Mozambique



Sustainable Development Goal 7.2. Energy Indicators (2016)

		.z. Lindig	y maleators (2010)		
Renewable energy (% of TFEC)		79.9	Access to electricity (% of population)	26.1	
Energy efficiency (MJ per \$1	of GDP)	17.0	Access to clean cooking (% of population)	<5	
	TOTAL PR	IMARY ENE	RGY SUPPLY (TPES)		
TPES	2011	2016	Total primary energy supply in 2016		
Non-renewable (TJ)	38 990	101 666			
Renewable (TJ)	396 130	449 040	-0%		
Total (TJ)	435 120	550 706	14% Gas		
Renewable share (%)	91	82	Nuclear		
Growth in TPES	2011-16	2015-16			
Non-renewable (%)	+160.7	+19.1	■ Coal + other	S	
Renewable (%)	+13.4	+0.8	81%		
Total (%)	+26.6	+3.7	Reliewables		
Primary energy trade	2011	2016	Renewable energy supply in 2016		
Imports (TJ)	67 762	120 098	Hydro/marin	ie	
Exports (TJ)	161 724	370 913	11% 0%		
Net trade (TJ)	93 962	250 815	Wind Strength		
Imports (% of supply)	16	22	Solar		
Exports (% of production)	30	50			
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	125	134	Bioenergy		
Net trade (USD million)	- 901	- 82	89%		
Net trade (% of GDP)	-6.3	-0.7	■ Geothermal		
	RENEWA	BLE ENERG	Y CONSUMPTION		
		0.0.4.1			

Consumption by source 2011 2016 Electricity (TJ) 32 208 30 552 Direct bioenergy (TJ) 275 164 331 377 Direct solar+geothermal (TJ) 0 0 361 929 Total (TJ) 307 372 Electricity share (%) 10 8 Consumption growth 2015-16 2011-16 Renewable electricity (%) -5.1 -6.7 Other renewables (%) +20.4 -3.6 Total (%) +17.7 -3.9 Consumption by sector 2011 2016 Industry (TJ) 64 773 72 679 Transport (TJ) 0 0 Households (TJ) 241 303 272 220 Other (TJ) 1296 17 029 90.5 Renewable share of TFEC 79.9



ELECTRICITY CAPACITY AND GENERATION

MW	%
518	19
2 233	81
2 204	80
15	1
0	С
14	1
0	С
2 750	100
2013-18	2017-18
+ 44	+ 25.8
+ 1	0.0
+ 1 + 1	0.0 0.0
+ 1 + 1 + 206	0.0 0.0 0.0
+ 1 + 1 + 206 0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
+ 1 + 1 + 206 0 0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
+ 1 + 1 + 206 0 0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
	MW 518 2 233 2 204 15 0 14 0 2 750 2013-18 + 44

Net capacity change in 2018 (MW)

Non-renewable	Hydro and ma	rine
+ 106		0
Solar	Wind	
0		0
Bioenergy	Geothermal	
0		0
Generation in 2017	GWh	%
Non-renewable	3 088	18
Renewable	14 127	82
Hydro and marine	14 064	82
Solar	2	0
Wind	0	0
Bioenergy	61	0
Geothermal	0	0
Total	17 215	100





Net capacity change (MW)



Capacity utilisation in 2017 (%)



Renewable generation (GWh)



TARGETS, POLICIES AND MEASURES						
Most immediate clean energy targets & NDCs						
Renewable energy: Renewable electricity: Renewable capacity: Renewable transport:	year	target	unit			
Liquid Biofuel blending mandate: Other transport targets: Renewable heating/cooling: Renewable Hydropower Off-grid renewable technologies:						
Energy efficiency (Energy): Energy efficiency (Electricity): Latest policies, programmes and legislation						
1 National Biofuels Policy				2009		
2 National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)				2007		

References to sustainable energy in Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)



- heating/cooling
- Energy efficiency



Avoided emissions from renewable power



Reduction in power emissions due to RE in 2017



Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

Reduction is RE Avoided divided by sum of avoided and emitted

RENEWABLE RESOURCE POTENTIAL



Biomass potential: net primary production





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Indicators of renewable resource potential

Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m²) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Biomass: Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon per year.

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Indicators Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. The value of energy trade has been defined as including all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation has been calculated as annual generation divided by capacity x 8,760. Avoided emissions from renewable power have been calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power secrtor. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

This note has been produced to provide policy makers with a brief overview of developments in renewable energy in a country. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

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Distribution of wind potential

Mozambique

World