carbonflow

Afforestation and reforestation projects under UN REDD+ and the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility strive to make forests more valuable standing than cut down, by creating financial value for the carbon stored in trees.

### Monitoring Software Practitioners Workshop on CDM Standards June 8-10, Bonn



- Background on Carbonflow's approach to digitize the monitoring and verification process
- Presentation of Analysis to standardize parameter use across methodologies.



### **Carbonflow in Brief**

- Carbonflow provides an integrated suite of software applications used by organizations worldwide to manage, monitor, and monetize their emission reduction and sustainable energy projects
- We host unique Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) products that empower participants to undertake these projects on a secure multi-party platform
- Our goal is to reduce the time, cost, and complexity of carbon projects to reduce risk and improve trust between parties



## **Selected Clients and Partners**



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Bottom up process

- 1. Digitization of Monitoring reports
- 2. Digitization of verification process and DOE reports
- 3. Digitization interface and analysis tools at UNFCCC

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## **Benefits of a digitized documents**

#### Avoid manual transmission and data entry errors

- Key users enter data once, which are combined into the digital PDD and can be used in other templates throughout the project cycle.
- All documents using the data will have the exact same data, no errors from manual transmission possible.
- Default values for baselines etc. can be set in and entered by the system into the project documentation.

#### **Facilitates automated checks**

- Search, analysis and comparison of projects as document content is provided as data rather than text.
- of data completeness before allowing submission of the document to next level is possible. Avoid work on incomplete files.
- Check can include compliance with a required/expected range (e.g. IRR limits in additionality analysis).
- Basis for risk based approach to monitoring.

## carbenflow Digitized Monitoring report template

- Methodology specific report templates
  - Project specific report templates created through a **bottom up modular approach** that can be re-used in following periods
  - Created from defined modules that understand the methodology specific complexity of different sites, activities and processes within a single and multimethodology projects and use standardized parameter names.
- Automated Calculation of CERs from individual parameter data (yearly, monthly, daily)



# **Analysis Goals**

- Architect a system for automatically perform the calculations for **all** CDM methodologies.
- Handle automatic and manual submission of data at varying intervals from 90 seconds to monthly.
- Normalize the stored data so that comparisons across methodologies can be made, allowing for benchmarking and baseline creation.



# Work done

- Fully analysed 32 CDM methodologies and all the CDM "tools", and created a listing of the data and formulae involved.
- Work covers all projects that had issuance and all that had been registered bar 3 methodologies.
- The resulting model has geographic sites within a project or PoA that performing one or more activities and which may themselves contains processes.



# **Findings**

- The CDM methodologies were developed by independent teams of experts and were never intended to be a consistent comparable set of definitions.
- There is some inconsistency in the naming of parameters, the units used, and the time intervals they apply to.
- With slight changes, they could be made consistent which would make methodologies easier to understand and allow automatic data checking and comparative baselining



Meths: ACM3 ACM9 AM25 AM26 ACM12 AM29 AMS-I.A. AM39 AMS-I.A. AMS-I.C. AMS-III.B. AMS-III.E. AMS-III.Q.

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### Units

 Often same named parameters can be measured as mass or volume, but mass and volume are not comparable or convertible to each other.

Eg.

- NCV is measured in MJ/kg, GJ/t or MJ/l, GJ/m^3
- Q<sub>BL, product</sub> is measured in Tons/yr or m^3/year
- Base units: energy: GJ or MWh as the base?
  - We can convert between units of the same type (eg kg, t, Mt; s, hours, days; KJ, MJ, GJ, MWh, TJ).
  - Data should be stored in a base unit, so values can be directly manipulated
  - From a scientific point of view, SI units (Kg,m,s) would be best, but this would lead to very large numbers or very small numbers.
  - For energy half the meths use MWh and half use GJ. Can we choose one to be the base?



# Time Intervals (not all ",y")

- Many parameters are written as P<sub>bb,y</sub> where the ",y" is short form year.
- Sometimes the parameter is the total over a whole year, but other times it is the value over the monitoring interval (which might only be 90 seconds).
- For example: ACM1, ACM2, AM39 all have the formula ERy = BEy – PEy
- In ACM2, the BE and PE are both measured over the monitoring interval, so the formula could be simplified to: ER = BE – PE
- But in ACM1, AM39, the BE is measured over a year, so the formula is:
  ER = ProRata(BEy) PE



# Conclusion

- We believe that with slight changes, parameters and formulas could be made consistent which would:
  - make methodologies easier to understand
  - allow automatic data checking
  - allow comparative baselining
- Carbonflow is happy to assist in this endevour