



# PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE POST-ELECTORAL CONTEXT IN MOZAMBIQUE

21 OCTOBER 2024  
- 21 JANUARY 2025

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

This preliminary report, produced by the DECIDE Platform, deals with cases of human rights violations in Mozambique resulting from the two months of demonstrations, in the context of the 2024-2025 post-election period. In essence, it presents data on cases that occurred throughout Mozambican territory from 21 October to 21 January 2025, with regard to the number of deaths, injuries, detainees, disappearances and political persecutions.

On 9 October 2024, the country held its seventh general elections to elect the President of the Republic, 250 members of the Assembly of the Republic and the members of the ten provincial assemblies.

According to national and international observers, this election lacked transparency. The lack of transparency in this process generated a great wave of protest against the results, with a peaceful march called by the presidential candidate supported by PODEMOS, Venâncio Mondlane, on 21 October. This call brought hundreds of Mozambicans onto the streets in the country's various provinces, thus protected by Article 51 of the Constitution of the Republic. However, in the course of these marches, the Police of the Republic of Mozambique responded, on most occasions, with unnecessary and disproportionate force, throwing tear gas at demonstrators and national and international journalists. In other cases, they dispersed the demonstrators, using real bullets against them.



The wave of demonstrations intensified 15 days after the elections were held, following the announcement of the preliminary election results by the National Electoral Commission (CNE), which gave victory to the Frelimo candidate, Daniel Francisco Chapo, with around 70.67% of the vote, followed by the candidate Venâncio Mondlane, with 20.32%, Ossufo Momade 5.81% and finally Lutero Simango 3.21%.

The demonstrations currently taking place in the country have a mixture of political and social reasons, which have led various sections of society to take to the streets.

However, the repression of the police and the government's inertia have led to the violation of internal legal instruments such as the Constitution of the Republic (2018), the Disciplinary Regulations of the Police of the Republic of Mozambique (2014) and Law 9/91 regulating the Right to Organise (1991). In the international sphere, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1986), to which Mozambique is a signatory, stand out.

Next, we present the general data collected by the DECIDE Platform, through the hotline created by the organisation and run in conjunction with the 18 March Generation Movement, which has jointly provided assistance to victims of various kinds. We will also present some of the names of the people who lost their lives in the demonstrations, as well as the circumstances that led to these losses.







# GENERAL DATA ON POST-ELECTION DEMONSTRATIONS IN 3 MONTHS

## 2. CONTEXTUALISING THE DATA COLLECTED

All the data published by the DECIDE Platform was recorded through the complaint line set up for this purpose, where the general population was able to report cases of illegal detention, injuries, deaths and disappearances during the demonstrations across the country.

In all the phases announced by the presidential candidate, Venâncio Mondlane, from 21 October to 16 January 2024, around 315 deaths were recorded across the country. Of this number, 91 per cent were caused by shots fired with real bullets and around 9 per cent for various reasons such as being run over, physical aggression and tear gas inhalation. It should be noted that of the preliminary totals, around 6% were minors, 3.1% were women and 4.7% were Defence and Security Forces officers.

There were around 4,236 illegal detentions throughout the country, where around 96 per cent of the detainees are free, due to the prompt intervention, in most cases, by the Mozambican Bar Association (OAM) and, in some cases, by other institutions such as the Institute for Sponsorship and Legal Assistance (IPAJ). It should be emphasised that a total of 2,447 cases were filed through the DECIDE Platform's complaint line and the rest through other means/agencies such as social networks and directly to the OAM.

More than 3,000 people have been injured for various reasons, especially gunshot wounds, totalling 730 across the country. It is worth remembering that the Order of Nurses of Mozambique has been providing home care for this number of injured people in order to alleviate the suffering of the victims in terms of travelling to hospital units, because many of them cannot afford transport.

During the demonstrations, five people were reported missing in Maputo, Inhambane, Sofala and Nampula.



After the Constitutional Council announced the results on 23 December, the country was plunged into chaos, which led to a great wave of protests and destruction. As a result, the number of fatalities, injured and missing doubled, as can be seen below in detail in stages.

Similarly, this report presents cases of political persecution.







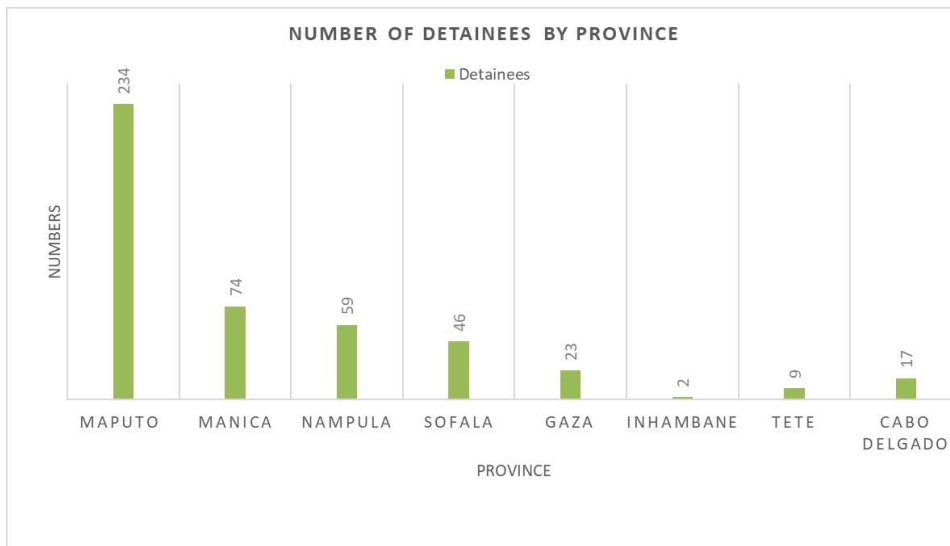
# 1<sup>ST</sup> PHASE OF THE DEMONSTRATIONS

## 2.1. Data from the First Phase:

The first phase took place between 21 and 22 October 2024. During this period, the hotline received several requests for intervention in a variety of cases.

