



Validation report form for renewal of crediting period of component project activities


(Version 03.0)

Complete this form in accordance with the instructions attached at the end of this form.

BASIC INFORMATION

Title and UNFCCC reference number of the programme of activities (PoA)	Installation of Solar Home Systems in Bangladesh (UNFCCC reference number: 2765) ¹		
Version number of the validation report	01		
Completion date of the validation report	19/09/2020		
Version numbers of PoA-DD to which this report applies	11		
Title and UNFCCC reference number of each CPA for renewal	CPA Ref. no.	Title	
	CPA 2765-P1-0001-CP1	Installation of Solar Home Systems in Bangladesh (22/06/2007 to 31/12/2010) by IDCOL	
Sectoral scopes for each CPA	CPA Ref. no.	Sectoral scopes (indicate mandatory and conditional sectoral scopes)	
	CPA 2765-P1-0001-CP1	01	
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines for each CPA	CPA Ref. no.	Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	
	CPA 2765-P1-0001-CP1	AMS-I.A. ver. 17- Electricity generation by the user Standardized Baseline: Not Applicable	
Number and duration of the next crediting period (CP)	CPA Ref. no.	No. of CP	Duration of the CP
	CPA 2765-P1-0001-CP2	2 nd	01/07/2019 to 30/06/2026
Coordinating/managing entity (CME)	Infrastructure Development Company Limited		
Host Parties	Republic of Bangladesh		
Estimated amount of annual average greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions or GHG removals by sinks in the next crediting period (tCO₂e), per CPA	CPA Ref. no.	Annual emission reductions or removals (tCO₂e)	
	CPA 2765-P1-0001-CP2	45,713 tCO ₂ e	
Name and UNFCCC reference number of the DOE	LGA Technological Center, S.A. (Applus + Certifications)-E-0032		

¹ https://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/poa_db/ZSI6WP0ODGRQ8UYKXB3MHTL957JVAE/view

Name, position and signature of the approver of the validation report	Mr. Juan Sendín Caballero <i>Applus+ Certification Business Unit Managing Director</i> Signature: 
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SECTION A. Executive summary

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The CPA involves commercial dissemination of about 205,000 units of Solar Home Systems (SHS) with various capacities ranging from 20 Wp to 120 Wp installed between 22/06/2007 to 31/12/2010 in rural areas of Bangladesh which are not connected to grid. The CPA intends to replace use of kerosene lamps for lighting and batteries to run television and other home appliances by generation of electricity by the SHS on site by the end user for their own use. IDCOL as the coordinating and managing entity (CME) for the PoA will work with Partner Organisations (POs), who are mostly Non-Government Organizations and some private sector companies. It will lead to reduction in fuel consumption, improvement in health through smoke reduction and significantly reduce indoor pollution in rural areas of Bangladesh. Thus the CPA will reduce a significant amount of emissions that would have been generated in the baseline scenario

The CME of the PoA is IDCOL (Infrastructure Development Company Limited. IDCOL- the implementor of the CPA) is also involved as the project participant in the PoA who is the sole beneficiary of carbon credits from this PoA.

Scope of Validation

The scope of services provided by LGAI Technological Center, S.A. accredited DOE E-0032 (hereinafter referred to as Applus+ Certification or just the DOE) is to perform validation of CPA. The scope of validation is to assess the claims and assumptions made in the CPA DD against the UNFCCC criteria, including but not limited to , CDM PS for PoA^{/05/}, Version 2.0, CDM VVS for PoA, VERSION 2.0^{/06/}, applied methodology AMS-I.A, version 17^{/12/}, PoA DD and other relevant rules and requirements established for CDM project activities.

Validation process

This report summarizes the findings of the validation of the project, performed on the basis of UNFCCC criteria for CDM requirements as well as criteria given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting. UNFCCC criteria refer to the Kyoto Protocol, the CDM rules and modalities as agreed in the Bonn Agreement, the Marrakech Accords and the CDM Executive Board's decisions.

The review of the CPA-DD and the subsequent follow-up interviews have provided Applus with sufficient evidence to determine the project's fulfillment of all the stated criteria. In our opinion, the project meets all applicable UNFCCC requirements for the CDM.

The validation team has, based on the recommendations in the Validation and Verification Standard version 2.0^{/6/} and employed a risk based approach in the verification, focusing on the identification of significant risks and reliability of project, monitoring plan and generations of CERs. The validation is not meant to provide any consulting towards the client. However, stated request for clarifications and/or corrective actions may provide input for improvement of the project design.

Conclusion

The review of the CPA-DD, supporting documentation and subsequent follow up actions (on site visit and interviews) has provided Applus with sufficient evidence to determine the fulfilment of stated criteria. Applus is of the opinion that the CPA "Installation of Solar Home Systems in Bangladesh (22/06/2007 to 31/12/2010) by IDCOL" in Bangladesh as described in the final CPA-DD, version 12.0, dated 17/09/2020 meets all relevant requirements of CDM, meets host country criteria and has correctly applied the methodology AMS-I A - Small scale methodology: Electricity generation by the user, version 17.0/12/. Therefore, the project is being recommended to CDM EB for request for inclusion.

SECTION B. Validation team, technical reviewer and approver**B.1. Validation team member**

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)	Involvement in			
						Desk/document review	On-site inspection	Interviews	Validation findings
1.	Lead Auditor / Technical Expert	OR	Kumar	Pankaj	True Quality Certifications Private Limited- Outsourced entity	YES	YES	YES	YES

B.2. Technical reviewer and approver of the validation report for RCP

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)
1.	Technical reviewer	EI	Shen	Simon	Applus+ Certification
2.	Approver	IR	Sendín Caballero	Juan	Applus+ Certification

SECTION C. Means of validation**C.1. Desk/document review**

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As a first step, the validation team reviewed the initial CPA-DD and additional background documents submitted by PP. As a result of these findings, PP has submitted the final CPA-DD^{1/} (hereinafter referred to as initial CPA-DD) addressing the issues.

C.2. On-site inspection

As per the requirement of sec. 7.1.3 and para 183 of CDM validation and verification standard for programm of activities, version 02 , Para (a), assessment team didn't conduct site visit for 2nd renewal of crediting period of CPA 0001 "Installation of Solar Home Systems in Bangladesh (22/06/2007 to 31/12/2010) by IDCOL². To validate the CPA design, eligibility criteria of CPA to be included, monitoring & management practices as mentioned in the PoA-DD; assessment team has conducted telephonic interviews with CME/ PO. After telephonic interviews with concerned CME/ PO person; assessment team concluded that the design of CPA is same as envisaged in 1st CPA crediting period. There is no change in the eligibility of CPA design or operation and monitoring practices as mentioned in the registered CPA of 1st crediting

² https://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/cpa_db/LUX6EO9RJ20754PDMZGW3IQT8SNF1/view

period which can alter the applicability or additionality of the project activity/methodology applied i.e. AMS.I.A version 17. Assessment team therefore of the opinion that project is will be implemented as described in the registered CPA- DD for 1st crediting period and no change is envisaged for the proposed 2nd CPA crediting period.

