

12-month report
ending 31 December 2015

Mozambique

This report provides a series of summary charts, statistics and other details about the mobilization and use of open-access species data through the GBIF network at global and national scales. These metrics represent change over the past 12 months, unless otherwise noted. Taken together, the elements of this report can help guide and measure progress toward the information needs for national and international commitments on biodiversity and sustainable development.

> Access and usage

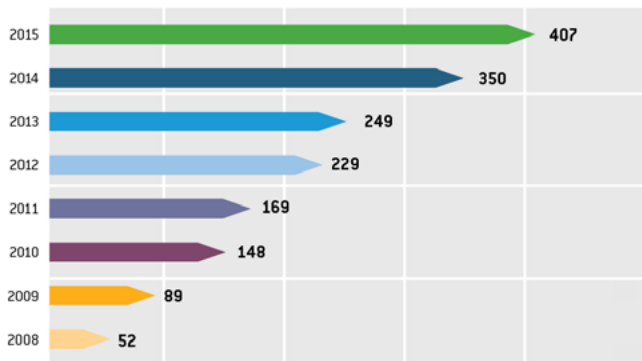
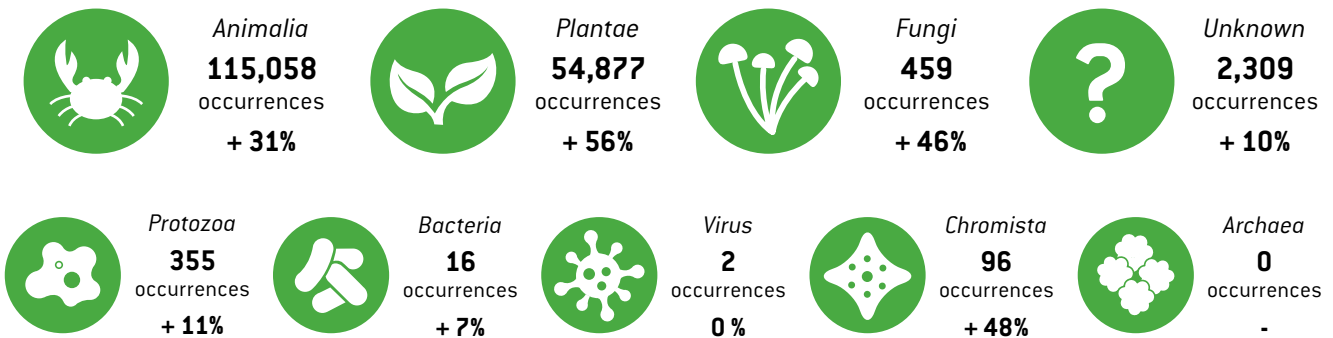


Figure 1. Number of peer-reviewed publications citing use of global GBIF-mediated data



> Data availability in Mozambique



> Data mobilization

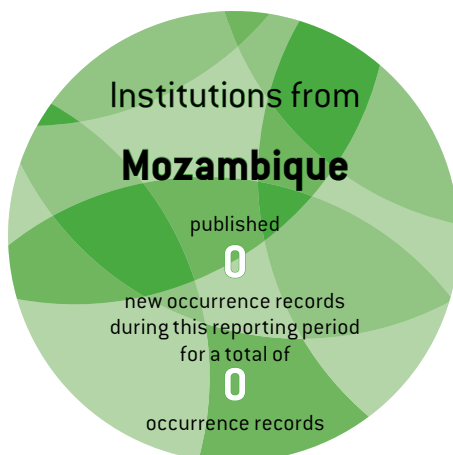
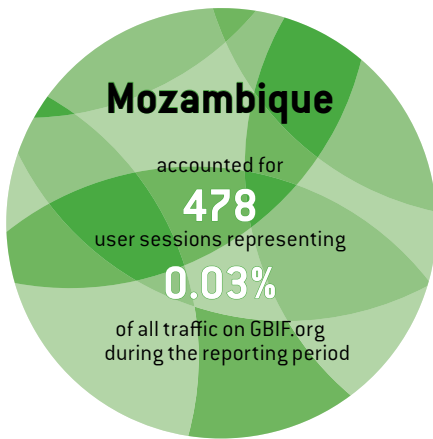


