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Technical analysis of the first biennial update report of Mozambique submitted on 20 December 2022

Summary report by the team of technical experts

Summary

According to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, consistently with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first biennial update report by December 2014. As mandated, the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit biennial update reports at their discretion. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first biennial update report of Mozambique, conducted by a team of technical experts in accordance with the modalities and procedures contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.



Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
AD	activity data
AR	Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
BTR	biennial transparency report
BUR	biennial update report
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
EF	emission factor
GHG	greenhouse gas
GWP	global warming potential
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCC good practice guidance	<i>Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF	<i>Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry</i>
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NO	not occurring
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
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)
Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines	<i>Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
SF ₆	sulfur hexafluoride
TTE	team of technical experts
UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties	“Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”
UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs	“UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”

I. Introduction and process overview

A. Introduction

1. The process of ICA consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the submitted BUR and a facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, resulting in a summary report and a record respectively.
2. According to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), non-Annex I Parties, consistently with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first BUR by December 2014. The least developed countries and small island developing States may submit at their discretion.
3. Further, according to paragraph 58(a) of the same decision, the first round of ICA is to commence for non-Annex I Parties within six months of the submission of the Parties' first BUR. The frequency of developing country Parties' participation in subsequent rounds of ICA, depending on their respective capabilities and national circumstances, and the special flexibility for small island developing States and the least developed country Parties, will be determined by the frequency of the submission of BURs.
4. Decision 14/CP.19, paragraph 7, outlines that developing country Parties seeking to obtain and receive payments for results-based actions can submit relevant information and data through the BUR in the form of a technical annex as per decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 19.¹ Decision 14/CP.19, paragraph 8, outlines that the submission of the technical annex is voluntary and in the context of results-based payments. As mandated by decision 14/CP.19, paragraphs 10–14, the technical annex submitted by Mozambique has been subject to technical analysis by two LULUCF experts who are included as members of a TTE. The results of the technical analysis are captured in a separate technical report.²
5. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first BUR of Mozambique, undertaken by a TTE in accordance with the provisions on the composition, modalities and procedures of the TTE under ICA contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

B. Process overview

6. In accordance with the mandate referred to in paragraph 2 above, Mozambique submitted its first BUR on 20 December 2022 as a stand-alone update report.
7. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it was unable to submit its first BUR by December 2014 owing to capacity limitations, which were compounded by its policy to only submit complete and satisfactory reports and its concurrent development of national climate change strategies, which put a strain on its resources. Additionally, lack of an institutional framework at the time posed challenges in this regard.
8. The technical analysis of Mozambique's BUR was conducted from 19 to 23 June 2023 in Bonn and was undertaken by the following TTE, drawn from the UNFCCC roster of experts on the basis of the criteria defined in decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraphs 2–6: Jacob Amoako (Ghana), Reza Fallah (Islamic Republic of Iran), Henrik Fliflet (Norway), Kokou Jérémie Fontodji (Togo), Reitumetse Molotsoane (South Africa), Mame Coumba Ndiaye (Senegal), Sekai Ngarize (Zimbabwe), Maxence Rageade (France), Mauro Meirelles de Oliveira Santos (Brazil) and Alexander Zahar (Australia). Mauro Meirelles de Oliveira Santos and Alexander Zahar were the co-leads. The technical analysis was coordinated by Sohel Pasha and Jeeyoon Jung (secretariat).
9. During the technical analysis, in addition to the written exchange, in the virtual team room, to provide technical clarifications on the information reported in the BUR, the TTE and Mozambique engaged in consultation³ on the identification of capacity-building needs

¹ The technical annex on the results of implementing REDD+ activities.

² FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TATR.1/MOZ.

³ The consultation was conducted via videoconferencing.

for the preparation of BURs and participation in the ICA process. Following the technical analysis of Mozambique's first BUR, the TTE prepared and shared a draft summary report with Mozambique on 10 February 2025 for its review and comment. Mozambique, in turn, provided its feedback on the draft summary report on 25 March 2025.

10. The TTE finalized the summary report in consultation with the Party on 25 March 2025.

II. Technical analysis of the biennial update report

A. Scope of the technical analysis

11. The scope of the technical analysis is outlined in decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraph 15, according to which the technical analysis aims to, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of the actions, increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects and shall entail the following:

(a) The identification of the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 3(a) of the ICA modalities and guidelines (decision 2/CP.17, annex IV) have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned (see chap. II.B below);

(b) A technical analysis of the information reported in the BUR, specified in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs (decision 2/CP.17, annex III), and any additional technical information provided by the Party concerned (see chap. II.C below);

(c) The identification, in consultation with the Party concerned, of capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and to participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention (see chap. II.D below).

12. The remainder of this chapter presents the results of each of the three parts of the technical analysis of Mozambique's BUR outlined in paragraph 11 above.