Duration of on-site inspection: NA				
No.	Activity performed on-site	Site location	Date	Team member
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

C.3. Interviews

No.	Interviewee			Date	Subject	Team member
	Last name	First name	Affiliation			
1.	Tazdik	Mr. Junaed	Manager (RE), IDCOL	12/09/2020	On the Project Implementation, Monitoring team, QA/QC procedure, etc.,	Mr. Pankaj Kumar
2.	Baki	Mr. Abdullah	Manager (ICS), IDCOL			
3.	Rahman	Mashiur	Field Inspector IDCOL			
4.	Kanda	Sandeep	Consultant-WB			
5.	Dutta	Supratik	Consultant			
6.	Rajpoot	Pankaj	Consultant			
7.	Gofur	Md. Abdul	SHS User	13/09/2020	Product operation, Installation date, baseline stove	Mr. Pankaj Kumar
8.	Ali	Md. Sadek	SHS User	13/09/2020	Product operation	Mr. Pankaj Kumar
9.	Mia	Md. Bipul	SHS User	13/09/2020	Product operation	Mr. Pankaj Kumar
10	Mondol	Md. Asikur	SHS User	13/09/2020	Product operation	Mr. Pankaj Kumar
11	Hossain	Md. Saddam	SHS User	13/09/2020	Product operation	Mr. Pankaj Kumar
12	Islam	Md. Rofikul	SHS User	13/09/2020	Product operation	Mr. Pankaj Kumar
13	Bepari	Md. Badol	SHS User	13/09/2020	Product operation	Mr. Pankaj Kumar
14	Akando	Md. Sabu	SHS User	13/09/2020	Product operation	Mr. Pankaj Kumar
15	Sorkar	Md. Ripon	SHS User	13/09/2020	Product operation	Mr. Pankaj Kumar
16	Sorkar	Sh. Jogodis	SHS User	13/09/2020	Product operation	Mr. Pankaj Kumar
17	Mulla	Md. Mohir uddin	SHS User	13/09/2020	Product operation	Mr. Pankaj Kumar
18	Rahman	Md. Motinur	SHS User	13/09/2020	Product operation	Mr. Pankaj Kumar
19	Islam	Md. Anarul	SHS User	13/09/2020	Product operation	Mr. Pankaj Kumar
20	Mondol	Md. Iliyas	SHS User	13/09/2020	Product operation	Mr. Pankaj Kumar
21	PK	Md. Sirajul	SHS User	13/09/2020	Product operation	Mr. Pankaj Kumar

22	Islam	Md. Sokibul	SHS User	13/09/2020	Product operation	Mr. Pankaj Kumar
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C.4. Sampling approach

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As para 26, Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities, version 7.0³, when the project participants or the CME have not applied a sampling approach, the DOE may apply sampling approach, choosing a different confidence/ precision than the ones indicated, provided that samples are randomly selected and are representative of the population. Since the CPA is located in a least developed country³, applying paragraph 33 (c) of the Standard for “Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities” version 08.0/09/, a sample size of 15 households was chosen (with no discrepant records). A sample size of 14 was required, based on an AQL of 1 % and UQL of 20 %, producer risk 5 % and consumer risk 20 %. Acceptance number (c) thus determined for the sample is 1.

In the view of current situations where travel restrictions have been put in place for international travel around the world due to COVID -19 Pandemic, the DoE has decided to conduct the validation remotely (without on site inspection) for the CPA titled “Installation of Solar Home Systems in Bangladesh (22/06/2007 to 31/12/2010) by IDCOL⁴ in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 41 (a) of CDM- EB 90: Meeting report (Version 1.0)

DOE selected 15 samples and checklist were sent to all these 15 selected households having SHS and then they were interviewed through Phone with the help of monitoring team of CME and PO. CME's set of records has been accepted in line with the Standard for “Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities” version 08.0/09/, Paragraph 33.

The DOE has applied 90/30 confidence/ precision and randomly selected 15 samples from database to check and study the design of the CPA. One extra sample was covered to address the non-availability/ non-response of the household owner. Therefore, total 16 households were interviewed by the team leader/ technical expert. Random sampling of households by validation team during remote interview establishes the fact that kerosene oil is still used for lighting purpose and diesel consumption for charging batteries for running low power electrical appliances.

C.5. Clarification requests (CLs), corrective action requests (CARs) and forward action requests (FARs) raised

Area of validation findings (SECTION D)	No. of CL	No. of CAR	No. of FAR
CPAs to be renewed and corresponding generic CPAs			
Compliance with CPA-DD form	02	01	
Application and selection of methodologies and standardized baselines			
Validity of original baseline or its update			
Demonstration of eligibility of the CPAs		01	
Estimated emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals			
Validity of monitoring plan		01	
Crediting period			
CME and project participants			
Post-registration changes			
Others (please specify)			
Total	02	03	

³Bangladesh is considered as a Least Developed Country, and the same has been checked by the DOE in this [LINK](#).

⁴ https://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/cpa_db/LUX6EO9RJ20754PDMZGW3IQT8SNF1/view

SECTION D. Validation findings

D.1. CPAs to be renewed and corresponding generic CPAs

Title and UNFCCC reference number of the CPA	Version number of the CPA-DD	Host Party	Title and reference number of the corresponding generic CPA	Version number of the PoA-DD on which the RCP is based
Installation of Solar Home Systems in Bangladesh (22/06/2007 to 31/12/2010) by IDCOL Reference Number: 2765-P1-0001-CP2	Ver. 12	Bangladesh	2765-P1-XXXX-CPX	Version 11

D.2. Compliance with CPA-DD form

Means of validation	The Specific case CPA DD ^{01/} has been prepared using the latest version of CDM-CPA-DD Form, i.e. version 09.0 ^{08/} . It has been checked from the UN website that the form used is the latest form applicable for the CPA and each section has been filled as per the guidelines.
Findings	No findings
Conclusion	The CPA DD ^{01/} is found to be in compliance with the latest applicable form with all the sections filled in line with the form guidelines.

