

IOM SUPPORT TO THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

FINAL REPORT

The IOM-USAID program for the assistance to political party monitors (delegados de lista) is to be considered as a success beyond the most optimistic expectations.

IOM was able to:

1. register in a three week time-span 32.000 delegados and issue to every single one of them a special travel card;
2. transport all registered delegados who presented themselves at the pick-up points to their respective polling stations and back, beginning immediately before the opening of the polls and finishing immediately after the end of the counting;
3. pay in the weeks after elections a subsidy of 200.000 mtcs to more than 90% of the delegados who proved their participation at the polling stations.

IOM was also able to:

- 1a. pay an advance of 50.000 mtcs to almost 10.000 (9036) delegados at the moment of their registration and before transporting them to the polling stations.
- 2a. provide transport assistance to another estimated 25.000 delegados who were not formally included in the program because identified and appointed only after the dead-line set at 17/10.

All this operation was carried out in an extremely restricted time-frame and in a country with an area larger than 800.000 square kilometres and with a very poorly developed communication network still suffering immensely from the consequences of 16 years of civil war.

97% of the delegados were transported by land using locally hired trucks, busses, tractors and 4WD cars.

This report is based on the Grant No. 656-0227-G-00-4050 and therefore we will not repeat here the information already in that document.

The analysis of the implementation of the program is done following the time-table included in the same Grant.

Week 1 (19/9 - 25/9)

Everything went as planned: the staff were deployed together with the necessary funds to start operations and with the 40.000 newly printed travel cards; the soft-ware was written and we were able to book one King Air plane and one Bell Jet Helicopter.

Particularly the King Air proved immediately essential to be able to meet all dead-lines in such a restricted time-frame.

The National Electoral Project Co-ordinator, Paolo Caputo, participated together with Giuseppe Giuffre' and Ettore Cerchia (provincial electoral project co-ordinators for of

Cabo Delgado and Nampula respectively) to the trainers seminar on the first day and again on the third and final day.

The trainers agreed with the proposed transport system.

IDs with the name of the trainer, the party of affiliation and an IOM stamp for authentication were issued.

Three main issues were raised by the trainers:

- aaa) **the need for some sort of compensation for the trainers during their three weeks of activity;**
- bbb) **the role of ONUMOZ for what concerned transport from one province to another for the trainers (IOM was responsible only for transport within the provinces);**
- ccc) **the unbalance between the two major parties, with 14 trainers each, and all the other parties, with only 2 trainers each.**

aaa) was solved on the third day of the seminar. After radio/phone consultations between the donor, the national co-ordinator attending the seminar and IOM Hqs, it was decided to compensate every trainer with a total of 200 usd to be paid in local currency.

IOM decided to pay this sum in three instalments of 420.000 mtcs, one for every week of registration (weeks 2,3,4).

bbb) the role of ONUMOZ was clarified directly by Mr Ronald Dreyer (Deputy Director Electoral Division) following an invitation from IOM.

Mr Dreyer explained the system to obtain the MOP (Movement of Personnel) forms that entitle to board ONUMOZ aircrafts and promised to the trainers full support.

ccc) the unbalance depended on the criteria used by IRI/CARE for the invitations to the seminar and at that stage there was nothing that could be done to change things. It is a fact, however, that for two trainers alone it is impossible to cover a country like Mozambique in only three weeks.

Week 2 (26/9 - 2/10)

Once more taking advantage of the King Air, the soft-ware for the d/base of the delegados was installed on time in all ten IOM provincial sub offices.

For the rest this week was marked by the scarce participation and attendance of the trainers.

Only in Maputo and Nampula the registration of monitors managed to really start significantly, and even in these locations the pace in this first week was far behind even the most conservative expectations.

The small parties can be partly justified because they claimed they wanted to first concentrate on Maputo and then move North (but still they should have already had at least one trainer each already working out of Maputo...).

For Frelimo and Renamo, who in the first week were not present in 8 provinces out of 10, some other kind of explanation is needed.

Various factors played here a role.

