



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND FISHERIES
National Directorate for Environment and Climate Change

Mozambique's Provisional NDC 3.0

Mozambique

Period: 2026 - 2035

1. Introduction

Mozambique submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on October 1st, 2015, in accordance with Decision 1/CP.19, which invited parties to submit their INDCs prior to the Conference of the Parties (COP) 21, and following the guidance provided in Decision 1/CP.20, which provided guidance for the development of INDCs. The INDC became Mozambique's First Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 1.0) 2020-2030 on June 4th, 2018, the date on which the country became a Party to the Paris Agreement, in accordance with Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 22.

In line with Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 24, and Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, which requires parties to communicate or update their NDCs every 5 years, Mozambique submitted its first update of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 2.0) to the UNFCCC on November 1st, 2021, with an implementation period of 2021-2025.

Following the provisions outlined in that same decision and article, Mozambique has now embarked on the development of a second update of the NDC (NDC 3.0) covering the 2026-2035 implementation period. This document presents the **provisional** communication of Mozambique's NDC3.0 under the Paris Agreement.

Mozambique's NDC 3.0 is being prepared following a participatory and comprehensive whole-of-society approach, involving government, the private sector, civil society and academia, and relying on the technical expertise and assistance of several international partners. The goal is to produce a robust, high-quality NDC that is also realistic, investable and implementable, and that is aligned with the country's sustainable development priorities and national circumstances.

2. From NDC 2.0 to NDC 3.0

The NDC 3.0 preparation process is guided by international best practices and lessons learned from NDC 2.0 preparation. The preparation of NDC 3.0 is led by *the National Directorate for the Environment and Climate Change (DINAMC)* of the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries (MAAP). DINAMC is supported by a Quality Control team, which provides guidance and technical analysis throughout the NDC development process.

In preparation for NDC 3.0, DINAMC has prepared an "NDC Evaluation and Implementation Report" to assess the progress of NDC 2.0 implementation and uses the findings to inform the drafting of NDC 3.0.

Ongoing sectoral consultations with key stakeholders (e.g., government institutions, private sector actors, academia, and civil society organizations) ensure that each sector

retains ownership over its goals, indicators, and priority measures. This approach is designed to strengthen stakeholder engagement with monitoring and reporting. Once complete, the results of these queries will be integrated into the full version of NDC 3.0.

Mozambique is exploring options to increase its climate ambition through improved and strengthened interventions in the following areas:

Robustness: Between NDC 2.0 and NDC 3.0, two Biennial Update Reports (BURs) were produced. The Second BUR reviewed and updated the national GHG inventory, producing a complete time series from 1990 to 2020. This updated inventory allows for a higher quality of modelling and reporting of GHG emissions and, consequently, a robust and evidence-based review of the emissions reduction target.

Structure: Building on the progress achieved between NDC 2.0 and the National Adaptation Plan, the provisional NDC 3.0 structures the adaptation component in six sectors: (i) Agriculture, Forestry and Blue Economy; (ii) Health; (iii) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Water Resources; (iv) Infrastructure; (v) Education; and (vi) Early Warning and Social Protection. This follows the sectoral approach to consultation adopted in the preparation of NDC 3.0.

Achievability and realism: There are difficulties in tracking the support required for NDC 2.0 exceeded the availability of international climate finance parameters to support its implementation, the development of NDC 3.0 takes into account key factors considering the feasibility and realism of the commitment, namely:

1. Availability of international climate finance against definitions and standards outlined in the National Climate Finance Strategy 2025-2034 (ENFC);
2. Alignment with national development priorities;
3. Priority given to actions for which funding is pledged, committed or disbursed;
4. Availability of technology; and
5. Governmental capacities for managing and supporting implementation of interventions.

