

## *Mozambique: Extremism and Terrorism*

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On September 8, 2022, following a lethal ISIS attack in Nampula province a day earlier, the EU's Foreign Policy Chief announced that the EU approved €15 million in additional military aid to support a regional mission in the insurgent heavy area of Cabo Delgado, northern Mozambique. The funds—which will be used for camp fortifications and vehicles—will be in addition to a previously agreed €89 million in assistance that will be allocated towards the Mozambican armed forces. Jihadist violence remains a central concern, as attacks have spread outside of the gas-rich areas of Cabo Delgado, with one ISIS attack on September 7 resulting in the death of an Italian nun. (Source: [Barron's](#))

Despite ongoing violence, Mozambique has increased efforts to combat the ongoing insurgency throughout the north. On January 31, 2022, Mozambican and Rwandan forces shot dead Tuahil Muhidim, a Tanzanian Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jamaah (ASWJ) leader responsible for attacks in northern Mozambique, including the August 2020 attack that captured Mocimboa da Praia. A few days earlier on January 21, the Mozambican Defense and Security Forces (FDS) arrested Ali, a senior leader of ASWJ in Nangade district along with six other militiamen. Prior to his arrest, ASWJ forces ambushed Nangade district where they killed at least five people and injured more than 200 others. (Sources: [Defense Post](#), [Defense Post](#), [The East African](#))

On March 24, 2021, ASWJ insurgents ambushed Palma, northern Mozambique, killing dozens of civilians. The attack occurred hours after the Mozambican government and French company Total—which runs the natural gas project in Palma—agreed to resume operations in the area. On April 27, Total announced that it was suspending its \$20 billion project in Mozambique given the country's increasingly deteriorating security situation. (Sources: [Reuters](#), [France 24](#), [CNN](#), [Reuters](#), [Anadolu Agency](#))

On March 15, 2021, U.S. Special Forces began to train Mozambican troops to repel ISIS forces. As part of the program, a dozen Army Green Berets trained Mozambican marines for two months to better combat ISIS-affiliates who have killed more than 3,340 civilians and displaced over 856,000 civilians since October 2017. Along with the training program, which will develop basic soldiering skills, the United States is looking to strengthen intelligence assistance to Mozambique. The program comes five days after the U.S. Department of State designated both ISIS-Mozambique—which is better known as ASWJ—as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO), and Abu Yasir Hassan, the reported leader of ISIS-Mozambique, as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (SDGT). In 2020 alone, ASWJ insurgents carried out more than 570 attacks in Mozambique and Tanzania. (Sources: [New York Times](#), [U.S. Department of State](#), [Voice of America](#), [Center for Strategic and International Studies](#), [UNICEF](#), [Defense Post](#))

On August 12, 2020, ASWJ insurgents ambushed villages in the port of Mocimboa da Praia, overtaking government troops and seizing control of the area. After a year of battling the insurgents, Mozambican troops, with the assistance of Rwanda Defence Force (RDF) troops, were able to reclaim the port town in August 2021. Despite toppling the insurgents' control of the area, military operations remain ongoing in Mocimboa da Praia, Macomia, Nangade, Palma, and Muidumbe districts. (Sources: [Human Rights Watch](#), [Wall Street Journal](#), [BBC News](#), [ACLED](#))

## **Overview**

Although the jihadist threat has been growing in Mozambique for over two decades, the country experienced a significant rise in the number of terror attacks following the discovery of gas and other natural resources in the area. In 2010, the United States energy company, Anadarko, discovered large gas reserves in the Rovuma basin deep in the Indian Ocean, and in 2011, the Italian energy company, ENI, also discovered significant gas reserves in the area. These discoveries have attracted international capital and have positioned Mozambique to be one of the next big gas suppliers for the global market. However, the exploitation of natural resources by international companies has exacerbated inequitable conditions for the local community as many Mozambicans have been forcibly displaced and inadequately compensated. Insurgent groups have leveraged local grievances and placed themselves as an alternative to the current government, which has prioritized economic gain. (Sources: [Chatham House](#), [Observer Research Foundation](#))

Terrorist activity in Mozambique has been on the rise since 2017, with more than 3,000 civilians killed since the onset of violence as of November 2020. The local insurgency Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jamaah (ASWJ)—also referred to as al-Shabaab—has focused most of its attacks near Cabo Delgado. Although sometimes referred to as al-Shabaab, ASWJ is not associated with al-Shabaab that is based in Somalia. However, jihadist activity has significantly increased since June 2019, as ISIS's affiliate in Mozambique—the Islamic State Central Africa Province (ISCAP)—has begun to regularly carry out attacks in northern Mozambique and Tanzania. As of November 2020, ongoing violence has contributed to the displacement of almost 670,000 civilians, with 712,000 needing humanitarian assistance. (Sources: [ACLED](#), [Chatham House](#), [Voice of America](#), [U.S. Department of State](#), [Al Jazeera](#))

