# **Appendix**

# Appendix I: HRW Letter to Mozambican government

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August 17, 2017

The President of Republic of Mozambique His Excellency Filipe Jacinto Nyusi

Via email: Att: Renizia Cakhongue, Head of the President's Office at Reniziacakhongue@yahoo.com.br

RE: Preliminary findings into alleged human rights abuses in Mozambique

Excellency,

We are writing to share preliminary findings and seek your response on research that Human Rights Watch has carried out regarding alleged human rights abuses implicating Mozambique Defence and Security Forces and militia linked to the opposition Renamo in the central provinces of Manica, Sofala, and Zambezia between November 2015 and December 2016.

Human Rights Watch is an independent, nongovernmental organization that monitors and reports on human rights in 90 countries around the world (www.hrw.org). We plan to publish our research in a report in the coming months.

Alleged abuses by government security forces included arbitrary detentions, destruction of property, enforced disappearances, and politically motivated prosecutions. Alleged abuses by Renamo included unlawful killings and the looting of public health facilities.

To best ensure the accuracy of our reporting, we would appreciate your comments and corrections on our findings, as well as your general perspective on the issues, which we would reflect in our published report. We would also welcome any information on the steps the government has taken to investigate the incidents and to hold those responsible to account. In particular, in your capacity of commander-in-chief of the Defence and Security Forces, could you kindly respond to the following questions below:



AMSTERDAM · BEIRUT · BERLIN · BRUSSELS · CHICAGO · GENEVA - GOMA · JOHANNESBURG · KIEY · KINSHASA · LONDON · LOS ANGELES · MOSCOW · NAIROBI NEW YORK · PARIS · SAN FRANCISCO · SÃO PAULO · SILICON VALLEY · STOCKHOLM · SYDNEY · TOKYO · TORONTO · WASHINGTON · ZÜRICH

 Human Rights Watch has documented seven cases of enforced disappearances. Relatives and friends of the victims gave consistent accounts on how the person went missing and remains unaccounted for after security forces detained or questioned them in the Gorongosa district.

José João Munera and Manuel João Munera, residents of Beira City, disappeared on April 16, 2016, after they reported themselves to the Gorongosa village police station. The men went there because they were summoned regarding the detention of two men who worked for Manuel. The two workers, José and Tioto, are also feared to have been forcibly disappeared.

**Timoteo Bernardo**, a motorcycle taxi driver, disappeared on February 16, 2016 in Gorongosa. A friend of Bernardo who said he witnessed the detention told Human Rights Watch that army soldiers stopped Bernardo at a checkpoint in Mapombwe, near Gorongosa village. The soldiers asked for Bernardo's identity card and then, without explanation, took him away in an armored vehicle. He has not been seen or heard from since.

**Manuel Fungulane** disappeared on the evening of August 13, 2016 after being stopped by men believed to be army officers, in Gorongosa village. A woman who was traveling with him on his motorcycle told his family, friends, and police that the armored vehicle had been following them before it forced the motorcycle to stop.

**Celestino Dez**, a petrol seller, went missing on May 5, 2016, near Canda, in Gorongosa, and the authorities have refused to provide his family with information. His brother told Human Rights Watch that, according to witnesses, Dez was detained in the village of Canda, beaten and taken away in a Ford Ranger similar to ones used by state security forces.

What information does the government of Mozambique have regarding the people mentioned above? Can you provide information on other cases of people who may have been forcibly disappeared in security force custody?

2) Human Rights Watch spoke with people who alleged to have been arbitrarily detained and tortured by members of the state security forces. They told Human Rights Watch that the security forces accused them of supplying food to Renamo armed men in the Gorongosa mountains, which they denied.

A pastor of a church in Tanzaronta, Gorongosa told Human Rights Watch that soldiers driving an armored vehicle arrived at his church on the afternoon of May 12, 2016, beat him on the head with a gun, forced him into the car, and took him to a

military base. He was questioned and subject to beatings prior to questioning for three hours before a military commander recognized him and ordered his release.

A man from Nyaranga village told Human Rights Watch that he was detained by soldiers and submitted to a mock execution on the evening of June 22, 2016. He said the soldiers arrived at his house with a list of people who faced arrest for their alleged connections to Renamo. After verifying his identity, he alleged that the soldiers put him in a vehicle's trunk along with other men lying down with their hands bound. They were taken to a forest near Canda, where soldiers told him to kneel, put hands behind head, and close his eyes, and then fired shots in the air. Soldiers then told him to "run for his life." One year after the incident, he said he was still living in hiding for fear of harassment or arrest.

What information can you provide about these allegations and any steps the government has taken to prevent these and similar abuses?

3) During research in April and June 2017, Human Rights Watch saw at least 32 destroyed or burned houses in the Sofala province villages of Inhaminga, Nhamapadza, Casa Banana, Vunduzi, Nhamandzi, and Gorongosa that residents said had been targeted by security forces.

What information can you provide regarding these allegations?

4) Media outlets such as <u>Voa Portugues</u>, and <u>Deutsche Welle</u> have on many occasions reported on alleged abuses carried out by security forces in areas of conflict with Renamo forces.

What information can you provide on government investigations into any alleged abuses by security forces? Please provide the names, dates and the circumstances of members of the security forces who have been arrested or prosecuted for alleged abuses.

5) On April 27, 2016, residents of Gorongosa district reported to various media that they had discovered a mass grave with about 120 bodies between Canda and Macossa. While the existence of this alleged mass grave has not been independently confirmed, journalists from Deutsche Welle, LUSA, Aljazeera and AFP have visited the area and photographed and filmed at least 15 bodies scattered in the bush under a bridge, near the site of the alleged mass grave. Following this finding, authorities announced they would investigate the case.

What information can you provide regarding the findings of the investigation?