D.3. Application and selection of methodologies and standardized baselines

Means of validation	The CPA applies AMS I A version 17 - "Electricity generation by the user ⁵ ", where project is involved in installation Solar Home Systems (SHS) to reduce use of kerosene oil and diesel to claim emission reduction by reduction in consumption of fossil fuels. The applicability of the methodology AMS IA Version 17 has been assessed as described below:		
	S.N.	Applicability Conditions of AMS-IA, Ver. 17	DOE Assessment
	1.	This category comprises renewable electricity generation units, such as solar photovoltaic, hydro, wind and renewable biomass that supply electricity to individual households/users or groups of households/users.	The SHS units are the renewable energy generation units that supply individual households with a small amount of electricity in areas not connected by grid power.
	2.	The methodology is applicable to project activities that involve new installations (greenfield) or replace existing onsite fossil-fuel-fired generation.	The SHS units are greenfield in nature meant to replace existing fossil fuel usage of kerosene for lighting application and diesel in generator sets for charging batteries as confirmed during telecon with CME representative.
	3.	The applicability of the methodology is	

⁵ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/KDHBNSAMLG4HC7WW9GMRJ2KEXZMY9S>

		<p>limited to individual households and users that do not have a grid connection except when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A group of households or users are supplied with electricity through a standalone mini-grid powered by renewable energy generation unit(s) where the capacity of the generating units does not exceed 15 MW (i.e. the sum of installed capacities of all renewable energy units connected to the mini-grid is less than 15 MW) e.g. a community-based stand-alone off-the-grid renewable electricity systems; or b) For renewable energy-based lighting applications, the emission reductions per system is less than 5 tonnes of CO₂e a year and it shall be demonstrated that that fossil fuels would have been used in the absence of the project activity by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A representative sample survey of target households; or ii. Official statistics from the host country government agencies; <p>A group of households or users are connected to a grid prior to the start date of the project activity (or the start date of validation with due justification), however the electricity from the grid is available for the households and users for less than 36 hours in any given calendar month during the crediting period or the grid connected household coverage in the host country is less than 50%.</p>	<p>The SHS units are greenfield in nature and the individual household do not have a grid connection confirmed with monitoring data base.</p>
	4.	<p>The methodology is not applicable to project activities that include units that will be connected to the grid at any time during the crediting period.</p>	<p>IDCOL Inspectors randomly inspect the newly installed SHS to confirm the technical standards and that the SHS has been installed in a rural area to a non-grid connected household. An Inspection Report is produced. The results of the Inspection Report are fed into the IDCOL data base. If the inspection Report indicates that a SHS has been installed in conflict with the program eligibility criteria such as, in an urban area or to a grid connected household, a Discrepancy</p>

			<p>Report is generated. The SHS then becomes ineligible under the program and is accordingly not eligible to receive any IDCOL financing. A clear system exists for excluding ineligible SHS under the program.</p> <p>Validation team checked IDCOL data base and sample survey form and confirm that all SHS installed are not connected to grid at any time.</p>
	5.	<p>Hydro power plants with reservoirs that satisfy at least one of the following conditions are eligible to apply this methodology:</p> <p>a. The project activity is implemented in an existing reservoir with no change in the volume of reservoir;</p> <p>b. The project activity is implemented in an existing reservoir, where the volume of reservoir is increased and the power density of the project activity is greater than 4 W/m² ;</p> <p>The project activity results in new reservoirs and the power density of the power plant, is greater than 4 W/m².</p>	Not applicable as this is not a hydro power plant.
	6.	Combined heat and power (cogeneration) systems are not eligible under this category	Not applicable as this is not a Combined heat and power (cogeneration) system.
	7.	If the electricity generation unit added has both renewable and non-renewable components (e.g. a wind/diesel unit), the eligibility limit of 15 MW for a small-scale CDM project activity applies only to the renewable component. If the unit added co-fires fossil fuel, the capacity of the entire unit shall not exceed the limit of 15 MW.	Not applicable as this project don't have non-renewable component.
	8.	Project activities that involve retrofit or replacement of an existing renewable electricity generation unit are included in this category. To qualify as a small-scale project, the total output of the modified or retrofitted unit shall not exceed the limit of 15 MW.	Not Applicable as this project doesn't involves retrofit or replacement of existing renewable electricity generation.
	9.	In the case of project activities that involve the addition of renewable electricity generation units to an existing renewable electricity generation facility, the total capacity of the units added by the project should	Not applicable as programme do not involve addition of renewable electricity generation units to an existing renewable electricity generation facility.

		be lower than 15 MW and should be physically distinct from the existing units.	
	10.	In cases where the project activity utilizes biomass, the applicability conditions of“ TOOL16: Project and leakage emissions from biomass” shall apply.	Not applicable as the project activity doesn't utilizes biomass.
Findings	No finding was raised in this section		
Conclusion	<p>The CPA has applied the latest applicable version of the methodology and in-line with the methodology requirement for its project activity. The selected methodology is applicable to the CPA and selected version of the methodology is valid at the time of submission for registration. For each of the applicability condition listed in the methodology AMS-IA. Version 17, the steps taken to assess the relevant information contained in the CPA-DD has been clearly described.</p> <p>The validation team checked the technical specification of SHS and by discussion with the CME/PP during remote audit confirms that the proposed CDM CPA will only involve distribution of SHS of various capacities in rural regions of Bangladesh which are not connected to grid. As the proposed CDM CPA falls under the small scale projects category and the project description of CPA-DD justifies the applicability criteria of the applied methodology AMS-IA version 17 satisfactorily and in line with para 97 - 104 of CDM VVS of PoA, version 02/06/.</p>		

D.4. Validity of original baseline or its update

Means of validation	The baseline scenario as depicted in the PoA-DD version 11 is checked during telecon with PP representative and also during the interview with the consultants..
Findings	No finding was raised during the validation process
Conclusion	<p>Assessment team referred “Methodological tool (EB 66, Annex 47) “Assessment of the validity of the original / current baseline and update of the baseline at the renewal of the crediting period.” (Version 03.0.1)” and CDM validation and verification standard for program activities, version 02” to check the originality of the baseline. Following are the observation of the assessment team regarding selected baseline for the project activity in this present 2nd renewable period:</p> <p><u>Step 1.1 (EB 66, Annex 47): Assess compliance of the current baseline with relevant mandatory national and/or sectoral policies</u></p> <p>The baseline scenario identified at the validation of the CPA DD was the burning of kerosene for lighting purpose in the households and diesel for generator. Thus this PoA was a voluntary initiative which intends to replace kerosene and diesel usage from renewable source. The CME was not bound to start this initiative (replacement of kerosene for lighting purpose); hence absence of project activity does not lead to any continued baseline practice for CME within their scope whereas the continued operation of the project activity would continue to replace kerosene and other fossil fuels in the project boundary. Hence, the same baseline as identified in the previous crediting period is still valid for the project. Therefore, the assessment of the changes in market characteristics is not required for the renewal of the project's crediting period under CDM.</p> <p>However, DoE also checked the host country requirements and guidelines and confirm that there is no mandatory regulation to replace kerosene in the host country for lighting purposes.</p> <p>The program to provide electricity to users in off-grid, remote and rural areas with SHS. These SHS users currently have no access to grid connected electricity and currently use kerosene for lighting.</p>

According to the statistical year book of Bangladesh year book 2018, table 6.14, in total rural population, 12% still use kerosene for lighting which is likely to continue in the absence of the program. It has been confirmed from Statistics year book of Bangladesh from year 2011 to 2018 that there is gradual decrease in dependency on kerosene for lighting purpose over the years. In year 2011, total 45.6% of population dependent on kerosene oil for lighting which came down to 12% as per Statistical year book of Bangladesh, 2018 (latest available data). It was observed by reviewing annual statistical year book that there is gradual decrease in dependency on kerosene oil by deployment of SHS over the years which is clear indication that programme is on track to achieve its intended objectives and goals of replacement of kerosene oil for lighting purposes in households of rural areas of Bangladesh.

