



## **Mozambique's Speech at the 22nd Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines, General Debate, Geneva, 1 – 5 December 2025**

**Mr. President,  
Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates,**

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Government of Japan on its appointment as President of the 22nd Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines and the members of the Secretariat for organizing this event.

Our congratulations extend to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for hosting this Conference and to the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention for its tireless assistance to the States Parties, in particular for sponsoring the participation of one of the members of our delegation.

Mozambique is honored to participate in this 22nd Conference and reaffirms its commitment to the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines.

Since joining the Ottawa Treaty, the country has consistently advanced in assisting victims. The Ministry of Labour, Gender and Social Action, through the national focal point of the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines, coordinates actions integrated into the social protection system, ensuring support for all persons with disabilities, regardless of the cause of the disability.

Coordination between sectors is ensured by the National Council for Social Action, through its Commission dedicated to the rights of people with disabilities.

**Mr. President,**

Mozambique is strengthening the visibility of victim assistance and reflecting on more effective national coordination mechanisms, involving public institutions, civil society and survivors' organizations.

Mozambique is also in the final stages of drafting the Regulation of the Law for the Protection of Persons with Disabilities and the third edition of the National

Plan for the Area of Disability, which will include specific actions for victims of mines and explosive devices.

Ten years after the declaration of a mine-free country, it is estimated that there are about 10,000 survivors in need of continued support. The government with the help of partners has provided to mine victims and other disabled people with medical care, physical and psychosocial rehabilitation and social protection programs implemented by the National Institute of Social Action and partners. Mine victims also benefit from adapted professional training and other awareness-raising initiatives developed in coordination with the Civil Society organizations such as: RAVIM, DONAKATI and FAMOD, dedicated to supporting people with disabilities.

The Government of Mozambique is also discussing the creation of a National Plan for Assistance to Victims of Mines and Explosive Ordnance, with the support of specialized partners, to strengthen capacities in advanced first aid, rehabilitation, psychosocial support and reintegration.

**Mr. President,**

The insurgency in Cabo Delgado, marked by the increasing use of improvised explosive devices, poses a new challenge, especially given the remote location of many incidents, limited humanitarian access, and pressure on resources already allocated to alleviate other crises, such as that of internally displaced people.

Other challenges that the country faces, in the context of the implementation of the measures of the convention, with regard to assistance to victims, are:

- ✓ Shortages of medical transport and evacuation facilities;
- ✓ Absence of a specific national coordination forum;
- ✓ limited financial resources;
- ✓ Insufficient support for survivors' organisations; and
- ✓ Lack of disaggregated data and an integrated national system.

Despite these challenges, Mozambique reaffirms its determination to fully comply with the Convention and calls for continued international cooperation so that no victim is left behind.

**Thank you, Mr. President.**