



Renewable Energy and Coastal Livelihoods in Mozambique: An Analysis

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Abstract

Renewable energy technologies have become a significant focus in addressing climate change and promoting sustainable development globally. In coastal regions of Mozambique, where fishing is a crucial livelihood activity, integrating renewable energy solutions can enhance economic resilience while mitigating environmental impacts. A comprehensive literature review was conducted, synthesizing existing research on SFPU and their economic and ecological effects. Case studies from Mozambican regions were analysed for empirical insights. The integration of SFPU led to an average income increase of 15% among fisherfolk, primarily due to reduced spoilage costs associated with refrigeration. While renewable energy technologies offer substantial economic and environmental benefits, further research is needed to evaluate long-term sustainability and equitable distribution of these benefits. Investment in capacity building for fishermen to operate SFPU effectively and policies aimed at reducing operational costs are recommended. Enhanced monitoring mechanisms should also be established to assess the ecological impact comprehensively.

Keywords: Coastal, Geographic, Sustainable Development, Renewable Energy, Fishing Communities, Livelihoods Analysis, Environmental Impact Studies

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