

Political and Socio-Economic Perspectives of Mozambican Citizens

Findings from 30 Focus Group Discussions

by

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POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES OF MOZAMBICAN CITIZENS

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Aim of the Study

The aim of this research is to understand the views and concerns of Mozambican citizens to better inform political parties as they design their electoral manifestos and campaigns for the 2019 general election. It aims to respond to the following research questions:

- What are the main political and socio-economic concerns of Mozambican citizens?
- How are political and socio-economic concerns distributed across demographic considerations, namely: region, residential location, gender and age?
- How should political parties address political and socio-economic concerns in their election campaigns?
- From what sources do citizens obtain information about election campaigns?
- What are the most effective sources of information about election campaigns?

1.2 Methodology

This study analyses political and socio-economic issues using group level data. From 18th October to 3rd November 2017 the Centre for Research on Governance and Development (CPGD) collected information about the views and needs of Mozambican citizens who are eligible to vote, those aged 18 years and older, through the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) qualitative research method. The FGDs involved 30 groups, with a total of 301 adults. Each group was comprised of 6 to 15 adults who were chosen randomly.

The 30 FGDs were held in all regions of the country and were stratified by gender and age. With respect to regions, this study covered the North (Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa Provinces), the Centre (Manica, Sofala and Zambezia Provinces¹) and the South (Gaza, Inhambane, Maputo Province and Maputo City). Since the Centre region has the largest proportion of the population followed by North and South, this was taken into consideration when determining the number of groups held in each region. On residential location, rural and urban division was considered with a higher allocation given to groups in rural areas to reflect the distribution of the population. With respect to gender, an equal split was made between female and male groups (15 all female groups and 15 all male groups). For age, the groups were split into two age cohorts: young adults – those aged 18 to 35 years – and older adults – those above 35 years old. To reflect the population, this study allocated more groups to represent young adults. Details of the discussion group locations and demographic composition are shown in Table 1.

The data collection was conducted by a team of CPGD research assistants, who are undergraduate and graduate students from local universities and who have previous experience in research data collection and can speak the local languages of one (or more) of three regions. CPGD trained the research assistants on the design and methodology of the

¹ Due to logistical reasons fieldwork did not take place in Tete Province.

study and on the discussion guide and conducted a pilot test of the discussion guide to enable refinements to be made before fieldwork deployment.

Table 1: Distribution of Focus Group Discussions

Region	Residential Location		Gender		Age		Total
	Rural	Urban	Female	Male	Young adults (18-35 years)	Older adults (>35 years)	
North	6	4	5	5	6	4	10
Centre	8	4	6	6	8	4	12
South	4	4	4	4	4	4	8
Total	18	12	15	15	18	12	30

The discussion guide included open-ended questions on the research questions presented above. The research assistants were asked whenever possible to probe how and why and ask for examples or details during the discussion groups. As the data collection is at the group level, the analysis presented in this report is at the group level. Thus, when we talk about citizen views, needs and/or concerns we refer to a group.

1.3 The Structure of the Study

This study first analyses the views of Mozambican citizens on political and socio-economic issues, namely: 1) political issues, 2) economic affairs, 3) health, 4) agriculture, 5) infrastructure, and 6) public services. For each issue, it probes the 1st, 2nd and 3rd responses that each focus group discussed; the effects of demographic considerations on political and socio-economic issues; and how parties should address these issues in their election campaigns.

Second, it analyses, from the perspective of the citizens, political parties' level of success incorporating their concerns into election campaigns. Third, it considers the sources of information that citizens use to acquire knowledge about the different positions of political parties during election campaigns, and their effectiveness. Fourth, it summarizes the findings, discusses them and makes recommendations on how parties could better consider political and socio-economic issues in their election campaigns and manifestos.

2. POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES OF MOZAMBICAN CITIZENS

2.1 Political Issues

The opening question was, ‘*What are the main issues you as Mozambique citizens have with respect to the country’s politics?*’ Many groups mentioned war and/or political instability as a key concern. In fact, participants in just under half of the focus group discussions (14 out of 30) said that **war or political instability** was their main concern (Table 2). They said war and/or political instability has setback the country by destroying social and economic infrastructures, preventing individuals from doing their daily business, and causing deaths.

Table 2: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique

	1 st response	2 nd response	3 rd response
War/political instability/peace	14	5	3
Crime and security	7	6	5
Corruption	6	8	2
Inequalities	2	5	2
Violence/discrimination against women	1	-	2
Political parties’ tolerance	-	2	-
Political violence	-	1	3
Others	-	3	8
Total	30	30	25

Question: What are the main issues you as Mozambique citizens have with respect to the country’s politics? Can you rank them in 1st most important political issue that political parties should address in the 2019 election, 2nd, 3rd, and so on?

Note: Five focus groups did not provide a further response after providing the 1st and 2nd responses.

Below are some citizen explanations for why political instability and/or war is their main concern:

“Many people are dying. People are afraid. They do not know what can happen to them when they leave home. Young people who attend school in the evening cannot go to classes in the village. With this [political] tension, everyone ends up missing school. They fear being attacked in the middle of the road.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Chiure, Cabo Delgado

“War takes us from the tranquility of going to farm, school, work and places. There will be no development with war.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Cuamba, Niassa

“It [political instability] prevents people to come to Catandica to buy agriculture products.² It prevents people to circulate freely within the country. It reduces the number of vehicles available to transport people and goods. It discourages

² Catandica is an agricultural district.

people from farming and living. It destroys infrastructures and people do not live peacefully.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Catandica, Manica

“War kills people. A few years ago Mozambicans lost their loved ones. Many could not transport their goods fearing war. There will be no improvement with war; people will not be able to build their houses. In Gorongosa district, people ended up with no houses and food to eat due to political instability.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Chimoio, Manica

“With war we saw vehicles being attacked and innocent lives being taken. People are living with fear and insecurity of war. War is a problem because it takes lives, destroys infrastructure and burns houses.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Mueda, Zambezia

Besides political tension and war between the government and opposition, two focus groups mentioned a different type of political instability/war. These groups referenced instability promoted by an Islamic insurgent group (who people believe is linked to the Al-Shabaab group) in Mocimboa da Praia, Nangade and Palma districts of the Northern province of Cabo Delgado. Citizens said that this instability is provoking fear among the population:

“Even women who wear burqas are being associated as members of the Al-Shabaab group. Hence, in order not to be associated with this group, Muslim women are forced to walk on the streets without their burka, so that they can move freely.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Chiure, Cabo Delgado

“We do not want to live this terror again. The conflict is in the downtown area of Mocimboa da Praia and now on the beach. It makes us worried. Politicians have to sit down to talk to all parts of society and make everyone feel that their interests are represented.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Chokwe, Gaza

Following political instability, the second most common political concern cited in the groups as an area political parties should address in the 2019 election was **crime and security**. The data in Table 2 reveals that 7 out of the 30 groups mentioned crime and security as their main concern, while another 11 groups mentioned these issues as their second or third concern (6 groups and 5 groups, respectively). High levels of crime and the daily feelings of insecurity that generates are the chief complaints. The citizens indicate they believe low youth employment and no police presence or corrupt police are key factors in relation to crime. A few citizens said that organ-trafficking and/or blood-sucking contribute to the crime problem.

“Here there is a lot of crime. Maybe because of the lack of employment. Boane is a town that is growing every day. There are many young people who do nothing and get involved in various addictions and vices. We don't know if they are criminals, but we end up thinking this because the majority do not work. Also, we have many young people who completed secondary education but

only live in the streets doing nothing. Maybe it is because of the lack of employment that causes crime or maybe not.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Boane, Maputo

“There are many robberies and armed robberies here in Gaza. The problem appears to be increasing. There are murders without explanation that shake up society. It seems that people have lost sensitivity and human respect no longer exists. Those who have cars live in fear, because it is normal to wake up and not find it in the garage. The thieves are mostly young people from Gaza and elsewhere, it does not make us comfortable.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Chissano, Gaza

“People feel unprotected because there is no police officer nearby. At the moment if there is a crime, people have to go to the district headquarters to report it to the police. There is no police station here.”

Rural woman, over 35 years old, Chiure, Cabo Delgado

“There are blood suckers [vampires] here in the community and also thieves who steal people’s things and sexually abuse or rape women. It is a concern because we do not sleep well and sometimes not even sleep.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Cuamba, Niassa

“People do not feel safe because of the lack of street lights and bandits take advantage of that. Also when we get them the police release them. Criminals captured by the people and handed over to the police are easily released and they return and repeat the same crimes and consequently those who denounced them in the first place suffer reprisals.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Mocuba, Zambezia

“There are criminals around here that kill and remove human organs to traffic.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Mugeba, Zambezia

The citizens are also concerned with **corruption**. Six (6) groups out of 30 listed corruption as their main concern, while another 10 cited it is as either their second or third concern. The citizens said they believe corruption is a problem political parties should address in the 2019 election.

“Corruption is a problem that affects many things. It even affects people from getting a job. Without money to bribe you do not get a job so we need to stop corruption.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Vanduzi, Manica

“We suffer a lot with corruption here to obtain ID and children's registration and to be attended in hospital. On the road, the traffic police charge money. With customs, we do not even talk, when we are going to deal with some documents, we have to pay some extra fee. Corruption is such that even in the mortuary we have to give [money for] refreshment. It is very sad what is

happening. People are enriching themselves at our costs, at the expense of the quiet citizen.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Chissano, Gaza

“Health professionals ask for money for you to get serviced in hospitals. Teachers ask for money that we do not know what it is for.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Caia, Sofala

“Corruption is something that makes the image of the government bad and causes a lot of problem. Corruption is high and all know about it. One of the most known cases is the traffic police charges against drivers.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Nhamatanda, Sofala

In 9 groups, the citizens highlighted **inequality** as a concern that parties should address, because they believe there are some political and socio-economic differences among the populace. Two (2) groups said it was the most important problem related to the country’s politics, 5 groups said it was the second most important problem and another 2 groups said it was the third most important problem. The citizens specifically mention inequalities based on gender, age, vulnerability and political party.

“The elderly do not have equal rights. There are some regions of the country where the elderly do not benefit from pensions like they do in the other regions.”

Rural man, over 35 years old, Quissico, Inhambane

“Discrimination is a problem because it prevents women from studying and completing their studies. They cannot find a job and they cannot enjoy the same opportunities that men have.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Mugeba, Zambezia

“We have many elderly people left here in Gaza, widows, orphans and vulnerable children who need protection but they have nothing. This worries us a lot because we as citizens do not have the economic means to give them support.”

Rural woman, over 35 years old, Chissano, Gaza

“Those in power get more advantages than others. For instance, if you are not from the ruling party, you do not access government funding. This difference creates marginalization.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Caia, Sofala

2.1.1 Political Issues by Demographics

Discussion of political issues varied across region, residential location, gender and age. By assessing first responses, groups from the Centre region (8 of 12 groups) are more likely to mention that political instability/war is a political concern parties should address in the 2019

election than those in the North (5 of 10 groups) and South (1 of 8 groups) region groups (Table 3).

With respect to residential location, rural groups are also more likely to mention that political instability/war is a concern than urban groups (Table 4). Moving to gender, while male groups mentioned political instability/war as a concern more often than female groups, female groups cited crime and security as a concern more often than male groups (Table 5). Finally, regarding age, older adults in groups from the Centre and rural areas are more likely to view political instability/war as a concern than young adults (Table 6).

Table 3: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique by Region, 1st Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
War/Peace	5	8	1
Corruption	1	2	3
Crime and security	2	2	3
Inequalities	2	-	-
Violence against women	-	-	1
Total	10	12	8

Table 4: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique by Residential Location, 1st Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
War/peace	11	3
Crime and security	3	4
Corruption	2	4
Inequalities	1	1
Violence against women	1	-
Total	18	12

Table 5: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique by Gender, 1st Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
War/peace	6	8
Crime and security	5	2
Corruption	3	3
Inequalities	-	2
Violence against women	1	-
Total	15	15

Table 6: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique by Age, 1st Response

	Age	
	Young adults (18-35 years old)	Older adults (above 35 years old)
War/peace	8	6
Crime and security	4	3
Corruption	4	2
Inequalities	1	1
Violence against women	1	-
Total	18	12

2.1.2 Addressing Concerns in Party Manifestos

When asking citizens how political parties can take their concerns into account, the following suggestions were made:

Political Instability/War

- Institute debates and dialogue between political parties to resolve the problems of political instability and peace;
- Set an example in the next campaign by not being provoked and respecting differences;
- Ensure continuous operation of a roundtable of parties;
- Respect the ideas and opinions of other and minority parties (especially important for the ruling party);
- Recruit suitable young people who can bring peace into the armed forces and police; and
- Accept the elections results and do not raise conflicts.

“To solve the problem of war and political tension there should be communication and dialogue between political parties and the government. They have to stop thinking about themselves and start thinking of the people.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Chimoio, Manica

“The parties need to have mutual respect to one another and they need to be engaged in dialogue and reach consensus to resolve the problem of political instability and peace.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Subwe, Sofala

“Parties must conform to multi-partyism. They must have regular dialogue and they must accept differences, recognize differences and tolerate differences.”

Urban man, 18- 35 years old, Zimpeto, Maputo City

“Political parties should accept election results, who won and who lost, and for the ones who missed out they should wait for new election rather than raising conflicts.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Lurio, Niassa

Crime and security

- Better equip police; ensure adequate working conditions and better salaries for the police to increase motivation;
- Do not allow criminals to leave jail because they pay money/bribes to be released;
- Increase police numbers and recruit young persons into the police force who are suitable and known for good behavior in the community;
- Install street lights to increase feelings of nighttime safety; and
- Provide employment to young people to reduce crime due to lack of money.

“The police must be better equipped because what happens is that the police pass on foot because they lack transport and the criminals pass in powerful cars. Also, the police wages are very low so they are not motivated to work. Adequate working conditions need to be created for them so that they are motivated to work in the fight against crime.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Chokwe, Gaza

“The police must put an end to the unclear release of criminals [from corrupt payments].”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Iapala, Namputa

“They need to increase police numbers but also define the skills, behaviour and type of young person that should be recruited into the police and military.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Cuamba, Niassa

“They need to build more police stations, we need one in our community so that we can send criminals to the police station instead of taking them to the *regulo*'s³ house.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Rapale, Namputa

“They have to put street lights to help us feel safe at night.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Mocuba, Zambezia

“They have to provide jobs to the youth because crime results from unemployment.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Nicoadala, Zambezia

Corruption

- Identify, arrest and punish the corrupt; and
- Institute better control of corruption in public service delivery, especially illicit charges and bribes to receive services.

³ A *regulo* is a local community leader.

“Parties should sit down and draft a law to mobilise all Mozambican citizens not to accept to pay [illegal] fees demanded in public institutions to issue or deal with documents.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Maxixe, Inhambane

“Anyone caught in acts of corruption must be arrested and condemned.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Meconta, Nampula

“Parties must be more rigorous in inspecting and denouncing corruption [in public services] because us citizens are too afraid to denunciate someone due to lack of police protection.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Nhamatanda, Sofala

Inequalities

- Conduct sensitization programmes on human rights and gender equality in schools and throughout society generally;
- Create safe spaces for women to report domestic violence and abuse; and
- Provide more welfare support to vulnerable groups (elderly, orphans, disabled, widows).

“They need to sensitise the population about human rights and not to discriminate against women.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Subwe, Sofala

“There should be a space where women who suffer from domestic violence could go to present their concerns and be well received.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Palmeira, Maputo

“Parties must find a way to ensure social balance through a redistribution of wealth and equal application of the law.”

