



**MOZAMBIQUE
AT THE UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY COUNCIL,
2023-2024**

MOZAMBIQUE



“The importance that we attach to peace and security at national, regional, continental and international level is at the root of this historic decision to submit, for the first time since our independence in 1975, our candidature to the position of non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.”

**His Excellency Filipe Jacinto Nyusi,
President of the Republic of Mozambique!**



Sua Excelência
FILIPE JACINTO NYUSI
Presidente da República de Moçambique



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STATEMENT BY H.E. FILIPE JACINTO NYUSI, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

Your Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,

International peace and security are at the heart of coexistence amongst peoples and nations and is one of the major purposes of the Republic of Mozambique's foreign policy.

We acknowledge the important role international organizations play in bringing together States' efforts to find solutions to global challenges. The United Nations as the highest forum for global political-diplomatic consultation is also the apex of multilateralism.

The Government of the Republic of Mozambique has thus taken a solemn decision to submit its candidature to become a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for the period 2023-2024.

The importance that we attach to peace and security domestically and globally is at the root of this historic decision to submit, for the first time, our candidature to the position of Non-Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council.

Mozambique is committed to the promotion of women's empowerment, the strict



compliance with human rights and respect for the rule of law, as key foundations of its foreign and domestic policies.

The elections at the United Nations General Assembly will take place in New York in June 2022 and our candidature is currently supported and endorsed by the 54 African Union Member States, and the SADC and CPLP countries.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Mozambique acknowledges the United Nations Security Council's primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security.

In addition to its traditional role in conflict management and resolution, the Security Council, guided by the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter, has played a leading role in dealing with new threats, such as terrorism and violent extremism, maritime piracy, human rights protection, climate change, forced migration, cyber insecurity, and health insecurity among others.

Like other countries in the world, Mozambique has experienced such multiple global threats to international peace and security, with emphasis on the scourge of terrorism, climate change and COVID 19. These are evils whose solution lies in global efforts and accountability. Therefore, with the experience of facing them first-hand, we are motivated to serve the world as a Non-Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council.

As such, we are willing to collaborate in the design, implementation and strengthening of common approaches that will drive the most appropriate response to all these global threats.

We specifically recognize the centrality of concerted actions and synergies at national, regional and international level for the eradication of terrorism and violent extremism, stopping its spread and removing its root-causes, thereby contributing to lasting and sustainable solutions.

As a Non-Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council, our country intends to make its contribution to this joint and global effort to promote, build and maintain international peace and security.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 is a robust and crucial global framework to achieve these lasting and sustainable solutions. Mozambique as an interested party in integrated and sustainable development of nations, will continue to advocate this fundamental framework as one of the purposes of its candidature.

Therefore, we shall continue to strive for the strengthening of mechanisms and



commitments for the financing of its implementation, with a view to achieving the progress and well-being of all peoples.

With our election, we shall pay special attention to the so-called non-traditional threats to international peace and security. Climate change, which is a major threat to security in the 21st century, with the potential to degenerate into conflicts with catastrophic impacts, falls into this category.

As a country vulnerable to climate change-related events, which are becoming increasingly more frequent and severe, Mozambique will advocate for the climate security debate, as it is fully justified that this matter be considered by the Security Council in view of the gravity of its causes and consequences and its linkages with the welfare of whole humanity.

I would like to emphasize at this juncture that Mozambique supports the efforts aimed at the Security Council reform, in a bid to make the United Nations more representative of the 21st century realities, and making it more efficient and transparent.

We are certain that these reforms will lead to more effective and legitimate decisions. We are fully aligned with the African Union position on the Security Council reform.

Once a member of the Security Council, Mozambique will share its rich experience of hosting one of the most successful United Nations Peacekeeping Missions, ONUMOZ, between 1992 and 1994. We will also share the experience of our engagement in various United Nations Missions in the world.

Peace has always been central to Mozambicans who have been able to maintain a culture of dialogue that culminated in the signing of the Peace and National Reconciliation Agreement on 6 August 2019, which heralded a new era of tolerance and harmonious coexistence.

It was due to its dynamic engagement in issues related to peace that Mozambique became a member of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, the C34, made up of countries that provide a multi-faceted contribution, including financial, or with military, police and civilian contingents, to the United Nations peace missions.

It is this engagement that prompted our candidature to become a Non-Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council, with a view to contributing, at the highest level, to international peace and security, combating terrorism and promoting sustainable development.

Thank you very much!



MESSAGE FROM H.E. VERÓNICA NATANIEL MACAMO DLHOVO, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COOPERATION

Your Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,

According to the Statement by his Excellency Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, President of the Republic of Mozambique, the Government of Mozambique took the historic decision to submit its candidature as a Non-Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council for the period 2023-2024. By taking this decision, the country is driven by the spirit of solidarity among peoples and its trust on multilateralism as an appropriate mechanism for seeking solutions to today's global challenges.

Mozambique's engagement in peace-keeping and security actions at national, regional and continental level and its commitment to the consolidation of the democratic rule of law, as well as its national commitment to international peace and security, constitute decisive factors in favor of Mozambique's eligibility.

With our country's candidature to the seat of a Non-Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council, we intend to share our experience with dialogue and consultation in the peaceful conflict resolution and to make our contribution to the efforts to find solutions to traditional and emerging security threats, embodied in SADC priorities, with a view to materializing the African Union Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.



Your Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Guided by the principles of the United Nations Charter, it is our expectation that Mozambique's participation in the United Nations Security Council will add value in the context of:

- Strengthening multilateralism, permanent dialogue and the peaceful resolution of conflicts as the preferred mechanism for achieving lasting and sustainable peace and security;
- Addressing the threats to peace and security, including terrorism, violent extremism, maritime piracy, drug and human trafficking and pandemics;
- Strengthening the global response to the effects of climate change, supported by increased climate affairs financing to mitigate, adapt and build resilience;
- The drive to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the context of the Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals; and
- The advocacy for the United Nations Security Council reform, based on the Ezulwini consensus.



We hope that our participation in the Security Council and as we work with all the Member States to achieve these goals, Mozambique will contribute to promote the image of Security Council as being more representative and balanced in its decision-making process. We also want to help this UN body be more assertive in bringing together global synergies for efficiency and effectiveness in responding to international peace and security challenges.

All Mozambicans are called upon to commit to this endeavor, united by the conviction that the results of our participation will strengthen the precepts of peace, social stability and harmonious coexistence amongst peoples. With this, both the world and the country shall win.

Long live Mozambique.



PRINCIPLES OF MOZAMBIQUE'S FOREIGN POLICY

Mozambique's presence and actions in the United Nations Security Council is in line with the country's foreign policy principles, namely:

1. Establishing friendly and cooperation relations with other countries on the basis of mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality,
2. Non-interference in the internal affairs and reciprocity of benefits;
3. Acceptance, observance and application of the United Nations Charter;
4. The pursuit of a peace policy;
5. Respect for human rights and the rule of law
6. Prioritize negotiated and peaceful settlement of conflicts;
7. The general and universal disarmament of all States (Disarmament Agenda).



THE REASONS FOR MOZAMBIQUE'S CANDIDATURE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Mozambique's candidature reflects a sense of responsibility at the international arena and our country's commitment to peace and security in the world, emanating from the country's Constitution, its Foreign Policy and adherence to the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter. The following objectives guided our candidature:

1. Contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, which is an essential condition for sustainable development and for the protection of human rights.
2. Reaffirm the importance of multilateralism, collective action, international cooperation, and the search for peaceful and inclusive solutions based on consensus-building as primary means to achieve and maintain international peace and security.
3. Promote and uphold the national and African continent interests in the Security Council.



OUR PRIORITIES

1. To advocate the importance of maintaining international peace and security by intensifying multilateral cooperation to strengthen the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts and to combat security threats, including maritime piracy, drug and human trafficking, in line with the African Union priorities;
 2. Contribute to combating climate change and biodiversity protection;
 3. Promote humanitarian assistance and gender equity;
 4. Advocate for the use of technology for sustainable development; and
 5. Continue to support the dialogue on the Security Council reform with a view to balancing the decision-making process concerning international peace and security issues.
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OUR CONFIDENCE IN MULTILATERALISM

Mozambique holds the view that multilateralism is an imperative and essential tool for expanding dialogue, combining efforts and building international consensus for addressing common and global problems and challenges.