6) Since February 2015, operations have been undertaken to disarm Renamo forces and deactivate their bases.

How many alleged Renamo members, supporters and armed men have been arrested since February 2015? What are their names, dates and circumstances of their arrest?

7) From November 2015 to December 2016, there have been a number of armed confrontations between government forces and Renamo militia.

Kindly provide information on locations, dates and the number of causalities recorded during these confrontations.

We would appreciate your answers to these questions by September 10, 2017, so that they can be reflected in our published report. Please email or fax them to  $\underline{\text{tryenss@hrw.org}}$  (email) or +1 212 736 1300 ATTN: Savannah Tryens (fax).

We would also be happy to discuss these findings in person with you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Dewa Mavhinga Southern Africa Director Africa Division

**Human Rights Watch** 

# Appendix II: Mozambican government response to HRW



#### REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

### PRESIDÊNCIA DA REPÚBLICA

Exmo. Senhor
Dewa Mavhinga
Southern Africa Director
Africa Division
Human Rights Watch

N/Ref. N°. โวนๆ/PR/GAB/2017 Maputo, 9 de Outubro de 2017

Assunto: Constatações preliminares sobre os alegados abusos de Direitos Humanos em Moçambique

Exmo. Senhor,

Queira, antes de mais, receber os nossos mais respeitosos cumprimentos.

No dia 17 de Agosto do corrente recebemos, via email, um documento de V.Excia, solicitando um posicionamento oficial em relação à várias questões que serviriam de base à elaboração do relatório de Direitos Humanos relativo ao nosso país, cobrindo o período de Novembro de 2015 à Dezembro de 2016.

Com vista a prestar uma informação mais objectiva, vimo-nos na contingência de solicitar a colaboração de outras instituições governamentais, designamente os Ministérios do Interior e da Justiça, Assuntos Constitucionais e Religiosos.

Com base nos dados que nos foram facultadas, cumpre-nos informar o seguinte:

- 1. Nas unidades e subunidades da Polícia da República de Moçambique, não existe nenhum registo de detenção dos indivíduos referidos no documento da Human Rights Watch;
- 2. De igual modo, não há registo da prática de tortura ou outro tipo de abusos pelos agentes policiais contra detidos ou outras pessoas suspeitas, em conexão com as hostilidades militares;

Av. Julius Nyerere n° 2000 \* Tel: +258 21242200 \* Fax: +258 21499487 \* E-mail: presidencia.gab@gov.mz \* Maputo

- 3. As Forças de Defesa e Segurança não destruíram e/ou incendiaram 32 casas da população, facto constatado pela Comissão de Inquérito do Governo criada para averiguar as alegações de execuções sumárias, abusos sexuais, maus tratos e destruição de residências;
- 4. Relativamente à vala comum, tanto a Comissão dos Direitos Humanos e Legalidade da Assembleia da República como a equipa multidisciplinar, composta pelo Ministério Público, Ministério da Saúde e membros dos governos provinciais de Manica e Sofala que se deslocaram ao local, constataram a sua inexistência. Porém, confirmaram a existência de onze corpos (e não quinze), em avançado estado de decomposição;
- 5. Desde Fevereiro de 2015, vários homens da Renamo entregaram as suas armas tendo apenas um, Abílio Fontes Mucuepa, sido integrado, por sua iniciativa, na PRM, estando afecto ao Departamento da Polícia de Protecção dos Recursos Naturais. Os restantes optaram por regressar às suas zonas de origem; e
- 6. Durante o período do conflito militar (Novembro de 2015 à Dezembro de 2016), a Renamo atacou vários alvos civis e militares, tendo resultado 43 óbitos e 136 feridos, para além da destruição de viaturas e várias infraestruturas civis e militares.

### Exmo. Senhor,

Como V. Excia pode constatar, os dados colhidos não nos permitem concluir que os alegados abusos de Direitos Humanos tenham ocorrido.

Contudo, e porque constitui interesse do Governo de Moçambique promover, proteger e defender os Direitos Humanos, as informações prestadas por V. Excia servirão de base para identificação das nossas fragilidades e, certamente, contribuirão para municiar o Governo na elaboração de políticas e estratégias visando uma maior promoção e respeito dos Direitos Humanos no nosso país.

Com os nossos melhores cumprimentos,

A Directora do Gabinete do PR

Renizia Cakhongue Canhemba

# Appendix III: HRW letter to Mozambican Attorney General

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Wynette Labrosse
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Louis Marie Nindorera
Peter Rosenblum
John Ryde Kim Samuel Johnson Nick Shaxso Darian Swig

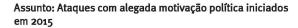
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Dinah PoKempner, Conselheira-Geral James Ross, Diretor Juridico e de Políticas Hassan Elmasry, Copresidente Joel Motley, Copresidente

Exma. Dra. Beatriz Buchili Procuradora-Geral Governo de Moçambique

12 de setembro de 2016



Exma. Procuradora-Geral da República, Dra. Beatriz Buchili,

A Human Rights Watch é uma organização não-governamental da área dos direitos humanos que monitoriza e denuncia violações de direitos humanos em mais de 90 países em todo o mundo. Encontramo-nos atualmente, a analisar seis casos de ataques com aparente motivação política que tiveram lugar em Moçambique de 2015 até ao momento. Preocupa-nos que as vítimas de cada um destes casos, tenham sido visadas com base em críticas que teceram ao governo.