- aaa) scarce professionalism on the side of the trainers;

bbb) little interest, at this stage, on the political parties side for the problem of the delegados de lista: their efforts were still fully concentrated on the electoral campaign;
ccc) endemic non-flexibility of the ONUMOZ transport system for assisting the trainers to reach the various provinces: even with the clear guidelines issued from the Electoral Division MOVCON proved unable to respond quickly enough to this particular situation.

IOM tried hard in this second week to overcome these obstacles and the help of the CARE monitors proved precious, both at the national and at the provincial level. Meetings were called and organised with the representatives of the political parties all over the country.

Even with this slow rate of registration two major problems that were to continue to affect the program throughout the whole implementation began to arise:

aaa) **the kind of people that in most cases the parties designated as delegados;** the promise of the payment of the subsidy of 150.000 mtcs was used as a terribly powerful tool to buy support and the 'marginais' (demobilised soldiers, unemployed workers, street kids, illiterate subjects) were recruited massively independently of any political belief or civic interest.

bbb) **At this stage the delegados de lista were definitely not a priority for CNE/STAE** and co-ordination at the provincial and district level between the IOM teams, the political parties and the electoral bodies was far from perfect. Many Presidentes and Directores Provinciais and Distritais were still unaware of the basic procedures for designation and accreditation of the delegados and in most cases not even the final map of polling stations was yet available.

Given the fact that many trainers hadn't even shown up yet in most provinces it was impossible to plan in detail their transport to the district capitals for weeks 3&4 .
At this point we were definitely running behind schedule.

Week 3 (3/10 - 9/10)

Week 3 is to be considered as a turning point in the implementation of the program for more than one aspect.

To make up for the time lost because of the late arrival of the core trainers in practically all locations IOM decided to act in the most flexible way.

Following a request from the parties we decided to accept to issue travel cards not only to those delegados designated by the core trainers, but also to those delegados indicated directly by local political party representatives or by the so-called 'secondary trainers'. These trainers were individuals trained by the core trainers to do their same job. Obviously they were not entitled to the 200 usd subsidy, but transportation was made available for them to visit the various districts and in many cases our staff helped them also in terms of food and accommodation.

IOM did all possible efforts to ensure that in any case all registered delegados received training. This was possible thanks to the flexibility of the CARE monitors (who trained themselves many delegados) and of many trainers who accepted to train also delegados from other parties.

This policy helped without any doubt to increase considerably the rate of registration but at the end of week 3 the possibility of reaching the target of 35.000 delegados nation-wide still appeared to be quite remote.

Two more important decisions were made in this crucial week:

aaa) **registration of substitutes.** Art. 118 of the electoral law states the right of every registered political party to appoint one delegado and one substitute for every polling station. IOM decided that the name of the substitute was to be indicated on the same travel card issued to the delegado to be eventually substituted. It was explained at the moment of registration that it was the responsibility of the delegado and his substitute to co-ordinate amongst themselves who was going to work on election days and who therefore was entitled to receive transport and subsidy. In other terms a travel card could have been used alternatively either by the delegado or by his substitute, but not by both at the same time. The substitutes were not entered into the d/base.

The reasons behind this decision are the following:

- STAE (in the person of Mr Valy) explained to us that in the spirit of the law the substitute was to work only in case of total non participation to the polling station of the original delegado.

It was not possible, in the opinion of Mr Valy, for both members of the couple (the delegado and his/her substitute) to show up at the polling station and work part-time each. Either one or the other, and after one had handed in his credential to the Presidente da Mesa the other one was automatically out for the whole process.

- In a phase when it appeared extremely unlikely for all parties to be able to find one delegado for every station we tried to encourage them not to indicate any substitutes but to use all available human resources as delegados.

bbb) **stop payment of advances.** IOM decided to stop paying in advance at the moment of registration to the delegados 1/3 of their subsidy on the basis of the following considerations.

- Our field teams were facing tremendous security problems when travelling to the districts with large sums of money. With the word spreading around our staff would have become the main target for street thefts and also their lives would have been at risk.

- The grant was signed only on the 28/9 (9 days after beginning of operations) and the first transfer of funds arrived in Maputo only on 4/10 creating a few problems in terms of ensuring in ten provinces the cash-flow necessary to be able to pay advances to all registered delegados.

- Last, but not least, the non perfect co-ordination at the provincial and district level between the political parties and the electoral commissions was creating a serious risk that not all delegados registering with IOM would have then been able to regularise their position with the electoral bodies.