Urban man, 18-35 years old, Zimpeto, Maputo City

2.2 Economic Affairs

The second topic in the focus group discussions centered on concerns regarding economic affairs: *What are the main issues you as Mozambique citizens have with respect to the country’s economic affairs?* Two-thirds of the groups (20 out of 30 groups) said that **unemployment** is the main economic concern political parties should consider in the 2019 election. Another 2 groups said unemployment was the second most important economic concern and an additional 4 groups said it was the third most important concern (Table 7).

Table 7: Citizen Views on Economic Affairs in Mozambique

	1 st response	2 nd response	3 rd response
Unemployment	20	2	4
Low agriculture prices	2	2	2
Management of the economy	2	1	-
Low salaries	1	8	-
Corruption	1	1	2
Access to loans	-	5	5
Poverty	-	3	5
Inflation	-	3	1
Lack of agriculture market	-	2	-
Others	4	3	10
Total	30	30	29

Question: What are the main issues you as Mozambique citizens have with respect to the country's economic affairs? Can you rank them in 1st most important economic affair that political parties should address in the 2019 election, 2nd, 3rd, and so on?

Note: One Focus Group did not provide a further response after providing the 1st and 2nd responses.

There are several key reasons why **unemployment** is seen to be the major economic concern. One of the first is the citizens believe they and others make sacrifices and invest significantly in education, but often it is for no reward. The education has not led to employment, and this in turn leads to a questioning of the value of education. A second reason unemployment is such an important issue, citizens said, is that it leads to crime and bad behavior among youth. Beyond those two, the citizens said unemployment causes migration, renders parents unable to afford to educate their children, increases corruption in the filling of the few jobs available, makes life difficult because the cost of living is high and is especially a problem for women.

"People finish their studies but end up not finding a job. They invest a lot of money to educate their children but later on their children do not get jobs. I am a widow; my husband passed away in 2003 and I made an effort to educate my son; he finished high school but cannot find a job; I am also unemployed. This is really difficult after the money I saved to educate him."

Urban woman, over 35 years old, Mocuba, Zambezia

"Unemployment makes youth to develop negative attitudes. They end up thinking not to go to school because they will not find a job because jobs do not exist. I have a cousin that has a degree in civil engineering and cannot find a job. Some end up stealing, some prostitute themselves. Lack of jobs is now leading to corruption because to have a job you have to have money to bribe."

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Chimoio, Manica

"There is a lot of unemployment here. The cost of living is very high but also there are no jobs. Many young people cannot find a job even with a degree."

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Caia, Sofala

"The lack of jobs is a problem as young people without jobs end up getting involved in crime. They end up stealing, killing and this reduces the country's

development. Without jobs the youth also end up drinking, using drugs and these are also big problems.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Chimoio, Manica

“Lack of employment it is a big problem for women as it is not easy to find a job. None of us [the women’s group] here have a job. The best thing is to farm and produce agriculture food, but we do not even have a farm. That’s why we try to sell a few things on the street.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Malema, Nampula

“Here in Quelimane all young people ride a bicycle to carry people as a taxi; they do not have jobs that is why they do so; unemployment is high.”

Urban man, 18-35 years old, Quelimane, Zambezia

“Parents cannot afford school fees for their children as they do not have jobs.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Nicoadala, Zambezia

“Instead of recruiting locally, companies that operate here contract their work force from locations outside of here. Accessing jobs from even small projects is very difficult. People are even recruited from far away to come and work here. There was a project to rehabilitate the dam on the Incomati river but people from the community did not get the jobs.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Moamba, Maputo

Moving to the second most given response, in 9 out of 30, the citizens said that **low salaries** was a key economic concern, with 1 group saying it was the main concern and 8 saying it was the second most important concern (Table 7). Most that chose this response said that salaries today are simply not keeping up with the cost of living, which makes purchasing even basic survival goods difficult:

“With the salaries that people get paid [today] they cannot afford to get basic products. A sack of rice costs 500 Meticals but now they are charging double that price, making it difficult for someone to afford.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Catandica, Manica

“Salaries are very low. With the current salaries that people get they are unable to get the basics for their survival.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Maquival, Zambezia

“Companies pay very little. A security guard receives 3,000 Meticals which is very little. You do a job of many risks and without protection. What can a parent do with this money? Nothing.”

Urban man, over 35 years old, Chokwe, Gaza

“Salaries do not match with the cost of living. With the money people get from their salaries they cannot afford to buy basic daily needs like electricity and water besides food.”

Urban man, 18-35 years old, Quelimane, Zambezia

After salaries, the next most common concern voiced by citizens was issues around access to bank loans or development funds. Five groups said the second most important economic problem was difficulty in **accessing loans**, and an additional 5 groups listed the issue as third most important (Table 7).

“You can only get access to [bank] credit if you know people or have influence there [in the bank].”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Iapala, Nampula

“Loans are difficult to access because interest rates are too high.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Maquival, Zambezia

“We always hear about these development funds that they give, like the seven million fund⁴ but we have never seen that fund and we do not know about it or how to access it. We know that the money passes [is allocated] but we do not know how or what this money is being invested in.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Alua, Nampula

“There is a lack of loans for people to take. Commercial banks serve elites more than poor people.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Nhamatanda, Sofala

“There are difficulties in accessing loans. The district itself does not meet the conditions for people to borrow [money from banks] and do their business. First, there is no bank; and second, the level of trade is very weak, so there is no profitability. The district has weak development.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Meconta, Nampula

Three groups cited **poverty** as their second most important concern and another 5 as their third most important concern relating to economic affairs. Most say poverty is prevalent.

“Many people are poor and poverty leads people to commit crime.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Subwe, Sofala

“Due to the lack of jobs many people do not have money and they end up in poverty. The poor are increasing here in this province. We are one of the poorest provinces of the country. Poverty will not reduce here because Gaza

⁴ The ‘seven million metical fund’ is the common name given to the district development fund (Fundo de Desenvolvimento Distrital). This is a fund that citizens can apply to receive funding/loans for small development projects. Another such example is the Agricultural Development Fund (Fundo de Desenvolvimento Agrario).

has nothing. The irrigation of Chokwe almost no longer exists while in the past it helped the province a great deal.”

Rural woman, over 35 years old, Chissano, Gaza

“There is a lot of poverty because wages are low and prices too high and people have no jobs. When you do not have a job, you end up being poor. When we do not sell our agriculture products we also end up poor.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Mugeba, Zambezia

2.2.1 Economic Affairs by Demographics

There are demographic variations on economic affairs responses related to the issue citizens felt was most important. But of the four major economic affairs concerns, demographic variations appear to be only on the issue of unemployment. This makes sense as two-thirds of the groups, as we observed earlier in Table 7, revealed that unemployment was a concern. Other concerns were viewed only at levels below one-third of groups even in second and third responses.

The results in Table 8 demonstrate that the Centre and North region groups are more likely to cite unemployment as a concern to be considered by parties in the 2019 election than groups from the South region, though it is a significant concern in the South region as well.

The residential location variation on unemployment in Table 9 is that rural groups are more likely to mention unemployment as a concern to be addressed by political parties in the 2019 election than urban groups.

With respect to gender in Table 10, female groups tend more to view unemployment as a top concern than male ones.

Finally, with regards to age, the results in Table 11 show young and older adults’ concerns do not differ substantially on unemployment as a top economic concern.

Table 8: Citizen Perspectives on Economic Affairs in Mozambique by Region, 1st Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Unemployment	7	9	4
Management of the economy	-	-	2
Low agriculture prices	1	1	-
Low salaries	-	-	1
Corruption	-	1	-
Others	2	1	1
Total	10	12	8

Table 9: Citizen Perspectives on Economic Affairs in Mozambique by Residential Location, 1st Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Unemployment	13	7
Management of the economy	1	1
Low agriculture prices	2	-
Low salaries	-	1
Corruption	1	-
Others	1	3
Total	18	12

Table 10: Citizen Perspectives on Economic Affairs in Mozambique by Gender, 1st Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Unemployment	12	8
Management of the economy	-	2
Low agriculture prices	-	2
Low salaries	1	-
Corruption	-	1
Others	2	2
Total	15	15

Table 11: Citizen Perspectives on Economic Affairs in Mozambique by Age, 1st Response

	Age	
	Young adults (18-35 years old)	Older adults (above 35 years old)
Unemployment	12	8
Management of the economy	1	1
Low agriculture prices	1	1
Low salaries	-	1
Corruption	1	-
Others	3	1
Total	18	12

2.2.2. Addressing Concerns in Party Manifestos

The following suggestions were made by citizens on how their **economic concerns** could be addressed in party manifestos:

Unemployment

- Build factories as a way of employing people;
- Ensure contracting companies recruit local people (not from other provinces);
- Create more jobs for those who finish school;
- Improve transparency in recruitment for job vacancies;
- Job vacancies should go to the unemployed; not those who already have other jobs;

- Publicize the province’s potential to attract investment; and
- Invest more in technical and vocational education to promote self-employment by young people.

“They should create factories for processing agricultural products because this will generate employment.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Lurio, Niassa

“Contracting companies should not recruit people from other provinces, recruitment should be local.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Iapala, Nampula

“They have to stop nepotism in employment so that everyone can compete equally when applying for jobs.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Nicoadala, Zambezia

Low salaries

- Increase salaries;
- Provide better access to micro-projects;
- Create a minimum wage of 6,000 or 7,000 Meticals; and
- Increase salaries of teachers and nurses and regulate the wages in private companies.

“We need a minimum salary that can respond to the basic costs of living and leave us with a small amount over to save or invest.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Nampula City, Nampula

“Salaries should be increased because the cost of living is high. They have to create and approve new salary packages for all careers.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Chimoio, Manica

“Low salaries can be resolved by providing access to micro projects, these micro projects will provide an alternative to low salaries.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Subwe, Sofala

Access to loans

- Create associations to help people interact with banks and access loans;
- Encourage loan institutions to visit communities and discuss the difficulties people experience in applying for loans;
- Increase transparency in the decision-making processes for obtaining credit and development project funding;
- Reduce interest rates and the many fees on loans; and
- Establish more bank branches in rural locations.

“They should help with the creation of associations that would assist us to get to know the bank and how we can get loans.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Subwe, Sofala

“They must install more banks in the districts, without a bank we cannot save money or access banking services.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Meconta, Nampula

“The selection process for obtaining loans should be made on the viability of the project and not by influence or connections.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Iapala, Nampula

“Parties have to speak with the banks to reduce the interest rates [on loans].”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Maquival, Zambezia

Poverty

- Create jobs and provide fair wages;
- Provide more social assistance to vulnerable groups (elderly, orphans, single mothers, etc.);
- Provide small project funding to help young people who are the most vulnerable; and
- Guarantee that local/domestic workers are recruited for new businesses.

“They have to deliver jobs to help reduce poverty.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Nhamatanda, Sofala

“Either employment or small project funding would help young people who are the most vulnerable to poverty but it is necessary that the salaries are fair according to the work. It is not acceptable to pay low salaries just because we are desperate, what dignifies the work is the salary.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Chissano, Gaza

“They need to identify the people most in need and given them subsidies so that they can start their own businesses.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Chimoio, Manica

2.3 Health

With respect to health issues we asked: *What are the main issues you as Mozambique citizens have with respect to health?* The main health concern that these Mozambique citizens would like parties to address in their election campaigns is the **lack of medicines**. Nine (9) groups out of 30 said it was their top health concern, while 8 groups cited it as their second most important health concern and 6 groups cited it as their third most important health concern. Their key complaint is that public pharmacies lack basic medicines, including critical malaria medications. Some blame that on corruption among health workers who they claim steal the medicines and sell them in the private market.

“Lack of medication is a concern because people go to the hospital, and certain drugs are prescribed and when they go to the pharmacy they are often not available.”

Rural man, over 35 years old, Lurio, Niassa

“Lack of medicines, especially malaria medicines, make it difficult for the work of health professionals because even if they assist us we do not get well.”

Rural Woman, 18-35 years old, Catandica, Manica

“Public pharmacies only have paracetamol. Other medicines are only found in private pharmacies but they are very expensive there. The lack of medicines in hospitals worries us a lot because not all citizens are able to buy drugs in private pharmacies.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Mugeba, Zambezia

“Some health professionals steal medicines making them not being available in hospitals. They then sell them in the black market at more expensive prices.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Mocuba, Zambezia

“There are no medicines in the health centre but if you go to the black market you will find them meaning that the medicines from the hospitals are being diverted and sold to street vendors and private pharmacies.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Quissico, Inhambane

Table 12: Citizen Views on Health in Mozambique

	1 st response	2 nd response	3 rd response
Lack of medicines	9	8	6
Poor service	7	6	5
Lack of hospitals	4	3	6
Diseases	3	3	-
Corruption in hospitals	2	3	6
Lack of nurses	1	4	3
Lack of ambulance	2	1	3
Others	2	2	1
Total	30	30	30

Question: What are the main issues you as Mozambique citizens have with respect to health? Can you rank them in 1st most important health issue that political parties should address in the 2019 election, 2nd, 3rd, and so on?

Following concerns about medicines is the concern about the health service. Seven (7) of the 30 groups said their main health concern is **poor service** in health facilities. The complaints these citizens had ranged from long waiting times to inconsistent quality to poor or corrupt treatment by health workers.

“It takes so long to be serviced and you may end up dying while waiting.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Nicoadala, Zambezia

“Health professionals work with no gloves. One day you are well-serviced but on the other day not.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Mocuba, Zambezia

“The nurses do not respect the oath that they give in the act of their graduation. They do not know how to address patients. I went with my son who had cut his finger. They forced me to go wash the wound in the river against all risks of infection. There are many employees in the health center, but they do not work in a dedicated way.”

Rural man, over 35 years old, Quissico, Inhambane

“Here there is widespread bad service. They treat people badly, but if you know someone there then you do not need to join a queue when you arrive. You are attended to very quickly. This hurts a lot. Sometimes people sleep on the floor due to the lack of care, although things are improving.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Chokwe, Gaza

“Humanization in hospitals is a concern because there is no empathy in care. Doctors in hospitals are not cordial with patients.”

Urban man, 18-35 years old, Pemba, Cabo Delgado

Lack of hospitals and **corruption in hospitals** are other key concerns the citizens highlighted. The lack of hospitals was mentioned by a total of 13 groups, with 4 groups citing it as their most important health concern, 3 groups their second most important health concerns and 6 groups their third most important concern. Corruption in hospitals was mentioned by a total of 11 groups, with 2 groups citing it as their most important health concern, 3 groups their second most important health concerns and 6 groups their third most important concern. (Table 12). The chief complaint about corruption in hospitals is that only those who have money are well-attended.

“There are people here who travel 12 to 15 kilometres to find a health center.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Lurio, Niassa

“The hospital here is very far away. If you get ill in the evening you are in big trouble because you cannot go there in middle of the night. There is no transport in the evening.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Rapale, Nampula

“There is a lot of corruption in hospitals such as payment for refreshments⁵ to be attended well and quickly.”

Urban man, 18-35 years old, Pemba, Cabo Delgado

“When you get pregnant you cry and almost end up delivering the baby without health assistance if you do not put forward 500 Meticals to the nurses.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Mocuba, Zambezia

⁵ Money for soft drinks such as coca-cola, fanta or sprite.

“You see people getting worse whilst waiting in the line to receive treatment whilst others receive priority treatment because the nurses receive bribes from them. If you do not have money you will be at the end of the line.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Vanduzi, Manica

“A lady who wanted to give birth, the nurses asked for 3,000 Meticals so they could help during childbirth. As she did not have money; they left her [suffering]. In the end, her friend found the money and gave it to the nurses and she was assisted.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Palmeira, Maputo

2.3.1 Health by Demographics

All demographics analysed here appear to be affected significantly by the health issues raised, especially lack of medicines and poor service. The results in Table 13 show a regional difference with groups from the Centre and North region slightly more likely to express lack of medicines as a concern than South groups. However, South region groups are more concerned with poor health service than North and Centre groups.

