

Standardized Crediting Framework in Bangladesh

Program Standard for Bangladesh

August 2024

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use
CDM	Clean development mechanism
Ci-Dev	Carbon Initiative For Development
COP	Conference of the Parties
DNA	Designated national authority
DoE	Department of Environment
ER	Emission Reductions
GB	Governing Board
GHG	Greenhouse gas
ITMO	Internationally transferred mitigation outcome
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MO	Mitigation Outcomes
MRV	Monitoring, reporting and verification
NDC	Nationally determined contribution
PoA	Program of activities
RBCF	Results-based climate finance
SCF	Standardized Crediting Framework
TC	Technical Committee
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard

1. Introduction

This program standard outlines the rules and procedures for the Standardized Crediting Framework (SCF). The SCF is an Article 6 model for energy access activities and provides the foundation, procedures, and governance to support Bangladesh's engagement in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and Results-Based Climate Finance (RBCF). Specifically, the SCF focuses on capacity building, rules, and procedures for generating "SCF emission reductions" (SCF ERs) based on energy access activities (i.e., projects, programs). The institutions, procedures, and experience could then be broadened as part of Bangladesh's overall Article 6 engagement strategy, which could include a wide range of other sectors.

Most sections of this program standard include two parts:

- The actual rules for the SCF rollout are in standard black text.
- An explanation of the rationale for the rules, where necessary, or other comments on how they were developed in indented black italic text.

The language used in this document has been designed to match the official terminology of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Definitions of key terms are provided in the Glossary in Annex B.

2. SCF – Governance

The SCF has an efficient and lean governance structure that builds on Bangladesh's existing climate change institutional setup and prepares the country for engaging in Article 6 transactions. This framework will test the appropriateness and effectiveness of the structures and relevant governance functions and can potentially inform the establishment of a more permanent institutional setup to engage with Article 6 crediting and results-based climate finance more broadly. In addition, the SCF governance applies lessons learned from different carbon market standards, distinguishing the policy and executive functions from administrative ones more clearly.

This proposed governance structure was discussed with lead Ministries in Bangladesh during an in-person mission in November 2023. Following this Mission, a technical note on institutional arrangements was submitted to the Department of Environment (DoE) for approval. On 27 June 2024, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), on behalf of the Government of Bangladesh, issued a Gazette notification formalizing the institutional arrangements for Article 6 mechanisms.

The institutional arrangements for implementing the SCF in Bangladesh are described below. The terms of reference for a generic composition of these governing bodies can be found in Annex A. The agreed arrangement for Bangladesh's Designated National Authority (DNA) is presented below. **The DNA will consist of an Article 6 DNA Governing Board (GB), Article 6 DNA Technical Committee (TC) and a DNA Secretariat.**

The Secretary of the MoEFCC will be the chair for the GB of the Article 6 DNA. The GB will consist of several permanent members and additional members of relevant line ministries who are invited based on the nature of the Article 6 activity under consideration. The Director General of the DoE chairs the TC. The Climate Change and International Convention Wing of the DoE will act as the DNA Secretariat. The TC will house several permanent members and additional members of relevant agencies and individual experts, who will be invited based on the Article 6 activity under consideration. Please refer to Annex A **Error! Reference source not found.** for a more detailed discussion of the responsibilities of the DNA GB, TC and DNA Secretariat.

Composition of the Article 6 DNA GB

- Chair, Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
- Member, Representative, Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning
- Member, Representative, Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry Member of Finance
- Member, Representative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- Member, Representative(s), relevant line ministry(ies) related to project(s)
- Member, Director General, Department of Environment (DoE)
- Member Secretary, Joint/Deputy Secretary, Climate Change Wing, MoEFCC

Composition of the Article 6 DNA TC

- Chair, Director General of the Department of Environment (DoE)
- Member, Joint/Deputy Secretary, Climate Change Wing, MoEFCC
- Member, Representative, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
- Member, Representative, University of Dhaka
- Member, Representative(s), relevant line agency(ies) related to project(s)
- Member, Representative, Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Member Commerce and Industry (FBCCI)
- Member Secretary, Director (Climate Change and International Convention)

Composition of the Article 6 DNA Secretariat

- The Climate Change and International Convention Section of the Department of Environment (DoE) is the Secretariat of the DNA for carrying out the day-to-day administrative functions of the A6 framework.

3. Scope and eligibility

3.1. Sectors, technologies, and activity types covered

The SCF pilot transaction that will underpin the first phase of SCF implementation will focus on Solar Home Systems (SHS) activity in Bangladesh. Via this activity, rural communities are supplied with electricity from the individual renewable energy system. The activity supplies electricity to consumers who, prior to activity implementation, were not connected to a national or regional grid, or mini grids. ERs are claimed from the replacement of fossil fuel use.

The GB may choose, at its discretion, to include other technologies in the SCF over time. However, the approach used to calculate SCF ERs will need to be adjusted to fit the technologies in question.

