



CENTRO DE INTEGRIDADE PÚBLICA
Anticorrupção - Transparência - Integridade



2019 GENERAL ELECTIONS

MOZAMBIQUE POLITICAL PROCESS BULLETIN

Editor: Joseph Hanlon | **Publisher:** Edson Cortez | **News Editor:** Borges Nhamire | **Reporters:** Aldemiro Bande, Magda Mendonça

Number 5 - 9 April 2019

Published by CIP, Centro de Integridade Pública (Public Integrity Centre),

Rua Fernão Melo e Castro, nº 124, Maputo. eleicoes@cipmoz.org bit.ly/GenEl2019

To subscribe in English tinyurl.com/sub-moz and in Portuguese <http://eepurl.com/cYjhdb>.

To unsubscribe in English tinyurl.com/ unsub-moz and in Portuguese <http://ow.ly/ErPa30ekCru>.

Material can be freely reproduced; please mention the source.

Parliament curbs worst electoral fraud

Fraud of the sort that occurred in municipal elections in October last year is made more difficult by amendments to the electoral laws approved by parliament last week. In five municipalities the Frelimo majority in elections commissions called secret meetings in which they ruled that Frelimo had won, despite parallel counts showing a Renamo victory. Renamo was unable to protest because the law said that a complaint could be made to the district court only if there had been a "prior objection" (*impugnação previa*) at the meeting which Renamo was not told about.

The two key changes are:

+ Simply removing "prior objection" from the law, allowing a complaint about illegal action in elections to be made to the district court. All electoral legal actions go first to the district court, but are appealed directly to the Constitutional Council.

+ A one word change, from party agents "may" (*podem*) attend counts at district and province level to "should" (*devem*) attend. At province level they must be informed of meetings in writing, but not at district level. However the stronger "should" makes it easier to complain about not being informed. This will make it much harder for the Frelimo majority to convene secret meetings.

These two changes should make fraud at district election commission level more difficult.

Mozambique's elections are governed by a hotchpotch of much amended but often contradictory electoral laws. Parliament last week was amending the national electoral law to match the new provincial electoral law.

A decade ago the Constitutional Council called for all the laws to be brought together into a single electoral code to ensure consistency. But donors

went on strike, withholding aid for three months to successfully force the government to ignore the Constitutional Council and keep the collection of different laws instead of having a single code.

Calendar changes maintain confusion

Three changes to the electoral calendar have been agreed, but confusion remains.

The period for presenting candidates for the presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for 15 October is cut from 120 days, but there is no agreement as to how long it should be. The parliamentary 1st commission (Constitutional Affairs) proposes 75 days, while the 4th commission (Public Administration) proposes 90 days. Each presidential candidate must have notarised signatures of 10,000 registered voters. The three main parties have the resources to collect these signatures, but minor parties have found the task very difficult even when they had 120 days to collect them.

After registration is completed, seats are distributed in proportion to the number of registered voters in each province, and the period for this is reduced from 180 to 105 days. But there is no correction to the mathematical error in the law, which means that the total number of seats assigned is often more or less than the 250 seats in parliament, and the National Elections Commission (CNE) must secretly change the allocation.

The time when parties can still register with the CNE is extended. The previous limit was 15 days before candidates lists were to be submitted, but this is cut to 5.

Foreign funds, invalid votes & other changes

Other law changes and clarifications include:

- + Foreigners can no longer fund Mozambican elections.

- + Invalid votes (nullos) are all rechecked by the district elections commission. Until 2014 this was done by CNE, then in 2018 invalid votes were not rechecked at all. Polling stations often are too rigid, rejecting valid votes, which is why there is a check.

- + Anyone who uses government property during the electoral campaign is violating the law. Previously only political parties could be convicted.

- + In the polling station after the count, signed official copies of the results sheets (editais) are to be given to observers, journalists and polling station staff, as well as the to party agents. This will make parallel counts easier.

- + The law is strengthened to make it illegal to oblige anyone to say how they voted. Taking photos in voting booths is illegal, following incidents in which Frelimo had forced civil servants to take pictures of their ballot papers to prove they voted for Frelimo.

- + There can be only one police agent in a polling station.

- + A person cannot stand for an office if they resigned the post during the previous term, as in the present law, but this no longer applies if the person stood down because they were elected to higher office

- + Individual election observers no longer have to present a curriculum vitae (CV).

- + Those convicted of theft and civil servants who commit a crime related to their public service regain the right to vote.

And one change was not made. After discussion, it was agreed that the ban on campaigning in the two days before voting days should be retained.

And sloppy drafting was corrected to make it clear that only registered political parties can present candidates for national parliament, but that citizens' lists can present candidates for provincial and municipal assemblies.

But the two parliamentary commissions have agreed some of their own sloppy drafting. In their definition of the results sheet (edital) produced at the polling station, they say it should contain the total number of votes and how many are blank of invalid, but not the number of votes for the respective candidates.

2 governors to cost \$820,000 extra

Having two governors in each province will cost \$820,000 per year, the Ministry of Finance reports. This is \$390,000 just for cars, and \$430,000 for salaries and related costs.

This says nothing about building new offices and official houses. Which governor will get the governor's mansion and the main offices? In a low key note, the parliamentary 4th Commission "recommends that the government take actions to identify and inventory installations and human resources that will be transferred." Which suggests this has not been done yet.

Only minor quibbles with plan for 2 governors

A third government law on the role of the Secretary of State in the Province was debated last week, but with only minor concerns. The 4th Commission warns that "the Secretary of State in the Province should not be understood as the one that comes to be above the [elected] Provincial

Governor" Yet the law sets out quite clearly to do that.

The draft law calls the new Secretary of State the "representative of the state in the province" but the 4th Commission wants this changed to "representative of central government". This makes clear that this person is a political appointment and not a civil servant. Elsewhere the 4th Commission deletes statements that the Secretary of State is part of the "public administration".

At present the governor is appointed by the President and has broad powers. Under the new law, the Secretary of State is appointed by the President and takes over many of the powers of the old governor, including giving formal recognition to traditional and community authorities, which includes neighbourhood secretaries. The elected governor is given quite limited powers. In effect,

there will be two competing governors in each province.

Conflict between the two is built into the law introduced last week. Both the elected governor and the Secretary of State are expected to create development plans with participation of the local

population and civil society. Both carry out economic, social and cultural activities.

The new laws are creating two competing governors, one serving central government and the other serving the province's voters. And which one will occupy the governor's mansion?

 CENTRO DE INTEGRIDADE PÚBLICA Administração - Transparência - Integridade		Partners:  EMBAIXADA DA NORUEGA	
---	---	--	---

Published by CIP, Centro de Integridade Pública (Public Integrity Centre),
Rua Fernão Melo e Castro, nº 124, Maputo. eleicoes@cipmoz.org bit.ly/GenEI2019

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/cYjhdb>

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>

2019 General Elections is part of the Votar Moçambique programme		
	Programme financed by:  Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft Confédération suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederaziun svizra Embaixada da Suíça em Moçambique	Co-financer:   COOPERAÇÃO AUSTRIACA PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO