TABLE FOR COMMENTS

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| **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** |
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| **#** | **Para No./Annex / Figure / Table** | **Line Number** | **Type of comment****ge** = general**te** = technical **ed** = editorial  | **Comment** **(including justification for change)** | **Proposed change** **(including proposed text)** | **Assessment of comment****(*to be completed by UNFCCC secretariat*)** |
| **1** | **Para No. 7b** | **3-4** | **ge** | **"*However, we discovered that this led to growth rates that observed standing stocks of biomass in two of the 680 land-cover categories*." This sentence does not make sense, and it is very important to understanding the change. Please clarify.** |  |  |
| **2** | **Para No. 9** | **5-6** | **ge** | **"*Employing decadal intervals to report data is a conservative approach (towards higher values of fNRB)..."* - a conservative approach in the CDM context would be tending toward LOWER values of fNRB. Clarify - does employing decadal intervals, as has been done, tend toward higher or lower fNRB values? I.e. is the method applied unconservative, or conservative?** |  |  |
| **3** | **Para No. 10** |  | **ge** | **What information or data sets could help to improve the certainty of the revegetation rates (growth rates)? What data input or cross-check could lower the uncertainty on this input for the case of a model run for a specific, individual project area?** |  |  |
| **4** | **Figure 1** |  | **ed** | **Could you please put both graphs on the same Y axis to improve capacity for visual comparison?** |  |  |
| **5** | **Figure 2** |  | **ed** | **Could you please change the color for "biomass" since it is very difficult to distinguish and is one of the main data sets of interest in these graphs?** |  |  |
| **6** | **Para No. 42** |  | **te** | **Guidance or requirements should be provided for how to include (exclude) plantations from individual project-specific modelling exercises, i.e. plantations should likely be identified, quantified, and considered "difficult to access" in a project specific model (not ignored).** |  |  |
| **7** | **Para No 46./footnote 11.**  |  | **ge** | **There is tremendous variability in the NCV of both wood and charcoal. IPCC also attests to this. What are your thoughts on how this impacts the results of MoFuSS and in general the accounting of emission reductions from household cooking?** |  |  |
| **8** | **Para No. 49 & 64** |  | **ge** | **How is altitude of terrain taken into account in harvesting likelihood?** |  |  |
| **9** | **Para No. 70 & 71** |  | **ge** | **The model assumes wood for charcoal comes from areas with high-fNRB. However, it seems likely that wood for charcoal would come from locations the optimally combine accessibility with wood availability (e.g. ample supply), and it is not self-evident that those would be the same locations as "high-fNRB administrative units in rural areas". Recommend re-evaluating this assumption and determine whether another set of criteria could be more accurate for the assumption on the source of charcoal used in urban areas and the urban fNRB, for example distance to urban demand center for charcoal and availability of biomass.** |  |  |
| **10** | **Para No. 92** | **5-6** | **ed** | **Sentence "*which resulted in 577 classes of K and rmax but some natural variability in unavoidable*."** | **Should it read "IS unavoidable"?** |  |
| **11** | **Section 3.4 Paras 98-93** |  | **ge** | **It would be interesting to see the variability of outcomes if fuelwood harvest is varied. I.e. given that for example 0.4 t/p\*year seems a little low for SSA, it would be interesting to see how much fNRB varies if values closer to observed averages are applied in the model.** |  |  |