Para melhor entender estes casos, incluindo a resposta do governo, ficar-lhe-íamos gratos se nos pudesse providenciar alguma informação. Em todos os países onde trabalha, a Human Rights Watch faz questão de recolher informação de todas as fontes relevantes. Gostaríamos de ter conhecimento dos passos que o governo deu para investigar os incidentes em causa, bem como para chamar os responsáveis a prestar contas. Temos particular interesse em obter resposta para as três perguntas que se seguem:

- O caso está a ser investigado pela polícia ou por outras autoridades neste momento? Em caso afirmativo, quem está a conduzir a investigação e em que fase se encontra a mesma?
- Já foi feita alguma detenção relacionada com o caso? Em caso afirmativo, quem foi detido e em que fase se encontra o processo judicial?
- Já alguém foi julgado em tribunal pelo caso? Em caso afirmativo, quem? Quando? Onde? E qual foi o resultado?

Eis os casos que estamos a seguir:



AMSTERDÃO -BEIRUTE -BERLIM-BRUXELAS-CHICAGO -GENEBRA-JOANESBURGO -LONDRES-LOS ANGELES-MOSCOVO- NAIROBI -NOVA IORQUE-PARIS -SÃO FRANCISCO-SÃO PAULO -SYDNEY -TÓQUIO -TORONTO-WASHINGTON -ZURIQUE

- a) Em 3 de Março de 2015, o advogado constitucionalista franco-moçambicano, Gilles Cistac, foi morto a tiro no exterior de um café no centro de Maputo. Testemunhas dizem que Cistac estava a entrar no carro, estacionado à porta do edifício, quando indivíduos não identificados abriram fogo de outro carro, matando a si e ao seu motorista. Familiares e amigos dizem que Cistac recebia ameaças desde que defendera publicamente, a constitucionalidade contestada da petição da RENAMO para criar autoridades provinciais autónomas.
- b) Em 8 de Agosto de 2015, o ex-agente do Serviço de Informações e Segurança do Estado, Inlamo Ali Mussa, foi morto a tiro, num dos bairros da periferia de Maputo. A sua família diz que ele planeava dar entrevistas em que denunciaria alegadas más práticas dos serviços secretos de Moçambique. O corpo foi encontrado um dia após ter desaparecido de sua casa, com as mãos atadas e dois ferimentos de bala na cabeça.
- c) Em 16 de Janeiro de 2016, o secretário-geral da RENAMO, Manuel Bissopo, foi atingido a tiro e gravemente ferido quando viajava de carro no centro da cidade da Beira, na província de Sofala. O seu guarda-costas morreu. O incidente teve lugar poucas horas após uma conferência de imprensa na qual Bissopo acusou as forças de segurança do Estado, de raptar e matar membros do seu partido.
- d) Em 9 de Abril de 2016, José Manuel, membro da RENAMO do Conselho Nacional de Defesa e Segurança, foi morto a tiro, nas mediações do Aeroporto Internacional da Beira, após ter chegado de Maputo. Alega-se que a polícia demorou cerca de dez horas a chegar ao local e a dar início à investigação.
- e) Em 11 de Abril de 2016, o procurador de Maputo, Marcelino Vilanculos, foi morto a tiro, em frente de sua casa nos arredores de Maputo. Ele regressava do escritório onde, dizem os seus colegas, estava a lidar com casos de grande visibilidade que envolviam funcionários do Estado.
- f) Em 23 de Maio de 2016, o comentador político e académico Jaime Macuane foi ferido com vários tiros nas pernas. Foi alegadamente raptado no centro de Maputo e levado para a periferia da cidade, onde os autores do rapto o informaram de que tinham recebido ordens para lhe «dar uma lição». Macuane é comentador num popular talk show televisivo de domingo à noite, conhecido por sujeitar as políticas do governo a um acérrimo escrutínio.

Agradecemos desde já a atenção que dispensará a esta questão e as suas respostas às nossas perguntas. Visto que planeamos divulgar a conclusões da nossa

investigação, ficar-lhe-íamos gratos se nos enviasse a sua resposta até 30 de setembro de 2016.

Os melhores cumprimentos,

Daniel Bekele

Director Executivo para Africa

Daniel Bekell

CC

Ministro da justiça, Exmo. Sr. Isaque Chande Ministro do Interior, Exmo. Sr. Jaime Basílio Monteiro

# Appendix IV: HRW letter to Renamo

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August 17, 2017

The president of Renamo, Afonso Marceta Dhlakama

Via email: Attn: Maria Ivone Soares, Chief Whip at smariaivone@gmail.com

RE: Preliminary findings into alleged human rights abuses in Mozambique

Dear Mr. Dhlakama,

We are writing to share preliminary findings and seek your response on research that Human Rights Watch has carried out regarding alleged human rights abuses implicating Mozambique Defence and Security Forces and militia linked to Renamo in the central provinces of Manica, Sofala, and Zambezia between November 2015 and December 2016.

Human Rights Watch is an independent, nongovernmental organization that monitors and reports on human rights in 90 countries around the world (www.hrw.org). We plan to publish our research in a report in the coming months.

Alleged abuses by the government security forces included arbitrary detentions, destruction of property, enforced disappearances, and politically motivated prosecutions. Alleged abuses by Renamo included unlawful killings and the looting of public health facilities.

To best ensure the accuracy of our reporting, we would appreciate your comments and corrections on our findings, as well as your general perspective on the issues, which we would reflect in our published report. We would also welcome any information on the steps you have taken to appropriately punish members of Renamo responsible for abuses and prevent such abuses from occurring in the future.

In particular, could you kindly respond to the following questions below:

- BRUSSELS - CHICAGO - GENEYA - GOMA - JOHANNESBURG - KIEY-KINSHASA - LONDON - LOSANGELES - MOSCOW - SAN FRANCISCO - SÃO PAULO - SILICON VALLEY - STOCKHOLM - SYDNEY - TOKYO - TORONTO - WASHINGTON - ZÜRICH



1) According to a list provided to Human Rights Watch by the ruling party Frelimo, Renamo members or supporters killed at least 14 Frelimo members in the provinces of Manica, Sofala, Inhambane and Tete, between February and October 2016. Manecas da Silva, a community judge in Nhamatanda, Sofala province, was killed on February 15, 2016. José Bernardo, the 1st secretary of Frelimo in Mossurize, Manica province, was killed on June 22, 2016. Anita Luciano, wife of the Frelimo secretary in Funhalouro, Inhambane province, was killed on July 18, 2016. Mazimbo Alberto and Gorira Moyana were both killed on September 28, 2006, in Manica province. And Samuel Cumbuia was killed on October 10, in Manica province.