Figure 2. Number of records published by institutions in Mozambique, categorized by kingdom



Access and usage

Web traffic on GBIF.org from Mozambique



Rank	City	No. of sessions	% of total traffic
1	Maputo	214	0.01%
2	Beira	49	0.00%

Table 1. Top five cities by number of sessions in Mozambique

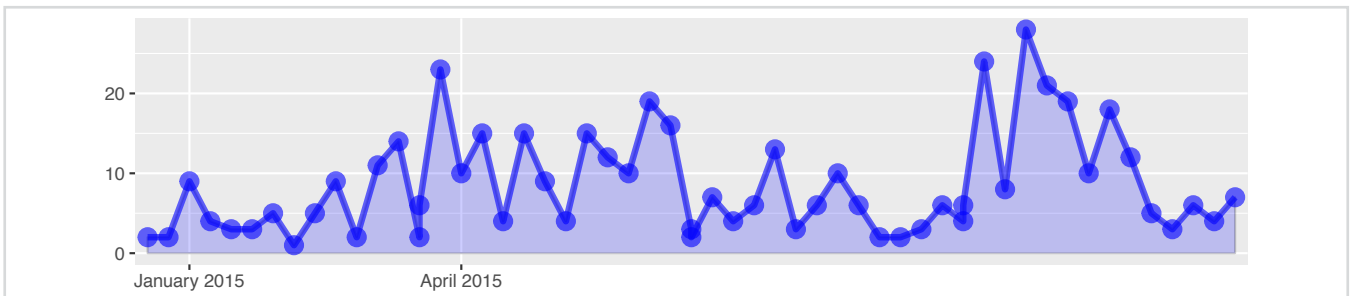


Figure 3. Number of sessions by week originating in Mozambique

	Worldwide	National	National portal
User sessions	1,479,774	478	-
Pages per session	4.05	2.32	-
Avg. session duration	4:16	3:41	-
Bounce rate	65.63	62.13	-
% of new sessions	66.34	71.55	-

Table 2. Comparative view of web traffic for GBIF.org from users worldwide, from Mozambique and to the country's national portal (where available)



Access and usage

Data downloads on GBIF.org from users in Mozambique

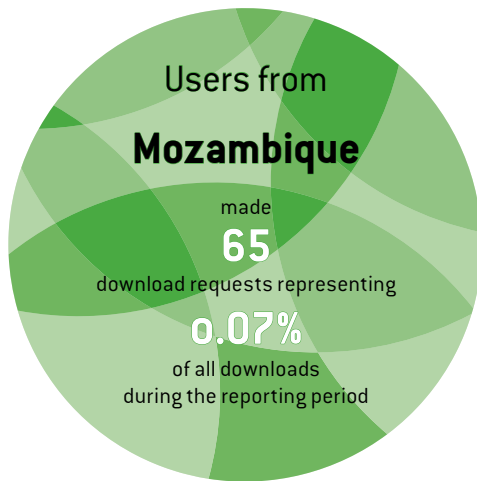


Figure 4. Number of occurrence records downloaded via GBIF.org published by institutions in Mozambique

Recent peer-reviewed articles using GBIF-mediated data by co-authors based in Mozambique

The GBIF Secretariat maintains and reports on an ongoing literature tracking programme, giving priority to substantive uses of GBIF-mediated data in peer-reviewed literature while identifying the countries of the authors' institutional affiliations. The citations below represent the five most recent journal articles with at least one co-author from this country.

