



**II PRELIMINARY
REPORT ON
THE INCLUSIVE
NATIONAL DIALOGUE
IN MOZAMBIQUE**

**PHASE II OF THE
INCLUSIVE NATIONAL
DIALOGUE**

MARCH - JUNE 2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Second Preliminary (Shadow) Report on the Inclusive National Dialogue in Mozambique presents an independent analysis of the current status of Phase II of the Inclusive National Dialogue (DNI), held between March and May 2026. Produced by the DECIDE Platform as part of its activities in civic monitoring, democratic participation, and institutional oversight, the report is based on territorial monitoring, direct participation in public activities, analysis of content released by the Technical Commission for the Inclusive National Dialogue (COTE), institutional meetings, and observation of the national and digital public debate.

During the period under review, the Inclusive National Dialogue achieved significant territorial and social reach, involving more than 51 consultation sites spread across different provinces of the country, including urban and rural areas as well as administrative posts considered strategic from a political, economic, and social standpoint. Based on estimates gathered through territorial monitoring, official content released by COTE, and information provided by local stakeholders, it is estimated that the process reached, directly and indirectly, more than 50,000 citizens.

Manica Province stood out as the region with the largest territorial coverage, encompassing 18 administrative posts and averaging more than 3,000 participants per public session. Sofala Province also saw strong community mobilization, with an average of approximately 1,800 participants per session, while Nampula had averages exceeding 1,200 participants and Niassa had about 500 participants per activity. The process saw diverse participation from young people, women, religious and community leaders, civil society organizations, representatives of political parties, academics, civic activists, economic actors, and local leaders.

At the institutional level, the report identifies particularly active participation by Mozambican civil society. Approximately 23 civil society organizations, associations, platforms, and forums were recorded as having formally submitted proposals and contributions to the Technical Commission for Inclusive National Dialogue (COTE), demonstrating a high level of civic engagement and public interest in national reforms. In contrast, it is noted that only one political party, namely, the ANAMOLA party formally submitted contributions during the period analyzed.

The public consultations revealed that citizens' main concerns center on reforming the electoral system, reducing the concentration of political power, administrative decentralization, public safety, transparent management of natural resources, combating corruption, access to justice, national reconciliation, and equal access to public services. The contributions gathered demonstrate that the current crisis in Mozambique is widely perceived as a structural and multidimensional crisis, extending beyond the strictly electoral sphere and involving deep-seated issues of governance, institutional legitimacy, social justice, economic inclusion, and public trust.

In terms of media coverage, the process was widely covered by national and international media outlets. The monitoring conducted identified more than 117 media pieces related to the Inclusive National Dialogue, notably by Rádio Moçambique (RM), Televisão de Moçambique (TVM), Jornal Notícias, DW África, RTP África, LUSA, and Club of Mozambique. On social media, the process generated a high level of digital engagement, reaching approximately 1.7 million views and 729,059 interactions on Facebook, reaching more than 70,120 accounts and generating 86,238 views on Instagram, and more than 66,238 views on YouTube through at least 26 published videos, as well as approximately 150 posts related to the campaign on Twitter/X.

Despite high public visibility, digital monitoring identified high levels of public distrust regarding the process's ability to produce concrete and structurally transformative reforms. Among the most frequent comments on digital platforms were concerns related to the effective inclusion of key political actors, institutional credibility, the transparency of the process, the future implementation of reforms, and the continuation of arrests and post-election tensions.

The report also identifies risks that could undermine the legitimacy and sustainability of the process, including the persistence of high levels of public distrust, perceptions of political and social exclusion, the fragility of implementation mechanisms, limitations in institutional communication, excessive institutionalization of the process, fragmentation of structural reforms, and the continuation of arrests, deaths, and assaults associated with the political context.