Human Rights Watch confirmed the killings of at least two *regulos* (community leaders). Witnesses told us that the *regulo* of Nhampoca, **Joaquim Chirangano**, was killed on September 2, 2016, after being kidnapped by Renamo militia, during a rally in Nhamatanda. Human Rights Watch also visited the house of the *regulo* of Muxungue, **Makotere José Mafusse**, who was killed on July 21, 2016, allegedly by a man linked to Renamo. His family said that Mafusse had received threats after he was accused of helping government forces to identify Renamo activists in the region.

What information can you provide regarding these cases?

2) Human Rights Watch has also documented four separate instances in which alleged Renamo militia raided at least two hospitals and two health clinics between July 30 and August 12, 2016. In all four attacks, the armed men looted the facilities and destroyed essential equipment, thereby depriving local communities of access to vital medical supplies and treatments.

On July 30, 2016 at about 3 a.m., a group of armed men who identified themselves as Renamo raided the house of a local Frelimo official, who was the chief nurse at the local **Centro 8 de Março** health clinic in Mopeia town, Zambezia province. When they could not find the nurse, they went to the clinic, where they burned medical records and stole various medical supplies, including vaccines, syringes, and medicines.

On the same day, the same group of armed men allegedly went to **Mopeia's main hospital**. They entered the facility wielding Kalashnikov assault rifles, threatened patients and medical staff, ordered them to leave, and took medicines, serum bags, bed sheets, and mosquito nets.

On July 31, about a dozen armed men who identified themselves as Renamo attacked the health clinic in the village of Maica, Maúa district. The men took five kits of HIV tests, four boxes of syringes, and over 600 vials of penicillin.

On August 12, 2016 at about 4 a.m., a dozen armed men who identified themselves as Renamo looted the **district hospital of Morrumbala** town in Zambezia province. They fired gunshots through the windows and looted the facility's main pharmacy.

 $\label{thm:limit} \mbox{Human Rights Watch received reports of additional attacks that we were unable to confirm.}$ 

On September 30, 2016, Human Rights Watch wrote a letter to you, urging you to publicly declare that Renamo forces must respect health facilities, and that you and your commanders would take swift action to ensure that such attacks do not occur again. On October 4, 2016, your spokesman, Antonio Namburete, acknowledged receipt of the letter. However, we have yet to receive a response from you.

What information can you provide regarding these cases?

We would appreciate your answers to these questions by September 10, 2017, so that they can be reflected in our published report. Please email or fax them to  $\underline{\text{tryenss@hrw.org}}$  (email) or +1 212 736 1300 ATTN: Savannah Tryens (fax).

We would also be happy to discuss these findings in person with you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Dewa Mavhinga Southern Africa Director Africa Division

**Human Rights Watch** 

# Appendix V: Renamo response to HRW



## Gabinete do Presidente

To:

Dewa Mavhinga

Southern Africa Division Director - Human Right Watch

Please convey our best regards.

We take this opportunity to recognize the valuable contribution of your organization in promoting-Human Rights across the world.

We thank you for reiterating your clear interest in giving us the opportunity to share information with you, on the one hand, on abuse of human rights practiced in Mozambique, and on the other hand, by keeping us abreast of the propaganda of the Frelimo Party and its Government against our political organization.

Meanwhile, before entering into the substance, please allow us to emphasize that we are a political organization that has existed for more than 40 years with the sole purpose of establishing true multiparty democracy and a rule of law in Mozambique.

We believe that the term of a Democratic State is measured not by carrying out regular fraudulent elections and the existence of political parties, but with effective, free and transparent elections in which the valorization of human life, well-being and progress of the whole Nation is a reality.

We are sure that you are aware, as the world has witnessed that after, our national independence in 1975, the Frelimo Party proclaimed itself as the unique and legitimate representation of Mozambique and of the Mozambicans, introducing thereafter the one-party, highly repressive system of government and flagrantly violating the Human Rights where the freedom of thought, expression, religion and circulation became is not respected. Reeducation camps as true concentration camps were established, memories of which are scaring and where many young people and single mothers were taken for torture and death. Police intolerance has taken over our country. Political opponents have been arrested, sillenced, killed, through death squads managed by then SNASP. The summary killings have become a reality.



Thanks to the sacrifice of thousands of Mozambicans organized around RENAMO and wisely led by General Afonso Dhlakama, President of the Party, who managed to end these atrocities unfortunately through a civil war that lasted 16 years against the Frelimo regime.

Concretely responding to the questions referred to in your letter, especially in its number 1, we are pleased to say that the information contained therein does not surprise us because it has already been conveyed in the press. And accordingly, we would like to clarify that our party has no tradition of kidnapping or killing whoever he/she may be. In fact, during the 16 years-war, this has always been the way Frelimo acted. In other words, Frelimo has always carried out massacres against the population in order to later accuse RENAMO's guerrillas, who have always had the population as its natural ally.

23 years after the signing of the Rome General Agreement, unfortunately we are still suffering from such kind of accusations and subversive maneuvers.

In order to clarify the above, it is important to note that these attacks began in March 2015, when in the noble area of Maputo City, Avenida Eduardo Mondlane, less than 200 meters from the Embassies of Portugal and South Africa, Gil Sistac, a Constitutionalist and Lecturer was shot for being a fierce critic of the regime.