B. Extent of the information reported

13. The elements of information referred to in paragraph 11(a) above include the national GHG inventory report; information on mitigation actions, including a description of such actions, an analysis of their impacts and the associated methodologies and assumptions, and information on progress in their implementation; information on domestic MRV; and information on support needed and received.

14. According to decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraph 15(a), in undertaking the technical analysis of the submitted BUR, the TTE is to identify the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 13 above have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned. The TTE considers that the reported information is partially consistent with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. Specific details on the extent of the information reported for each of the required elements are provided in the tables included in annex I.

C. Technical analysis of the information reported

15. The technical analysis referred to in paragraph 11(b) above aims to increase the transparency of information reported by the Parties on mitigation actions and their effects, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of those actions. Accordingly, the focus of the technical analysis was on the transparency of the information reported in the BUR.

16. For information reported on national GHG inventories, the technical analysis also focused on the consistency of the methods used for preparing those inventories with the

appropriate methods developed by the IPCC and referred to in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

17. The results of the technical analysis are presented in the remainder of this chapter.

1. Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis

18. As per the scope defined in paragraph 2 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, the BUR should provide an update to the information contained in the most recently submitted NC, including information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis. In their NCs, non-Annex I Parties report on their national circumstances following the reporting guidance contained in decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraphs 3–5, and they could report similar information in their BUR, which is an update of their most recently submitted NC.

19. Mozambique reported in its first BUR information on its national circumstances, including a description of features of its geography, climate and economy that might affect its ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as information on national circumstances and constraints in relation to specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change.

20. Mozambique reported in its first BUR information on its planned institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its NCs and BURs on a continuous basis. The description covers key aspects of the institutional arrangements, including the roles and responsibilities of the overall coordinating entity, the Ministry of Land and Environment, which is managing and overseeing the implementation of a new MRV system to ensure the effective participation of all stakeholders. The Ministry reports to the Council of Ministers and facilitates collaboration among stakeholders in technical sectors, such as energy, transport and biodiversity, as well as among external stakeholders from, inter alia, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and academia. Additionally, it ensures compliance with national and international climate commitments by overseeing the development of GHG inventories and climate reporting and the tracking of progress in implementing the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy, adopted in 2012, and the NDC.

21. Information on the roles and responsibilities and legal status of the institutions and experts involved in these institutional arrangements, on relevant systems and tools, on mechanisms for information and data exchange, on QA/QC procedures and on provisions for public consultation and other forms of stakeholder engagement was not clearly reported in Mozambique's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it lacks capacity to report comprehensive information on institutional arrangements. In addition, it clarified that the implementation plan for its new MRV system was under review, with roll-out of the system expected to take place in late 2023 or early 2024.

22. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on institutional arrangements could be enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraph 21 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on institutional arrangements.

23. Mozambique reported in its first BUR information on its domestic MRV arrangements. The planned national-level MRV arrangements will cover four main areas: the BUR preparation process, the GHG inventory system, the mitigation action tracking system, and the MRV of support needed and received. The arrangements will form an integral part of the National Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation System, which was created in 2014 as a key, strategic tool for operationalizing the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy.

2. National greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks

24. As indicated in table I.1, Mozambique reported information on its GHG inventory in its BUR partially in accordance with paragraphs 3–10 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and paragraphs 8–24 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties, contained in the annex to decision 17/CP.8.

25. Mozambique submitted its first BUR in 2022 and the GHG inventories reported are for 1990, 1994, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016. The latest reported inventory year is more than four years prior to the date of submission of the Party's BUR. During the technical analysis, Mozambique clarified that the country faced several barriers to collecting updated data for all sectors and more capacity-building support is needed in this area.

26. GHG emissions and removals for the GHG inventories were estimated using mostly tier 1 methodology from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. For the LULUCF sector, tier 2 methodology from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines was used, with tier 3 methodology used for forest land; however, Mozambique reported using the LULUCF categories set out in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.

27. Information on methodologies and tiers was not specifically reported for each sector in Mozambique's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it would provide such information in its BTR1.

28. Information on AD and EFs was not reported in Mozambique's BUR. During the technical analysis, Mozambique clarified that the AD used in the GHG inventories were updated on the basis of its first and second national GHG inventories (i.e. for 2006 and 2022) and that a combination of tier 1 and tier 2 EFs was used.

29. Information on the Party's total GHG emissions by gas for 2016 is outlined in table 1 in Gg CO₂ eq. It shows an increase in emissions of 699.1 per cent without LULUCF since 1990 (2,725 Gg CO₂ eq).

Table 1

Greenhouse gas emissions by gas of Mozambique for 2016

<i>Gas</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO₂ eq) including LULUCF</i>	<i>% change 1990–2016</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO₂ eq) excluding LULUCF</i>	<i>% change 1990–2016</i>
CO ₂	42 932	–170.5	9 211	6 252.4
CH ₄	10 627	316.3	10 627	316.3
N ₂ O	385	1 325.9	385	1 325.9
HFCs	NO	NA	NO	NA
PFCs	1 553	NA	1 553	NA
SF ₆	NO	NA	NO	NA
Other	NO	NA	NO	NA
Total	55 497	195.1	21 776	699.1

Note: GWP values from the AR2 were used to calculate the totals.