**2.1.1. Arrests:** There were 464 detainees, distributed as follows:

- Maputo (Province and City): 234
- Manica: 74
- Nampula: 59
- Sofala: 46
- Gaza: 23
- Cabo Delgado: 17
- Tete: 9
- Inhambane: 2

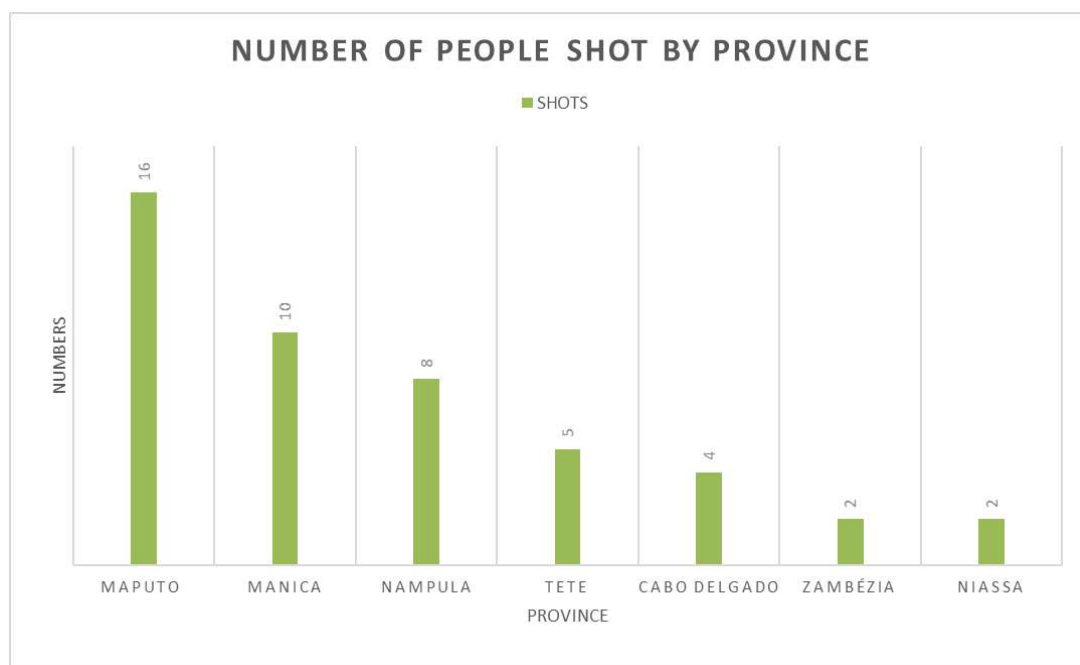


*Graph 1: Phase 1 – Detainees*

All the illegal detentions were reported to the Mozambican Bar Association, which promptly acted to secure the release of the detainees.



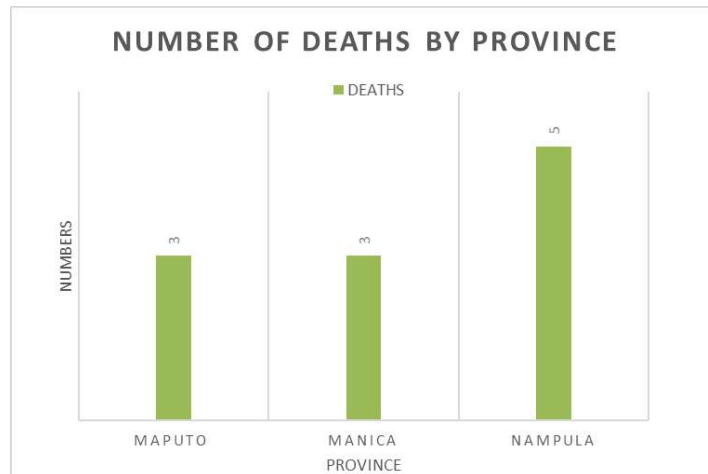
**2.1.2.** Cases of police shootings: 47 cases were recorded, 46 civilians and 1 police officer, in the provinces of Maputo, Manica, Tete, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambézia and Niassa..



*Graph 2: Phase 1 – Shot*

**2.1.3.** Deaths: A total of 11 deaths were recorded, distributed as follows:

- Maputo: 3
- Nampula: 5
- Manica: 3



*Graph 3: Phase 1 – Deaths*

#### **2.1.4. Conclusion:**

- Maputo Province and Maputo City recorded the highest number of detainees and gunshot wounds.
- Nampula Province stood out for having the highest number of deaths compared to other provinces.



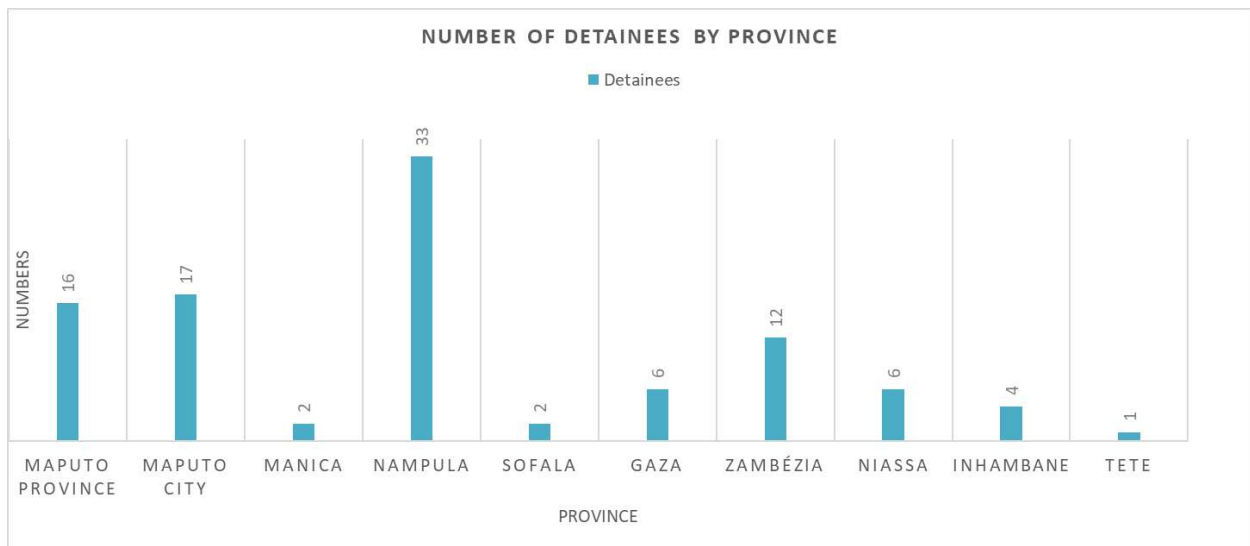
# 2<sup>ST</sup> PHASE OF THE DEMONSTRATIONS

## 2.2. Second phase data:

The second phase took place between October 24 and 25, 2024. During this period, the hotline received several requests to intervene in cases