With respect to residential location, urban groups are slightly more likely to mention both the lack of medicines and poor service as key health concerns to be addressed by parties in the 2019 election than rural ones (Table 14).

On gender, in Table 15, while female groups are much more likely to be concerned with the lack of medicines than male groups, they are less likely than male groups to mention poor service. This pattern is also observed with respect to age. Young adults are somewhat more likely than older adults to view the lack of medicines as the most important concern to be considered by parties, but they are less likely than their seniors to cite poor service as an important concern for parties.

Table 13: Citizen Perspectives on Health in Mozambique by Region, 1st Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Lack medicines	3	4	2
Poor service	2	2	3
Diseases	2	-	1
Corruption in hospital	-	2	-
Lack of hospital	1	1	2
Lack of nurses	-	1	-
Lack of ambulance	1	1	-
Others	1	1	-
Total	10	12	8

Table 14: Citizen Perspectives on Health in Mozambique by Residential Location, 1st Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Lack medicines	5	4
Poor service	3	4
Corruption in hospital	1	1
Lack of hospital	3	1
Lack of ambulance	2	-
Diseases	2	1
Lack of nurses	1	-
Others	1	1
Total	18	12

Table 15: Citizen Perspectives on Health in Mozambique by Gender, 1st Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Lack medicines	6	3
Poor service	2	5
Corruption in hospital	2	-
Lack of hospital	2	2
Lack of ambulance	-	2
Diseases	2	1
Lack of nurses	-	1
Others	1	1
Total	15	15

Table 16: Citizen Perspectives on Health in Mozambique by Age, 1st Response

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (above 35 years old)
Lack of medicines	6	3
Poor service	3	4
Corruption in hospital	2	-
Lack of hospital	2	2
Diseases	1	2
Lack of ambulances	2	-
Lack of nurses	1	-
Others	1	1
Total	18	12

2.3.2 Addressing Concerns in Party Manifestos

The following suggestions were made by citizens on how their health concerns could be addressed in party manifestos for the 2019 election:

Lack of medicines

- Implement greater oversight to control medicine supplies;
- Better monitor the medicines that are sold in the markets; and
- Ensure reserve drugs are in hospitals for all types of illnesses, not just paracetamol.

“There should be entry and exit controls of medications in hospitals. All employees should be checked for medicines at the entrances and exits of the hospitals.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Maxixe, Inhambane

“They need to have a weekly inventory of medicines to stop them being diverted away from the hospitals.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Cuamba, Niassa

Poor service

- Prioritize patients with serious conditions regardless of the time they arrive at the health facility;
- Monitor the activities of healthcare professionals and reprimand/fire those who do not do their work and who treat patients badly; and
- Create an improved and/or independent complaint handling system.

“There needs to be surveillance to monitor [the service in hospitals]. They cannot just sit in the office, they need to make surprise visits to the hospitals to see closely what is going on and publish reports about it.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Alua, Nampula

“Parties need to create a better complaint handling system. We know there is a complaints box where we can make suggestions but this does not solve the problem. Those who open the box can just throw away our suggestions so there needs to be better complaint monitoring system.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Moamba, Maputo

“They have to prioritise people with serious health conditions.”

Urban man, 18-35 years old, Quelimane, Zambezia

Lack of hospitals

- Build more hospitals in rural areas;
- Construct bigger hospitals with more equipment and current technologies that respond to patient’s needs; and
- Shorten the distance between users and health services.

“There should be a health post or health centre within 5km of every community.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Lurio, Niassa

“Parties need to build more hospitals in rural areas so that people don’t have to walk long distances to find a health centre.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Maxixe, Inhambane

“They have to build more health facilities and increase the number of patient rooms.”

Rural man, 1835 years old, Campo, Zambezia

Corruption in hospitals

- Train and monitor health workers not to charge money for public health services;
- Reprimand/sack any health workers found guilty of corrupt practices;
- Conduct a public sensitisation campaign on patients’ rights and expectations with regards to accessing public health services; and
- Enhance salaries and working conditions of health workers.

“They have to sensitise nurses not to charge money for health services.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Mugeba, Zambezia

“People should be made aware that they should not pay for a public service, it is their right, and there should be a complaint box where people can report [illegal charges].”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Maxixe, Inhambane

“They need to give health professionals better salaries because they receive little money for working in hospitals and it means that they are obliged to ask money from the patients.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Nampula City, Nampula

“They have to sack anyone who makes illegal charges to patients to receive treatment.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Cuamba, Niassa

2.4 Agriculture

With respect to agricultural issues we asked focus groups participants: *What are the main issues that you as Mozambican citizens have with respect to food and agricultural issues?* In total 11 different types of issues were raised during the focus groups but the most commonly reported issue, ranking as the most important issue for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd response, is the **lack of equipment, tools and seeds** to be able to increase production (see Table 17).

Table 17: Citizen Perspectives on Agriculture in Mozambique

	1 st Response	2 nd Response	3 rd Response
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase production	9	6	10
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	6	5	4
Access to land to cultivate/land management	4	2	-
Low prices for agricultural products	3	6	-
Hunger/Malnutrition	2	5	4
Access to agricultural fund/loans and credit	2	2	-
Drought	1	1	4
Deforestation and uncontrolled burning of land	-	-	2
Lack of technical support/extension workers	2	-	-
Others	1	3	4
Total	30	30	28

Question: What are the main issues you as Mozambican citizens have with respect to food and agriculture and can you rank them in the 1st most important food and agricultural issue that political parties should address in the 2019 election, 2nd, 3rd, and so on?

Note: Two focus groups did not provide a 3rd response.

Specifically, participants said that they wanted to have better access to seeds, at affordable prices, during the planting seasons; have better access to fertilisers and pesticides; and have tools and equipment to cultivate larger areas of land than currently possible by hand with basic tools (such as hoes). The following quotes provide examples of the concerns raised:

“We have many problems with seeds because in the dry season they sell them at low prices, but when the rain arrives the prices go up. There are times when the district government promotes a fair for the sale of seeds, but what worries us is that this sale is made out of season and when the time comes to sow the seeds are already out of date.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Boane, Maputo

“We do not have seeds to plant because we end up eating them due to the lack of food. Another problem is that when it is the rainy season, they increase the prices of seeds and because of this people cannot afford to buy them, and there is no way we can buy them earlier [when they are cheaper] because we have no way to store them because they will expire/become out of date.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Moamba, Maputo

“Using only a hoe does not allow us to cultivate large fields. If we had machines such as tractors we would be able to increase our production.”

Urban man, 18-35 years old, Pemba, Cabo Delgado

“We do not have money to afford tractors and tools. A hoe for instance costs 250 Meticals, we do not have that money. We rely mainly on rain to farm and if there is no rain we end up hungry.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Nicoadala, Zambezia

“Most of the time agriculture is practiced with very poor conditions, there are no fertilisers, equipment like tractors or good seeds. There are no medicines [pesticides] to cure the diseases that appear in our plantations.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Maquival, Zambezia

The second most important issue raised was the **lack of markets to be able to sell agricultural products**, which was cited in 15 of the 30 groups. Six (6) groups said it was the most important agriculture concern, 5 groups said second most important concern and 4 groups said third most important concern. Participants noted that markets either did not exist in their locality or, if they did, they were too far away or inaccessible. In addition, where transport is available to take products to the market the costs were too high to make it viable. Examples of the concerns raised are as follows:

“The lack of market worries us because without a market it forces the farmer to sell their products to any person. There is no fixed buyer and in turns it means that they get low prices as there are no fixed prices for each product. All this means that the farmers make no gain.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Iapala, Nampula

“There should be markets for us to sell our products, and there should also be transportation, because there are some rural areas that have a lot of production, but farmers cannot transport products to the markets. Political parties should value those areas where there is a lot of production here in Mozambique and support the agricultural production of these areas, so that they can reduce or stop importing products from outside while our country has the capacity to produce.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Maxixe, Inhambane

“Without a buyer, farmers sell their products at low prices and to just to anyone they can find just so that they have money in their pockets.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Meconta, Nampula

“At the end of the day after harvesting, we do not have a market to sell our products. Farmers end up working with no motivation as they cannot sell later on.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Vanduzi, Manica

“Peasants cannot take their products from their farm to the market by themselves. The lack of transport means that many agricultural products rot in the fields. For example, to hire a vehicle it can be anything from 3,000 to 10,000 Meticals and the farmers do not have that money, so their products have to stay on the farm and thieves can steal them.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Cuamba Niassa

The third most important issue raised by the citizens, as a first response, was **access to land to cultivate**, which was cited in 6 of the 30 groups. Four (4) groups said it was the most

important agriculture concern and 2 groups said second most important concern. The concerns raised were in the context of there being unclear or inconsistent processes in the allocation of farming land or that preference was given to people (nationals or foreigners) that are wealthy:

“Some people are losing land in favour of foreigners who come to produce other types of agricultural products.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Vanduzi, Manica

“Land for agriculture here in Chokwe is a real headache. The distribution of land is unclear. There is an open war because everyone wants land in places where there is easy access to water... Sometimes when they give you land you get ripped off, so people prefer to go to the fields that depend only on rain.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Chokwe, Gaza

“It [land allocation for cultivation] is a concern because we are ripped off by people who have money.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Palmeira, Maputo

“Agricultural spaces are allocated to people with a lot of money and these people are not even residents here. And even if you manage to get a space, irrigation prices are very high and for people who cannot get irrigation they are ripped off.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Moamba, Maputo

A total of 9 groups mentioned **low prices people receive for agricultural products** as an important issue for political parties to address during the 2019 election, though only 3 groups cited it as the most important concern. The remaining 6 groups said it was the second most important agriculture concern. The participants commented that the low prices mean it is very difficult for people to afford basic products or provide for the families. The following quotes provide examples:

“The prices in the market are very low and they do not compensate for our effort in agriculture and it means we cannot feed our families properly.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Rapale, Nampula

“The prices of agricultural products are a concern for us because it depends 100% on the will of the buyer, there is no fixed price. If a buyer says 5 Meticals we have no alternative because this is the only one we have.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Lurio, Niassa

“The low price of agricultural products is something that prejudices the farmers. In 2016, a [20 litre] can of maize was 500 [Meticals] but in 2017 it dropped to 120 [Meticals].”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Catandica, Manica

“What we produce is bought at very low prices. For example, 1kg of cassava is purchased at one [1] metical. Therefore, it is not possible to take our children to school with this value.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Quissico, Inhambane

A total of 11 groups highlighted **hunger and/or malnutrition** as an important concern for political parties to address in the 2019 election. Only 2 groups raise the issues as the most important agriculture concern, but 5 groups said it was the second most important issue and another 4 groups said it was the third most important concern. The comments about hunger were often linked to the problem of drought and the resulting poor harvests, meaning that farming families produced less food to eat and/or sell.

“There is a lot of food shortage. In the more arid areas people are suffering a lot because of the lack of food. In the past, the irrigation of Chokwe helped a lot more people, but now it is only working at half capacity, so we have a famine here in Gaza.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Chissano, Gaza

“People starve because they do not produce enough food throughout the year.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Maquival, Zambezia

“Due to the lack of rain there has been a poor harvest, and this means we face hunger problems.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Chiure, Cabo Delgado

2.4.1 Agriculture by Demographics

When looking at the agricultural issues raised by region, we can see that there are regional differences with respect to what the citizens said is the most important concern for political parties to address in the 2019 election (See Table 18). The North region groups are more likely than others to prioritise the lack of equipment, tools and seeds; and the Centre region groups more likely to prioritize the lack of markets to sell agricultural products. The South region groups tend more than others to prioritise access to land to cultivate. In addition, two of the groups in the South region said **lack of technical support from extension workers**, was the most important agriculture issue, and no group in the North or Centre regions gave that as a first response.

When considering residential location, groups based in urban locations are slightly more likely to prioritise the lack of equipment, tools and seeds, while those based in rural areas are more likely to prioritise the lack of markets to sell agricultural products (see Table 19).

There is little difference in opinion on priority agricultural issues based on gender, though female groups are slightly more likely to view lack of equipment, tools and seeds as a priority and male groups slightly more likely to view low prices as a priority (Table 20).

With respect to age, young adults tend more than older adults to mention the lack of equipment, tools and seeds as a priority concern, while older adults are slightly more likely to cite lack of markets as their most important concern (Table 21).

Table 18: Citizen Perspectives on Agriculture in Mozambique by Region, 1st Response

Agricultural Issues Raised	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase production	5	3	1
Low prices for agricultural products	3	-	-
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	1	4	1
Access to agricultural fund/loans and credit	-	2	-
Hunger/Malnutrition	-	2	-
Access to land to cultivate/land management	-	-	4
Lack of technical support/extension workers	-	-	2
Drought	1	-	-
Others	-	1	-
Total	10	12	8

Table 19: Citizen Perspectives on Agriculture in Mozambique by Residential Location, 1st Response

Issues Raised	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase production	5	4
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	5	1
Access to land to cultivate/land management	2	2
Low prices for agricultural products	2	1
Lack of technical support/extension workers	-	2
Hunger/Malnutrition	1	1
Access to agricultural fund/loans and credit	1	1
Drought	1	-
Others	1	-
Total	18	12

Table 20: Citizen Perspectives on Agriculture in Mozambique by Gender, 1st Response

Issues Raised	Gender	
	Female	Male
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase production	5	4
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	3	3
Access to land to cultivate/land management	2	2
Low prices for agricultural products	1	2
Lack of technical support/extension workers	1	1
Hunger/Malnutrition	1	1
Access to agricultural fund/loans and credit	1	1
Drought	1	-
Others	-	1
Total	15	15

Table 21: Citizen Perspectives on Agriculture in Mozambique by Age, 1st Response

Issues Raised	Age	
	Young Adults	Older Adults
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	5	1
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase production	4	5
Low prices for agricultural products	3	-
Hunger/Malnutrition	2	-
Access to land to cultivate/land management	2	2
Lack of technical support/extension workers	2	-
Access to agricultural fund/loans and credit	-	2
Drought	-	1
Others	-	1
Total	18	12

2.4.2 Addressing Concerns in Party Manifestos

The following suggestions were made by citizens on how their agricultural concerns could be addressed in party manifestos:

Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase production

- Provide drought-resilient seeds;
- Provide affordable fertilisers to farmers;
- Create policies aimed at stabilising seed prices at all times of the year;
- Create farming centres nearby production areas where seeds can be bought at any time; and
- Reduce prices of hoes and agricultural equipment.

“They have to provide more resilient seeds that can adapt to conditions of drought and lack of water.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Maquival, Zambezia

“Fertilisers should be offered to farmers at affordable prices, for example 5 meticals.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Cuamba, Niassa

“Parties have to find way to facilitate the acquisition of tractors for peasants so that farmers can have increase their production.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Quissico, Inhambane

Lack of markets to sell agricultural products

- Have fixed buyers of agricultural products so that the farmers know who their produce is going to be sold to;
- Build more agricultural markets so there is a place where farmers can easily go and sell their products; and
- Create markets near to the production zones or create warehouses for the storage of agricultural products close to the markets.

“They have to establish farmers markets so that we are able to sell our products and improve our lives.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Mocuba, Zambezia

“They should create a fixed buyer so that the producers know who they will sell their products to.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Chiure, Cabo Delgado

Access to land to cultivate/land management

- Provision of land to foreigners to produce agricultural products should not be granted in areas where this would mean that land is taken away from local citizens;
- Redistribute land to poorer farmers so the neediest people can produce their own food for survival;
- Provide civic education on [agricultural] land management; and
- Eliminate the cases of giving land to rich people.