30. Information on emissions of precursor gases was not reported in Mozambique's BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that such emissions were not estimated owing to lack of the related AD.

31. Mozambique applied notation keys in tables where numerical data were not provided.

32. The notation keys were not used consistently in all places where numerical data were not provided. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it will fulfil this requirement in its BTR1.

33. Mozambique reported the total national GHG emissions for the LULUCF sector. However, those emissions were not disaggregated into the applicable land-use categories as per the scope of the information contained in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF and the sectoral reporting tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines. During the technical analysis, Mozambique clarified that there was insufficient time and capacity to include the relevant tables in its BUR as initially planned and that it will endeavour to include the relevant tables in future submissions.

34. The shares of emissions that different sectors contributed to the Party's total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF, as calculated by the TTE using information from the BUR, in 2016 are reflected in table 2.

Table 2
Shares of greenhouse gas emissions by sector of Mozambique for 2016

<i>Sector</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO₂ eq)</i>	<i>% share^a</i>	<i>% change 1990–2016</i>
Energy	15 902	73.0	505.3
IPPU	2 798	12.8	6 895.0
Agriculture	1 882	8.6	3 321.8
LULUCF	33 721	NA	–155.2
Waste	1 194	5.5	39 700.0

^a Share of total emissions without LULUCF.

35. Mozambique reported information on its use of GWP values consistent with those provided by the IPCC in its AR2 based on the effects over a 100-year time horizon of GHGs.

36. For the energy sector, information was reported on total sectoral GHG emissions and the EFs used, which were default tier 1 EFs from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

37. Information on GHG emissions disaggregated by category and by gas, as well as information indicating where emissions do not occur, are not applicable or are reported elsewhere, was not provided in the Party's BUR for the energy sector. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that some relevant information was included in the NC2 and that data constraints prevented it from including all relevant information in the BUR, such as lack of differentiation of emissions between diesel and gasoline and lack of disaggregation by type of consumer.

38. For the IPPU sector, information was reported on total sectoral GHG emissions and the EFs used, which were default tier 1 EFs from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

39. Information on key categories, notation keys used, AD and their sources and emissions disaggregated by category was not reported in the Party's BUR for the IPPU sector. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that some additional information is available in the NC2, which includes details of emissions estimated for cement, lime and aluminium production and of AD sources, namely ministerial reports, national statistical yearbooks, data obtained at the sectoral level and alternative data sources such as the United States Geological Survey. Moreover, as there was no differentiation between the two species of PFC emissions from aluminium production in Mozambique's BUR or NC2, the Party provided during the technical analysis a spreadsheet detailing its PFC emissions. The Party also clarified that it had difficulties in undertaking a key category analysis, disaggregating emissions by category and using notation keys.

40. For the agriculture sector, Mozambique reported total sectoral emissions for the years reported, noting that enteric fermentation, manure management and rice cultivation contribute to emissions in this sector. It used default tier 1 EFs from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and noted in the BUR that no country-specific EFs had been developed for this purpose.

41. Information on emissions disaggregated by category was not reported in the Party's BUR for the agriculture sector. During the technical analysis, Mozambique provided details of emissions for agriculture categories but did not provide actual AD for those categories (e.g. the number of livestock or the amount of fertilizer used).

42. For the LULUCF sector, Mozambique reported annual GHG emissions and removals for the years reported. Overall, the net emissions in the LULUCF sector fluctuated between –61,054 Gg CO₂ eq in 1990 and 33,721 Gg CO₂ eq in 2016. Mozambique used tier 2 EFs for the LULUCF sector, developed on the basis of national circumstances. These EFs are reported in the Party's forest reference emission level submission.

43. In its BUR, Mozambique reported that there was a shift in the LULUCF sector from net removals in 2000 to net emissions in 2005; however, it did not clarify what could have accounted for this change. During the technical analysis, Mozambique clarified that the primary driver of deforestation is agriculture, on both a small and a large scale. From 2000 to 2004, agricultural investments were minimal and population density was relatively low;

however, significant investments in large-scale agriculture and increased population density from 2005 onward caused deforestation to increase. Despite sustainable agricultural and forestry programmes in place, these factors likely led to the country becoming a net emitter in the LULUCF sector from 2005 onward.

44. Information on emissions and removals disaggregated by land-use category was not reported in the Party's BUR. During the technical analysis, Mozambique clarified that the national team used a land-use matrix but did not have the necessary time or resources to include all relevant disaggregated information in the NC2 as initially planned and that it will endeavour to include such information in future submissions.

45. For the waste sector, information was clearly reported on total sectoral GHG emissions, and EFs and parameters used. The Party reported that it used default tier 1 EFs from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

46. Information on key categories, notation keys and emissions disaggregated by category was not provided in the Party's BUR for the waste sector. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that some additional information is available in the NC2, which specifies emissions for unmanaged waste disposal sites, open burning of waste and domestic and industrial effluents; and AD sources, such as the World Bank database, national statistical yearbooks, the Ministry of Land and Environment and the World Health Organization. The Party also clarified that it had difficulties in undertaking a key category analysis, disaggregating emissions by category and using notation keys.

47. The BUR, submitted in conjunction with the NC2, provides an update for both of the GHG inventory years reported in the Party's NC1 (1990 and 1994) by including recalculations of anthropogenic emissions and removals for those years, although the reasons for changes in emissions and removals were not reported. As a result of the recalculations, which were undertaken for the forest reference emission level submission, and the use of tier 2 EFs, total estimated emissions for 1990 and 1994 decreased by about 60 per cent without LULUCF compared with those reported in the NC1. Estimated emissions including LULUCF also changed significantly compared with those reported in the NC1, moving from net emissions to net removals in both years. The Party provided a consistent time series for 1990, 1994, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016 in the BUR.

48. The reasons for the significant changes resulting from the recalculation of the emission estimates reported in the NC1 for 1990 and 1994, such as the decrease in CO₂ emissions in the energy sector, CH₄ emissions in the agriculture and waste sectors and N₂O emissions in the agriculture sector, were not explained in Mozambique's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party explained that the decreases were due to the inclusion of revised AD.

49. Mozambique described in its BUR the institutional framework for the preparation of its 2016 GHG inventory. The Party reported that the Ministry of Land and Environment is the governmental body responsible for the overall coordination of climate change action in Mozambique and also coordinates the National Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation System. It noted that arrangements for preparing the national forestry inventory are at an advanced stage and that the National Fund for Sustainable Development was established for carrying out MRV of national forest GHG emissions as well as monitoring emissions from REDD+ projects. The Party indicated some areas for improvement in the BUR, namely building capacity to enhance collection of sectoral data, identify country-specific EFs and enhance technical expertise on GHG inventories.

50. Information on the institutional arrangements in place for enabling the preparation of GHG inventories on a continuous basis was not provided in the Party's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it faces difficulties in using the IPCC software owing to data not being collected on a regular basis as a result of the lack of a systematic collection process. It indicated that it will continue to build on the institutional arrangements used for the BUR and GHG inventory development and apply the knowledge and expertise gained during the preparation of the BUR in developing future submissions and GHG inventories.

51. Information on a key category analysis was not reported in Mozambique's BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it will undertake the analysis and report relevant information in its BTR1.

52. In its NC2, Mozambique indicated that QA/QC measures were carried out for all sectors on the basis of guidance in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and provided information on QA/QC measures for satellite imagery and land monitoring data, including the development of standard operating procedures and guidelines for collecting AD.

53. Mozambique reported information on CO₂ fuel combustion emissions using only the sectoral approach. Information on the reference approach was not reported in Mozambique's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that this was due to constraints in collecting data on, inter alia, variations in fuel reserves, non-energy use of fuels and the re-export of fuels to neighbouring countries. It also clarified that it is working to improve its data collection and processing and intends to report relevant information in its BTR1.

54. Information was reported on international aviation and maritime bunker fuels, but no distinction was made between the two fuel types. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that only international aviation was included in the BUR owing to lack of data on maritime bunker fuels.

55. Information on the uncertainty assessment of the national GHG inventory was not reported in Mozambique's BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party reported that it will undertake an uncertainty assessment for its BTR1 but noted that it needs support in this regard.

56. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on GHG inventories could be enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 48, 50, 51 and 53–55 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on GHG inventories.

3. Mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions

57. As indicated in table I.2, Mozambique reported in its BUR, partially in accordance with paragraphs 11–13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on mitigation actions and their effects, to the extent possible.

58. The information reported provides an overview of the Party's mitigation actions and their effects. In its BUR, Mozambique reported information on its national context and framed its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of its first updated NDC (for 2020–2025). In its NDC, Mozambique committed to formulating and submitting long-term low-emission development strategies. Most of the mitigation actions are in the energy, agriculture and LULUCF sectors. The target emission reduction set out in the first updated NDC is 1.2 t CO₂ eq per capita by 2025, equating to 40 Mt CO₂ eq between 2020 and 2025, up from 31.2 Mt CO₂ eq in the original NDC. The country's goal of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, improving conservation of forest ecosystems and increasing forest carbon reserves, for example, is expected to avoid emissions of 170 Mt CO₂ eq/year by 2030. Some mitigation actions that were reported in the NDC were not reported in the Party's BUR, such as improving waste management and promoting recycling under the national waste management programme. The TTE acknowledged the information, which is presented in this summary report as contextual, without assessing the completeness and transparency of the information.

59. The Party reported a summary of its mitigation actions in tabular format in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 11.

60. Information on methodologies, assumptions, steps taken or planned to achieve the objectives of the mitigation actions, progress of implementation and results achieved was not provided in the Party's BUR for any mitigation actions except for some involving REDD+ activities. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that its national processes for collecting data on mitigation actions and their effects are not mature enough for it to collect all relevant data.