This decision was promptly communicated in writing to representatives of all political parties both at the national and at the provincial level. None of them had any objection and in some cases we received their praise because they claimed that the payment of the advances was encouraging many not interested people to register as delegados and they feared that a percentage of these could then not show up on election days.

Week 4 (10/10 - 16/10)

The rate of registration increased dramatically reaching points of over 2.000 delegados registered/day nation-wide. The parties and their trainers suddenly realised that they were running out of time and enormous pressure was put on all IOM offices to register everyone and everywhere.

Our human and material resources proved to be adequate for the task.

Before the legal dead line set by art.119 of the Electoral Law at ten days before the opening of the polls IOM issued more than 32.000 travel cards to delegados de lista from all parties.

On 15/10 the CNE, following a request from ONUMOZ, decided to extend the dead-line for designation of the delegados to the 22/10. This decision was made without any consultation with IOM and was not even ever officially communicated to us.

On our side we decided to continue with our original and repeatedly announced plan and to stop issuing travel cards on day 17/10 for the following reasons:

- continuing issuing cards even for only a few more days would have meant overpassing by large the pre-fixed target of 35.000 delegados.
- logistically it was impossible for IOM to continue registering up to five days before the opening of the polls and then be able to ensure proper and orderly transportation for everybody. In many cases the trucks had to be deployed to certain locations more than a week before elections because of road conditions and other factors and all this had to be done on the basis of the data introduced in the computers working round the clock .Without closing registration no planning could be done.
- the designation of the delegados was obviously getting out of control and used for purposes different from the monitoring of the electoral process.
- the fact that 3 weeks after elections the electoral bodies are still not able to tell us how many delegados received their credentials demonstrates that a clear deadline on our side was imperatively needed to be able to deliver our services.
- it has been proved that credentials to delegados were issued at the district level even after the opening of the polls and if IOM had not respected strictly it's announced dead-line we would have had to issue travel cards worth 150.000 mtes each all the way through the voting days and maybe even after without any possibility of avoiding all sorts of abuses like double registrations and others.

Week 5 (17/10 - 23/10)

The political parties reacted to IOMs position in the most irresponsible way.

Being at that point more conscious than ever that promising to someone 150.000 mtes for two days of work was the best way to buy his support., they simply continued promising subsidies also to those delegados that were not included in the IOM program putting our Organisation in a very uncomfortable position.

We were at that stage too busy to worry much about this fact because the data base needed to be urgently finalised to allow us to plan the transport and all land and air means of transport had to be pre-positioned.

Week 6 (24/10 - 30/10)

When finally the crucial moment of transporting the delegados to their polling stations arrived IOM decided to allow also the delegados with only a CNE credential but no IOM card to board the trucks. Every delegado who showed up at the pick-up points scattered in all 133 districts was transported, even though this may have created a general and not justified expectation for payment of subsidies

Three aeroplanes, four helicopters and 300 trucks were involved in this logistical exercise.

IOM staff were deployed in every single district in Mozambique to co-ordinate the movement of people and vehicles. The extensive knowledge of the terrain and the strong relationships with the communities developed transporting over 500.000 mozambicans in the most remote areas over the last 18 months was one of the keys for the success of the operation.

All polling stations were visited several times by our staff and our vehicles throughout the days of elections and in more than one occasion CNE personnel and material and also international observers reached the polling station taking advantage of our network.

The idea of implementing a shuttle system with different pick-up and drop off points proved to be flexible and adequate to meet efficiently and timely the demands of our target group.

The fact that delegados were present in practically every polling station is the best possible demonstration of the success of our work.

In Zambezia and Nampula IOM district traffic controllers were held hostage for several hours by delegados identified after the 17/10 who wanted to be paid their subsidy. The crisis was fortunately resolved when it became clear that IOM was ready to remain firm on its positions.

At this point, however, the problem for IOM stopped to be only logistical and started to become also political.

Allegations of fraud and political preferences were brought against IOM without any sort of foundation.

On the evening of 28/10 the IOM office in Maputo was surrounded by some 100 delegados de lista that requested strongly and aggressively for their subsidies to be raised in consideration of the third day of voting.