The DECIDE Platform believes that Mozambique is at a historically decisive moment. The Inclusive National Dialogue represents both an opportunity for institutional reconstruction, democratic strengthening, and national reconciliation, and a test of the capacity of the State and political actors to respond to citizens' expectations of participation, justice, transparency, and

inclusion. The success of the process will depend, to a large extent, on its ability to translate public expectations into concrete, sustainable reforms that are effectively implemented.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Inclusive National Dialogue has emerged in a context marked by political tensions, electoral disputes, social polarization, and a growing public debate surrounding the legitimacy of democratic institutions in Mozambique. Against this backdrop, the process was designed as a national mechanism to promote political dialogue, engage citizens, and build consensus on structural reforms considered priorities for stability, national reconciliation, and democratic consolidation. The second phase of the process was characterized by public consultations held in various provinces, districts, and administrative posts across the country, involving local communities, civil society organizations, community leaders, religious representatives, youth, women, economic actors, academics, and political parties. This report seeks to contribute to the independent monitoring of the process by analyzing emerging trends, public perceptions, institutional challenges, and perspectives associated with the Inclusive National Dialogue. More than a descriptive exercise, the report also seeks to identify risks, opportunities, and strategic priorities related to the current national political landscape.

2. METHODOLOGY

This report is the result of an independent process of monitoring, tracking, and systematizing the Inclusive National Dialogue in Mozambique, conducted by the DECIDE Platform between March 10 and June 15, 2026.

Data collection was based on a combination of qualitative and documentary methodologies, including:

- Monitoring of official publications released by the Technical Commission for the Inclusive National Dialogue (COTE) and other entities involved in the process;
- Systematic tracking of content published on digital platforms and social media related to the Inclusive National Dialogue;

- Direct participation in public consultation activities and sessions held in different provinces across the country;
- Conducting interviews, institutional meetings, and consultations with representatives of political parties, civil society organizations, community leaders, and other relevant stakeholders;
- Systematizing perceptions, proposals, and concerns emerging from public hearings and community debates.

2.1 Limitations of the Study

The monitoring process faced some significant limitations, namely:

- Lack of regular, advance, and centralized publication of a consolidated official agenda of the Inclusive National Dialogue's activities;
- Difficulties in obtaining timely access to information from some entities responsible for coordinating and implementing the process;
- Partial reliance on information made available through digital platforms and social media, which was not always organized in a consistent manner;
- Logistical and operational limitations that prevented full in-person monitoring of all activities carried out nationwide.

Notwithstanding these limitations, the report seeks to present an independent, balanced analysis based on verified information from multiple sources and stakeholders involved in the process.

III. PARTICIPATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

The Inclusive National Dialogue achieved significant territorial and social coverage, involving more than 51 consultation sites spread across different provinces of the country.

The activities covered administrative posts, rural communities, urban centers, and localities of political, economic, and social significance, allowing for the capture of diverse territorial realities and community concerns. The most notable locations included the following:

Maputo Province

- The dialogue took place at three administrative posts: Moamba, Pessene, and Matutuíne, where discussions revealed strong concerns about local governance, access to basic services, and electoral transparency.

Gaza Province

- The visit covered six administrative posts—Chibonzane, Chidengule, Muzamane, Macuácuá, Manjacaze, and Chilatanhane—where concerns related to security, employment, and economic inclusion were highlighted.

Inhambane Province

- The dialogue took place at the Urene (Panda) administrative post, where discussions focused primarily on access to health care and education. Panda also stood out for having experienced significant levels of social mobilization and protests during the post-election period.

Sofala Province

- This province saw one of the highest levels of participation, with sessions held in various locations, including Machanga (Zimula), Búzi (Guará-Guará), Dondo (Savane), Marromeu (Chipanga), Chemba (Mulima), Nhamatanda (Lamego), and Gorongosa (Canda), totaling an average of approximately 1,800 participants per session. The province stood out for its strong community mobilization and the diversity of topics addressed.

Manica Province

- This was the province with the largest territorial coverage, with sessions held in 18 administrative districts, namely: Guro, Báruè, Dunda (Macossa), Inhazónia, Sussundenga, Tambara (Sabate), Mungari, Nhacafula, Munhinga, Macate, Mussorize, Sussundenga-Sede,

Dombe, Messica, Machipanda, Gondola, and Macate-Sede, involving an average of over 1,000 participants per session. This level of participation reflects the communities' high level of openness to public debate.