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In May 2018, a photo was shared on a pro-ISIS Telegram channel that showed fighters in front of a black and white ISIS flag. ASWJ fighters issued a statement accompanying the photo claiming that an official pledge of allegiance to ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi would follow. It was not until 2019 when ASWJ was officially incorporated into ISCAP. However, some media sources claim that ASWJ—also known as ISIS-Mozambique—remains a distinct group from ISCAP despite ISIS-associated media portraying the two groups as a unified structure. The Mozambican government originally dismissed the threat of the local insurgency by claiming assailants were merely criminals unaffiliated with any larger network but has shifted their approach throughout 2020. The government has reportedly begun to hire foreign security contractors from countries such as Russia, the United States, and South Africa but violence continues to overtake the southern African country. (Sources: [BBC News](#), [Defense Post](#), [Reuters](#))

Mozambique's government remained ill-equipped to counter the growing number of radical insurgents, and on August 12, 2020, ASWJ insurgents ambushed villages in the port of Mocímboa da Praia. The ISIS-affiliated insurgents managed to overtake government troops and seize control of the area. The move was strategic as the port is pivotal in the transit of oil and gas equipment. The insurgents maintained control of the port for over a year, leading the 16-member Southern African Development Community (SADC) to approve the deployment of a joint force to combat the militants. Following SADC's announcement, Rwanda, which is not a member of SADC, also announced the deployment of 1,000 troops to assist Mozambican and SADC forces. Shortly after the deployment of Rwanda Defense Force (RDF) troops, Mozambican troops were able to reclaim the port town in August 2021. Despite toppling the insurgents' control of the area, military operations remain ongoing in Mocímboa da Praia, Macomia, Nangade, Palma and Muidumbe districts. (Sources: [Human Rights Watch](#), [Wall Street Journal](#), [BBC News](#), [ACLED](#), [Reuters](#))

### **Radicalization and Foreign Fighters**

Since 2017, Mozambique has seen a steady rise in terrorist attacks which have primarily been limited to the northern region of the country, particularly Cabo Delgado. The province's population is majority Muslim but historically of the Sufi strain. According to scholars at the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), a new wave of radical Islam began to take hold in Cabo Delgado in 2014 and 2015 when radical preachers from nearby Tanzania, as well as radical imams from Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, and the Congo, began proselytizing in northern Mozambique. Their ultra-conservative message resonated with Mozambique's disenfranchised youth, which laid the groundwork for Mozambique's current insurgency. As a new sect of radical Islam, that was locally referred to as Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jamaah (ASWJ), began to form in the area, prospective members became more interested in the group's teachings as small financial loans were promised if individuals pledged loyalty to the sect. IISS scholars suggest that militant training has been a part of ASWJ's modus operandi since its founding, but there are no reports suggesting if militant training has been leveraged as a way to eventually allocate Mozambican fighters into larger insurgencies across the world. (Sources: [Lawfare Blog](#), [International Institute for Strategic Studies](#))

### *Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jamaah or ISIS-Mozambique*

The primary insurgent group in Mozambique is called Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jamaah (ASWJ) or Ansar al-Sunna and is locally referenced as al-Shabaab. However, the group does not have any known affiliations with al-Shabaab in Somalia. Despite reportedly being founded in 2008, very little is known about ASWJ's leadership or the group in general. Some scholars claim the group evolved into the current movement from exacerbated public grievances—such as continued poverty and inadequate protection by Mozambican security forces in response to the growing insurgency—as well as the spread of Salafist ideology from as early as 2015. According to the Council on Foreign Relations, ASWJ's primary sponsors were followers of Sheikh Rogo—a radical imam who was sanctioned by the United States and United Nations in 2012 for providing support to al-Shabaab in Somalia. Following Rogo's death, several of his followers moved to northern Mozambique. However, some reports claim that ASWJ is allegedly dually led by a Gambian named Musa and a Mozambican named Nuro Adremane. Adremane had reportedly trained in Somalia along with other recruits. Musa, however, is known as a key recruiter throughout the Montepuez District who has tapped into the aggrieved public that has been negatively affected by the increased presence of international oil companies and who feel inadequately protected by the national police. On March 10, 2021, the U.S. Department of State designated ASWJ—which U.S. government sources refer to as ISIS-Mozambique—as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO). On the same day, ASWJ's leader, who is reportedly Abu Yasir Hassan, was designated as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (SDGT). A few months later on August 6, the U.S. State Department and the U.S. Treasury Department designated Bonomade Machude Omar as an SDGT and as a Specially Designated National (SDN) for his role as a senior commander in ISIS-Mozambique. Omar leads the military and external affairs departments for ISIS-Mozambique and has served as the lead coordinator for all attacks carried out by the group in northern parts of the country. Since 2017, nearly 856,000 people have been displaced and are in need of humanitarian assistance due to the growing insurgency in the country's north. (Sources: [Africa Center](#), [Babel Street](#), [Council on Foreign Relations](#), [U.S. Department of State](#), [U.S. Department of State](#), [U.S. Department of the Treasury](#), [UNICEF](#))

