

# THE MILLENNIAL DIALOGUE

MOZAMBIQUE



# METHODOLOGY

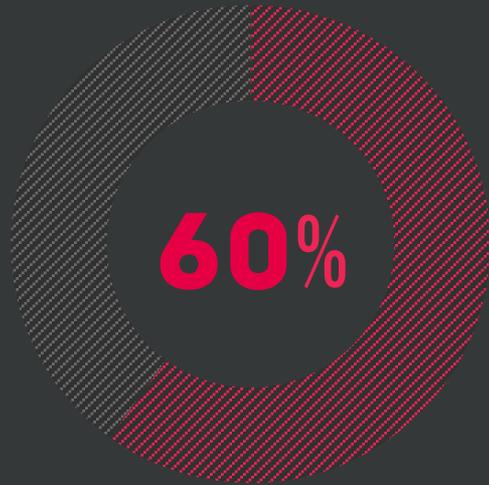
*AudienceNet conducted an initial online survey amongst 1,000 16-35 year old Mozambican residents and a week-long, moderated, online dialogue with 40 Mozambican Millennials, segmented as follows: interested in politics and not interested in politics.*

*The sample was recruited from Millennials across Mozambique, with representation of varying age groups; household income levels, gender and educational attainment levels.*

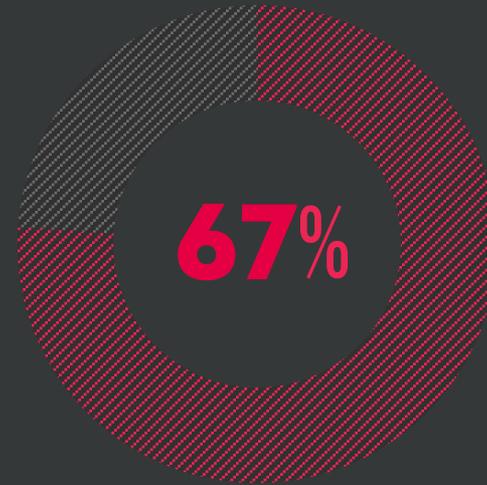
# INTEREST & ENGAGEMENT WITH POLITICS



# MOST YOUNG PEOPLE IN MOZAMBIQUE ARE HAPPY AND OPTIMISTIC...



*Are generally happy  
with their lives*

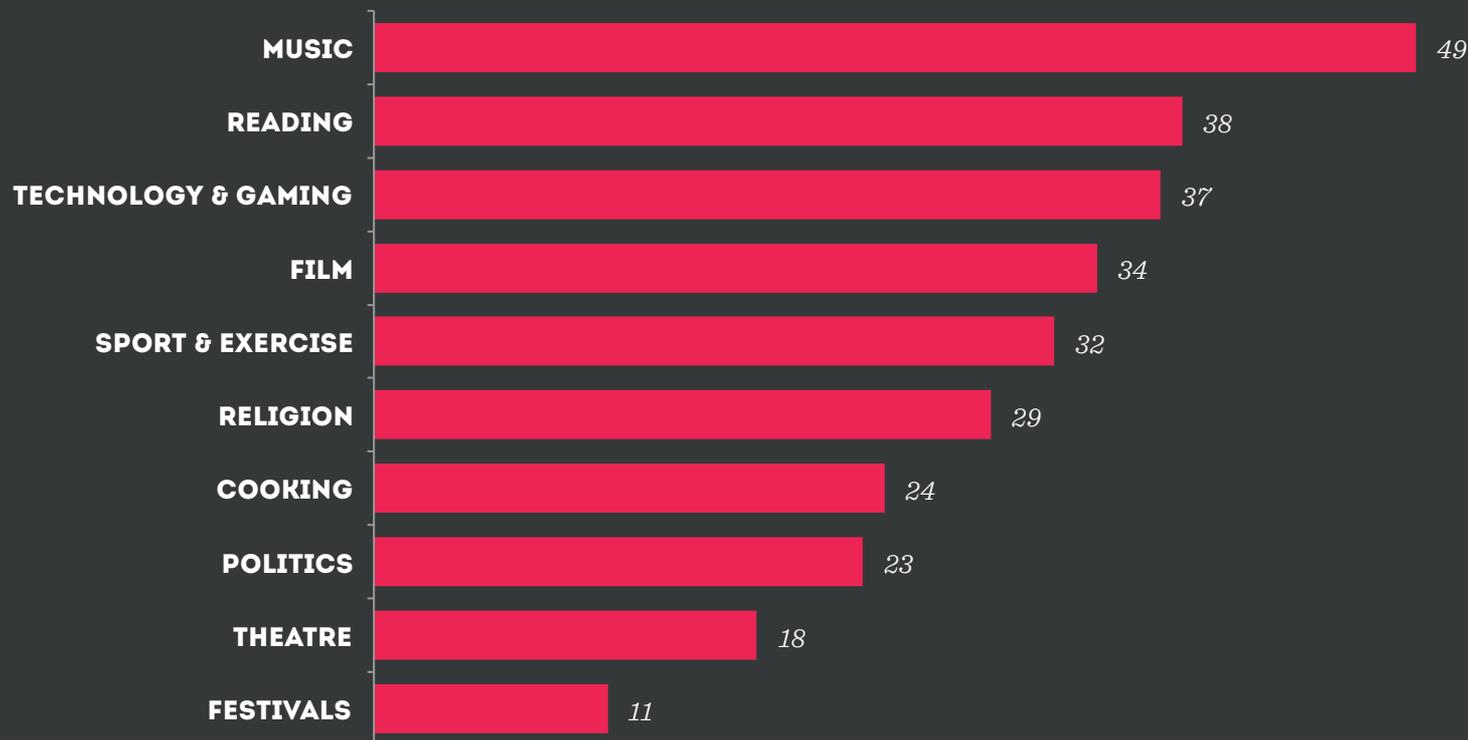


*Are optimistic about  
their future*

Q: Taking all things into consideration, how happy are you with your life right now? BASE: 1,000

Q: Looking to the future and the things you might like to do and achieve in life, how positive/optimistic are you that you will get what you hope for? BASE: 1,000

# ... BUT NOT VERY INTERESTED IN POLITICS



Q: Which of the following are you interested in? BASE: 1,000

# TAKING AN INTEREST IN POLITICS IS ALSO NOT CONSIDERED TO BE IMPORTANT

*(Rank in order of importance)*

- 1 BEING HAPPY AND IN GOOD HEALTH
- 2 BEING SUCCESSFUL/ MAKING MONEY
- 3 SPENDING TIME WITH FAMILY/ FRIENDS
- 4 CONTRIBUTING TO SOCIETY
- 5 EQUALITY IN SOCIETY
- 6 BEING FREE TO DO AND SAY WHAT I WANT
- 7 HAVING MY VOICE HEARD
- 8 HAVING LEISURE TIME
- 9 BEING INVOLVED WITH MY LOCAL COMMUNITY
- 10 TAKING AN INTEREST IN POLITICS

Q: What is most important to you from the following list? Choose a maximum of 3 BASE: 1,000

# WHY ARE SO FEW YOUNG PEOPLE INTERESTED IN POLITICS?

The main reason young people in Mozambique said they and their peers were not interested in politics was that they saw politicians as being dishonest and unable to facilitate change.

