’s parliament, the Assembly of the Republic, on the Frelimo ticket, in 2004. He was not reelected for the subsequent election, in 2009.

Frangoulis became increasingly critical both of the leadership of the police force and of Frelimo, expressing these criticisms in his frequent television appearances. This year he publicly switched his political allegiance, and is again running for parliament, but this time on the MDM ticket. He is the most senior Frelimo figure to defect to the MDM.

Frangoulis told reporters that his opponents in the police were afraid that, once in parliament on the MDM benches, he would be the voice of those police officers critical of the current leadership. “They know that I’m on the path to the Assembly of the Republic, and that once I’m in the Assembly, I will be a spokesperson for the weak”, he said. “Even now, I am receiving information about the rottenness and problems within the police”.

“I have my ideas and I shall continue to defend them”, he said. If Frelimo did not understand that there must be significant changes, then it would be heading for “a political cataclysm”.

As for the role of the police in the clashes between the Frelimo and the MDM, Frangoulis said that the police had always been informed in advance of the route being taken by Simango’s motorcade “but they’re not there”. The MDM had been met with hostile Frelimo crowds in both Maputo and Gaza provinces, “but the police did almost nothing”.

One might even think, he added, that the police had informed Frelimo of Simango’s route, because everywhere Simango went, he found Frelimo groups there in advance, waiting to obstruct his progress. He accused the police leadership of being “completely subservient” to Frelimo.

Dhlakama arrives in Zambezia

On Saturday (27 September) Afonso Dhlakama, the leader and presidential candidate of Renamo, arrived in Quelimane, capital of the central Mozambican province of Zambezia for the next stage in his election campaign.

Speaking to reporters at Quelimane airport Dhlakama declared that he is confident that victory in Zambezia has always belonged to Renamo,

“The owner of Quelimane has arrived”, boasted Dhlakama. “If there were others playing about with a bicycle, that’s all finished”.

His dismissive reference was to the second opposition force, the MDM,

which won an overwhelming victory in Queimane in the November 2013 municipal elections (which Renamo boycotted). The MDM mayor of Quelimane, Manuel de Araujo, has frequently ridden a bicycle around the streets of the city.

Dhlakama urged the citizens of Quelimane to deposit their trust and their votes in him. “I cannot be a symbol and the father of democracy and a fighter for this Mozambique without arriving in Ponta Vermelha (the presidential palace in Maputo). Let me try!”

Dhlakama recalled that the last time he set foot in Quelimane, he was on his way to the Renamo military headquarters at Satunjira, in Sofala province two years ago. He said he was younger then, but now his hair has turned white.

“In the photograph (on his campaign posters) I am younger with black hair, but it's the same Dhlakama”, he said “Give Dhlakama the palace. I can't just be famous. I can't just be a symbol and a fighter”.

On Monday (29 September) Dhlakama promised that, if elected, he will “create industry in Milange” in the central province of Zambezia.

During an election rally, he said that, although Milange is the most populous district in the province, it still does not have enough hospitals or schools, and lacks any processing plants. Farmers in Milange, he claimed, can only sell their surplus crops over the border in Malawi at a low price.

Dhlakama promised that, if he becomes the next president, he will mobilise national and foreign private investment, to set up grain processing industries in Milange which would encourage greater agricultural production since farmers would have a guaranteed market for their crops.

Dhlakama is expected to visit the district of Morrumbala, regarded as a Renamo stronghold, and to address a rally in Quelimane on Wednesday (01 October).

“Frelimo spending too much” – Dhlakama

On Sunday (28 September) Renamo's leader and presidential candidate, Afonso Dhlakama, attacked the election campaign of the ruling Frelimo Party, accusing it of spending too much money.

Speaking at a rally in Pinda, in the central province of Zambezia, Dhlakama complained that in Maputo alone vast numbers of posters for Frelimo and its presidential candidate, Filipe Nyusi, had been “flyposted”.

He claimed that the walls of houses and public places in Maputo are plastered with Frelimo posters from top to bottom “which is practically impossible in a country as poor as Mozambique”.

According to Dhlakama, “if an A4 or A5 size poster costs one Metical, then covering a wall with posters would cost three million Meticais, and counting all the walls in Maputo the posters would cost over 150 million U.S. Dollars.”

Dhlakama's mathematics have been criticized in this as some argue that three million Meticais would buy three

million posters at one Metical each – and there is no wall in Maputo large enough to hold three million posters. 150 million U.S. Dollars is equivalent to 4.6 billion Meticaís at current exchange rates. Thus it has been argued that there are certainly not 4.6 billion Frelimo posters in Maputo, or in the entire country.

“Where did Frelimo get this money?” asked Dhlakama. “Frelimo is displaying wealth that derives from money stolen from the public treasury. This is a crime in a country where women are dying in hospitals for lack of medicines and poor care”.

There is indeed public money in the Frelimo campaign – under the electoral legislation, the state budget must provide funding for the election campaign of all the competing forces. The National Elections Commission (CNE) allocated 7.7 million Meticaís (approximately 251 000 U.S. Dollars) to the Nyusi campaign. The same amount was allocated to Dhlakama, and to the third presidential candidate, Daviz Simango, of the MDM.

State money for the political parties depends on how many parliamentary seats the party is contesting. Frelimo, Renamo, the MDM and two minor parties are contesting all seats, and are to receive a further 1.2 million Meticaís.

As such, some have stated that the real question is not why there is so much Frelimo propaganda, but why there is so little Renamo propaganda. Frelimo certainly has more posters than anyone else, but the MDM also has a substantial visual presence, while there is little sign of Renamo posters.

Frelimo also has its own sources of funding. It boasts four million members.

According to Damiao Jose, the Frelimo Central Committee Secretary for Mobilisation and Propaganda, the party began planning for these elections immediately after the last ones, in 2009. He told reporters that, in addition to the normal membership fees, Frelimo has asked its militants to contribute to an extra fund, specifically for the election campaign.

Other sources of funding, specifically allowed by the electoral legislation, include contributions from friendly parties abroad (and, as a member of the Socialist International, Frelimo certainly has friends abroad from whom it can seek funding).

Continuing his lament against Frelimo’s expenditure, Dhlakama claimed that the Frelimo campaign “costs more than 300 million U.S. Dollars”, but did not reveal where he had got this figure from. He added that “not even Obama” had spent so much money on a presidential campaign.

However, according to the accounts which the campaigns filed with the Federal Elections Commission, in 2012, both Barack Obama and his republican opponent Mitt Romney, spent over a billion U.S. Dollars on their campaigns.