Killings in Mozambique have been at their peak in September 2015, with attacks perpetrated by the Defense and Security Force, the armed forces of the Government and the Frelimo party, which by order of its top leaders ambushed President Afonso Dhlakama's delegation:

 $1^{\rm st}$  on 12 September, in Chibata area, Chimoio district, Manica Province, traveling from the headquarters of the Macossa district, having wounded the party's security guards and destroyed vehicles.

2nd on 25 September, when RENAMO's presidential delegation travelled from Chimoio City, Manica Province to Nampula City, Nampula Province, in Zimpinga area, Gondola district, Manica Province, on National Road No. 6. In this second attack, several cadres of the RENAMO party were cowardly murdered, as well as a citizen who passed through the area at the time of the attack in the passenger transportation in Inchope/Chimoio, in addition to the destruction of nine (9) new vehicles, owned by the Renamo party, which were part of the escort and stupidly burnt.

## Honorable Dewa Mavhinga,

As you can see, these are not accusations or allegations according to your letter but they are specific facts. For, in the full exercise of the enjoyment of his political rights, the President of the Renamo Party, His Excellency Afonso Macacho Marceta Dhlakama suffered two coward and condemnably attacks, considered as state terrorism.



In the said attacks, twelve people were killed among security guards: of the party and civilian cadres. Please see below a list of the murdered people:

01	···	Daniel T.Marombe
02	į.	Mateus Joao Chimututo
03		Fernando Afonso Chacapa
04		Evalisto Jose
05		Joao Inoque
06		Joao Felizardo Libeiro
07	, ,	Tendai Titosse
08	-	Mosse M.Gondachaco
09		Rosario Joao Nhaguia
10		Aminosse Saligue
11		Bernardo Antonio
12		Luciano Marques Mbadzo

After this macabre event and following the long negotiations for the President and other cadres who had survived the attack to return to the political and social interaction, a group of Defense and Security Forces, under the command of the same party and the Government surrounded and assaulted on 9 October 2015 his residence in the city of Beira, where they confirmed that it was them who ambushed and attacked the President's entourage in Zimpinga, Gondola District, Manica Province, on 25 September 2015.

Having no security conditions for President Dhlakama and his security guards, they were forced to leave the city for Gorongosa area.

Thus, in the impossibility of physically eliminating President Dhlakama, the Frelimo Government decided to embark on a new practice and tactics which consisted of reinstituting the death squads, similar to those existing at the one-party time.

In this way, the death squads trained and equipped by the Frelimo government extended the murders to the members and supporters of the Renamo Party, throughout the country in a repugnant and totally condemnable act to the eye of the modern civilization. Please see below part of the victims of the death squads:

#### NAMPULA PROVINCE

Date	Place	Name of victims
30.01.2016	Monapo	.Zandamela Bosme Bazar
		.Oscar Ramugy
1.02.2016	Morrupula	.Armando Daniel
		.Daniel Cassiel Mpange
12.02.2016	Rapale	.Januário Pedro
17.02.2016	Muecate	.Raul Lipaneque
18,02.2016	Rapale	.Zacarias Vicente
22.02.2016	Central Hospital	.Alberto Antonio Omar
	Roundabout	.Silvino Selemane
	/Nampula City	.Daniel Laisse



		.Pedro Coloco	
27.02.2016	Morrupula	.Alberto Augusto	

29.02.2016	Nacala-Porto	.Alberto Aiuba
Mar 2016	Monapo	Lourenço N. Eduardo
07.07.2016	Nampula	-Mario Manuel Razão -Antonio Joaquim Pitora
18.10.206	Nampula	-Flores Victor Armando -Zeca Inacio Lavieque
11.09.2016	Nampula	Daniel Satulo
26.11.2016	Nampula	António Victorino
29.12.2016	Nampula	José Naetel
28,10.2016	Nampula	Carlos Rapito

## ZAMBÉZIA PROVINCE

Date	Place	Name of Victims
31.03.2016	Quelimane/Bairro FAE	João Josá Bongo
March 2016	Nicoadala/Licuari	Isaias João
March 2016	Mopeia/Ndzero	Alberto Nssussa Sapanda
March 2016	Mopeia/Ndzero	Gonçalves Rafael
27.10.16	Zambézia	Luciano Augusto Uelico
02.11.2016	Zambézia	Agostinho Nicaca
02.11,2016	Zambézia	Abilio da Fonseca Baessa
14.11.2016	Zambézia	Benedito da Silva Mário Gorole

## TETE PROVINCE

Date	Place	Name of Victims
1,2,3/02/2016	Macanga	.João Andrassone Banda .Virgilio Daliqueni .Josefe Emilio
4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 11,12,13,14, and 28/02/2016	Macanga	.Cubondo Matchaia .Chitupe Faidoni .Chepetsani Cachitseco .Ziwone Nsanthe .Weluzani Soniala .Gradesi Chicalussa .Diamburani Calichelo
23.02.2016	Changara	.Zeferino Bulacho Simbe
25.02.2016	Chiuta	.Xavier



8.03.2016	Changara/Tete	.João Daniel Mafuta/. .João Mafala .Sinateria Vingarço Thomo
13.04.2016	Tsangano/Ntengo- Wambalane	.Joao Jackson
13.04.2016	Povoado de Ncanuni/Changara	.Zarco Saimone e .Paulo
04.06.2016	Dist.Cahora Bassa/P.A.Chitima	Malunguissa Tinhane Tembo
09.01.2017	Moatize	Marcelino Torres
	Moatize	Armindo A.Ncuiche
22.07.2016	Tete District	Antonio Femando Samo
July 2016	Moatize	Miliwade Lamulane
July 2016	Moatize	Samuel Limitone
July 2016	Moatize	Carlitos Julio
July 2016	Moatize	Djefute Limitada
09.01.2017	Tete	Marcelino Torres
08.12.2016	Tete	Francisco Perecani