3. Adaptation (Article 7)

Mozambique is one of the world's most vulnerable countries to climate change, making adaptation a top priority. In this provisional NDC 3.0, Mozambique reaffirms the priorities of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023-2032, with its three main objectives:

1. Create an environment conducive to integrating adaptation into planning and budgeting at the national, provincial and district levels;
2. Improve capacity to manage and share data and information, access technology, and finance adaptation; and

3. Implement adaptation actions for greater resilience of the most vulnerable at district level.

Placing adaptation at the core of its international climate-related commitments, the provisional Mozambican NDC 3.0 also provides a starting point for thinking about climate action in an integrated way, achieving co-benefits that also support mitigation goals and broader development goals, such as ensuring food security, climate resilience, and early warning for all Mozambicans.

By strengthening the adaptation component of NDC 3.0, Mozambique adopts the adaptation objectives and targets listed in Decision 2/CMA.5, paragraphs 8 and 9, respectively, insofar as these complement the NAP communicated in 2023.

Mozambique continues to explore the possible inclusion of Loss & Damage in alignment with Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, seeking to make use of the Loss & Damage fund established through Decision 2/CP.27 and Decision 2/CMA.4.

4. Mitigation (Article 4)

Mozambique is part of the United Nations Least Developed Countries (LDC) group and contributes minimally to global emissions. While the country's main focus is on adaptation and reducing its vulnerability, Mozambique has important targets with regard to reducing its emissions relative to a Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario (BAU) (BUR2 2020).

NDC 3.0 is developed in close articulation with the development of the Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), both documents being considered complementary. LT-LEDS defines the country's long-term emissions trajectory for the 2050 horizon, while NDC 3.0 reflects this trajectory in the short and medium term (until 2035), thus ensuring alignment with these objectives.

The development of Mozambique's NDC 3.0 mitigation contribution is in line with the sectoral classifications of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006).

5. Cross-cutting themes

Underlying the key adaptation and mitigation sectors addressed in NDC 3.0 are cross-cutting themes that support the effective implementation, coordination, and long-term institutionalization of NDC actions. These themes ensure an inclusive NDC

implementation process, empowering those who are most vulnerable to climate change and leaving no one behind. The main cross-cutting themes are:

Institutional strengthening: Government readiness and capacity are essential for creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the NDC. While building on existing structures, the NDC identifies areas where institutional capacity should be strengthened in parallel with implementation. This includes developing enabling frameworks and conditions to integrate climate action and NDC implementation across sectors. Strengthening institutional coordination will enable government entities to report in line with the Strengthened Transparency Framework (ETF) and the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) Decision 18/CMA.1 of the Paris Agreement.

Empowerment of gender equality, young people and other vulnerable groups: The Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique promotes full gender equality and provides specific protection for children (Art. 121), women (Art. 122), young people (Art. 123), the elderly (Art. 124) and people with disabilities (Art. 125). The implementation of the NDC represents an opportunity to empower these groups as agents of change in climate action. NDC 3.0 promotes inclusive implementation and alignment with the Gender Policy and Implementation Strategy (2018-2028).

Conflict sensitivity and human mobility in the context of climate change: Human mobility is a complex and multifaceted challenge, increasingly exacerbated by climate change. NDC 3.0 integrates conflict sensitivity and human mobility into climate action and considers climate action as a means to support peacebuilding and the integration of displaced populations.

Knowledge, information and technology: Improvements in research and technology are crucial for the implementation and institutionalization of NDC 3.0-related activities. This includes, for example, increasing the knowledge and capacity of hydrometeorological and early warning services by using remote sensing technologies and Earth observation systems.

Communication and awareness-raising: Communication and awareness-raising are essential to mainstream the implementation of the NDC, both institutionally and across society. Mozambique already makes use of tools such as community radios, school curricula, civil society networks and social media to share information on climate risks and actions. Expanding these efforts will help mobilize finance, foster engagement, and ensure that climate action is mainstreamed across sectors.

Environmental protection: Environmental protection has long been a national priority, enshrined in the Environment Law (No. 20/97 of 1997). Despite significant progress, challenges remain, with Mozambique ranking low internationally in terms of air quality and waste treatment. NDC 3.0 reinforces pollution control and sustainable

environmental management as a cornerstone on the path towards low-carbon development and increasing Mozambique's resilience to climate change.

Climate finance: Access to climate finance and investment is of utmost importance given the country's level of poverty and its reliance on international support to implement its national climate agenda, which is highly conditional.

Loss and damage: The relevance of loss and damage is increased due to the country's geographical location in a corridor of extreme weather events, with an increasing trend in quantity and intensity.

6. Information required for clarity, transparency, and understanding

Mozambique uses the guidance provided in decision 4/CMA.1 to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of the information (ICTU) included in the provisional NDC 3.0. That information is provided in Annex 1. The guidelines have been applied to ensure that the provisional NDC 3.0 is presented in a structured and consistent manner, improving comparability with contributions from other Parties and supporting the assessment of collective progress towards achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

The provisional NDC 3.0 reaffirms and demonstrates Mozambique's commitment to increasing its climate ambitions and continuing to contribute to the global climate change mitigation effort.

Annex 1: Information Required for Clarity, Transparency and Understanding (ICTU) of Mozambique's provisional NDC 3.0

Paragraph	Reference in Decision 4/CMA.1, Annex I	Applicable to Mozambique's NDC
1	Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year):	
Type of target		Emissions reduction target below a BAU scenario between 15 to 25% of baseline (BUR2 2020)
1(a)	Reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s);	The base year is 2020, as reported in the national GHG inventory included in Mozambique's Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2; 2024). This baseline serves as a reference for evaluating mitigation contributions in NDC 3.0.
1(b)	Quantifiable information on the reference indicators, their values in the reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s) and, as applicable, in the target year;	<p>The reference indicator is the level of national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and fluorinated gases (F-gases), expressed as CO₂ equivalent (CO₂eq).</p> <p>In the base year, total emissions were estimated at 30,600 gigagrams (Gg) of CO₂eq, excluding land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), and at 91,300 Gg of CO₂eq, including LULUCF.</p> <p>The target year is 2035.</p> <p>The emissions reduction target is under development and will be followed by extensive technical review and consultations. An emissions reduction target of between 15% and 25% of baseline is envisaged (BUR2 2020)</p>
1(c)	For strategies, plans and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of	Not applicable.

	the Paris Agreement, or policies and measures as components of nationally determined contributions, where paragraph 1(b) above is not applicable, Parties to provide other relevant information;	
1(d)	Target relative to the reference indicator, expressed numerically, for example, in percentage or amount of reduction;	<p>Target of reducing emissions by between 15% and 25% of baseline (BUR2 2020)</p> <p>This target will be reviewed during the finalization of NDC 3.0. As part of this process, Mozambique will conduct emissions modelling from the included actions to ensure that the ultimate emissions reduction target is realistic, achievable and supported by robust evidence.</p>
1(e)	information on sources of data used in quantifying the reference point(s);	Sources of information include Mozambique's BUR2 (2024); First BUR (2022) and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 2.0; 2021). And with alignment with LT-LEDS (under development) and other sectoral documents and strategies.
1(f)	Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the values of the reference indicators.	The value of the reference indicators has been based on the national inventory of GHG emissions inventory up to 2020 , as published in BUR2 (2024). The Party may update the values of reference indicators under the circumstance that an updated national GHG emission inventory is conducted and finalised. Additionally, the value of the reference indicator may be updated due to a recalculation of GHG emissions as a result of a change of methodologies used for the calculation of the GHG inventories.

		The values of the BAU scenario may be subject to future revisions to incorporate improvements in the estimation of GHG emissions across all sectors and gases, advances in inventory methodologies and evolving circumstances, and national approaches to setting baselines for NDC actions.
2	Time frames and/or periods of implementation:	
2(a)	Time frame and/or period for implementation, including start and end date, consistent with any further relevant decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA);	January 1, 2026 to December 31, 2035.
2(b)	Whether it's a single-year or multi-year target, as applicable.	Mozambique's NDC3.0 will set a cumulative target for 10 years of validity in relation to the previously defined baseline (BUR2 2020).
3	Scope and coverage :	
3(a)	General description of the target;	This provisional NDC 3.0 is presented with a conditional pledge to reduce GHG emissions by 2035 compared to the projection of a BAU scenario with the base year 2020 (BUR2 2020). The specific quantified target is under development and will be defined according to the available data, the sectoral contributions. As specified in 1(b), the emissions reduction target will be validated during the finalization of NDC 3.0. During this process, Mozambique will update this figure with a realistic, achievable and evidence-based target, based on emissions modelling carried out for the selected actions.

