Over-crediting analysis PoA 10471

Results from python analysis for Programme of Activities (PoA) 10471 transitioning to the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism

Summary

We have applied Gill-Wiehl's (2024) methodology for the analysis of over-crediting in cookstove projects to the CDM transition project 10471. The project's request to transition from the CDM to the Article 6.4 mechanism has been approved by the Article 6.4 Supervisory Body which oversees the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM).

The crediting period for PoA 10471 spans from the 1st of January 2021 to the 31st of December 2025. Project documents for transition are available for one monitoring period spanning from the 1st of January 2021 to the 31st of May 2022. The project documents and issuance requests are divided into two batches: batch 1 covers six component project activities (CPA 1-6) and batch 2 covers 48 component project activities (CPA 11-58). **Analysis of the available documents has found that PoA 10471,** over the monitoring period 2, **is likely set to issue 7.2 times more credits than it should have according to available literature** (Gill Wiehl et al., 2024).

We conducted an aggregate analysis to determine total over-crediting for the project based in Myanmar. Additionally, we ran separate analyses to isolate the influence of specific factors (such as only adjusting the fNRB value to match published literature) to quantify each factor's contribution to total over-crediting.

As outlined in the Gill-Wiehl study, to maintain academic rigour, we present over-crediting as a "likely" outcome. Since direct ground measurements of these past emissions were impossible, the analysis relies on literature values as the most realistic evidence available. These literature-based adjustments suggest that project X is likely to over-credit by Y.

The code we used to run the analysis (originating from the Gill-Wiehl study) are publicly available online. Please also refer to the supplemental information for further details of their analysis.

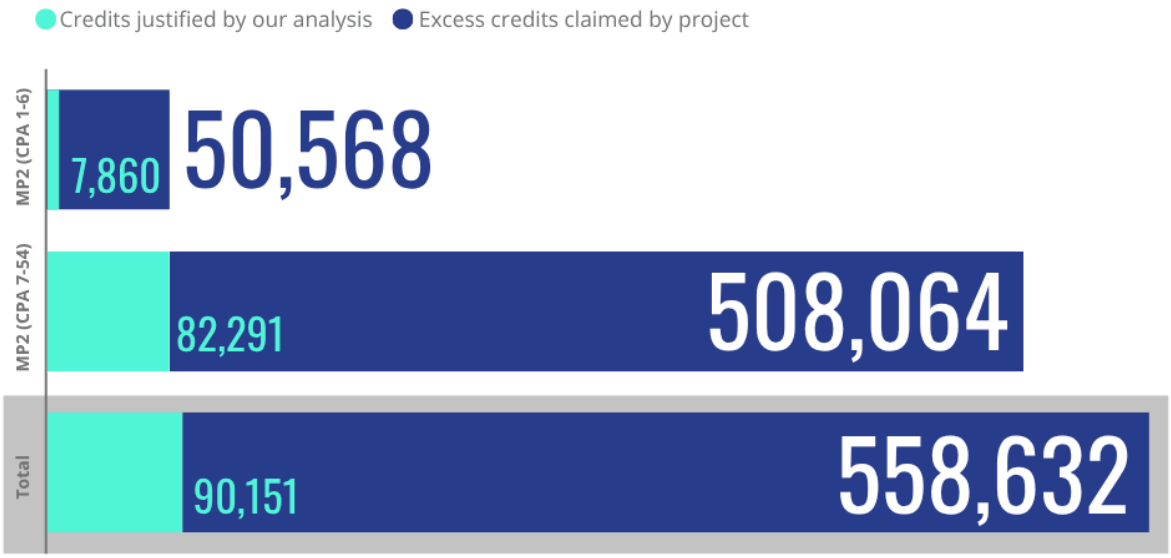
Over-crediting analysis 10471 - Python notebook results

The numbers in the cells indicate the value that each factor was over-credited in each batch (CPA 1-6 and CPA 11-58).

Within the CDM framework, projects are organised as Programmes of Activities (PoAs), which are further divided into component project activities (CPAs). This structure is particularly advantageous for multiple smaller projects that - if bundled under PoAs - have a smaller administrative and financial burden. The total credits issued for a batch are the aggregated credits from all of its CPAs.

For example, the adoption value used by the project likely led to over-crediting by 1.43 times for batch 1 (CPA 1-6).

	CPA 1-6	CPA 11-58	Total
adoption	1.43 [1.43, 1.43]	1.46 [1.46, 1.46]	**1.46**
usage	1.96 [1.96, 1.96]	1.96 [1.96, 1.96]	**1.96**
stacking	2.63 [2.63, 2.63]	2.63 [2.63, 2.63]	**2.63**
fNRB	1.2 [1.2, 1.2]	1.2 [1.2, 1.2]	**1.2**
rebound	1.28 [1.28, 1.28]	1.28 [1.28, 1.28]	**1.28**
EF only	0.44 [0.44, 0.44]	0.44 [0.44, 0.44]	**0.44**
consumption	1.59 [1.59, 1.59]	1.50 [1.50, 1.50]	**1.55**
All factors	7.43 [7.43, 7.43]	7.17 [7.17, 7.17]	**7.2**



Resources

All codes and data are publicly available on GitHub. The codes and methodology are based on Gill-Wiehl et al. (2024).

Batch 1 CPA 1-6 MP2

Second monitoring period: 01/01/2021 to 31/05/2022 (including both days) | Monitoring Report

Batch 2 CPA 7-54 MP2

Second monitoring period: 01/01/2021 to 31/05/2022 (including both days) | Monitoring Report

Contact

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