*“Most young people demonstrate little interest in politics because they know that politicians are all the same: over time specific politicians are being elected to replace the ones in power, but will make no difference, due to corruption and centralization of power. There is not the opportunity for the youth to contribute with their innovative ideas, to change our country.”*

*“In my view, at present, there are no politicians, but only people with certain interests that end up seeping into the world of politics. First to be a politician you have to learn to lie. That’s why the youth of today it is not interested in politics, because politics today means business. In my case I do not have such vocation, I don’t dream of becoming a politician!”*

*“The reason that only few young people demonstrate interest in politics today it is one single simple reason: today’s politicians are more liars than ever, they only want to take advantage of their position to impose their thoughts that in the majority do not correspond with the expectations of society in general, and there is no basis created effectively, so that the youth can be included in making decisions.”*

# WHY ARE SO FEW YOUNG PEOPLE INTERESTED IN POLITICS? (CONT.)

Others said they thought young people lacked an interest in politics because they had other interests or did not fully understand the value of politics in society.

*“Few young people are interested in politics because the young do not believe either in politicians nor in politics. The young generation does not value voting. They think that voting is an abstraction, not leading anywhere, so they prefer to express themselves with alternative formulas to politics.”*

*“I do not have much connection with politics, I do not know why, maybe it is because I have a strong connection to religion. I don't pay much attention in politics, only sometimes I comment in one another thing about politics, in polemics questions when I can. I comment only on my social networks about the latest developments. Nothing prevents me from doing so, but in general friends are more aware of these matters.”*

*“I think politics has a fundamental role, generating the basis that govern society and allow the country to grow internationally. One of the reasons that have led young people to move away from political life, among others, it is the lack of clarification of the role of politics and its importance in society. For many, voting is only one obligation. We live in an individualistic and consumerist society, there is a much greater appreciation of the private good, than the public good.”*

# TAKING PART

6% said that they have attended a political meeting compared to 30% who said that they have taken part in a debates

8%

Take part in  
*political meetings*

30%

Take part in  
*debates*

This compares to 33% who  
take part in *religious*  
*meetings/events* and...



who take part in *team*  
*sports*

Q: Which, if any, of the following do you sometimes take part in? BASE: 1,000



# POLITICIANS CONNECTING WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

29%

**FELT CONFIDENT THAT THEY  
AND THEIR PEERS COULD  
MAKE THEMSELVES HEARD**

62%

**SAID THEY WOULD VOTE IF  
THERE WAS AN ELECTION  
TOMORROW**

Q: If there was an election tomorrow would you vote? BASE: 1,000

Q: Thinking of any particular issue that you and/or your friends might have strong views about, to what extent do you feel that your voice can be heard and listened to? BASE: 1,000

# WHY POLITICIANS AREN'T TRUSTED

When asked why they did not trust politicians, many said that they did not trust politicians because they made too many empty promises and put their own interests over those of their people.

*"I do not put my trust in any politician. They talk the talk but don't do the walk."*

*"Young people do not believe in politicians because they have not made any effort to gain confidence."*

*"Members and the President are elected by the people, but they will only act on their own interest, forgetting that they are there to represent the will of the people. They are only concerned with the perks offered to them."*

*"Many young people do not believe in politicians because the African and particularly Mozambican politicians, do not defend the interests of the people."*

*"Many young people do not believe in politicians as I said before for failure to fulfil its promises and the way of acting in power."*

# TRUSTWORTHY POLITICIANS?

The majority of young Mozambicans could not think of any politicians who they trust. There were however, both some national and international, past and present politicians mentioned. Among them: Nelson Mandela, David Cameron, Samora Machel and Barack Obama.

*“The only Politician that deserves my appreciation has been Nelson Mandela, and he is no longer alive.”*

*“I appreciate the form of governance of the former president Samora Machel, have not lived in his time but from what is spoken of him, and I could study about it, he was a man who put the concerns of the people always first and always kept contact with them.”*

*“I appreciate your ideas and proposals, Marshal Samora Moises Machel, is a hero of Mozambican politics, he presided over an epoch of revolution, to organize and better our country, and that’s what he fought until the day of his death. His Utopias are welcome. But for me, there is no current politician where that I trust.”*

*“I trust and esteem the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom David Cameron, and United Arab Emirates politicians: they deliver and provide a quality of life for its inhabitants, at least there the justice system works, and it’s respected and enshrined.”*

*“For me in my country there is no politician who deserves my appreciation, because they are afraid to take action to demonstrate their ideas and abilities; internationally I appreciate American President Barack Obama because his ideas are strong.”*

# BUILDING TRUST IN POLITICS

In order to gain the trust of young people politicians need to listen to young people's opinions and be better at keeping their promises.

*“The relationship between young people and politicians should be easy to create, and there should be a bridge of communication between both, where young people could express their ideas and if they were good, should be placed under review and if optimal get implemented. There are so many young people with ideas and even major initiatives that could make a difference in the country, but no OPPORTUNITY is given to them.”*

*“To better relate to young people and gain their trust politicians should build a bridge of contact with young people by listening their concerns and their ideas. They should deliver what they promised in their manifestos, and use transparency, accountability and commitment that would be a big step. Many of us just want freedom to express what we think and help the country on the path to Democracy in the true sense of the word..”*