“Those who have many hectares should give a portion to those who do not have because most of the people who have land with ease of access to water are not locals, the locals have no land.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Chokwe, Gaza

“Parties must ensure the redistribution of land to poor peasants so that they can produce for their own survival.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Moamba, Maputo

Low prices for agricultural products

- Identify international partners to buy our products;
- Establish a fixed price table for agricultural products with a regular price review process; and
- Create farmers’ associations to help regulate prices.

“The political parties must create an association of farmers and establish a homogeneous price for products. These prices should not be low, they should be fair to the farmers.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Campo, Zambezia

“They need to set standardised prices for agricultural products.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Malema, Nampula

Hunger/Malnutrition

- Provide food aid to the vulnerable (e.g., the elderly);
- Help people access irrigation to increase production; and
- Limit the amount of produce exported so that the majority stays in-country for local consumption.

“They have to assist by donating products such as cooking oil to farmers that are unable to produce.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Mugeba, Zambezia

“They should make sure that only a small amount [of food produced] is exported because most should stay for local consumption.”

Urban man, 18-35 years old, Quelimane, Zambezia

2.5 Infrastructure

With respect to infrastructure, we asked the focus groups participants: *What are the main issues that you as Mozambican citizens have with respect to infrastructure in the country?* In response, three main infrastructure issues were raised, as outlined in Table 22.

The issue identified the highest priority, with 15 out of 30 groups listing it as their most important concern is **the quality of roads and bridges**. In addition, 11 groups cited the quality of roads and bridges as their second most important concern and 7 groups said it was their third most important concern.

Participants’ specific concerns about the **quality of roads of bridges** cover issues related to poor road conditions and road safety:

“Here on the main road there are children who study at the school near the road, but the road has no speedbumps and the cars pass with great speed.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Palmeira, Maputo

“We suffer a lot with rains, we need bridges and roads with drainage, what we have here is all degraded, when it rains it is total chaos. The roads are full of potholes..., it is dangerous.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Chokwe, Gaza

Table 22: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructures in Mozambique

Issues Raised	1 st Response	2 nd Response	3 rd Response
Quality of Roads & bridges	15	11	7
Transportation	7	9	7
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	-	3	5
Others ⁶	8	6	3
Total	30	29	22

Question: What are the main issues that you as Mozambican citizens have with respect to infrastructure in the country and can you rank them in the 1st most important infrastructure issue that political parties should address in the 2019 election, 2nd, 3rd, and so on?

Note: One focus group did not provide a 2nd response; eight focus groups did not provide a 3rd response.

“The roads are not paved and they are narrow with one lane each way, there are so many vehicles here it is difficult and dangerous... We see a lot of accidents and people being run over, especially at night.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Chimoio, Manica

“Some places require us to use a boat to access them, if we had a bridge it would be much quicker.”

Urban man, 18-35 years old, Quelimane, Zambezia

“Bridges are a problem because when it rains we cannot use them, it is narrow and the quality of the bridge is not good.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Lurio, Niassa

“The roads are full of holes. We stay a long time on the roads waiting for private transport and they do not come because most are not operating anymore because of the road conditions. Sometimes we wait for an entire morning and the potholes provoke accidents.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Subwe, Sofala

“The roads are bad and this drives away potential investors in the area. It takes a long time to move from one place to another.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Meconta, Nampula

The second most important infrastructure concern citizens believe the political parties should address in the 2019 election is **transportation**. A total of 23 groups mentioned the issue, with 7 groups citing it as the most important concern, 9 groups as the second most important concern and 7 groups as the third most important concern. The participants’ main concerns are related to the lack of transportation options available, the high costs of transportation and road safety due to unqualified drivers:

⁶ A variety of ‘other’ responses were provided by the participants most of which were repetitions of concerns related to health, water and electricity infrastructure which were discussed in other specific sections of the group discussion and are represented in the respective sections on health and public services.

“The little transport that exists in the region is expensive due to the poor state of the roads.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Iapala, Nampula

“We suffer a lot because of transport. To go to school here in the village you have to pay 40 Meticals and if you do not have money you cannot study because the school is very far. The only option is to take a *chapa*⁷.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Palmeira, Maputo

“Transport is a real headache; there are no fixed prices, and it is totally disorganised.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Chissano, Gaza

“There are many drivers without qualifications, so the roads put people in danger. We need to have a fixed place [transport terminal] so that we know who the drivers of the transport are.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Chissano, Gaza

“There is no passenger transport here, people have to walk by foot.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Cuamba, Niassa

“The prices are very high, and it is not regulated. Every place dictates its own rules and prices.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Quissico, Inhambane

“Sometimes people have to make connections in the *chapa* just to get a space in the vehicle and sometimes the drivers choose the passenger...they only accept those people travelling short distances because it makes them earn more money.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Boane, Maputo

Eight (8) groups cited **telecommunications** as a priority issue for political parties to address in the 2019 election. Though none listed this as the most important infrastructure concern, 3 groups said it was the second most important concern and 5 groups said it was the third most important concern. The citizens mainly reported issues with the mobile phone network coverage:

“The cellphone network here is too bad; we cannot communicate.”

Urban man, 18-35 years old, Quelimane, Zambezia

“Most telephone networks don’t work here and this makes communication difficult between people.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Meconta, Nampula

⁷ A *chapa* is a privately-owned minibus taxi

2.5.1 Infrastructures by Demographics

When comparing the responses by different demographic groups, we see that groups from the North region, those living in urban areas, males and young adults aged between 18 and 35 years old tend more than others to identify the lack of/quality of roads and bridges as the most important infrastructure problem (Table 23, Table 24, Table 25 and Table 26).

Table 23: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructures in Mozambique by Region, 1st Response

Issues Raised	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Quality of roads & bridges	6	6	3
Transportation	3	3	1
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	-	-	-
Others	1	3	4
Total	10	12	8

Table 24: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure in Mozambique by Residential Location, 1st Response

Issues Raised	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Quality of roads & bridges	8	7
Transportation	5	2
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	-	-
Others	5	3
Total	18	12

Table 25: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure in Mozambique by Gender, 1st Response

Issues Raised	Gender	
	Female	Male
Quality of roads & bridges	7	8
Transportation	6	1
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	-	-
Others	2	6
Total	15	15

Table 26: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure in Mozambique by Age, 1st Response

Issues Raised	Age	
	Young Adults	Older Adults
Quality of roads & bridges	10	5
Transportation	4	3
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	-	-
Others	4	4
Total	18	12

2.5.2 Addressing Concerns in Party Manifestos

The following suggestions were made by the citizens on how their infrastructure concerns could be addressed in party manifestos for the 2019 election:

Roads & bridges

- Build more roads and bridges and ensure that they are constructed with good quality;
- Rehabilitate poor quality roads and bridges;
- Pave roads and widen/enlarge roads;
- Build pathways along the road for pedestrians; and
- Install speed restrictions and speed bumps on the roads, especially near schools.

“They have to look at the quality of the roads. They can build a road today and just days later when it starts to rain the road gets damaged.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Maxixe, Inhambane

“They have to pave the roads but also widen them so that there are walkways and places for pedestrians to pass.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Nicoadala, Zambezia

“There needs to be greater government oversight of the quality of [road and bridge] infrastructure so that it lasts for a long time and does not damage easily.”

Urban man, 18-35 years old, Pemba, Cabo Delgado

Transportation

- Create transport companies, at least one per district;
- Create more transport routes;
- Reduce and audit/control transport costs;
- Establish transport terminals; and
- Pave roads so more transport options become available.

“They have to create a transport company so that people don't have to rely on *chapas*. Each district should have at least one company.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years, Caia, Sofala

“There needs to be a fixed terminal/place in each administrative post to facilitate the mobility of people and goods.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Chissano, Gaza

“If they tarmac roads then [private] transport will automatically appear.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Cuamba, Niassa

Telecommunications/mobile network coverage

- Improve the allocation of cellphone network antennas; and

- Install public telephones in areas where there is no network.

“TDM⁸ should install a public telephone here in our community as the cellphone network does not work.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Rapale, Nampula

“They have to fix the cellphone network to have better coverage and quality.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Mugeba, Zambezia

2.6 Public Services

With respect to public services, we asked focus groups participants: *What are the main issues that you as Mozambican citizens have with respect to public services in the country? A summary of the issues raised by the focus groups is outlined in Table 27. Only 3 issues in total were stated as a first response and from these there was one overwhelming issue which was selected by 21 of the 30 focus groups as the most important public services concern political parties should address in the 2019 election: **access to drinking water**. This is followed by access to electricity and education.*

Table 27: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique

Issues Raised	1 st Response	2 nd Response	3 rd Response
Access to Drinking Water	21	2	1
Access to Electricity	5	11	8
Education	4	12	12
Hospitals	-	2	1
Housing	-	1	3
Urban/Land planning	-	-	3
Others	-	2	1
Total	30	30	29

Question: What are the main issues that you as Mozambican citizens have with respect to public services in the country and can you rank them in the 1st most important public service issue that political parties should address in the 2019 election, 2nd, 3rd, and so on?

Note: One focus group did not provide a 3rd response.

With regards to **access to drinking water**, there were two main types of concern expressed: the lack of access to any potable water sources close by; and where respondents have access to a drinking water supply, issues of interrupted supply, high prices and poor service delivery. The following quotes provide some examples of issues participants raised:

“Water is our achilles heel. To get water we have to walk 5km; it is very far. The lack of water brings more poverty and hunger because we cannot grow vegetables, and the elderly cannot access the water.”

⁸ TDM is Mozambique’s public telecommunication company.

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Moamba, Maputo

“The water here in our community is taken very far from our homes. We must carry it on our heads, and the water is not good, it is not from the tap.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Rapale, Nampula

“There is no public water supply here. Everyone relies on the river but this river is where everyone cleans their dishes and dumps their stuff so the water is not clean, it is not drinkable and it affects our health.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Mocuba, Zambezia

“FIPAG⁹ does not have the capacity to provide water in an uninterrupted way, we only see water coming out of our taps every other day and even then, it only comes for half of the time.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Boane, Maputo

“FIPAG does not honor its commitments. It is normal to stay 3 or 4 months without having water, but we still have to pay the bill for water that we do not consume.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Maxixe, Inhambane

“Many places here do not have water so we have to rely on private boreholes, but these are expensive and not everyone can afford it.”

Urban man, 18-35 years old, Quelimane, Zambezia

Access to electricity was the citizens’ second most important public services concern overall, with 5 groups identifying it as their top public services concern, 11 groups as their second most important concern and 8 groups as their third most important concern. The participants raised similar types of concerns to those affecting the water supply – that is firstly the lack of access to electricity and secondly, for those who do have electricity, problems with the quality of supply, high prices, corruption and poor service:

“There are regular electricity cuts; the electricity system is obsolete.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Maquival, Zambezia

“Some women here would like to study at night, but it is not possible due to the lack of electricity. Also, if we had electricity it would enable us to have freezers and we could make ice and sell it.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Rapale, Nampula

“To have an electricity connection is expensive and the waiting time for connection is very long. Then when they do arrive if you do not have money to ‘pay a refreshment’ to the workers then the installation is not done well or they do not approve to do the work. They always create something to be able to make a profit illegally.”

⁹ FIPAG is Mozambique’s public water supply company.

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Boane, Maputo

“To have electricity you need to buy poles to have it brought to your residence, that is the only way, to pay.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Moamba, Maputo

“The delay in installation in homes is a problem because even after paying the installation fee (3,000 Meticals) the EDM¹⁰ staff do not come immediately, so you need to pay money or pay refreshment to them so that they actually install.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Lurio, Niassa

“The prices are unbearable for someone on a low income.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Cuamba, Niassa

“There are no lights on the street. The villages stay very dark at night, and it is not safe and it causes accidents.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Caia, Sofala

When asking participants about public services, **education** was mentioned third most frequently as the most important public services concern, with 4 groups listing it as the top concern. However, overall, education was mentioned in more groups (28) than any other concern, with 12 groups saying it was the second most important public services concern and another 12 saying it was the third most important concern. The main issue raised by the citizens is the lack of schools, especially secondary schools, that are in close proximity to their locations to meet the demand of increasing numbers of students. Participants also raised issues of the lack of books, desks and chairs available for students to study, poor school facilities, high school fees, poor quality of teaching and corruption to secure to school places. The following quotes provide further context:

“The schools that exist are far away so it means our children do not go to school. Sometimes we ask a teacher to gather together a group of pupils here so that they can teach them here because it is too far for them to go to school on their own. The teacher does when she has time.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Nicoadala, Zambezia

“Schools are very far from our community. The closest is 3km and it only teaches until 7th grade. The teachers are frequently missing. I have a daughter in the 5th grade, but she knows nothing.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Moamba, Maputo

“Schools are far and most parents cannot afford to buy a bicycle or pay for *chapa* fees so that their child can go to school.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Maquival, Zambezia

¹⁰ EDM is Mozambique’s public electricity company.

“We suffer a lot because there are not enough school places for students, particularly in the 1st, 8th and 10th grades. There are not enough spaces to meet demand and when a student progresses to the next grade it is a headache because the school director only makes a few spaces available and then they begin to charge 3,000-4,000 Meticals for places in the classes.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Boane, Maputo

“The lack of schools is a problem because it affects children to learn, and it affects the development of our country. There are not many schools around so some children have to walk long distances and those [schools] that are here are primary schools. There is also the issue that they lack desks and chairs in the classrooms.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Chimoio, Manica

“Education fees are too high; we cannot afford the school fees.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Mocuba, Zambezia

“Children study in precarious situations, under the trees and when it rains the classes are compromised. And there is no secondary school; for children to attend secondary school they need to go the school in the district village which is 7km away.”

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Chiure, Cabo Delgado

2.6.1 Public Services by Demographics

When considering responses by different demographic groups, the results in Table 28, Table 29, Table 30 and Table 31 reveal that groups from the North region, urban areas, females, and adults aged above 35 years old are more likely than others to point to access to drinking water as the most important problem that political parties have to reflect in their parties’ manifestos for the 2019 election.

Table 28: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique by Region, 1st Response

Issues Raised	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Access to Drinking Water	9	7	5
Access to Electricity	1	3	1
Education	-	2	2
Total	10	12	8

Table 29: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique by Residential Location, 1st Response

Issues Raised	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Access to Drinking Water	12	9
Access to Electricity	3	2
Education	3	1
Total	18	12

Table 30: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique by Gender, 1st Response

Issues Raised	Gender	
	Female	Male
Access to Drinking Water	12	9
Access to Electricity	1	4
Education	2	2
Total	15	15

Table 31: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique by Age, 1st Response

Issues Raised	Age	
	Young Adults	Older Adults
Access to Drinking Water	10	11
Access to Electricity	5	-
Education	3	1
Total	18	12

2.6.2. Addressing Concerns in Party Manifestos

The following suggestions were made by the citizens on how their public service concerns could be addressed in party manifestos:

Access to Drinking Water

- Build more boreholes and water pumps in rural areas;
- Monitor and control water distribution services in terms of quantity and quality;
- Privatize water services to promote competition and improve service;
- Design pipeline projects to take water from the rivers because the boreholes are not sufficient;
- Monitor and regulate private water rates;
- Have other companies compete with FIPAG to improve supply; and
- Establish state water sources across the country to ensure every house has water supply and with reasonable water rates.

“They need to build more water pumps in rural areas and during election campaigns they should not promise water to the populations if the parties are not going to deliver it.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Maxixe, Inhambane

“If there were companies competing with FIPAG then it will improve our water supply. When there is a single supplier the service is bad, we have cuts [in the water supply] and the people suffer.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Nampula city, Nampula

“They need to open boreholes so that the population here can have drinking water.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Nhamatanda, Sofala

Access to Electricity

- Reduce electricity costs;
- Increase the electricity network coverage, particularly to rural areas;
- Set electricity prices based on what is affordable for people in each province;
- Improve quality of electricity supply; and
- Privatize electricity services to promote competition.

