

### **Overarching Element (both Carbon Accounting and Programmatic):**

The ERP is consistent with evolving UNFCCC standards and principles, including transparency, consistency, completeness, accuracy, conservativeness.

### **Programmatic Elements**

- 1 Principle: The ERP is submitted by a government or government-endorsed entity.
- 2 Principle: The ERP covers a significant scale, e.g., at the national level, or an administrative jurisdiction within a country if integrated with the framework for managing national and sub-national programs.
- 3 Principle: The ERP meets World Bank and UNFCCC safeguards, consistent with emerging national systems to provide information on safeguards.
- 4 The ERP ensures sustainable outcomes, including by improving local livelihoods and enhancing or maintaining biodiversity **and/or other ecosystem services.\***
- 5 Principle: The ERP is based on and utilizes transparent stakeholder information sharing and consultations **and ensures free, prior and informed consent, where applicable.**
- 6 Principle: The ERP incorporates clear and transparent benefit-sharing mechanisms and applies sound governance and financial management arrangements.
- 7 Principle: The ERP is consistent with and addresses core elements of the emerging national REDD+ strategy and identified key drivers of deforestation.
- 8 Principle: The ERP proposes an implementation framework that has the capacity, potentially via a stepwise approach, to implement the proposed REDD+ activities and achieve sustainable outcomes.

**\* Rationale: This element would address “additional” social and environmental benefits beyond inherent benefits and safeguards. It would effectively replace a possibly more complicated price-premium and increase quality-at-entry and price per unit of all ERPs selected into the CF portfolio. Guidance on how such additional benefits could be measured in simple and cost-effective ways (e.g. GIS overlay mapping of carbon and biodiversity and/or watershed benefits) could be elaborated by a TAP but should also provide flexibility for proposals by REDD country participants (e.g. using indicators agreed in the country’s monitoring system for multiple benefits, REDD+ SES in Nepal). If PC members disagree on having a principle on “additional” benefits, a voluntary price-premium would be acceptable to Germany, too.**