61. Consistently with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12(a), Mozambique reported the names of mitigation actions or groups of actions, a description of the actions and information on their nature in the BUR in both tabular and narrative format.

62. Information on coverage, quantitative goals and progress indicators was not reported in Mozambique's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that systemic lack of capacity prevented the country from preparing its BUR with all the required information, noting that it also encountered difficulties in accessing the data needed to calculate GHG emissions and removals.

63. The mitigation actions in the energy sector focus mainly on improving access to renewable energy, increasing energy efficiency, ensuring compliance with regulated standards for emissions from extractive industry activities and promoting low-carbon urbanization. For example, Mozambique is promoting the use of renewable energy sources, including hydropower, wind energy and photovoltaic power, through feed-in tariffs and public-private partnerships and implementation of a technological action plan, designed to enhance its renewable energy infrastructure, focusing particularly on hydro turbines and photovoltaic plants. Mozambique also aims by 2030 to install 50,000 photovoltaic or wind turbine lighting systems for commercial and residential buildings and 5,000 solar photovoltaic systems for pumping water for domestic, community or public use.

64. The mitigation actions in the IPPU sector focus mainly on reducing emissions from industrial processes, including by managing industrial waste and associated effluents. Mozambique plans to develop policies and measures pertaining to the inspection and regulation of industrial activities with a view to ensuring their compliance with national legislation and international conventions; encourage investors to evaluate potential GHG emissions before investing in projects related to clean technologies and energy sources; and promote the implementation of microgeneration projects and programmes.

65. The mitigation actions in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors focus mainly on developing low-carbon agricultural practices, reducing the rate of deforestation and uncontrolled burning of vegetation to prepare land for cultivation, and implementing planning and management measures for biodiversity and coastal ecosystems. In this regard, Mozambique plans to encourage uptake of conservation agriculture, promote agricultural practices that reduce GHG emissions (particularly in sugarcane harvesting), recover CH₄ from agricultural activities in intensive farming systems (in particular in rice paddies), enable biodigestion of animal and vegetable waste, explore ways of maximizing the potential of forests for CO₂ capture and sequestration, and promote development of mechanisms that lead to the natural regeneration of forests and prevent the spread of wildfires.

66. The mitigation actions in waste sector focus mainly on managing and valorizing waste. Mozambique plans to promote the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste, encourage the establishment of sanitary landfills with recovery and subsequent use of CH₄ and promote the generation of energy from waste using anaerobic digestion processes and thermal or mechanical treatment.

67. Mozambique provided information on its involvement in international market mechanisms as a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. In 2010–2016, eight carbon projects were registered in the country: four projects under the clean development mechanism, three under the Gold Standard and one under both. The projects are estimated to generate more than 8 million carbon credits over their lifetime, equivalent to emission reductions of more than 8 million t CO₂ eq. In 2010–2016, the estimated emission reductions corresponded to about 1.1 million t CO₂ eq.

68. Mozambique reported information on its domestic MRV arrangements in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13. The information reported indicates that Mozambique has in place a domestic MRV system for mitigation actions. Mozambique reported that its MRV system is an integral part of the National Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation System and is aimed at collecting data and information on climate change that will allow the country to (1) disclose the progress of government interventions in terms of GHG emission reductions, demonstrating transparency, technical and methodological robustness, consistency and credibility, and (2) present information on mitigation actions that

have benefited from support provided or received by the Government and their results and impacts.

69. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on mitigation actions could be enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 6059 and 62 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on mitigation actions.

4. Constraints and gaps, and related technology, financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received

70. As indicated in table I.3, Mozambique reported in its BUR, mostly in accordance with paragraphs 14–16 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received.

71. Mozambique clearly reported information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 14. In its BUR, Mozambique identified, inter alia, the following as constraints: lack of a legal instrument for transposing activities under the Convention into sectoral plans and budgets, weak involvement of stakeholders in the climate action process, poor data-collection standardization, limited access to data and information, lack of knowledge of GHG inventory techniques (the methodologies and guidelines for estimating and reporting national GHG emissions and removals), lack of country-specific EFs and lack of qualified human resources for estimating and reporting national GHG emissions and removals. It reported 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, for which domestic and international support needed is estimated at around USD 7.5 billion. Capacity-building needs identified are related to improving reporting, developing and managing relevant databases, developing country-specific EFs and using GHG inventory techniques, including IPCC software. Other capacity-building needs were identified for adaptation, mitigation and research and systematic observation.

72. Mozambique reported information on financial resources, capacity-building and technical support received in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15. 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. The information reported indicates that Mozambique received capacity-building and technical support (1) under the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme for using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for preparing its GHG inventory; (2) under the Climate Action and Support Transparency Training programme, run by the secretariat and the Greenhouse Gas Inventory & Research Center of Korea, which covered all aspects of BUR preparation and implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement; and (3) from the United Nations Development Programme on the use of the Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model for analysing mitigation options.