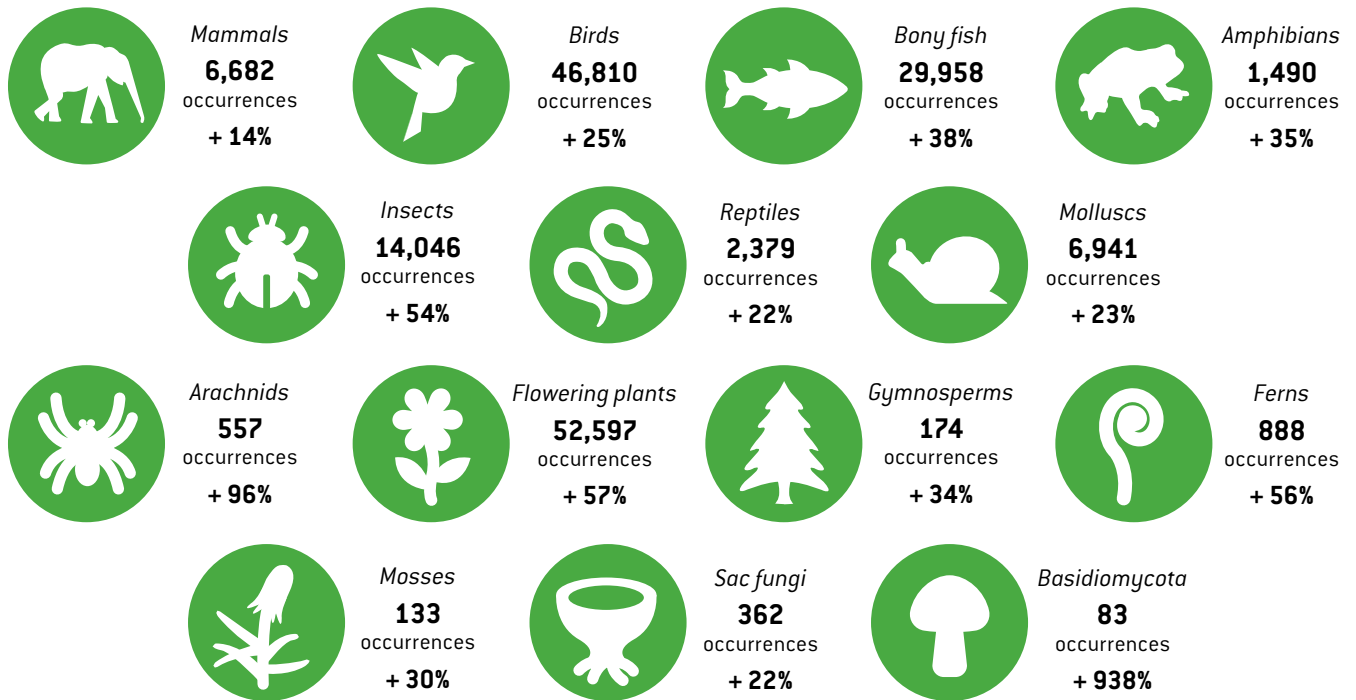
Those interested in assisting the Secretariat in identifying additional peer-reviewed uses of GBIF-mediated data may forward relevant citations to comms@gbif.org.

See all research from this country
<http://www.gbif.org/country/MZ/publications>



Data availability

Total data available & annual percentage change for selected taxonomic groups in Mozambique