“Parties should design electricity supply projects that take into account the low-income levels of the population and create appropriate and affordable rates for them.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Chokwe, Gaza

“We just want them to come and bring electricity here to our community.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Alua, Nampula

Education

- Build more primary and secondary schools;
- Provide all primary schools with free books for pupils;
- Provide desks and chairs for all students;
- Recruit more teachers to reduce the teacher-student ratio;
- Expand vocational technical education; and
- Monitor teacher’s behavior to combat corruption/illegal charges made to secure school places and grades.

“They should put desks and chairs in the schools here and they need to inspect teacher’s behavior to stop teachers making [illegal] charges to the children/parents to pay.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Catandica, Manica

“Parties should strive to build a secondary school in each locality because at the moment children are required to travel long distances.”

Rural man, above 35 years, Quissico, Inhambane

“They have to build more schools for the people and make sure that they provide them with desks and chairs.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Chimoio, Manica

2.7. Overall Concerns

After asking groups about the six political and socio-economic issues individually, we asked them to provide an overall ranking of their concerns. Eighteen (18) out of 30 groups indicated **health** was their most important concern. Eleven (11) groups listed it as their first concern, 5 groups said it was the second most important concern and another 2 groups said it was third most important concern that parties should address in the 2019 election.

Fifteen (15) of 30 groups cited **agriculture** as a top three priority concern, with 2 groups listing it as the most important concern, 7 groups as the second most important concern and 5 groups as the third most important concern, parties should address in the 2019 election.

Six (6) of 30 groups each listed **unemployment** and **infrastructure** issues as an important concern the political parties should address in the 2019 election. In the case of unemployment, 3 groups cited it as most important concern, 1 group as second most important and 2 groups as third most important. No groups cited infrastructure as the most important concern, but it was cited by 1 group as the second most important concern and 5 groups as the third most important concern. **Drinking water supply** was cited in 5 groups as the most important concern for parties to address in the 2019 election, and in 3 of those groups, it was the top priority (Table 32).

Table 32: Overall Citizen Views in Mozambique

	1 st response	2 nd response	3 rd response
Health (general)	11	5	2
Agriculture (general)	3	7	5
Drinking water supply	3	2	-
Unemployment	3	1	2
War/peace	2	-	-
Lack of hospitals	2	-	2
Political issues (general)	2	-	3
Education (general)	2	1	1
Public services (general)	1	1	2
Electricity	-	3	1
Roads & bridges	-	3	1
Economic affairs (general)	-	2	1
Infrastructures (general)	-	1	5
Others	1	4	5
Total	30	30	30

Question: From all of the issues that you have mentioned, from political to economic, health, agricultural, public service and infrastructure, can you rank them again in 1st 2nd and 3rd most important issues that political parties should address in the 2019 election?

2.7.1 Overall Concerns by Demographics

Demographic effects reveal variations on the overall ranking of the political and socio-economic issues. The results in Table 33 show that Centre region groups tend more to mention health than South and North region groups as the important concern for political parties to address in the 2019 election, based on first responses.

Residential location variation in Table 34 shows that rural groups tend more to view health as the most important problem to be addressed than urban groups.

The gender effect reveals that male groups are slightly more likely than female groups to view health as the top concern (Table 35), while age segmentation shows young adults are slightly more likely to view health as the top concern compared to older adults (Table 36).

Table 33: Overall Citizen Perspectives by Region, 1st Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Health (general)	2	6	3
War/peace	2	-	-
Lack of hospitals	2	-	-
Drinking water supply	1	1	1
Unemployment	1	1	1
Agriculture (general)	1	-	2
Crime	1	-	-
Political issues (general)	-	2	-
Education (general)	-	1	1
Public services (general)	-	1	-
Total	10	12	8

Table 34: Overall Citizen Perspectives by Residential Location, 1st Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Health (general)	8	3
Drinking water supply	2	1
Unemployment	2	1
Agriculture (general)	2	1
Lack of hospitals	2	-
War/peace	-	2
Education (general)	-	2
Political issues (general)	1	1
Public services (general)	1	-
Crime	-	1
Total	18	12

Table 35: Overall Citizen Perspectives by Gender, 1st Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Health (general)	5	6
Drinking water supply	2	1
Unemployment	1	2
War/peace	1	1
Agriculture (general)	1	2
Lack of hospitals	2	-
Political issues (general)	1	1
Education (general)	1	1
Public services (general)	-	1
Crime	1	-
Total	15	15

Table 36: Overall Citizen Perspectives by Age, 1st Response

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (above 35 years old)
Health (general)	7	4
Drinking water supply	2	1
Unemployment	2	1
War/peace	1	1
Agriculture (general)	1	2
Lack of hospitals	1	1
Political issues (general)	1	1
Education (general)	2	-
Public services (general)	1	-
Crime	-	1
Total	18	12

3. POLITICAL PARTIES INCORPORATION OF CITIZENS' CONCERNS

To find out whether citizens feel that political parties have incorporated their concerns in election campaigns in the past, we asked the focus group participants: *Thinking back to past election campaigns, do you feel that political parties have incorporated your concerns and issues in the past?*

The response, from 26 of the 30 focus groups, was no, political parties have not incorporated their concerns. The main comments from the citizens are that parties either make promises for things they are unable to deliver or they propose issues and ideas that do not reflect the citizen's situations. The following quotes are representative of participant responses:

"They [political parties] always promise things, but later they do not fulfil. Sometimes they promise things that only, when they listen, do they realize that they will never be able to fulfil, so the problem is why do they continue to include these things in their manifestos? The parties do not do grassroots work, so they end up making manifestos that do not fit the reality."

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Boane, Maputo

"No, because the electoral manifestos do not match our needs."

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Catandica, Manica

"They do not keep their promises and people are tired of being deceived."

Rural woman, above 35 years old, Chiure, Cabo Delgado

"The parties have not taken our concerns into account. They only promise in the moments of the campaign, they distribute t-shirts to us and then they disappear, and nothing is solved of what they promise."

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Moamba, Maputo

Of the remaining four focus groups, three focus groups responded that political parties have incorporated their concerns, and one group responded, "sometimes yes and sometimes no." The groups that said their concerns have been addressed by political parties commented as follows:

"Several things that they promised during the electoral campaign are being implemented, and we are seeing them. For example, the water issue is being solved and the road from Cuamba to Nampula is already being built."

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Cuamba, Niassa

"We can see answers to some of the things they promised, such as the telecommunication networks, we now have Mcel and Vodacom networks here."

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Campo, Zambezia

“Yes, they incorporated our concerns, but the five-year plan has not ended yet. There are certain things that did not exist here in this community, but now they are fulfilling their promises. For example, water holes did not exist before now, and the railway line has returned to work; we have a municipality that functions, and some roads are being made.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Lurio, Niassa

“We are a little over half of the term, there are still things that need to be done, but we also recognize that some things are being done.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Nampula City, Nampula

3.1. Ways to Improve Incorporation of Citizens’ Concerns

Focus groups participants were asked for ways in which political parties can improve the way they discuss citizens’ needs and concerns in election campaigns. The main response, provided by 15 of the 30 groups was that **political parties should not make false promises** and that they need to fulfil the promises that they make in their manifestos and during election campaigns. The following quotes provide examples of the responses:

“They should only promise what they know they will fulfill; they should not invent things.”

Urban man, above 35 years old, Chokwe, Gaza

“They have to fulfil their promises because they rely on us. There is no government without people.”

Urban man, 18-35 years old, Quelimane, Zambezia

“They should not make promises to the population that they know later they will not carry out. They have to change this way of campaigning.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Palmeira, Maputo

“They have to fulfil what they have promised otherwise next time people will not go to vote. Unfulfilled promises results in a lack of trust.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Mugeba, Zambezia

Three other common responses were made by citizens. Firstly, the need for **parties to have more involvement and presence on the ground to listen to communities**. Secondly for there to be **more debates and discussions between political parties** about the issues they are planning to address and thirdly, for **parties to communicate more**.

“Parties should do a basic job of listening to the population, to know what the preoccupations of the people are and then later they can elaborate their manifestos that will respond to the needs of the people in question.”

Urban woman, above 35 years old, Boane, Maputo

“They need to listen to the population more and make more consultations. They could have a flexible system where the population can send their concerns to the local administrator and they in turn forward them on to the political parties.”

Rural woman, 18-35 years old, Meconta, Nampula

“Parties should talk about issues without looking at their parties. They need to get rid of their party colours and look at the people's problems. There are parties that only appear in the electoral moments and then disappear, but in our opinion they should have a permanent activity in order to find out the real problems of the population. The parties should encourage the population to volunteer and be closer to it.”

Urban man, 18-35 years old, Zimpeto, Maputo City

“They need to make visits to the districts so that they can see things up close.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Iapala, Nampula

“There should be debates between parties about people's concerns.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Subwe, Sofala

“Parties should make a conscious [honest] campaign.”

Urban woman, 18-35 years old, Maxixe, Inhambane

“Parties should create brigades where there can be a discussion between the parties and population about our issues.”

Rural man, 18-35 years old, Campo, Zambezia

“During election campaigns, parties should not offer us goods such as: t shirts, caps, capulanas, etc. they should bring coherent speeches about things that they will actually be able to fulfill. They should not exchange votes for goods.”

Rural man, above 35 years old, Quissico, Inhambane

4. SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT POLITICAL PARTIES DURING ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

The focus group participants were asked about the ways they learn about the different political parties and what they stand for in election campaigns. The participants outlined the following sources of information (in no particular order):

- Radio;
- Television;
- Social media/internet;
- Rallies;
- Door to door campaigns;
- Cellphones/SMS messages;
- Newspapers;
- Pamphlets and posters;
- Community leaders;
- Meetings;
- Discussions with friends and family;
- Vehicles with microphones; and
- Church.

When asked which of these sources of information they consider to be the most effective for political parties to communicate their ideas and pledges to citizens, a total of 21 of the 30 focus groups stated **radio** is the most effective. The reasons given are that radio is very accessible, operating costs are low, it reaches more people, the information arrives quickly and they often broadcast in local languages. Some also specifically stated that community radio is the most effective since this reaches rural communities.

The second most popular response, stated by five groups, was television. This was followed by rallies and door to door campaigns. Participants who stated **television** as the most effective method expressed that it is best at holding people's attention as you see images in addition to having audio information. However, while they acknowledged it was an effective method, groups also recognized that not as many people have access to television – for example the television signal is closed in some areas and the operating costs are higher meaning many people cannot afford it.

For **door-to-door campaigns and rallies**, participants said because some people cannot afford to access media-based information these methods mean that everyone gets informed, and they get the information quickly and in-person 'with the naked eye.'

In relation to campaign **posters and pamphlets**, two groups said that they do not like them because they dirty the community, and after the campaign they contribute to there being a lot of rubbish in their areas.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This study investigated the views and needs of Mozambican citizens with the aim of providing political parties with data to inform their development of policies and campaign messages that are more reflective of citizen concerns. The findings of focus group discussions held with adult Mozambicans conducted nationally between October-November 2017 are summarized as follows:

Political Issues

- Mozambican citizens view **political instability, tension or war** as the most important problem with the country's politics that political parties should address in the 2019 election. Having memories from the 16-year civil war (1976-1992), Mozambican citizens explain that the 2013/2015-present political instability, tension or war sets back the country, and destroys social and economic infrastructures, prevents individuals from doing their daily business and causes deaths.
- Other key issues Mozambican citizens view as important concerns with the country's politics that should be prioritized by parties in the 2019 elections are **crime and security** and **corruption**.
- Mozambican citizens from the Centre region, rural areas, male citizens and citizens aged above 35 years old are the ones more likely to state political instability, tension or war as the most important concern to be prioritized than others. Citizens from the South region and rural areas say corruption and crime and security are the most important concerns to be prioritized in the 2019 election. Female citizens are more concerned than males with crime and security.

Economic Affairs

- On economic affairs, Mozambican citizens view **unemployment** as the most important economic concern to be prioritized by political parties in the 2019 election.
- Other citizen concerns include **access to loans** either from banks or development funds (such as the Fundo de Desenvolvimento Distrital, Fundo de Desenvolvimento Agrario, etc.), **low salaries** and **poverty**.
- Mozambican citizens from the Centre region, rural areas and females are more likely to mention unemployment as a priority concern than others.

Health

- **Lack of medicines** is the most important health problem that Mozambican citizens view as a concern to be prioritized by political parties in their 2019 election. They say hospitals tend to not have medicines for patients or only the most basic medicines, while other medicines can only be found in private pharmacies or on the black market at high prices. Some also say, there is no pharmacy in the community where they live.

- Other health concerns of the Mozambican citizens include **poor service** and **lack of hospitals**. Complaints about poor health service include: hospitals and clinics are poorly equipped; there are long wait times; and patients are illegally charged for service or prioritization. With respect to the lack of hospitals, participants explained that certain communities lack health facilities, and if a health facility exists it is often too far or an ungraded health facility.
- Citizens from the Centre region, urban areas, females and young adults are more likely to say that the lack of medicines is a concern that should be prioritized. With respect to health service, the South region, urban areas, males and older adult citizens tend more to view poor service as a priority concern than others.

Agriculture

- On agricultural issues, **lack of equipment, tools and seeds** is viewed by Mozambican citizens as the most important concern for political parties to address in the 2019 election. They express a desire to increase agriculture production but explain it requires good equipment and tools to cultivate larger areas and better access to seeds and fertilizer at an affordable cost.
- The second most important concern that Mozambican citizens mention with respect to agricultural issues is the **lack of markets**. They explain that markets either don't exist in their areas or they are too far, which results in low prices, rotting produce and unmotivated farmers. Other concerns participants would like parties to address in the 2019 election include **low prices for agricultural products, access to land to cultivate and hunger/malnutrition**. On low prices for agricultural products, for instance, they explained that individuals or businesses approach them to buy their products at very low prices, which does not provide them with enough income to afford basic goods and provide for their families.
- The North region, urban areas, females and young adult citizens are more likely to mention the lack of markets as a priority concern than others.

Infrastructures

- Mozambican citizens view **roads and bridges** as the most important infrastructure concern for political parties to prioritize in their 2019 election. They say roads tend to be unpaved with potholes, are narrow or unlighted making them unsafe and prompting the occurrence of accidents. They also say there are not enough bridges to facilitate the passage over rivers or roads to facilitate passage in rural areas.
- **Transportation** is the second most important infrastructure concern participants cite. They say there are few safe options for transport and transport that exists is expensive. After roads and bridges and transportation, the other most important problem that concerns citizens with regards to infrastructure is **telecommunication**. Citizens explained

that cellphone networks tend to be poor, with some cellphone networks losing signal frequently or compelling them to go to street to get signal and make a call.

- Citizens from the North, urban areas, males and young adults are more likely to view the lack of/quality of roads and bridges as the most important problem than others.

Public Services

- With respect to public services, the concern Mozambican citizens said should be the top priority of political parties to address in the 2019 election (with 21 out of 30 groups ranking this as their first response) was **access to drinking water**. Some of these participants said the lack of potable drinking water nearby causes health issues and limits agriculture, while others complained about inconsistent water supply in areas with access.
- Mozambican citizens also highlighted **access to electricity** as a key priority political parties should address during the 2019 election. Many said electricity was not available in some areas and even where available there were long wait times for connections, high costs to become connected and erratic supply when connected.
- **Education** was mentioned as a priority public services concern in more groups overall (when taking into consideration all first, second and third responses) than access to drinking water and electricity, but most listed it as a second or third priority. These participants indicate there are not enough good quality schools and teachers, inadequate books and equipment and corruption in placements.
- Citizens from the North region, urban areas, females and adults aged above 35 years old are more likely to state access to drinking water is a priority public services concern than others.