Tete Province

- The dialogue focused on four additional administrative districts Chiuta, Tsangano, Mocumbura, and Nsáza where discussions were heavily influenced by issues related to the exploitation of natural resources and local benefits.

Zambézia Province

- Despite the more limited coverage, significant concerns regarding local development and inclusion emerged.

Nampula Province

- The process took place primarily in four administrative districts Rapale, Mecuburi, Namialo, and Anchilo involving an average of more than 1,200 participants. Concerns about the electoral system, education, and opportunities for young people were highlighted.

Niassa Province

- Seven administrative posts were highlighted, including Chimbila, Marrupa (Nunjo), Namicundi, Mitucue, Etarara, and Muhemula, with an average of more than 500 participants. The contributions reflected structural challenges related to geographic isolation and access to public services.

Based on preliminary estimates gathered through territorial monitoring using triangulation of different information sources, including direct field observation, information provided by local stakeholders, content shared through direct participation in activities, content published by COTE, and photographic and audiovisual records it is estimated that the process directly reached more than 50,000 citizens. The diversity of stakeholders involved helped strengthen the participatory nature of the process, including:

- Youth;
- Women;
- Religious and community leaders;
- Civil society organizations;
- Representatives of political parties;
- Academics and teachers;
- Economic actors;
- Civic activists;
- Local and community leaders.

IV. MAJOR TRENDS OBSERVED IN PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

The public consultations held in different provinces revealed a consistent set of structural concerns related to governance, institutional legitimacy, social justice, public safety, and economic inclusion.

The contributions gathered demonstrate that the current crisis in Mozambique is perceived by broad sectors of society as a multidimensional crisis that goes beyond the strictly electoral dimension.

4.1 Electoral System Reform

In virtually all provinces, strong concerns emerged regarding the credibility, transparency, and impartiality of the electoral system.

Participants highlighted:

- The need for greater transparency in electoral processes;
- The gradual introduction of electronic voting and counting mechanisms;
- A reduction in the time it takes to announce election results;
- Strengthening of independent oversight;
- Greater institutional accountability in cases of electoral irregularities.

The contributions reveal a persistent lack of public trust in electoral institutions and in mechanisms for managing post-election conflicts.

4.2 Reconfiguration of Political Power

The discussions highlighted growing concern regarding the concentration of power in Mozambique's political system.

Among the most frequently mentioned proposals are:

- Reducing the powers of the President of the Republic;
- Strengthening mechanisms for institutional checks and balances;
- Greater autonomy for oversight bodies;
- Administrative and political decentralization.

4.3 Public Safety and Citizen Protection

Insecurity and the perception that the state is unable to guarantee citizens' protection were issues raised across different provinces.

The main concerns include:

- Crime;
- Violence associated with demonstrations;
- Relations between the police and communities;
- The operational capacity of security forces

Proposals were also presented regarding:

- Strengthening the equipment of the defense and security forces;
- Improving the operational conditions of the police;
- Strengthening trust between citizens and security institutions.

4.4 Natural Resource Management and Economic Justice

In provinces with abundant natural resources, a strong sense of economic exclusion and distributive inequality was identified.

The communities called for:

- Greater transparency in the management of natural resources;
- Direct benefits for local communities;
- Greater accountability in the use of revenues from resource exploitation;
- Inclusion of local populations in decision-making processes related to resource exploitation.

In various parts of the country, participants noted that the exploitation of natural resources continues to generate limited benefits for affected communities, contributing to feelings of economic marginalization and institutional distrust.

4.5 Access to Basic Social Services

Public hearings revealed recurring concerns related to:

- Deterioration of the healthcare system;
- Shortages of medicines;
- Lack of school infrastructure;
- Shortage of school desks;
- Difficulties in accessing housing;
- Regional inequalities in access to public services.

There was also a recurring perception of inequalities in access to government opportunities and services, often associated with political and partisan factors.

The communities advocated for the need to:

- Increased investment in health and education;
- Expansion of public infrastructure;
- Reducing territorial inequalities;

- Ensuring equal access to public services.