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ASWJ espouses a fundamentalist interpretation of Islam. The spread of Salafi ideology has stemmed from many ASWJ members who have previously received scholarships to study abroad at Wahhabi madrassas throughout the Persian Gulf region and who then exported the teachings back to Mozambique. Those students who returned from studying abroad then developed separate mosques throughout northern Mozambique to propagate a more conservative practice of Islam. The Islamism practiced by ASWJ dramatically differs from the Sufi-inspired Islam that has traditionally been associated with the region. According to the Jamestown Foundation, ASWJ founded two mosques in Mocimboa da Praia which were shut down by police in May 2017 due to the onset of the jihadist threat. (Sources: [Africa Center](#), [Small Wars Journal](#))

ASWJ allegedly pledged allegiance to ISIS in May 2018 and was incorporated into Islamic State Central Africa Province (ISCAP) in 2019. The first instance of ASWJ demonstrating loyalty to ISIS occurred in May 2018 when a pro-ISIS Telegram channel shared a photo of Mozambican fighters in front of a black and white ISIS flag. Although the group claimed they would release an official bayah, or pledge of allegiance, to ISIS shortly after the May 2018 photo was posted, no official pledge was ever circulated. However, the group's activities have been shared on pro-ISIS Telegram channels and have been lauded by ISIS central. The insurgency includes local Mozambicans as well as militants from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. However, some media sources claim that ASWJ—also known as ISIS-Mozambique—remains a distinct group from ISCAP despite ISIS-associated media portraying the two groups as a unified structure. ISCAP first claimed an attack in the Cabo Delgado province in June 2019, issuing a statement that stated the group was involved in a gunfight with and had ultimately seized weapons and ammunition from Mozambican military forces. Throughout 2020, the group—which has yet to clearly define its exact agenda in Mozambique—has begun to continually carry out attacks in the region. The militants carry out assaults that include seizing government buildings, blocking roads, and positioning the black and white ISIS flags throughout provinces such as Cabo Delgado. In terms of the attacks, insurgents regularly burn down entire villages and behead villagers who defy militant movement. Beheadings are a common tactic—with ASWJ carrying out over 50 in the first half of November 2020—and according to the U.K.-based humanitarian aid organization Save the Children, insurgents have even beheaded children as young as 11. (Sources: [Jamestown Foundation](#), [Defense Post](#), [Save the Children](#), [Reuters](#))

ASWJ violence is often publicized by ISIS, as ISIS's official news sources, such as Amaq News Agency, Nashir News Agency, and the newsletter Al-Naba, have lauded Mozambique's fledgling insurgents. ASWJ continues to demonstrate its capacity as a legitimate threat to Mozambique's social and political security as it continues to gain attention from ISIS as well as possibly increase its communication network with ISIS central. It is not yet determined if ASWJ has received direct funding or training from more established ISIS cells. However, given the increasing volume of ASWJ-claimed or ASWJ-suspected attacks in the country, analysts at data analytics company Babel Street believe it is possible the insurgency has a growing network of external supporters. Additionally, although ASWJ primarily targets villages, they have started to take on Mozambique's security forces a lot more readily and have begun to integrate the use of drones for position scouting into their operations. As recently as May 2020, the group captured an armed vehicle from Mozambican security forces through their use of high-powered weapons such as rifles and mortars. Their increasingly destructive attacks demonstrate the possibility of transnational training among ISIS camps given that ASWJ's recent attack tactics have been employed by ISIS in Iraq and Syria for years. ASWJ often targets and launches retaliatory attacks against villages with villagers who have previously resisted cooperating with or have tried to fight off insurgent efforts. According to a December 2021 report by the Human Rights Watch, ASWJ has reportedly kidnapped and enslaved more than 600 women and girls in Cabo Delgado province. While Mozambican forces have recovered the majority of abducted girls, a number remain missing. (Sources: [Babel Street](#), [Defense Post](#), [Human Rights Watch](#))

Since March 2020, ASWJ has sporadically taken control of the port town of Mocimboa da Praia, which hosts multiple foreign energy companies taking on lucrative gas projects in the area. Although security forces were previously able to overtake the insurgents, since January 2020, the quickly growing number of jihadists has overwhelmed Mozambique's security sector. Mozambique's government, police, and army are poorly equipped to adequately counter the militants and have been reported to have even fled scenes of insurgent activity. Given the government's inadequate security response to insurgent attacks, ASWJ has ambushed and taken over other port towns such as Palma, a logistics hub for international gas projects totaling over \$6 billion. On March 24, 2021, hours after the Mozambican government and French company Total—which runs the natural gas project in Palma—agreed to resume operations in the area, ASWJ ambushed Palma and took control of the town. Dozens of civilians were killed in the ambush and about 50 others were unaccounted for. Following the attack, Total suspended its operations in the area. (Sources: [The Soufan Center](#), [Reuters](#), [France 24](#), [CNN](#))