73. Information on technology transfer received was not reported in the Party's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that this was due to difficulties in accessing comprehensive and reliable information on this matter from stakeholders.

74. Mozambique reported information on nationally determined technology needs with regard to the development and transfer of technology in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 16. In its BUR, Mozambique reported that the technology needs assessment was nationally determined for the agriculture and waste sectors, electricity generation and coastal areas in an exhaustive stakeholder consultation process.

75. Information on technology support received was not reported in Mozambique's BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it was not able to identify any relevant climate support activities with a clear and distinguishable technology element and that information on technology support received will be provided in its BTR1.

76. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on needs and support received could be further enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 73 and 75 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on needs and support received.

D. Identification of capacity-building needs

77. In consultation with Mozambique, the TTE identified the following needs for capacity-building that could facilitate the preparation of subsequent reporting:

- (a) Enhancing capacity to report GHG emissions in line with the reporting guidelines contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III;
- (b) Enhancing capacity to report on AD, EFs and methodologies used for estimating emissions;
- (c) Enhancing capacity to align two sets of time series, such as those for deforestation with those for GHG inventory reporting, which is particularly relevant given that the LULUCF sector is the largest component of the Party's GHG inventory;
- (d) Enhancing capacity to provide information comparable to the tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF and the sectoral reporting tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines;
- (e) Enhancing knowledge relevant to preparing GHG inventories (e.g. correct use of inventory tools and data-filling techniques) and using a QA/QC system to improve the transparency and accuracy of the information reported;
- (f) Enhancing capacity to report on mitigation actions and their effects in line with decision 2/CP.17, annex III;
- (g) Enhancing the technical capacity of institutions with roles in the MRV of mitigation actions to provide detailed information on and quantify emission reductions resulting from implemented actions;
- (h) Enhancing technical capacity to estimate the impacts of mitigation actions;
- (i) Enhancing capacity to collect data and report on the status (planned, ongoing, completed), source (bilateral, multilateral, regional, etc.) and type of financial instrument (grants, loans, loan guarantees, etc.) pertaining to support needed and received;
- (j) Enhancing capacity to establish a new MRV system and report related information (e.g. institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs and BURs on a continuous basis, roles and responsibilities of institutions and experts, the legal mandate pertaining to the MRV system, systems and tools, QA/QC procedures and stakeholder engagement).

78. The TTE noted that, in addition to those identified during the technical analysis, Mozambique reported several capacity-building needs covering the following areas:

- (a) Improvements to BUR preparation (see BUR section 3, p.40);
- (b) GHG inventory preparation (see BUR section 3, p.42);
- (c) Adaptation to climate change (see BUR section 3, p.42);
- (d) Climate change mitigation (see BUR section 3, p.42);
- (e) Technology transfer (see BUR section 3, p.43);
- (f) Research and systematic observation (see BUR section 3, p.43).

III. Conclusions

79. The TTE conducted a technical analysis of the information reported in the first BUR of Mozambique in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and

concludes that the information reported is partially consistent. It provides an overview of national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis; the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including the national inventory report; mitigation actions and their effects; constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received; the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of BURs; and domestic MRV. During the technical analysis, additional information was provided by Mozambique on GHG emission calculations. The TTE concludes that the information analysed is partially transparent.

80. Mozambique reported information on the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its BURs. Its new MRV system is centrally coordinated by the Ministry of Land and Environment, which oversees the implementation of the system and ensures collaboration among stakeholders from various technical sectors, such as energy, transport and biodiversity, as well as external stakeholders from, inter alia, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and academia. The Party has taken steps to establish institutional arrangements that enable sustainable preparation of its BURs, such as making organizational improvements and establishing knowledge-sharing procedures to facilitate sectoral information transfer.

81. In its first BUR, submitted in 2022, Mozambique reported information on its national GHG inventory for 1990, 1994, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016. This included GHG emissions and removals of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and PFCs for most sources and sinks. The inventory was developed on the basis of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The total GHG emissions for 2016 were reported as 21,776 Gg CO₂ eq (excluding LULUCF) and 55,497 Gg CO₂ eq (including LULUCF). Information on a key category analysis was not reported in Mozambique's BUR, but an analysis will be undertaken and relevant information provided in its BTR1. HFC and SF₆ emissions were reported as "NO".

82. Mozambique reported information on mitigation actions and their effects in tabular format, and on the baseline and mitigation scenarios for 2020–2025, and framed its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of its NDC. Mozambique reported mitigation actions in the energy, IPPU, agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors. The mitigation actions focus on, inter alia, enhancing use of renewable energy, increasing energy efficiency, developing low-carbon agricultural practices and reducing the rate of deforestation and uncontrolled burning of vegetation to prepare land for cultivation. The Party also reported information on its involvement in international market mechanisms and on MRV arrangements. Estimates of emission reductions and information on methodologies and assumptions in relation to mitigation actions were not provided owing to difficulties in obtaining the necessary data, as clarified by the Party during the technical analysis.