Immediately after its national independence in 1975, Mozambique joined the United Nations. Since then, the country has regularly paid its statutory contributions to the United Nations budget (regular budget, peacekeeping operations and voluntary contributions to programs and agencies of the United Nations system); in addition, some of its national citizens work for the United Nations system thereby contributing to resolve global issues and concerns.

Mozambique has been playing an active role in advancing the Disarmament agenda. This reflects its commitment to the importance of general and complete disarmament aimed at promoting and maintaining international peace and security.

As part of this commitment, Mozambique was actively involved in the successful negotiations for the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, also known as the Ottawa Treaty. In 1999, the country hosted the first Meeting of State-Parties and, in 2014, the Third Review Conference on the said Convention. In 2015, Mozambique was declared a country free of anti-personnel mines.

We have been fully committed to the preparation of the Programme of Action to



Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

Mozambique has also played an active role in the process that culminated in the negotiation and adoption of the Treaty on the prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

The universality of these and other instruments of the international disarmament regime is of utmost importance in the pursuit of the noble objectives that the United Nations Charter assigns to the Security Council.

It should be noted that Mozambique is signatory to Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. These important documents are implemented with unfaltering commitment from the Government, within the framework of the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation instruments, toward sustainable development.

OUR COMMITMENT TO REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Since the proclamation of its independence, Mozambique has played a leading role in regional, continental and global efforts to find peaceful and lasting solutions for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Our country has been at the forefront of international efforts to combat colonialism. Once independent, the Mozambican people have extended active solidarity to the struggle of other peoples for freedom and have consented to enormous sacrifices, particularly in the fight against apartheid in South Africa, and for the liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia in Southern Africa.

Equally, in the framework of international peace and security efforts, Mozambique participated in UN peacekeeping operations and deployed contingents to Burundi, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Guinea-Bissau and East-Timor, as well as the deployment of civil servants to various UN missions.

Mozambique has also participated in various mediation processes for conflict resolution in Africa, notably in Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malawi-Tanzania (Lake Malawi/Nyasa), Madagascar, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda and Zimbabwe.



Photo: Lieutenant Colonel F. Gimo, Military Observer, Kadugli Base in South Kordofan, Sudan, Verification Mission 2013



Photo: AU mission during the working visit to the UN base referendum in Kadugli, 2013



UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Mozambique is part of the Special Committee on Peace Operations, known as C34. It is a multi-form contribution mechanism (financial, military, police and observation) to peacekeeping missions and UN operational activities. In this capacity, the country has contributed to the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations in several countries, including East-Timor, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan.

It should be noted that, within the framework of the peace consolidation process and post-conflict political and socio-economic stabilization, Mozambique hosted, from 1992 to 1994, one of the most successful UN Peacekeeping Operations - the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ).

CHILDREN, YOUTH AND WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Children, youth and women are important themes in the Security Council agenda, arising from the need to protect the rights of these social groups, often vulnerable in conflict contexts, but also through their active engagement in the efforts aimed at preventing and resolving conflicts and at promoting peace and security.

The Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000), 2250 (2015) and 2427 (2018) translate the unequivocal recognition of this reality by establishing a political framework that demonstrates and values the role and potential of children, youth and women in building and sustaining peace.

In the context of its commitment to the implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000), Mozambique advocates the strengthening of women's participation in conflict mediation actions and in peace and emergency operations at the global level. At the national level, Mozambique adopted its National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2018-2022, aimed at promoting greater female participation in peace and security structures and processes, by fostering gender equality and equity in defense and security institutions.



OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Mozambique has committed itself to Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals as instruments to promote progress and well-being for all peoples.

