



# ICAT'S WORK IN MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world. Droughts, floods and tropical cyclones pose a significant threat to the country's growth and development. In recent years the government has increased its focus on climate resilience and action through development and approval of several policies such as the National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change, the Paris Agreement, the National Determined Contribution (NDC), and the NDC partnership Plan.

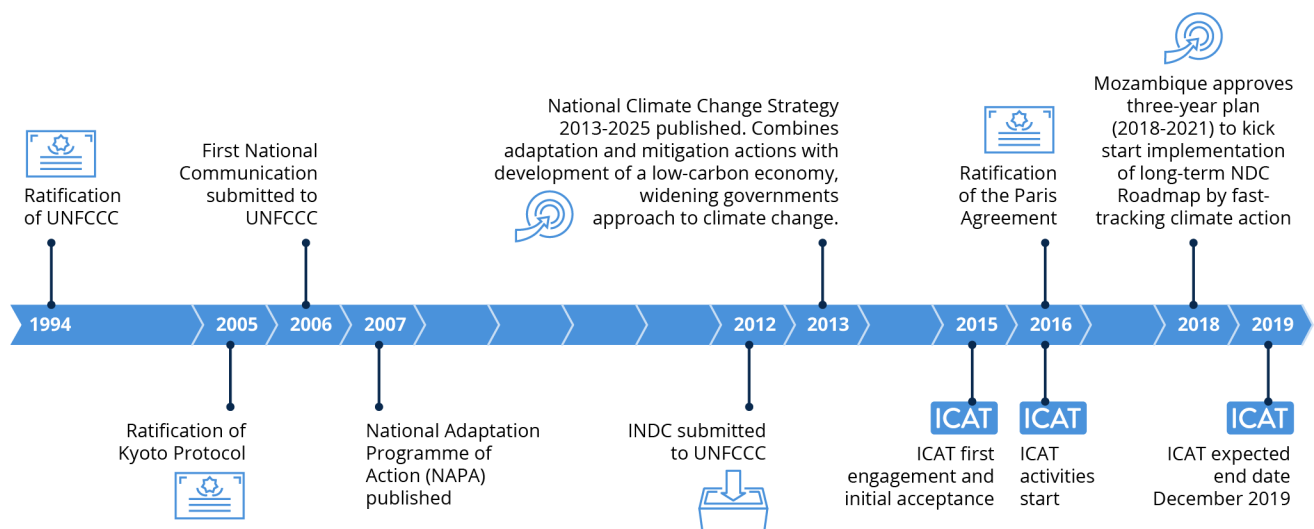
Mozambique ratified the UNFCCC in 1994 and the Paris Agreement in 2017. The country's First National Communication to the UNFCCC emphasized coastal protection, agriculture and water resources as priority areas. Mozambique's current National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (2013-2025) focuses on increasing resilience by reducing climate risks and promoting low-carbon development.



## Headline NDC commitments (2018):<sup>1</sup>

**Mitigation commitments:** Total reduction of 76,5 MtCO<sub>2</sub>-eq in the period 2020 to 2030 compared to a business-as-usual scenario (based on preliminary analysis and conditional on financial, technological and capacity building support). Priority sectors include energy, land use, land use change, forestry, and waste management. Potential actions have also been identified in the industrial and agricultural sectors.

**Adaptation commitments:** Adaptation and the reduction of climate risk is a national priority. NDC adaptation actions are aligned with national strategies and focus on reducing climate risk in Mozambique's communities, ecosystems and national economy. Strategic actions include strengthening the early warning system, increasing the effectiveness of land use, increasing agricultural resilience (including fisheries), and strengthening human resilience.



<sup>1</sup> Government of Mozambique (2018) Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of Mozambique, [link](#).

In Mozambique, ICAT is helping to strengthen national level Monitoring, Reporting and Verification processes to meet the country's objectives under the Paris Agreement.

The initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) supports improved transparency and capacity building under the Paris Agreement. ICAT integrates guidance, capacity building and knowledge sharing to engage countries in the use of a common framework to assess the impacts of their policies and actions and report progress, fostering greater transparency, effectiveness and ambition. The initiative will improve the availability and quality of climate related data and enable countries to promote efficient, cost-effective policies. ICAT's approach is country led.

*“The ICAT methodologies applied were fit for purpose – they were relevant and useful. They allowed us to identify the best mitigation options for the country”*

Isidro Fote, Climate Change M&E Expert.