3(b)	<p>Sectors, gases, categories and sinks covered by the nationally determined contribution, including, as applicable, consistent with the guidelines of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);</p>	<p>The information provided in this provisional NDC is consistent with the IPCC sectoral classification, covering four key mitigation sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy: including (sub-)categories 1.A.1. (1.A.1.a.i; 1.A.1.c); 1.A.2.; 1.A.3. (1.A.3.a; 1.A.3.c; 1.A.3.d); 1.A.4. (1.A.4.a; 1.A.4.b; 1.A.4.c); 1.B.1. (1.B.1.a; 1.B.1.c); - AFOLU: including (sub-)categories 3.A. (3.A.1; 3.A.2); 3.B. (3.B.1; 3.B.2; 3.B.3; 3.B.4; 3.B.5; 3.B.6); 3.C. (3.C.1; 3.C.3; 3.C.4; 3.C.5; 3.C.6; 3.C.7); 3.D (3.D.1). Deadwood, litter, and soil organic carbon were not included, as data were not recorded. This is in line with the Second BURs. Mitigation measures related to the Blue Economy are included under AFOLU, but do not contribute to the emission reduction target for the same sector. This is because ocean emissions (ocean CH₄ and N₂O) are not covered by the national GHG emissions inventory; - Industrial processes and product use (IPPU): including (sub-)categories 2.A. (2.A.1; 2.A.4.a); 2.C. (2.C.1.; 2.C.3.); 2.H (2.H.1; 2.H.3). The IPPU sector is included in the modelling and projections of NDC 3.0. However, no concrete measures for reducing emissions have been selected; and - Waste: including (sub-)categories 4.A (4.A.2.); 4.C (4.C.1.); 4.D (4.D.1.). <p>The gases covered by the provisional NDC 3.0 are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).</p> <p>Perfluorinated compounds (PFCs) are not included or addressed in the provisional NDC 3.0.</p> <p>Other GHGs, most notably hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), are not included. These GHGs are not part of Mozambique's GHG inventories, as reported in the Second BURs.</p>
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3(c)	How the Party has taken into consideration paragraph 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21;	<p>Elaborated in 3(b).</p> <p>Mozambique includes all categories relevant to the emission reduction target and its contribution to mitigation, with implementation actions under development.</p>
3(d)	Mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including description of specific projects, measures and initiatives of the Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans;	<p>Mozambique has identified and is implementing several initiatives that generate important mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions alongside its primary objectives of adaptation and economic diversification. These co-benefits are an integral part of the country's approach to planning and implementing new initiatives. These initiatives are aligned with key development priorities as communicated in the <i>National Development Strategy 2025-2044</i> (ENDE) and the Five-Year Government Programme 2025-2029 and subsequently 2030-2034 (PQG). Selected examples of ongoing initiatives include the following</p> <p>Energy (including transport)</p> <p>The <i>Accelerating Sustainable & Clean Energy Access Transformation (ASCENT)</i> is strengthening access to energy, both on and off the grid. Mitigation co-benefits include increased energy efficiency, a greater deployment of clean cooking solutions, and an overall reduction in reliance on carbon-intensive energy sources.</p> <p>The <i>Promoting Employment for Women for Green Transformation in Africa</i> initiative promotes green</p>

