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2019 GENERAL ELECTIONS

MOZAMBIQUE POLITICAL PROCESS BULLETIN

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Renamo appeals to Constitutional Council on Gaza

Renamo has appealed to the Constitutional Council against the National Elections Commission (CNE) allocation of parliament (AR) seats to Gaza province. It says the CNE 23 June decision (Del 88/CNE/2019) allocating AR seats is based on "lies" and "bad faith" and should be cancelled.

In evidence, Renamo cites this Bulletin as well as EISA and IESE. The CNE claims it registered 1,162,883 voters in Gaza, which is 82% of the people found in Gaza in the 2017 national population census (1,422,460). This means that only 18% of the residents of Gaza are children, compared to 53% in the rest of the country - or it means that the national population census missed an incredible 600,000 people in Gaza. No one has ever noted that Gaza has very few children, or that the census missed huge parts of Gaza.

Thus, Renamo says there must be "fraud in the attribution of seats to Gaza province".

Parliamentary seats are attributed in proportion of registered votes. Gaza, which votes overwhelmingly for Frelimo, gained 9 seats compared to 2014, when registered voters were closer to the national average for adults in the population. Nampula, Zambézia and Sofala - which tend to support the opposition - lose 9 seats.

The Bulletin also estimated that the unprecedented jump in the number of voting age adults in just five years would give Frelimo presidential candidate Filipe Nyusi 370,000 extra votes - 6% of the total vote.

STAE says domestic observers unprepared, but CSOs say STAE blocked observation

"Civil society organisations were not prepared to observe the electoral registration," Felisberto Naife, director general of STAE, the election technical secretariat, told the daily *Noticias* on 18 June. An outraged civil society replied on 27 June that Naife had it backwards, it was STAE that was unprepared, and that his statement was intended to cover up "his incapacity to organise a transparent and credible process".

Civil society groups had a record 650 observers (more than half from this Bulletin), and the law says the observer credentials must be issued within five days of application, but STAE proved unable to emit that many credentials. Disorganisation by

STAE caused particular problems in Nampula, Sofala, Tete and Zambézia.

The civil society groups say STAE was late issuing the form that had to be filled in, then in some places demanded documents not specified in the electoral law, and even when those were

provided there was a lack of people in STAE to deal with the requests for observer credentials. In some places, this was "deliberate disorganisation" to prevent observation.

Nevertheless, domestic observers pointed out the inflated registration in Gaza, registration posts which never opened or opened very late, the unequal distribution of registration brigades with

more in Frelimo areas and fewer in opposition areas, and the constant breakdowns of registration computers.

The civil society groups which signed the statement are ADS; CESC; PARLAMENTO JUVENIL; CEURBE; SOLIDARIEDADE; FORCOM; WLSA; FORUM MULHER; JOINT; IESE; CIP; and NANA

Government refuses to accept agency for EU domestic observer support

In an unprecedented action, the Foreign Ministry refused to accredit International IDEA, the intergovernmental agency which the EU is using to channel funds and support domestic observation. International IDEA is not an NGO, but an intergovernmental organisation - that is, its members are governments. It has the same status as the Southern African Development Community (SADC), for example. No one can recall Mozambique rejecting any other intergovernmental organisation.

But the effect of refusing to register iIDEA is that it could not obtain a tax number, open a local bank account, have an official office, or disburse funds to the various civil society observer organisations. This initially blocked EU support of domestic observation. IDEA stands for Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, and clearly its work is controversial. It is said to have trouble in at least one other African country. International IDEA refused to comment.

But diplomatic protest appears to have allowed a work-around. iIDEA has been allowed to hire and maintain a team of Mozambicans in Mozambique. iIDEA is transferring funds from its headquarters in Stockholm to partner organisations in Mozambique, and making payments for activities in Mozambique from its bank account in Stockholm.

The Foreign Ministry this week issued invitations to international observers missions, and this included the EU. The EU has been critical of past national elections, but it issued a very mild and non-critical report on the municipal elections last year.

The EU must still agree to send an observer mission, but under the circumstances this seems likely, and long term observers could be in Mozambique by the end of August.

39 parties register

39 political parties and coalitions registered with the National Elections Commission (CNE) by the 17 June deadline (CNE) to take part in the 15 October general elections.

Parties must now present candidates lists by 31 July. For each province the list must have as many candidates as the province has seats in the national parliament, plus at least three supplementary names. For president they must present at least 10,000 notarised signatures of

registered voters. Parties need not stand in all provinces.

The only parties who are certain to stand full slates of candidates for parliament in all 11 provincial constituencies, and the two constituencies in the diaspora, are the three parties already in parliament, (Assembly of the Republic, AR), **Frelimo**, **Renamo** and the Mozambique Democratic Movement (**MDM**).

This list of the other 36 parties was compiled by Paul Fauvet of AIM:

PODEMOS (Party of Optimists for the Development of Mozambique) was formed by members of the civil society organisation AJUDEM (Youth Association for the Development of Mozambique) which tried unsuccessfully to stand in the Maputo municipal election last year. Music producer Helder Mendonca, better known by his stage name Dinho XS, is their presidential candidate.

ND (Nova Democracia – New Democracy) is organised by Salomao Muchanga, the former chair of the Youth Parliament, which has played a dynamic role in various civil society initiatives. ND has opted not to run a presidential candidate, but is concentrating on the parliamentary and provincial elections.

CAD (Democratic Alliance Coalition) is a grouping of three small parties which is running the former chair of the Human Rights League (LDH), Alice Mabota, as its presidential candidate. Four members of the MDM, elected to various municipal assemblies in 2013, defected to the CAD, but were excluded from the 2018 municipal elections by the Constitutional Council.