ICAT began working with Mozambique in 2017 through a partnership with the Department of Climate Change (DMC) of the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER). The project aims to strengthen Mozambique's institutional framework for MRV, with a focus on the design and implementation of the legal framework establishing a permanent institutional set-up, data collection procedures, and reporting and verification procedures and methodologies. This builds on and strengthens work already done by the government of Mozambique, supporting role clarity and procedures for national level MRV.

Mozambique is also applying ICAT's Renewable Energy Guidance and Sustainable Development Guidance. These are helping to assess the impact of selected national policies and actions, respectively the Renewable Energy Feed-in-Tariff (REFIT) policy and a nationally appropriate mitigation action (NAMA) on promoting a

sustainable charcoal value chain in Mozambique, known as the Charcoal NAMA.



To deepen ICAT's impact in Mozambique, the project has included a significant focus on capacity building. Training on the Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model (GACMO) has helped to build national capacity for establishing emissions scenarios.

This training included staff from all relevant Ministries and departments involved in the National System for Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change and made use of existing national data on fossil fuel consumption and sectoral emissions to demonstrate application of the GACMO approach. The training has provided participants with a tool for establishing business-as-usual and emissions reduction scenarios based on the implementation of specific mitigation actions. It is expected that this tool will support the development of Mozambique's next Biennial Update Report (BUR), as well as the country's forthcoming Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) update.



<sup>2</sup> Image by Edvin Johansson, [link](#).

### Applying ICAT's Renewable Energy Methodology

Energy is a priority sector for the mitigation of GHG emissions in Mozambique, due to both its high share of national emissions and high potential for emissions reductions. The country has identified implementation of renewable energy technologies as a specific mitigation action in its NDC. ICAT's **Renewable Energy Methodology** was used to assess and estimate the expected additional renewable energy capacity and GHG reductions of the national Renewable Energy Feed-in-tariff (REFiT) policy ex-ante. It identified that full implementation of REFiT could provide emission reductions additional to the NDC target equivalent to 0.17 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2025, and 2.2 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2030, meaning that NDC ambition for the electricity production sub-sector could be raised by 13.7% by 2025, and 24% by 2030.

Despite its potential, implementation of the REFiT policy in Mozambique was reported to have largely stalled. The ICAT assessment therefore provided an important opportunity to build renewed momentum for REFiT by clearly demonstrating the relevance of the policy and highlighting its potential impacts on emissions reductions. This is now expected to speed-up implementation of the policy, which in turn may attract further investment for low carbon initiatives. The ICAT study also provides an example for other policies in the energy sector to potentially follow suit in undertaking more detailed impact analysis.

### Applying ICAT's Sustainable Development Methodology

Promoting a sustainable charcoal value chain is identified as a specific NAMA contributing to Mozambique's NDC. ICAT's **Sustainable Development Methodology** has been used to assess the emissions reductions and sustainable development impacts of the Charcoal NAMA for the forestry sector. The study examines the charcoal production process in four of the main charcoal producing districts of Mozambique, with a focus on identifying GHG emission sources and removals. This includes exploring the potential emission reductions of briquetting of charcoal waste material, introducing efficient kilns, and promoting sustainable forest management of charcoal production. This study has enabled Mozambique to develop a methodology for assessing the impacts of different charcoal production practices that could be scaled up to national level. Results of the assessment show that the NAMA has the potential to contribute to emissions reductions amounting to around 315,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2025, equivalent to 1 to 1.5% of the NDC target.

The study also assessed sustainable development impacts, including those linked to poverty reduction, improved health, increased access to education and strengthened forest management practices and revenues. Successful implementation of the Charcoal NAMA is, however, ultimately dependent on both national and external support. The ICAT study therefore provides a timely assessment of potential impacts, crucial for communicating its relevance to national decision-makers and international funders. ICAT has also helped to establish MRV procedures for the NAMA, which will be used to track its implementation and support national, regional and UNFCCC reporting.

Overall, ICAT has created strong awareness and increased political momentum in Mozambique for enhanced MRV across a wide range of stakeholders. By highlighting the benefits of improved policy monitoring, and gaps in national level MRV, both in terms of data management and reporting compliance, ICAT has helped to reinvigorate national efforts to comply with UNFCCC requirements and adhere to the Paris Agreement Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

ICAT's current project in Mozambique will end in December 2019, following delivery of a roadmap for the establishment of a robust national MRV system.