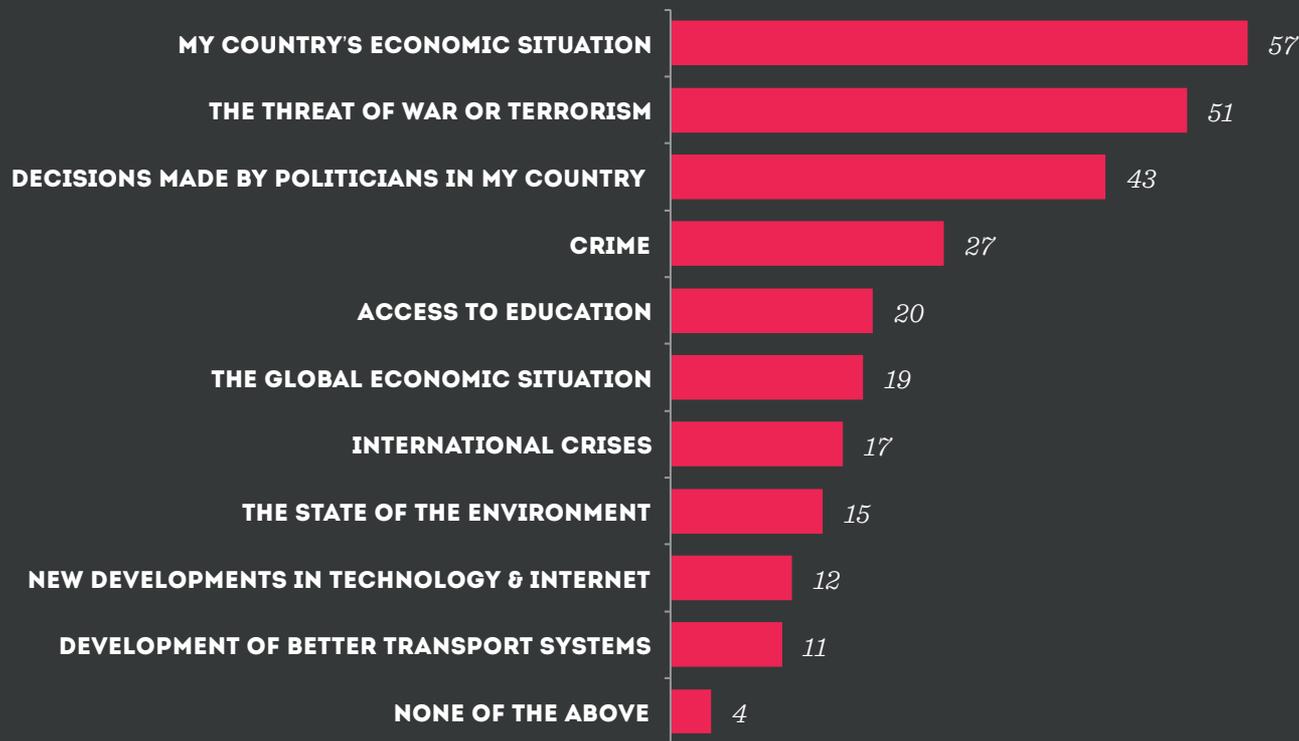
*“First step would be to organize a government's five-year plan tackling some of the major concerns affecting youth such as employment, housing, education, transportation. Also the government has to listen to the young people in finding solutions to the problems that affect them.”*

*“Politicians should relate to the young population giving space for them to express themselves, and creating job opportunities”*

# LOOKING TO THE FUTURE...



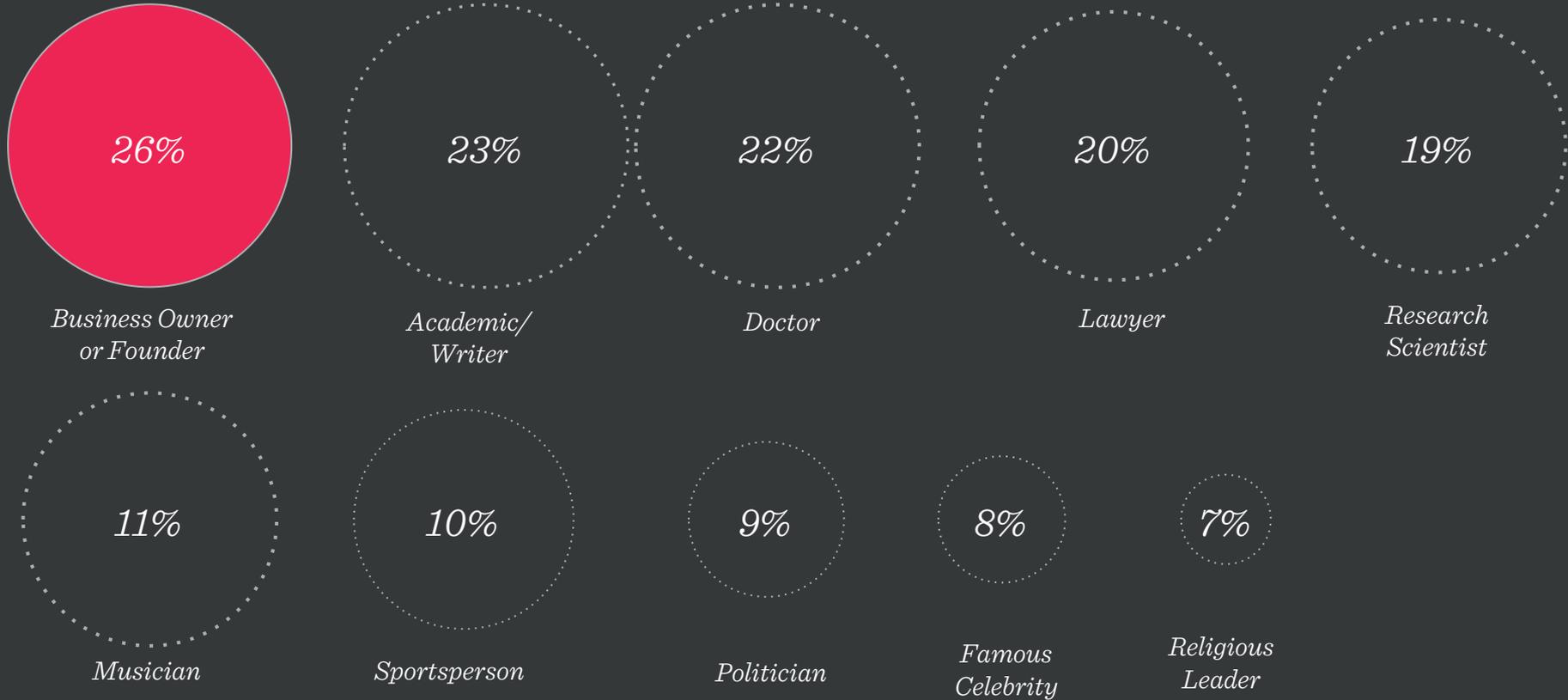
# FACTORS AFFECTING FUTURE QUALITY OF LIFE



*Millennials think “the national economic situation” will be the top factor influencing their future quality of life.*

Q: Which of the following do you feel will affect your future and the quality of your life? Tick all that apply. BASE: 1,000

# WHAT WOULD THEY RATHER BE?



Q: You may not want to be any of them but given the following choices, which of the following would you personally rather be? Tick all that apply. BASE: 1,000

# TIME TRAVEL ACTIVITY | THEIR OWN FUTURE

The participants were asked to imagine that they could travel 20-30 years in to the future and describe what they think their lives would be like. Most hoped to have started a family and be enjoying a successful career.