PAHUMO (Humanitarian Party of Mozambique). Won 0.13% of the vote in 2014. Its leader, Filomena Maturupa, won a seat in the Nampula Municipal Assembly in 2013, but lost it in the

- next municipal elections in 2018. Two MDM members elected to municipal assemblies in 2013 defected to PAHUMO, but the Constitutional Council disqualified them from standing in the 2018 municipal elections.
- PDM** (Party for the Development of Mozambique). Founded in Niassa by a veteran of the national liberation struggle, Mariano Ussene. It has never stood in elections before.
- PPPM** (People's Party for the Progress of Mozambique). This entered parliament as one of the constituent parts of the Renamo-Electoral Union coalition in 1999, but lost its seats when Renamo dissolved the coalition a decade later. It stood in the 2014 election and won 0.05% of the vote.
- PUR** (Party for Union and Reconciliation). Won 0.2% of the vote in 2014.
- PLD** (Party for Freedom and Democracy). Won 0.1% of the vote in 2014.
- MPD** (Patriotic Movement for Democracy). Won 0.1% of the vote in 2014.
- MAMO** (Mozambique Alternative Movement). Set up in 2016 by dissidents from the MDM.
- PARENA** (National Reconciliation Party), Won 0.1% of the vote in 2014.
- PJDM** (Democratic Justice Party of Mozambique). Previously unknown.
- PARESO** (Social Renewal Party). Won 0.13% of the vote in 2014.
- MRM**. Previously unknown.
- UDF** (United Democratic Front). Nothing to do with the Malawian party of the same name. It was a member of the Renamo-Electoral Union coalition, which gave it a seat in parliament in 1999, which it lost after Renamo dissolved the coalition. Did not stand in 2014.
- UD** (Democratic Union) coalition. Originally a three party coalition, it won nine seats in the first multi-party elections in 1994, due exclusively to its position on the ballot paper (it was at the bottom of the paper, which was also the position of Frelimo presidential candidate Joaquim Chissano, on the presidential ballot paper. Some illiterate Frelimo supporters voted for the UD by mistake). The UD lost all its seats in 1999. It reformed in 2013, consisting of two parties – PALMO (Liberal Party of Mozambique) and PANADE (National Democratic Party). Did not stand in 2014.
- UE** (Electoral Union) coalition. Won 0.1% of the vote in 2014.
- PASOMO** (Social Broadening Party of Mozambique). Won 0.23% of the vote in 2014. Its founder, Francisco Campira, joined Renamo, and is currently a Renamo parliamentary deputy.
- MONARUMO** (National Movement for the Recovery of the Unity of Mozambique). Won 0.16% of the vote in 2014.
- PAREDE** (Democratic Reconciliation Party). Did not stand in 2014.
- PVM** (Green Party of Mozambique). Won 0.16% of the vote in 2014.
- PEC** (Ecological Party). Running as PEC-MT (Ecological Party – Land Movement), won 0.15% of the vote in 2014.
- PEMO** (Ecological Party of Mozambique). Newly formed. Not clear why there are three green parties.
- PMJRD** (Youth Movement for the Restoration of Democracy). Won 0.19% of the vote in 2014.
- PT** (Labour Party). Despite the name, it has nothing to do with the Mozambican labour movement. Its distinctive policy is a call to bring back capital punishment. Won 0.07% of the vote in 2014.
- ALIMO** (Independent Alliance of Mozambique). It was a member of the Renamo-Electoral Union coalition. This gave it a seat in parliament in 1999, which it lost when Renamo dissolved the coalition. Won 0.12% of the vote in 2014.
- AMUSI** (Action of the United Movement for All-round Salvation). Formed in Nampula by dissidents from the MDM. Its leader, Mario Albino, ran unsuccessfully for Mayor of Nampula in 2018, winning 4.2% of the vote.
- UNAMO** (National Union of Mozambique). Did not stand in 2014.
- PANAMO** (National Party of Mozambique). Did not stand in 2014.
- PPD** (People's Democratic Party). Came last in the 2014 elections with the grand total of 158 votes, which rounds down to 0.0%.
- CDU** (Congress of United Democrats). Did not stand in 2014. Its founder, Antonio Palange, recently rejoined Frelimo, the party of which he was a member during and immediately after the independence war.
- PANAOC** (National Party of Workers and Peasants). Won 0.09% of the vote in 2014.
- UM** (Union for Change). Won 0.06% of the vote in 2014.
- UDM** (Union of Mozambican Democrats). Did not stand in 2014.
- PAZS** (Party of Freedom and Solidarity). Won 0.08% of the vote in 2014.
- PCM** (Central Party of Mozambique). Previously unknown.

Some of these parties have few members, few voters, no offices, no publications and not even a website. They appear every five years in order to obtain money given to parties standing in the elections.




Partners:




EMBAIXADA DA NORUEGA

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Detailed coverage 2019 national elections is again being provided by the *Mozambique Political Process Bulletin*, which has covered all of Mozambique's multi-party elections. We will have a large team of local journalists throughout the country, ensuring that our reports are accurate and verified.

The elections newsletter is also in Portuguese; para subscrever <http://eepurl.com/gnZXPz>

The newsletters covering the 2018 local elections are on <http://bit.ly/LocEI2018>

Newsletters from 2013 local elections and 2014 national elections are on <http://bit.ly/2H066Kg>

There are two archives of historic elections data, at IESE on <http://www.iese.ac.mz/eleicoes-resultados/> and at London School of Economics on <http://bit.ly/MozEIData>

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