Dhlakama told the Pimba crowd that, in reality, he had won all the previous presidential elections (in 1991, 1999, 2004 and 2009) but his votes had always been stolen. “This time Nyusi will not reach Ponta Vermelha (the presidential palace in Maputo)”, he boasted. “But if I lose, I shall recognise the results without any problem”.

The “stolen votes” claim is a familiar Renamo refrain – but the election observer missions would disagree. The 1994 election, in particular, was given a clean bill of health, and the head of the UN mission in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, described the 1994 polls as “the best elections ever held in Africa”.

Domingos accuses Frelimo of utilising violence to hold on to power

Raul Domingos, once the number two in Mozambique's former rebel movement Renamo, has publically accused Frelimo of utilising violence during their election campaign as a means of staying in power. According to Domingos, Frelimo feels power slipping away from them.

The leader of the Party for Peace, Democracy and Development (PDD) stated that the last few weeks have been marked by acts of psychological and physical violence, allegedly orchestrated by Frelimo for the purpose of derailing the work of the opposition.

According to Domingos, the fact that Frelimo has yet to condemn the violence, means that there is evidence of “moral authorship”. Domingos also accused Frelimo of instructing State officials to sabotage the opposition to derail their campaign.

ECONOMY

Mozambique Exchange Rate: 02 October 2014

Currency	Buy	Sell
EURO	38,77	39,03
USD	30,76	30,96
ZAR	2,73	2,75

Fuel Prices

Petrol

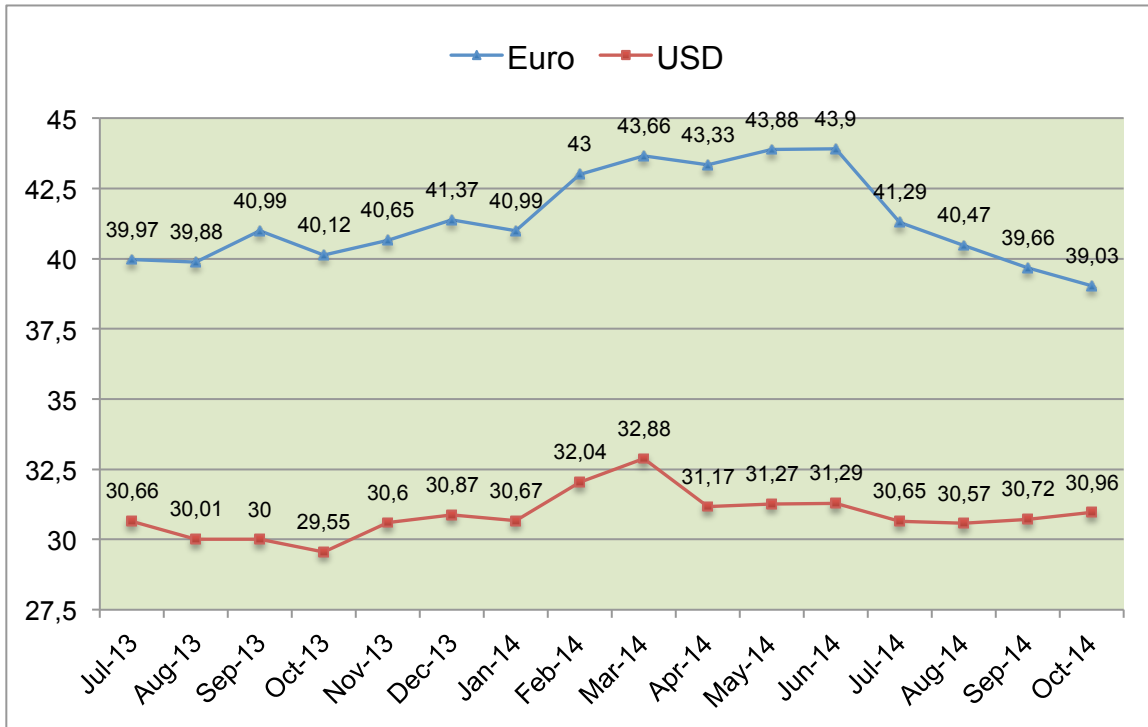
Diesel

47,52MT per Litre*

36,81MT per Litre*

* Price only valid for Maputo, Beira and Nacale.

GRAPH 3: ANNUAL MOZAMBIQUE CURRENCY EVALUATION AGAINST THE USD AND EURO



Union seeks role in mine sale talks

Mozambique’s central workers’ union is calling for a law change that would see it represented in talks on the future of the country’s biggest resources projects as the nation develops coal and natural gas reserves.

The Organizacao dos Trabalhadores de Mocambique’s campaign was prompted by the sale of Rio Tinto Group (RIO)’s coal assets in Tete province to an Indian group, a deal which has led to concerns existing workers’ contracts won’t be honoured after the transaction is completed.

In July Rio Tinto agreed to sell the assets, part of its 3.7 billion U.S. Dollar acquisition of Riversdale Mining Ltd. in

2011, for 50 million U.S. Dollars. The London-based company wrote down the value of the assets by 3 billion U.S. Dollars last year.

The coal resource, bought by International Coal Ventures Pvt Ltd., a group of Indian state-run metal and mining companies, holds 2.6 billion metric tons of reserves. ICVL has said there is potential to expand production at the mines to 12 million tons a year from 5 million tons.

According to the Organizacao dos Trabalhadores de Mocambique, Mozambique’s government should bring Rio Tinto, ICVL and workers at the coal venture together for talks to address concerns that their jobs are at risk.

The labour group said it is concerned that workers' rights are being overlooked in the Rio Tinto sale. It said the country's labour laws include a provision under which workers must be consulted by both the vendor and buyer of a company before the deal is done.

There is "no contractual or legal guarantee that will, following the sale to ICVL, maintain all the active jobs, including the working conditions, rights and privileges of the workers," the union said. ICVL didn't respond to e-mailed requests for comment. A Rio Tinto spokesman in London didn't make any immediate comment.

The call for greater worker representation as Mozambique seeks to develop mineral resources and become an exporter of liquefied natural gas from deposits off its coast, comes before elections on 15 October. The MDM has made inclusive economic development a key element of its campaign to unseat the ruling Frelimo party.

Japanese bank and Mozambique ministry sign MoU to co-operate on mineral resources projects

On Wednesday (01 October) the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) said that it has signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Mozambique's mineral resources ministry to exchange information on natural resources projects in the African country that Japanese companies are involved in.

Under the agreement, JBIC may propose financing schemes to support the projects while the ministry will provide information on the country's

government policies on natural resources.