4.6 Combating Corruption and Promoting Public Integrity

Combating corruption emerged as one of the most frequently mentioned national priorities. Participants expressed a widespread perception of impunity, institutional fragility, and the unequal use of public resources.

Notable proposals include:

- Greater accountability for public officials;
- Strengthening oversight mechanisms;
- Strengthening judicial institutions;
- Greater transparency in public administration;
- Strengthening the institutional independence of oversight bodies.

The feedback collected indicates that corruption is widely perceived as one of the main factors eroding public trust in state institutions.

4.7 Access to Justice and Fundamental Rights

There were recurring public perceptions regarding difficulties in gaining equitable access to the justice system and the existence of inequalities linked to citizens' socioeconomic status. The contributions gathered highlighted:

- The need to review the criteria for setting bail;
- Greater access for ordinary citizens to constitutional mechanisms;
- Strengthening of guarantees related to freedom of expression and the right to protest;
- The need to establish a Constitutional Court accessible to all citizens;
- Strengthening of constitutional oversight mechanisms;
- Guarantee of greater judicial independence.

Concerns also arose regarding the perception of selective use of the judicial system in politically sensitive contexts

V. Institutional Participation and Submission of Contributions

Approximately 23 civil society organizations, associations, platforms, and forums registered and formally submitted their contributions to the Technical Commission of the Inclusive National Dialogue, demonstrating a high level of coordination and maturity within Mozambican civil society.

The contributions that were submitted represent a significant milestone in the process of consolidating citizen proposals for national reforms.

In contrast, it should be noted that, to date, only one political party namely, the ANAMOLA party has formally submitted its contribution to the Technical Committee of the Inclusive National Dialogue (COTE).

5.1 Civil Society Platforms and Forums

- ROSC – Civil Society Forum for Children’s Rights
- PASMA – Maputo Province Civil Society Platform
- FONGA – Forum of Civil Society Organizations in Gaza
- FOPROI – Forum of Civil Society Organizations of Inhambane
- FOPROSA – Provincial Forum of Civil Society Organizations in Sofala
- FONGZA – Forum of Civil Society Organizations of Zambezia
- FOCADÉ – Forum of Civil Society Organizations of Cabo Delgado
- PPOSCN – Forum of Civil Society Organizations in Nampula
- FORNAGNI – Forum of Civil Society Organizations of Niassa
- Forum of Civil Society Organizations of Manica
- FOPRONGT – Forum of Civil Society Organizations of Tete

5.2 Professional and Sectoral Associations

- ANAPRO – National Teachers’ Association
- National Union of Journalists of Inhambane
- ARECMO – Mozambique Restaurant and Catering Association

- AMAVE – Mozambican Association of Event Companies

5.3 Youth and Civic Participation Organizations

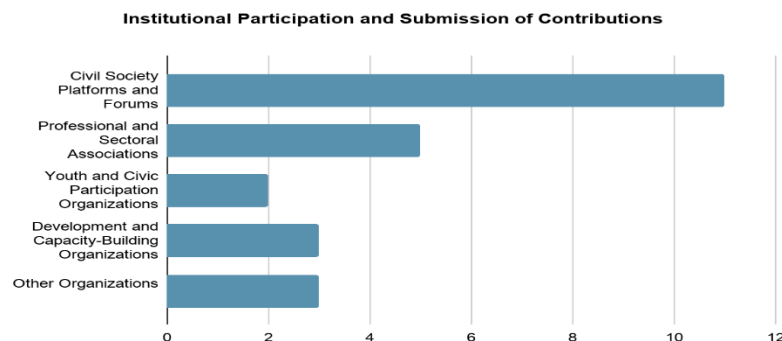
- COPJ-DNAI – Commission for Youth Observation and Participation
- AJAC – Young Writers Alliance

5.4 Development and Capacity-Building Organizations

- CESC – Center for Civil Society Learning and Capacity Building
- FDC – Community Development Fund
- PRODEA – Environmental Development Program

5.5 Other Organizations

- FAMOD
- DECIDE
- Inclusion



VI. ANALYSIS OF THE SIGNATORY POLITICAL PARTIES

As part of the monitoring of the Inclusive National Dialogue, various perspectives were gathered from the political parties that are signatories to the process, reflecting their concerns, challenges, and expectations regarding the future of national reconciliation and structural reforms in Mozambique.

