

Completeness Check by the FMT on the revision of the Sudan Readiness Preparation Proposal October 20, 2014

Sudan presented its Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for assessment by the FCPF Participants Committee (PC) at its 17th meeting held in July 2014 in Lima, Peru. At this meeting, the PC adopted Resolution PC/17/2014/9 and allocated grant funding for Sudan to enable it to move ahead with preparation for readiness. The PC requested Sudan to submit a revised R-PP addressing the key issues identified in a Summary Report annexed to the Resolution.

Sudan submitted a revised R-PP to the FCPF FMT on October 12, 2014. The table below presents the main issues raised in PC Resolution PC/17/2014/9 and the response provided in the revised R-PP. This analysis allows the FCPF FMT Team to assess whether the issues raised by the PC were addressed and the World Bank to continue its due diligence process in view of making the Readiness Preparation grant available to the country.

Key issues identified in PC Resolution PC/17/2014/9	Response in the revised R-PP	FMT Comments
<p>1. Present a clear approach for constructing reference scenario(s), including early ideas and information on the following in Component 3 of the R-PP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reference period within which historical emissions will be estimated; - Proposed definition of forests, and carbon pools to be considered; 	<p>Initially, the Reference Levels will be based on MODIS satellite imagery, using the period 2000-2014. When more capacity is built in Sudan's institutions, use will be made of more detailed satellite imagery such as the series of Landsat platforms and the to-be-launched ESA Sentinel platforms, to generate a reference period dating back to 1990. (Section 3.4.2, page 112)</p> <p>The definition of forest for the purpose of reporting to the UNFCCC is still being debated in Sudan. It is likely that a definition similar to the IPCC suggested definition will be applied, using the lower ranges of canopy cover and height at maturity such that the extensive sparse forests in the semi-arid regions of Sudan can be considered under the National REDD+ Program. (Section 3.3.4,</p>	<p>Sudan has addressed the issue identified in the PC resolution.</p> <p>Sudan has addressed the issue identified in the PC resolution.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How drivers (direct and indirect) of deforestation will be used in developing reference scenarios; and - A statement of the expected outputs from the proposed approach. 	<p>page 115)</p> <p>The only carbon pool that will in all certainty be included in measurement and estimation protocols is above-ground biomass. Litter and dead organic matter will be sampled in the various ecosystems to determine if they are key categories and included in protocols is found to be key. Below-ground biomass and soil organic matter are potentially key carbon pools, but Sudan currently lacks the capacity to sample these carbon pools. (Section 3.4.3, provides more detail on carbon pools and the approach for measurement and estimation.) (Section 3.3.4, page 115)</p> <p>The drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as identified in Component 2A, will be assessed for their impact in the various ecosystems using the techniques described in sections 3.3 and 3.4. Separate drivers will be developed into separate RELs such that interventions aimed at specific drivers can be individually assessed (i.e. a forest can be subject to multiple drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, so multiple RELs may apply). The RELs will be managed inside the SFMS (Component 4A) and their application will be transparent to the analyst (i.e. depending on the forest area and the intervention applied, the appropriate REL or RL will be applied to estimate reduced emissions or enhanced removals). (Section 3.3.4, page 116)</p> <p>In section 3.4.6 the methodological steps and expected outputs are outlined in detail (page 118-121). These include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resource assessment – Forest Land mapping and determination of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases from Forest Land. This process is repeated on a biennial basis and reported upon in the National Communication of Sudan to the UNFCCC and the intermittent Biennial Update Report. This assessment has to align with 	<p>Sudan has addressed the issue identified in the PC resolution.</p> <p>Sudan has addressed the issue identified in the PC resolution.</p>
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