A senior official at Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) told reporters in January that METI and Mozambique's mineral resources ministry had agreed to launch high-level talks this summer, focusing on LNG developments in Mozambique.

ENI and Anadarko have made major gas discoveries in two separate blocks offshore Mozambique in recent years. The oil companies are at the early stages of designing an onshore Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) plant, which is likely to be one of the largest in the world. The companies expect gas to begin flowing in 2018.

Japanese utilities Tokyo Electric Power, Tokyo Gas, Osaka Gas and Kansai Electric Power previously told reporters that they are all in talks to buy LNG from the Anadarko-led block known as Area 1 in Mozambique.

Mozambique seeks pipeline study for decade's biggest gas finds

The government of Mozambique has launched an international tender to hire a consulting firm to evaluate the potential sale of natural gas in the domestic and regional markets, according to an announcement from the Ministry of Mining Resources.

The announcement advises that those interested have until 8 October 2014 to submit their proposals.

The consultancy services include valuation of potential markets for natural gas in Mozambique and Southern Africa, economic analysis of the

construction of a pipeline, applications for the extracted gas, socioeconomic impact and risk analysis.

The contractor will be paid through a grant of 50 million U.S. Dollars that the World Bank granted Mozambique under the Technical Assistance Project for Gas and Mining.

Mozambique already exports natural gas to South Africa through a gas pipeline built and operated by a partnership between Mozambican state company Companhia Moçambicana do Gasoduto and South African group Sasol.

The transported gas is extracted in the Pande and Temane gas fields, in Inhambane province, to Secunda, South Africa, through an 865 kilometre pipeline.

Savannah Resources on course to compile maiden resource for Mozambique project by year end

Savannah Resources has stated that it remains on course to compile a maiden JORC resource on its Jangamo heavy mineral sands project in Mozambique by 'late' this year.

The update came as Savannah completed the third round of scout drilling and first round of resource drilling on the deposit.

Visual mineralisation has been spotted in many of the holes.

Samples have now been dispatched and the lab results should be available in the next six to eight weeks, the company told investors.

Chief executive David Archer added that "The continued identification of visual signs of heavy mineral sand mineralisation in the drilling programme is highly encouraging and we look forward to reporting the analysis results.

"The early signs from this recent drill programme continue to encourage us as we work towards defining a maiden JORC compliant Mineral Resource towards the end of the year."

For the uninitiated, heavy minerals sands are rich in ilmenite, rutile and zircon.

Covering 180 square kilometres, Jangamo is right next door to Rio Tinto's Mutamba and Mutamago deposits, which are estimated to contain 7-12 billion tons of total heavy minerals.

Neyveli Lignite plans to acquire coal blocks in Mozambique

Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) is planning to acquire coal blocks in Mozambique, Indonesia and Australia. The company has said that it would require around 10 million tons of imported coal, besides the coal allocation in India.

Speaking to reporters NLC's Chairman and Managing Director, B Surender Mohan, said that the company is looking at mines which have the capacity of approximately 200-250 million tons per annum.

"We are looking at mines which can supply coals for long time, say minimum of 20 years," said Mohan, adding that the company is open for other joint ventures and mine acquisitions. The company will appoint one agency which

will take care of these deposits. In the next six months we will finalise and acquire or form a JV, said Mohan.

The company earlier issued a notification seeking Expression of Interest for acquiring coal blocks abroad.

"Offers have been received for coal block in Mozambique, Indonesia and Australia," said Mohan, who added that action is being taken for technical, financial and legal due diligence studies.

Metals of Africa closer to acquiring Mozambique graphite project

Metals of Africa has extended due diligence on the Balama Central Project in the world class Cabo Delgado Graphite Province in Mozambique by six weeks to allow the flying airborne electromagnetic (VTEM) survey.

As a hint of its potential, the project is located along strike and immediately adjacent to Syrah Resources' Balama Graphite Project – the world's largest graphite resource of 1.15 billion tons at 10.2% total graphitic content.

Subject to successful completion of final due diligence, Metals of Africa plans to complete the acquisition of the Balama Central Project (Licence 4118) and commence exploration immediately.

Consideration terms are a mixture of cash and shares.

The company has also started detailed geological mapping and trenching at Balama Central to define drill hole locations over the existing 10 kilometre long VTEM graphitic anomaly.

At the Montepuez Graphite Project, it is due to start its VTEM survey after it was delayed due to technical problems with the contractor's electromagnetic transmitting.

This has since been rectified and the equipment is operational.

Montepuez comprises the 5572L, 6216L and 6172 licences, the first two of which are on strike from Syrah's Balama Graphite Project and Triton Mineral's Balama North Graphite Project.

In September the company had received strong investor support for its graphite and zinc exploration programs, raising 5.063 million U.S. Dollars through a placement and rights issue.

In August Metals of Africa had entered into a binding License Sales Agreement with Mozambican registered company, Dombeya Mineraco Lda (Dombeya), to acquire the Balama Central Project subject to successful completion of due diligence.

Balama Central, which covers 9 600 hectares, has not being subject to any previous systematic or on the ground exploration.

The project area has been subject to country wide regional geological mapping plus government airborne geophysics surveys flown over the region, which produced magnetics and radiometric data.

Desktop appraisals of the results of this broad scale regional exploration conducted to date has concluded that the project area is prospective for graphite on the basis of the prospective

geology mapped and airborne magnetic signature.

About 70% of the licence is mapped to contain the regions prospective geological unit - X3Pqm, a graphite bearing quartz mica gneiss and schist.

The project boasts excellent logistics, with a main road passing through the middle of the license.

Other Projects;

At the Rio Mazoe and Changara Base Metal Project in Mozambique, the company is continuing ground geophysics and geological surface advancement.

An exploration camp to support the drill program has been established and the main access tracks have been created.

Drilling remains on track to commence in late October to test the most compelling of the 39 zinc-copper-lead geochemical and geophysical anomalies the Company has identified.

GIA researchers explore ruby deposit in Mozambique

A team of Gemological Institute of America (GIA) field researchers visited the Montepuez mining area of Mozambique, in early September 2014, to collect ruby samples for the Institute's gem identification database and to document the current state of the deposit. The GIA team, consisting of Field Gemologists Andrew Lucas and Vincent Pardieu, Gems & Gemology (G&G) Technical Editor Tao Hsu, videographer Didier Gruel and expedition guest Stanislas Detroyat, discovered an ample variety of ruby

specimens ranging in size, colour and iron content.

This is the third expedition of GIA researchers to the Montepuez ruby deposit since its discovery in 2009. The Montepuez Ruby Mining Company (MRM) has rapidly expanded since operations reached the production stage in 2012, handling 1.6 million tons of rock and recovering eight million carats of ruby and corundum to date.

