



NORTH EAST INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH

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ONLINE WEBINAR

Speaker :

Prof. Calton Cadeado

*Deputy Director, Postgraduate
Affairs at Joaquim Chissano University,
Mozambique*

**Topic : The Cabo Delgado Conflict in Mozambique:
Causes, Humanitarian Overview and Consequences**



Date: 19 May, 2022

Time: 10: 30 a.m - 12: 30 p.m

NORTH EAST INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH, DIMAPUR

Topic: The Cabo Delgado Conflict in Mozambique: Causes, Humanitarian Overview and Consequences

Date: 19th May 2022 [Thursday]

Time: 10.30am-12.30pm

Speaker: Professor Calton Cadeado, Deputy Director, Postgraduate Affairs at Joaquim Chissano University, Mozambique.

The session was led by the moderator Sr. Pratima, by introducing the Resource person of the day and opened the platform for the Q and A session for the participants if any doubt has to be cleared regarding the topic.

Professor Calton Cadeado is Deputy Director, Postgraduate Affairs at Joaquim Chissano University, Mozambique. Prior to this he was teaching courses on Peace and Conflict Studies at the Higher Institute for International Relations, Mozambique. He is also a Doctoral Candidate at Jindal School of International Affairs-JSIA. Calton has had extensive experience in research and teaching. He was a researcher at the Centre for International and Strategic Studies (CEEI), a research branch of the Higher Institute for International Relations. He participated in the evaluation of African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) conducted by CEEI in the subject of governance and was part of a research evaluation of the first Mozambican Poverty Reduction Strategy. He was also involved in providing assistance to the former President of Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano, on the Peace and Conflict Management Course at University A Politécnica, Mozambique and facilitation of a course on Development and Peace building, organized by *JustaPaz*. He has also been part of research teams working in the field of monitoring and evaluation for the Mozambique Debt Group (MDG). He also worked as the Assistant of Protocol in the Second Heads of State and Government Summit of African Union, in Maputo, in 2003. His doctoral dissertation is on Youth Bulge and socio-political violence: The case of violent protests in Maputo and Matola. He has a Master's degree in Coexistence and Conflict from Brandeis University, Boston United States of America, a Master's Degree in International Relations and Diplomacy at Higher Institute for International Relations (ISRI), in Maputo-Mozambique and a Bachelor in International Relations and Diplomacy from ISRI.

Professor Calton Cadeado has highlighted about the Cabo Dalgado Conflict which is a province of Northern Region of Mozambique located in the East Africa. He shared on how badly Cabo Dalgado has experienced the terrorism attack which includes the guerrilla warfare, hit and run particularly in 2019 to 2020, a battle that has happened between the terrorist and the Mozambican Government. He also has shared how confidential those terrorist are without having to reveal their identity and objectives however three names have been attributed to the group are Al Shabaab, Ansar Al Sunnah and ISIS Mozambique.

Professor Cadeado has also highlighted some of the consequences of atypical terrorism which the State as well as the Government legitimacy was deeply questioned. The first consequences he shared is the Political consequences which the Mozambican has been experiencing lately like the war of independence from Portuguese colonial regime that lasted for 10 years (1964-1974), the war of destabilization which lasted for 16 years (1976-1992), post electoral violence which lasted for 10 years (2012-2019) and lastly the terrorism violence since 2017 till date. Another consequence he shared about this the Social and Human Consequences which disrupted the health and education of the people, destructed the entire villages where people with more than 8000 population led to a dramatic living conditions and children without having access to proper education and healthy environment. He has also shared on how this violence has made many women become widows and many people had even gone through the post-traumatic stress disorder. Another consequence that Cadeado has shared is the economic consequences which have been badly impacted mostly on the sector of transport and tourism even leading to the sabotage of oil and gas industry and through many young people faced unemployment. The last and the final consequences the people of Cabo Dalgado has suffered is the Humanitarian assistance and unintended consequences which Professor Cadeado has mentioned, the common people had played a huge role in counter attack to the terrorist by being actively helping the minor people through the terrorist violence and Development organization has turned to humanitarian organizations. With this Professor Cadeado has concluded his sharing and has thanked the participants for actively listening.

After the session was concluded the participants have put up some questions towards the resource person which are discussed below;

- a) What are the reasons behind the terrorism in Cabo Delgado?
- b) What are the techniques that you are using to overcome the post traumatic stress in that area?
- c) If the terrorist belongs to the Cabo Delgado itself, why would they want to destroy their own people and places even to the extent of disrupting economies?
- d) Sometimes the culture and structure of the society also legitimizes conflicts. What role have the local people played in bringing peace? Keeping aside their cultural values, attitudes, compromising to achieve peace.
- e) Do the native people of Mozambique practice any traditional practices like "Symbols" (Symbols which shows that peace have been achieved).

After which Professor Cadeado supplemented and clarified the questions been put up to him by the students and the participants. The session was ended successfully with a vote of thanks by Likivi Zhimo.

A Webinar on “The Cabo Delgado Conflict in Mozambique: Causes, Humanitarian Overview and Consequences.”

On 19th May 2022, North East Institute of Social Sciences and Research (NEISSR) in collaboration with Peace Channel and O.P Jindal Global University organized a webinar on the topic “The Cabo delgado atypical terrorism causes, consequences and Humanitarian Overview.” The whole session of the webinar was moderated by Professor. Samrat of O.P Jindal Global University. Sister Pratima Tirkey, one of the students of NEISSR, conveyed the welcome address for the day and with that the webinar started.

