

Plan Vivo’s alignment with the Cancun REDD+ safeguards

Mapping of PV Climate (v 5.5) requirements against the UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards (Decision 1/CP.16, Appendix I, Paragraph 2)

Cancun REDD+ Safeguard	Description (Decision 1/CP.16)	How PV Climate aligns	Key PV Climate Requirement(s)
A – National Forest Programmes and International Agreements	Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements.	Projects must comply with all applicable national and international policies, laws and regulations. Relevant authorities must be informed of project interventions, and approval secured where legally required. Projects must also demonstrate regulatory surplus to ensure additionality beyond legal obligations.	5.3 Legal and Regulatory Compliance 3.7.3 Regulatory Surplus
B – Transparent and effective forest governance	Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty.	Projects must have a clear, documented governance structure with defined roles and decision-making processes that incorporate input from project participants and local stakeholders. Projects are also required to have transparent financial procedures, independent annual audits, and publicly	5.1 Governance Structure 5.5 Financial Management 4.9 Annual Reports

		available annual reports. Records of project agreements, monitoring data, and certificates must be stored and made accessible to verifiers.	
C- Rights and Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, taking into account relevant international obligations and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.	FPIC processes must meet or exceed national legislation and international standards (UNDRIP, ILO 169). Indigenous Peoples' governance structures and decision-making processes must be documented and respected. Historically displaced people with legitimate land claims must be included in consultations. Cultural heritage is listed as a social risk factor, requiring assessment and mitigation. Projects must respect universal human rights and avoid discrimination in participant selection.	2.6 FPIC 2.1 Stakeholder Analysis 3.9.1 Human Rights 3.9.4 Social Risk Factors
D- Full and Effective Participation of Stakeholders	The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and	Projects must conduct a stakeholder analysis, engage with all stakeholders through participatory design, hold annual consultations, and use differentiated	2.1 – 2.5 Stakeholder Engagement 2.4 Participatory Design

	local communities, in REDD+ actions.	measures for marginalised and vulnerable groups. Project participants must be involved in designing project interventions, land management plans, and benefit-sharing mechanisms. All stakeholders must have access to a grievance mechanism throughout the project period.	3.16 Benefit-Sharing 3.17 Grievance Mechanism
E – Conservation of Natural Forests and Biodiversity	Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity: REDD+ actions are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but to incentivise their protection and enhance social and environmental benefits.	Natural ecosystems must not be converted to generate carbon benefits. Projects must document an ecosystem baseline and monitor ecosystem indicators. Only native species may be planted unless a justified exception is granted. Single-species plantings over 1 ha. require specific criteria, including a time-bound plan to transition to diverse, multi-species systems. Projects must identify environmental risks and implement mitigation measures.	3.9.13 Natural Ecosystem Conversion 3.9.10 – 3.9.12 Species Requirements 3.4 Ecosystem Baseline 4.4. Ecosystem Indicators
F – Addressing the Risks of Reversals	Actions address the risks of reversals.	Risks to the maintenance of carbon benefits must be identified and mitigated. A mandatory risk buffer of 20% of verified	3.11 Reversal of Carbon Benefits

		<p>credits must be maintained. Future Risk buffer contributions apply to forward and reported credits. Reversal events trigger the cancellation of buffer credits. Avoidable losses prevent new issuances until the buffer is replenished.</p>	<p>3.11.3 – 3.11.5 Risk Buffer Requirements</p>
<p>G- Addressing Risks of Displacement</p>	<p>Actions address the risks of displacement of emissions (leakage).</p>	<p>All projects must use an approved methodology to account for leakage. Potential leakage must be deducted from the expected carbon benefits before credits are issued. Where possible, leakage risk mitigation measures must be implemented, with monitoring of areas where leakage could occur.</p>	<p>3.12 Leakage 3.8.2 Carbon Benefits after Leakage Deductions</p>