**2.2.1. Arrests:** There were 99 detainees, distributed as follows:

- Maputo (Province): 16
- Maputo (City): 17
- Manica: 2
- Nampula: 33
- Sofala: 2
- Gaza: 6
- Zambézia: 12
- Niassa: 6
- Inhambane: 4
- Tete: 1



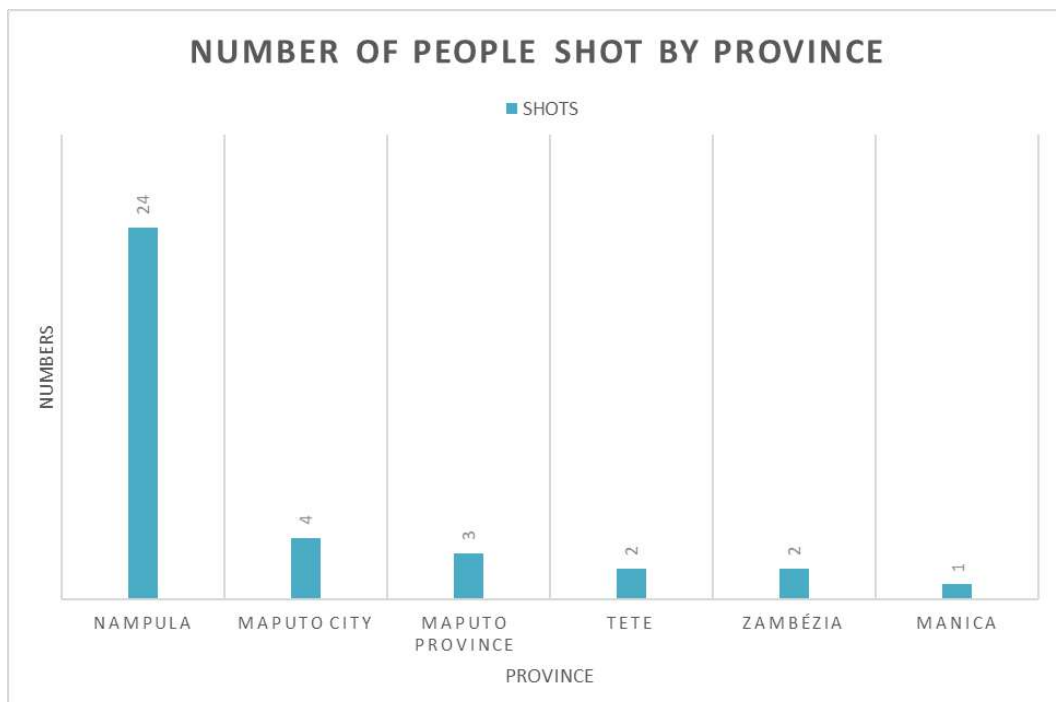
*Graph 4: Phase 2 - Detainees*



All the illegal detentions were reported to the Mozambican Bar Association, which acted to secure the release of the detainees.

**2.2.2. Cases of police shootings:** A total of 36 cases were recorded:

- Nampula: 24
- Maputo City: 4
- Maputo Province: 3
- Zambézia: 2
- Tete: 2
- Manica: 1



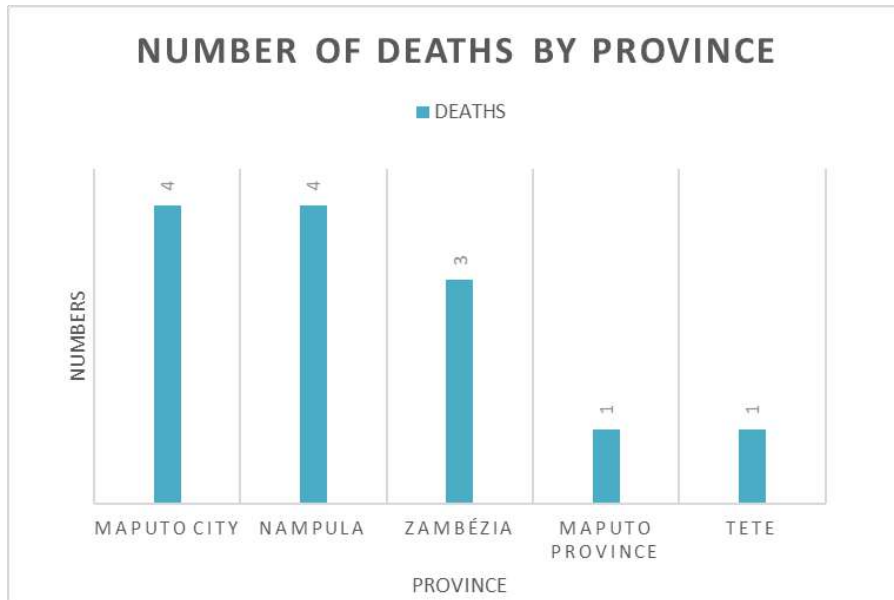
*Graph 5: Phase 2 - Shot*

**2.2.3. Deaths:** Thirteen deaths were recorded, distributed as follows:

- Maputo Province: 1
- Maputo City: 4



- Nampula: 4
- Zambézia: 3
- Tete: 1



*Graph 6: Phase 2 – Shot*

#### **2.2.4. Conclusion:**

Nampula province stood out for having the highest number of arrests, gunshot wounds and deaths during this phase.



