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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Mozambique

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
EF	emission factor
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16 , para. 70)
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹

¹ Decision [1/CP.16](#), para. 63.

2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines² and decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs.³
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.⁴
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the eighteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 62 in Bonn from 19 to 20 June 2025 for the following six non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁵ by 10 April 2025: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Mali, Mozambique, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Thailand.
5. The two three-hour workshop sessions were chaired by the SBI Rapporteur, Aysin Turpanci, and were open to all Parties.
6. As one of the participating Parties, Mozambique received six written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁶ from China, the European Union, Mexico, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and addressed them via the FSV portal. This FSV record for Mozambique summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR,⁷ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 20 June 2025, Mozambique made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The Party noted that it had submitted a REDD+ technical annex on a voluntary basis in conjunction with the BUR in accordance with decision [14/CP.19](#). The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
8. Mozambique was represented by Eduardo Baixo from the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries.
9. Mozambique presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, support needed and received, and preparations at the national level for implementing the ETF.
10. Mozambique highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2016 were 55,497 and 21,776 Gg CO₂ eq including and excluding LULUCF respectively, and that its emissions increased between 1990 and 2016 by 195.1 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF and by 699.1 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to the LULUCF sector. There was a shift in the emission trend in the LULUCF sector from net removals in 2000 to net emissions in 2005. The Party explained that the primary driver of the emission trend is deforestation due to small- and large-scale agriculture.
11. Mozambique presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, updated in 2021, which is to reduce emissions to 1.2 t CO₂ eq/capita by 2025, equating to a 40 Mt CO₂ eq emission reduction between 2020 and 2025. The NDC references a long-term low-emission development strategy for 2020–2050, but does not articulate a specific long-term emission reduction goal or net zero target for 2050. Mozambique presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC target, including actions outlined in its 2012 Climate Strategy, such as expanding access to renewable energy (solar, wind, hydro), promoting use of sustainable biomass and efficient cooking technologies, encouraging uptake of low-emission transport

² Decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV.

³ Decision [2/CP.17](#), para. 58(a).

⁴ Decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV, para. 3.

⁵ The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

⁶ As per decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV, para. 6.

⁷ [FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TASR.1/MOZ](#).

(e.g. use of liquefied petroleum gas and compressed natural gas as fuel for public buses) and advancing use of clean technologies in industry alongside energy efficiency improvements. In addition, under its REDD+ Strategy, approved in 2016, eight projects have been implemented, contributing estimated GHG emission reductions of approximately 1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide.

12. Furthermore, Mozambique provided information on support needed and received, and capacity-building needs. It highlighted that its financial, technical and capacity-building needs are primarily in the areas of tracking the progress of implementation of its mitigation actions and using the appropriate IPCC guidelines for preparing its GHG inventory, and domestic and international support needed for the areas mentioned is estimated at around USD 7.5 billion. In its BUR, Mozambique reported that it received USD 352,000 from the Global Environment Facility for preparing its first BUR. It also reported extensively on financial support received from multiple donors for implementing climate change related projects between 2010 and 2016. Mozambique has established a comprehensive national MRV system, engaging sectoral ministries, civil society and academia in supporting the preparation of the national GHG inventories and biennial transparency reports, and tracking the implementation of the National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation and the NDC.

13. Mozambique presented information on areas for improvement for future reporting and its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the ETF. The initiatives relate to creating a implementation plan for the National System for Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change, developing tools and procedures under the National Subsystem for MRV, and providing ongoing transparency training to national stakeholders with support from the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency. An electronic interface is being developed with World Bank support to streamline the management and reporting of inventory data. Looking ahead, a new ETF initiative supported by the European Union and Enabel, the Belgian agency for international cooperation, will launch in the second half of 2025, which will provide EUR 2.5 million for strengthening technical capacity. Over the next three years, Mozambique will prioritize fully implementing the ETF.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Mozambique on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Czechia, European Union, India, Japan, Nepal, New Zealand, Sudan and United Kingdom.

15. Questions on the GHG inventory related to the institutional and procedural steps taken by Mozambique to operationalize its MRV framework; integrating REDD+ results into the national GHG inventory, including efforts to refine EFs; lessons learned and challenges in transitioning to using more up-to-date GHG inventory reporting guidelines; and the main factors contributing to the downward trend in national GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF) since 2018.