Mammals = class Mammalia

Birds = class Aves

Bony fish = superclass Osteichthyes

Amphibians = class Amphibia

Insects = class Insecta

Reptiles = class Reptilia

Molluscs = phylum Mollusca

Arachnids = class Arachnida

Flowering plants = phylum

Magnoliophyta

Gymnosperms = superclass

Gymnospermae

Ferns = phylum Pteridophyta

Mosses = phylum bryophyta

Sac fungi = phylum Ascomycota

Basidiomycota = phylum Basidiomycota

Change over time in records about biodiversity in Mozambique

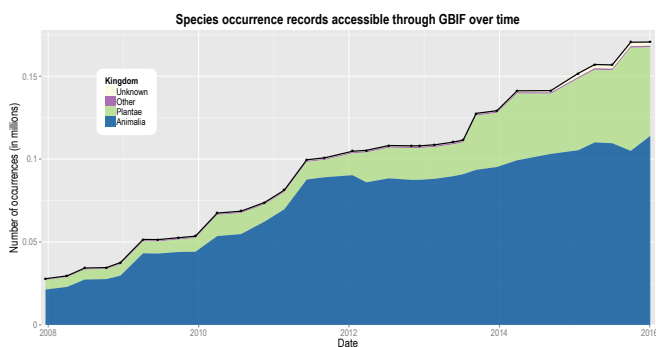


Figure 5. Occurrence records available about species occurring in Mozambique

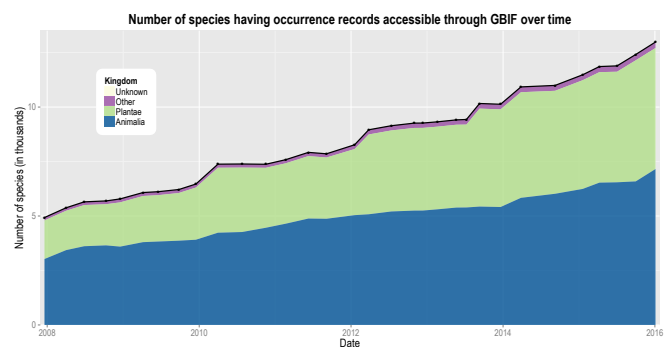


Figure 6. Species having occurrence records available from Mozambique

WHY MIGHT THE AMOUNT OF MOBILIZED DATA DECREASE?

Datasets are sometimes removed by publishers, but more often decreases in the number of records are due to the removal of duplicate records and datasets.

SPECIES COUNTS represent the number of binomial scientific names for which GBIF has received data records, organized as far as possible using synonyms recorded in key databases like the [Catalogue of Life](#).



Data availability

Change in taxonomic precision of records about biodiversity occurring in Mozambique

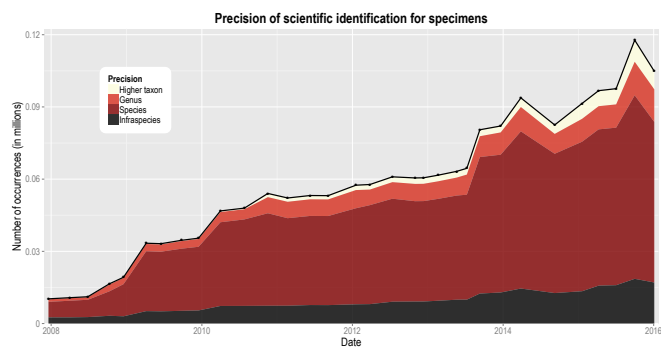


Figure 7. Taxonomic precision of specimen records occurring in Mozambique

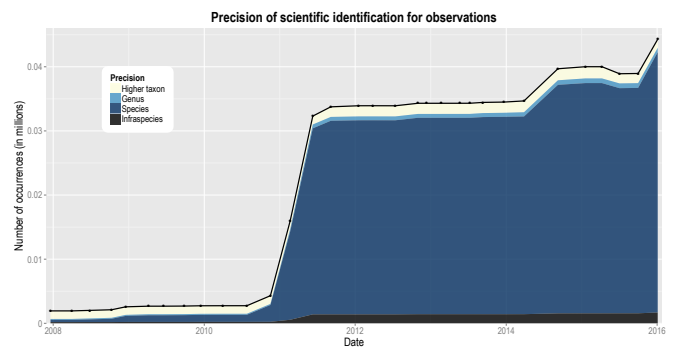


Figure 8. Taxonomic precision of observation records occurring in Mozambique

These charts illustrate changes in the number of available records which include an identification at least to the species rank. The numbers of records identified to an infraspecific rank or to a genus are also shown.