According to a September 2020 report published by the European Union, ASWJ militants have reportedly formed a base hub of operations in northern Mozambique. According to analysts at the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED), the militants intend to extend their influence from Cabo Delgado through Southern Africa, which will put South Africa, Zimbabwe, Angola, and Namibia all at risk to future terrorist attacks. On June 7, 2020, Al-Naba, the official newsletter of ISIS, warned South Africa to not get involved in the fighting in Mozambique, or else it would face reprisals within South Africa's territory. (Source: [Fox News](#))

On January 31, 2022, Mozambican and Rwandan forces shot dead Tuahil Muhidim, a Tanzanian ASWJ leader responsible for the August 2020 attack that captured Mocimboa da Praia. Muhidim's death was the result of Mozambique's increased efforts to combat the ongoing insurgency

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throughout the country's north. A few days earlier on January 21, the Mozambican Defense and Security Forces (FDS) arrested Ali, a senior leader of ASWJ in Nangade district along with six other militiamen. Prior to his arrest, ASWJ forces ambushed Nangade district where they killed at least five people and injured more than 200 others. (Sources: [Defense Post](#), [Defense Post](#), [The East African](#), [Human Rights Watch](#))

### **Major Extremist and Terrorist Incidents**

- **September 7, 2022:** ISIS militants ambush the districts of Erati and Memba, Nampula province, Mozambique. The attackers behead six people and shoot and kill an Italian nun. According to ISIS's statement claiming responsibility for the attack, the nun "went too far in spreading Christianity." Source: [Reuters](#)
- **May 26, 2022:** Suspected terrorists ambush farms in Macomia district where they behead at least three people. Although no group claims responsibility, beheading is a tactic employed by ASWJ. Source: [Defense Post](#)
- Insurgents carry out at least 34 attacks in Cabo Delgado, resulting in 77 casualties. The majority of those fatalities were reported in Nangade district. Source: [ACLED](#)
- On January 1, ASWJ militants ambush Nova Zambezia in Macomia district, killing three. ASWJ insurgents attack Micomela, in northern Mueda on January 7, claiming to kill one civilian. A day later, ASWJ claims they also attacked Alberto Chipande village in Mueda district, killing two. On January 11, ASWJ militants attack fishermen on Ilha Quilhaule. The insurgents kill one fisherman and steal the majority of their catch. On January 12, the militants ambush two villages in Meluco district, claiming to have burned down 80 homes between the two attacks. Sources: [ACLED](#), [ACLED](#)
- On December 3, ASWJ insurgents ambush Macomia district, beheading one civilian and burning 16 homes. On December 22, ASWJ insurgents ambush Naulala, Mecula district, killing at least five. A few days later on December 27, 20 insurgents attack the village of Alassima, Mecula district. The insurgents kill five and kidnap 11 others. Sources: [ACLED](#), [ACLED](#)
- ISIS issues more than 20 claims of ASWJ insurgent attacks in November. The attacks generally include the burning of homes and around one or two casualties and injuries. The constant attacks led over 3,000 people to leave their homes in the north between November 10 and 16. Source: [ACLED](#)
- Insurgents launch at least 19 attacks in October, resulting in 62 fatalities. Fatalities were highest in Mocímboa da Praia, where Mozambican forces and their foreign allies continue to repel insurgent troops. Source: [ACLED](#)
- Insurgents launch at least seven attacks in Quissanga district. The attacks lead to at least 31 casualties. Source: [ACLED](#)
- Due to the assistance of Rwanda Defense Force (RDF) troops, Mozambican forces are able to retake Mocímboa da Praia from the insurgents a year after the insurgents established control. Despite toppling the insurgents' control of the area, military operations remain ongoing in Mocímboa da Praia, Macomia, Nangade, Palma, and Muidumbe districts. Source: [ACLED](#)
- Insurgents reportedly engage in 22 armed clashes with Mozambican and Rwandan forces mostly throughout Mocímboa da Praia. The attacks result in 95 fatalities. Source: [ACLED](#)
- At least 22 attacks were carried out in June throughout the country. Unidentified insurgents continue to launch attacks to establish control of Palma town, leading to another round of displacement for citizens of the district. Government forces manage to retake the town from the insurgents by July. Source: [ACLED](#)
- Insurgents increase their attacks on ships in transit from Palma to Pemba. At least four coastal hijackings by insurgents are reported in May. The ships often carry Palma residents seeking to escape the insurgency by fleeing to Pemba. By the end of May, over 64,000 people have fled Palma. Source: [ACLED](#)
- According to ACLED, there are reports that insurgents have prioritized kidnapping operations in Palma, particularly targeting youth who they seek to employ as additional fighters in their insurgency. Source: [ACLED](#)
- **March 26, 2021:** ASWJ insurgents ambush a convoy of vehicles carrying foreign workers seeking to escape the insurgency in Palma, northern Mozambique. The attack kills dozens, including both locals and foreigners working the region. Sources: [CNN](#), [CNN](#)
- **March 24, 2021:** ASWJ insurgents ambush Palma, killing dozens of civilians. The town is a logistics hub for international gas projects totaling over \$6 billion. The attack occurred hours after the Mozambican government and French company Total—which runs the natural gas project in Palma—agreed to resume operations in the area. Sources: [Reuters](#), [France 24](#), [CNN](#)
- **February 19, 2021:** ASWJ insurgents ambush Quionga, near the Tanzanian border. The assailants burn down homes and kill four. Source: [ACLED](#)
- **January 21, 2021:** ASWJ militants raid Namiune village. The assailants beat and behead a village leader, and kidnap four boys. Source: [ACLED](#)
- **January 19, 2021:** ASWJ insurgents ambush a vehicle in Pundanhara, Palma district. The attack kills three. Source: [ACLED](#)
- **December 7, 2020:** ASWJ militants ambush security forces in Mute, Palma district.



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The attack leads to an unreported number of casualties. The location was allegedly targeted due to its proximity to several large energy projects. Source: [Garda World](#)

- **November 6, 2020:** ASWJ militants raid Napala, the location of a rice production center. The insurgents burn down homes and kill three. Source: [ACLED](#)
- **November 5, 2020:** ASWJ militants raid Nanjaba village, in Macomia district. The assailants burn down the majority of the village and decapitate two civilians while kidnapping six women. Government security forces do not respond to the scene. Source: [ACLED](#)
- **November 2, 2020:** ASWJ militants occupy Muatide, Muidumbe district. The assailants decapitate 20 in Muatide, and allegedly decapitate 30 others in a different part of the district. Source: [ACLED](#)
- **October 19, 2020:** ISIS-affiliated ASWJ militants carry out an attack in a Tanzanian village near the border of Cabo Delgado, Mozambique. The Mozambique-based militants entered Kitaya, Mtwara province by sea, going up the Rovuma river on the border between Mozambique and Tanzania. The assailants burn down houses, destroy armored vehicles, and steal military equipment. Three Tanzanian soldiers are killed in the attack. Sources: [AllAfrica](#), [Bloomberg](#)
- **October 14, 2020:** ASWJ militants attack the villages of Nambo and Pangane in Cabo Delgado province. The attacks, which involved the burning of houses and vehicles, kill at least ten and the assailants kidnap at least 62 people. Source: [AllAfrica](#)
- **October 6, 2020:** More than 300 ASWJ militants attack eight villages in Mucojo, Cabo Delgado province. The attack kills at least nine. Source: [AllAfrica](#)
- **September 18, 2020:** ASWJ militants ambush the island resort of Vamizi, off the coast of Mozambique. The militants burn down multiple properties, and evacuate inhabitants off the island. The same day, ASWJ militants capture the town of Mocimboa de Praia, claiming that it would be their new capital, run under sharia law. According to local sources, the militants did not hurt anyone, but just gave orders for locals to leave the islands. Source: [Express](#)
- **September 12, 2020:** Suspected militants ambush two vehicles in Pundanhar, Cabo Delgado Province. The attack reportedly kills two. Source: [Garda World](#)
- **August 30, 2020:** Suspected rebels ambush a passenger bus in Muxungue-Save area, Sofala province. The attack injures two. Source: [Garda World](#)
- **August 12, 2020:** ASWJ insurgents ambush villages in the port of Mocimboa da Praia. The insurgents manage to overtake government troops and seize control of the area. The move is strategic as the port is pivotal in the transit of oil and gas equipment. Sources: [Human Rights Watch](#), [Wall Street Journal](#), [BBC News](#)
- **July 30, 2020:** ASWJ insurgents ambush Tandacua village in northern Mozambique. The attack kills nine. Source: [Voice of America](#)
- **July 13, 2020:** A pro-ISIS media foundation publishes a poster in which it celebrated the increase in ISIS operations in Mozambique and called on ISIS supporters and “lone wolves” to carry out attacks against Western companies. Source: [Middle East Media Research Institute](#)
- **June 27, 2020:** ISCAP militants ambush Mocimboa da Praia. The attack kills at least 48. The insurgents targeted the port town as it represents a “crucial logistical hub for economic activity and humanitarian relief for the northern part of the province.” Source: [France24](#)
- **May 12, 2020:** ASWJ militants target Koko and Nacate villages in Cabo Delgado. The insurgents burn down at least 47 houses. It is unreported if there are any casualties in the attack. Source: [Club of Mozambique](#)
- **April 7, 2020:** A jihadist group launches an attack on Xitaxi village, in northern Mozambique. The attack kills 52. According to reports, locals were massacred following their refusal to join the extremist group. Sources: [Arab News](#), [Guardian](#)
- **March 23, 2020:** Islamist insurgents ambush army barracks in Mocimboa da Praia. The attack wounds dozens. The assailants manage to occupy part of the town and some of the army barracks. Source: [Reuters](#)
- **February 19, 2020:** Islamist militants attack military posts at Chiculua and Nanquidinga villages. The attacks kill seventeen. Source: [International Crisis Group](#)
- **February 3, 2020:** Islamist militants ambush two villages in Quissanga district. The attack kills 12. Source: [International Crisis Group](#)
- **January 23, 2020:** Islamist militants carries out an attack on a military base in Mbau. The attack kills at least 22 soldiers. Source: [International Crisis Group](#)
- **December 24, 2019:** Unidentified gunmen attack three vehicles in Sofala province. The attacks kill at least 10 people. Source: [International Crisis Group](#)
- **December 6, 2019:** Islamist militants ambush a military convoy in Narere village. The attack kills at least nine soldiers. Source: [International Crisis Group](#)
- **November 12, 2019:** Unidentified militants attack Lucamba village, Nangade district. The attack kills eight. Source: [International Crisis Group](#)
- **November 2, 2019:** Suspected Islamist militants attack Mumu village, Cabo Delgado. The attack kills four. Source: [International Crisis Group](#)
- **October 27, 2019:** ASWJ militants ambush and kill five Russian mercenaries in Muidumbe, Cabo Delgado. Source: [Moscow Times](#)
- **October 10, 2019:** Insurgents ambush Russian soldiers in Cabo Delgado.