*“I imagine an elderly retired man with white beard in a Mozambique where the opportunities will be equal for all regardless of party affiliation.”*

*“In the future I imagine myself as a geologist with a lot of experience and with my own family.”*

*“I would be a father of a family, and chemical engineer leading a normal life in society, working in a company, firm or even an NGO.”*

*“My dream is based on my chances, my future depends on me only.”*

*“Traveling in time, in 20 or 30 years I imagine myself 50 to 60 years old, retired, looking after my grandchildren with a stable life, away from the city and a hobby that will be fishing.”*

# TIME TRAVEL ACTIVITY | MOZAMBIQUE

When asked what the country might be like in 20-30 years time, there were mixed views on whether Mozambique improve or deteriorate as a country. However, most hoped Mozambique would be a more developed an equal country.

*“One Mozambique where the opinions of the parties of the opposition are also valid. I believe that what will create this different Mozambique is the constant search for knowledge of the youth groups.”*

*“Although Mozambique is going through a bad economic situation I believe in the potential of future leaders. In the future I imagine myself as a geologist with a lot of experience and with own family. Mozambique could be powerful country because of its wealth in minerals and underground resources, if our governors were to work seriously.”*

*“Mozambique will be a great developed country, strong economically and attractive to tourists and investors. Corruption and tribalism would be something of the past. Access roads would change, as well as the geographical structure of the country, new districts, localities, administrative posts, new municipalities would emerge, and maybe even new provinces. The main impact of the change would be the local development, reducing imports, increasing production and productivity, mineral resources, agriculture and water.”*

*“The path that Mozambique follows is uncertain. Mozambican society lives in the moment and doesn't think about tomorrow. There is no growth or development.”*

*“The path that Mozambique follows is uncertain. Mozambican society lives in the moment and doesn't think about tomorrow. There is no growth or development”*

# TIME TRAVEL ACTIVITY | GOVERNMENT

When we asked what the government might be like in 20-30 years time, most hoped for a more democratic and representative government and thought their would be free and fair electronic elections.

*“The government will be liberal, democratic and politically inclusive. The electoral process will be transparent with no need for it to be monitored by political parties.”*

*“The elections shall remain a citizen’s right. The CNE and STAE, will be independent bodies. And, there will be elections for the choice of the country governors.”*

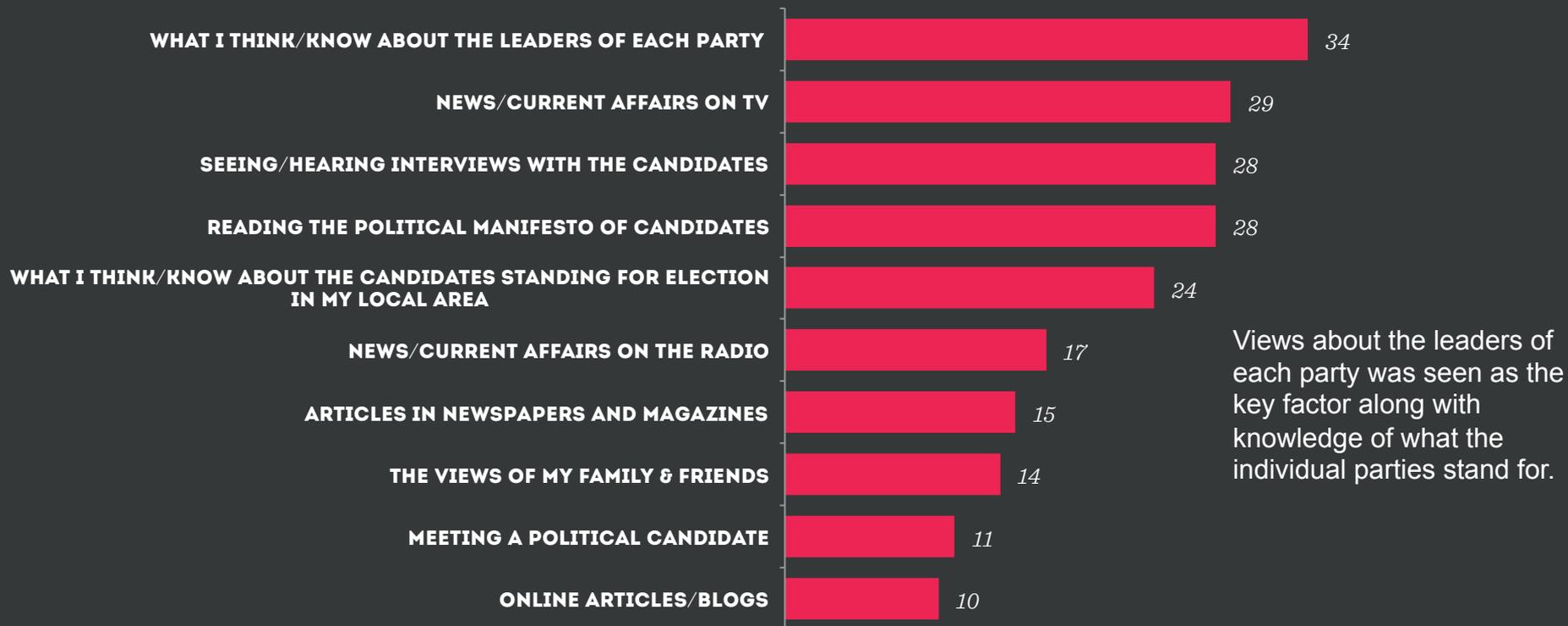
*“I imagine one government in the assembly of the republic that truly represents the people, a government in where the public institutions really serve the people. I imagine a very transparent electoral process without intimidation, fair and using the voting electronic system.”*

*“I believe that from now if the state starts to listen to the people and change situations in the country accordingly to the wishes of the people we will have a very bright future.”*