Furthermore, the CME has considered REB weblink (<http://www.reb.gov.bd/site/page/b36a45d6-6ed2-4477-9cb1-831bd0b13d90/-0>) which confirms kerosene is being used by households in absence of electricity.

Step 1.2 (EB 66, Annex 47) : Assess the impact of circumstances

There are no new circumstances that can impact the original baseline.

The program is to implement solar home systems (SHS) in remote and rural areas that have no access to grid connected power. These SHS users currently have no access to grid connected electricity and currently use kerosene for lighting purpose.

In total rural population, currently kerosene is the source of lighting for off grid population which is likely to continue in the absence of the program. DOE checked latest available data by Govt. of Bangladesh (Statistical Year Book , 2018) which confirms that still 12% population uses kerosene oil for lighting purposes. The baseline scenario identified at the validation of the project activity was the continuation of the current practice without any investment.

Step 1.3 (EB 66, Annex 47): Assess whether the continuation of the use of current baseline equipment(s) or an investment is the most likely scenario for the crediting period for which renewal is requested

Assessment team confirm that this CPA was a voluntary initiative which intends to replace kerosene and other fossil fuel from renewable source. There is no mandatory regulation for CME for this initiative; hence absence of project activity (i.e. the investment) does not lead to any continued baseline practice for CME within their scope. The baseline scenario was the kerosene using by household in off grid areas and the program to provide electricity to users in off-grid, remote and rural areas with SHS. The project activity in green field project and it is unlikely that any baseline equipment or investment involved in project activity. Hence, the same baseline as identified in the previous crediting period is still valid for the project. Therefore, the assessment of the changes in market characteristics is not required for the renewal of the crediting period of CPA DD under CDM.

Step 1.4(EB 66, Annex 47): Assessment of the validity of the data and parameters

This step stipulates that "Where emission factors, values or emission benchmarks are used and determined only once for the crediting period, they should be updated, except if the emission factors, values or emission benchmarks are based on the historical situation at the site of the project activity prior to the implementation of the project and cannot be updated because the historical situation does not exist anymore as a result of the CPA."

There is no change in ex ante data and parameters since 1st CPA crediting period. **Application of Steps 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 confirmed that the current baseline is valid for the Second PoA period.**

Step 2.1: Update the current baseline

	<p>As evident from the explanation provided above the baseline scenario remains unchanged.</p> <p>Updated the baseline emissions based on the latest approved version of the methodology applicable to the project activity for the subsequent crediting period, without reassessing the baseline scenario.</p> <p>Step 2.2: Update the data and parameters</p> <p>The updated Data and/or parameter are followed for estimating the baseline emissions</p> <p>Hence as per AMS-I.A version 17 (latest Methodology), the baseline of the project is as follows: “The baseline emissions are calculated based on the fuel consumption of the technology in use or that would have been used to generate the equivalent quantity of energy in the absence of the project activity”</p> <p>The above selected baseline is correct and thus applicable to the project activity and in line with approved methodology for the applied renewable of crediting period.</p>
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D.5. Demonstration of eligibility of the CPAs

Means of validation	The eligibility criteria has been developed to meet the references in Standard. Demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria and application of multiple methodologies for programmes of activities Version 03.0.			
Findings	No finding was raised during the validation process			
Conclusion	A CPA to be included in the present PoA fulfils the following conditions:			
	No	Eligibility criterion – Category	Eligibility criterion – Required condition	Justification of Supporting evidence for inclusion
	1	The proposed CPA should have access to financing channels of the IDCOL Solar Energy Programme. (Each proposed CPA implementer, other than IDCOL itself, should be an approved participant of the IDCOL Solar Energy programme).	The IDCOL Participation Agreement will be used to demonstrate that the CPA implementer is an approved participant of the IDCOL Solar Energy Programme. Articles III and IV of the Participation Agreement make it clear that Pos are eligible to receive IDCOL financing.	The proposed CPA will have access to financing channels of the IDCOL Solar Energy Programme. It has been noted from the participation agreement for IDCOL Solar home systems programme between IDCOL and participating organisation that the participating organisations have access to IDCOL financing
	2	The CPA should be confined to the self-generation of electricity, by the end user, from SHS technology.	The CPA DD should state that the CPA is confined to the self-generation of electricity by the end user from SHS technology.	The CPA will be confined to the self-generation of electricity by the end user from SHS technology conforming with the technology described in the PoA-DD which was confirmed by validation team during interview with households.
	3.	At the time of CPA inclusion, the installation of SHS is not required by law in Bangladesh.	Confirmation by third party that SHS use is not mandated by law in Bangladesh.	The proposed CPA is implemented at a time when there is limited institutional support for

				SHS in Bangladesh where limited institutional support is defined as no existing regulations that directly require SHS implementation: SHS requirement is not mandated by law in Bangladesh. In this context, DOE has checked validation report of 1 st CPA credit period wherein IDCOL has provided written confirmation that SHS is not required by law and that is still valid. Applus has also confirmed that there is no such requirement mandated by the environmental legislations of Bangladesh as checked from information available in public domain as well as during interaction with PP representative during telephonic interview.
	4.	The proposed CPA must be within the country of Bangladesh which is an LDC	Confirmation that the specific CPA and all households /SHS consumers planned to be included in it are located within the boundaries of Bangladesh.	The proposed CPA will be implemented within the country of Bangladesh which is a LDC. This can be verified through map of Bangladesh as mentioned in the POA-DD.
	5.	The proposed SHS customers in the specific CPA must be households /communities / SMEs and located in rural areas and not have grid connected electricity at the time of SHS installation.	IDCOL Participation Agreement. Section 1.01 (hh) of the Participation Agreement defines the "Subproject Areas" as " <i>Subproject areas means (1) geographical areas outside the grid electrification master plan of REB; (2) areas that do not qualify for grid electrification based on the revenue ratio criteria of REB; (3) remote households not qualified for grid electrification services by PBS; and (4) islands disconnected from the</i>	The SHS customers in the specific CPA must be households/communities/SMEs and be located in rural areas and do not have grid connected electricity at time of SHS installation. It has been noted from the participation agreement that the project activity will be implemented in subproject areas of Bangladesh which are clearly defined in the participant agreement as geographical areas outside the grid plan. It has also been

