




COUNTRY FACT SHEET: MOZAMBIQUE (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains

-  **Agriculture** (soy; sugar cane)
-  **Fishing** (crab and shrimp)
-  **Energy & Mines** (gas and heavy sand)

Status of voluntary commitment (VC) process in Mozambique:

Draft VCs discussed

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN MOZAMBIQUE

AGRICULTURE (SOY, SUGAR CANE)	FISHING (CRAB, SHRIMP)	ENERGY & MINES (HEAVY SAND, GAS)
<div> 2 regional workshops (1 on soy in Guruè & 1 on sugar cane in Maputo)</div> <div> 3 multi-sectoral workshops (1 with financial actors, 1 DIAG 2 presentation and 1 closing workshop)</div> <div><p>Stakeholders: companies, public sector, academia, financial actors, CSOs</p></div>	<div> 1 regional workshop in Beira City</div> <div> 3 multi-sectoral workshops (1 with financial actors, 1 DIAG 2 presentation and 1 closing workshop)</div> <div><p>Stakeholders: companies, public sector, academia, financial actors, CSOs</p></div>	<div> 2 regional workshops (1 on gas in Maputo, 1 on heavy sands in Quelimane)</div> <div> 3 multi-sectoral workshops (1 with financial actors, 1 DIAG 2 presentation and 1 closing workshop)</div> <div><p>Stakeholders: companies, public sector, financial actors, CSOs</p></div>

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2




Agriculture (soy, sugar cane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conversion of natural habitats into fields• Use of agrochemicals
Fishing (crab, shrimp)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overfishing including during fishing prohibition periods• Catching of juveniles, minimal fishing sizes are not respected• Fishing techniques that are destructive for mangroves
Energy & Mines (heavy sands, gas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of infrastructures for exploration and resource extraction

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: MOZAMBIQUE (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN MOZAMBIQUE (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

Agriculture (soy, sugar cane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of new types of fertilizers, dam construction, use of new crop varieties • Strengthen local structures • Include small exploitations in the supply chain: raise awareness on sustainable farming practices • Pacify land tenure conflicts between local communities and private companies
Fishing (crab and shrimp)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include coastal communities in environmental awareness raising programs • Favour the use of selective gear • Enforce a fishing prohibition periods and a minimal fishing size
Energy & Mines (heavy sands, gas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private companies implement an environmental management systems following the legal framework and subject to performance monitoring • Promotion of international best practices relative to the impact of the mining and gas industries on biodiversity

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS CONTENT OF DRAFT VCS DISCUSSED IN MOZAMBIQUE

Agriculture (soy, sugar cane) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soy : The Manmart company (food-processing for animal feed) could train farmers in the Guruè district on environmentally-friendly soy production practices and in return Manmart could acquire the production which abides by these standards • Sugar cane: The Companhia de Sena company could acquire new lands in Marromeu district which would be exploited sustainably and collaboratively with local communities
Fishing (crab and shrimp) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pescamar could encourage fishing actors engaged in the Sofala Bank to integrate biodiversity standards. In addition, Pescamar could create a structure tasked with monitoring that these standards are effectively enforced and could support government initiatives in aquaculture • Fishermen willing to export their catch should abide by international biodiversity standards
Energy & Mines (heavy sands, gas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of national companies aware of biodiversity stakes and capable of complying with international production norms • The companies could then adopt values based on biodiversity conservation, local economic development and the sharing of these values with consumers • The aim of these commitments would be to reduce pressures on ecosystems and help them regenerate



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: MOZAMBIQUE (3/4)

EVALUATION OF DRAFT VCS

Criteria	Agriculture	Fishing	Energy & mines
« SMART » nature of discussed draft VCs			
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in draft VC	Partly	Partly	No
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	No	No	No
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	1 ; 10 ; 16	2 ; 10 ; 16	2 ; 5
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	No	No	No
Other criteria			
Publicly available	No	No	No
Formalisation and signature	No	No	No
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No	No
Conclusion	Draft VC discussed	Draft VC discussed	Draft VC discussed





COUNTRY FACT SHEET: MOZAMBIQUE (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES
(MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)