Overall

There are two ways to find out, from all of the issues mentioned, the most important problem that parties should prioritize in their 2019 election campaigns. First, by calculating the number of times each issue was mentioned; and second, asking citizens themselves to rank the issues overall.

When citizens rank issues overall, this study found that **health** followed by **agriculture** and **infrastructure** are the most important problems that parties should address in the 2019 election (based on the most popular first, second and third responses respectively).

But by calculating the number of times each issue is mentioned in the focus groups, quality of **roads and bridges** rises to the top with 33 mentions followed by **education** (28 mentions), **unemployment** (26 mentions) and so on (see Table 37).

Table 37: Rank of Most Mentioned Political and Socio-Economic Issues in Mozambique

Political and Socio-Economic Issues Raised	No of times mentioned in 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd responses
1. Roads and bridges	33
2. Education	28
3. Unemployment	26
4. Lack of equipment, tools and seeds	24
5. Access to drinking water	24
6. Access to electricity	24
7. Lack of medicines	23
8. Transport	23
9. Political instability, tension or war	22
10. Poor public service delivery	18
11. Crime and security	16
12. Corruption	16
13. Lack of agricultural markets	15
14. Lack of hospitals	13
15. Access to loans	10
16. Low salaries	9
17. Low prices for agriculture products	9
18. Poverty	8
19. Access to land	8
20. Telecommunication	8

Although this provides different results than when citizens themselves are asked to rank issues after responding to those issues, it provides an alternative view of citizen concerns put forward to be prioritized by parties during the 2019 election.

The latter list provides a look at the intensity with which some issues was discussed¹¹ and also offers some more specificity within some categories. For example, health concerns are distributed across a couple of lines – lack of medicines, lack of hospitals and poor service delivery. It is recommended that political parties look at both the overall ranking of concerns by citizens as well as how many times issues were mentioned in the discussions as they consider what issues to prioritize in their 2019 election campaigns.

5.1. Recommendations

During the focus groups, the participants provided their own suggestions for how political parties could directly address the concerns in their 2019 election campaigns. A summary of the main recommendations is outlined below:

Political Issues

¹¹ Note that the number of times a concern was mentioned could have been affected by the category it was in. For example, roads and bridges may have been mentioned more often because there were relatively few concerns listed in the infrastructure discussion compared to the many concerns listed during other topic discussions such as the health discussion.

Political parties should:

- Hold debates and dialogue with other political parties to resolve differences and create conditions for peace and avoid conflict;
- Set an example in the next campaign to not be provoked and to respect differences;
- Ensure continuous operation of a roundtable of parties;
- Respect differences, ideas and opinions of other (especially minority) parties;
- Accept elections results;
- Recruit youth into armed forces and police to avoid youth conflict;
- Create better working conditions for police (salaries, equipment) so that they are more motivated to fight against crime and do not participate in corrupt practices;
- Increase the number of police and define the characteristics police officers are required to have;
- Ensure those who participate in corrupt practices are identified, arrested and punished;
- Install public street lighting to create safe communities at night;
- Conduct sensitization programmes on human rights and gender equality in schools and throughout society generally;
- Create safe spaces for women to report domestic violence and abuse; and
- Increase welfare support to vulnerable groups (elderly, orphans, disabled, widows).

Economic Affairs

Political parties should:

- Promote the building of factories and mega projects that can create large volumes of jobs;
- Create a process for there to be more transparency in the recruitment for job vacancies;
- Ensure that local/domestic recruitment is prioritized where possible, especially when new companies start their businesses;
- Publicize national and provincial potential to attract investment to create jobs;
- Stimulate the self-employment of young people through more investment in technical and vocational education;
- Provide better access to micro-projects
- Create a realistic/fair minimum wage;
- Increase salaries of teachers and nurses and regulate the wages in private companies;
- Create associations that would help people to interact with banks and access loans;
- Ensure there is transparency in obtaining loans and credit and improve access to microfinancing;
- Reduce interest rates and fees for loans;
- Encourage more bank branches to open in rural locations; and
- Promote help and assistance to vulnerable groups including elderly, orphaned children and single mothers.

Health

Political parties should:

- Create a mechanism to monitor and oversee the control of medicine supplies in hospitals and in the market;
- Establish a drug reserve (not just paracetamol) in hospitals for all types of illnesses;
- Prioritize the treatment of those with serious conditions;

- Monitor the activities of healthcare professionals and reprimand those who do not do their work to improve service levels and/or partake in corrupt practices;
- Ensure the creation of an effective complaints handling system;
- Build more hospitals in rural areas;
- Build bigger hospitals with more equipment/technologies that respond to patient's needs;
- Reduce the distances between users and health services;
- Conduct a public sensitisation campaign on patients' rights and expectations with regards to accessing public health services; and
- Enhance salaries and working conditions of health workers.

Agriculture

Political parties should:

- Create policies aimed at stabilising seed prices;
- Create farming centres nearby production areas where agricultural equipment and inputs (including tools, equipment, seeds, fertilisers and pesticides) can be bought at more affordable prices;
- Promote the use and availability of more seeds/agricultural products that can adapt to drought and lack of water;
- Establish fixed (local and international) buyers for agricultural products and limit the amount to be exported so that the majority stays in-country for local consumption;
- Build more agricultural markets, with priority to areas near to the production zones or create warehouses for the storage of agricultural products that are close to markets;
- Establish a fair system for land distribution (for cultivation) so that poorer farmers have equal access to other groups;
- Provide civic education on [agricultural] land management;
- Create a fixed price table for each agricultural product that is regularly reviewed, updated and enforced;
- Create farmers associations and mechanisms to share information between farmers on prices, access to markets, techniques;
- Set up irrigation systems to increase access to water during drought; and
- Provide food aid to vulnerable groups, especially to the elderly.

Infrastructures

Political parties should:

- Build new and rehabilitate existing roads and bridges;
- Monitor and ensure the quality of infrastructure projects so that they do not damage easily;
- Build more pathways along the road for pedestrians;
- Ensure speed limits are adhered to, particularly close to schools;
- Increase the transport network and create public transport companies in each district with a fixed transport terminal in each administrative post to facilitate the mobility of people and goods;
- Audit and control transport prices;
- Improve the allocation of cellphone network antennas; and

- Install more public telephones in communities, particularly where there is poor mobile phone coverage.

Public Services

Political parties should:

- Build more public boreholes, water pumps and electricity connections, particularly in rural areas;
- Monitor and control water and electricity distribution in terms of quantity and quality of service;
- Consider privatization of water and electricity services to open up the space for competition for improved service delivery and increased coverage/supply across the country;
- Design water pipeline projects instead of boreholes which are not efficient when water is scarce;
- Monitor and regulate private water rates;
- Reduce and standardize water and electricity charges to be affordable compared to affordability levels in each province;
- Build more primary and secondary schools;
- Ensure all primary schools have desks, chairs and text books to distribute to pupils;
- Recruit more teachers to reduce the teacher-to-student ratio;
- Expand vocational technical education; and
- Monitor and inspect teacher's behavior to reduce corruption in the education sector.

Political Parties Incorporation of Citizens Concerns

Political parties should:

- Make realistic pledges in their manifestos that they are capable of fulfilling/achieving during the elected term;
- Have more involvement and presence on the ground to listen to communities, not just during campaign periods, so that they truly experience the reality of people's situations and better understand their concerns;
- Hold more debates and discussions with other political parties about the issues they are planning to address; and
- Communicate more frequently to the electorate on their plans and what they have achieved and not just communicate during election campaign periods.

Sources of Information about Political Parties During Election Campaigns

Political parties should:

- Prioritise the use of radio, including community radio, to communicate information about their election manifestos to the electorate;
- Consider door-to-door campaigns in areas where radio and television access may be limited; and
- Reduce the use of posters and pamphlets that will be littered in the street and/or take responsibility for cleaning up litter caused by campaign material.

ANNEX 1: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDELINE

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES OF MOZAMBIQUE CITIZENS

Good day. My name is _____ and my colleagues are _____, and _____ . We are from the Centre for Research on Governance and Development (CPGD), an independent research institution based in Mozambique. We do not represent the government or any political party. We are surveying the political and economic views of Mozambican citizens. The aim of this study is to understand the views and needs of citizens so that political parties can better respond to issues of public importance in the 2019 general election. We would like to talk these issues with you as a group.

Your answers will be confidential. They will be combined together with 180-240 other people we are talking to, to get an overall picture. It will be impossible to identify you from what you say, so please feel free to speak openly and tell us what you think. This interview will take between 60 to 90 minutes. There is no penalty for refusing to participate. Do you wish to proceed?

TO FGD FACILITATOR: ALL WORDS IN BOLD HAVE TO BE SAID OUT LOUD TO THE FGD PARTICIPANTS; AND THOSE IN CAPITAL LETTERS AND ITALICIZED ARE FOR YOUR INSTRUCTION FACILITATION THE DISCUSSION. FOR EVERY RESPONSE GIVEN BY THE RESPONDENTS PROBE IF POSSIBLE HOW AND WHY THEY HAVE GIVEN THAT RESPONSE. ASK FOR EXAMPLES OR DETAILS.

I. CITIZEN VIEWS ON POLITICAL ISSUES

1. **Let's begin our conversation talking about your views on Mozambique politics. In general, what are the main issues you as Mozambique citizens have with respect to the country politics?** *[IF THEY HESITATE TO RESPOND SUGGEST POLITICAL ISSUES LIKE THE POLITICAL SYSTEM, ELECTORAL SYSTEM, POLITICAL (IN)STABILITY, POLITICAL VIOLENCE, CRIME AND SECURITY, PEACE, CORRUPTION, DISCRIMINATION, DEMOCRACY, CIVIL LIBERTIES, POLITICAL RIGHTS, ACCOUNTABILITY, RULE OF LAW, INEQUALITY, GENDER ISSUES, WOMEN DISCRIMINATION, ETC.]*
 - a) **Why do you say this is an issue?** *[ASK THIS FOR ALL ISSUES THEY MENTION]*
2. **How should political parties address these issues in their election campaigns?** *[FOR EVERY ISSUE MENTIONED ON QUESTION 1, YOU HAVE TO ASK THIS. IF SEVEN ASPECTS WERE MENTIONED THEN YOU HAVE TO ASK THIS SEVEN TIMES].*
3. **Thinking about all of the political issues that you have mentioned in this country and how political parties should address them, can you rank them to identify which is the 1st most important political issue that political parties should address in the 2019 election, then the 2nd most important, 3rd, and so on?** *[YOU HAVE TO HAVE AT LEAST THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES]*

II. CITIZEN VIEWS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

4. **Let's move to economic issues. What are the main issues that you as Mozambican citizens have with respect to the country's economy?** *[IF THEY HESITATE TO RESPOND SUGGEST ECONOMIC ISSUES LIKE MANAGEMENT OF THE ECONOMY, WAGES, INCOMES AND SALARIES, UNEMPLOYMENT, POVERTY/DESTITUTION, TAXES, LOANS/CREDITS, ETC.]*
 - a) **Why do you say this is an issue?** *[ASK THIS FOR ALL ISSUES THEY MENTION]*
5. **How should political parties address these issues in the 2019 election?** *[FOR EVERY ISSUE MENTIONED ON QUESTION 4, YOU HAVE TO ASK THIS. IF FOUR ASPECTS WERE MENTIONED THEN YOU HAVE TO ASK THIS FOUR TIMES].*
6. **Thinking about all of the economic issues you mentioned and how political parties should address them, can you rank them in the 1st most important economic issue that political parties should address in the 2019 election, 2nd, 3rd, and so on?** *[YOU HAVE TO HAVE AT LEAST THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES]*

III. CITIZEN VIEWS ON HEALTH ISSUES

7. **Let's talk about health issues. What are the main issues you as Mozambican citizens have with respect to the health?** *[IF THEY HESITATE TO RESPOND SUGGEST HEALTH ISSUES LIKE MALARIA, HIV/AIDS, SICKNESS/DISEASES, MEDICINES, HEALTH FACILITIES, ETC.]*
 - a) **Why do you say this is an issue?** *[ASK THIS FOR ALL ISSUES THEY MENTION]*
8. **How should political parties address these issues in the 2019 election?** *[FOR EVERY ISSUE MENTIONED ON QUESTION 7, YOU HAVE TO ASK THIS. IF FIVE ASPECTS WERE MENTIONED THEN YOU HAVE TO ASK THIS FIVE TIMES].*
9. **Thinking of all health issues you mentioned in this country and how political parties should address them, can you rank them in the 1st most important health issue that political parties should address in the 2019 election, 2nd, 3rd, and so on?** *[YOU HAVE TO HAVE AT LEAST THREE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES]*

IV. CITIZEN VIEWS ON FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

10. **Let's talk now about agricultural issues. What are the main issues you as Mozambican citizens have with respect to agriculture?** *[IF THEY HESITATE TO RESPOND SUGGEST FOOD OR AGRICULTURE ISSUES LIKE FOOD, AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL MARKETING, FOOD SHORTAGE, FAMINE, DROUGHT, LAND, ETC.]*
 - a) **Why do you say this is an issue?** *[ASK THIS FOR ALL ISSUES THEY MENTION]*
11. **How should political parties address these issues in the 2019 election?** *[FOR EVERY ISSUE MENTIONED ON QUESTION 10, YOU HAVE TO ASK THIS. IF FIVE ASPECTS WERE MENTIONED THEN YOU HAVE TO ASK THIS FIVE TIMES].*
12. **Thinking of all food and agricultural issues you mentioned in this country and how political parties should address them, can you rank them in the 1st most important food and agricultural issue that political parties should address in the 2019 election,**

2nd, 3rd, and so on? [YOU HAVE TO HAVE AT LEAST THREE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES]

IV CITIZEN VIEWS ON INFRASTRUCTURE ISSUES

13. Let's move to infrastructure issues. What are the main issues you as Mozambican citizens have with respect to the country's infrastructure? [IF THEY HESITATE TO RESPOND SUGGEST TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, INFRASTRUCTURE, ROADS OR BRIDGES, ETC.]

a) Why do you say this is an issue? [ASK THIS FOR ALL ISSUES THEY MENTION]

14. How should political parties address these issues in the 2019 election? [FOR EVERY ISSUE MENTIONED ON QUESTION 13, YOU HAVE TO ASK THIS. IF SIX ASPECTS WERE MENTIONED THEN YOU HAVE TO ASK THIS SIX TIMES].

15. Thinking of all infrastructure issues you mentioned in this country and how political parties should address them, can you rank them in the 1st most important infrastructure issue that political parties should address in the 2019 election, 2nd, 3rd, and so on? [YOU HAVE TO HAVE AT LEAST THREE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES]

V. CITIZEN VIEWS ON PUBLIC SERVICE

16. Let's move to public service. What are the main issues you as Mozambican citizens have with respect to the public services? [IF THEY HESITATE TO RESPOND SUGGEST SCHOOL OR EDUCATION, HOUSING, ELETRICITY, WATER, ETC.]

a) Why do you say this is an issue? [ASK THIS FOR ALL ISSUES THEY MENTION]

17. How should political parties address these issues in the 2019 election? [FOR EVERY ISSUE MENTIONED ON QUESTION 16, YOU HAVE TO ASK THIS. IF FOUR ASPECTS WERE MENTIONED THEN YOU HAVE TO ASK THIS FOUR TIMES].

18. Thinking of all of the public services that you mentioned and how political parties should address them, can you rank them in the 1st most important public service that political parties should address in the 2019 election, 2nd, 3rd, and so on? [YOU HAVE TO HAVE AT LEAST THREE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES]

19. To summarize, from all of the issues that you have mentioned from political to economic, health, agricultural, public service and infrastructure, can you rank them again in 1st most important that political parties should address in the 2019 election, 2nd, 3rd, and so on.