"It is truly fascinating to witness the evolution of this major deposit. While it is clear from our expedition that the MRM operation has reached production stage, I believe that this is just the beginning. The deposit seems to be incredibly rich, easy to mine and conveniently located along a major road and close to Mozambique's port city of Pemba," said Pardieu.

At the MRM, two types of deposits are found: at Maninge Nice, rubies in a primary deposit associated with amphibole, mica and feldspar. In Mugloto, Ntorro and Glass, rubies are found in secondary deposits along current or former river beds. The company is currently focusing mining production on secondary deposits in the Mugloto area since it is shallow (4-8 meters) and rich in high quality clean rubies, a result of millions of years of weathering. Although the mine is in production, exploration continues at a fast pace, with core drilling into primary deposits and auger drilling into secondary deposits. "This deposit will not only change the supply structure of ruby on the global market, but may also contribute to changing the way business is done in the ruby trade," added Lucas.

Portugal's ROFF will expand to Mozambique in 2015

Portuguese business consulting company ROFF is looking to open two new offices in Africa next year – one in Mozambique and one in Cote d'Ivoire.

Already the multinational company, which works on projects in 40 different countries, now has offices in Angola, Switzerland, Sweden, France, Morocco, Macau and Brazil following rapid growth in the company over the last six years. International projects account for half of the company's revenue, which reached 50 million Euros last year and is expected to grow to around 56 million Euros this year.

"We are investing strongly in the Brazil and Macau offices because there we can follow a system of remote services," says Administrator Mário Oliveira. "Once we expand these teams, the Brazil office can continue working for the company at the end of office hours in Europe, and then passing work on to Macau at the end of their day, thus guaranteeing service continuity 24 hours a day, seven days a week."

Angolan bank SOL moves to Mozambique

SOL bank, the eighth largest bank in Angola with 620 000 customers, plans to extend its operations to Mozambique, Portugal and Brazil, said the President of the Board of Directors, Coutinho Nobre Miguel, in Luanda on Saturday (27 September).

According to the administrator, the immediate priority for SOL's international expansion is Namibia over

the first half of 2015, and after that in Mozambique.

"We are also thinking of opening a representation in Portugal and then in Brazil," says Miguel. "SOL bank wants to grow with the [Angolan] national economy and its internationalisation."

Mozambicans visit rice fields in Angola

A Mozambican business delegation visiting Angola's northern Uige province travelled to the municipality of Sanza Pombo, some 155 kilometres from the capital city, to view the Lusselua rice fields.

Lusselue rice field covers an extension of 10 hectares and employs 80 Angolan and Chinese workers.

The visiting delegation is in the province to also learn of the region's climate conditions for the implementation of a sugar cane project.

Post Office launches bus service

On Wednesday (01 October) the Mozambican Post Office (Correios de Mocambique) launched an inter-provincial bus service.

The new service will transport passengers and mail over eight routes.

The Chairperson of the Board of Directors, Jose Luis Rego, explained that the company is developing new lines of business to tackle the losses that it has been making. He stated that the company's annual revenue of around a hundred million Meticaís (approximately 3.25 million U.S. dollars,

at current exchange rates) does not cover its costs.

Correios de Mocambique has invested in a fleet of seven new buses and hopes to receive an annual income of 50 million Meticaís.

It expects the costs of the new service to run at about 30 million Meticaís per year.

The “Post Bus” service will run on the routes: Maputo-Beira; Beira-Chimoio-Tete; Beira-Quelimane; Quelimane-Nampula; Nampula-Pemba; Maputo-Xai Xai-Maxixe-Beira; Pemba-Nacala; and Maputo-Quelimane.

The Scania buses can each carry seventy passengers and two tons of cargo.

UNCA accuses the government of violating the land law

On Wednesday (01 October) the president of the National Union of

Farmers of Mozambique (UNAC) accused the government of violating the land law, by granting large areas of land to foreign investors without conducting community consultations.

Augusto Mafigo, on the side-lines of the Third International Conference on Earth, organised by UNAC, said that “Mozambique's farmers are being faced by foreign investors with authorisations granted by the central government, ignoring investment projects concerned.”

He continued stating that “The Government is to authorise the occupation of land by foreign investors, which show farmers authorisations issued in Maputo. Already or district governments have a say”.

Mafigo stated that the major concern of the Mozambican farmers is land grabbing.

WILDLIFE PRESERVATION

Two poachers arrested in Niassa Reserve

On Monday (22 September) two known ivory poachers were arrested and five illegal firearms were seized near Niassa National Reserve by a joint force including Niassa Reserve scouts from WCS and the Ministry of Tourism, supported by the new branch of the Mozambican police in charge of environmental crimes, and other scouts from the Luwire tourism concession.

The poachers were captured in a late-night raid just south of Niassa National Reserve in northern Mozambique. They were in possession of three AK-47 assault rifles, two .375 calibre hunting rifles, and ammunition. The arrests represent the second enforcement victory against poachers and organised criminal networks during the month of September near one of the last remaining strongholds of savannah elephants in southern Africa.

Mozambique elephants obliterated

Environmentalists warned in mid-September that killing for ivory by organised syndicates was being carried out on an “industrialised” scale – between 1 500 and 1 800 elephants are being poached a year, mostly in northern Mozambique.

In Niassa National Reserve, the country’s largest game reserve, the World Conservation Society (WCS) counted 22 elephants poached in the first two weeks of September alone.

“The killing of elephants in the north of Mozambique is reaching proportions never seen before. The killing of elephants is being industrialised,” said Carlos Pereira, an advisor to the WCS.

Between 2009 and 2013 Niassa’s elephant population was reduced from 20 374 to less than 13 000.

According to the reserve’s administrator, Cornélio Miguel, an average of five elephants are now being killed there daily. In the Quirimbas National Park, the elephant population was reduced from about 2 000 in 2008 to 517 by 2011, according to the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF).

Baldeu Chande, the administrator of Quirimbas, estimates the park now has a maximum of 790 elephants. Over the past weekend alone (27 to 28 September), at least three poached elephant carcasses were found in the park.

The Mozambican government has established a national task force, involving several ministries, to protect natural resources and earlier this year

introduced draft legislation that provides prison sentences of between eight and 12 years, and fines of between 4 425 and 88 500 U.S. Dollars, for poachers who kill protected species.

Investigations, which started in November 2013, revealed a web of official complicity in the slaughter among administrative, judicial and tax authorities in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa.

The poaching networks on the ground consist of armed hunters: Mozambicans, Tanzanians and Somalis with high-calibre weapons. They smuggle their illegal proceeds through Mozambican ports, airports and borders, destined mainly for China or Vietnam.