Change in geographic precision of records about species occurring in Mozambique

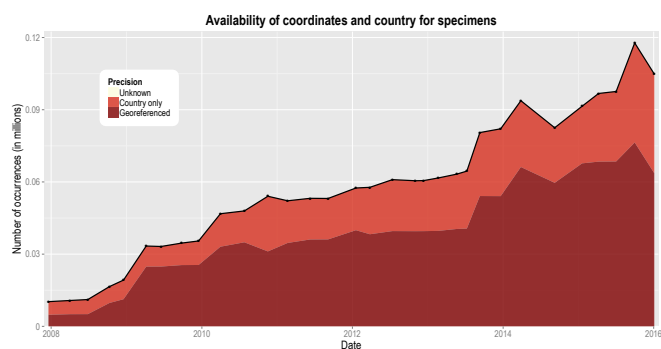


Figure 9. Geographic precision of specimen records occurring in Mozambique

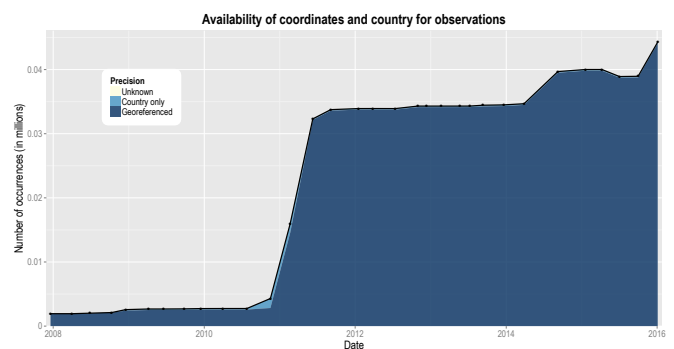


Figure 10. Geographic precision of observation records occurring in Mozambique

These charts illustrate changes in the number of available records which include coordinates for which no known issues have been detected. For records without accepted valid coordinates, these charts also show the number of records for which the country of occurrence is known.

See more trends in data about Mozambique
<http://www.gbif.org/analytics/country/MZ/about>



Data mobilization

Trends in biodiversity data published by national institutions in Mozambique

Figure 11. Completeness of specimen records published by institutions from Mozambique

Figure 12. Completeness of observation records published by institutions from Mozambique

These charts illustrate changes over time in the number of records considered complete, here defined to include the following:

- identification at least to species rank
- valid coordinates
- full date of occurrence
- given basis of record (e.g. observation, specimen, etc.)

See more trends in data about Mozambique
<http://www.gbif.org/analytics/country/MZ/published>

Most recent datasets from publishers in Mozambique

See all datasets
<http://www.gbif.org/dataset/search?publishingCountry=MZ>

Newest publishers from Mozambique

See all publishers
<http://www.gbif.org/country/MZ/publishers>



Data mobilization

Data sharing with country of origin by national institutions in Mozambique

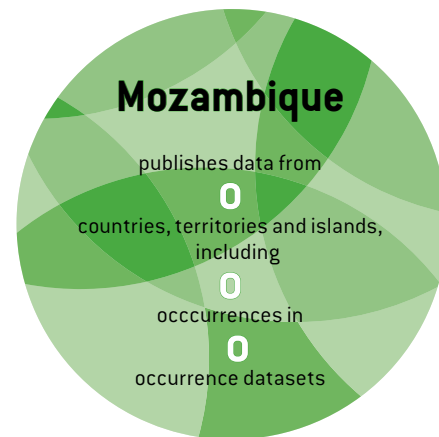


Figure 13. Data sharing with country of origin

The chart above shows the number of records shared over time by publishers within the country, with separate colours for records about species occurring within the country and those occurring in other countries.

Top data contributors about biodiversity in Mozambique

Rank	Country	No. of occurrences
1	South Africa	49,155
2	United States	31,069
3	Portugal	24,328
4	Netherlands	20,121
5	United Kingdom	10,193
6	France	7,409
7	Germany	1,846
8	Australia	1,755
9	Belgium	1,098
10	Sweden	1,079

Table 3. Ranking of countries contributing data about Mozambique

Top datasets contributing data about Mozambique

Southern African Bird Atlas Project. 25,599 occurrences in Mozambique (last updated 2015-05-13).

IICT Herbário LISC. 20,715 occurrences in Mozambique (last updated 2015-07-29).

Naturalis Biodiversity Center (NL) - Botany. 18,248 occurrences in Mozambique (last updated 2016-02-01).

South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity - Fish Collection (AfrOBIS). 15,195 occurrences in Mozambique (last updated 2015-05-13).

EOD - eBird Observation Dataset. 9,291 occurrences in Mozambique (last updated 2015-11-08).