The starting point for the SCF is the suite of technologies used by Ci-Dev and other similar developers in Bangladesh. More activity types could be added later if additional methodologies are also approved by the GB. The overall structure of the SCF has been designed to accommodate this future expansion, or even inclusion of other similar activities, after the listing and verification of the Ci-Dev activity.

3.2. Geographic scope

The geographic scope of activities under the SCF is the entire country of Bangladesh.

This SCF is specific to Bangladesh and the SHS activity. The methodologies of the SCF support only the technologies defined above.

3.3. Greenhouse gases covered

SCF ERs cover carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O).

The technologies currently included in the SCF for Bangladesh reduces emissions of CO₂ only.

3.4. Activity Participants

During the initial phase of SCF, the only Activity Participant will be Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL), which is implementing the SHS activity in Bangladesh. The GB will agree on future eligibility requirements for allowing more Activity Participants.

This section is a “placeholder”, in case Bangladesh wants to move beyond the current scope.

The GB will need to specify any qualifications or criteria for participation in the SCF.

3.5. Activity start date

The Activity start date is the start of actual implementation of the technologies and activities included in the scope of the Activity, supported by relevant documentation (e.g., installation reports, commissioning reports, operational reports). If no implementation has begun at the time of listing, the start date will be after the listing date and should reflect the Activity Participant’s best estimate of when implementation will start. Only activities (e.g., individual installations) starting after 1 January 2021 may be included in the SCF.¹ However, for Ci-Dev programs that transition from the CDM to the SCF, the start date may be prior to 2021 as stated in the registered CDM project design documents.

4. Activity cycle overview

The Activity Cycle for SCF activities is described in this section. First, Section 4.1 explains the crediting standard set up under the SCF, which consists of the process whereby the Government of Bangladesh (i.e., the host party) defines the steps, process, and decision criteria largely based on national policies and priorities. This part of the activity cycle is similar to other existing independent crediting mechanisms but is governed domestically rather than by an independent or international body. This cycle ends at the issuance of verified ERs. Second, section 4.2 explains the process for authorization and transfer of mitigation outcomes, which not only should reflect national policies and priorities but must also conform to the rules of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, particularly the Article 6.2 guidance agreed at COP26 in 2021.

4.1. Overview of activity cycle for SCF

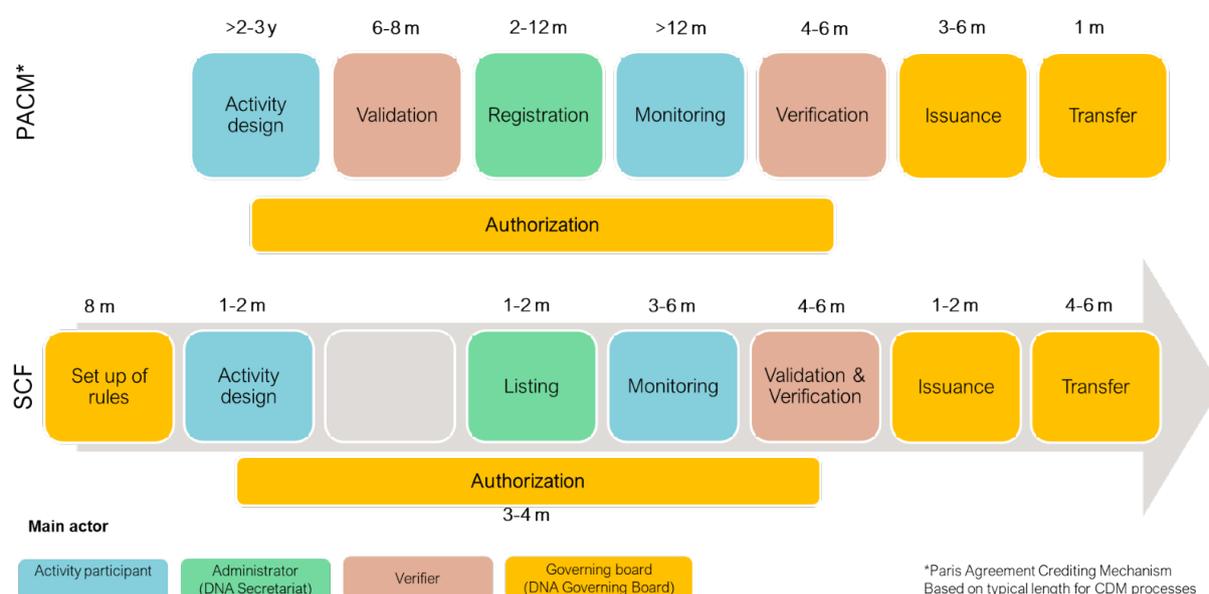
The SCF helps the country set up a national crediting standard, which will be referred to as the Bangladesh SCF. The Bangladesh SCF will provide procedures, governance and tools to list (i.e., register) activities and to issue verified ERs, following a process similar to the activity cycle used for other crediting mechanisms. The SCF covers only the crediting process up to the issuance of verified ERs, regardless of whether these units will be used for domestic purposes or international transfers (i.e., for use toward NDCs or in the voluntary carbon market).