Until March this year, under conservation of forest and wildlife legislation, they only received small fines when caught. In April a Bill was approved that sets prison terms of two to eight years for offenders.

But documents show that, despite the laws, officials are facilitating these crimes. Some sell weapons and ammunition, military uniforms and boots, and others expedite the release of detainees and make evidence disappear.

The investigation discovered 15 cases involving armed poachers in the Quirimbas National Park, from between 2009 and 2013, which were forwarded to the criminal investigation police, the prosecuting attorney and the provincial court – with no outcome. Even some poachers who had been brazenly walking around with AK-47s were released.

Four alleged poachers were arrested in Quirimbas in 2010 after killing three elephants. Charges were laid against the syndicate members Manuel Kachupa, Jorge Salimo, Luís Assima and António Amisse, but they were released.

In another operation against the same group in 2011, 106 rounds of AK-47 ammunition and 104 114 Meticaís in cash was seized. This time Luís Assima, head of the group, got wind of the arrests and left the day before with another accused, Manuel Kachupa, to hunt with three automatic weapons.

Kachupa is a ringleader, but appears untouchable. In August 2011 he was captured with more than 90 000 meticaís in cash and a week later he was released after paying a “deposit” of 20 000 Meticaís.

In another case, after he was caught leading a group of six poachers chasing elephants, he managed to escape with a rifle, ammunition and three elephant tails. He was recaptured and detained in a maximum security prison, but four days later he was released.

These are just some of the cases of possession of elephant products, large amounts of cash, unlawful firearms and ammunition that have not been followed up with legal action.

One policeman said there was no money to feed the poachers in jail. Another insider alleged that a “deposit” of 15 000 Meticaís was guaranteed to secure release from prison. Contacted for comment, the current prosecutor for Cabo Delgado province, Bernardo Mecumbua, referred the reporter to his

spokesperson, deputy prosecutor Armando Wilson.

Wilson said that in the past two months four poaching-related cases had been brought before the courts, and more were on the way, but he was not able to give details of the cases, nor of those arrested or released.

In the province of Cabo Delgado, the administrator of the district, Ancuabe Eusébia Celestino, and the chief secretary of the village of Muaja, Horace Radio, provided weapons used in the killing of so-called “problem” elephants they said were destroying farms around the Quirimbas National Park.

In Muaja, Radio denied his involvement in poaching, despite the fact that community members were able to prove otherwise.

About 10 elephants were slaughtered in Nonhala, Namaika and near the Montepuez River. They were slaughtered by day, “against the wind, with a shot in his forehead or heart and the elephant falls on the spot”.

The killing groups consisted of three to six persons, including watchmen and “scouts”.

It is a rapid procedure: the poachers catch, kill, with an axe cut away the flesh on the forehead of the elephant, remove the tusks and deliver them to the clients, owners and/or arms suppliers. “I had a gun that the manager gave us, here with the village chief, who received the gun from the hands of the administrator himself,” said one member of the group.

“The secretary called me go to shoot elephants,” he recounted. “I managed to shoot down two elephants, a large female and her offspring. The third weapon, a Russian Mauser, we received from the hands of a tax officer named Terenciano Faire in Quirimbas National Park.

“He worked in a village named New Zambezia, where we slaughtered elephants within the Quirimbas National Park. He is now in Incole-Chaimite in Ancuabe.”

A second poacher corroborated his teammate: “The administration brought two guns, one a Russian brand. We were taken to New Zambezia because there was an elephant who assaulted a woman who ended up losing her life. We slaughtered the elephant.

“We got nothing: no ivory, no money, no meat. They told us to kill elephants with the promise of earning something, but so far we have [received] nothing.”

In Muaja, another weapon was delivered to a poacher by “a former military major” named “Emilio”.

“It was a Russian Mauser given to me and my friend, as poachers ... We caught an elephant, slaughtered it and took the ivory. We also slaughtered elephants in the lagoon area.”

The third poacher, an ex-soldier belonging to another group of poachers in 2012, also received a “Russian Mauser coming from an administrator ... I shot down an elephant in the Matuine zone. The district officer took the gun, ivory and meat and went away.”

In Quirimbas the administration has no autonomy to kill or cull elephants, either inside or outside the park. “Problem” animals must be dealt with by the provincial department of agriculture, and they must inform the park that they will send men to drive off, but not to slaughter the animal.

Of the elephants slaughtered on orders from the administrator over the past four years, neither the park administration nor the provincial directorate of agriculture of Cabo Delgado received any ivory. These facts were confirmed by both institutions.

The agriculture department’s forestry and wildlife division in Pemba confirmed that the following districts had made delivery of tusks of ivory: Mueda – 18, Mocimboa da Praia – 16, Muidumbe – 1. No tusks came from the Ancuabe district.

At the airport and port of the town of Pemba, security sources said the provincial police commander, Dora Manuel Manjate, abused her power to facilitate the passage of ivory, rubies and other illicit products for Chinese clients.

They said when police and customs officials questioned the commander, “we are threatened by the commander and assigned names by the Mofid forestry company [Mozambique First International Development], a friend of the commander’s”.

Illegal shipments are often hidden among timber transported in shipping containers. “When we searched and found illicit goods, Mofid connected directly to Dora Manjate and said that “These are your dogs here to bother us.”

Suddenly the station chief came and told us to disappear.”

According to the security sources, Chinese buyers have contributed towards a new home and vehicle for Manjate – “a 4x4, one of those newer types, a make not assigned by the police”. One source in the harbour said that recently, at the behest of Manjate, a policeman who tried searching a forestry container was locked up in a cell for eight days. “We’re afraid to search a container in the port when it belongs to Mofid.” After confirmation in the geography department and from a member of the municipal council of Pemba, the reporter tracked down Manjate’s home, located about 200 metres from the beach with a stunning view of the sea.

On entering the house, the reporters found Mozambican workers and a Chinese company busy with construction. According to them, the construction will cost in the region of 1 100 000 Meticaís.

Official Corruption enables the slaughter of Mozambique’s Elephants

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Web of complicity

My investigation, which started in November 2013, revealed a web of official complicity in the slaughter among administrative, judicial and tax authorities in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa.

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Judicial system

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‘Problem’ elephants

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Radio, provided weapons used in the killing of so-called “problem” elephants they said were destroying farms around the Quirimbas National Park.

For four days I accompanied poachers in the district of Ancuabe, talked with community members and searched the forests for elephants. But the elephants were wary and avoided us.