83. Mozambique reported information on key constraints, gaps and related needs, including the following constraints: lack of a legal instrument for transposing activities under the Convention into sectoral plans and budgets, weak involvement of stakeholders in the climate action process, poor data-collection standardization, limited access to data and information, lack of knowledge of GHG inventory techniques, lack of qualified human resources and lack of country-specific EFs. The capacity-building needs identified relate to improving reporting, development and management of relevant databases, development of country-specific EFs and use of GHG inventory techniques, including IPCC software. Information was reported on technical and capacity-building support received, including support under the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme for using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for preparing GHG inventories; support under the Climate Action and Support Transparency Training programme for, inter alia, preparing the first BUR; and support from the United Nations Development Programme for exploring mitigation options. The Party also reported that it received financial support of USD 352,000 from the Global Environment Facility for preparing its first BUR and support from multiple other donors for implementing climate change related projects between 2010 and 2016. Information on technology transfer received was not reported owing to difficulties in obtaining the necessary data, as clarified by the Party during the technical analysis.

84. The TTE, in consultation with Mozambique, identified the 10 capacity-building needs listed in chapter II.D above and needs for capacity-building that aim to facilitate reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention. Mozambique prioritized all the capacity-building needs listed in paragraph 77 above.

Annex I

Extent of the information reported by Mozambique in its first biennial update report

Table I.1

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on greenhouse gases are included in the first biennial update report of Mozambique

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(g)	The first BUR shall cover, at a minimum, the inventory for the calendar year no more than four years prior to the date of the submission, or more recent years if information is available, and subsequent BURs shall cover a calendar year that does not precede the submission date by more than four years.	No	Mozambique submitted its first BUR in December 2022; the GHG inventories reported are for 1990, 1994, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 4	Non-Annex I Parties should use the methodologies established in the latest UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties approved by the Conference of the Parties or those determined by any future decision of the Conference of the Parties on this matter.	Yes	Mozambique used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 5	The updates of the section on national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol should contain updated data on activity levels based on the best information available using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the IPCC good practice guidance and the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF; any change to the EF may be made in the subsequent full NC.	No	No AD were provided in the BUR.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 6	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to include, as appropriate and to the extent that capacities permit, in the inventory section of the BUR:		
	(a) The tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF;	No	Comparable information at the level of detail indicated in the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF was not reported.
	(b) The sectoral reporting tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.	No	Comparable information was not reported, as sectoral reporting tables were not provided.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 7	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to provide a consistent time series back to the years reported in its previous NCs.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 8	Non-Annex I Parties that have previously reported on their national GHG inventories contained in their NCs are encouraged to submit summary information tables of inventories for previous submission years (e.g. for 1994 and 2000).	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 9	The inventory section of the BUR should consist of a national inventory report as a summary or as an update of the information contained in decision 17/CP.8, annex, chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories), including:		

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	(a) Table 1 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and greenhouse gas precursors);	Partly	Emissions of precursor gases were not estimated.
	(b) Table 2 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF ₆).	Partly	Emissions of PFCs were not reported disaggregated by sector in the BUR.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 10	Additional or supporting information, including sector-specific information, may be supplied in a technical annex.	Yes	The Party submitted information on its national REDD+ strategy, safeguard instruments to protect against potential negative impacts associated with REDD+ activities and national MRV system for REDD+ activities as technical annexes.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 12	Non-Annex I Parties are also encouraged, to the extent possible, to undertake any key source analysis as indicated in the IPCC good practice guidance to assist in developing inventories that better reflect their national circumstances.	No	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 13	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to describe procedures and arrangements undertaken to collect and archive data for the preparation of national GHG inventories, as well as efforts to make this a continuous process, including information on the role of the institutions involved.	Partly	Information on the collection and management of data on a regular basis for the preparation of national GHG inventories was not provided.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 14	Each non-Annex I Party shall, as appropriate and to the extent possible, provide in its national inventory, on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass, estimates of anthropogenic emissions of:		
	(a) CO ₂ ;	Partly	Emissions reported were not disaggregated by category.
	(b) CH ₄ ;	Partly	Emissions reported were not disaggregated by category.
	(c) N ₂ O.	Partly	Emissions reported were not disaggregated by category.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to provide information on anthropogenic emissions by sources of:		
	(a) HFCs;	No	
	(b) PFCs;	Yes	
	(c) SF ₆ .	No	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 16	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to report on anthropogenic emissions by sources of other GHGs, such as:		
	(a) Carbon monoxide;	No	
	(b) Nitrogen oxides;	No	
	(c) Non-methane volatile organic compounds.	No	