## MANICA PROVINCE

1, 17	THE THOUSAND	
Date	Place	Name of Victims
02.09.2015	Gondola District	.Antonio Ngoma .Bernardo Joao
03.02.2016	Manica	Filipe Jonasse · Machatine
22 and 23.02.2016	P.A. Cafumpe	. Abilio Simati . Marumbila Andre
12.02.2016	Chicuizo District	Eduardo Jaime Nhango
24.02.2016	P.A.Pungue/Z.Macabera	Manhenhe Cussaia
25.02.2016	Nhacolo/Tambara	Juvencio Puluze
27.02.2016	Machipanda/Manica	'Inacio Candieiro Gimo
29.02.2016	Catiquenzaia/Macossa	Alberto Chapo Chibante
04.03.2016	Chimoio City	.Tomas Elias Vinte e Um .Francisco D.L.MAgalhaes .Elias Wacucuamba .Filipe Mapossa
05.03.2016	Zona Nhamalema	Francisco Vulande Liva
22.03.2016	P.A. Nhassacara	Joaquim Jacinto
18.04.2016	Provincial Political Delegation	Janeiro
18.04.2016	Sede do P. Ad. Mun.n°3	Património do Partido
27.04.2016	Gondola City	Património do Partido



28.04.2016	D.Tambara/P.A.Nhacolo Sede/B.Muzunga	Agostinho Manuel
29.04.2016	D.Tambara/P .A.Nhacolo/ B .Josina Machel	.Jose Marizane . Jose Canamutombwe
30.04.2016	D.Barue/P.A.Ronde/Zona Maussua	Eusebio Cusimua Ngolene
11.05.2016	Vila Munic. De Gondola	Loiai Americo Goca Alberto
13.07.2016	Chimoio City	Manuel Francisco Lole
31.08.2016	Chimoio City	Jose Manuel Jose
09.09.2016	Chimoio City	Joao Manuel Tirnico
28.10.2016	Mavonde- Manica	Sabonete Jaime Chimbamba
15.10.2016	Dombe- Manica	Tomas Joao Mandiza
16.10.2016	Matarara-Dombe-Manica	Inacio Samuel Mahiana
October/2016	Nhassacara -Barue-Manica	-Domingos Languisse -Lucas Alfredo -Bernardo Colo -Candido Zalcos -Joao Paricaufe -Tibete Nhacha -Paulino Canjacha -Chaubuca Profita -Armando Bonzo -Simbae Chipupule -Rita Joao
06.08.2016	Cruzamento de Macossa- Manica	Domingos Celestino
02.08.2016	Cruzamento de Macossa- Manica	Paulo Jengueia
13.08.2016	Cruzamento de Macossa- Manica	Felix Ticha
25.08.2016	Nhampassa-Manica	Vasco Urendo Uripo
27.08.2016	Nhapassa-Manica	Charles Antonio
24.09.2016	Nhapassa-Manica	Manuel Tsangoja
27.09.2016	Nhapassa-Manica	Jose Chagua
17.10.2016	Nhampassa-Manica	Jose Changua
18.10.2016	Nhacagole-Manica	Mateus Zeca
08.10.2016	Nhacagole-Manica	Tomas Janeiro
10.09.2016	Nhacagole- Manica	fungai Naissone
09.09.2016	Nhacafula-Sede- Manica	Feliciano Canagocio
09.09.2016	Nhacafula-sede- Manica	Sona Milongua
09.09.2016	Nhacafula-Sede-Manica	Jose Maria
09.09.2016	Nhacafula-sede-Manica	Francisco Vulande
09.09.2016	Nhamalema- Manica	Jorge Manuel Candaidzo



00.00.2016		
09.09.2016	Sabenta-Muzunga-Manica	Agostinho Manuel
09.09.2016	Sabenta Muzonga-Manica	Kango Hufiti
09.09.2016	Sebenta-Tsatzabue- Manica	Fernando Machipissa
04.12.2016	Sebenta Tsatzabue- Manica	Swiphamoio
09.12.2016	Sebenta-Tsatzabue- Manica	Jerasi
13.08.2016	Macate-Manica	Jone Simao
06.07.2016	Mutondo-Ga lagua-Manica	Simbe Mucume Simuaio
12.07.2016	Mucalate-Chiurairue- Manica	Janisson Fodine Muchanga
12.07.2016	Mucalate-Chiurarue- Manica	Filipe Filimone Sigauque
17.07.2016	Dacata-Manica	-Mumbe Muiambo -Lemucai Muranda -Metiasse Saimone Sithole
+ 15	Mossurize District	Samuel Bonezi Nhamuda
***	Mossurize District	Pita Chifunde
	Mossurize District	Alberto Isaias Sitole
( a	Mossurize District	Maria Conjana Muchanga
1 1	Mossurize District	Paulo Piquete
41	Mossurize District	Daniel Janisse Fotine
	Mossurize District	Inocendi Lucas Muchanga
	Mossurize District	Simone Razao Sagauque
1	Mossurize District	Doca Amosse Sitole
1.	Mossurize District	Wili Filimone
	Mossurize District	Wilissone Temotio MAchava
2/11	Mossurize District	Eliasse Gwavava
es s	Mossurize District	Estefane Eliasse
	Mossurize District	Jossia Chipindaumwe
* **	Mossurize District	Metiasse Paradzanai
:	Mossurize District	Quefasse Quemusse Chitutu
	Mossurize District	Lemucai Nhamaiawo
	Mossurize District	Veve Zunga
· ·	Mossurize District	Chivbongodze Sitole
4	Mossurize District	Banga Arone Mazodze
	Mossurize District	Jamissone Mequicene Jovu
	Mossurize District	Alberto Chituvi Muiambo