# VOTING



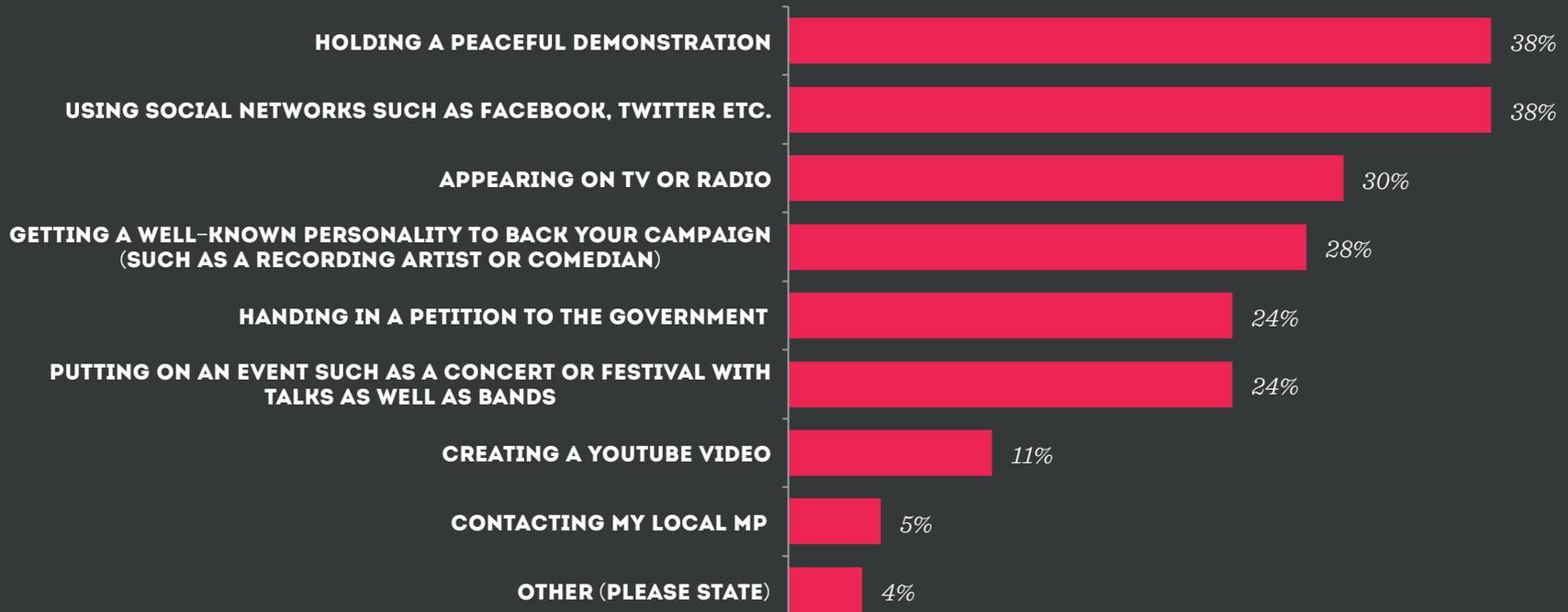
# FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO VOTING DECISION



Q: If you did vote, which of the following factors would contribute to your decision as to who to vote for? Tick all that apply. BASE: 794

# MEANS THEY WOULD USE TO START A POLITICAL CAMPAIGN (‘extremely useful’ %)

If they were to start their own campaign, Mozambican millennials would be more likely to focus their efforts on social media or by holding peaceful demonstrations.



Q: If you and/or your friends wanted to start a campaign to bring about change, which of the following do you think would be very useful? Tick all that apply. BASE: 1,000

# WHAT WOULD THEY DO DIFFERENTLY?

When asked what they would do differently if they were to run a political campaign, millennials said they would mostly use more traditional forms of media to communicate with people such as TV and radio. They would make sure to listen to people and get as many people as possible to join their campaign.

*“I would fight for the voice of the people and decentralization. I would encourage the participation of ordinary citizens in making decisions local decisions. In my campaign I would use advertisements on TV, Radio and all communication agencies. I will organize public hearings, so that there would be general participation.”*

*“In order to convince people I would keep myself open to all questions of voters, would create platforms on social networks so that people can be in contact with me at any time, strictly abide by the existing laws regarding the election campaign, maintain transparency throughout the electoral process and opt for an approach that identifies me as someone who is of the people and who wants to work for the people, and will always considers the concerns of the people to come first.”*

*“We need to organize in a way in which we can create a fair and effective campaign, campaign without links to political parties since we lack a strong opposition. We need to think of an effective campaign including the whole society, because so far the information means necessary to awaken people are not spread throughout the country but more concentrated in the capital.”*

# THE ‘IDEAL’ CANDIDATE

When we asked who their ideal candidate was, many said that gender and clothing didn't matter, however most wanted the politician to be slightly older than themselves, preferably over 35. What was most important to them was the personality of the politician.

*“My ideal candidate would be of any gender and below I will be mentioning the personality and virtues. Ideal age between 45-55 years old, age of maturity and will now best about the future. I support the decentralization of powers. It wouldn't matter where he lived Manica or Sofala or Maputo. My candidate would dress maybe in pieces made of capulana (our identity). He would have a personality of someone highly responsible, making the right decisions also accepting criticism in order to coordinate their failures.”*

*“The people would value his/her conduct, competence, humility and efforts to make the country a better place. It could be hard to please Greeks and Trojans, and his/her weakness would be perhaps how to satisfy and please the representatives of the opposition party. I feel happy and proud to have a candidate that takes into account people's concerns and will fight for unification and wellbeing of everybody in my country.”*

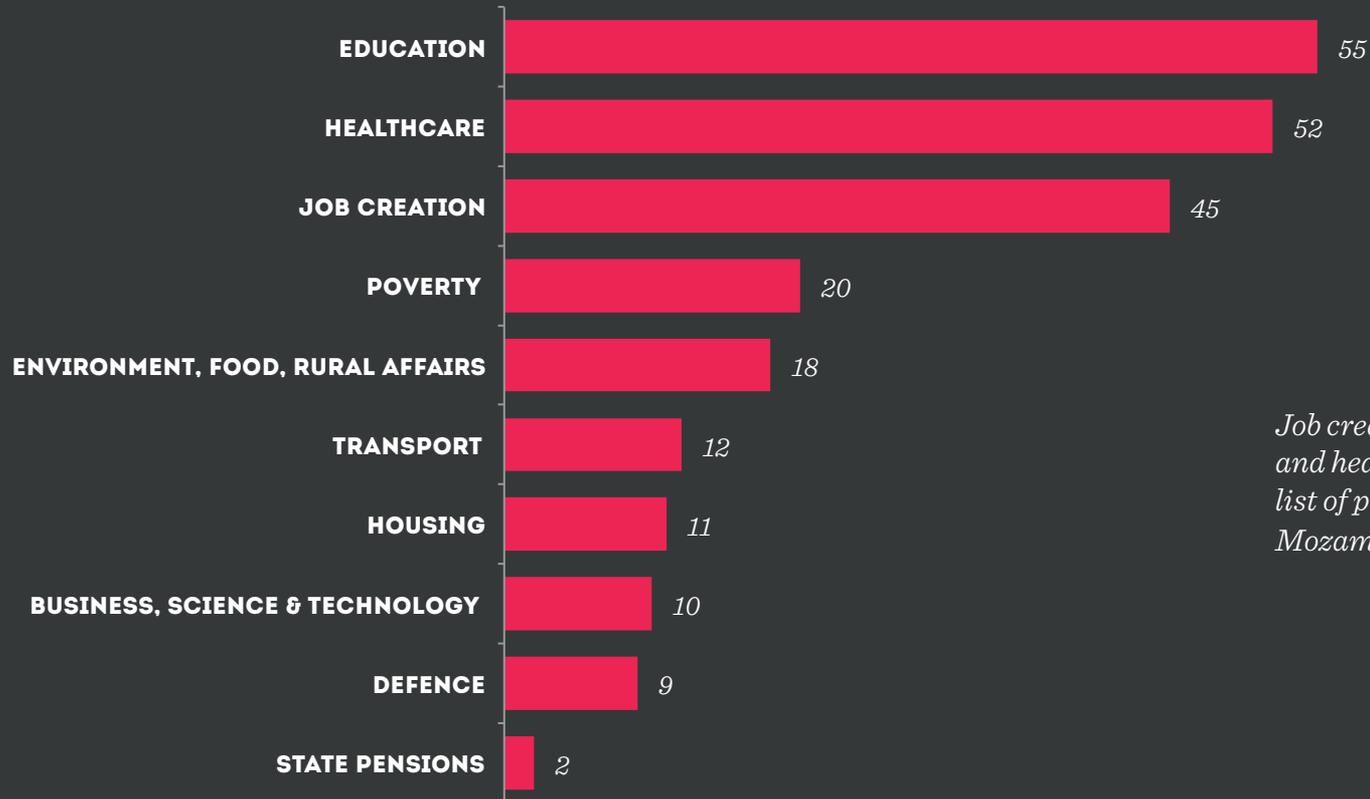
*“She would present herself simply but well dressed. No much in adornment objects. She would be humble above all, sincere and no false modesty. She would be very charismatic and at the same time have strong hand, grip and strength. Weekends she would dedicate her time to leisure, but not leaving aside entrepreneurship, when needed. Humility would be one of her weaknesses. And because of this some people maybe abusing this fact. I would be very happy to have a candidate like this in which we could rely.”*