The listing of programs and the verification of their performance is governed by the host country policies, while building on the experience of international carbon markets and lessons from the SCF pilot activities. The SCF is a tool for the country to support activities and programs that are aligned with its priorities. The technical choices on the methodologies impact the technological solutions that are developed by activity stakeholders and investors under the activity.

The activity cycle for the SCF is presented in Figure 1 below. The Program Standard will include a detailed proposal for procedures throughout the activity cycle.

¹ See exception for activities in the Ci-Dev portfolio prior to 2021 in section 0

Figure 1: Activity cycle for the SCF compared to the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM, Article 6.4 mechanism).



- *Activity preparation*: The Activity Participant develops a Listing Document and presents the activity by filling in the Listing Document form using the listing document guidance.
- *Completeness check/listing*: The DNA Secretariat using the Completeness Check Form and Completeness Check Guidance, conducts a completeness check on the contents of the listing document. If the Listing Document is incomplete, the DNA Secretariat will request changes from the Activity Participant. If the document is complete and meets all requirements, the DNA Secretariat will inform the Activity Participant using the Listing Notification Form and will inform the GB of the acceptance of the activity, and it will be listed in the registry².
- *Monitoring*: The Activity Participant monitors the performance of the activity and uses the monitoring data and the Monitoring Calculation Tool to complete the Monitoring Report Form, referring to the Monitoring Report Guidance. At the end of the monitoring period, when the Monitoring Report is complete, the Activity Participant requests the DNA Secretariat to identify a list of Verifiers. The Activity Participant selects a verifier from the approved list.
- *Verification*: The verifier verifies the monitoring data presented in the Monitoring Report using the Verification Report Form and Verification Guidance.
- *Issuance*: The Activity Participant will request issuance of ER units from the DNA Secretariat. The DNA Secretariat will check the completeness of this submission, and advise the GB, which will, in turn, issue the emission reduction units into the registry for mitigation outcomes under the account of the Activity Participant.

² SCF registry requirements are governed by the emission reduction purchase agreement (ERPA) that the World Bank (acting as a trustee of the Ci-Dev) has with Activity Participants. According to a SCF ERPA, before any delivery of SCF ERs can be completed and as a condition to sale and purchase, the two parties must agree on a "designated registry" and registry account capable of receiving, holding, and transferring SCF ERs. Going forward in this report, "registry" refers to the national registry, if there is one established at the time of the SCF activity transaction, or the designated registry referred to in the ERPA for the SCF activity transaction.

Analysis: Specific infrastructure (registry) needs for the SCF

Under an activity, the designated registry (national registry, if there is one established at the time of the SCF activity transaction) should be able to document and record, inter alia:

issuance of SCF ERs; serialization of SCF ERs; acquisition of SCF ERs; holding of SCF ERs; retirement, of SCF ERs; cancellation of SCF ERs; and/or transfer or re-transfer of SCF ERs.

The requirements listed above are not specific to the SCF activity only, and match many of the requirements for a national registry of mitigation outcomes under Article 6. The technology solution for the registry can be set up in the country or externalized as several third-party solutions exist for registry maintenance.

4.2. Overview of further steps related to Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement

Because the crediting programs implemented in the country, including in the national crediting standard, may generate emission reduction units that could be transferred internationally, the rules that govern international transfers of mitigation outcomes under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement are also relevant for the activity cycle steps outside of the traditional activity cycle (e.g. authorization and transfer).

International transfers must follow the official accounting guidance for Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement agreed at COP26 in 2021. This guidance requires that any mitigation outcomes first be “authorized” by the host party government and that they then are “transferred” only after verification of the mitigation impacts using the registry.

Authorization and transfer are political decisions, because the international transfer might affect the host country’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) achievement. Bangladesh may choose to develop an overall Article 6 strategy that would cover all sectors and activity types, but this process is not yet complete.

Meanwhile, Bangladesh may make decisions on the authorization and transfer of mitigation outcomes on a case-by-case basis. As part of the support provided under the SCF, Bangladesh may define an interim process for authorization that would specifically address energy access activities. To support this, templates and draft procedures relevant for the initial energy access activities will be developed, reviewed by the TC and approved by the GB.

4.3. Listing process

Estimated duration: 1–2 months³

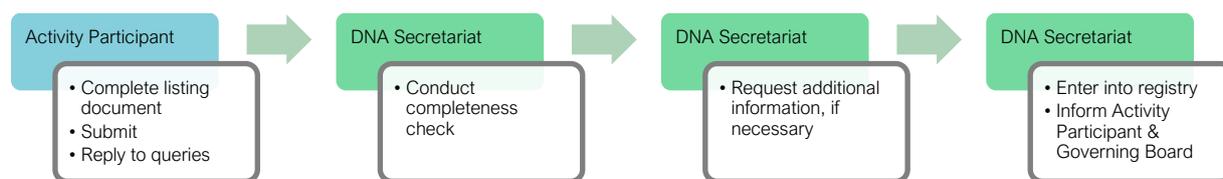
The process for listing is shown in Figure 2 and the steps are explained below.