After hours of consultations on one side between IOM and the rioters in front of the office and on the other side between IOM and USAID the subsidy for every delegado was raised from 150.000 mts to 200.000 mts.

Week 7 (31/10 - 6/11)

This week was dedicated as planned to the transport of the delegados back to their original locations and to the payment of the balances of the subsidies and both operations were highly successful.

The security conditions just after elections in most districts of the northern provinces made it necessary for the IOM disbursing teams to be accompanied by armed escorts and to travel in some cases by air. Two more helicopters had to be chartered at this late stage for this purpose.

ONUMOZ claimed to be unable to provide security for our teams and therefore we requested the help of the National Police (PRM). Escorts were provided in all

locations in an efficient manner and IOM, on the request of the commander of the PRM Electoral Brigade, compensated the policemen travelling to the districts with a daily travel allowance.

For what regards the group of delegados with CNE credentials but no IOM travel cards ONUMOZ took the initiative of convincing the political parties to be responsible for the payment of the subsidies using the money coming from the third instalment of the TRUST FUND.

ONUMOZ decided to get involved after a request from the president of CNE, Mr Mazula, who had been previously approached by IOM to make a public statement on the non-existence of any legal right to a subsidy for those delegados not included in the IOM program. This statement was in fact never released.

The opportunity of the initiative of ONUMOZ can be discussed in principle but it contributed to ease off some pressure from the IOM staff in the field .

It is important to consider that no record is available of how many credentials to delegados CNE has issued over the country and that there is proof that unfortunately more are still being issued by individuals holders of CNE forms and stamps. Abuses of all kinds are to be expected.

Week 8 (7/10 - 13/10)

This last week was devoted to paying the hired transportation and to continue on a very lower scale payments to the few delegados who still hadn't shown up.

It was decided to extend the process of payment for an extra 4 weeks, but more than 90% of the delegados with IOM travel cards had already been attended by 13/10.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Without the USAID-IOM project the first multyparty elections in Mozambique would have registered no significant participation of delegados de lista . There is no doubt that we created the conditions for this participation and the figures are in this sense absolutely self-explanatory.

Looking at the activity outputs outlined in the grant we see that:

- a. 56 Core trainers familiarized with the IOM transport system by the end of the National seminar: ACHIEVED;
- b. All Core trainers requesting IOM assistance traveled to as many district capitals as possible from the respective provincial capitals in order to select and train party monitors: ACHIEVED;
- c. IOM registration teams accompanied and facilitated the travel of the Core Trainers to the districts capitals training sites: ACHIEVED;
- d. All Core Trainers received their training allowance by October 17, 1994: ACHIEVED;
- e. All Delegados de Lista registered by IOM for logistical assistance by October 17, 1994: ACHIEVED AS

FAR AS EXPECTED AND POSSIBLE. THE EXTENSION OF THE DEADLINE DECIDED BY CNE IS SOMETHING THAT FALLS BEYOND OUR CONTROL;

f. All IOM registered Delegados de Lista who requested an advance on their monitor allowance received that advance prior to the elections. ACHIEVED ONLY PARTLY BECAUSE OF REASONS EXPLAINED IN PARAGRAPH REGARDING WEEK 3;

g. All IOM registered Delegados de Lista , who properly presented themselves for transport at given pick up points and on given dates, reached their voting tables before the start of the elections and were returned to their pick up point after elections. ACHIEVED;

h. All IOM registered Delegados de Lista who properly presented themselves for payment, with proof of their participation in the elections, were paid their monitoring allowances by November 13, 1994. ACHIEVED, BUT DEADLINE EXTENDED UP TO 15/11/94;

i. registration data on the delegados de lista provided after the elections: ACHIEVED.

Certainly in this whole program the main obstacle and cause of problems has been the lack of time.

IOM was called in at the last moment and the task was enormous.

A second important point is that in any case, whatever you do and however you do it, a program with so important political implications like this one is bound for criticism. Politics and elections are like war and everybody is ready to use all possible arguments to win an extra battle, including producing and launching accusations with no concrete base.