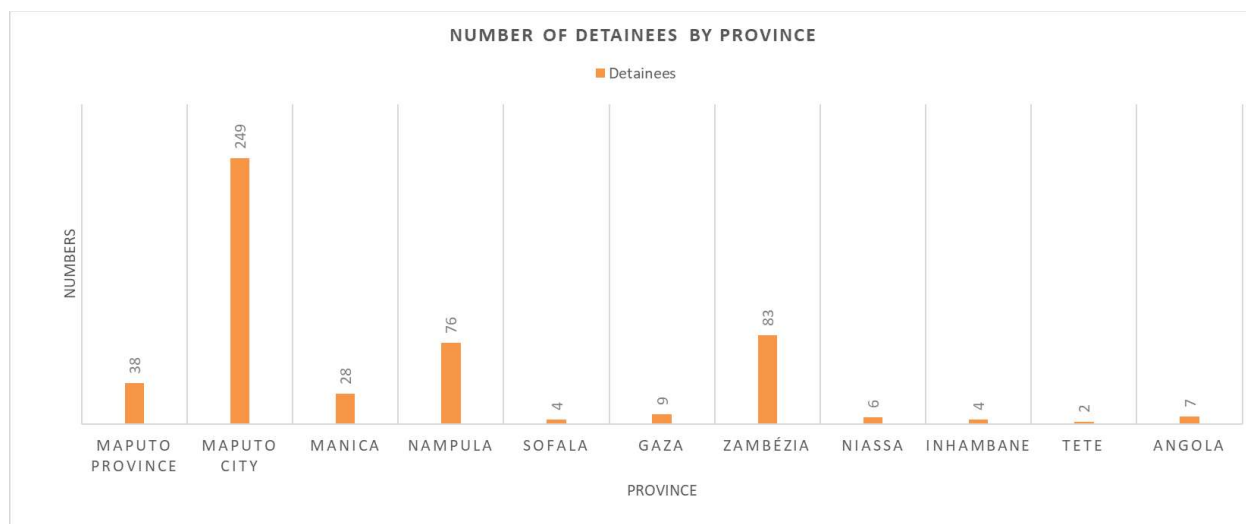
# 3<sup>RD</sup> PHASE OF DEMONSTRATIONS

### 2.3. Data from the Third Phase

The third phase ran from October 31 to November 7, 2024. During this period, the hotline received a significant volume of requests for intervention in various cases.

**2.3.1. Arrests:** A total of 506 detainees were registered, distributed as follows:

- Maputo (Province): 38
- Maputo (City): 249
- Manica: 28
- Nampula: 76
- Sofala: 4
- Gaza: 9
- Zambézia: 83
- Niassa: 6
- Inhambane: 4
- Tete: 2
- Angola: 7



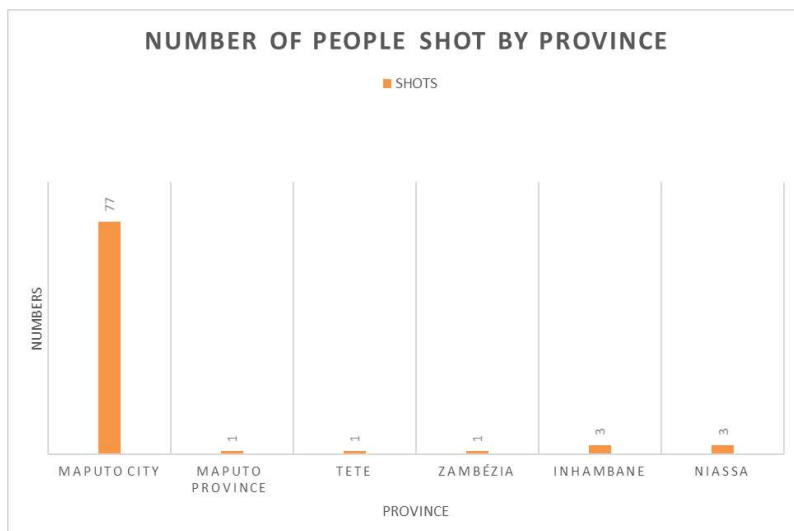
Graph 7: Phase 3 - Detainees



All the illegal detentions were reported to the Mozambican Bar Association, which acted to secure the release of the detainees.

### 2.3.2. Cases of people shot by the police: 86 cases were recorded:

- Maputo City: 77
- Maputo Province: 1
- Zambézia: 1
- Tete: 1
- Niassa: 3
- Inhambane: 3



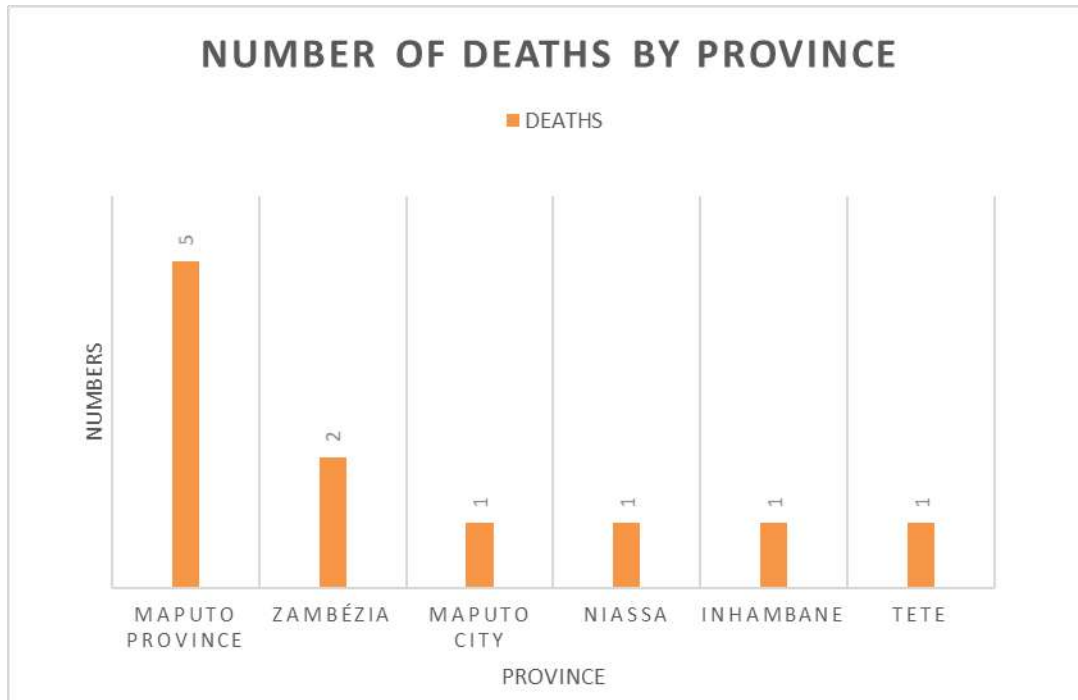
Graph 8: Phase 3 - Shot

### 2.3.3. Deaths: There were 11 deaths, distributed as follows:

- Maputo Province: 1
- Maputo City: 5
- Inhambane: 1
- Zambézia: 2
- Niassa: 1



- Tete: 1



*Graph 9: Phase 3 - Deaths*

#### **2.3.4. Conclusion:**

Maputo City stood out with the highest number of arrests, gunshot wounds and deaths during this phase.