- The Activity Participant should use the current version of the Listing Document Form and related Listing Document Guidance, covering general activity information, eligibility, SCF ERs and monitoring, stakeholder consultation, and environmental impacts. The Activity Participant should submit the completed Listing Document to the DNA Secretariat electronically.
- The DNA Secretariat will conduct a completeness check, referring to the Completeness Check Guidance, and notify the Activity Participant if changes are required.
- The Activity Participant will make any required changes and send the revised Listing Document to the DNA Secretariat.
- Once the DNA Secretariat judges that the Listing Document is complete, they will notify the Activity Participant and enter the data for the listed activity.⁴ The listing date will be the date that the Activity Participant sent the final version of the Listing Document to the DNA Secretariat.

³ Based on SCF deployment in other countries. This duration could vary for Bangladesh.

⁴ Relevant data for the registry at the time of listing would include Activity Participant, program start date, program crediting period start date, listing date, technologies included and estimated annual SCF ERs.

Figure 2: Listing process



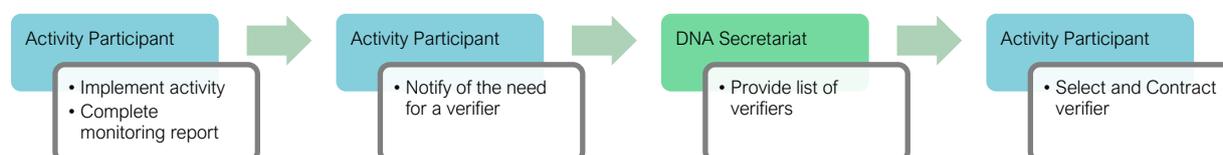
4.4. Monitoring process

Estimated duration: 6–12 months. Estimated 6 months for activities under implementation, and 12 months as standard monitoring period for new activities.⁵

The process for monitoring is shown in Figure 3 and the steps are explained below.

- The Activity Participant will implement the activity.
- The Activity Participant should use the current version of the Monitoring Calculation Tool and Monitoring Report Form, as well as related Monitoring Report Guidance to present the monitoring data and show the calculation of ERs. A standard monitoring period would be 12 months, as with most other crediting standards. However, given that the crediting period can start before the listing date for SCF, a shorter monitoring period would be sufficient for the SCF activity.
- Two months prior to the end of the monitoring period the Activity Participant will request the DNA Secretariat to provide a list of approved Verifiers.
- The Activity Participant will then select and contract a verifier from the list of approved Verifiers. In the case of SCF pilot transaction, the World Bank could also hire a verifier for the verification of SCF activities.

Figure 3: Monitoring process



4.5. Verification process

Estimated duration: 4–6 months⁶.

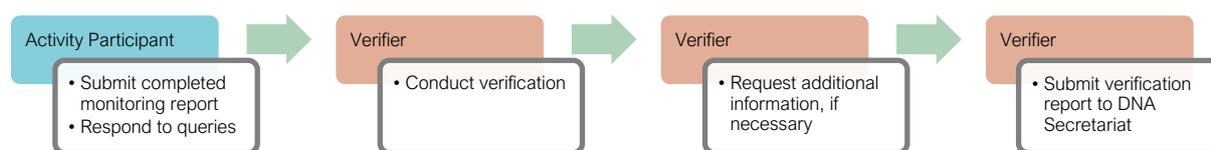
The verification process is shown in Figure 4 and the steps are explained below.

- The Activity Participant will submit the completed Monitoring Calculation Tool and Monitoring Report, along with all relevant supporting documentation, to the verifier.
- The Activity Participant will notify the DNA Secretariat of the initiation of the verification process.
- The verifier will conduct the verification based on the current version of the Verification Report Form and related Verification Guidance.
- The verifier will submit a Verification Report to the DNA Secretariat, including an unqualified Verification Opinion. The verifier will clearly justify a positive or negative verification opinion.

⁵ Based on SCF deployment in other countries. This duration could vary for Bangladesh.

⁶ Based on SCF deployment in other countries. This duration could vary for Bangladesh.

Figure 4: Verification process



4.6. Issuance process

Estimated duration: 2 months⁷.

- The Activity Participant will request issuance using the Issuance Request Form.
- In the case of a positive verification opinion, the DNA Secretariat will check that the Verification Report and process follows the SCF rules.
- The DNA Secretariat will then forward the Verification Report to the GB, which will approve issuance of the SCF ERs.
- In the case of negative verification opinion, the Activity Participant will have a period of 30 working days in which to appeal to GB. In this case, GB would review the submission from the Activity Participant and the verifier and request additional clarifications and evidence, as necessary. The GB may also choose to enlist ad-hoc technical support to evaluate an appeal.
- If the GB supports the negative verification opinion, then the issuance request is rejected, and no SCF ERs are issued by the GB.
- If the GB disagrees with the negative verification opinion, then it may approve issuance of SCF ERs based on justification and evidence gathered during the review process.
- The DNA Secretariat will issue SCF ERs in the name of the Activity Participant in the registry.

Figure 5: Issuance process



4.7. Authorization process

Estimated duration: 2 – 3 months⁸.