IOM decided to run it's own registration parallel to the official CNE one for the following reasons:

- If we hadn't stepped in with all our support and organisation the parties and the electoral bodies would have never managed to even start any mass registration. Our parallel and partly independent action was necessary to trigger the process and keep it going.

- To organise transportation for more than 30.000 people in 133 different districts you need a certain amount of planning and to do it you need a reliable registration system backed up by an updated and efficient data-base. CNE could not provide us with this kind of service.

- What is true for transportation is even more important for what regards the payment of the subsidies. IOM could not accept the responsibility of paying such a large group of people without a proper, independent and reliable registration system.

International Organization for Migration



ELECTORAL PROJECT FINAL STATISTICAL REPORT

01/December/94

-9-

ELECTORAL PROJECT - FINAL STATISTICAL REPORT

IOM has already provided USAID with six statistical progress reports. The first report was issued on October 5. Thereupon, updates were prepared on October 6, 10, 13, 17, and 24 respectively.

This final statistical report is based on the data base that IOM specifically designed for this project and installed in each of the ten provincial sub offices. Under the overall supervision of a software expert, one or more computer assistants operated the data base in each province.

This data base provides information on the number of party monitors registered, their political affiliation, their assigned polling stations, and, subsequently, transport needs to and from their duty stations, the registration date, as well as payments received.

To avoid confusion due to the frequent occurrence of identical names, each monitor is identified through the serial number printed on his/her travel card. Every province has been allotted a different set of travel card numbers.

The numbers given in the last update of the statistical progress reports were still subject to change for various reasons. The majority of party monitors were only registered towards the end of the registration period. Lists indicating the names of party monitors were accepted from the political parties until 17 October. Parties kept shifting and changing lists until the last possible moment. The data entry was, therefore, completed only in the following days.

The fact that a very high number of monitors was registered at the end of the registration period resulted also in the issuing of some IOM travel cards without keeping a copy, which entailed that these monitors were only registered in the database upon payment of their subsidies after the elections. In the case of the provincial sub offices in Maputo and Zambezia, which registered the highest number of election monitors, travel cards without serial number had to be utilized in order to meet the unanticipated tremendous demand of travel cards towards the end of the registration period. These monitors were also only introduced to the electronic data base later, after the final update of the statistical progress report had been issued.

As table 1 demonstrates, IOM registered a total of 32,758 election monitors. Table 1 also indicates the total number of trainers by political party that were assisted by the ten IOM sub offices. It includes only official trainers, that is trainers that were nominated by their parties and obtained their ID card at the national seminar in Maputo on 23/24 September. Each time they reported to a sub office is counted once. The high number of trainers in Maputo can be attributed to the fact that most trainers first presented themselves at the IOM sub office in Maputo, where they also received the first instalment of the trainer compensation. The majority of trainers then moved on to the provinces. The highest number of trainers were found in Maputo, Sofala, Zambezia, Cabo Delgado and Nampula.

As is reflected in graph 1, the recruitment of monitors proceeded very irregularly. By the end of the first two weeks, only 4,106 and 13,125 respectively were registered. 12.26% of all monitors, or 4,016, were registered during the first week of registration, as opposed to 9,109, or 27.8% of the monitors in the second week. The majority of monitors, that is 59.94% , or 19,633 monitors were recruited during the last week of registration (graphs 2 and 3).

Graph 4 discloses the difference in number and timing of registration between the ten provinces. In some provinces, notably Zambezia, Tete, Sofala and Gaza, the registration of monitors only picked up in the third and final week of registration, while monitor registration in Maputo and Nampula had already commenced at a reasonable pace in the first week of registration. The breakdown of the total number of monitors registered by province manifests that the highest number of monitors was registered in Maputo, followed by Zambezia, Sofala, Nampula and Inhambane. Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Tete, Manica and Gaza all had fewer than 2,000 registered monitors.

The breakdown of monitors by political party is presented in graph 5. RENAMO has the largest number of registered monitors, amounting to 21.55%, while FRELIMO recruited 18.92% of the monitors, followed by UNAMO (6.26%), SOL (5.76%), FUMO (5.78%), PCN (6.11%) and PPPM (5.05%). All the other parties registered less than 5% of all party monitors.

