

The effect of Public sector provision, governance and institutionalisation on Political security

Effect: Positive (The presence of United Nations involvement was crucial in achieving lasting peace in Mozambique which had a direct effect on the outcome)

Confidence in study findings: Low (one study, low confidence)

Short summary

The paper analyses the crucial role of the United Nations (UN) in Mozambique's transition from civil war to peace. The UN's multilateral approach, encompassing disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration (DDR), humanitarian aid, political and electoral assistance, and budget support, was instrumental in fostering sustainable peace. The success of this program, the transformation of Renamo into a political party, and the promotion of inclusive politics contributed to reducing the threat of militarisation, encouraged building trust, and strengthened democratic institutions. These efforts ultimately contributed to improved human security outcomes, including advancements in education, health, and political stability.

Long summary

The intervention

Demonstrates that any evaluation of the UN's and the international community's roles in supporting sustainable peace in Mozambique necessitates a thorough understanding of four crucial mechanisms or instruments: (1) Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) before democratisation; (2) Humanitarian assistance; (3) political and electoral assistance; and (4) budget support (p.2-3). All of these components overlapped to achieve the outcome.

How is the intervention expected to work

- 1) Humanitarian aid supporting public sector provisions encompassed human security in education, healthcare, infrastructure, and social welfare programs, thus suggesting that food security was at least partially addressed through emergency relief efforts.
- 2) The important role of budget support in funding key sectors relevant to peacebuilding, including agriculture and human and social development. This is grounded in the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Document (PARPA). While not explicitly mentioned, these sectors likely encompass programs and initiatives related to food security, nutrition, and health.
- 3) Strengthening state legitimacy and capacity requires enhancing government accountability through improved governance mechanisms, building effective institutions like an independent judiciary and professional civil service, and preventing state failure by investing in these areas to ensure effective governance (p. 14-15).

The evidence base

There is one qualitative study assessing the effect of **Public sector provision, governance and institutionalisation on Political security in Mozambique**. This study is by A. Adedokun (2019). *Transition from civil war to peace: The role of the United Nations and*

international community in Mozambique. Peace and Conflict Studies, 26(1), 4. All references are from that study.

The evidence

- 1) The success of the DDR program in Mozambique, with the UN and donor agencies demobilising and reintegrating about 100,000 combatants, was crucial for reducing the threat of remilitarisation by removing weapons and providing alternative livelihoods, and building trust and confidence by integrating former combatants into the newly formed Mozambican Defense Force (p. 11-12).
- 2) The UN and donors facilitated Renamo's transformation into a viable political party through financial assistance and electoral support, while promoting inclusive politics by encouraging the participation of all groups to reduce marginalisation and build confidence in the democratic process (p. 14)
- 3) As a result of budget support and peacebuilding initiatives, there is evidence of significant progress in human security outcomes including political outcomes. The interconnectedness of development outcomes suggests that progress in education and health was affected by political consolidation in Mozambique, which further is a result of peacebuilding efforts and budget support. Improved political outcomes can be seen as a direct contribution to human security. Moreover, better education can indirectly contribute to food security and nutrition by empowering individuals with knowledge and skills related to agriculture, health, and economic opportunities

Confidence assessment

Overall confidence: Low Confidence Qualitative Study (No explanation and justification for sample/case selection strategy)