Yet we saw logs of the hardwood species pau preto (*Dalbergia*) scattered through the forests, waiting to be collected. That week, elephant poachers and the illegal loggers were aware of our presence; some even said to us: “This is wrong, there is no business.”

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About 10 elephants were slaughtered in Nonhala, Namaika and near the Montepuez River. They were slaughtered by day, “against the wind, with a shot in his forehead or heart and the elephant falls on the spot”.

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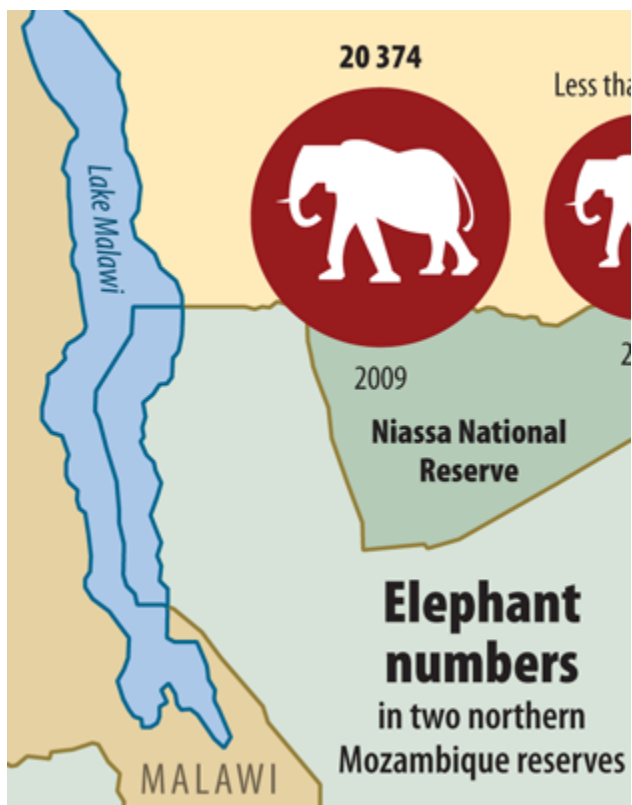
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A second poacher corroborated his teammate: “The administration brought two guns, one a Russian brand. We were taken to New Zambezia because there was an elephant who assaulted a woman who ended up losing her life. We slaughtered the elephant.

“We got nothing: no ivory, no money, no meat. They told us to kill elephants with the promise of earning something, but so far we have [received] nothing.”

In Muaja, another weapon was delivered to a poacher by “a former military major” named “Emilio”.

“It was a Russian Mauser given to me and my friend, as poachers,” we were told. “We caught an elephant, slaughtered it and took the ivory. We also slaughtered elephants in the lagoon area.”



The third poacher, an ex-soldier belonging to another group of poachers in 2012, also received a “Russian Mauser coming from an administrator ... I shot down an elephant in the Matuine zone. The district officer took the gun, ivory and meat and went away.”

In Quirimbas the administration has no autonomy to kill or cull elephants, either inside or outside the park. “Problem” animals must be dealt with by the provincial department of agriculture, and they must inform the park that they will send men to drive off, but not to slaughter the animal.

Of the elephants slaughtered on orders from the administrator over the past four years, neither the park administration nor the provincial directorate of agriculture of Cabo Delgado received any ivory. These facts were confirmed by both institutions.

Police chief in Pemba

The agriculture department’s forestry and wildlife division in Pemba confirmed that the following districts had made delivery of tusks of ivory: Mueda – 18, Mocimboa da Praia – 16, Muidumbe – 1. No tusks came from the Ancuabe district.

At the airport and port of the town of Pemba, security sources said the provincial police commander, Dora Manuel Manjate, abused her power to facilitate the passage of ivory, rubies and other illicit products for Chinese clients.

They said when police and customs officials questioned the commander, “we are threatened by the commander and assigned names by the Mofid forestry company [Mozambique First International Development], a friend of the commander’s”.

Illegal shipments are often hidden among timber transported in shipping containers. “When we searched and found illicit goods, Mofid connected directly to Dora Manjate and said: ‘These are your dogs here to bother us.’ Suddenly the station chief came and told us to disappear.”

According to the security sources, Chinese buyers have contributed towards a new home and vehicle for Manjate – “a 4x4, one of those newer types, a make not assigned by the police”. One of our sources in the harbour said that recently, at the behest of Manjate, a policeman who tried searching a forestry container was locked up in a cell for eight days. “We’re afraid to search a container in the port when it belongs to Mofid.” After confirmation in the geography

department and from a member of the municipal council of Pemba, we tracked down Manjate's home, located about 200m from the beach with a stunning view of the sea.

On entering the house, we found Mozambican workers and a Chinese company busy with construction. According to them, the construction will cost in the region of 1 100 000 meticais (about R400 000).

Citizens march for the protection of elephants and rhino

On Saturday (04 October) approximately 1 000 Mozambicans, including environmentalists, will march in Maputo for the protection of elephants and rhinos.

The event will be carried out in the hopes that it will influence decision makers into strengthening anti-poaching efforts.

The march, which is being held under the slogan "I am against poaching of elephant and rhinoceros, and you?", is set to begin at the University Eduardo Mondlane's Faculty of Law at 10h00.

Local government involved in illegal extraction of wood in Murrupula district

The unbridled squandering of wood in the administrative post of Chinga, Murrupula district, Nampula province, has recently grown to an alarming state and the community is concerned. Residents identified leaders of Economic Activities Services (SDAE) as the principal agents of the forest devastation.

The forests of Chinga are sacrificed daily and are being condemned to extinction, especially areas containing trees both large in size and economic value. According to the residents, authorities in the sector of Economic Activities in Murrupula district are mainly responsible for the illegal wood exploitation and this worries the local population. They believe that SDAE should respect the Forests and Wildlife law in order to ensure the conservation of natural resources.

The loggers do not conduct community consultations and even after complaints were made by community members, the district government has not taken any measure to prevent the wrongdoing. This lack of communication leads locals to conclude that government authorities are also involved in the unlawful practice. Wood species such as umbila, vast, chambire, blackwood, ironwood and medonha are abundant in Murrupula's forests. The list of supposed loggers only identifies the names Magaia, Mateus and Manque.

Respondents, who did not want to be identified, further avowed that the "devastators" of trees, apart from not observing the law of forest exploration, do not respect local authorities. For example, recently, someone working for the logging company physically assaulted the head of the administrative post for allegedly demanding payment of 20% of the value of the transaction, as stipulated in the official legislation. Martinho Raul, resident in Chinga, told reporters that this adverse trend has been dragging on for three years.