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 17	Other gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, such as sulfur oxides, and included in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines may be included at the discretion of Parties.	No	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 18	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, to estimate and report CO ₂ fuel combustion emissions using both the sectoral and the reference approach and to explain any large differences between the two approaches.	No	The information was reported only for the sectoral approach.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 19	Non-Annex I Parties should, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, report emissions from international aviation and marine bunker fuels separately in their inventories:		
	(a) International aviation;	Partly	No disaggregation was made between international aviation and maritime bunker fuels.
	(b) Marine bunker fuels.	Partly	No disaggregation was made between international aviation and maritime bunker fuels.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 20	Non-Annex I Parties wishing to report on aggregated GHG emissions and removals expressed in CO ₂ eq should use the GWP provided by the IPCC in its AR2 based on the effects of GHGs over a 100-year time-horizon.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 21	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a brief explanation of the sources of EFs and AD. If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe the source and/or sink categories, methodologies, EFs and AD used in their estimation of emissions, as appropriate. Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building:		
	(a) Information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;	Partly	Only general information on methodologies was provided in the BUR.
	(b) Explanation of the sources of EFs;	Partly	Only general information on sources of EFs was provided in the BUR.
	(c) Explanation of the sources of AD;	Partly	Only general information on sources of AD was provided in the BUR.
	(d) If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe:	NA	

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	(i) Source and/or sink categories;		
	(ii) Methodologies;		
	(iii) EFs;		
	(iv) AD;		
	(e) Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 22	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to use tables 1–2 of the guidelines annexed to decision 17/CP.8 in reporting its national GHG inventory, taking into account the provisions established in paragraphs 14–17. In preparing those tables, Parties should strive to present information that is as complete as possible. Where numerical data are not provided, Parties should use the notation keys as indicated.	Partly	Notation keys were used inconsistently.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 24	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on the level of uncertainty associated with inventory data and their underlying assumptions, and to describe the methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties:		
	Level of uncertainty associated with inventory data;	No	
	Underlying assumptions;	No	
	Methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties.	No	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on reporting information on GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, paras. 3–10 and 41(g). Further, as per para. 3 of those guidelines, non-Annex I Parties are to submit updates of their national GHG inventories in accordance with paras. 8–24 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties, contained in the annex to decision 17/CP.8. The scope of such updates should be consistent with the non-Annex I Party's capacity and time constraints and the availability of its data, as well as the level of support provided by developed country Parties for biennial update reporting.

Table I.2

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on mitigation actions are included in the first biennial update report of Mozambique

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 11	Non-Annex I Parties should provide information, in tabular format, on actions to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.	Yes	The Party included information in tabular format.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12	For each mitigation action or group of mitigation actions, including, as appropriate, those listed in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1, developing country Parties shall provide the following information, to the extent possible:		
	(a) Name and description of the mitigation action, including information on the nature	Partly	Information on quantitative goals and progress indicators was not

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases), quantitative goals and progress indicators;		reported for any mitigation actions except for some involving REDD+ activities.
	(b) Information on:		
	(i) Methodologies;	Partly	Information on methodologies was not reported for any mitigation actions except for some involving REDD+ activities.
	(ii) Assumptions;	Partly	Information on assumptions was not reported for any mitigation actions except for some involving REDD+ activities.
	(c) Information on:		
	(i) Objectives of the action;	Yes	
	(ii) Steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action;	Partly	Information on steps taken or planned to achieve the objectives of the mitigation actions was not provided, except for some actions involving REDD+ activities.
	(d) Information on:		
	(i) Progress of implementation of the mitigation actions;	Partly	Information on the progress of implementation of the mitigation actions was not provided.
	(ii) Progress of implementation of the underlying steps taken or envisaged;	Partly	Information on the progress of implementation of the underlying steps taken or envisaged was not provided, except for some actions involving REDD+ activities.
	(iii) Results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible;	Partly	The Party did not report information on estimated outcomes or estimated emission reductions for any mitigation actions except for some involving REDD+ activities.
	(e) Information on international market mechanisms.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13	Parties should provide information on domestic MRV arrangements.	Yes	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on mitigation actions in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paras. 11–13.

Table I.3

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received are included in the first biennial update report of Mozambique

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting requirements</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 14	Non-Annex I Parties should provide updated information on:		
	(a) Constraints and gaps;	Yes	

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting requirements</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	(b) Related financial, technical and capacity-building needs.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties should provide: (a) Information on financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building received from the Global Environment Facility, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the Green Climate Fund and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change, including for the preparation of the current BUR;	Partly	The Party did not provide information on technology transfer.
	(b) Information on technical support received from the Global Environment Facility, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the Green Climate Fund and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change, including for the preparation of the current BUR.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 16	With regard to the development and transfer of technology, non-Annex I Parties should provide information on: (a) Nationally determined technology needs;	Yes	
	(b) Technology support received.	No	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paras. 14–16.

Annex II

Reference documents

A. Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

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B. UNFCCC documents

First BUR of Mozambique. Available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs>.

First modified forest reference emission level submission of Mozambique. Available at https://redd.unfccc.int/files/moz_frel_report_final.v03_03102018.pdf.

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