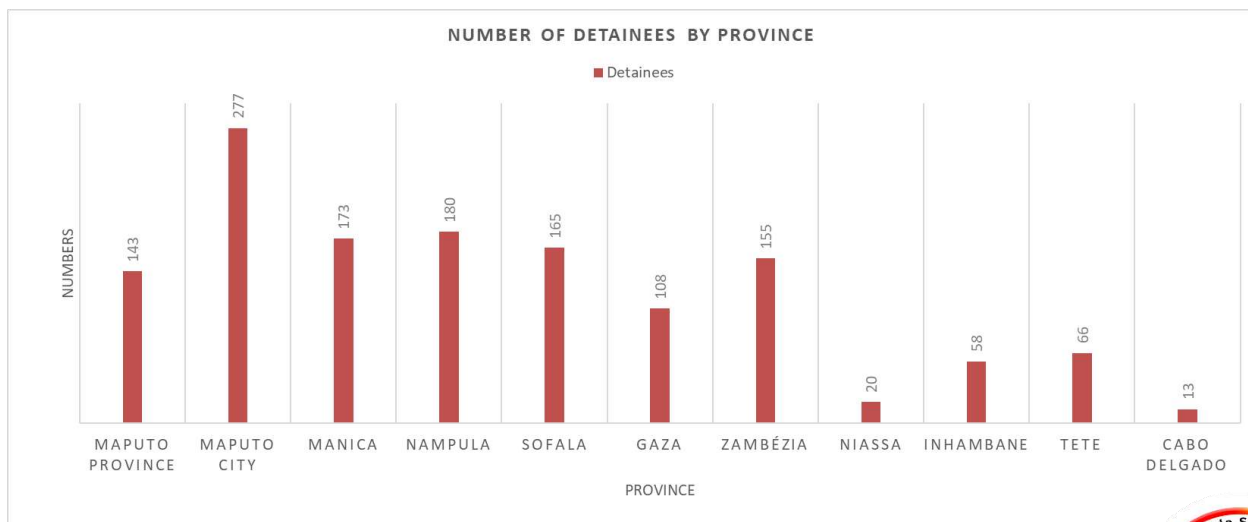
# 4<sup>TH</sup> PHASE OF DEMONSTRATIONS

## 2.4. Data from the Fourth Phase

The fourth stage took place between November 16, 2024 and January 16, 2025. Of the six stages it included, the “turbo V8” stage, which ran from December 23 to 29, was the bloodiest with around 165 deaths and just over 250 people shot, doubling the number of fatalities previously recorded in just six days.

**Arrests:** A total of 1,378 arrests were made, distributed as follows:

- Maputo (Province): 143
- Maputo (City): 277
- Manica: 173
- Nampula: 180
- Sofala: 165
- Gaza: 108
- Zambézia: 155
- Niassa: 20
- Inhambane: 58
- Tete: 66
- Cabo Delgado: 13



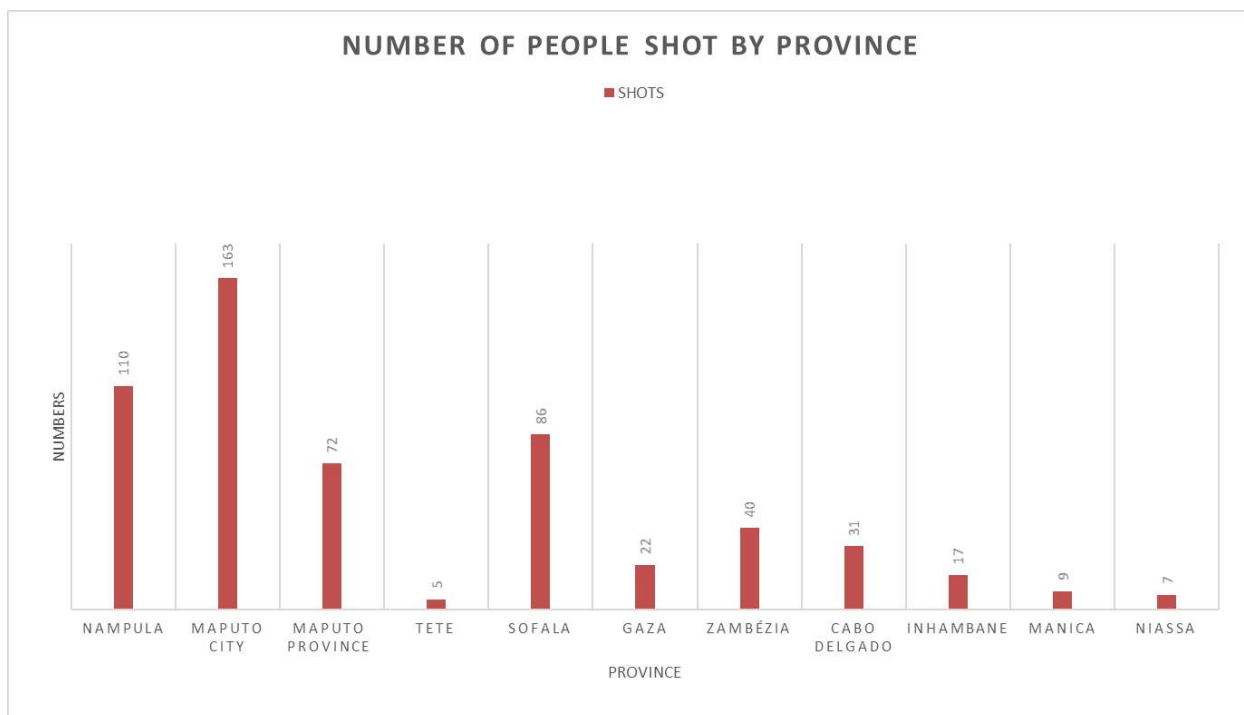
*Graph 9: Stage 4 – Detainees*

All the illegal detentions were reported to the Mozambican Bar Association, which acted to secure the release of the detainees.