The parties consider that the Inclusive National Dialogue emerged as a response to post-election tensions and the need to prevent further political instability.

It was also noted that the process represents an opportunity to create legitimate spaces for citizen participation and public discussion on structural reforms.

Despite the political tensions observed among different opposition actors, the parties considered that the process should remain above individual interests and move forward as a collective instrument of nation-building.

The parties also warned of the risks that rhetoric aimed at discrediting the process could pose to the continuity, legitimacy, and international support for the dialogue.



(Meeting with the MDM, PODEMOS, RENAMO, and Nova Democracia)

The parties believe that the success of the dialogue will also depend on the effective implementation of structural reforms and concrete measures for national reconciliation.

Among the main issues identified as priorities are:

- De-partisanization of public institutions;
- Reform of the Electoral Law;
- Reduction of the powers of the President of the Republic;
- Administrative and political decentralization;
- Reform of public institutions;
- Establishment of a Constitutional Court.

The parties argue that the lack of concrete progress on these issues could undermine the credibility and sustainability of the process.

6.1 National Reconciliation

National reconciliation was widely identified as a central pillar of the Inclusive National Dialogue.

The political parties argued that reconciliation must go beyond mere rhetoric and translate into concrete measures, including:

- Public apologies to the victims of violence associated with the demonstrations;
- Material compensation and assistance for victims;
- Strengthening trust between institutions and citizens;
- Institutional acknowledgment of past historical mistakes;
- Promotion of permanent mechanisms for national dialogue.

The need to create specific mechanisms to monitor and promote national reconciliation was also emphasized.

6.2 Pardon and Amnesty

The issue of pardons and amnesties received significant attention during the meetings.

Political parties initially advocated for the adoption of amnesty as the most comprehensive and expeditious mechanism for addressing post-election tensions.

According to the parties, amnesty would allow for a broader and more immediate response to social and political concerns related to arrests, trials, and persecution associated with the post-election context.

However, the proposal did not move forward due to opposition from the government.

Despite this, the parties recognized the importance of the amnesty as a tool for national reconciliation and emphasized the need to ensure the effective implementation of the measures adopted.

The DECIDE Platform also drew attention to concerns regarding ongoing arrests and legal proceedings related to the post-election context.

According to preliminary data presented during the meetings, the country continues to have approximately 1,579 citizens in detention, with the highest numbers in the provinces of Nampula, Manica, Zambézia, and Maputo.

The need for harmonization between electoral and constitutional reforms was also emphasized, to avoid institutional fragmentation of the reforms under discussion.

VII. CIVIL SOCIETY REFLECTIONS IN THE DIALOGUE

As part of its efforts to monitor the process, the DECIDE Platform also met with civil society representatives serving on the Technical Commission for Dialogue (COTE), including academics, civic activists, and representatives of civil society organizations.

The discussions highlighted concerns regarding the risk that the process could become overly restrictive if it remains limited to the initially defined thematic areas.

The need to:

- Keep the dialogue open to different social concerns;
- Ensure effective inclusion;
- Strengthen mechanisms for citizen participation;
- Ensure consistency between electoral and constitutional reforms;
- Expand public communication mechanisms.



(Meeting with Fidelia Chemane, COTE Representative for Civil Society)

Civil society representatives also consider it essential that the process produce concrete reforms capable of addressing the structural causes of political and social instability in Mozambique.

The importance of national reconciliation as a central element in rebuilding trust among different sectors of society was also highlighted.

The discussions also revealed concerns related to:

- Limitations in institutional communication;
- Need for greater public transparency;
- Risks of excessive institutionalization of the process;
- Weakness of mechanisms for future implementation.

Regarding public consultations, civil society representatives offered an overall positive assessment of community participation, including in rural and district areas. It was also noted that community debates demonstrated high levels of citizen interest in the issues under discussion, particularly:

- Electoral violence;
- Political decentralization;
- Public appointments;
- Institutional reforms;
- Justice and national reconciliation.