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The attack kills two. Source: [Moscow Times](#)

- **September 10, 2019:** ASWJ members launch two attacks in Muidumbe and Macomia Districts. The attack kills eight and results in the kidnapping of four women. The assailants burned down over 70 houses and a hospital. Source: [U.S. Department of State](#)
- **August 27, 2019:** Unidentified militants attack Quelimane village, Mocímboa da Praia. The assailants behead two. The same day, unidentified assailants also behead five fishermen in Macomia district. Source: [International Crisis Group](#)
- **July 3, 2019:** ISCAP launches an attack in Lidjungo village, Nangade District. The attack kills seven. Source: [U.S. Department of State](#)
- **June 4, 2019:** ISIS claims its militants attack the Mozambican army in Mitopy, Mocímboa da Praia. The attack kills at least 16 and wounds 12 others. The insurgents also claim to have captured weapons, including rocket-propelled grenades from the military. The police refute ISCAP's claims. Source: [International Crisis Group](#)
- **February 21, 2019:** Unidentified insurgents attack a convoy associated with Anadarko Petroleum Corporation between Mocímboa da Praia and the Afungi Peninsula. The attack kills one contractor. Source: [U.S. Department of State](#)
- **January 19, 2019:** Suspected ASWJ militants attack Manila village in Mocímboa da Praia. The attackers behead four people and injure five others. Source: [Organization for World Peace](#)
- **November 27, 2018:** Suspected jihadists attack Cabo Delgado. The attack kills one and injures one other. Sources: [Garda World](#), [U.S. Department of State](#)
- **November 22, 2018:** Terrorists attack Chicuaia Velha, setting fire to over 40 homes. The attack kills 12. Source: [U.S. Department of State](#)
- **September 21, 2018:** Suspected ASWJ militants ambush Paqueue village in Northern Mozambique. The attack kills 12 and injures another 15. Source: [Defense Post](#)
- **June 12, 2018:** ASWJ militants attack Nothuko village. The militants behead one man and burn down at least 100 homes. Source: [Human Rights Watch](#)
- **May 27, 2018:** ASWJ militants carry out an attack in Monjane, Cabo Delgado. The assailants behead over 10 villagers. Insurgents targeted the village as the village chief reportedly provided information to the police about al-Shabaab's hideout in the forest. Source: [BBC News](#)
- **May 20, 2018:** Suspected terrorists open fire on a passenger bus between Mapula City and Mocímboa de Praia. The attack kills one. Source: [U.S. Department of State](#)
- **April 22, 2018:** South African newspaper, *Lowvelder*, alleges that at least 90 ISIS militants have infiltrated northern Mozambique. Allegedly, some of the fighters are from Tanzania. Source: [The Organization for World Peace](#)
- **April 21, 2018 - April 22, 2018:** Suspected Islamist militants attack two villages near Mocímboa da Praia and Palma. The attacks kill one and wounds three others. Source: [Garda World](#)
- **January 28, 2018:** A video is posted on social media encouraging people to join the fight for Islamic values and establish Islamic law as the law of the land. In the video, unidentified six men are speaking to the audience. The video is both in Portuguese and Arabic. Source: [The Organization for World Peace](#)
- **January 13, 2018:** Suspected ASWJ militants attack a market and government administrative building in Olumbi town, Palma district. The attack kills five. Source: [The Organization for World Peace](#)
- **November 29, 2017:** Suspected ASWJ militants attack Mitumbate and Maculo villages. The attacks kill two and injure at least four others. Additionally, the militants destroy over 27 homes and a church. Source: [Garda World](#)
- **October 10, 2017:** Police in Mocímboa de Praia arrest 52 suspects after two days of attacks on police stations. The attack kills two officers and one civilian. The suspects are allegedly homegrown extremists. Source: [News24](#)
- **October 5, 2017:** A group of 30 militants attack three police stations in Mocímboa da Praia, the attack kills 16. Local sources claim the attacks were carried out by ASWJ. Source: [Institute for Security Studies](#)