**2.4.1. Cases of police shootings:** A total of 561 cases were recorded, distributed as follows:

- Maputo (Province): 72
- Maputo (City): 163
- Manica: 9
- Nampula: 110
- Sofala: 86
- Gaza: 22
- Zambézia: 40
- Niassa: 7
- Inhambane: 17
- Tete: 5
- Cabo Delgado: 31

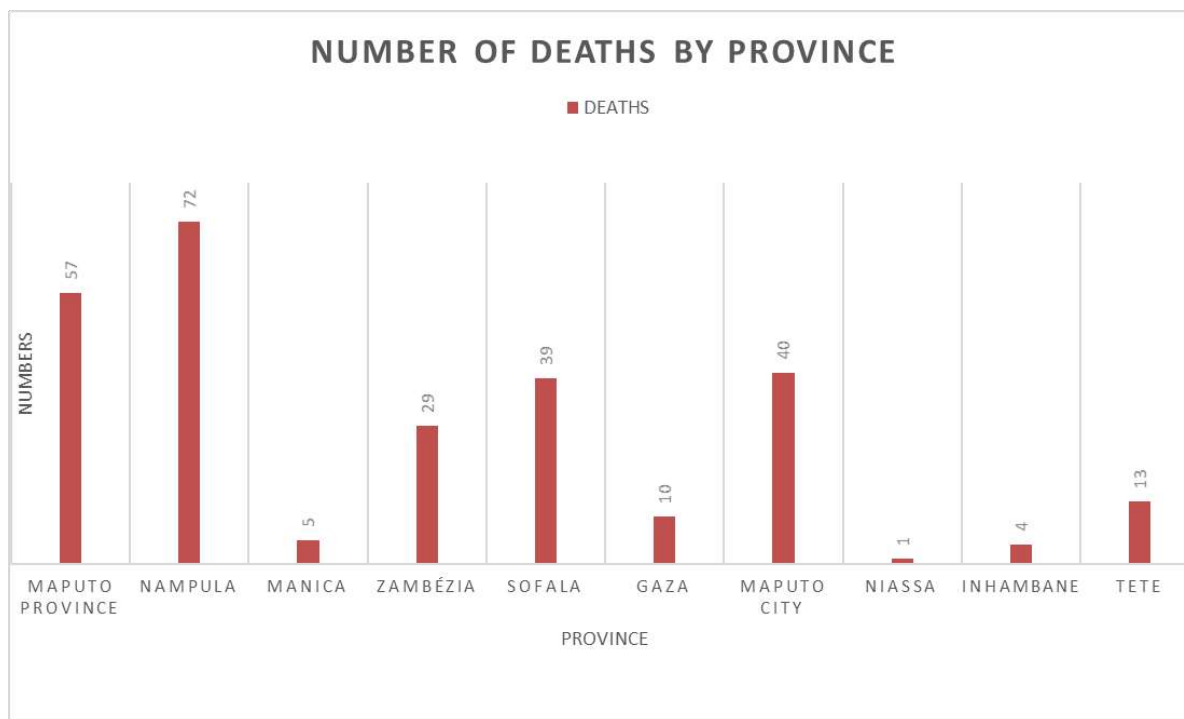




*Graph 10: 4 phase – shot*

**2.4.2. Deaths:** 280 deaths were recorded, distributed as follows:

- Maputo (Province): 57
- Maputo (City): 40
- Manica: 5
- Nampula: 72
- Sofala: 39
- Gaza: 10
- Zambézia: 29
- Niassa: 1
- Inhambane: 4
- Tete: 13
- Cabo Delgado: 11



*Graph 11: Stage 4 - Dead*

#### **2.4.3. Conclusion:**

- Maputo City recorded the highest number of arrests and shootings;
- Nampula Province stood out with the highest number of deaths.



# FATALITIES FROM THE DEMONSTRATIONS



### 3. VICTIM DATA

This chapter documents the names, ages, place and context of death of some of the civilians who lost their lives during the demonstrations, mostly due to excessive force by the authorities, fatal hit-and-runs, etc. It is important to note that the data on all 314 fatalities can be viewed in the final report of the 18 March Generation Movement or the DECIDE Platform.

#### 3.1. Case number 1: “Murdered with two shots to the stomach”

Reginaldo Felix Macie, 16, was killed on December 7, the day he was going to bury his neighbor Azarias Mavie, who had been murdered on December 6. The security forces repressed the people who were protesting against Azarias' murder and ended up being violently repressed with tear gas and real bullets. Reginaldo was shot twice in the stomach. He didn't resist and lost his life as a result of the second shot. He was in 8th grade at the Bairro 3 school in the city.



#### 3.2. Case number 2: “Fatally shot sitting in front of his store”

Azarias Francisco Maive, 35, was shot dead on December 5 in front of his store in Chibuto, Gaza province. At a time of heavy clashes between the security forces and protesters, Azarias decided to go to his store and sit outside to make sure it wouldn't be vandalized, but ended up being the victim of a stray bullet that hit him in the abdomen, piercing him from behind and coming out of the front of his



stomach, according to his wife who spoke to Geração 18 de Março. Azarias leaves behind a widow and two children, a 14-year-old and a 3-year-old.



### **3.3. Case number 3: “Murdered by 2 shots during his first demonstration”**

Domingos Muianga, 31, was shot dead on December 6 at around 2pm in the traffic circle area of Chibuto, Gaza province. In an attempt to disperse demonstrators, the security forces used real bullets, two of which hit Domingo in the foot and stomach. Efforts were made to help him, so much so that he was immediately taken to Chibuto Rural Hospital, but the demand was greater and the hospital only had two doctors on duty. The family then decided to transfer Domingos to the hospital in Xai-Xai, but he had already lost a lot of blood on the way and his death was confirmed in the early hours of December 7th. During his life, Domingos was a bricklayer who supported himself and his wife. The demonstration on December 6th was his first and last.





### 3.4. Case number 4: “Shot in the back on her way home from school”

Cerena Carlitos Farnela, 17, was shot by security forces on November 18, in the Nhamahonha neighborhood, Manica province. When she was shot in the back, Cerena was on her way home from school. She was rescued and taken to hospital that same night, but she couldn't resist her injuries and died the following day, November 19. Her family tried to press charges, but were prevented from doing so by the police.



### 3.5. Case number 5: “Murdered with a bullet in the chest at a demonstration”

Rafael Domingos Cumpeu, 23, was shot in the chest during a demonstration for electoral truth on December 12 in Matundo, Tete province.



According to information provided to Geração 18 de Março, the police used real bullets to disperse the demonstrators. One of the bullets hit Rafael through the front of his chest and exited through his back. *“Rafael was taken to the nearest health center while he was still alive, but he didn't receive immediate care and ended up losing his life as he had lost a lot of blood”*. During his lifetime, Rafael ran a motorcycle repair shop with which he supported his wife and their three-year-old son, who will now grow up fatherless.