# THE ISSUES THAT MATTER



# HIGH PRIORITY FOR PUBLIC SPENDING

(%)



*Job creation, education and healthcare topped the list of priorities for Mozambican millennials.*

Q: Imagine that you were in government. Please select up to three areas you would give most priority to? BASE: 1,000



31%

**BELIEVED IN THE  
IMPORTANCE OF EQUALITY  
OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION IN  
SOCIETY**

Q: Which of the following statements do you agree with? Tick all that apply. BASE: 1,000



55%

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**BELIEVED IN THE  
IMPORTANCE OF EQUALITY  
FOR ALL GENDERS IN  
SOCIETY**

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Q: Which of the following statements do you agree with? Tick all that apply. BASE: 1,000

# THE ISSUES THAT MATTER

The main issues for Mozambican millennials were the state of the economy and levels of political tension and corruption. Many thought that solving the tensions between the government and military and corruption within politics, would help solve most other issues the country faces.

*“A lack of transparency and corruption are some of the main problems of the country at present; I believe that the fight against corruption would solve most of the problems facing our country. We also have a list of problems that should be solved like eradicating poverty, unemployment and improving the quality and standard of living. The problems that my friends are concerned about are for sure unemployment, corruption, difficulties in access to financing their projects and the increase of the standard of living.”*

*“Poverty is a reality in our country, and the situation in which we find ourselves, will worsen in days to come, if not we change the scenery...”*

*“The first point our government should focus is the issue of political tension, using all means and mechanisms for peace to be a reality. When I speak of peace, I do not speak only of the silencing of guns.”*

*“I think that first we should be concerned in solving the public debt issues, that is afflicting our people. The Mozambican economy is collapsing, the devaluation of our currency and investors continue to give up on us, because of the lack of credibility in our representatives.”*

# THE ISSUES THAT MATTER CONT.

Other issues young Mozambicans worried about were the state of the economy and the delivery of public services, such as education, healthcare and infrastructure.

*“The problems that myself and people in my age are concerned about are various such as: the future of the country facing the new economic environment, people living in extreme poverty, and the memory of floods and famine the country has passed.”*

*“Education. There are still millions of people and children who aren’t educated, too few schools, education too expensive, lack of teachers; and this is our future.”*

*“The main problems that our representatives should pay more attention to are the matters of health, agriculture, transport and education. They should be concerned to create stable conditions in health and education because this is the human capital base needed to help solve problems, which require a higher level of knowledge, so we can be finding solutions to the problems we face. It is clear that other areas are important, but the base will always be education as the solution for the most of our problems.”*

*“We have problems in education; we have had improvements but still not enough, because the only government concern has been to extend the non - inclusive school system in my community. For example in my community there are several children with hearing and visual disabilities (Braille and sign language) who do not attend school, because the school nearer to them does not meet such teaching conditions.”*

# POLITICIANS/POLITICAL PARTIES



# WRITE A LETTER TO YOUR LOCAL MP

*“Dear President,*

*You don’t know me certainly, I am a young man of this beautiful Mozambique that you head, I live in the suburb of Maputo called “3rd of February” the date that celebrates our national heroes.*

*I participated with enthusiasm in the 2015 elections where the dearest president was consecrated winner. I was thrilled when I heard the speech of the President saying that the people were “his boss”. All Mozambicans deposited their vote and consequently their hopes on your government.*

*However it is not to talk about your arrival in power that I am I writing to you.*

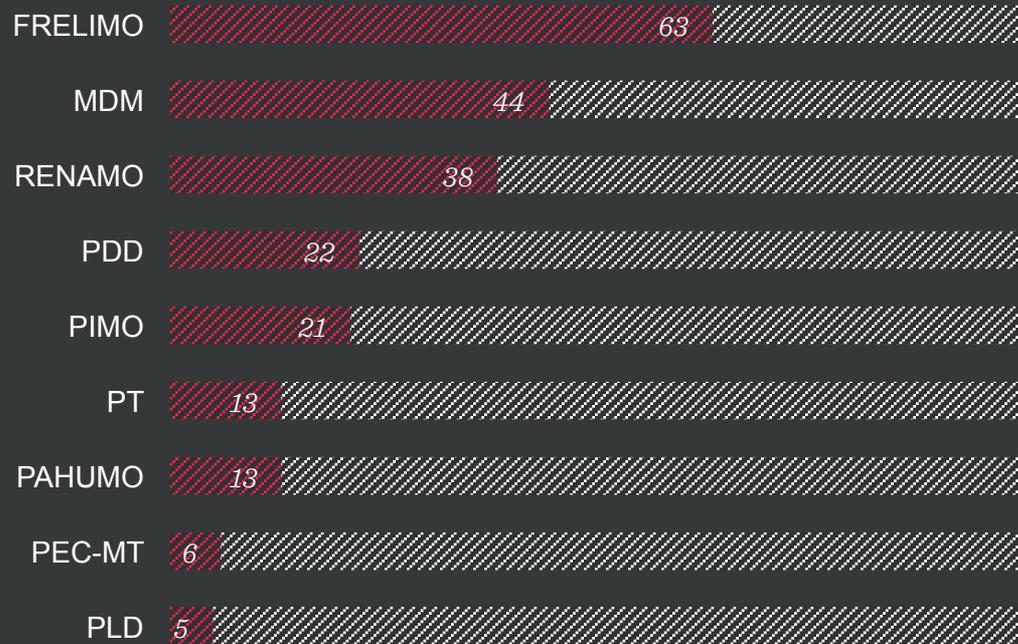
*I have noticed with great sadness that there have not been improvements in same areas:*