The speaker for the day was Professor Calton Cadeado, Deputy Director, Post graduate affairs at Joaquim Chissano University, Mozambique. The speaker spoke about the terrorism happening in Cabo Delgado (Mozambique) but before that he mentioned the whereabouts of the place also stating that it is unfortunately known for terrorism and violence. Cabo Delgado is a province located in the northern region of Mozambique and is internationally well-known for being home of the third largest bay in the world known as the Pemba bay which has attracted VIP worldwide, rubies and currently terrorism.

The speaker presented on atypical terrorism in Cabo Delgado in the first place. Talking about atypical terrorism, he said that the terrorist group never reveals its identity, nor its political objectives and that it included full military battles between the terrorists and Mozambican Government forces. However, so far three names have been detected by the eye witnesses not confirmed by the group though namely: Al Shabaab, Ansar of Sunnah and ISIS Mozambique. An interpretation done by the researchers reveals the objectives of the group under two aspects namely: Political and religious. From the religious point of view, they intend to install new model of worship of Islam in Cabo whilst from the political aspect they want to establish a new state (Caliphate) in Cabo.

The speaker further went on and stated the reasons why most of the terrorist prefers to go on operating faceless and to which cited about the speculation that very well known political elites were also involved in this political violence (mastermind). Also another speculation was that they hide their identity and objectives because they learnt about this theory called ‘leadership decapitation theory’ and are well aware of its consequences. Government says that the identity of the terrorist is still a mystery.

The speaker also presented on the consequences of the atypical terrorism. Talking about Political consequences he mentioned that the state and government legitimacy was deeply questioned and the failure on the part of the government to provide security to its people was quite discouraging. Under economic consequences, the sector of transport and tourism was badly disrupted. The oil and gas industry was also forced to stop their operations which ultimately led to unemployment among the young population. Under social and human consequences he stated about the sufferings of the people especially children and women and how this group of people had to live with post traumatic disorders. Humanitarian assistance and unintended consequences was the last consequences he spoke about. Here, he mentioned about how development organizations turned humanitarian organizations merely because they suffered lack of money and so they took the opportunity to gain money and this money challenged the state legitimacy. The webinar ended with a Q&A session and a vote of thanks by Miss Likivi Zhimo of NEISSR.

Close

Participants (58)

Q Search



NEISSR 1 (Co-host, me)



NEISSR 1 (Host)



Calton Cadeado (Co-host)



Samrat Sinha (Co-host)



20 Khongyang Chang



A Angap Konyak



Alem Longkumer



Amongla R



C Kongden



Chumei B Phom



Daiguang Riamei



Ejewanlem



Gracy Rolnu































Invite

Mute All



Close

Participants (58)

E	Ejewanlem		
GR	Gracy Rolnu		
G	Gwanyile		
HN	H NYEMNYEI PHOM		
HS	H Shongmeth Konyak		
HA	Hika Awomi		
HA	Honly and Rovikhono		
IK	Imtipongla Kichu		
ID	iPhone de Kokto		
I	IRANGSA		
J	Janbeni		
jemini. l. jakha			
J	Joseph		
KR	Keben rollno.18		

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Participants (57)

KR

Keben rollno.18



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Khenishe



Krishna Priya S



Lakshmi priya



L

Liki



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Likiri T Sangtam



L

Limkhiungba



LS

Liyongbi Stm



LA

Longtila A Sangtam



MY

M Yungnyu Phom



NL

N Loyibeni Humtsoe



NR

Nginlem Rebecca



NK

Nonenle Kath



NO

Nsungbeni Odyuo



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Mute All



Close

Participants (57)

- | Initials | Name | Microphone | Video |
|----------|----------------------|------------|-------|
| NO | Nsungbeni Odyuo | | |
| O | Opangnenla | | |
| P | Pratima | | |
| RK | Renchamo Kyong | | |
| R | Reshma | | |
| R | Ritsala | | |
| R | Rovino | | |
| SK | Shalozu Kath | | |
| SJ | Sng judith | | |
| S | Sukiuchi | | |
| TC | Thejangulie Ciesotsu | | |
| TT | Tsuvimong T Tikhir | | |
| Z | Zeph | | |
| Z | Zhimo | | |

Invite

Mute All



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Participants (57)



Close

- NO



Nsungbeni Odyuo


- O



Opangnenla


- P



Pratima


- RK



Renchamo Kyong


- R



Reshma


- R



Ritsala


- R



Rovino


- SK



Shalozu Kath


- SJ



Sng judith


- S



Sukiuchi


- ITC



Thejangulie Ciesotsu


- TT



Tsuvimong T Tikhir


- Z

Zeph


- Z

Zhimo



Invite

Mute All



Participants (57)

- Rovino
- SK Shalozu Kath
- SJ Sng judith
- S Sukiuchi
- TC Thejangulie Ciesotsu
- T Tsuvimong T Tikhir
- Z Zeph
- Z Zhimo
- Zhovino Kechü
- G Gracy
- IS Ilito swu
- I Imkongrenla
- MR Meribeni R Lotha
- SA Suhutoli Achumi