In 2013, the local post authorities reported their concerns to SDAE, but

they did not receive a satisfactory response and, curiously, the illegal exploitation then accelerated further when the current director of the SDAE, Naldo de Nascimento Horta, took his post. Resident Elias José said that the agents of the Forest and Wildlife sector assigned to various zones of Murrupula district, do not work in agreement with the law.

"We, as the population of this area, hoped to benefit from these resources that our land produces, but that is not what is happening. The Government allows the loggers to seize the wood without a community consultation," he lamented. Silvestre Cipriano, also a resident of Chinga, said he was part of the committee created to address governmental authorities with the aim of denouncing the smuggling of wood. The group had first contacted the SDAE regional representative who would discourage them to bring the matter to the attention of his SDAE superiors.

"The Government is allowing the illegal cutting and we remained without any knowledge of where we could dispute these actions so that the justice be carried out," Cipriano said.

Reporters contacted the community leaders of Chinga, specifically Francisco Tauancha, better known as the community chief. He lamented the silence of the district government authorities regarding the subject. "How can the SDAE permit the cutting of trees, even after 31 December of each year, the date outlined in Article 13 of Regulation of the Forest and Wildlife Law, as the last day of the logging campaign?" he questioned, also adding that this Mozambican legislation is not

respected because offenders are counselled by the regulators.

A letter with reference number 01/SCPAC/0237, dated 23 January, 2014, addressed to the administrator of Murrupula district, gives account that the loggers systematically violate the legislative norms. Using this document, the local authorities of Chinga, left the measures of action to the discretion of the district government.

In response, the administrative post of Chinga received a note transcribed by the secretary, on 30 January, saying: "the leader of the post must notify the infringers". The petitioners then also handed over a fraudulent document issued by SDAE on 14 June, 2014, duly authenticated by the SDAE stamp, accrediting one of the loggers that operates in Murrupula. One citizen, who spoke on condition of anonymity, revealed that the fraudulent documents in question are supposedly issued by an SDAE official.

Reporters found that there was a restructuring in the sector of Economic Activity of Murrupula district, after the appointment of Horta as director. As a consequence, inspectors do not pursue their normal activities at the checkpoint installed in the town of Mulio due to interference of their superiors. On 30 August at approximately 19h00 reporters stated that one of the loggers accused of illegal activity was transporting trucks loaded with wood through Mulio.

The individual was identified as Magaia by one of the inspectors on duty and he was transporting the wood in a Toyota Hilux D4D with the license plate ABA-267 MP. The aforementioned logger

stopped to give the inspector notice that, in the following minutes, his trucks loaded with logs would pass through there and that they should not be seized.

Reporters found that the SDAE of Murrupula District has issued documents that are not within its authority. One of the documents in question, in possession of the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture (DPA) in Nampula and issued by SDAE, was signed by an SDAE official in Murrupula district, identified by the name of Sérgio de Almeida. The DPA also confirmed that there was a rotation of technicians assigned to that sector in Murrupula district, which was allegedly ordered by the director. This is what pushes the population of the region to believe that high level government authorities are involved in the forest dilapidation scheme.

The reporters arrived at the district headquarters in the village of Murrupula to seek out the District Government and Economic Activities Services in regard to the subject outlined above. At SDAE, it was not possible to obtain any information, allegedly because the one person in charge of talking to the press was in Nampula city. But, later, reporters managed to contact the SDAE director by telephone. He declined to comment on the situation.

On the allegation of emission of fraudulent logging credentials, the Director stated that it was not within his authority to talk to the press. "I don't know who authorised you to call me and ask those questions. Stop bothering me. Here I am, the director and any document stamped on behalf of SDAE

of Murrupula district is done only with my knowledge", he said and then hung up.

The district administrator of Murrupula district, Alzira Manhiça, also refused to comment on the matter. The Secretary, Antonio Lucas Somo, believes that the leader of Chinga's administration post should notify the infringers, and the population of Chinga should confiscate the equipment used by loggers operating illegally. It is worth mentioning here that illegal exploration of forest resources is a crime that costs Mozambique millions of U.S. Dollars annually in lost tax revenue, in addition to dilapidated natural resources.

400 villagers employed in illegal deforestation business in Mzimba, Malawi

Approximately 400 villagers in Mbalachanda-Mzimba have been employed to illegally cut down trees by unknown foreigners, alleged to be from Mozambique and Zambia. The foreigners are said to be specifically targeting trees such as M'bawa and Mlombwa (African Teak), which are said to be used to make guns in their countries.

The local chief, Botha, has stated that rumours suggest that there are factories, utilised to manufacture guns, in Maputo (Mozambique) and in Lusaka (Zambia) and the manufacturers are in need of the special trees which are found in Malawi.

Botha has confirmed the illegal deforestation, stating that "it is sad that people have engaged in the illegal practice of cutting down trees in the area and that about 400 people have

been employed for the job with about K8 million already disbursed to some workers.”

"Trees have been cut down wantonly. They say every piece of 2 meters a person has cut, they are being given K1 800 and the highest has already got K1.8 million.

"Government need to come to rescue before things go out of hand. We hear these people were cutting the trees in Chama in Zambia and now the trees are scarce that is why they are coming to Malawi," said Botha.

He stated that the illegal foreigners are cutting the trees at night and ferrying them to their destinations.

Botha alleged that recently he was physically assaulted by a member of his own village when he attempted to save the trees from being cut down.

"I can confirm that I was beaten as I was trying to rescue some trees in Mbalachanda area.”

Traditional Authority, Chindi, has confirmed that he too has heard of the illegal deforestation.

"Yes, am aware of the malpractice at Mbalachanda. It's just that am not feeling well, but we have sent people to find out," said Chindi.

However, District Forestry Officer Evans Nyirongo stated that he is aware of the issue, and his office has already confiscated over 10 trucks carrying logs of the special trees.

"The office is aware of the illegal deforestation and that more people have been hired because there is a lot of money involved, but we have made strides to confiscated some trucks loaded with logs of trees," said Nyirongo.

The forestry officer said that they are currently putting strict measures in place to end the malpractice.

OTHER

2014 Ibrahim Index of African Governance

On Monday (29 September) the Mo Ibrahim Foundation released the 2014 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG).

The IIAG ranks countries based on criteria such as; safety and rule of law, participation and human rights, sustainable economic opportunity and human development.

Mozambique ranked 22nd out of 52 African countries with a score of 52.2 out of 100. Thus Mozambique is currently above the African average of 51.5 out of 100. Currently the IIAG's data indicates that Mozambique's population is estimated at 25.8 million, with a GDP per capita of 593 U.S. Dollars.