		<p>employment opportunities for women and environmentally sustainable business models in value chains such as renewable energy, circular economy and blue economy, thereby contributing to low-emission development.</p> <p>AFOLU and Blue Economy</p> <p>The <i>Green Value for Growth in Mozambique</i> program promotes greener, climate-resilient and inclusive development. Its mitigation co-benefits include the expansion of protected areas and carbon sinks, the restoration of degraded land and the sustainable management of biodiversity hotspots, along with the promotion of sustainable employment that supports low-emission growth.</p> <p>Waste</p> <p>The <i>Programme for Sustainable Waste Management in Mozambique (ValoRE)</i> aims to strengthen sustainable waste infrastructure and value chain development. Activities already implemented in three municipalities have improved waste management systems and established circular value chain opportunities, with measurable mitigation co-benefits through reduced landfill emissions and more efficient resource use of available resources (recyclables, financial resources and others)</p> <p>Other initiatives are in preparation and will be incorporated into the full version of Mozambique's NDC 3.0.</p>
4	Planning Processes:	
4(a)	Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its NDC and, if	As part of the preparation of NDC 3.0, an "NDC stocktaking and Implementation Report" was prepared to assess the progress of NDC 2.0. This process was led by DINAMC and the Interagency Group on Climate Change (GIIMC). The results of this evaluation were incorporated into the formulation of NDC 3.0.

	<p>available, on the Party's implementation plans;</p> <p>DINAMC, as the leading government entity for climate action in the country, and subnational focal points, coordinates the planning and implementation of the NDC in the different sectors with the respective sectoral ministries, such as the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME), the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (MOPHRH), Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) and others.</p> <p>MAAP actively involved its provincial focal points in the consultation process, enabling them to take a leadership role, integrate provincial priorities, and contribute directly to the planning and development of NDC 3.0.</p> <p>Other processes included incorporating the findings of the Second BURs, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), the NDC 2.0 Implementation Plan, ENDE 2025-2044 and PQG 2025-2029, as well as aligning with the national development priorities listed in these documents.</p> <p>NDC 3.0 is being developed using stakeholder consultations, including government institutions, civil society, the private sector, development cooperation partners, and academia. The consultation process was structured by sector, including cross-cutting themes, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFOLU and Blue Economy; - Energy; - Waste; - Industrial processes and product use; - Infrastructure; - Cross-cutting sectors, including above all the adaptation sectors of Health, Early Warning, Education, WASH and Water Resources
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		<p>The consultation process is ongoing and will be expanded to include subnational consultations in order to support the inclusion of geographically disaggregated perspectives in the development of the complete NDC 3.0.</p> <p>The effectiveness of the implementation of NDC 3.0 will be ensured through the development of the NDC3.0 operational plan, the Investment Plan and the NDC3.0 capacity building program. The development of these key documents will follow the full NDC 3.0 communication to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>In addition, the strengthening of implementation will be done through the development and operationalization of a Strengthened National Transparency Framework (ETF), based on the <i>National Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation System</i> (SNMAMC). The country's Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system (currently developing) serves to monitor the progress of the implementation of mitigation and adaptation programs, Carbon Registry, and climate finance that will accompany all Internationally Transferable Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs).</p>
4(b)	Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their Member States, that have agreed to act jointly pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, including the Parties that have agreed to act jointly and the	Not applicable.

	terms of the agreement, pursuant to Article 4, paragraphs 16-18, of the Paris Agreement;	
4(c)	How the preparation of the Party's NDC took into account the results of the global stocktake in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;	<p>Mozambique's NDC 3.0 preparation was informed by Decision 1/CMA.5 and the results of the First Global Stocktake (GST-1).</p> <p>Based on the results of GST-1 on adaptation, Mozambique's NDC 3.0 prioritizes integrated multisectoral solutions and explicitly links Mozambican priorities to the overall goal of adaptation. Adaptation remains Mozambique's top priority.</p> <p>In response to the GST-1 results on mitigation, Mozambique intends to contribute to global emissions reduction efforts by relying on international support. Robust, evidence-based targets are the cornerstone in increasing the credibility and effectiveness of Mozambique's NDC 3.0. By basing ambition on robust data and realistic pathways, Mozambique seeks to ensure that its emissions trajectory contributes to collective efforts to align with the Paris Agreement's temperature goal while contributing to its own development priorities.</p>
4(d)	Each Party with a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-	A detailed explanation of item 4(d) will be presented in the full version of NDC 3.0. This will take place after a consultation process in which the adaptation actions to be included in NDC 3.0 will be selected.

