

<b>Country/entity</b>	Mozambique
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Declaração de Princípios sobre a despartidarização da Função Pública
<b>Date</b>	23 Jun 2015
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/intrastate conflict <b>Mozambique Civil War (1976 – 1992) and RENAMO Insurgency (2012 – )</b>

The Mozambique conflict has roots in the independence movement launched by the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) (est. 1962) against Portuguese colonization. Despite the insurgency, independence only came a year after a military coup d'état in Lisbon overthrew the longstanding 'Estado Novo' dictatorship. Nonetheless, FRELIMO installed itself as the ruling party and officially became a Marxist-Leninist party in 1977. Fierce fighting broke out in the Cold War context, between the FRELIMO, supported by the Soviet Bloc, and the anti-Communist Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO) movement, which received funding from neighbouring 'white' regimes in Rhodesia and later on, South Africa. After the death of President Somaro Moises Machel in a plane crash in 1986, the presidency passed to Joaquim Alberto Chissano who encouraged political pluralism, particularly following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989. Following the Rome Peace Accords in 1992, FRELIMO won the country's first multi-party election in 1994.

Political tensions began to rise after the 2002 presidential elections, which RENAMO argued were fraudulent. These continued until a low-level outbreak of violence by RENAMO fighters targeting police and economic infrastructure. A new peace accord was signed between RENAMO and FRELIMO in September 2014, but RENAMO's later refusal to accept the terms of the 2014 Presidential election, as well as government difficulties in disarming RENAMO fighters led to a breakdown of the accord in August 2015. Since then, clashes have renewed between the two parties.

Close

Mozambique Civil War (1976 – 1992) and RENAMO Insurgency (2012 – )

<b>Stage</b>	Implementation/renegotiation
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Mozambique process - recent
<b>Parties</b>	The Government of Mozambique RENAMO party

**Third parties** -

**Description** This agreement notes the existence of doubts concerning the independence of the civil service in Mozambique and concerns of use of state resources for party political purposes. In order to avoid such doubts and concerns, the Government and RENAMO agree to put forward a bill to the legislature that would govern the behavior of a range of civil servants and prevent instances of corruption and partisanship in the civil service.

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**Agreement document** [MZ\\_150623\\_Declaracao de Principios Funcao Publica\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [MZ\\_150623\\_Declaracao de Principios Funcao Publica.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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### Groups

**Children/youth** No specific mention.

**Disabled persons** No specific mention.

**Elderly/age** No specific mention.

**Migrant workers** No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/national group** No specific mention.

**Religious groups** No specific mention.

**Indigenous people** No specific mention.

**Other groups** No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced persons** No specific mention.

**Social class** No specific mention.

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## **Gender**

**Women, girls and gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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## **State definition**

**Nature of state (general)** No specific mention.

**State configuration** No specific mention.

**Self determination** No specific mention.

**Referendum** No specific mention.

**State symbols** No specific mention.

**Independence/secession** No specific mention.

**Accession/unification** No specific mention.

**Border delimitation** No specific mention.

**Cross-border provision** No specific mention.

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## **Governance**

**Political institutions (new or reformed)** No specific mention.

**Elections** No specific mention.

<b>Electoral commission</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Political parties reform</b>	Governance→Political parties reform→Other political parties reform Page 2, section II: d) Prohibition of active participation in political-partisan activities, for those in administration of public universities, public managers, civil servants and State agents, during their working hours; e) The civil servant shall not promote political, partisan and religious activities in the workplace; f) Prohibition of political-partisan activities for magistrates, ambassadors and members of defence and security forces; g) Prohibition of party cells or nuclei in the public institutions or in those the State participates in, and prohibition of the use of the State's resources and installations for partisan purpose.
<b>Civil society</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional/religious leaders</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Public administration</b>	This agreement as a whole determines the type of role that political parties, partisanship and party organizations can have in the state structures and the civil service.
<b>Constitution</b>	No specific mention.

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**Power sharing**

<b>Political power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Territorial power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Economic power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Military power sharing</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL general** No specific mention.

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

**Treaty incorporation** No specific mention.

**Civil and political rights** No specific mention.

**Socio-economic rights** No specific mention.

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## **Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** No specific mention.

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication** No specific mention.

**Mobility/access** No specific mention.

**Protection measures** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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## **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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## **Justice sector reform**

**Criminal justice and emergency law** No specific mention.

**State of emergency provisions** No specific mention.

**Judiciary and courts** No specific mention.

**Prisons and detention** No specific mention.

**Traditional Laws** Page 2, section III:  
III – Traditional Authority  
Reinforcing the mechanism of the State authorities’ recognition of traditional authorities, according to customary law and its legitimacy, only the familial lineage is taken into account.

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## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** No specific mention.

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** No specific mention.

**Business** No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

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## **Land, property and environment**

**Land reform/rights** No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/nomadism rights** No specific mention.

**Cultural heritage** No specific mention.

**Environment** No specific mention.

**Water or riparian rights or access** No specific mention.

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**Security sector**

**Security Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** No specific mention.

**Police** Page 2, section II, par. f)  
f) Prohibition of political-partisan activities for magistrates, ambassadors and members of defence and security forces;

**Armed forces** Page 2, section II, par. f)  
f) Prohibition of political-partisan activities for magistrates, ambassadors and members of defence and security forces;

**DDR** No specific mention.

**Intelligence services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces** No specific mention.

**Withdrawal of foreign forces** No specific mention.

**Corruption** This whole agreement deals with the problem of corruption in the form of use of state resources for the benefit of the official's political party, and aims to prevent such activities.

**Crime/organised crime** No specific mention.

**Drugs** No specific mention.

**Terrorism** No specific mention.

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## **Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice general** No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon** No specific mention.

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** No specific mention.

**Prisoner release** No specific mention.

**Vetting** No specific mention.

**Victims** No specific mention.

**Missing persons** No specific mention.

**Reparations** No specific mention.

**Reconciliation** No specific mention.

## **Implementation**

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** No specific mention.

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar** No specific mention.

**Enforcement mechanism** Page 2, Sections V and VI:  
V – Monitoring Mechanisms

1. It is necessary to define mechanisms of monitoring, encouragement of allegations that might prevent the persistent promiscuity between political parties and State institutions, as well as a persistent education as a way to promote a change in the already rooted corporate mentality, to deepen democratic practices and guarantee transparency.

2. In effect, both sides agree to propose to the Assembly of the Republic the establishment a Commission for Monitoring the De-partisanship of the State, to be created by the Assembly of the Republic and composed by representatives of the Government, the political parties which are represented in parliament, and civil society.

VI – Following

Both sides agree to submit this Declaration of Principles to the consideration of the Assembly of the Republic for coming into effect.

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