The concentration of monitors per polling station in every district is measured by the appended map. The average number of monitors by district is calculated as the ratio of all registered monitors to all polling stations in a particular district. The map largely sustains the general trend outlined earlier. The provinces with the highest average numbers of monitors are Maputo, Inhambane, Sofala and Niassa, those with the lowest monitor concentration are Manica and Cabo Delgado.

Table 2 displays the number of party monitors that received their monitor subsidy up to Friday 13 November. Please note that the payment of subsidies is still ongoing. Therefore, the final figures will only be available later.

Payment of monitor subsidy was contingent on the presentation of an IOM travel card stamped by election officials at the polling stations. Therefore, the number of paid monitors by and large corresponds to the number of IOM registered monitors that were present at the polling stations and performed their duties. While a conclusive statement about the actual number of registered monitors that worked during elections can only be made after the completion of monitor payments, some preliminary results can be presented. As can be gathered from table 2, some 88.61 % of all party monitors have received payment up to 13 November 1994, with variations among the provinces.

In addition, table 2 includes information on the percentage of registered monitors that actually worked by party. As the table shows, the vast majority of the election monitors registered by IOM did in fact work during the election.

TOTAL MONITORS REGISTERED BY IOM

Table 1

I. PARTY AFFILIATION	TOTAL		MAPUTO		INHAMBANE		GAZA		SOPHALA		MANICA		TETE		ZAMBEZIA		CABO DELGADO		NAMPUHA		NIASSA	
	TRUCKS ATTENDED	MONITORS REGISTERED																				
C. JEQUE	2	279	2	225	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
FAP	5	834	2	509	0	0	0	158	0	7	0	55	0	0	1	54	0	0	2	51	0	0
FRELIMO	20	6198	8	515	1	958	1	373	1	410	1	396	1	428	1	1511	2	604	2	723	2	280
FUMO	4	1894	1	325	1	547	1	210	0	1	0	0	0	56	0	405	0	0	1	239	0	111
MACHEL	2	320	2	177	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONAMO	4	1521	2	589	0	187	0	71	0	411	0	0	1	57	1	29	0	0	0	118	0	59
PACODE	5	921	2	508	0	2	1	0	1	80	0	50	1	95	0	79	0	26	0	46	0	35
PADENO	6	823	2	139	0	194	0	14	1	98	0	22	0	0	0	160	1	17	1	61	1	118
PALMO	6	490	2	255	0	82	0	0	1	12	1	50	1	1	1	78	0	0	0	12	0	0
PANADE	9	1122	2	502	1	223	0	0	1	155	1	36	1	108	1	0	1	40	0	29	1	29
PANAMO	5	547	2	275	0	67	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	63	1	51	1	79
PCN	4	2001	2	525	0	185	0	45	1	201	0	0	0	251	0	419	1	82	0	290	0	3
PIMO	5	1376	2	601	0	137	0	22	1	250	0	24	0	1	1	296	1	0	0	10	0	35
PPPM	2	1655	2	637	0	130	0	37	0	333	0	82	0	107	0	107	0	0	0	102	0	120
PRO	5	865	2	363	1	125	0	0	1	102	1	80	0	22	0	0	0	70	0	103	0	0
PT	1	914	0	529	0	52	1	78	0	146	0	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	0
RENAMO	28	7061	14	786	1	454	1	337	2	961	1	377	1	424	2	1466	2	556	2	1370	2	330
SOL	5	1886	2	253	0	33	0	82	0	477	0	43	0	189	0	364	0	51	2	163	1	231
UNAMO	9	2051	2	146	1	44	0	99	1	176	1	74	0	128	2	881	1	0	1	309	0	194
TOTAL	127	32758	53	7959	6	3469	5	1526	11	3852	6	1307	6	1962	10	5850	10	1509	12	3768	8	1656

12

TOTAL MONITORS PAID BY IOM (i.e. PRESENT AT POLLING STATIONS DURING ELECTION)

