

Country/entity	Mozambique
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Joint Declaration
Date	7 Aug 1992
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict Mozambique Civil War (1976 – 1992) and RENAMO Insurgency (2012 –)
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Close Mozambique Civil War (1976 – 1992) and RENAMO Insurgency (2012 –)</p>
Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Mozambique process in the 90s
Parties	Joaquim Alberto Chissano, President of the Republic of Mozambique, and Afonso Macacho Marceta Dhlakama, President of RENAMO,

Third parties	Signed by Mugabe, Zimbabwe; Witnesses: Botswana; Mediators: Mario Raffaelli, Jaime Goncalves, Andrea Riccardi, Matteo Zuppi (all signatories)
Description	Expressed commitment to guaranteeing conditions for complete political freedom and personal safety of all citizens and all members of political parties. Agreed to accepting the role of the international community in monitoring the implementation of the General Peace Agreement and to respecting the principles set forth in Protocol I.

Agreement document	MZ_920807_Joint Declaration.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
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Disabled persons	No specific mention.
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Elderly/age	No specific mention.
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Migrant workers	No specific mention.
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Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
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Religious groups	No specific mention.
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Indigenous people	No specific mention.
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Other groups	No specific mention.
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Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
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Social class	No specific mention.
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Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
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Men and boys	No specific mention.
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LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

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.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections Page 2, (iii) To accept the role of the international community, particularly the United Nations, in monitoring and guaranteeing the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, particularly the cease-fire and the electoral process;

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform	<p>Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties Page 2</p> <p>Whereas Mr. Afonso Macacho Marceta Dhlakama declared his readiness to sign an immediate cease-fire if certain guarantees were provided and arrangements were made for the security of both himself and members of RENAMO, and if his party was given freedom to organize and campaign without interference or hindrance.</p> <p>Considering his request for guarantees to enable RENAMO to operate freely as a political party after the signing of the General Peace Agreement,</p> <p>Governance→Political parties reform→Other political parties reform Page 2, (ii)</p> <p>To guarantee the personal safety of all Mozambican citizens and all members of political parties.</p>
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	<p>Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making Page 3, (v) To safeguard political rights, emphasizing that the principles set forth in Protocol I are valid and also relate to the problem of constitutional guarantees raised by RENAMO and dealt with in the document submitted to President Mugabe. To this end, the Government of the Republic of Mozambique shall submit to the Assembly of the Republic for adoption legal instruments incorporating the Protocols and guarantees, as well as the General Peace Agreement, in Mozambican law;</p>

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general

Page 3, (iv)

Fully to respect the principles set forth in Protocol I, under which "the Government undertakes to refrain from taking any action that is contrary to the provisions of the Protocols to be concluded and from adopting laws or measures or applying existing laws which may be inconsistent with those Protocols" and "RENAMO undertakes to refrain from armed combat and instead to conduct its political struggle in conformity with the laws in force, within the framework of existing State institutions and in accordance with the conditions and guarantees established in the General Peace Agreement".

Page 3, (v)

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.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights Page 2, (ii) To guarantee the personal safety of all Mozambican citizens and all members of political parties.
Democracy	Page 1 The achievement of peace, democracy and national unity based on national reconciliation is the greatest aspiration and desire of the entire Mozambican people. Page 2 (i) To guarantee conditions permitting complete political freedom, in accordance with the internationally recognized principles of democracy; (ii) To guarantee the personal safety of all Mozambican citizens and all members of political parties;
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.

Rights institutions

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

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 No specific mention.

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.

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.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 2

Whereas Mr. Afonso Macacho Marceta Dhlakarna declared his readiness to sign an immediate cease-fire if certain guarantees were provided and arrangements were made for the security of both himself and members of RENAMO, and if his party was given freedom to organize and campaign without interference or hindrance.

Page 2, (ii)

To guarantee the personal safety of all Mozambican citizens and all members of political parties.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 1

Important results have been achieved thus far, as exemplified and demonstrated by the signing of the partial cease-fire agreement of 1 December 1990 and the adoption of the following protocols and agreements.

Page 2

Whereas Mr. Afonso Macacho Marceta Dhlakarna declared his readiness to sign an immediate cease-fire if certain guarantees were provided and arrangements were made for the security of both himself and members of RENAMO, and if his party was given freedom to organize and campaign without interference or hindrance.

Page 2, (iii)

To accept the role of the international community, particularly the United Nations, in monitoring and guaranteeing the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, particularly the cease-fire and the electoral process.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 3, (iv)

Fully to respect the principles set forth in Protocol I, under which "the Government undertakes to refrain from taking any action that is contrary to the provisions of the Protocols to be concluded and from adopting laws or measures or applying existing laws which may be inconsistent with those Protocols" and "RENAMO undertakes to refrain from armed combat and instead to conduct its political struggle in conformity with the laws in force, within the framework of existing State institutions and in accordance with the conditions and guarantees established in the General Peace Agreement".

Withdrawal of foreign forces

No specific mention.

Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

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 Page 1
The achievement of peace, democracy and national unity based on national reconciliation is the greatest aspiration and desire of the entire Mozambican people. Supplementing these efforts in the search for peace, democracy and national unity based on reconciliation in Mozambique, a meeting was held at Gaborone, Botswana, on 4 July 1992 [...]

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar Page 2, (iii)
To accept the role of the international community, particularly the United Nations, in monitoring and guaranteeing the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, particularly the cease-fire and the electoral process.

Enforcement mechanism Page 2, (iii) To accept the role of the international community, particularly the United Nations, in monitoring and guaranteeing the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, particularly the cease-fire and the electoral process;

Related cases No specific mention.

Source United States Institute of Peace (2002) Peace Agreements: Mozambique - Peace Agreements Digital Collection. Available at: <https://www.usip.org/publications/2002/03/peace-agreements-mozambique> (Accessed 14 October 2020).