16. In response, Mozambique explained that it has been strengthening its national MRV system through a project designed to operationalize the MRV system across ministries through capacity-building. The Party has established an MRV system for the LULUCF sector and is working to expand it to other sectors (such as energy) with the aim of sectoral ministries progressively taking over inventory compilation tasks, thereby reducing reliance on external consultants over the next decade. Mozambique highlighted that REDD+ results have been integrated into its BURs through technical annexes: the Party submitted its first forest reference emission level in 2018 and included REDD+ results in both its first BUR and its second BUR, submitted in 2024, which have both undergone technical analysis. The Party is preparing to update its forest reference emission level on account of having improved methodologies (including enhanced deforestation mapping and refined carbon stock data), which will help to further strengthen the LULUCF GHG inventory and enable refinement of EFs. Mozambique shared lessons learned from the transition to using the latest GHG inventory reporting guidelines, noting that a more collaborative data-collection approach was applied for the second BUR, whereby consultants worked closely with sectoral ministries using standardized data templates compatible with the IPCC software (whereas for the first BUR consultants were relied upon to gather data directly). This improved approach helped

to achieve consistency of data formats and build the technical capacity within sectors. Mozambique noted that the downward trend in its emissions (excluding LULUCF) observed since 2018 may reflect changes in activities in certain sectors as well as initial impacts of mitigation actions.

17. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to implementing projects for improving cookstoves in the context of deforestation policies, and methods for measuring their effectiveness; progress in expanding renewable energy use and the main challenges in doing so; and Mozambique's experience with carbon market initiatives (such as REDD+), with an emphasis on community engagement and benefit-sharing mechanisms.

18. In response, Mozambique explained that projects for improving cookstoves are being implemented as part of a national strategy to combat deforestation and promote clean energy. The Party highlighted that it is developing a comprehensive strategy and investment plan for clean cooking, aiming to drastically reduce traditional biomass use for cooking by 2030 through widespread adoption of improved cookstoves and a shift to using liquefied petroleum gas for cooking. These efforts are aligned with Mozambique's broader energy transition and forest conservation policies. Mozambique reiterated its commitment to increasing the share of renewables in electricity generation and discussed ongoing measures to promote clean energy technologies, while acknowledging that it faces challenges such as resource constraints in fully implementing these measures. The Party shared its experience with carbon market initiatives, explaining that a national 2018 decree established a framework for REDD+ projects at the district level and mandates benefit-sharing plans with local communities. By involving communities through legally required benefit-sharing mechanisms, Mozambique ensures that local populations are engaged in and benefit from REDD+ and related mitigation programmes.

19. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs pertained to the challenges Mozambique faces in transitioning from its current MRV system to implementing the ETF, including necessary legal reforms; establishing data-sharing mechanisms or institutional arrangements to ensure continuous data flows for future reporting; and its financial, technical and capacity-building needs for sustaining the national MRV system (e.g. domestic budget allocation versus support received from the GEF and other sources).

20. In response, Mozambique explained that it has been strengthening its relevant institutional arrangements and addressing its capacity gaps as it transitions to implementing the ETF. It is launching a transparency capacity-building programme for establishing a sustainable national MRV system: this includes training line ministries to compile their own sectoral GHG inventories and developing a centralized digital platform to facilitate data-sharing and reporting. Mozambique acknowledged legal barriers in the current MRV system and is working to enact a decree that will oblige private companies and relevant sectors to provide necessary data for GHG inventories and climate finance tracking, thereby formalizing data-collection processes. The Party highlighted the need to integrate climate reporting into regular government planning and budgeting cycles so that all sectors routinely report on their contributions towards achieving NDC targets and support received, given that currently only the environmental sector consistently provides such information. On financial and technical support received, Mozambique stressed that the resources provided by the GEF and others, while appreciated, have been insufficient to fulfil its needs considering the country's size and data-collection challenges. For instance, the first BUR was prepared with a GEF grant of USD 350,000, whereas the second BUR was prepared with approximately USD 150,000 from the United Nations Development Programme and the German Agency for International Cooperation as GEF funding was not available. The Party underscored that it requires significantly more financial, technical and capacity-building assistance to establish a robust data-collection system and ensure reliable and comprehensive reporting under the ETF.

21. Other questions related to engaging vulnerable groups in public reforestation and mangrove restoration programmes; involving the private sector and civil society in developing the national MRV system; and the Party using its BURs to inform the update of NDC targets. In response, Mozambique explained that it actively engages local communities, including vulnerable groups, in ecosystem restoration initiatives (such as mangrove rehabilitation) by providing the opportunity for alternative livelihoods (e.g. beekeeping) and

incorporating their input, and that these interventions have been well received. The Party noted that involving non-governmental stakeholders in the MRV system – particularly by formalizing data contributions from the private sector – has been beneficial for data collection and transparency, and that this engagement will be strengthened via forthcoming legal instruments. Mozambique confirmed that its BURs are a critical basis for its NDC planning: the emissions inventories and mitigation measures reported in the first and second BURs are being used to establish an updated baseline for the NDC and to project the impact of new mitigation actions, thereby directly informing the targets and contributing to enhancements for its next NDC.

22. The presentation and subsequent interventions, including the questions asked and the answers provided during the FSV workshop, are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁸

23. In closing the workshop, the SBI Rapporteur congratulated Mozambique for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of the ICA process. She thanked Mozambique and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. She also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/18th-facilitative-sharing-of-views-part-ii-mandated-event>.