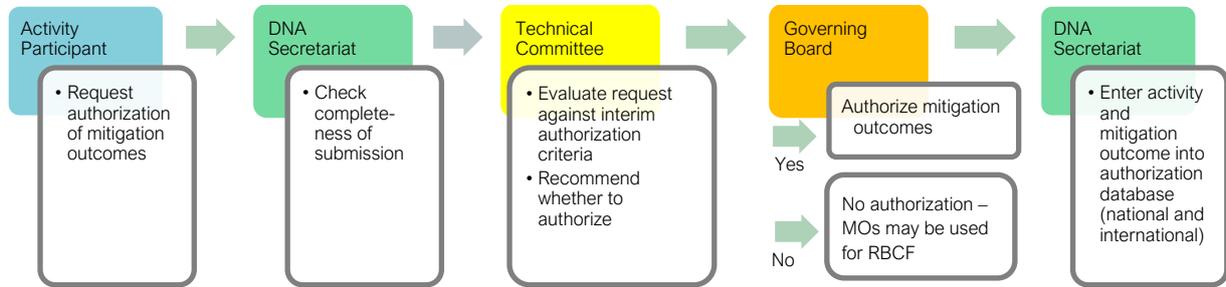
- The Activity Participant submits a Request for Authorization to the DNA Secretariat, who will forward this request to the TC after checking the completeness of the submission.
- The TC evaluates the request against the Interim Evaluation Criteria agreed for the SCF and the analysis of the impact of the activity on the country's NDC.
- The GB decides whether to authorize mitigation outcomes generated by the activity for transfer, based on the TC recommendations and other political considerations. If the mitigation outcomes are not authorized, they may still be used for results-based climate finance payments (i.e., with no international transfers involved).
- The DNA Secretariat enters activity information into an appropriate authorization database.

⁷ Based on SCF deployment in other countries. This duration could vary for Bangladesh.

⁸ Based on SCF deployment in other countries. This duration could vary for Bangladesh.

- The authorization process could start before the verification and issuance phases, since the impact of the activity participating in Article 6 can be evaluated by the TC from the moment the listing form is received with the completeness check from the DNA Secretariat (listing phase).

Figure 6: Authorization process

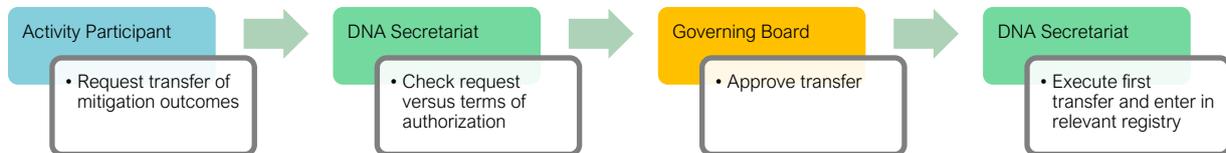


4.8. Transfer process

Estimated duration: Typically, 2 months, but this is to be defined in Bangladesh’s Article 6 strategy.

- The Activity Participant requests transfer of MOs as internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs).
- The DNA Secretariat checks the request for transfer against the terms of authorization.
- The GB approves the transfer.
- The DNA Secretariat executes the transfer of MOs and enters the transfer into the registry.

Figure 7: Transfer process



4.9. Crediting period

General rules:

- A five-year crediting period, which may be renewed up to twice by the GB, applies to all activities.
- For activities that were not implemented prior to January 2021, the crediting period should start on the Activity Start Date.
- For existing CDM projects transitioning to SCF, the earliest start date of crediting period that may be considered is January 01, 2021

Rules for the SCF activity:

- As a transition provision in the SCF, for activities under the Ci-Dev portfolio prior to 2021 that started implementation before 1 January 2021, the SCF crediting period will start on 1 January 2021 (e.g., SHS activity in Bangladesh).
- Following the general rules, the activity is eligible for two more 5-year crediting periods, with the first crediting period initiating from January 2021 and lasting until December 2025.
- Subsequent crediting periods (i.e. the second crediting period, from January 2026 – December 2030), where approved by the GB, should align with the timeline for revising NDC commitments under the Paris Agreement. No additional crediting periods would be permitted for activities transitioning from the Ci-Dev portfolio, since these started prior to 2021.

- The GB will agree on a process for crediting period renewal, including the revision of the baseline and activity emissions calculation parameters.

The crediting period should align with the timeline of NDC revisions because updates to the NDC commitments may affect baselines for crediting.

5. Methodologies

5.1. Baseline and additionality principles

SHS in Bangladesh

Additionality for SHS activity in Bangladesh is addressed using a “positive list” approach. The following technologies are considered automatically additional, based on rules developed under the CDM and other international crediting standards.

Solar home systems

- **Technology:** Facility-scale solar PV systems: solar home systems.
- **Target group:** Rural households that were not connected to a national or regional grid or mini-grid prior to the activity start date.
- **Technical standards:** The program equipment must comply with the applicable national and/or international standards.
- **Double counting:** The activity, or parts of the activity, may not issue credits under any other emission reduction standard or registry for the same period for which SCF ERs are issued. If the program had historically been registered with another emission reduction standard or registry, it must not issue any further carbon credits under that standard or registry for the same period for which SCF ERs are issued.