			<i>mainland; and isolated pocket areas, etc."</i>	confirmed from sample inspection report that there is clear mention whether the SHS is installed within the grid area or not. It has also been noted from the screenshot of database that there is a separate field titled "Discrepancy found" in the database. If the SHS is installed within the grid area, the same is noted under this field.
	6.	The start date of any specific CPA-DD shall be in accordance with EB 47 para 72 requirements and shall be no earlier than 22/06/2007.	Section D.1 of the document shall indicate a CPA start date of no earlier than 22/06/2007.	The start date of CPA-DD is not earlier than the date of advertisement for global stakeholder consultations: 4 December 2007 (as an early start PoA, the start date of the 1 st CPA under the POA is fixed as 22 June 2007. This is in compliance with the CDM-EB 47 guidance and hence found justified.
	7.	The CPA is required to install SHS that meet the minimum standards as approved by the technical standards committee established by the Coordinating Entity. (Approved Solar Equipment)	Copy of the most recent minute from the SHS Committee indicating that it is actively setting standards for the whole SHS programme. IDCOL Participation Agreement requires Pos to purchase SHS from accredited suppliers.	The minimum quality PV panels as approved or defined by the co-ordinating entity shall be installed: The programme has established a technical standards committee which determines technical standards, reviews the credentials of dealers and approves eligible equipment for use in the programme
	8.	Each SSC-CPA and the SHS installed shall be uniquely identified and defined in an unambiguous manner by providing geographic information, and the year of installation covered.	1. The CPA will describe its geographic location and duration for which applicable. 2. Screenshot of IDCOL data base which confirms that IDCOL is maintaining a unique identification number for each SHS in the SHS programme corresponding to the name of beneficiary, date of installation,	Each SSC-CPA and the systems installed shall be uniquely identified and defined in an unambiguous manner by providing geographic information, and the year of installation covered. Appplus has verified the screenshots of the database which is submitted by the project participant. The same database was evidenced during site 1 st validation. The database clearly

			location and CPA.	identifies owner of SHS along with unique identification number. Hence Applus considers that it is possible to verify performance of SHS and other related information during future verification
	9.	Planned total installed capacity is within the limits of the small scale limits of 15MW installed capacity (as per Report Annex 20, EB 41, "Indicative Simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for selected small scale CDM project activity categories") and each of the independent subsystems / measures in the project is planned to be ≤ 15 MW.	Threshold check is not applicable in line with General guidelines for SSC CDM methodologies, version 23, dated 12/09/2019	DOE confirm that CPA will consist of only microscale CDM units, hence in line with para 4.17 of the "general guidelines for SSC CDM methodologies, version 23, 12/09/2019, CME is not required to demonstrate compliance with small scale threshold at the aggregate level of the CPA.
	10.	Conditions to avoid double counting of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals, such as unique identifications of product and end user locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to seeking an entry of a new SSC-CPA under the proposed PoA, IDCOL will check the UNFCCC and database to confirm that no stand-alone CDM project activity or CPA of another SHS PoA (if registered) has already been registered or entered under another SHS PoA. As it is proposed to uniquely identify each SHS installed under the Program, IDCOL will also check the database of already registered CPAs to check any inclusion of 	Unique identifications and end user location checked with IDCOL database. Hence, DOE confirms that mechanism in place are adequate to avoid double counting.

			<p>SHSs registered as part of any other CPA and exclude any such cases from the said CPA. It will also check to ensure that no SHS is included in 2 CPAs. Each installation entry in the data base will show under which CPA it falls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DOE requested to enter new CPAs will also verify the above. 	
	11.	Conditions to confirm that CPAs are neither registered as CDM project activities, included in another registered PoAs, nor the project activities that have been deregistered	<p>Prior to seeking an entry of a new SSC-CPA under the proposed PoA, IDCOL will check the UNFCCC and database to confirm that no stand-alone CDM project activity or CPA of another SHS PoA (if registered) has already been registered or entered under another SHS PoA. The DOE requested to enter new CPAs will also verify the above.</p>	IDCOL and UNFCCC database checked and found to be correct.
	12.	Sampling for the determination of parameter values for calculating GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals, conditions related to sampling requirements for the PoA in accordance with the "Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities"	<p>Sampling of the program activity to be carried out as described in section B of PoA-DD</p>	IDCOL Emission reduction calculation sheet checked and DOE confirm compliance with Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities

	13.	If the generic CPA is small-scale or microscale, conditions to ensure that CPAs that will be included meet the small-scale or microscale thresholds and remain within those thresholds throughout the crediting period of the CPAs. However, if the generic CPA consists solely of units that qualify as "microscale CDM units" as defined in the "Methodological tool: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities", these conditions are not required;	Threshold check is not applicable	Not applicable
	14.	If the generic CPA is small-scale or microscale, conditions for the debundling check based on the "Methodological tool: Assessment of debundling for small-scale project activities". However, if the generic CPA consists solely of units that qualify as "microscale CDM units", these conditions are not required.	De-bundling check is not applicable	Not applicable

D.6. Estimated emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals

Means of validation	The emission reduction sheet version 13/12/2010 of 1 st CPA crediting period which is unchanged and valid for 2 nd CPA crediting period as well, Clause 19 of applied methodology AMS-I.A., Ver. 17, fuel consumption of the technology and CPA-DD version 12 is checked by the assessment team.
Findings	No finding was raised during the validation process.
Conclusion	<p>Project emissions: The project being a solar home system will not have any project emissions in accordance with the applied methodology.</p> <p>Baseline emissions: It has been noted that the emission reduction for the higher capacity SHS units is based on the assumption that full output would be available from the solar panel. That is a 50 Wp SHS panel will supply 50 Watt power. Additional distribution losses have been considered along with 3.5 hours/day and 340 days of operation considering 25 days per year as down time due to maintenance. This is found to be justified. Emission reductions due to replacement of kerosene consumption per lamp is calculated as the product of number of kerosene lamps replaced, amount of kerosene consumption per lamp, net calorific value of kerosene and CO₂ emission factor of kerosene. This method complies with the option 3 of the applied methodology and has been found to be justified. Emission reductions from avoiding charging of batteries from local shop using</p>

diesel set has been calculated from the consumption of electricity for charging the batteries multiplied by CO₂ emission factor. However, considering the very small potential for CO₂ savings out of the replacement of diesel, these baseline emissions will not be included in the project's baseline emission which is conservative.

$$BE_{CO_2y} = N_y \times \sum_j FC_{j,y} \times NCV_j \times EF_{CO_2,j}$$

Where,

BE_{CO_2y} = Baseline emissions in year y (t CO₂/yr)

N_y = Total number of kerosene lamps replaced in year y (nos.)