It was in this context that it submitted, in July 2020, the first Voluntary National Review on Sustainable Development Goals. The review portrays the country's achievements in the implementation of its five-year Government Program 2020-2024, embodied in the materialization of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development reaffirms the international community's determination to promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies free from fear and violence. It recognizes to this end that there can be no peace and security without sustainable development and vice versa. This translates into a clear recognition of the nexus between peace and security and sustainable development. It is therefore rightful to adopt measures that contribute to protect the planet from degradation, while ensuring sustainable resource management and energetic actions to fight climate change, which is increasingly becoming a threat to international peace and security, with all its consequences.

In addition, corruption is a social evil that negatively impacts government action and has adverse effects on sustainable development promotion.

Thus, Mozambique will remain committed to combating corruption at all levels, advocating for the implementation of actions aimed at promoting good governance and the consolidation of democracy, toward sustainable development.

CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT

Extreme climate events have represented, for many States, including Mozambique, a factor of insecurity, and collective action is important to deal with it. Mozambique reaffirms its commitment to participate, as an active player, in managing the impact of climate change in the country and in the Southern African region, by dealing with four



main challenges, namely mitigation, adaptation and resilience, financing and training.

This commitment stems from lessons learned at national and regional level, but also from responsibilities arising from Mozambique's status as a State-Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the United Nations Framework Agreement on Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Sendai Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement, the Kyoto Protocol, among other relevant instruments.

It is in this context that the country has decided to host the newly established SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre for the Mitigation of Natural Disasters through Humanitarian, Emergency and Resilience Operations as a contribution to managing the impact of climate change in the Southern African region.

HUMAN RIGHTS AS A FACTOR FOR PEACE AND SECURITY

Human rights are one of the three founding pillars of the United Nations. The protection and promotion of human rights and dignity in all its expressions must be at the heart of the actions of the Security Council, the peace missions and of Member States.

For this reason, this is an inescapable and cross-cutting issue on the Security Council agenda, to which Mozambique attaches great importance.

Mozambique recognizes that, in general, the widespread and systematic violation of human rights can be a source of conflicts. As such, the establishment of an environment of peace has a reciprocal relationship with respect to human rights and human dignity.

In this context, Mozambique is committed to:

- work to raise human rights standards at national and global level;
- advocate the strengthening of human rights promotion and education as an indispensable mechanism for conflict prevention, peace-building and peacekeeping, and development;



- advocate the deepening of the relationship between the Security Council and the Human Rights Council.

By doing so, we will be contributing to strengthening the role of the Security Council in promoting international peace and security; contributing to addressing the root causes of some conflicts; and contributing to peace-building.

HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Year after year, humanitarian needs have been on the rise, and the international community's response capacity has been insufficient to deal with the magnitude of the problem.

While before the needs derived from the combined effects of conflicts, terrorism, instability, disasters, as from 2021 we also been ravaged by overwhelming impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, aggravating the already critical previous scenario.

Mozambique acknowledges the importance of coordinated and timely humanitarian action.

Mozambique acknowledges the central role of the United Nations System and the Humanitarian Assistance Community in mobilizing and bringing together all relevant stakeholders in the humanitarian response.

Therefore, in addition to combating the root-causes that create the need for humanitarian assistance, Mozambique is committed to contributing to an effective humanitarian response through coordination, advocacy and resource mobilization under the leadership of the United Nations System and the Humanitarian Assistance Community, and in line with the commitments arising from the Agenda for Humanity.



CULTURE, TOURISM AND SPORTS AS EXPRESSIONS OF PEACE AND SECURITY

Pursuant to its experience, Mozambique will advocate an enhanced focus on culture, tourism and sports, as cross-cutting activities that brings together the masses with educational, leisure and coexistence elements among stakeholders from different cultures, to influence peace consolidation.

Culture, tourism and sports promote understanding and harmony, respecting the principles of freedom, justice, democracy, human rights, tolerance, equality and solidarity. In addition, Culture and Sport can play a crucial role in the fight against radicalization and in peace-keeping.

These activities contribute to the prevention and management of potentially violent conflicts and to rebuild trust amongst people. Moreover, they equip people with the mindset to engage in the fight against poverty and to reduce inequalities, striving to achieve sustainable development and respect for human rights, strengthening democratic institutions, promoting freedom of expression, preserving cultural, sports and environmental health diversity.

