



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

**DRAFT INTERVENTION
BY**

**THE DELEGATION OF MOZAMBIQUE TO THE
SIXTH COMMITTEE**

ON THE

**AGENDA ITEM 110: MEASURES TO ELIMINATE
INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM**

**DURING THE 79th SESSION OF THE UNITED
NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

*02 October 2024 (10:00 am)
Security Council Chamber
United Nations
New York*

Mr. Chairman,

At the outset, let me congratulate you on your election as the Chairman of the Sixth Committee of this 79th Session of the General Assembly.

My delegation pledges full support and cooperation to you and the Bureau. Our congratulations are also extended to the other members of the Bureau.

Mozambique aligns itself with the statement delivered by the distinguished representative of Uganda, on behalf of the African Group (AG).

In light of last year's consensual approval of the Eighth Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, we anticipate further progress in our collective efforts to combat international terrorism.

The Secretary-General's recent report on the implementation of the Strategy highlights the escalating and expanding threat of terrorism particularly in Africa.

We commend the United Nations' continued support to Member States through the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact in developing and implementing responses across all four pillars of the Strategy.

Mozambique reiterates its support for expediting negotiations on a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism to bolster the international legal framework against this global threat.

Mr. Chairman,

As we have been sharing with the Sixth Committee, Mozambique has been a direct target of the international terrorism since 2017 in Cabo Delgado Province, in the northern region of the country.

Terrorists continue to act in a manner completely strange to our culture, religions and beliefs, carrying out violent actions that cause the death of innocent people, loot their property, destroy social and economic infrastructure and cause a massive movement of internally displaced people.

To share a general picture of the situation, by the beginning of 2024, more than 1.1 million people have been displaced from their homes. Due to the security improvements, more than six hundred thousand were able to return. However, as the challenge is ongoing, this year we have registered more than one hundred

and forty thousand new internally displaced people.

Within this context, Mozambique needs to commit more resources in defence and security, reconstruction and humanitarian action, with a negative impact on the economy and other development priorities.

Mr. Chairman,

Mozambique conducts its fight against terrorism aligned with the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, looking for an integrated and balanced implementation of its all four pillars.

We continue to strengthen our defence and security capacity through intensive training of our forces. Since 2021, we have direct support from SADC and Rwandan forces. The SADC

mission ended this year with positive outcomes. Other international partners and friends have been supporting Mozambique in the training and modernization of its defence and security forces.

Mozambique also continues to strengthen its institutions and legal framework, expanding correspondingly the space for international legal and judicial cooperation. As part of its ongoing work with the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), this year Mozambique updated its legislation on Prevention, Repression and Combating Terrorism, as well as on Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Legislative improvements must continue, including the legally foreseen creation of specialized sections within the judicial courts for more effective and fair trial of crimes related to terrorism.

At the same time, Mozambique continues to promote the active engagement of communities and religious faits in the fight against the violent extremist narrative, highlighting the role of women and young people in maintaining peace and security. We are investing on this asset and pledging more international cooperation and support to this end.

We are also continuing the implementation of programs to promote development, training and creation of employment opportunities, diverting the young people from recruitment by terrorists. In August 2022, the Government

approved the Program of Resilience and Integrated Development for Northern Mozambique (PREDIN).

Mr. Chairman,

Mozambique has not yet managed to completely and definitively eliminate the scourge of international terrorism, but it has achieved positive results, translated into the restraint and retreat of the terrorists with the support of bilateral, regional and international partners and friends.

Mr. Chairman,

During our membership to the United Nations Security Council for the biennium 2023-2024, under the theme “International Peace and Security and Sustainable Development”, Mozambique has strongly

advocated the need to strengthen the fight against international terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism, as it represents a big threat to international peace and security.

After bringing into discussion the topic on combating terrorism and preventing violent extremism on our first presidency of the Security Council in 2023, during our second presidency, this year, we scheduled, among others, the topic on the role of African States in addressing global security and development challenges.

While recalling the importance of international cooperation to improve collective security, the Security Council commended efforts and progress made by African States, the African Union and sub-regional organizations in preventing and

resolving conflicts on the continent, as well as in preventing and countering international terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism in accordance with international law.

As aforementioned, our fight against the international terrorism has an African strong support base, which has been successful and goes beyond military cooperation. It has allowed regional dialogue to be strengthened in various areas, with very positive results in the fight against international terrorism, while, at the same time, allowing for strengthening socio-economic and political cooperation between the countries. This approach also makes it possible to better combine national, regional and international efforts in combating international terrorism.

In conclusion, Mr Chairman, the efforts of our membership of the Security Council have been to propose, from our humble experience, more and potential effective solutions to our common fight against international terrorism. Defending the need to strengthen international cooperation, we also argue for the strengthening of the role of African states in addressing global security challenges, including international terrorism, and development.

I thank you!