$FC_{j,y}$ = Amount of fuel consumption of fuel type j per lamp in year y (litres)

NCV_j = Net calorific value of fuel type j (TJ/Gg)

$EF_{CO_2,j}$ = CO₂ emission factor of fuel type j (t CO₂/GJ)

Baseline emission for a number of SHS units that replace a single kerosene lamp is therefore calculated as:

$$BE_{CO_2y} = \left(\frac{112.43}{1000} \right) \times N_y \text{ t CO}_2/\text{yr}$$

$$= 0.11243 \times \text{xxxx}$$

$$= \text{xxxxx tCO}_2/\text{yr}$$

Leakage:

In line with "General guidelines for SSC CDM methodologies", 23.0, EB104, Annex 5, Section N. Leakage due to transfer of equipment, it is stated in para 26 that:

"For Type I methodologies, the requirement that the replaced energy-generating equipment should be scrapped and that this scrapping should be independently monitored is not needed since under most circumstances the replaced equipment would most likely replace less efficient equipment outside the project boundary." Hence, the retaining of old kerosene lamps need not be monitored and the leakage emissions are considered to be zero for this project activity.

Leakage is assumed to be zero as the kerosene lamps will be retained for use during emergency

Calculation of emission reductions

$$ER_y = (BE_y - PE_y) - LE_y$$

Where,

ER_y – Emission reductions in year y (t CO₂e)

BE_y – Baseline emissions in year y (t CO₂e)

PE_y – Project emissions in year y (t CO₂e)

LE_y – Leakage emissions in year y (t CO₂e)

D.7. Validity of monitoring plan

Means of validation	Assessment team checked the monitoring practice of CPA and also checked the requirement of AMS-I.A version 17 and procedure mentioned in the registered PoA-DD of 2 nd Period.
Findings	CAR 02 was raised for the section
Conclusion	Following monitoring parameters are included in CPAS-DD and the same is as per the requirement of approved methodology: The following parameters have been determined ex-ante:

	<p>i) Emission factor for kerosene: This has been obtained from the 2006 IPCC guidelines as local values are not publicly available.</p> <p>ii) ii) Annual consumption of kerosene per lamp: It has been noted from the "Assessment of carbon dioxide reduction potential and energy payback period of solar home systems in developing countries: Case of Bangladesh" by Md. Anisuzzaman that in Nepal, Sri Lanka and India that the average kerosene consumption per wick lamp is 0.04 to 0.06 litres per hour. For the PoA a value of 0.04 litre per hour has been applied conservatively.</p> <p>iii) Daily usage of technologies for the generation of lighting: A default value of 3.5 hours per day has been applied for this parameter as directed by the applied methodology.</p> <p>iv) Number of kerosene lamps replaced by a SHS: This has been obtained from the survey report on "Survey Methodology and Implementation Report: Kerosene consumption for solar home systems in Bangladesh: January, 2009" which is found justified.</p> <p>v) Annual operating days of SHS units replacing the kerosene lamps: As per the manufacturer specifications, the SHS is guaranteed to operate all days of year, including rainy days as the SHS retains charge for approximately 3 days without requiring additional charging. However, For conservative purposes, 25 days¹⁸ per year have been deducted to include possible days when a SHS may not be functioning due to system maintenance or any other reasons. Hence, the number of operating days per annum is considered to be 340 days</p> <p>vi) Density of kerosene: Ex ante value of 0.75 kg/litre taken from http://www.answers.com/topic/kerosene (Columbia Encyclopaedia)</p> <p>vii) Net calorific value of kerosene : value of 43.8 TJ/Gj considered from IPCC 2006- Volume 2 Energy , Chapter 1, Table 1.2, page 1.18</p> <p>Parameters Monitored Ex-Post The following parameters will be monitored:</p> <p>Number of SHS Installed: This will be obtained from the IDCOL database.</p> <p>Number of SHS that are operational (for each rating): It has been noted from solar home system inspection report that records on the condition of all SHS are maintained by the IDCOL. The same information is also maintained in the database which is confirmed during the telecon with CME. A sample will be drawn at 95% confidence level and at 10% precision per CPA from IDCOL data base to monitor and calculate number of operational SHS. The sampling plan will be as per the "General guidelines for sampling and surveys for cdm project activities and programme of activities, ver. 04, EB 86.</p> <p>The payment receipt of EMI to POs by individual SHS owner: This will be monitored from the EMIs receipt from the individual households.</p> <p>Confirmation of training or technical support provided: This will be monitored from the certificate on completion of training or receipt on support of technical support to recipient of training or technical support. It was confirmed during the telecon with the PP representative that training is provided to local personnel for the efficient functioning of the SHS units.</p> <p>Based on the above mentioned assessment Applus+ Certification considers that stated monitoring plan is feasible and the project proponent will be able to implement the monitoring plan into practice in order to satisfy the methodological requirements.</p>
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D.8. Crediting period

Means of validation	The crediting period is checked as per UN home page (CPA 2765-P1-0001-CP1 : Installation of Solar Home Systems in Bangladesh (22/06/2007 to 31/12/2010) by IDCOL ⁶
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⁶ https://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/cpa_db/LUX6EO9RJ20754PDMZGW3IQT8SNF1/view

Findings	No finding raised during validation
Conclusion	This is 2 nd renewable crediting period and the duration is 7-year renewable (2 nd CP duration: 01/07/2019- 30/06/2026). As per para 412 (v) of VVS, Ver. 2.0, the next crediting period of the project activity commences on the day immediately after the expiration of the current crediting period. As first crediting period ending on 30/06/2019, 2 nd crediting period starts on 01/07/2019 for 7 years.

D.9. CME and project participants

Means of validation	The project participant names were checked from UN homepage https://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/cpa_db/LUX6EO9RJ20754PDMZGW3IQT8SNF1/view		
Findings	No findings raised		
Conclusion	Following are the details of CME (host country) and Annex 1 country. The same is correct and in line with CPA DD registered under 1st Crediting period as well as MOC obtained from UN home page. The details are true for the 2 nd Crediting period as well.		
	Parties involved	CPA Implementor (CME)	Indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)
	Bangladesh (Host)	Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL).	No

D.10. Post-registration changes

Type of post-registration changes (PRCs)	Confirmation (Y/N)	Validation report for PRCs	
		Version	Completion date
Temporary deviations from the registered monitoring plan, applied methodologies, standardized baselines or other methodological regulatory documents ⁷	N	NA	NA
Corrections	N	NA	NA
Changes to the start date of the crediting period of component project activity	N	NA	NA
Inclusion of monitoring plan	N	NA	NA
Permanent changes to the registered monitoring plan, or permanent deviation of monitoring from applied methodologies, standardized baselines, or other methodological regulatory documents	N	NA	NA
Changes to the project design	N	NA	NA
Changes specific to afforestation and reforestation activities	N	NA	NA
Others (please specify)	N	NA	NA

SECTION E. Internal quality control

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As final step of a validation of the final documentation including the 2nd renewable crediting CPA period validation report and the checklist have to undergo an internal quality control by the technical review committee, i.e. each report has to be finally approved either by the head of the technical review committee or the deputy. In case one of these two persons is part of the assessment team approval can only be given by the other one to avoid any conflict of interest.