	Mossurize District	Comechi Laissone Veve
14	Mossurize District	Muchi Chivongodze
	Mossurize District	Laissone Massocha Sitole
14.5	Mossurize District	Saimone Wache
	Mossurize District	Lavumo Rumbuca Muiambo
. ,	Mossurize District	Metiasse
	Mossurize District	Deni Mabanzi Sitole
	Mossurize District	Jossia Mulala
	Mossurize District	Vasco Tenesse
	Mossurize District	Mutute Camba Muiambo
1, 4	Mossurize District	Simbi Guidione Jovu
11	Mossurize District	Tenissone Camba
	Mossurize District	Goboza Chikhogo
. ,	Mossurize District	Jacobe Mutezo Muiambo
4 1	Mossurize District	Chewazwa Mandhomu
11	Mossurize District	Raissone Chimburuquira
T.	Mossurize District	Magudu Boucua
i i	Mossurize District	Arnone Mundunguyo
K in	Mossurize District	Chibaha Simbine
	Mossurize District	Queneti Fotine
	Mossurize District	Caracadzai Fotine
	Mossurize District	Chaita Mucuera
	Mossurize District	Jemusse Sicanda
Tes.	Mossurize District	Mapamulele Simbi Muiambo
	Mossurize District	Filimone Mucumbi
, i	Mossurize District	Samuel Muguruzo
- 1	Mossurize District	Chimene Muto
u 1	Mossurize District	Wili Muto
17.5	Mossurize District	Chipindaumwe Cumbuia
11.4	Mossurize District	Vasco Saimone Sitole
f	Mossurize District	Lemucai Muranda
i.	Mossurize District	Chissadza Sitole
```	Mossurize District	Chiotanhanga Sitole
	Mossurize District	Munmwei Muumbe
·	Mossurize District	Metiasse Saimone Sitole



•	Mossurize District	Janissone Jova
	Mossurize District	Itai Cumbuia
e 1	Mossurize District	Jose Machava
. 4	Mossurize District	Jossia Severa
·	Mossurize District	Dicondo Muchanga
s id	Mossurize District	Zenge Sitole
}* .	Mossurize District	Chicombesso Sowe
٠.,	Mossurize District	Metiasse Chaita
	Mossurize District	Sara Bongo Fucuzea
	Mossurize District	Samussone Nhamunda
	Mossurize District	Murapa Maloquelo
7.1	Mossurize District	Lavumo Maulae
v .	Mossurize District	Jonasse Maulae
	Mossurize District	Ana Chaia
:	Mossurize District	Mabure Sitole
	Mossurize District	Laima Ndiembei
a d	Mossurize District	Zaqueu Macuiana
	Mossurize District	Jimi Macuiana
 5	Mossurize District	Manuel Macuiana
4	Mossurize District	Paulo Macuiana
1.	Mossurize District	Maria Conjanana Muchanga
y .	Mossurize District	Chaita Simango
, a	Mossurize District	Jossia Sitole
	Mossurize District	Daniel Sabao Matawa
	Mossurize District	Devi Mozisse
3	Mossurize District	Benjamim Mozisse
	Mossurize District	Samussone Chimedza
	Mossurize District	Tarissai Muranda
	Mossurize District	Jonasse Mafundo Muiana

### SOFALA PROVINCE

SOTTIBITI NOVINCE			
Date	Place	Name of Victims	
09.01.2016	Beira City	Joao Mawate	
09.01.2016	Beira City	Frederico R.Culiba	
17.01-2016	D. Nhamatanda/ P. Metuchira	Tele Sousa Pande	
17.01:2016	D.Nhamatanda/ Posto Metuchira	Joao Capece	
20.01.2016	Beira City Felix Campira		
04.02.2016	Dondo District	Paulo J.Chipenembe	
06.02.2016	D.Machanga/Vila Sede	Jose Jambarau Luto	
13.02.2016	Beira City Manuel A. Fortunado		



Vila Sede Gorongosa Nelson Malingisse	
Vila Sede Gorongosa	Rui Ricardo
Vila Sede Gorongosa	Celestino Desanata
Vila Sede Gorongosa	Mario Manuel
Vila Sede Gorongosa	Timoteo Mario
Vila Sede Gorongosa Ernesto Felisberto	
Vila Sede Gorongosa Felisberto Jonasse Rui	
Vila Sede Gorongosa	Mourisso Eduardo
	Vila Sede Gorongosa

Feb/Mar 2016	Vila Sede Gorongosa	Betusse Mirione
Feb/Mar 2016	Vila Sede Gorongosa	Carlito Moises Sande
Feb/Mar 2016	Vila Sede Gorongosa   Jose Juliasse	
Feb/Mar 2016	Vila Sede Gorongosa	Horacio Matete
Feb/Mar 2016	Vila Sede Gorongosa	Ernesto Avuanca
Feb/Mar 2016	Vila Sede Gorongosa	Marco Saquali
Feb/Mar2016	Vila Sede Gorongosa	Pedro Zeca
04.03.2016	D. Chibabava	Filipe Manuel
05.03.2016	Beira City	Abdul Carimo Azam
10:03.2016	D.Chibabava/ Muxungue	Jocias Fernando Mugadui
11.03.2016	D. de Caia/Posto Sena	Antonio Guecha
12.03.2016	D.Caia/Vila Sede	Santos Pedro Tomocene
24.03.2016	D.Chibababa/ Inhamizua Beira	Agostinho Marcos Simango
March 2016	Beira City	Amil A. Garry Ahmed
March 2016	D. Gorongosa	Sergio Matarnbanadjo
March 2016	D. Gorongosa	Jose Juliasse
March 2016	D. Gorongosa	Bebe Jaime
March 2016	D. Gorongosa	Inacio Bene
March 2016	D. Gorongosa	Gerio Raul
March 2016	D. Gorongosa	Horacio Amaco
March 2016	D. Gorongosa	Charles Miquissene
March 2016	D. Gorongosa	Felix Matambanaso
March 2016	D. Gorongosa Rogerio Araujo	
March 2016	D. Gorongosa	Portencia Inacio Bene
March 2016	D. Gorongosa	Jorge America
07.04.2016	Posto de Savane/ Dist. Dondo	Francisco J. Munguma
08.04.2016	D.Nhamatanda/ Albano Massora Chimue Vila Sede	
09:04.2016	Beira City	Jose Manuel
<u>, '</u>		



12.04.2016	Cruzamento	Armindo Mwadzangasse
	de	
	Piru/Maringue	
12.04.2016	Ponte rio	Medja Bechane
	Nhanzaza/Maringue	