5.2. Methodologies and tools included in the initial program standard

The following methodologies are included in this initial version of the program standard:

- Methodology for Solar Home Systems (most recent version)

Methodologies, and the related forms and guidance documents, may be updated periodically by the TC and GB.

Additional methodologies approved later will be added to this list.

5.3. Process for approval of additional methodologies

The GB may, at a later date, agree on a process for approving additional methodologies, which would be developed and/or reviewed by the TC.

A new methodology development process will be needed to include additional methodologies, so the GB may ask the TC to develop and/or review this issue, if there is interest in more methodologies and technologies. This could include simply accepting methodologies already approved under other standards (e.g., CDM, Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), Gold Standard) or could also include development of new methodologies specific to the Bangladesh SCF.

6. Sustainable development

Activities in the SCF should also include sustainable development co-benefits. Activities with strong sustainable development benefits are more readily embraced by the stakeholders and have a good chance for successful implementation. During the rollout of the SCF, the activity should highlight potential benefits and indicators that could be used to measure them, but monitoring will not be required. They may refer to the same sustainable development criteria and process required by the government of Bangladesh for CDM projects and programs

requesting letters of approval. They may also, in addition, choose to use the voluntary “Sustainable development co-benefits tool”⁹ provided by the CDM or a similar tool¹⁰ for identifying and monitoring sustainable development impacts. Examples of direct socio-economic effects include employment creation, positive impacts on disposable income for low-income households, foreign exchange effects, technology transfer and diffusion. Local environmental benefits could include reduction in local air, water, and other pollution.

7. Stakeholder participation and engagement

The SCF program should provide an opportunity for a public consultation with local stakeholders. The consultation process – including the identification of stakeholders, presentation of the activity design, solicitation of comments, and answering those comments - should follow relevant national guidelines. The process should also explicitly say that the program will be used to generate quantified ERs (i.e., not simply be a presentation of the underlying technology).

The stakeholder consultation may occur after listing but must be completed prior to the start of verification. A record of the consultation process and outcomes shall be included in the monitoring report so that it can be checked by the verifier.

Where an SCF activity has previously been registered under the CDM or a voluntary carbon market standard, the original stakeholder consultation process conducted as part of that registration is sufficient and no additional consultation is required.

8. Accreditation and verifiers

During the SCF rollout, any one of the following entities may serve as a verifier:

- Companies accredited as verifiers by the CDM Executive Board¹¹ under “Sectoral scope 1. Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)”.
- Companies accredited as accredited independent entities (AIEs) under the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee¹² under “Sectoral scope 1. Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)”.
- Companies accredited as validation/verification bodies by the Verified Carbon Standard¹³ under “Sectoral scope 1. Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)”.

While the SCF GB or other national crediting programs may wish to enlarge this list to include more local certification organizations in the future, the time constraints for the SCF do not allow for new accreditation processes specifically for the SCF. Local entities could, however, be involved in verification as observers and participate in capacity-building workshops run by the verifiers.

9. Registry and public access to information

The SCF will provide publicly available information on the status of any listed SCF Activity. During the initial rollout of the SCF, however, this will be simple, because only one activity will be listed.¹⁴ Upon successful listing of an SCF

⁹ http://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20140401114548484/reg_tool01.doc.

¹⁰ Other SD tools:

Gold Standard for the Global Goals: <https://www.goldstandard.org/project-developers/standard-documents> UNDP Climate Action Impact (CLIP) Tool: <https://climateimpact.undp.org/#/> ICAT Sustainable Development Methodology: <https://climateactiontransparency.org/icat-guidance/sustainable-development/>

¹¹ For the full list of verifiers, see <http://cdm.unfccc.int/DOE/list/index.html>.

¹² For the full list of AIEs, see <http://ji.unfccc.int/AIEs/List.html>.

¹³ For the full list of Verifiers, see <http://verra.org/project/vcs-program/validation-verification/>.

¹⁴ Unlike the CDM process for Programmes of Activities, where new groups of sub-projects or households need to be added under “Component Program activity (CPA)”, under the A6MEA the program includes all the activities implemented so far in a given year. In the improved cookstove example, this means that all of the operational stoves that have been installed as of a given year (since the Program Start Date) are part of the program.

Activity, the DNA Secretariat will publish the approved Listing Document on the website of the MoEFCC. At the completion of verification, the DNA Secretariat will also publish the completed Monitoring Report and Verification Report, as well as the date when the SCF ERs were issued by the GB. Reporting on authorization and transfer will be covered by Bangladesh's Article 6 reporting processes required by the Paris Agreement.

If the SCF is extended or expanded, an online activity database may be needed, but not with only one activity. Note that this activity database is different from a registry that tracks tradeable units. The SCF will make relevant activity documentation and decisions available to the public on the website of MoEFCC.

