

# Mozambique

## SEA profile

**Updated to:** 19 August 2020

### Establishing context

### Implementing SEA

### Informing decision making

### Follow-up

### SEA practice

#### Annual no. of SEAs

Sofar less than 1 per year

#### NCEA's capacity development activities

The NCEA assisted in several SEA introductory training workshops to relevant MITADER staff and advice on draft SEA guidance/regulations in August 2017, December 2017 and May 2018.

Also around over 30 people of different public and private organizations were trained between 2013 and 2017 as part of the SIDA/NIRAS supported International Training Programme on SEA.

source

<https://www.eia.nl/en/projects/7204>

<https://itp.sida.se/itp/Programcatalog.nsf/0/F145896B3545B0F1C1257FD50049B909?opendocument>

## Background information

### History of SEA

The Environmental Law requires an EIA for an **activity**, which it defines as: *any action of public or private initiative related to the usage or exploration of environmental components and the use of technologies or production processes, plans, programmes, legislation or regulation acts, that affect or may affect the environment*'. But there are no regulations in place that help to operationalise SEA.

There is a growing debate regarding the need of introducing the obligation to apply SEA to policies, plans and programmes.

The application of SEA in Mozambique started in late 1990's in an ad-hoc manner, most of them related to sector planning, district and municipal land use plans.

The Government of Mozambique - aware of the limited capacities of EIA for the management of environmental and social impacts at strategic level - recently started introducing SEA for sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources. Recent milestones include the SEA for the development of the coastal zone and the special spatial planning/multi sector plan for Zambezi. Both were approved by the council of Ministers.

source

Internal document MITADER (2017)

## Legal framework

### Enabling law

Environmental Law 1997

source

Lei Ambiente, Outubro 1997

### National detailed regulation

Only a first unofficial draft available (2012)

source

NCEA has copies

### Guidelines

A first outline of SEA guidelines is available

source

MITADER communication 2017

## Institutional setting

### Central SEA authority

Currently, there is no clear mandate for coordinating SEA processes across sector ministries. Each sector formulates their own SEA without consulting each other. This makes the implementation of SEA ineffective. The establishment of an SEA regulatory framework can greatly help to align SEA approaches for individual initiatives.

One of the institutional key players in SEA implementation is MITADER. The Ministry has established an SEA unit with the main task to coordinate all SEA processes and act as an institutional focal point for conducting SEA's.

source

MITADER internal document (2017)

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Since 2020, MITADER is called MTA: Ministry of Land and Environment.