Solidaridad

Pre-feasibility analysis

Avoided emissions from forest deforestation and loss of moorland in the upper Piura and Chira river basin project

Objectives

Evaluate the pre-feasibility of a REDD+ emissions reduction project to facilitate the conservation of forests and moorlands in the provinces of Ayabaca, Huancabamba and Morropón, and contribute to offsetting greenhouse gas emissions from the organic banana chain in Piura.

667,619 ha
Total area

115,243 ha
of forests

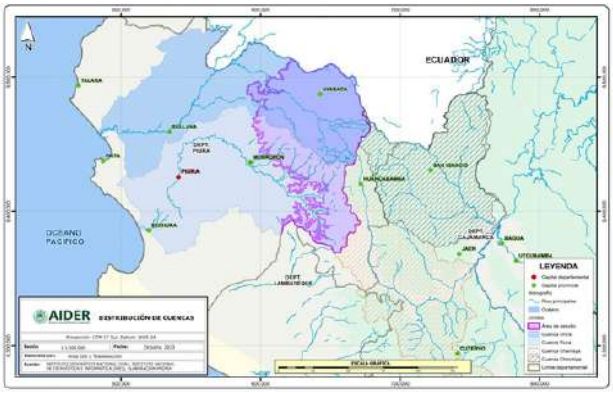
16,530 ha
of moorland

77,310 Tn
CO2 reduction potential

Preliminary results

Threatened forests and wetlands

Between 2001 and 2022, Piura lost 19,800 ha of its tree cover, which is equivalent to a 3.7% decrease in total tree cover. The province of Ayabaca is the province with the highest deforestation (5.7%), followed by Piura (4.3%), Huancabamba (2.5%), Morropón (1.5%) and Paita (0.9%). Between 2009 and 2020, 7,699.22 ha of moorland have been lost, with an annual rate of 1,539.84 ha.



Causes of deforestation and forest and wetlands loss

a) Extensive cattle ranching, b) agriculture of products such as potatoes, starchy corn, wheat, peas, beans, coffee, sugar cane, artichokes, passion fruit, tara, custard apples, among others, c) forest extraction for firewood, and d) forest fires.

Deforestation projection

On average annual deforestation of 556.57 ha has been projected for the highland ecozone and 398.62 ha for the coastal ecozone, and an estimated potential supply of 77,310 units of verified carbon per year in the Project area that will cover the annual demand of the entire organic banana chain in Piura.

KEY CONCEPTS

- REDD+ is the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; and the conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.
- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions associated with REDD+ can be purchased by countries, companies and individuals who wish to offset their emissions to meet their government commitments, environmental responsibility policies, have a differentiating factor in the market, and contribute to climate change mitigation.

Source: Granziera B. y Hamrick K.

- The commercialization of reductions can be carried out by a national government, a regional government, or a private organization (communities, companies or NGOs) as long as they have ownership of the carbon, follow the procedure established in the legal framework of each country, and comply with a registration, monitoring and verification process. The transfer of reductions does not imply the transfer of land, forest or moorland tenure rights.
- To convert forest carbon into a commercial unit, called a verified carbon unit (VCU, or VCU - Voluntary Carbon Units), it is necessary to quantify the carbon stored in forests, define a reference level and follow a rigorous process of approval of carbon quantification methodologies, achieve reductions in deforestation and degradation, and register and verify a project or program under an international standard.

Figure 2 Suggested Methodological Considerations for REDD+ Projects

Source: SERFOR, 2023

- A good REDD+ project requires demonstrating the additionality provided by conservation actions (i.e. it is not only enough to demonstrate that there are forests and moorlands that conserve important carbon stocks, but also that the actions carried out maintain these stocks and reduce deforestation threats), obtain the favorable opinion of ecosystem service holders, develop a robust baseline, achieve an adequate distribution of benefits among stakeholders that reduce deforestation, and, if possible, demonstrate co-benefits associated with biodiversity conservation and social inclusion.

Next Steps

Design of a project to finance the elaboration of the feasibility and participatory process for the construction of the program with rural communities. → Delimit the work area and define the actions to be included. Consider criteria of emission reduction potential, additionality and social viability. → Presentation of measurement stage to rural communities and municipalities, authorization of measurement under standard guidelines. → Construction of baseline and proposal for a participatory program for forest and moorland conservation (including institutional arrangements). → Presentation of proposal to MINAM and request for favorable opinion. Start of project registration process

CAPACITY BUILDING ON REDD+ AND CLIMATE FINANCE - RURAL COMMUNITIES AND PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES

More info

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