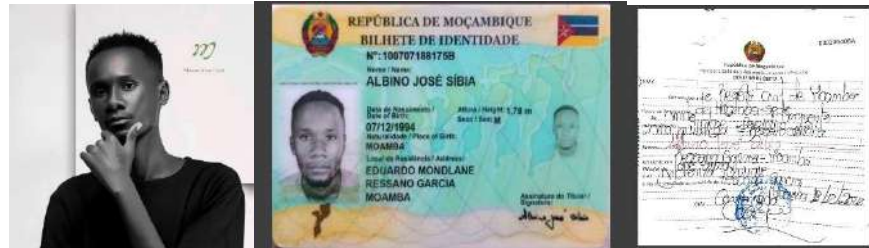


### 3.6. Case number 6: “Murdered live on his Facebook page”

Albino José Sibia AKA Mano Shottas, 30, was murdered on December 12 in Ressano Garcia (on the border with South Africa) during a live stream on his Facebook page at around 18:20. Mano Shottas was a blogger who was documenting the tension in Ressano Garcia at a time of heavy clashes between the security forces and the population of Ressano. Minutes before he was hit by a real bullet in the back, Mano Shottas was desperately criticizing the way the security forces (UIR) were indiscriminately firing tear gas into houses where there were even children. These were Mano Shottas' last words before his Live was cut short. *“There's tear gas in a house. There are children in that house. I don't know what country we're in. I can't film people anymore.*



*I've been shot, people, I've been shot. Help. Back here. I can't turn. Guys, I've been shot and they're still shooting. I've been shot and they're still shooting. Guys. I'm dying."*



### **3.7. Case number 7: “He was the sole provider, he was murdered”**

António, 30, was murdered on November 15 in the Inhagoia neighborhood of Maputo City. In a report by TV Sucesso, family members said *“I'd gone out to find some bread to help out around the house and this happened. We heard that he'd been shot and we weren't prepared for that. The police did this and then disappeared, and even now we haven't seen any movement from the police wanting to know what's going on.”* A witness who witnessed the incident described anonymously *“we entered the alley in order to get into the house. When we entered the alley, they only took out AKM. When I see the AKM I shouted to everyone, guys AKM, then in an attempt to get further into the alley our eldest tried to push us all. To get in first and he got behind us, that's when he was shot.”* During his lifetime, António worked as a bricklayer and was the sole breadwinner.





### 3.8. Case number 8: “Farmer shot in his own backyard”

Feliz Joaquim Tamba, 53, was killed on October 24 by a bullet in his backyard in the Nhaurir neighborhood of Chimoio, Manica province. Feliz was a farmer. On the day of the incident, he had just returned from his field. Because the demonstrations were intense, one of his brothers-in-law had passed his house waiting for the situation to calm down. When he thought the situation had calmed down, Feliz decided to go out to accompany his brother-in-law. After they left the house, still in the backyard, they heard shots from the security forces, one of which hit a wall of the house and the other hit Feliz in the back, piercing and exiting from the front. The bullet hit his gut, and as his relatives who witnessed the autopsy described it, “part of his gut was gone”.

Feliz, he leaves a pregnant widow and seven children. The family doesn't have a lawyer yet, but they intend to go to court to get the state to compensate the family, since Feliz was the family's sole breadwinner and now the children are adrift..







*running away. After that, the same policeman shot him, hitting him in the head. Bacanias lost his life at the scene.”*

*Bacanias' mother adds “I've always shared my pain with other people because it hurts. I've never felt the same pain as losing an innocent child. A son who left saying he was going to work, only to be called back and told that he was already dead. Any chance I get, I'll share my pain. A few days ago I heard about a demonstration in Magoanine, I wanted to go, but my children thought it best not to. But I didn't want to go because I wanted to be there, it's because of the pain I'm feeling in my chest. I'm in a lot of pain.”*

Bacanias left behind a daughter under the age of 2.



### 3.10. Case number 10: “Killed in less than 10 minutes after leaving home”

Ernesto Jacinto Neputi, from , lived in Bairro da Urbanização and had left home with the intention of going to Avenida Acordos de Lusaka, in Maputo, to follow the demonstrations. As he was leaving his home 10 minutes later, Jacinto Ernesto was surprised by agents of the security forces in a Mahindra car, who questioned him and fired two real bullets, hitting him in the right leg and rib. Three agents from the National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC) then informed the family about what had happened and transported Ernesto to Mavalane General Hospital, where



he was pronounced dead, as reported by CDD. Two years ago, Jacinto dropped out of university because he couldn't pay the fees.



Jacinto Ernesto Siteo. Source: CDD

Moments before he was shot, Jacinto was at home talking to his sister and another friend, when he said goodbye and said he would be back soon. It wasn't even 10 minutes after he left the house that Jacinto was shot, still on his way down the road, as his visibly shaken sister told TV Sucesso.

### 3.11. Case number 11: “Shot 7 times for banging pots and pans”

Helder Sérgio Vilanculos, also known as Salvador, 18, was shot seven times by the Rapid Intervention Unit (UIR) in front of his home in the Luís Cabral neighborhood in Maputo City on November 15 after taking part in the “panelanço” protest with other neighbors in the area of the mounted brigade. According to her family, who spoke to Geração 18 de Março, *“the police fired tear gas and even though they begged for forgiveness, there was no mercy. They unloaded seven shots with the clear intention of killing”*. In life, Hélder was a high school senior.





### 3.12. Case number 12: “Killed in the middle of the night”

Alberto Francisco Masseco, 39, was shot dead in the early hours of November 16, at precisely 1:50 am in Pilivi, near the Matola builders. According to his family, who spoke to Geração 18 de Marco, Alberto had left home to join the “panelaço” protests at around 9pm and never returned home.





### 3.13. Case number 13: “Victim of a fatal hit-and-run during the pans protests”

Jorge Narciso Langa, 20, was one of the seven victims run over on the night of November 15, during the “panelaços” protest in Texlom, Matola, Maputo province. José’s relatives told Geração 18 de Março that a white Hilux car had approached the protesters and suddenly accelerated. Part of the group died immediately, while another part lost their lives in hospital due to the lack of immediate assistance, as can be seen in the videos taken in the hospital on the evening of the 15th, showing the bodies lying on the ground, without assistance. Jorge is one of those who arrived at the hospital alive, but ended up dying.



### 3.14. Case number 14: “Killed by 2 shots, one in the spine”

Pascoal Guambe, 24, was shot dead twice on the night of December 10, in Liberdade, Paragem Chapa, in Matola. According to one of his relatives, Geração 18 de Março, Pascoal was taking part in a peaceful demonstration when a car with no license plate appeared, from which civilian men got out and started shooting. 2 shots hit Pascoal's spine and one of his arteries. He was admitted to Machava hospital and was pronounced dead. His body was later transferred to the Provincial hospital. Pascoal was a hard worker and made his living from his work as a locksmith.