## *1) Area of education*

*I received with great pleasure the discourse of the new minister of education promising to bring us some change, but for our dislike in the first year we were crowned with a plague of massive failures that affected all students nationwide. This event made me question the extent to which our education system will contribute to the development of our country?*

*In the past the government has created the opening of primary and secondary schools all over the country and this cheered us, because the government was delivering his commitment of expanding education! What makes me angry today President it is the inaccessibility of schools built for children with disabilities, or would the government want education to be only for children without disabilities? You the President have signed and ratified the international convention on the rights of persons with disabilities but still continue not to train teachers accordingly, there is no inclusive education. Why have you not continued the works of the first president Samora Moises Machel Frelimo?”*

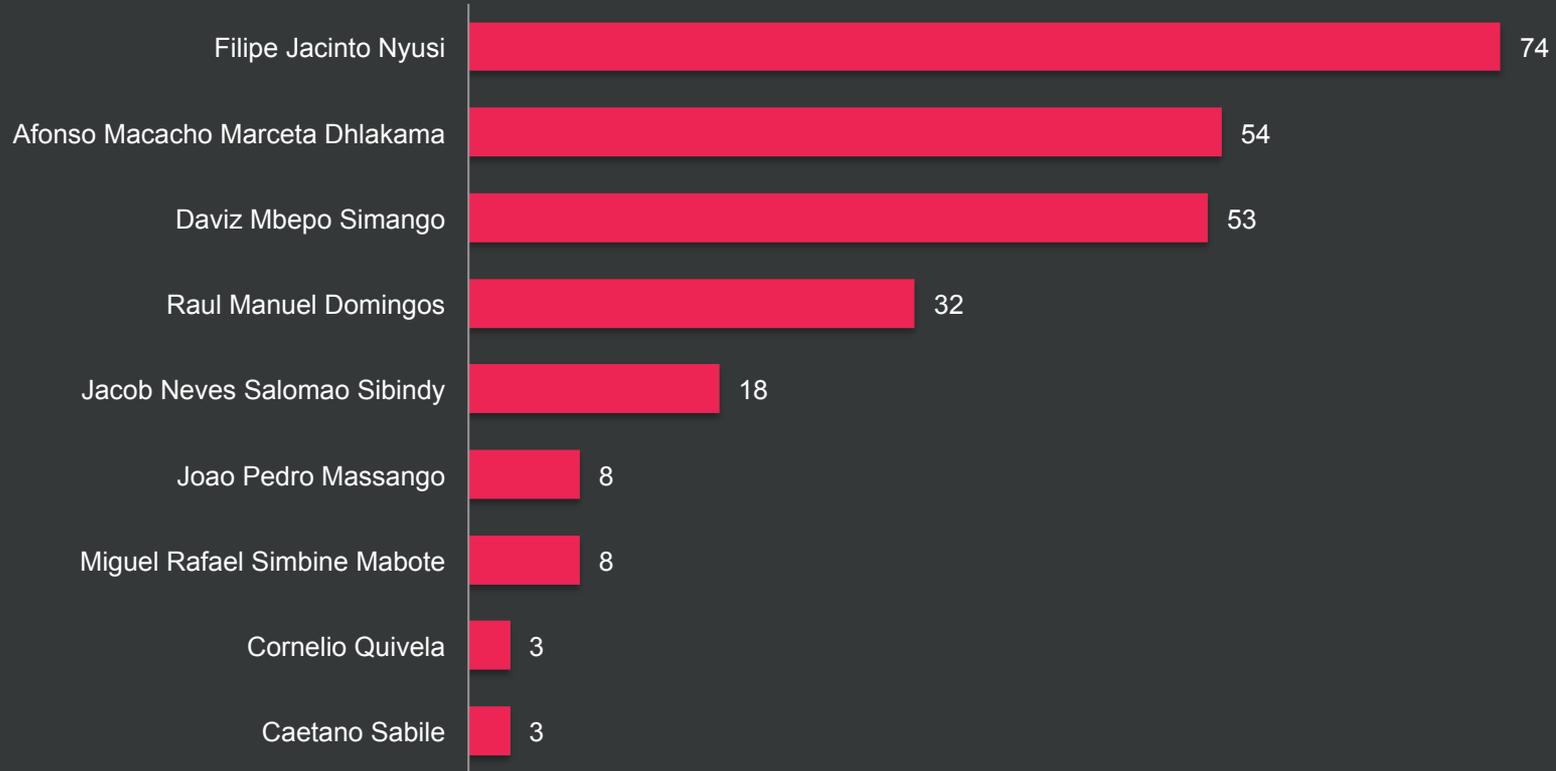
# AWARENESS OF POLITICAL PARTIES (%)