	<p>benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to submit information on: (i) How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered in developing the Nationally Determined Contribution. (ii) Specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co-benefits, including information on adaptation plans that also yield mitigation co-benefits, which may cover, but are not limited to, key sectors, such as energy, resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban</p>
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	planning, agriculture and forestry; and economic diversification actions, which may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such as manufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transport and communication, construction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and fisheries.	
5	Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals	
5(a)	Assumptions and methodological approaches used to account for GHG emissions and removals corresponding to the nationally determined contribution by the Party in accordance with Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, and the accounting guidelines	<p>Mozambique's accounting for anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals follows the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, including the 2019 Enhancement, where applicable. Emissions are estimated according to the global warming potentials (GWP) of the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). This approach is consistent with UNFCCC decision 1/CP.21 and reflects Mozambique's status as an LDC, allowing for flexibility in reporting. This NDC uses the most recent GHG emissions inventory, produced in the context of BUR2, submitted to the UNFCCC in 2024.</p> <p>To estimate emissions projections, Mozambique uses the Long-Term Alternative Energy Planning (LEAP) for the energy sector and the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost (GACMO) methodology for all other sectors.</p>

	adopted by the CMA;	
5(b)	Assumptions and methodological approaches used to account for the implementation of policies and measures, or strategies in the nationally determined contribution;	The implementation and effectiveness of mitigation measures in the NDC will be monitored and communicated through the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), in line with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement. Specific assumptions and methodologies will be elaborated in the BTR.
5(c)	If applicable, information on how the Party will take into account existing methods and guidance under the Convention for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14 of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;	Mozambique applies the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the 2019 Enhancement, along with the global warming potentials (GWP _s) from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), in accordance with Decision 18/CMA.1 and Article 4, paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Paris Agreement. The accounting of anthropogenic emissions and removals follows the methodological approaches used in the national GHG inventory to ensure consistency and comparability. The AFOLU sector applies the IPCC land use categories as described in 3(b) and the Level 1 and Level 2 approaches, while other sectors (energy, IPPU and waste) apply Level 1 approaches with national data, where available. Mozambique is also strengthening its MRV system under the ETF to improve accuracy, completeness, and transparency in future reporting.
5(d)	IPCC methodologies and metrics used to estimate anthropogenic gas and greenhouse gas emissions and removals;	Mozambique has adopted the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, updated from 2019. A combination of the Level 1 and Level 2 approaches of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines is used, depending on the availability of data and sector-specific characteristics. AFOLU's GHG emissions and removals are estimated using the land use categories defined by the IPCC. For the

		<p>energy, IPPU and waste sectors, emissions are calculated based on specific activities, following the measures recommended by the IPCC for each sector.</p> <p>Mozambique applies the GWP from the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) over a 100-year time horizon to calculate CO₂ equivalents, in line with Mozambique's BUR2 presented in 2024. All emissions and removals are expressed in gigagrams of carbon dioxide equivalent (Gg CO₂eq), as in Mozambique's BUR2.</p>
5(e)	Sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including as applicable:	
5(e)(i)	Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands;	In the Miombo forests, the most dominant in Mozambique, fire acts both as a management tool and as a factor in forest degradation, depending on the frequency and intensity. Cold burning (May-July) is usually low intensity and has minimal impact on vegetation, while dry burning (August-October) is more intense and can reduce biomass, affect regeneration and alter carbon stocks. Emissions and removals resulting from these fires are included in the AFOLU accounting, with ongoing efforts to refine spatial and temporal monitoring in order to improve future estimates.
5(e)(ii)	Approach used to account for emissions and removals of harvested wood products;	Emissions are calculated based on decomposition over time, rather than assuming that all emissions occur at harvest. Current datasets on harvested timber products (HWP) are limited, and methodological improvements and additional data collection are planned to increase accuracy.
5(e)(iii)	Approach used to address the effect of structure by age group in the forest;	The structure by age group is incorporated using data on changes in land use and biomass growth, along with IPCC emission factors. This approach takes into account the dynamics of forest growth, regrowth and carbon accumulation over time, although current inventories limit the detailed resolution by age group.