### 3.15. Case number 15: “He was going to buy a drink and was fatally shot three times”

Patrício Paulo Vilanculos, 42, was killed by alleged agents of the Rapid Intervention Unit (UIR) on the night of December 9, at around 11pm, in the Benfica neighborhood (Jorge Dimitrov), National Road number 1. Patrício was shot three times in vital places (neck, chest and abdomen). The circumstances of his death are still unclear. Initially, the family heard reports that Patrício had been invited by a friend to Benfica to drink and when they were returning from buying drinks, an alleged UIR agent, who was inside a BTR, called out to him. As he made his way to the vehicle, before he could get any closer, a burst of gunfire began, hitting Patrício. However, investigations carried out by the family lead to a second version, shared by a neighboring police officer, who confirmed that he had seen the video of Patrício in his work groups, identified as the leader of the demonstrations. When the police station approached the neighborhood, the family members were told that the BTR was not assigned to work there, it was assigned to work in Matola. The family describes December 9 as a quiet day in the area, with no signs of unrest or demonstrations. The video analyzed by geração 18 de Março shows Patrício's body lying on the ground covered in blood, while the angry people try to understand what happened. Patrício was a plasterer. He leaves behind two young children, a 13-year-old girl and a 9-year-old boy.







### 3.16. Case number 16: “Killed on his way home from work”

Pedro Pereira Jecinau, 34, was shot twice in the stomach (abdomen) allegedly by security forces on December 11 at around 1pm in Manica province. Pedro was a motorcycle taxi driver when he was shot on his way home from work to the city of Chimoio. According to witnesses who spoke to Geração 18 de Março, Pedro had crossed the railway line and crossed the level crossing. At the time, the security forces were shooting at demonstrators. Two shots hit Pedro in the abdomen, who was near Ivan's Pharmacy. Pedro leaves behind a widow and three children.



Pedro's brother added: “He was shot in the stomach and lost his life there. He was taken to Chimoio Provincial Hospital where he was sent to the mortuary.”

### 3.17. Case number 17: “Shot 8 times in the backyard of his house”

Beto Abdul Fidaussene, 20, was shot dead on November 13 in the Namicopo neighborhood, Nampula City, during a confrontation between demonstrators and the security forces who were trying to suppress the demonstrations. In an interview with TV Sucesso, Mr. Abdul, Beto's father, said: “I am the father of the boy who was killed by the police, and right now I want to know about justice for the death of my son, who was shot eight times. He wasn't shot with a melee weapon or a stone, he was simply shot on the premises, in the backyard.”

Beto's mother, who spoke to Geração 18 de Março, revealed that until December 18, the family still hadn't received a death certificate or bulletin “the kid was riddled with bullets, he was shot in both arms and both legs. He was shot in the chest. Around four shots. So when we saw the body we preferred not to take him to hospital because it would have been too much suffering. To take him to hospital, to cut him open to remove the bullets. It was sad for us. We preferred to leave the boy at home, put ice on him, preserve the body and the next day he was buried just like that with his bullets. We don't know how we're going to get the death certificate.”

In life, Beto was a final year secondary school student and a street vendor in the new market in the city of Nampula.



Photo:SOS Campanha



### 3.18. Case number 18: “Fatally shot 3 times in the backyard”

Daudo Jate Abudo, 32, was killed on November 13 in the Namicopo neighborhood of Nampula City during clashes between demonstrators and the security forces who were trying to quell the protests. The incident took place a few meters from the third police station. In an interview with TV Sucesso, the victim's sister described how “the kids were here at home, they went out and sat in the yard. The police came, I don't know if they were Rwandans they sent, we don't know. They went into the yard, watered the kids. They didn't have a gun, a stone, a knife or anything. His sister, Nelinha Abudo, who also spoke to Geração 18 de Março, added that her brother had been shot more than three times in various parts of his body and lost his life there. Without any support from the authorities, Dauto even received help from neighbors, but still ended up losing his life.

Dauto was a taxi driver and the family's sole breadwinner. He leaves behind a widow and two children, a 3-year-old and a 2-year-old.





# DISAPPEARANCES AND POLITICAL PERSECUTION

Since the end of November 2024, the DECIDE Platform has received several requests for protection from various activists and members of opposition parties, most notably members of PODEMOS, who have complained of intimidation and threats to their physical integrity.

Similarly, the number of people who have disappeared in the post-election context is growing, with the emphasis on members and supporters of PODEMOS and/or Venâncio Mondlane. There have already been more than 20 cases, most of them in the central and northern parts of the country, especially Arlindo Chissale, who has been missing for more than two weeks. Since the beginning of the demonstrations, from the penultimate week of December 2024 to January 15, 2025, around 12 deaths have been recorded:

- 8 members of PODEMOS were killed and buried in a mass grave, where according to popular reports, the victims had been arrested in the village of Gandale, in Tete Province, and were later found dead on December 29, 2024.
- Abudul Bacar, Head of Mobilization for PODEMOS, shot dead at his home in Montepuez District, Cabo Delgado Province, on January 3, 2025.
- Rachide Eduardo, a member of PODEMOS, shot dead at his home in the Ancube district on January 7, 2025..
- Sandes Antonio, PODEMOS delegate, shot dead inside his home in the district of Búzi, Sofala province, on January 15, 2025. It is important to note that this was the location of the first post-election shooting in Mozambique.
- Cardoso, kidnapped and later found dead in the woods in Búzi District, Sofala Province last December.





## **ABOUT US**

The Platform for Democracy, Citizenship, Rights and Studies (DECIDE) is a national non-profit organization, created in 2023 in the city of Beira, with the main objective of analyzing, monitoring, evaluating and supporting the implementation of sustainable actions for democratic development in Mozambique.

In the current electoral cycle, the DECIDE Platform observed the process in the provinces of Sofala, Zambézia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Niassa, with around 400 observers, with funding from h2n, the Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives (FCIL) and USHAHIDI.

The Platform is currently monitoring the post-election context in all the country's provinces and the government process in the existing municipalities..

### **Mission**

- Ensuring greater democratic inclusion and transparency to build a cohesive society.

### **Vision**

- To envision a democratically engaged society, enjoying its rights and freedoms.

### **Values**

- Transparency
- Integrity
- Neutrality
- Democracy
- Pragmatism
- Active Citizenship
- Mutual Respect





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