Mozambique after the elections

Hermenegildo Mulhovo, October 2014
Mozambican elections 2014
Background

- 1975 Independence
- 1975 First Constitution single party system, socialist orientation
- 1977 – 1992 Civil War - Renamo and government of Frelimo,
- 1990 2nd Constitution, Rule of law, Multiparty system
- 1992 Peace agreement, Renamo and Frelimo government
- 2009 First provincial elections (2009 and 2014)
Social, economic and political context

- Rapid economic growth
- High level of inequality, little progress in poverty reduction
- Increasing criminality and unemployment
- One party dominance
- Political instability (2013-2014)
- New peace agreement (2014)
Frelimo’s campaign

- Presidential candidate election,
- Jacinto Nyussi, the elected candidate
- Challenge to reconcile and unify the party before elections
- Success on involving leaders from the other wing within Frelimo during the campaign
- Transition of power inside the party from veterans to new generations
Renamo
Renamo’s campaign

• Reduced political power after boycott of local elections in 2013
• Fragile party at the start of the campaign
• Revival of Dhlakama’s popularity after signing the peace agreement
• Sudden growth of support base during the campaign
MDM’s campaign

• Strong at the start of campaign
• Successful local elections in 2013, expanding their control from 1 to 4 municipalities
• High expectations, “the party of hope” for young people
• Many analysts believed MDM would replace Renamo as the main opposition party
Outcome of elections
(Figures from STAE of last week)

• Presidential elections
  Filipe Nyusi  57%
  Afonso Dhlakama  36%
  Daviz Simango  6%

• Legislative Elections (Parliament)
  Frelimo  57%  140 seats
  Renamo  34%  89 seats
  MDM  9%  19 seats
## Results since first election

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Number of seats on the parliament and percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frelimo</td>
<td>129</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renamo</td>
<td>112</td>
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<td>MDM</td>
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<td>UD</td>
<td>09</td>
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Political outlook

• More balanced power relations in Parliament
• Renamo regained power thanks to Dhlakama’s leadership
• MDM did well, although expectations were high
• Frelimo won the majority of the seats in the parliament
• Compared to 2009 results, Frelimo lost its 2/3 majority in Parliament
• Reduced influence of party on the executive
Political outlook

• New configuration of EMB is similar to the 1994 structure
• Long way to go towards more trust between the parties and democratic institutions
• Optimism about the new democratic dynamics and relative balance
NIMD’s role

- Facilitated the signing of an Electoral Code of Conduct
- Facilitated dialogue between EMB and political parties to increase trust and reduce tensions
- Provided technical assistance to the parties on electoral reform issues
- Facilitated debates on party manifestos, for a more policy driven electoral campaign
- Opened space for CSOs to influence political party policies
- Facilitated an electoral observation room during the elections
Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy

Obrigado!