12.04.2016	D.Maringue/Nfunza/Me	Melita Armando
	dja	
12:04.2016	D. Maringue/B. 1º Maio	Mateus Nhangayatsoca
12.04.2016	D.Maringue/B. 1ºMaio Mainato Zuze	
22.04.2016	Dondo Balança	Pereira Batista Juga
25.04.2016	Vila Sede D.	Rosa Luis
	Cheringoma	

25.04.2016	Vila Sede	Zeca Albino Luis	
	D. Cheringoma		
03:05.2016	D. Cheringoma/P.A.Nha	Faria Sande Jonasse	
	mitanga		
09.05.2016	D. Caia/ B.Nhampunga	Luis Antonio Rafael	
29:.05.2016	Zona	Salmo Joaquim Tome	
	Gravata/cruzamento		
57	Piro		
May 2016	Beira City	Edminia dos Santos Joao	
2016	Chemba District	Matope Zambo Antonio	
2016	D. Chibabava/Madora	Zacarias Samuel Sitole	
2016	D. Chibabava/Madora	Maronde Zacarias	
21.12.2016	Cheringoma-	Araujo Sozinho	
	Inharninga -Sofala		
21.12.2016	Inhaminga-sede-Sofala	Alberto Femando	
16:07.2016	Muxungue-Sofala	Gabriel Mateus Tivane	
18.08.2016	Muxungue-Sofala	Jeremias Chaipinduca	
18:08.2016	Muxungue-Sofala	Rachide	
30.07.2016	Muxungue-Sofala	Mateus Zacarias Mugadui	
3rd quarter 2016	Caia-Sofala	-Santos Pedro Tomocene	
		-Aifa Colemane Hajape	
1.9 *		-Sábado	
		Domingos	
		Chigadodha	
		-Americo Januário Chicalango	
		-Daniel Joao	
. 4		-Izaquiel Manuel	
		-Antonio Guecha	
3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 2016	Sena-Sofala	-Maenato Elias	
2		-Jaconia Chimoio	
100		-Mateus Albano Binzi	
1 4		-Antonio Januario	
[ . f		-Manuel Zuze	
2		-Joana Antonio	
		-Jamal Quembo	



20.01.2016	Beira City	*Manuel Zeca Bissopo (Secretary-General of Party)	
20.01.2016	Beira City	*Luís 0. Chitato	
20.01.2016	Beira City	*Santos B. Raposo	

<sup>\*</sup>Surviving victims.

#### INHAMBANE PROVINCE

Date	Place	Name of Victims
05.03.2016	Maxixe	Aly Jane Calu(Provincial Delegation Cadre)
April 2016	Maxixe	António Sautane Churo (Ch. Mobi. Prov. Nice Pres. Provincial Assembly)

#### MAPUTO CITY

Date	Place	Name of Victims
08.10.206	Maputo City	Jeremias Pondeca Munguambe (Member of the Council of State and the Delegation of Renamo in Conversations with the Government.)

Please also note that, in addition to the identified persons, there were mass graves in the provinces of Manica and Sofala.

Still regarding the killings carried out by the death squads, Professor Jose Jaime Macuane, lecturer, for being a fierce supporter of truth did not escape, having been kidnapped and shot in the leg and abandoned somewhere 22km from the capital city Maputo.

As you can see, the Frelimo Government, aware of the atrocities it committed, sought a way to justify its macabre acts, murdering people and some of its members whose authorship was imputed to Renamo. It is in this strategy that the murders mentioned in your letter happen.

Renamo's Tradition is the Defense of Democracy and Human Rights. Its security guards fire to defend themselves against the attacks of Frelimo's armed men. It is not our character to attack unarmed civilians.

Thus, knowing the existence of kidnappings and assassinations, there were destructions of good pertaining to the members and supporters of the Renamo party, creating a real terror environment.



We would like to emphasize that, in the face of such great barbarity, if the worst did not happen in the country during the said period until the truce, it is thanks to His Excellency President Afonso Macacho Marceta Dhlakama who sensitized the members and supporters not to retaliate.

#### Honorable Dewa,

From the facts presented throughout this reply, it can be seen that the Frelimo Government; instead of protecting the population as a constitutional duty, has become the organizer and promoter of murders, summary killings and kidnappings of Renamo's members and supporters and all citizens who do not share the ideology of the Frelimo party and its government.

These attitudes and behavior of the regime reflect the violation of the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique that enshrines the Right to life, and other conventions and treaties internationally adopted by the Mozambican State, for example:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

African Charter on Human Rights;

.....

Aware that we have shared relevant information on the abuse of Human Rights in Mozambique and that we have responded to your letter, we would like to reiterate our commitment to uphold the well-being of the Mozambicans and the Progress of Mozambique.

We are a Political Organization of the Right Center that defends and values human life.

We are a governance alternative and our actions do not condone with atrocities related to the abuse of human rights, but rather, to promote and defend the welfare of our people.

Maputo, 30 August 2017

The Chief of the President's Office

Dr. Augusto Mateus