**AWARENESS WAS RELATIVELY LOW FOR MOST PARTIES**

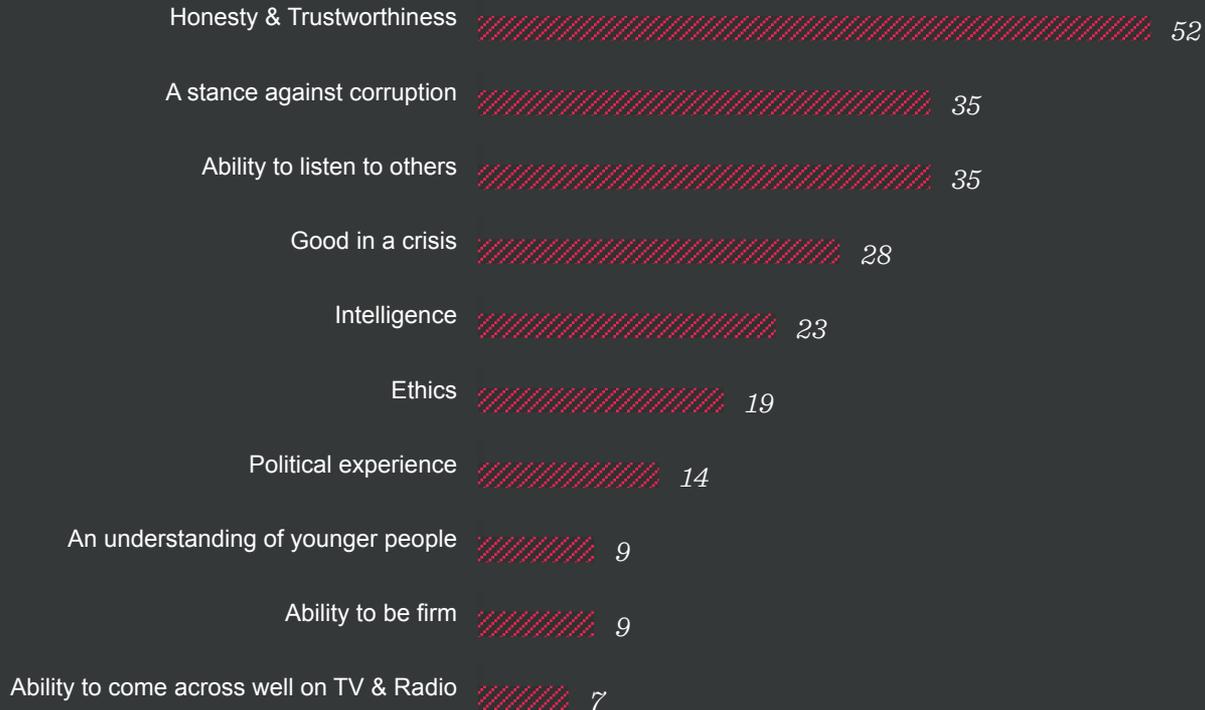
Q: Which, if any, of the following political party coalitions are you aware of? Tick all that apply. BASE: 1,000

# AWARENESS OF POLITICIANS (%)



Q: Which, if any, of the following political party coalitions are you aware of? Tick all that apply. BASE: 1,000

# IMPORTANT QUALITIES FOR AN ELECTED POLITICIAN (%)

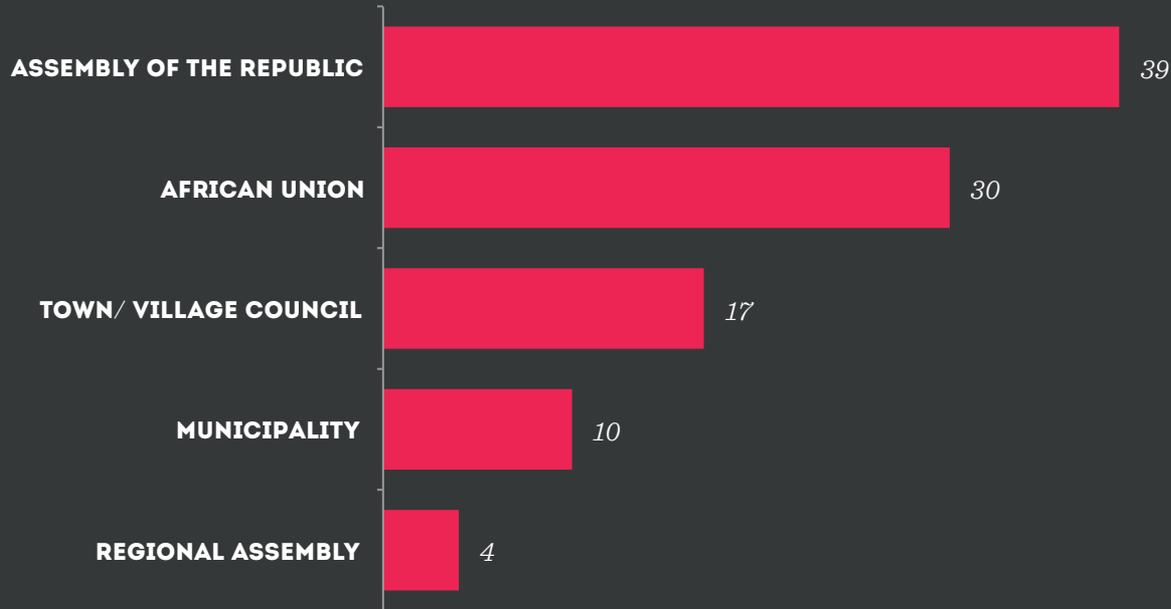


Q: What qualities from the following list should an elected politician possess? Please select up to three qualities you believe are the most important? BASE: 1,000

# ELECTORAL REFORM

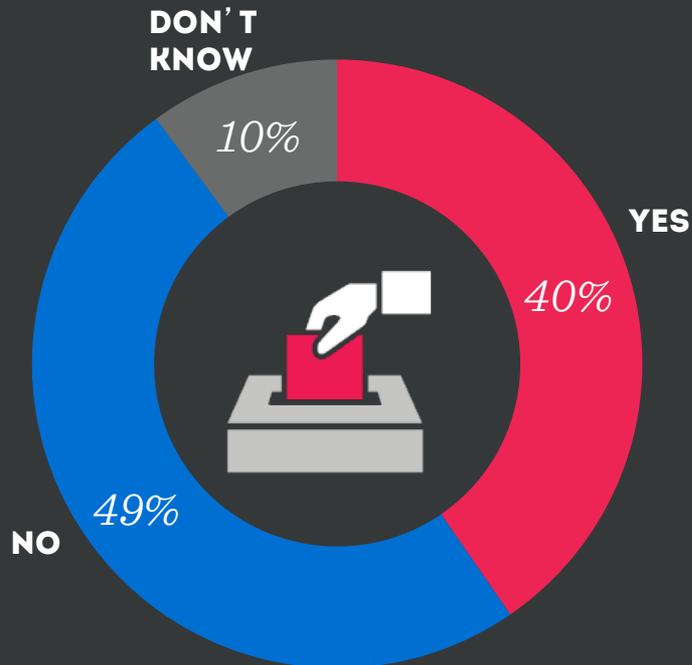


# INSTITUTIONS THEY FEEL REPRESENT THEM (%)



Q: As a citizen of Senegal, which of the following institutions do you feel represents your voice? BASE: 1,000

# SHOULD IT BE MADE COMPULSORY TO VOTE?



**44%**

*Of those aged 16-20 said "yes" - voting should be made compulsory*

Q: Do you think that it should be made compulsory, by law, to vote at a general election? BASE: 1,000

# WOMEN IN POLITICS

**THERE WAS STRONG SUPPORT FOR AN INCREASE IN FEMALE POLITICIANS. NEARLY ALL (90%) FEMALE MILLENNIALS IN MOZAMBIQUE THOUGHT THERE SHOULD BE MORE WOMEN IN POLITICS, THIS COMPARES TO 70% OF MILLENNIAL MALES WHO SAID THE SAME.**

*“There should be a more women in politics”*



■ Yes ■ No

Q: Thinking of the current gender balance in politics, do you think there should be more women politicians? BASE: 1,000