5(f)	Other assumptions and methodological approaches used to understand the nationally determined contribution and, if applicable, estimate emissions and removals, including:	
5(f)(i)	<p>How the reference indicators, baseline(s) and/or reference level(s), including, where applicable, sector-, category- or activity-specific reference levels, are constructed, including, for example, key parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used;</p>	<p>The reference indicator for the NDC 3.0 will be taken from the base year 2020, consistent with Mozambique's BUR2. Activity data is projected from 2021 to 2035 to represent a BAU trajectory, serving as the baseline against which mitigation contributions are assessed. Reference indicators and baseline scenarios are defined using historical activity data, emission factors and sectoral targets.</p> <p>For the AFOLU sector, the Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL, 2018) provides the foundation for estimating forest-related emissions and removals, ensuring consistency with UNFCCC reporting and REDD+ requirements. The FREL is due to be updated in 2028, at which point it may incorporate local emission factors for other forest types in Mozambique, thereby enabling the application of Level 2 alone in LULUCF sector emission estimates. Until its update, the currently established values remain valid and will continue to serve as a reference for calculating and reporting emissions from the forestry sector in Mozambique. The reference levels incorporate historical activity data from the BUR2 (2024), national statistics, and sectoral reports, including livestock, crop areas, rice cultivation, fertilizer use, and burned area trends. LULUCF reference levels are projected based on 2001–2020 transition matrices, normalised for 2010–2020, initialised with 2020 land-use areas, and adjusted for policies and development plans (e.g., livestock growth targets under the Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agrarian Sector 2022–2030 (<i>Plano Estratégico de Desenvolvimento do Sector Agrário 2030, PEDSA II</i>)).</p> <p>Energy sector baselines for demand and emissions are projected under a BAU scenario, using the Low Emissions Analysis Platform (LEAP). Activity data are sourced from various institutions, energy balance statistics, and relevant policy frameworks, incorporating sectoral growth rates, electrification plans, and renewable energy integration. Default values (Tier 1) from the IPCC 2006 Guidelines are applied</p>

		<p>where national factors are unavailable, adjusting with African regional data for diesel, coal, and natural gas.</p> <p>The transport sector baseline is based on fuel consumption data (2010–2020), vehicle registration data, and projected growth in passenger and freight activity. LEAP is used to link transport energy demand with national energy balances. The IPCC 2006 Guidelines (Tier 1) are applied with an activity-based approach to fuel use by vehicle category.</p>
5(f)(ii)	For Parties with nationally determined contributions that contain non-greenhouse-gas components, information on assumptions and methodological approaches used in relation to those components, as applicable;	Not applicable.
5(f)(iii)	For climate factors included in nationally determined contributions not covered by the IPCC guidelines, information	Not applicable.

	on how climate factors are estimated;	
5(f)(iv)	Further technical information as necessary;	Participatory processes and interactive consultations with ministries and other stakeholders were used to validate assumptions, goals, and methodological choices. Future updates incorporating data from 2021-2024 will be reflected in the ongoing preparation of the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR). The methodological framework is consistent with IPCC guidance, Mozambique's BUR2 and Mozambique's LT-LEDS (under development). The NDC methodology ensures consistency with IPCC guidance, the BUR framework, and LT-LEDS. The projections extend until 2050 to align the short-term goals (2021-2035) with the country's long-term decarbonization path.
5(g)	The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, where applicable.	Mozambique intends to explore the use of voluntary cooperation mechanisms (e.g., Internationally Transferred Mitigation Results (ITMOs), Non-Market Approach (NMAs)) under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to support the achievement of its mitigation targets in a cost-effective and sustainable manner.
6	How does the Party consider whether its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious in light of its national circumstances?	
6(a)	How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances;	Mozambique is a LDC with minimal historical emissions, which were negative until 2003 (according to BUR2, 2024), also considering carbon sinks. At the same time, Mozambique is highly vulnerable and is already suffering the impacts of climate change caused by historical global greenhouse gas emissions, to which it has contributed negligibly. These impacts are far-reaching and costly, affecting lives, livelihoods, infrastructure, the environment and the economy. As a result, these impacts further challenge sustainable development efforts. The provisional NDC 3.0 thus reflects national priorities on food security, gender equality, poverty reduction and climate resilience, while maintaining Mozambique's commitment to the Paris