SECTION F. Validation opinion

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⁷ Other standards, methodologies, methodological tools and guidelines (to be) applied in accordance with the applied(selected) methodologies are collectively referred to as the other (applied) methodological regulatory documents).

Applus+ Certification has performed a validation for renewal of crediting period of the “Installation of Solar Home Systems in Bangladesh (22/06/2007 to 31/12/2010) by IDCOL⁸”. The validation was performed on the basis of UNFCCC criteria and host country criteria, as well as criteria, e.g. AMS-I.A version 17, given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting.

The review of the project design documentation and the subsequent follow-up interviews have provided Applus+ Certification with sufficient evidence to determine the fulfilment of stated criteria. In our opinion, the project meets all relevant UNFCCC requirements for the CDM and all relevant host country criteria. The project will hence be recommended by Applus+ Certification for registration with the UNFCCC.

Applus+ Certification has received a confirmation from the host Party that the project activity assists it in achieving sustainable development.

The project correctly applies the small scale baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-I.A “Electricity generation by the user”, version 17. This CPA involves installation of various capacity solar home systems for lighting and running of electrical appliances like TV etc. Electricity is generated through solar photovoltaic energy conversion technology and stored in storage cells. The program of activity is intended for reduction of CO₂ emissions by displacing kerosene lamps and diesel generators through implementation of similar CPAs. As a result, the project results in reductions of CO₂ emissions that are real, measurable and give long-term benefits to the mitigation of climate change. It is demonstrated that the project is not a likely baseline scenario. Emission reductions attributable to the project are hence additional to any that would occur in the absence of the project activity. Adequate training and monitoring procedures have been described.

In summary, it is Applus+ Certification’s opinion that the CPA titled “Installation of Solar Home Systems in Bangladesh (22/06/2007 to 31/12/2010) by IDCOL” as described in the CPA-DD of 17 Sept. 2020, meets all relevant UNFCCC requirements for a CPA under the CDM and all relevant host Party criteria and correctly applies the baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-I.A, version 17.

The validation has been performed following the requirements of the latest version of the CDM validation and verification standard for programme of activities, version 02 and on the basis of the contractual agreement. The single purpose of this report is its use during the registration process as part of the CDM/UNFCCC project cycle.

⁸ https://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/cpa_db/LUX6EO9RJ20754PDMZGW3IQT8SNF1/view

Appendix 1. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full texts
CDCF	Community Development Carbon Fund
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reduction(s)
CME	Co-ordinating Managing entity
CL	Clarification request
CPA	CDM Programme Activity
CP	Crediting period
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDCOL	Infrastructure Development Company Limited
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DNA	Designated National Authority
DOE	Designated Operational Entity
DR	Document Review
EF	Emission Factor
ER	External Resource
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ER	Emission Reductions
FAR	Forward Action Request
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
IR	Internal Resource
OR	Outside resource
GS	Grammen Shakti
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PP	Project Participant
REB	Rural Electrification Board
REREDP	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development Project
SHS	Solar Home System
ODA	Official Development Assistance
LDC	Least Developed Country
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
PV	Photo Voltaic

Appendix 2. Competence of team members and technical reviewers

Mr. Pankaj Kumar **Pankaj Kumar** worked as team leader – Bihar for South Asia Climate Proofing and Growth Development(CPGD) – Climate Change Innovation Programme (CCIP) supported by DFID that seeks to mainstream climate change resilience into planning and budgeting at the national and sub-national level in India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Afghanistan. Pankaj Kumar has worked previously with IL&FS Infrastructure Development Corporation and BUIDCO(Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation), Govt. of Bihar as Environmental Specialist for WB & ADB funded projects. Prior to this, he worked with Carbon Check (UNFCCC accredited DoE), Johannesburg, RSA as Team Leader for validation, verification of around 100 GHG projects in Asia, Africa, USA, Asia Pacific & Americas. Pankaj is accredited Lead Auditor, Validator, Verifier and Technical Expert for Sectoral Scope/Technical Area – 1.1, 1.2, 3.1 & 13.1 by UNFCCC DoE (Designated Operational Entity), APPLUS, Spain. He is also member of task force on climate change & human health, Health Department, GoB and on roster of UNICEF's WASH experts.

He is an experienced, qualified and result oriented Environment Professional having more than 14 yrs. of relevant experience in Climate Change (Mitigation & Adaptation), Environmental Due Diligence, Disaster Risk Reduction, Validation and Verification of GHG project under CDM, Verified Carbon Standard, Gold Standard & Social Carbon Standard, Brazil. He provides technical support for environmental investigative, consultative and remedial projects involving air, water and soil, Waste management, EIA, Environmental Compliance, ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001, GHG accounting (ISO 14064) and Carbon foot printing

Pankaj Kumar is Masters in Environment Management from Forest Research Institute (University), I.C.F.R.E, Dehradun, which is Centre of Excellence in South East Asia for Forestry education & research and PGDEL from National Law School of India University, Bangalore (India).

Mr. Simon Shen **Simon Shen** (Master's Degree in Thermal Energy Engineering, Bachelor's Degree in Environmental Engineering) is an Auditor appointed by Applus+ LGAI for the GHG project assessment, auditing and technical review.

He has more than 6 years of work experience in CDM/GS4GG/VCS project assessment and review with Applus+, apart from the years of experience working as GHG Auditor and ISO 9001/14001 in TUV SUD for 5 years before he joined Applus+.

Mr. Simon Shen has extensive experience also as former Applus+ Shanghai CDM Technical Manager.