10. Fees

[This section may be updated based on analysis of sustainability options for SCF, but it is unlikely that any fees would be charged for first activity listing and issuance.]

In the future, the GB may choose to levy fees during listing and/or certification to support the costs of the DNA Secretariat of the SCF.

11. Forms and guidance documents

The section lists the forms and guidance documents that are used in the SCF. If any of this documentation is revised, the most recent version will appear on the SCF Bangladesh website or another designated website.

Forms and guidance documents¹⁵ for solar home systems in Bangladesh:

- Listing Document Form and Guidance for solar home systems in Bangladesh.
- Listing Notification Form and Guidance for solar home systems in Bangladesh.
- Completeness Check Form and Guidance for solar home systems in Bangladesh.
- Monitoring Calculation Tool for solar home systems in Bangladesh.
- Monitoring Report Form and Guidance for solar home systems in Bangladesh.
- Verification Report Form for solar home systems in Bangladesh.
- Verification Guidance for solar home systems in Bangladesh.
- Issuance Request Form and Guidance.
- Issuance Completeness Check Form and Guidance.
- Notification of Issuance Form and guidance.
- Authorization Request Form and Guidance.
- Authorization Completeness Check Form and Guidance.
- Authorization Assessment Form and Guidance.
- Letter of Authorization Form and Guidance

The website will also include the current version of approved methodologies. For the rollout of the SCF, this will be the methodology "Solar home systems in Bangladesh".

12. Complaints and appeals

The proposed SCF institutional arrangements aim to provide transparent and objective complaints and appeals procedures for any stakeholder (Activity Participants, methodology developers and other stakeholders). The SCF could include formalized procedures for individuals who wish to make a complaint about its performance, a verification body's performance, or register any suspected non-compliance of an activity under the SCF approach. It would also allow an Activity Participant to appeal an authorization decision.

¹⁵ All forms developed as part of the SCF work include a "Guidance" in the Annex of the document, that helps the readers understand how to fill the forms.

A complaint is an objection or an expression of dissatisfaction by any stakeholder about a decision taken by the SCF GB or DNA Secretariat or a claim that the SCF rules have had an unfair, inadvertent, or unintentional adverse effect. Complaints and grievances in this case would follow the procedures and roles given by government as part of the gazetted notification on “DNA for implementing Article 6 mechanisms” and relevant Ministry regulations.

The GB may choose to review these provisions.

Annex A. DNA for implementing Article 6 mechanisms (Article 6.2, Article 6.4 and Article 6.8 referred to the Paris Agreement)

The composition and scope of work for the different bodies of the DNA are as per the latest notification from the MoEFCC, on behalf of the Government of Bangladesh.

Article 6 DNA Governing Board (GB)

Composition of the Article 6 DNA GB

- Chair, Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
- Member, Representative, Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning
- Member, Representative, Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry Member of Finance
- Member, Representative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Member, Representative(s), relevant line ministry(ies) related to project(s)
- Member, Director General, Department of Environment (DoE)
- Member Secretary, Joint/Deputy Secretary, Climate Change Wing, MoEFCC

Main responsibilities

The A6 DNA Governing Board will perform the policy and executive functions for A6 and provide the overall authority and strategic direction for the A6 framework rollout in Bangladesh as per the following scope of work-

- Sets the principles and define the strategy for the development of the A6 framework.
- Approves A6 related policies, guidelines, rules, methodologies, protocols, templates, and tools.
- Decides whether to approve Article 6 activities, including other compliance and voluntary carbon market activities in the country.
- Decides whether to issue, authorize and transfer mitigation outcomes referred to as "internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs)" for Article 6, paragraph 2 activity and "Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reduction (A6.4ER)" for Article 6, paragraph 4 activity.
- Decides how much to transfer and approve transfers, including corresponding adjustments.

The GB will meet at least once a year or whenever deemed necessary.

The GB may invite experts to its meetings for technical clarifications.

Article 6 DNA Technical Committee (TC)

Composition of the Article 6 DNA TC

- Chair, Director General of the Department of Environment (DoE)
- Member, Joint/Deputy Secretary, Climate Change Wing, MoEFCC
- Member, Representative, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
- Member, Representative, University of Dhaka
- Member, Representative(s), relevant line agency(ies) related to project(s)
- Member, Representative, Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Member Commerce and Industry (FBCCI)
- Member Secretary, Director (Climate Change and International Convention)

Main responsibilities

The A6 DNA Technical Committee will perform the technical functions for the A6 framework implementation in Bangladesh as per the following scope of work -

- Provide technical inputs and recommendations on Article 6 activities to the Governing Board

- Review and recommend principles and strategy for the development of the A6 framework, including guidelines, rules, methodologies, protocols, templates, and tools to the Governing Board.
- Review and recommend to the Governing Board whether to approve Article 6 activities, including other compliance and voluntary carbon market activities.
- Assess the impact of issuance, authorization and transfer of mitigation outcomes from a specific A6 activity (ITMOs for Article 6.2 activity and A6.4ERs for Article 6.4 activity), including other compliance and voluntary market on the NDC goals and make recommendations to the Governing Board accordingly.
- Advise, as requested, the Governing Board on the role of crediting and transfers in the context of the NDC to further support Bangladesh's NDC implementation.
- Any other task as requested by the Governing Board.