(Meeting with Ismael Mussa, Civil Society Representative at COTE)

VIII. MEDIA COVERAGE AND PUBLIC PERCEPTION

Coverage of the Inclusive National Dialogue in Mozambique was dominated by a group of media outlets with greater broadcasting capacity and national reach. Among these, Rádio Moçambique (RM), Televisão de Moçambique (TVM), and the newspaper Notícias stand out; as public media outlets or those with strong institutional ties, they provided the bulk of the coverage of the process, primarily through news broadcasts, reports, and the publication of official statements.

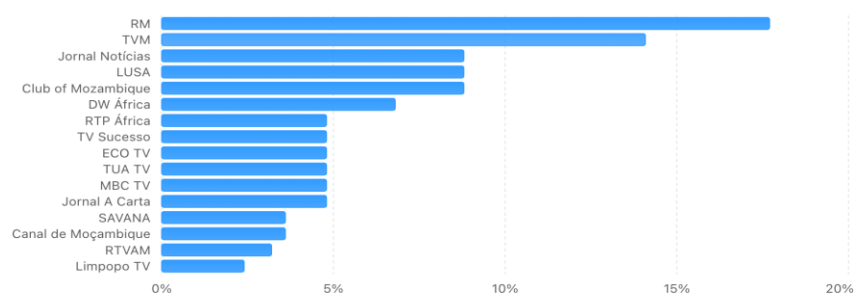
At a secondary level, international media outlets and digital platforms such as LUSA, DW África, RTP África, and Club of Mozambique contributed to amplifying the dialogue and providing an external context for it.

The monitoring conducted identified a predominance of institutional and news-based coverage in public media, while sectors of the private and independent press featured a higher incidence of critical analysis and political interpretation.

Overall, more than 117 media pieces related to the process were identified during the period analyzed.

Share mediático do Diálogo Nacional Inclusivo

Distribuição estimada da cobertura pelo órgão de comunicação.



8.1. Social Media and Digital Engagement

As part of the ongoing inclusive national dialogue process in the country, engagement on social media has played a very important role, allowing different groups in society to express their opinions, concerns, and proposals in a participatory manner. Through these social media platforms, it is possible to promote civic participation, encourage a diversity of ideas, and expand access to information. The data on views, interactions, reach, and posts on digital platforms are sourced from a public presentation given by MASC at the event on “The Role of Digital Tools in the National Dialogue” on April 28, 2026.

Facebook—The inclusive national dialogue achieved significant reach and a high level of engagement on Facebook, with approximately 1.7 million views and 729,059 interactions. The results demonstrate greater public interest in this process, according to the MASC presentation.

Instagram—It has shown strong engagement, reaching more than 70,120 accounts and recording 86,238 views, reflecting the public’s growing interest and participation in the inclusive national dialogue.

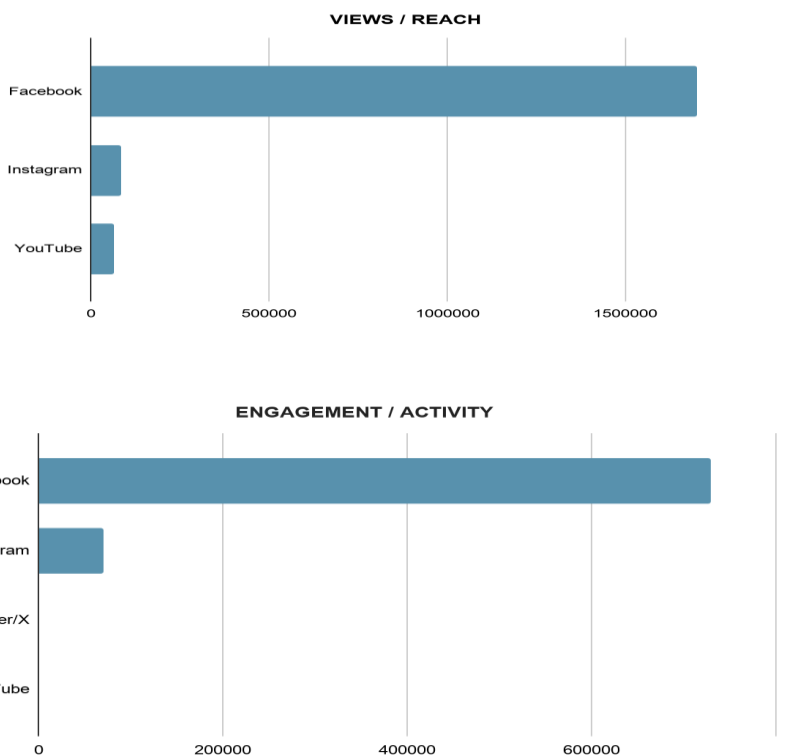
YouTube—Regarding engagement on YouTube related to the inclusive national dialogue, the platform’s presence has grown gradually and positively, with more than 26 videos published and 66,238 views, thereby strengthening the dissemination of information.

