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under the Convention**

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Item 3(b)(iii) of the provisional agenda

Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

Views on modalities and procedures for financing results-based actions and considering activities related to decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 68–70 and 72

Submissions from Parties

Addendum

1. In addition to the 18 submissions from Parties contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.3, two submissions contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.3/Add.1 and the submission contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.3/Add.2, one further submission has been received.¹
2. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, this submission is attached and reproduced* in the language in which it was received and without formal editing.

¹ Also available at <<http://unfccc.int/4578.php>>.

* This submission has been electronically imported in order to make it available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the text as submitted.

FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.3/Add.3

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Submission from Mozambique

**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, forest is a source of entire livelihood. There are many drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Shifting cultivation associated with slash and burning is taken place in large areas of forests for rain-fed subsistence farming. Forests were burnt due to many reasons by forest dependent people; for example, to catch small animals to intake animal proteins and to generate income for subsistence needs by beekeeping and charcoal making. Main drivers of deforestation in dry forests are linked to the issue of food security. In addition, the volume of biomass/carbon stocks in dry forest are more limited than other types of forests (e.g. as displayed in IPCC default value). Also forest is one of the available natural resources to be used for economic development. By the existing huge pressures on our dry forests which are always facing to the issue of limited availability of water sources 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 and mechanisms including Green Climate Fund (GCF) to enable developing countries to work on REDD+ should be made available. 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 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 mondates. 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 fundings 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.