Breakdown of criteria;

Safety and rule of law (2014 score 50.8 out of 100. Rank 28 out of 52 African countries):

- Rule of Law (i.e. juridical process, juridical independence, sanctions, transfer of power and property rights)
- Accountability (i.e. accountability, transparency & corruption in the public sector, accountability, transparency & corruption in the rural areas, corruption & bureaucracy, accountability of public officials, corruption in government & public officials, prosecution of abuse of office, diversion of public funds, public sector corruption bodies and access to information)
- Personal safety (i.e. political terror, social unrest, safety of the person, police services, violent crime and human trafficking)
- National security (i.e. cross-border tensions, government involvement in armed conflict, domestic armed conflict, political refugees and internally displaced people).

Participation and human rights (2014 score 60.7 out of 100. Rank 14):

- Participation (i.e. free & fair executive elections, free & fair elections, political participation, effective power to govern and political rights)
- Rights (i.e. international human rights conventions, human rights, freedom of expression, freedom of association and assembly and civil liberties)
- Gender (i.e. gender equality, gender balance in education,

women's participation in the labour force, equal representation in rural areas, women in parliament, legislation on violence against women, gender equality in the workplace and gender equality in appointments to cabinet).

Sustainable economic opportunity (2014 score 46.8 out of 100. Rank 26):

- Public management (i.e. statistical capacity, public administration, diversification, reserves, budget management, ratio of total revenue to total expenditure, fiscal policy, ratio of external debt services to exports, revenue collection and access to financial records of state owned companies)
- Business environment (i.e. competitive environment, investment climate, investment climate for rural businesses, rural financial services development, bureaucracy & red tape, customs procedures and soundness of banks)
- Infrastructure (i.e. electricity supply, road network, rail network, air transport, telephone & IT infrastructure, digital connectivity and access to water)
- Rural sector (i.e. public resources for rural development, land & water for low income rural populations, agricultural research & extension services, agricultural input and produce markets, policy & legal framework for rural organisations, dialogue between government and rural organisations and agricultural policy costs).

Human development (2014 score 50.5 out of 100. Rank= 40):

- Welfare (i.e. welfare regime, social protection & labour, social exclusion, welfare services¹, equity of public resource use, environmental policy and environmental sustainability)
- Education (i.e. education provision & quality, educational system quality, ration of pupils to teachers in primary school, primary school completion, progression to secondary school, tertiary enrolment and literacy)
- Health (i.e. maternal mortality, child mortality, immunisation², antiretroviral treatment provision, disease³, undernourishment, access to sanitation).

Guebuza gets a Mercedes Benz

Business-people at a gala dinner for the Confederation of Economic Associations in Mozambique (CTA) surprised everyone on Friday (26 September) by offering a luxury Mercedes Benz to the country's President, Armando Guebuza.

The dinner held in Maputo celebrated the 18th year of the CTA. Guebuza's new car was presented to him by the chairman of the CTA Rogerio Manuel, which created some confusion as it was the birthday of the association and not the President.

The gift has since been highly criticized in online forums, with some pointing to evidence of gross violation of the

recently passed Law of Public Probity, which prohibits public officials from receiving gifts from organisations and individuals with a stake in the decisions of political leaders. The CTA does, after all, survive from public funds and foreign donations.

Speaking at the event, Guebuza praised the CTA as an important partner of the Government for improving the business environment and implementing economic reforms to stimulate growth. He used the provision of equipment at Mozambique's customs as an example of the CTA promoting international trade.

"The Single Electronic Window is designed to facilitate international trade," said the President. "It reduces the time and costs of customs clearance, with benefits for the private sector and as a complementary source of funding for CTA itself."

On Tuesday (30 September) President Guebuza returned the luxury vehicle, admitting that the gift was a violation of the country's public probity laws.

According to a statement, the CTA said that by giving Guebuza the Mercedes S350 wrapped in a red ribbon it was meant only to "give him something to remember us by".

Critics have long accused the President of using his position to amass a large business portfolio, with interests ranging from telecoms, ports, fisheries, construction and the media.

¹ Health & education

² Measles, DPT & hepatitis B.

³ Malaria & TB

Progressive new abortion law shows Mozambique's commitment to women's reproductive rights

Sunday (28 September) marked the International Day for Safe Abortion.

In July 2014 Mozambique's parliament approved a ground-breaking legislation to legalise abortion and save women from the brutality of clandestine operations. This puts Mozambique among the handful of progressive countries in Africa that guarantee women's right to control their bodies without unwanted pregnancies. The others are Cape Verde, South Africa and Tunisia.

Fourteen African countries totally prohibit abortion and the remainder severely restrict it, only allowing it, for example, when the mother's life is in danger. Uniquely, Zambia allows abortion for economic reasons.

The World Health Organisation estimates that every year 1.7 million African women are hospitalised for complications due to unsafe abortions.

Mozambique's new law, which is part of the revision of the Penal Code dating from 1886, only allows abortions performed by health professionals in health facilities, with the woman's written request.

Abortion within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy is permitted when the pregnancy can subject the woman to physical, psychological or mental harm, or if she's at risk of death. In case of severe foetal malformation, abortion can be performed up to 24 weeks into the pregnancy and up to 16 weeks in cases of rape or incest. Girls under 16 or

mentally incapacitated females need the consent of a parent, legal guardian or relative.

Surprisingly, the law was passed without any strong opposition, neither in parliament nor in religious circles, although 28% of the population is Catholic, 18% Muslim and 11% Evangelical Christian.

For more than a decade the health ministry has argued that clandestine abortion is a public health problem. It accounts for one out of 10 of Mozambique's 3 500 annual maternal deaths.

In 2011, according to Maputo city health director Pascoa Zualo, the capital's hospitals recorded 9 400 admissions due to complications from illegal abortions, with eight resulting in deaths. These figures exclude Maputo Central Hospital, the country's largest.

On 11 July 2014, parliament approved the new penal code with safe abortion provisions. It must now be promulgated by the President Guebuza, supposedly before a new president is elected on 14 October.

However, one key issue is conscientious objectors: how to ensure that, in rural districts where they may be only one health professional who may object, a woman will still be able to access the service which is now, by law, her right. This, however, is relatively minor in the grand scheme of things, and should be worked out in due course.

News sources utilised:

- *O Pais*
 - *Jornal Noticias*
 - *Club of Mozambique*
 - *Canal Mozambique*
 - *All Africa*
 - *Business Report*
 - *Ibrahim Index of African Governance*
 - *Platts*
 - *Proactive Investors*
 - *Consulate General of Portugal (Maputo)*
- END**