Table 2

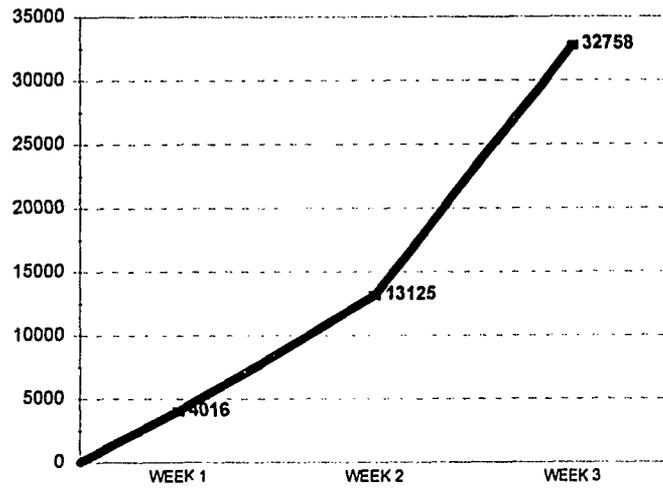
	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE	MAPUTO	INHAMBANE	GAZA	SOFALA	MANICA	TETE	ZAMBIZIA	C. DELGADO	NAMPULA	NIASSA
C. JEQUE	252	90.32%	201			21						30
FAP	682	81.77%	381		144	7	46		53		51	
FRELIMO	5616	90.61%	487	892	255	350	383	414	1321	571	693	250
FUMO	1707	90.13%	326	493	150	1		56	351		239	91
MACHEL	299	93.44%	160					93				
MOYAMO	1311	86.19%	512	165	62	335		57	29		108	43
PACOBE	808	87.73%	443			2	40	84	74	18	46	27
PADENO	744	90.40%	113	180	12	95	16		153	13	61	101
PALMO	445	90.82%	233			74	41	1	75		12	
PAVADE	1016	90.55%	469	196		130	23	101		39	29	29
PAVAMO	431	76.79%	186	58		5				56	51	75
PCN	1740	86.96%	424	177	28	133		224	386	75	290	3
PMIO	1142	82.99%	498	112	20	164	22	1	284		10	31
PPPM	1337	80.79%	497	117	36	209	71	106	84		102	115
PRD	781	90.29%	321	117		92	61	22		67	103	
PT	830	90.81%	482		59	135	13	1			91	
RENAMO	6355	90.00%	816	410	260	686	361	385	1323	507	1320	287
SOL	1626	86.11%	230	31	76	370	37	188	302	40	163	189
UNAMO	1906	92.93%	177	40	63	148	65	119	824		306	164
TOTAL	29028	88.61%	6856	3169	1165	2922	1779	1852	6359	1398	3875	1435
AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REGISTERED			88.51%	91.06%	76.34%	76.90%	90.21%	94.39%	89.90%	91.85%	97.53%	86.65%

AS OF 13 NOVEMBER '94

13

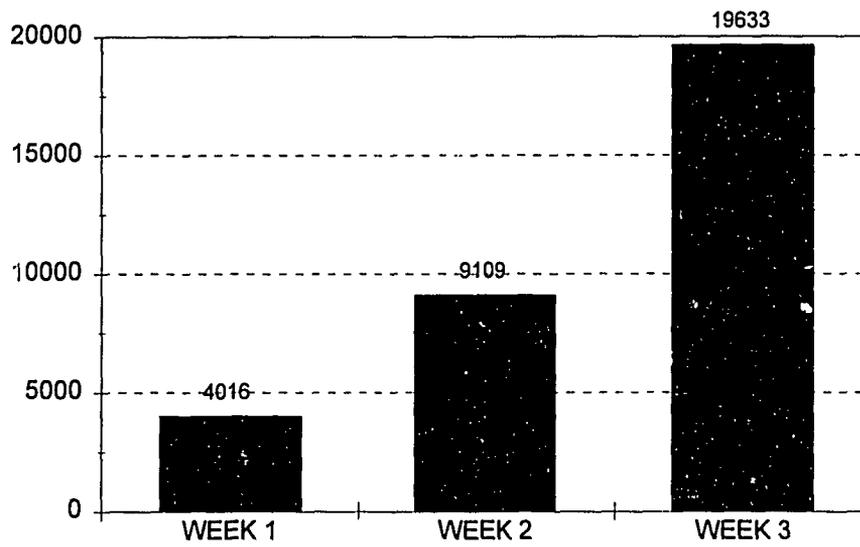
CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF MONITORS BY WEEK

Graph 1



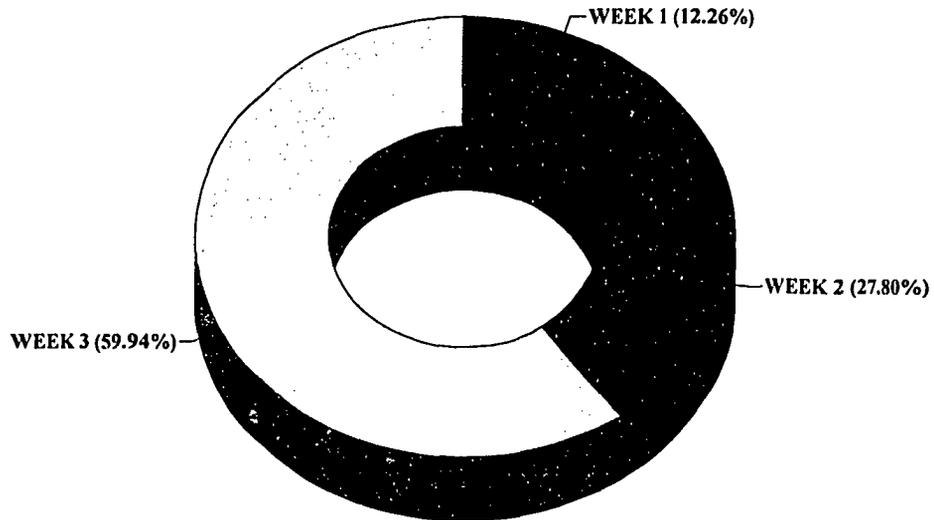
TOTAL MONITORS REGISTERED BY WEEK

Graph 2



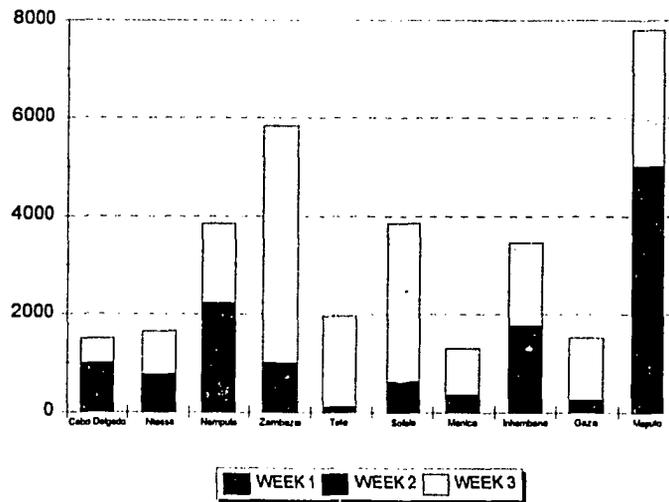
PERCENTAGE OF MONITORS REGIST. BY WEEK

Graph 3



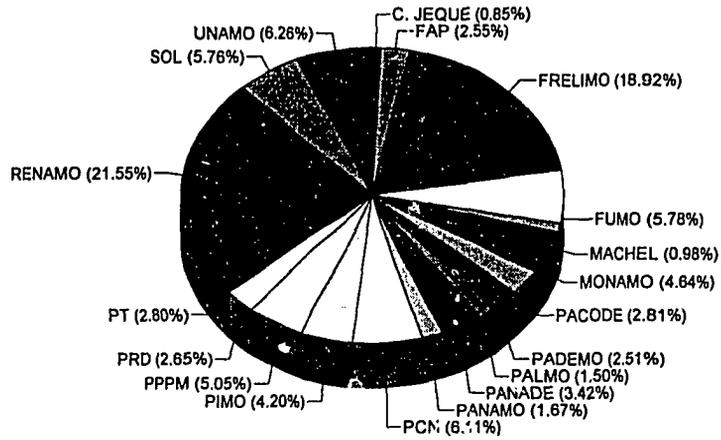
MONITORS REGIST. BY PROVINCE BY WEEK

Graph 4



PERCENTAGE OF MONITORS BY PARTY

Graph 5



TOTAL MONITORS REGIST/PAID BY PROVINCE

Graph 6