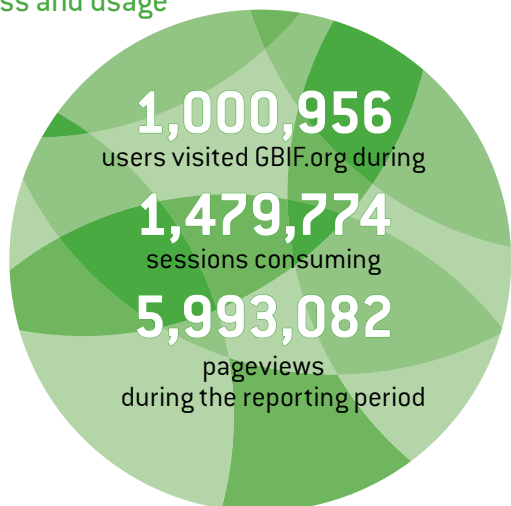
Occurrence records of southern African aquatic biodiversity. 7,788 occurrences in Mozambique (last updated 2016-01-28).

See all contributing countries
<http://www.gbif.org/country/MZ/about/countries>

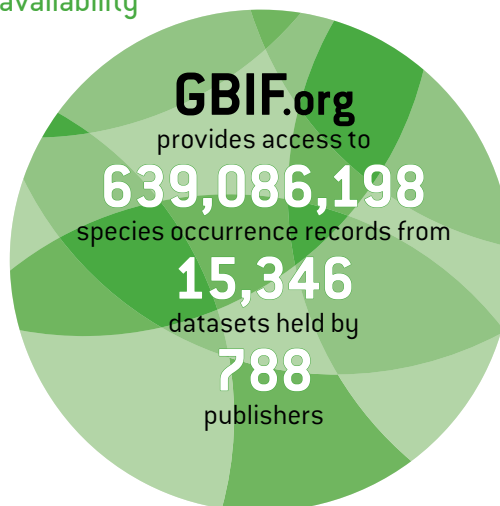
See all contributing datasets
<http://www.gbif.org/country/MZ/about/datasets>

Global overview

Access and usage



Data availability



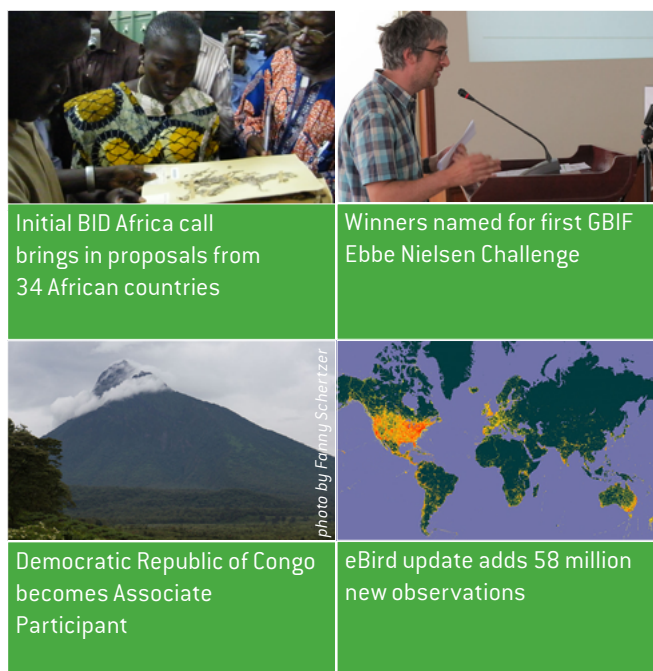
Data mobilization

Rank	Country	No. of occurrences
1	United States	68,619,954
2	France	22,444,903
3	Netherlands	15,962,204
4	Sweden	5,602,948
5	Brazil	4,581,599
6	Belgium	3,700,244
7	Australia	3,689,804
8	Norway	2,626,920
9	South Africa	2,581,685
10	United Kingdom	2,448,730

Table 4. Top ten countries publishing new data during the reporting period

See data for all countries
<http://www.gbif.org/country>

Recent news



Initial BID Africa call brings in proposals from 34 African countries

Winners named for first GBIF Ebbe Nielsen Challenge

Democratic Republic of Congo becomes Associate Participant

eBird update adds 58 million new observations

Read all news
<http://www.gbif.org/newsroom/news>