The Technical Committee will meet at least once a year or when necessary.

The Committee may invite experts to its meeting for technical clarifications.

The Committee may co-opt any member concerned if necessary.

Article 6 DNA Secretariat

Composition of the Article 6 DNA Secretariat

The Climate Change and International Convention Section of the Department of Environment (DoE) is the Secretariat of the DNA for carrying out the day-to-day administrative functions of the A6 framework.

Main responsibilities

The Article 6 DNA Secretariat will perform the following responsibilities:

- Provide secretarial support to the GB and the TC.
- Receive Article 6 project documents, authorization, issuance and transfer requests from Article 6 activity proponents.
- Support the approval of Article 6 activities, listing of projects, issuance, authorization, and transfer processes of mitigation outcomes from a specific A6 activity (ITMOs for Article 6.2 activity and A6.4ERs for Article 6.4 activity) by conducting completeness checks on submitted documents based on approved rules, methods, protocols and guidelines.
- Issue Host Country Approval (HCA) letter and/or Letter of Authorization (LoA) upon the approval of the Article 6 activities, including other compliance market and voluntary carbon market activities by the Governing Board.
- Develop, manage, and maintain a registry of projects and mitigation outcomes (ITMOs and A6.4ERs) that are issued, authorized, and transferred.
- List eligible verifiers based on approved rules when internationally accredited verifiers are used
- Accredite auditors based on the approved accreditation standard in case the government decides to create a national accreditation framework for verifiers.
- Preparation of Reports for submission to UNFCCC according to the requirements for the Article 6 activities.
- Implement Corresponding Adjustments in the NDC accounting.
- Any other task as requested by the Governing Board and the Technical Committee

The committee may co-opt any member concerned if necessary.

Annex B. Glossary

Term	Definition
Activity participant	The public or private entity that is the developer or owner of the activity (i.e., project or program) and/or has the legal right to the mitigation outcomes. Refers to variations such as project participant, project developer, activity developer and project proponent, as they are occasionally used in certain contexts.
Activity	The activity (i.e., projects or programs) described in the activity documentation under the CDM, SCF, Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism, or another Crediting Mechanism, capable of generating Emission Reductions under a crediting mechanism.
Acquiring Party	Country government receiving authorized mitigation outcomes, ITMOs, as part of a transfer between two or more country governments. Refers to variations such as buyer party, buyer country and acquiring country.
Authorization	The host Party's decision to make mitigation outcomes eligible for transfer to another country or for other mitigation purposes, based on the Article 6.2 guidance
Crediting mechanism	A policy instrument used to generate and issue emissions reduction or emission removal units to mitigation activities, in recognition of quantified and verified emissions reductions or removals. Crediting mechanisms may be governed by international agreements (e.g., the CDM under the Kyoto Protocol), national law (e.g., a domestic crediting mechanism) or by independent private or non-profit bodies (e.g., the voluntary carbon market standards).
Designated operational entity (DOE)	The accredited entity designated under the relevant Crediting Mechanism, which performs Verification of the Activity performance and eligibility. This is the formal name for such entities under the PACM. Refers also to similar entities such as verifiers, validation & verification bodies, auditors.
Internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs)	Mitigation outcomes that are authorized and transferred out of the host Party, for use by another Party towards their NDC, for use in other international mitigation systems (E.g., CORSIA for international aviation) or for use for other purposes (E.g., voluntary carbon markets).
Issuance	Creation of ER units for an Activity in the Pending Account (if applicable), Trustee's Account or other appropriate Registry Account pursuant to the protocols or procedures of the relevant Crediting Framework(s) specified in the ERPA.
Host Party	The country where the activity is located as specified as such in the ERPA. Refers to related terms such as host country, transferring party and seller country.
Listing	The process by which the DNA Secretariat of the SCF confirms that an Activity meets the eligibility requirements of the SCF and accepts the Activity as a part of the SCF and eligible to generate GHG Reductions. Similar to the concept of registration in crediting mechanisms.
Listing document	The document that provides relevant technical information about an Activity and is submitted to the DNA Secretariat by the Activity Participant for the purposes of Listing such an Activity under the SCF.
Mitigation outcomes (MO)	Used as a generic term for emission reductions and emissions removals measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ e).
Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism	The crediting mechanism set up under Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement.
Program standard	Document that provides the overall crediting standard, including the governance structure and high-level guidance, with options and recommendations presented for different aspects along the activity cycle. Refers to variations such as SCF crediting standard, as referred to in the Senegal and Rwanda SCF protocols.
SCF emission reduction (ER)	A verified and issued emission reduction unit pursuant to the SCF rules, which is equal to one metric ton of CO ₂ e, calculated in accordance with approved SCF methodologies.
Transfer (of ITMOs)	The change of legal ownership of mitigation outcomes from one Party (current country or organization with ownership) to another Party (country or organization).