



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

VIEWS ON MODALITIES AND PROCEDURES FOR FINANCING RESULTS-BASED ACTIONS AND CONSIDERING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DECISION 1/CP.16, PARAGRAPHS 68-70 AND 72.

1. Mozambique is responding to the invitation to Parties in decision 2/CP.17, hereby provides its views on modalities and procedures for financing results-based actions and considering activities related to decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 68-70 and 72. .
2. In Mozambique, the relationship between “poverty” and “deforestation and forest degradation” is an inseparable matter. More than 80% of population in Mozambique is living in the rural areas. For those communities, the dry forest surrounding them is a source of entire livelihood and directly linked to the issue of food security. Forest fire is one of the many drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and happened by many reasons; for example, to catch small animals to intake animal proteins and to generate income for subsistence needs by beekeeping and charcoal making. Shifting cultivation associated with slash and burn is taken place in large areas of forests for rain-fed farming. Forest is also one of the available natural resources to be used for economic development. Unfortunately, in dry forest, the volume of biomass/carbon stocks per area is more limited than other types of forests (e.g. as displayed in IPCC default value). By the existing extensive pressures on our dry forests which are always facing to the issue of limited availability of water sources which are needed for survival and growth, it requires more costs and high risks to implement REDD+ activities. It implicates less availabilities of sharing from market mechanism, in spite of its huge needs.
3. Various funding sources from both market and non-market mechanisms including Green Climate Fund (GCF) to enable developing countries to work on REDD+ should be made available. The conditions to receive these funds should not be more burdensome than the decisions agreed by COPs of UNFCCC. Non-market public fund is necessary not only for phase 1 and phase 2 but also for phase 3 continuously and should be the one which is a result based payment and at the same time the one can cover incurred cost, non-carbon benefits, and risks to implement REDD+ policies and activities. Sufficient, predictable, stable and sustainable funding availabilities as incentives to halt forest loss while offering of alternative livelihood and ensuring food security of the people are necessary in order to accommodate developing countries’ national circumstances and national capabilities and to promote REDD+.
4. Mozambique thinks, if appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances, developing countries may prepare a national institutional framework for national systems of MRV, Registry, Transaction and Accounting to realize transparent and equitable funding mechanisms which ensure people’s human rights, national initiative and sovereignty of the country. In Mozambique, 3 platforms are to be established based on existing government institutions: National Forest Resource Information Platform (NFRIP), Strategy and Legislation Information Platform (SLIP) and Administration and Finance Information Platform (AFIP). They will be inter-linked, utilized and functionalized to monitor forest carbon stock changes and leakages while avoiding duplications, to ensure compliance with laws, policies and safeguard guidelines, and to operationalize benefit and risk sharing mechanisms among many other mandates. These Platforms will be established within an institutional framework to be developed under CONDES, which is an existing national board to coordinate national policies on matters related to the environment and sustainable development in Mozambique (Decree 40/2000). Sufficient funding and capacity building opportunities are required to prepare such frameworks in phase 1, to

demonstrate and improve in phase 2, and to be in operation in phase 3.