## **Domestic Counter-Extremism**

On March 10, 2019, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the government of Mozambique carried out a three-day workshop supported by the Canadian government to address the growing threat of violence in northern Mozambique. The workshop included key investigators, defense officials, prosecutors, and judges to discuss current strategies as well as develop new strategies to counter violent extremism as well as bring terrorists to justice. The training workshop was one of three workshops carried out in 2019 that sought to better equip local authorities with the practical methods and practices to combat the ongoing threat. To further demonstrate the country's commitment to preventing and monitoring extremism, Mozambique established a new Counter-Terrorism Unit within the National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC) to help better address and prosecute terror related crimes. (Source: [UNODC](#))

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Although Mozambique does not have a national action plan to implement countering violent extremism, as of November 2019, the government initiated discussions on a five-year action plan to deter youth from engaging in terrorism. (Source: [U.S. Department of State](#))

### *Legislation, Law Enforcement, and Border Security*

Mozambique passed counterterrorism legislation in 2018, which provides for the punishment of anyone committing, planning, preparing, or participating in terrorist acts. The legislation also outlines punishment for individuals who have traveled or attempted to travel to join a terrorist organization. As of July 2019, the central government has reported over 130 convictions related to violence. However, these prosecutions were treated as assaults, murder, or arson and were not tried as terrorist acts. Mozambique's parliament further strengthened counterterror legislation when they approved a new anti-terror law on May 19, 2022. The new law calls for up to 24 years in prison for those found guilty of terrorism offenses and will also impose sentences for those found guilty of spreading misinformation about the country's insurgency. (Sources: [U.S. Department of State](#), [Defense Post](#))

Local authorities still lack the necessary training, equipment, and capacity to proactively prevent the spread of extremism and radicalization. Mozambican law enforcement entities such as the national police force and the Rapid Intervention Unit operate within a joint task force with the military, but interagency cooperation in terms of intelligence sharing and strategy coordination has yet to be fully realized. (Sources: [U.S. Department of State](#), [Lawfare Blog](#))

Furthermore, border security remains an issue as terrorists can easily cross the border into and out of Tanzania. Tanzania has proven to be a recruitment and transit point for terrorist and criminal organizations. However, Tanzanian and Mozambican police forces have reaffirmed their commitment to working together to prevent extremists from traveling into and out of countries. On January 12, 2021, Mozambican President Filipe Nyusi met with Tanzanian President John Magufuli to discuss strengthening their cross-border counterterrorism operations. The counterparts agreed to resume a joint commission on defense and security given ongoing attacks by ISIS-aligned insurgents in the region. On November 23, 2020, the two countries launched a joint operation to combat the Islamist insurgency that has ravaged Mozambique's northernmost gas-rich province of Cabo Delgado that also borders Tanzania. Under the joint operation, the two countries will increase information sharing and strengthen surveillance along the Rovuma border. Additionally, Tanzania agreed to deport 516 suspected insurgents it had in custody back to Mozambique. (Source: [U.S. Department of State](#), [Bloomberg](#), [Reuters](#))

### *Southern African Development Community (SADC)-Rwandan-Mozambican Cooperation*

On September 3, 2020, South African Foreign Minister Naledi Pandor told a parliamentary committee that the southern African regional body, Southern African Development Community (SADC), had asked Mozambique to provide information on the assistance it would need to counter its growing insurgency. South African officials claim the country will readily supply intelligence or military services to its neighbor if the government of Mozambique makes a formal request for assistance. (Source: [Reuters](#))

In June 2021, SADC agreed to send troops to Mozambique's northern Cabo Delgado province. Following SADC's announcement, Rwanda, which is not a member of SADC, also announced the deployment of 1,000 troops to assist Mozambican and SADC forces. Botswana was the first SADC member to deploy an unreported number of troops into Mozambique in July 2021. Although the SADC deployment—which is known as the Southern African Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM)—has helped to drive jihadists out of the north, in October 2021, the regional bloc announced that the troops would stay in the country indefinitely to ensure that the situation remains under control. Additionally, SADC announced the deployment of additional land forces to combat the insurgents who have dispersed to neighboring Tanzania and other provinces such as Niassa and Nampula. As of December 2021, Rwanda has over 2,500 troops in Mozambique, and SAMIM forces were last reported to number around 1,077. SAMIM forces include Botswana, South Africa, and Tanzania. Due to the help of Rwandan and SAMIM forces, ASWJ numbers reportedly dwindled down from 3,000 to as low as 300. (Sources: [Defense Post](#), [Defense Post](#), [International Crisis Group](#), [Reuters](#))