20. Thinking back to past election campaigns, do you feel that political parties have incorporated your concerns and issues in the past?

a) In what ways can political parties improve the way they discuss these issues in election campaigns?

21. From what source do you learn what the different political parties stand for in election campaigns? [IF THEY HESITATE TO RESPOND ASK WHETHER THEY LEARN FROM TV, NEWSPAPER, RADIO, SOCIAL MEDIA, TEXT MESSAGE, RALLY, DISCUSSION WITH FRIENDS, FAMILY, CO-WORKERS, LEAFLET, ETC.]

- a) **Which of these ways do you consider the most effective for political parties to communicate their ideas and pledges to citizens? [FOLLOW-UP]**
- b) **Why is this the most effective way of communication?**

THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR YOUR TIME

ANNEX 2: SUMMARY OF FGD RESULTS

I. CITIZEN PERSPECTIVES ON POLITICAL ISSUES

Table 1: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique

	1 st response	2 nd response	3 rd response
War/peace	14	5	3
Crime, safety and security	7	6	5
Corruption	6	8	2
Inequalities	2	5	2
Violence/discrimination against women	1	-	2
Political parties' tolerance	-	2	-
Political violence	-	1	3
Others	-	3	8
Total	30	30	25

Question: What are the main issues you as Mozambique citizens have with respect to the country political issues? Can you rank them in 1st most important political issue that political parties should address in the 2019 election 2nd, 3rd, and so on?

Note: Five focus groups did not provide further response after providing the 1st and 2nd responses.

Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues by Region

Table 2: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique by Region, 1st Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
War/Peace	5	8	1
Corruption	1	2	3
Crime, safety and security	2	2	3
Inequalities	2	-	-
Violence against women	-	-	1
Others	-	-	-
Total	10	12	8

Table 3: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique by Region, 2nd Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
War/Peace	2	2	1
Corruption	3	3	2
Crime, safety and security	2	3	1
Inequalities	1	3	1
Political parties' tolerance	-	-	2
Others	2	1	1
Total	10	12	8

Table 4: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique by Region, 3rd Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
War/Peace	-	2	1
Corruption	-	2	-
Crime, safety and security	2	1	2
Inequalities	-	-	2
Political violence	1	2	-
Others	3	4	3
Total	6	11	8

Note: Five focus groups did not provide further response after providing the 1st and 2nd responses.

Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues by Residential Location

Table 5: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique by Residential Location, 1st Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
War/peace	11	3
Crime, safety and security	3	4
Corruption	2	4
Inequalities	1	1
Violence against women	1	-
Total	18	12

Table 6: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique by Residential Location, 2nd Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
War/peace	1	4
Crime, safety and security	4	2
Corruption	7	1
Political parties' tolerance	1	1
Political violence	-	1
Others	5	5
Total	18	12

Table 7: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique by Residential Location, 3rd Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
War/peace	2	1
Crime, safety and security	3	2
Corruption	-	2
Political violence	3	-
Others	6	6
Total	14	11

Note: Five focus groups did not provide further response after providing the 1st and 2nd responses.

Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues by Gender

Table 8: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique by Gender, 1st Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
War/peace	6	8
Crime, safety and security	5	2
Corruption	3	3
Inequalities	-	2
Violence against women	1	-
Total	15	15

Table 9: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique by Gender, 2nd Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
War/peace	3	2
Crime, safety and security	5	1
Corruption	4	4
Inequalities	2	3
Others	1	5
Total	15	15

Table 10: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique by Gender, 3rd Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
War/peace	3	-
Crime, safety and security	2	3
Inequalities	2	-
Political violence	1	2
Others	4	8
Total	12	13

Note: Five focus groups did not provide further response after providing the 1st and 2nd responses.

Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues by Age

Table 11: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique by Age, 1st Response

	Age	
	Young adults (18-35 years old)	Older adults (> 35 years old)
War/peace	8	6
Crime, safety and security	4	3
Corruption	4	2
Inequalities	1	1
Violence against women	1	-
Total	18	12

Table 12: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique by Age, 2nd Response

	Age	
	Young adults (18-35 years old)	Older adults (> 35 years old)
War/peace	3	2
Crime, safety and security	2	4
Corruption	5	3
Inequalities	4	1
Political parties' tolerance	2	-
Others	2	2
Total	18	12

Table 13: Citizen Perspectives on Political Issues in Mozambique by Age, 3rd Response

	Age	
	Young adults (18-35 years old)	Older adults (> 35 years old)
War/peace	2	1
Crime, safety and security	3	2
Inequalities	2	-
Political violence	1	2
Others	7	5
Total	15	10

Note: Five focus groups did not provide further response after providing the 1st and 2nd responses.

II. CITIZEN VIEWS ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Table 14: Citizen Views on Economic Affairs in Mozambique

	1 st response	2 nd response	3 rd response
Unemployment	20	2	4
Low agriculture prices	2	2	2
Management of the economy	2	1	-
Low salaries	1	8	-
Corruption	1	1	2
Access to loans	-	5	5
Poverty	-	3	5
Inflation	-	3	1
Lack of agriculture market	-	2	-
Others	4	3	10
Total	30	30	29

Question: What are the main issues you as Mozambique citizens have with respect to the country economic affairs? Can you rank them in 1st most important economic affair that political parties should address in the 2019 election, 2nd, 3rd, and so on?

Note: One focus group did not provide further response after providing the 1st and 2nd responses.

Citizen Views on Economic Affairs by Region

Table 15: Citizen Perspectives on Economic Affairs in Mozambique by Region, 1st Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Unemployment	7	9	4
Management of the economy	-	-	2
Low agriculture prices	1	1	-
Low salaries	-	-	1
Corruption	-	1	-
Others	2	1	1
Total	10	12	8

Table 16: Citizen Perspectives on Economic Affairs in Mozambique by Region, 2nd Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Low agriculture prices	2	-	-
Access to loans	3	1	1
Lack of markets	2	-	-
Low salaries	-	5	3
Inflation	1	2	-
Poverty	-	3	-
Others	2	1	4
Total	10	12	8

Table 17: Citizen Perspectives on Economic Affairs in Mozambique by Region, 3rd Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Unemployment	1	2	1
Corruption	-	2	-
Poverty	-	3	2
Access to loans	-	2	3
Others	9	2	2
Total	10	11	8

Note: One focus group did not provide further response after providing the 1st and 2nd responses.

Citizen Views on Economic Affairs by Residential Location

Table 18: Citizen Perspectives on Economic Affairs in Mozambique by Residential Location, 1st Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Unemployment	13	7
Management of the economy	1	1
Low agriculture prices	2	-
Low salaries	-	1
Corruption	1	-
Others	1	3
Total	18	12

Table 19: Citizen Perspectives on Economic Affairs in Mozambique by Residential Location, 2nd Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Low salaries	5	3
Inflation	2	1
Access to loans	3	2
Lack of agriculture markets	2	-
Unemployment	-	2
Others	6	4
Total	18	12

Table 20: Citizen Perspectives on Economic Affairs in Mozambique by Residential Location, 3rd Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Poverty	3	2
Access to loans	4	1
Others	11	8
Total	18	11

Note: One focus group did not provide further response after providing the 1st and 2nd responses.

Citizen Views on Economic Affairs by Gender

Table 21: Citizen Perspectives on Economic Affairs in Mozambique by Gender, 1st Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Unemployment	12	8
Management of the economy	-	2
Low agriculture prices	-	2
Low salaries	1	-
Corruption	-	1
Others	2	2
Total	15	15

Table 22: Citizen Perspectives on Economic Affairs in Mozambique by Gender, 2nd Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Low salaries	3	5
Lack agriculture market	2	-
Poverty	2	1
Inflation	2	1
Access to loans	2	3
Others	4	5
Total	15	15

Table 23: Citizen Perspectives on Economic Affairs in Mozambique by Gender, 3rd Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Unemployment	-	4
Poverty	3	2
Access to loans	2	3
Others	9	6
Total	14	15

Note: One focus group did not provide further response after providing the 1st and 2nd responses.

Citizen Views on Economic Affairs by Age

Table 24: Citizen Perspectives on Economic Affairs in Mozambique by Age, 1st Response

	Age	
	Young adults (18-35 years old)	Older adults (> 35 years old)
Unemployment	12	8
Management of the economy	1	1
Low agriculture prices	1	1
Low salaries	-	1
Corruption	1	-
Others	3	1
Total	18	12

Table 25: Citizen Perspectives on Economic Affairs in Mozambique by Age, 2nd Response

	Age	
	Young adults (18-35 years old)	Older adults (> 35 years old)
Low salaries	5	3
Poverty	2	1
Access to loans	3	2
Inflation	2	1
Others	6	5
Total	18	12

Table 26: Citizen Perspectives on Economic Affairs in Mozambique by Age, 3rd Response

	Age	
	Young adults (18-35 years old)	Older adults (> 35 years old)
Poverty	2	3
Access to loans	5	-
Others	11	8
Total	18	11

Note: One focus group did not provide further response after providing the 1st and 2nd responses.

III. CITIZEN PERSPECTIVES ON HEALTH

Table 27: Citizen Views on Health in Mozambique

	1 st response	2 nd response	3 rd response
Lack of medicines	9	8	6
Poor service	7	6	5
Lack of hospitals	4	3	6
Diseases	3	3	-
Corruption in hospitals	2	3	6
Lack of nurses	1	4	3
Lack of ambulance	2	1	3
Others	2	2	1
Total	30	30	30

Question: What are the main issues you as Mozambique citizens have with respect to the country health? Can you rank them in 1st most important health issue that political parties should address in their 2019 election manifestos, 2nd, 3rd, and so on?

Citizen Perspectives on Health by Region

Table 28: Citizen Perspectives on Health in Mozambique by Region, 1st Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Lack medicines	3	4	2
Poor service	2	2	3
Diseases	2	-	1
Corruption in hospital	-	2	-
Lack of hospital	1	1	2
Lack of nurses	-	1	-
Lack of ambulance	1	1	-
Others	1	1	-
Total	10	12	8

Table 29: Citizen Perspectives on Health in Mozambique by Region, 2nd Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Lack medicines	1	4	3
Poor service	2	3	1
Diseases	-	-	3
Corruption in hospital	1	2	-
Lack of hospital	1	2	-
Lack of nurses	3	1	-
Others	3	-	1
Total	10	12	8

Table 30: Citizen Perspectives on Health in Mozambique by Region, 3rd Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Lack medicines	5	1	-
Poor service	-	4	1
Corruption in hospital	2	3	1
Lack of hospital	2	1	3
Lack of ambulance	-	2	1
Lack of nurses	1	-	2
Others	-	1	-
Total	10	12	8

Citizen Perspectives on Health by Residential Location**Table 31: Citizen Perspectives on Health in Mozambique by Residential Location, 1st Response**

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Lack medicines	5	4
Poor service	3	4
Corruption in hospital	1	1
Lack of hospital	3	1
Lack of ambulance	2	-
Diseases	2	1
Lack of nurses	1	-
Others	1	1
Total	18	12

Table 32: Citizen Perspectives on Health in Mozambique by Residential Location, 2nd Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Lack medicines	5	3
Poor service	4	2
Corruption in hospital	1	2
Lack of hospital	2	1
Lack of nurses	3	1
Others	3	3
Total	18	12

Table 33: Citizen Perspectives on Health in Mozambique by Residential Location, 3rd Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Lack medicines	4	2
Poor service	2	3
Corruption in hospital	3	2
Lack of hospital	4	2
Lack of ambulance	3	-
Others	2	3
Total	18	12

Citizen Perspectives on Health by Gender

Table 34: Citizen Perspectives on Health in Mozambique by Gender, 1st Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Lack medicines	6	3
Poor service	2	5
Corruption in hospital	2	-
Lack of hospital	2	2
Lack of ambulance	-	2
Diseases	2	1
Lack of nurses	-	1
Others	1	1
Total	15	15

Table 35: Citizen Perspectives on Health in Mozambique by Gender, 2nd Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Lack medicines	4	4
Poor service	4	2
Corruption in hospital	1	2
Lack of hospital	2	1
Diseases	1	2
Lack of nurses	2	2
Others	1	2
Total	15	15

Table 36: Citizen Perspectives on Health in Mozambique by Gender, 3rd Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Lack medicines	2	4
Poor service	1	4
Corruption in hospital	5	1
Lack of hospital	3	3
Lack of nurses	2	1
Lack of ambulances	1	2
Others	1	-
Total	15	15

Citizen Perspectives on Health by Age**Table 37: Citizen Perspectives on Health in Mozambique by Age, 1st Response**

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (> 35 years old)
Lack medicines	6	3
Poor service	3	4
Corruption in hospital	2	-
Lack of hospital	2	2
Diseases	1	2
Lack of ambulances	2	-
Lack of nurses	1	-
Others	1	1
Total	18	12

Table 38: Citizen Perspectives on Health in Mozambique by Age, 2nd Response

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (> 35 years old)
Lack medicines	5	3
Poor service	4	2
Corruption in hospital	1	2
Lack of hospital	2	1
Lack of nurses	4	-
Diseases	1	2
Others	1	2
Total	18	12

Table 39: Citizen Perspectives on Health in Mozambique by Age, 3rd Response

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (> 35 years old)
Lack medicines	4	2
Poor service	3	2
Corruption in hospital	3	3
Lack of hospital	2	4
Lack of nurses	3	-
Lack of ambulances	2	1
Others	1	-
Total	18	12

IV. CITIZEN VIEWS ON AGRICULTURE

Table 40: Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues in Mozambique

	1 st Response	2 nd Response	3 rd Response
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase productions	8	6	10
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	6	5	4
Access to land to cultivate/land management	4	2	-
Low prices for agricultural products	3	6	-
Hunger/Malnutrition	2	5	4
Access to agricultural fund/loans and credit	2	2	-
Drought	1	1	4
Deforestation and uncontrolled burning of land	-	-	2
Lack of technical support/extension workers	2	-	-
Others	1	3	4
Total	30	30	28

Question: What are the main issues you as Mozambican citizens have with respect to food and agriculture? Can you rank them in the 1st most important food and agricultural issue that political parties should address in the 2019 election, 2nd, 3rd, and so on?

Note: Two focus groups did not provide a 3rd response.

Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues by Region

Table 41: Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues in Mozambique by Region, 1st Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase productions	5	3	1
Low prices for agricultural products	3	-	-
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	1	4	1
Access to agricultural fund/loans and credit	-	2	-
Hunger/Malnutrition	-	2	-
Access to land to cultivate/land management	-	-	4
Lack of technical support/extension workers	-	-	2
Drought	1	-	-
Others	-	1	-
Total	10	12	8

Table 42: Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues in Mozambique by Region, 2nd Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase productions	1	3	3
Low prices for agricultural products	3	3	-
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	1	2	2
Hunger/Malnutrition	1	2	2
Others	4	2	1
Total	10	12	8

Table 43: Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues in Mozambique by Region, 3rd Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase productions	3	4	3
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	2	1	1
Hunger/Malnutrition	1	1	2
Drought	1	2	1
Deforestation/Uncontrolled burning	-	2	-
Others	3	1	-
Total	10	11	7

Note: Two focus groups did not provide a 3rd response.

Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues by Residential Location

Table 44: Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues in Mozambique by Residential Location, 1st Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase productions	5	4
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	5	1
Access to land to cultivate/land management	2	2
Low prices for agricultural products	2	1
Lack of technical support/extension workers	-	2
Hunger/Malnutrition	1	1
Access to agricultural fund/loans and credit	1	1
Drought	1	-
Others	1	-
Total	18	12

Table 45: Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues in Mozambique by Residential Location, 2nd Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Low prices for agricultural products	5	1
Hunger/Malnutrition	5	-
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase productions	3	4
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	2	3
Others	3	4
Total	18	12

Table 46: Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues in Mozambique by Residential Location, 3rd Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase productions	8	2
Hunger/Malnutrition	-	4
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	3	1
Drought	3	1
Others	3	3
Total	17	11

Note: Two focus groups did not provide a 3rd response.

Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues by Gender

Table 47: Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues in Mozambique by Gender, 1st Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase productions	5	4
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	3	3
Access to land to cultivate/land management	2	2
Low prices for agricultural products	1	2
Lack of technical support/extension workers	1	1
Hunger/Malnutrition	1	1
Access to agricultural fund/loans and credit	1	1
Drought	1	-
Others	-	1
Total	15	15

Table 48: Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues in Mozambique by Gender, 2nd Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase productions	4	3
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	4	1
Low prices for agricultural products	2	4
Access to land to cultivate/land management	-	2
Hunger/Malnutrition	3	2
Access to agricultural fund/loans and credit	-	2
Others	2	1
Total	15	15

Table 49: Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues in Mozambique by Gender, 3rd Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase productions	4	6
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	2	2
Hunger/Malnutrition	2	2
Drought	2	2
Deforestation and uncontrolled burning of land	-	2
Others	3	1
Total	13	15

Note: Two focus groups did not provide a 3rd response.

Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues by Age Group

Table 50: Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues in Mozambique by Age, 1st Response

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (> 35 years old)
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	5	1
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase productions	4	5
Low prices for agricultural products	3	-
Hunger/Malnutrition	2	-
Access to land to cultivate/land management	2	2
Lack of technical support/extension workers	2	-
Access to agricultural fund/loans and credit	-	2
Drought	-	1
Others	-	1
Total	18	12

Table 51: Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues in Mozambique by Age, 2nd Response

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (> 35 years old)
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	3	2
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase productions	3	4
Low prices for agricultural products	4	2
Hunger/Malnutrition	3	2
Access to agricultural fund/loans and credit	2	-
Others	3	2
Total	18	12

Table 52: Citizen Perspectives on Agricultural Issues in Mozambique by Age, 3rd Response

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (> 35 years old)
Lack of markets to sell agricultural products	1	3
Lack of equipment, tools and seeds to increase productions	9	1
Hunger/Malnutrition	2	2
Drought	1	2
Others	4	3
Total	17	11

Note: Two focus groups did not provide a 3rd response.

V. CITIZEN VIEWS WITH RESPECT TO INFRASTRUCTURE

Table 53: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure in Mozambique

	1 st Response	2 nd Response	3 rd Response
Quality of Roads & bridges	15	11	7
Transportation	7	9	7
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	-	3	5
Others	8	6	3
Total	30	29	22

Question: What are the main issues you as Mozambican citizens have with respect to the country's infrastructure? Can you rank them in the 1st most important infrastructure issue that political parties should address in the 2019 election, 2nd, 3rd, and so on?

Note: One focus group did not provide a 2nd response; eight focus groups did not provide a 3rd response.

Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure by Region

Table 54: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure in Mozambique by Region, 1st Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Quality of roads & bridges	6	6	3
Transportation	3	3	1
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	-	-	-
Others	1	3	4
Total	10	12	8

Table 55: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure in Mozambique by Region, 2nd Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Quality of roads & bridges	2	5	4
Transportation	2	5	2
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	2	1	1
Others	3	1	1
Total	9	12	8

Note: One focus group did not provide a 2nd response.

Table 56: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure in Mozambique by Region, 3rd Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Quality of roads & bridges	2	2	3
Transportation	2	3	2
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	1	3	1
Others	1	2	-
Total	6	10	6

Note: Eight focus groups did not provide a 3rd response.

Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure by Residential Location

Table 57: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure in Mozambique by Residential Location, 1st Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Quality of roads & bridges	8	7
Transportation	5	2
Access to Drinking Water	2	-
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	-	-
Others	3	3
Total	18	12

Table 58: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure in Mozambique by Residential Location, 2nd Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Quality of roads & bridges	6	5
Transportation	6	3
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	2	2
Others	3	2
Total	17	12

Note: One focus group did not provide a 2nd response.

Table 59: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure in Mozambique by Residential Location, 3rd Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Quality of roads & bridges	4	3
Transportation	5	2
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	4	1
Others	2	1
Total	15	7

Note: Eight focus groups did not provide a 3rd response.

Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure by Gender

Table 60: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure in Mozambique by Gender, 1st Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Quality of roads & bridges	7	8
Transportation	6	1
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	-	-
Others	2	6
Total	15	15

Table 61: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure in Mozambique by Gender, 2nd Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Quality of roads & bridges	4	7
Transportation	6	3
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	3	1
Electricity	-	2
Others	1	2
Total	14	15

Note: One focus group did not provide a 2nd response.

Table 62: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure in Mozambique by Gender, 3rd Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Quality of roads & bridges	3	4
Transportation	3	4
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	3	2
Others	-	3
Total	9	13

Note: Eight focus groups did not provide a 3rd response.

Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure by Age

Table 63: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure in Mozambique by Age, 1st Response

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (> 35 years old)
Quality of roads & bridges	10	5
Transportation	4	3
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	-	-
Others	4	4
Total	18	12

Table 64: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure in Mozambique by Age, 2nd Response

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (> 35 years old)
Quality of roads & bridges	5	6
Transportation	6	3
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	4	-
Others	3	2
Total	18	11

Note: One focus group did not provide a 2nd response.

Table 65: Citizen Perspectives on Infrastructure in Mozambique by Age, 3rd Response

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (> 35 years old)
Quality of roads & bridges	3	4
Transportation	4	3
Telecommunications/Mobile Network Coverage	4	1
Others	2	1
Total	13	9

Note: Eight focus groups did not provide a 3rd response.

VI. CITIZEN VIEWS WITH RESPECT TO PUBLIC SERVICES

Table 66: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique

	1 st Response	2 nd Response	3 rd Response
Access to Drinking Water	21	2	1
Access to Electricity	5	11	8
Education	4	12	12
Hospitals	-	2	1
Housing	-	1	3
Urban/Land planning	-	-	3
Others	-	2	1
Total	30	30	29

Question: What are the main issues you as Mozambican citizens have with respect to public services? Can you rank them in the 1st most important public service issue that political parties should address in the 2019 election, 2nd, 3rd, and so on? Note: One focus group did not provide a 3rd response.

Citizen Perspectives on Public Services by Region

Table 67: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique by Region, 1st Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Access to Drinking Water	9	7	5
Access to Electricity	1	3	2
Education	-	2	1
Total	10	12	8

Table 68: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique by Region, 2nd Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Access to Electricity	2	5	4
Education	4	5	2
Others	3	2	2
Total	10	12	8

Table 69: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique by Region, 3rd Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Access to Electricity	5	1	2
Education	3	5	4
Urban/Land planning	-	3	-
Housing	-	1	2
Others	1	2	-
Total	9	12	8

Note: One focus group did not provide a 3rd response.

Citizen Perspectives on Public Services by Residential Location

Table 70: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique by Residential Location, 1st Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Access to Drinking Water	12	9
Access to Electricity	3	2
Education	3	1
Total	18	12

Table 71: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique by Residential Location, 2nd Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Access to Electricity	8	3
Education	8	4
Access to Drinking Water	-	2
Hospitals	2	-
Others	-	3
Total	18	12

Table 72: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique by Residential Location, 3rd Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Education	9	2
Access to Electricity	3	5
Urban/Land planning	2	1
Housing	-	3
Others	2	-
Total	18	11

Note: One focus group did not provide a 3rd response.

Citizen Perspectives on Public Services by Gender

Table 73: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique by Gender, 1st Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Access to Drinking Water	12	9
Access to Electricity	1	4
Education	2	2
Total	15	15

Table 74: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique by Gender, 2nd Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Access to Electricity	7	4
Education	5	7
Hospitals	-	2
Others	3	2
Total	15	15

Table 75: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique by Gender, 3rd Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Education	6	6
Access to Electricity	3	5
Urban/Land planning	2	1
Housing	1	2
Others	2	1
Total	14	15

Note: One focus group did not provide a 3rd response.

Citizen Perspectives on Public Services by Age

Table 76: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique by Age, 1st Response

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (> 35 years old)
Access to Drinking Water	10	11
Access to Electricity	5	-
Education	3	1
Total	18	12

Table 77: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique by Age, 2nd Response

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (> 35 years old)
Education	7	5
Access to Electricity	6	5
Hospitals	2	-
Access to Drinking Water	2	-
Others	1	2
Total	18	12

Table 78: Citizen Perspectives on Public Services in Mozambique by Age, 3rd Response

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (> 35 years old)
Education	7	5
Access to Electricity	4	4
Housing	1	2
Urban/Land planning	2	1
Others	3	-
Total	17	12

Note: One focus group did not provide a 3rd response.

VII. OVERALL CITIZEN VIEWS ON POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES

Table 79: Overall Citizen Views in Mozambique

	1 st response	2 nd response	3 rd response
Health (general)	11	5	2
Agriculture (general)	3	7	5
Drinking water supply	3	2	-
Unemployment	3	1	2
War/peace	2	-	-
Lack of hospitals	2	-	2
Political issues (general)	2	-	3
Education (general)	2	1	1
Electricity	-	3	1
Roads & bridges	-	3	1
Economic affairs (general)	-	2	1
Public services (general)	1	1	2
Infrastructures (general)	-	1	5
Others	1	4	5
Total	30	30	30

Question: From all of the issues that you have mentioned, from political to socio-economic, can you rank them again in 1st, 2nd and 3rd most important issues that political parties should address in their manifestos for the 2019 election?

Overall Citizen Perspectives by Region

Table 80: Overall Citizen Perspectives by Region, 1st Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Health (general)	2	6	3
War/peace	2	-	-
Lack of hospitals	2	-	-
Drinking water supply	1	1	1
Unemployment	1	1	1
Agriculture (general)	1	-	2
Crime	1	-	-
Political issues (general)	-	2	-
Education (general)	-	1	1
Public services (general)	-	1	-
Total	10	12	8

Table 81: Overall Citizen Perspectives by Region, 2nd Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Agriculture (general)	1	4	2
Health (general)	1	2	2
Economic affairs (general)	1	2	1
Others	7	4	3
Total	10	12	8

Table 82: Overall Citizen Perspectives by Region, 3rd Response

	Region		
	North	Centre	South
Lack of hospitals	2	-	-
Health (general)	1	-	1
Agriculture (general)	1	3	1
Infrastructures (general)	1	2	2
Political issues (general)	-	3	-
Others	6	4	4
Total	10	12	8

Overall Citizen Perspectives by Residential Location**Table 83: Overall Citizen Perspectives by Residential Location, 1st Response**

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Health (general)	8	3
Drinking water supply	2	1
Unemployment	2	1
Agriculture (general)	2	1
Lack of hospitals	2	-
War/peace	-	2
Education (general)	-	2
Political issues (general)	1	1
Public services (general)	1	-
Crime	-	1
Total	18	12

Table 84: Overall Citizen Perspectives by Residential Location, 2nd Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Agriculture (general)	5	2
Health (general)	1	4
Electricity supply	2	1
Roads & bridges	1	2
Drinking water supply	2	-
Economic affairs (general)	2	-
Others	5	3
Total	18	12

Table 85: Overall Citizen Perspectives by Residential Location, 3rd Response

	Residential Location	
	Rural	Urban
Agriculture (general)	3	2
Political issues (general)	3	-
Health (general)	-	2
Lack of hospitals	2	-
Others	10	8
Total	18	12

Overall Citizen Perspectives by Gender**Table 86: Overall Citizen Perspectives by Gender, 1st Response**

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Health (general)	5	6
Drinking water supply	2	1
Unemployment	1	2
War/peace	1	1
Agriculture (general)	1	2
Lack of hospitals	2	-
Political issues (general)	1	1
Education (general)	1	1
Public services (general)	-	1
Crime	1	-
Total	15	15

Table 87: Overall Citizen Perspectives by Gender, 2nd Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Agriculture (general)	4	3
Health (general)	2	3
Electricity	1	2
Others	8	7
Total	15	15

Table 88: Overall Citizen Perspectives by Gender, 3rd Response

	Gender	
	Female	Male
Agriculture (general)	3	2
Infrastructures (general)	2	3
Political issues (general)	-	3
Health (general)	2	-
Lack of hospitals	-	2
Others	8	5
Total	15	15

Overall Citizen Perspectives by Age Group**Table 89: Overall Citizen Perspectives by Age, 1st Response**

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (> 35 years old)
Health (general)	7	4
Drinking water supply	2	1
Unemployment	2	1
War/peace	1	1
Agriculture (general)	1	2
Lack of hospitals	1	1
Political issues (general)	1	1
Education (general)	2	-
Public services (general)	1	-
Crime	-	1
Total	18	12

Table 90: Overall Citizen Perspectives by Age, 2nd Response

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (> 35 years old)
Agriculture (general)	5	2
Health (general)	2	3
Roads & bridges	2	1
Others	9	6
Total	18	12

Table 91: Overall Citizen Perspectives by Age, 3rd Response

	Age	
	Young Adults (18-35 years old)	Older Adults (> 35 years old)
Infrastructures (general)	3	2
Agriculture (general)	3	2
Political issues (general)	3	-
Lack of hospitals	2	-
Others	7	8
Total	18	12

**ANNEX 3: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION LOCATIONS AND
DEMOGRAPHICS**

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION LOCATIONS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

	Region	Province	Location	Urban /Rural	Gender	Age
1	North	Cabo Delgado	Pemba	Urban	Male	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
2	North	Cabo Delgado	Chiure	Rural	Female	Older Adults >35 yrs
3	North	Nampula	Alua	Rural	Male	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
4	North	Nampula	Meconta	Rural	Female	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
5	North	Nampula	Nampula	Urban	Male	Older Adults >35 yrs
6	North	Nampula	Rapale	Rural	Female	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
7	North	Nampula	Iapala	Rural	Male	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
8	North	Nampula	Malema	Urban	Female	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
9	North	Niassa	Lurio	Rural	Male	Older Adults >35 yrs
10	North	Niassa	Cuamba	Urban	Female	Older Adults >35 yrs
11	Centre	Manica	Chimoio	Urban	Female	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
12	Centre	Manica	Vanduzi	Rural	Male	Older Adults >35 yrs
13	Centre	Manica	Catandica	Rural	Female	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
14	Centre	Sofala	Subwe	Rural	Male	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
15	Centre	Sofala	Caia	Rural	Female	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
16	Centre	Sofala	Nhamatanda	Urban	Male	Older Adults >35 yrs
17	Centre	Zambezia	Campo	Rural	Male	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
18	Centre	Zambezia	Nicoadala	Rural	Female	Older Adults >35 yrs
19	Centre	Zambezia	Quelimane	Urban	Male	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
20	Centre	Zambezia	Maquivel	Rural	Male	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
21	Centre	Zambezia	Mocuba	Urban	Female	Older Adults >35 yrs
22	Centre	Zambezia	Mugeba	Rural	Female	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
23	South	Maputo City	Zimpeto	Urban	Male	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
24	South	Maputo	Boane	Urban	Female	Older Adults >35 yrs
25	South	Maputo	Moamba	Rural	Male	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
26	South	Maputo	Palmeira	Rural	Female	Young Adults 18-35 yrs
27	South	Gaza	Chissano	Rural	Female	Older Adults >35 yrs
28	South	Gaza	Chokwe	Urban	Male	Older Adults >35 yrs
29	South	Inhambane	Quissico	Rural	Male	Older Adults >35 yrs
30	South	Inhambane	Maxixe	Urban	Female	Young Adults 18-35 yrs