Appendix 3. Documents reviewed or referenced

No.	Author	Title	References to the document	Provider
1	CME	CPA-DD-01	Version 12.0 dated 17/09/2020	CME
2	CME	PoA DD Generic CPA DD	Version 11.0 Dated 29/06/2020	CME
3	CME	Sample baseline survey form		IDCOL

CDM-CPA-RCPV-FORM

4	UNFCCC	PCP for PoA	Version 2.0	Other
5	UNFCCC	PS for PoA	Version 2.0	Other
6	UNFCCC	VVS for PoA	Version 2.0	Other
7	UNFCCC	CDM Glossary terms	Version 09.1, page 20	Other
8	UNFCCC	CDM-CPA-DD-FORM	Version 9.0	Other
9	UNFCCC	Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities	version 8.0	Other
10	NA	Contract of the project participant with the DOE	Contract document signed between PP and DOE	Project participant
11	NA	Statistics year book, 2018	Govt. of Bangladesh	
12	NA	AMS-I.A version 17	UNFCCC CDM web site	UNFCCC
13	NA	Modalities of Communication	15/03/2019	UNFCCC
14	NA	Tools/ guidelines used in the project activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance for determining the occurrence of debundling under a PoA, EB 47, Annex 32 Guidelines on assessment of debundling for SSC project activities, ver, 04, EB 83, Annex 13 Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities, ver. 8.0, EB 105 Guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities, ver.4.0 , EB 86 Assessment of the validity of the original / current baseline and update of the baseline at the renewal of the crediting period.” (Version 03.0.1). The general guidelines for SSC CDM methodologies, ver. 23 dated 12/09/2019 Tool for demonstration of additionality of micro scale project activities, ver. 09 dated 29/11/2018 	UNFCCC CDM web site	UNFCCC
15	NA	Technical specifications for solar home systems (SHS)	07/10/2002 REREDP	
16	NA	ER sheet	13/12/2010	IDCOL
17	NA	Survey report		Grameen Shakti
18	NA	Assessment of carbon dioxide reduction potential and energy payback period of		

		solar home systems in developing countries: Case of Bangladesh” by Md. Anisuzzaman that in Nepal, Sri Lanka and India		
19	NA	Survey Methodology and Implementation Report: Kerosene consumption for solar home systems in Bangladesh	January, 2009	
20	NA	SHS Inspection report		
21	NA	SHS database		IDCOL
22	NA	Participation agreement (IDCOL Solar Home Systems Programme)	15/11/2010	IDCOL
23	NA	Declaration that SHS is not mandated by the law of Bangladesh	02/12/2010	IDCOL

Appendix 4. Clarification requests, corrective action requests and forward action requests

Table 1. CLs from this validation

CL ID	01	Section no.	Date: 14/09/2020
Description of CL			
1. CME has mentioned that no. of SHS installed in year 2010 is projected value but now at the time of renewal of crediting period, CME must have actual no. of SHS installed in 2010. Hence, CME is requested to update the data of SHS installed in year 2010			
2. In sec. A.1, value of estimated CERs during entire 7 year crediting period is not consistent with ER sheet			
CME response			Date: 17/09/2020
1. The number of SHS has been taken as the projected value as the number of SHS may increase during this crediting period.			
2. The value of estimated CERs during the entire 7 year crediting period has now been made consistent with the ER Sheet in sec A.1.			
1. CPA-DD Version 12			
DOE assessment			Date: 18/09/2020
1. Justification provided by CME that the number of SHS is likely to increase during this crediting period, hence at the time of CPA inclusion only projected value of SHS considered. Validation team confirm the approach appropriate and actual no. of SHS installed can be checked during first verification.			
2. CME has now corrected the value of estimated CERs achieved during entire 7 year crediting period in sec. A.1 of revised CPA-DD, Ver. 12 dated 17/09/2020.			
CL closed.			

CL ID	02	Section no.	A.7	Date: 14/09/2020
Description of CL				
<i>Sec. A.7 need to be updated once PoA renewal process is complete</i>				
CME response				Date: 17/09/2020
Section A.7 will be completed once the PoA renewal process is complete. However, this section refers to CPA history and necessary detail provided				
Documentation provided by CME				
CPA-DD Version 12				
DOE assessment				Date: 18/09/2020

CME has made necessary amendments in sec. A.7 of revised CPA-DD, ver. 12 dated 17/09/2020.
CL closed.

Table 2. CARs from this validation

CAR ID	01	Section No.	A.6	Date: 14/09/2020
Description of CAR				
<i>PP/ CME shall provide declaration regarding ODA funding for CPA 0001</i>				
CME response				Date: 17/09/2020
Declaration regarding ODA funding for CPA 0001 has already been submitted during the CPA inclusion process.				
Documentation provided by CME/				
DOE assessment				Date: 18/09/2020
As this CPA is under process for renewal of inclusion, Validation team confirms that ODA declaration submitted during its inclusion for first crediting period still holds good. CAR closed.				

CAR ID	02	Section No.	B.5.1	Date: 14/09/2020
Description of CAR				
<i>CME shall records of trainings provided by Pos to SHS households</i>				
CME response				Date: 17/09/2020
Training records provided by PoS to SHS household has now been submitted to assessment team.				
Documentation provided by CME				
Training Records and pictures				
DOE assessment				Date: 18/09/2020
CME has now provided records of trainings provided by POs to SHS households. Validation team checked the records and other evidences (photographs etc.) and found the same to be in line with description provided in CPA-DD. CAR Closed.				

CAR ID	03	Section No.	F	Date: 14/09/2020
Description of CAR				
<i>CME shall provide following documents pertaining to eligibility criteria assessment in sec. D.1:</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed IDCOL participation agreement for CPA 0001 • DNA letter dated 20/04/2011 for eligibility criteria no. 03 • Copy of minutes of the standard setting committee for eligibility criteria no. 07 				
CME response				Date: 17/09/2020
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Signed IDCOL Participation agreement for CPA 001 has now been submitted to assessment team. 2. DNA letter for eligibility criteria number 03 has already been submitted ducing CPA inclusion process. 3. Copy of minutes of the standard setting committee for eligibility criteria no. 07 has now been provided to assessment team. 				
Documentation provided by CME				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Signed IDCOL Participation agreement 2. Copy of minutes of the standard setting committee 				
DOE assessment				Date: 18/09/2020
CME has now provided signed IDCOL Participation agreement for CPA 0001 and copy of the minutes of standard setting committee for justification of eligibility criteria no. 07. Validation team checked the documents submitted and found the same in line with requirements laid down in PoA DD for inclusion of CPAs. CAR Closed.				

Table 3. FARs from this validation

FAR ID	xx	Section No.		Date: DD/MM/YYYY
Description of FAR				

CME response	Date: DD/MM/YYYY
Documentation provided by CME	
DOE assessment	Date: DD/MM/YYYY

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Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
03.0	31 May 2019	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure consistency with version 02.0 of the “CDM validation and verification standard for programmes of activities” (CDM-EB93-A08-STAN); Make editorial improvements.
02.0	29 December 2017	Revision to align with the requirements of the “CDM validation and verification standard for programme of activities” (version 01.0). Change form symbol from CDM-CPA-RCP-FORM to CDM-CPA-RCPV-FORM.
01.0	3 August 2015	Initial publication.

Decision Class: Regulatory
Document Type: Form
Business Function: Renewal of crediting period
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