



# Mozambique

## 1 Which bioeconomy-related policy strategies exist?

In Mozambique, biofuel development has known high-level political support since 2004/2005, when the President committed to a campaign on Jatropha planting for biofuel projects. In 2005, the government also established an inter-ministerial working group on biofuels to guide biofuel investment and production. The country initiated bilateral cooperation, trade and technology transfer agreements with other governments – specifically with Brazil, being a leader in biofuel development and lusophone partner country. Based on a study

evaluating the potential benefits and risks of biofuel promotion, the Parliament adopted the proposed **National Biofuel Policy and Strategy** in 2009 by stressing the importance of the integrated principles for sustainable biofuel development. In 2013, the government proposed the corresponding regulations within the Mozambique Biofuel Sustainability Framework, which should ensure that biofuel development does not lead to land conflicts or threaten food security.

## 2 Is the term “bioeconomy” or “biobased economy” used in the strategy documents?

Yes

No

X

## 3 Who is the author of the strategies?

The National Directorate for New and Renewable Energies (DNER) in the Ministry of Energy led the development of the National Biofuel Policy and Strategy, which was advised by the Inter-Ministerial

Biofuel Commission (CIB). With the approval of the strategy, a National Biofuels Council was created. It is responsible for monitoring the implementation of policies targeting the sector.

## 4 What are the key goals of the strategies?

The primary goal of the strategy is to reduce the country's dependence on imported fossil fuels and to increase energy security. Furthermore, the strategy seeks to contribute to the National Poverty

Alleviation Agenda, by encouraging agricultural and industrial development as well as employment and income generation in Mozambique's rural areas.

## 5 What are the priority areas of the strategies?

The strategy focuses on fostering biofuel supply projects with international partners while ensuring that these commercial projects respect food security and sustainable development goals (through a regulatory framework). Moreover, it specifically highlights the need to achieve agricultural and industrial innovation by attracting investment in commercially proven technologies that are new to the country.

The government further seeks to foster market development by setting blending mandates.

Finally, institutional capacities should be fostered by implementing the National Biofuel Council and a national biofuel program to support agricultural R&D and investment projects.

By carrying out a land-mapping exercise and fostering *Jatropha* as a feedstock, unused land should create value-added for rural communities.

---

### REFERENCES

International Center for Trade and Sustainable Development. (2009). Moçambique aprova política para biocombustíveis. Retrieved from: <http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/pontes/news/moçambique-aprova-pol%C3%ADtica-para-biocombust%C3%ADveis>

Vissers, P. and Chidamoio, J. (2014). Mozambique Biofuel Sustainability Framework. Retrieved from: [http://english.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2014/03/Mozambique%20Biofuel%20Sustainability%20Framework\\_0.pdf](http://english.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2014/03/Mozambique%20Biofuel%20Sustainability%20Framework_0.pdf)

Mataveia, M. (2009, May). Biofuels Policy and Strategy for Mozambique. Paper presented at GBEP side event "Sustainable bioenergy development: the Global Bioenergy Partnership's contribution". Retrieved from: [http://www.globalbioenergy.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/gbep/docs/2009\\_events/CSD\\_side\\_event\\_NY/Mataveia\\_-\\_GBEP\\_CSD\\_side\\_event\\_140509.pdf](http://www.globalbioenergy.org/fileadmin/user_upload/gbep/docs/2009_events/CSD_side_event_NY/Mataveia_-_GBEP_CSD_side_event_140509.pdf)