On November 12, 2021, Mozambique launched a special force of elite soldiers and police to combat the Islamist insurgency threatening the country's natural gas projects. The new force will also help to combat ongoing kidnappings throughout the country. According to reports, some of those abductions included the involvement of some police members. The special force will remain in operation following the eventual departure of 3,100 African forces who have been deployed to Mozambique to combat terrorism. Rwanda, which has over 1,000 troops and police deployed within Mozambique, will reportedly train the new security force. (Sources: [Defense Post](#), [Financial Times](#))

### *U.S.-Mozambican Cooperation*

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Given the ongoing insurgency in northeastern Mozambique, on March 15, 2021, U.S. Special Forces soldiers began to train Mozambican troops to repel ISIS forces. As part of the program, a dozen Army Green Berets will train Mozambican marines for two months, as the insurgents have already displaced over 670,000 Mozambicans and continue to threaten some of the world's largest gas reserves. ISIS in Mozambique has over 800 fighters, and some analysts believe that the group is connected to criminal networks that supply weapons and other equipment. Along with the training program, which will develop basic soldiering skills, the United States is looking to strengthen intelligence assistance to Mozambique. The program comes a week after the U.S. Department of State designated both ISIS-Mozambique—which is better known as ASWJ—as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO), and Abu Yasir Hassan, the reported leader of ISIS-Mozambique, as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (SDGT). (Sources: [New York Times](#), [U.S. Department of State](#))

### *Tanzanian-Mozambican Cooperation*

On November 23, 2020, Mozambique and Tanzania signed a memorandum of understanding to join forces to battle ISIS-linked fighters in Cabo Delgado. Per the agreement, the two countries will combine their police forces, and Tanzania will deploy 516 fighters to Mozambique. Given the Mozambican army's inability to contain the insurgency, extremist forces have managed to expand their influence and sphere of operation into Tanzania. (Source: [Al Jazeera](#))

### *EU-Mozambican Cooperation*

Given the wave of attacks carried out by ISIS-affiliated rebels in Mozambique's north, the European Union began offering support to Mozambique in October 2020. According to the EU's ambassador to Maputo, the aid would involve training, logistics, and medical services for the forces that are combating terrorism in the terror-afflicted parts of the country. On February 10, 2022, Mozambique announced that the country would receive support from the European Union. The support would include the supply of equipment, training, and capacity building for the Defense and Security Forces fighting terror attacks in northern Mozambique. (Sources: [Reuters](#), [All Africa](#))

On September 8, 2022, following a lethal ISIS attack in Nampula province a day earlier, the EU's Foreign Policy Chief announced that the EU approved €15 million in additional military aid to support a regional mission in the insurgent heavy area of Cabo Delgado, northern Mozambique. The funds—which will be used for camp fortifications and vehicles—will be in addition to a previously agreed €89 million in assistance that will be allocated towards the Mozambican armed forces. Jihadist violence remains a central concern, as attacks have spread outside of the gas-rich areas of Cabo Delgado, with one ISIS attack on September 7 resulting in the death of an Italian nun. (Source: [Barron's](#))

### *Countering the Financing of Terrorism*

Mozambique is a member of the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG). ESAAMLG members coordinate with one another to combat money laundering by implementing the Financial Action Task Force's recommendations. Mozambique is also a member of the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for Southern Africa (ARINSA) which is an informal multi-agency network that allows participating members to exchange information, model legislation, and country laws in asset forfeiture, confiscation, and money laundering. (Sources: [ESAAMLG](#), [UNODC](#))

## **International Counter-Extremism**

Mozambique is a member of the African Union and the Southern African Development Community but has not actively engaged in counterterrorism efforts with the two organizations. Mozambique is a member of the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT). The PREACT strategy is a multi-sector long-term initiative that seeks to strengthen civilian and security sector institutions to consistently offset the spread of violent extremism. Mozambique also has security cooperation Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with regional and international partners. Partner countries include Malawi, India, Russia, Tanzania, Uganda, and the United Kingdom. (Sources: [U.S. Department of State](#), [U.S. Department of State](#))

Mozambique and Tanzania have partnered to coordinate counterterrorism efforts along their shared border. On January 15, 2018, the Mozambican and Tanzanian police forces signed a Memorandum of Understanding, which codifies the countries' coordination on terrorism, drug trafficking, and money laundering efforts. The agreement also provides a mechanism for intelligence sharing. In November 2020, the two countries agreed to launch joint operations against Islamist militants along the border. The cooperation was spurred by attacks by ISIS-affiliated militants from Mozambique on



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Tanzanian villages that October. Though the militants are based in Mozambique, authorities believe many of the recruits come from Tanzania. Under the cooperation agreement, Tanzania also agreed to extradite more than 500 militants arrested to Mozambique. (Sources: [U.S. Department of State](#), [AllAfrica](#), [Voice of America](#), [Reuters](#), [AllAfrica](#))