Twitter/X—On Twitter, the digital presence is being built gradually and consistently, with approximately 150 posts published. The platform has helped increase the visibility of the inclusive national dialogue and stimulate debates.

8.2. Types of comments frequently seen on social media:

On social media, users show little confidence in the results of the inclusive national dialogue, arguing that the process must clearly and transparently address issues such as electoral transparency, the lack of medicines in hospitals, security, education, justice, and the high cost of living. The comments reflect doubts

Public perceptions persist that political actors considered relevant by different sectors of society are being excluded, as well as concerns regarding the insufficient addressing of the structural causes that led to the post-election protests.



IX. MAIN RISKS IDENTIFIED

Monitoring the process has identified a set of risks that could undermine the credibility, legitimacy, and sustainability of the Inclusive National Dialogue.

Among the main risks are:

- Persistent high levels of public mistrust, which could be mitigated through the effective inclusion of the priorities presented during public consultations and in submitted proposals;
- Persistent public perceptions of the exclusion of political actors considered relevant by different sectors of society, as well as concerns regarding the insufficient addressing of the structural causes that led to the post-election protests;
- The possibility of fragmentation of structural reforms;
- Excessive institutionalization of the process;
- Limitations in public communication;
- Weaknesses in implementation and monitoring mechanisms;
- Continued arrests, deaths, and acts of violence linked to the political context;
- Lack of clarity regarding mechanisms for implementing future reforms, particularly with regard to the process of technical consolidation and future implementation of the proposals;
- Concerns persist regarding the limited public discussion of issues related to pardons, amnesties, and mechanisms for national reconciliation.

The report considers that the lack of concrete results could deepen feelings of social frustration and further weaken public confidence in democratic institutions.

X. CONCLUSION

Mozambique is going through a politically sensitive and historically decisive moment. The Inclusive National Dialogue represents both an opportunity for institutional reconstruction and a test of the capacity of the State, political parties, and Mozambican society to respond to citizens' expectations of participation, justice, transparency, and inclusion. The public consultations held throughout the process demonstrate that there is strong national interest in building structural reforms capable of addressing the root causes of political and social instability.

The contributions gathered also reveal a growing public awareness of the need for institutional strengthening, political system reform, and the rebuilding of trust between citizens and institutions.

However, the success of the process will depend on its ability to produce concrete, credible, and inclusive results. Failure to effectively implement the discussed reforms could deepen public mistrust, amplify feelings of social frustration, and reinforce perceptions of a disconnect between institutions and citizens. In this context, it is essential to ensure greater effective inclusion, coupled with institutional transparency, citizen participation, a focus on national reconciliation, independent monitoring, and a political commitment to structural reforms.

The DECIDE Platform believes that the current moment represents a historic opportunity for democratic consolidation, the rebuilding of public trust, and the strengthening of institutions in Mozambique.

The future of the Inclusive National Dialogue will depend, to a large extent, on the collective capacity of the various political, institutional, and social actors to translate public expectations into concrete, sustainable reforms capable of addressing the structural causes of national instability.

DECIDE Platform

Maputo, June 2026