		<p>Agreement and international efforts to limit the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C.</p> <p>Understanding that a significant increase in the ambition for emission reduction could negatively impact the fairness of the emissions reduction, the increased ambition of Mozambique in NDC 3.0 will focus on an increased ambition in quality, robustness, transparency, implementability, measurability and financeability.</p> <p>Equity and ambition are key considerations in completing and validating the NDC 3.0 emissions reduction target, as well as increasing quality, robustness, transparency, implementability, and financeability.</p>
6(b)	Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity;	The NDC is guided by the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC). Mozambique's contribution is commensurate with its state of development and capabilities, while demonstrating leadership and commitment in limiting its emissions. The NDC also considers equity in how marginalized groups and communities are targeted and empowered by NDC measures, taking advantage of the co-benefits of adaptation and mitigation measures for gender equality and equitable access for all to energy, food, and other basic needs.
6(c)	How the Party addressed Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement;	<p>The progression in terms of ambition, scope and processes from the previous NDC 2.0 to the current NDC 3.0 is reflected in the strengthening of national policies. Since the publication of Mozambique's NDC 2.0, several key policies have been established that reaffirm Mozambique's commitment and ambition towards resilient and low-carbon development, including the ENDE 2025-2044, PQG 2025-2029, Mozambique's ETS (2023-2050), and the NAP (2023-2032).</p> <p>Mozambique's ability to achieve this ambitious target will depend on international support for the implementation of the accompanying mitigation and adaptation measures, through financial</p>

		resources, technology development and transfer, and capacity building, in accordance with Articles 9, 10, and 11 of the Paris Agreement.
6(d)	How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;	Mozambique, as a developing Party, aligns NDC 3.0 with Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, committing to a conditional economy-wide emissions reduction target relative to the BAU for the period 2026-2035. The emissions reduction target is under development and will be followed by an extensive technical review and public consultations.
6(e)	How the Party addressed Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement.	Despite its status as an LDC and the option under Article 4, paragraph 6 of the Paris Agreement to prepare an NDC based on the communication on its strategies, plans and actions, Mozambique has instead opted to prepare and communicate a provisional NDC 3.0. This will be followed by the finalisation of a full NDC 3.0, including mitigation and adaptation contributions, reaffirming its commitment to ambitious climate action and international cooperation to mitigate climate change.
7	How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2	
7(a)	How the NDC contributes to achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in Article 2 thereof;	<p>The Mozambique NDC targets described in 1(d), currently under development, are expected to contribute to the stabilization of GHG concentrations, in line with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. These targets are accompanied by greater transparency of the NDC, enhanced sectoral coverage by greater realism and alignment with national development priorities.</p> <p>Mozambique's NDC further contributes to Article 2, paragraphs 1(b) and (c) of the Paris Agreement, through efforts to increase adaptive capacity and improve climate finance flows. Mozambique is highly vulnerable to climate change and is already suffering the impacts of climate change, making adaptation the top climate priority.</p>
7(b)	How the NDC contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph	The NDC is in line with Article 2, paragraph 1(a) and Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement, with the aim of limiting the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C and to make efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C.

	1, of the Paris Agreement.	<p>Mozambique's emissions reduction target, currently under development – as described in 1(d), although conditional and subject to review, represents a significant contribution from an LDC with historically low emissions to the Paris Agreement. NDC 3.0 targets are considered leverage for LT-LEDs targets.</p> <p>Mozambique's approach reflects equity and CBDR-RC, recognizing its national circumstances and priorities.</p>
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