



ClimatePartner^o



Forest Protection

Madre de Dios, Peru, 1057

The region of Madre de Dios belongs to the Vilcabamba-Amboró ecological corridor, one of the world's largest biodiversity hotspots. Besides endangered species like the Mahagoni tree, jaguar, puma, howler monkey, macaw and boa, the forest is also home to several indigenous, partially uncontacted tribes.

Their precious livelihoods are threatened by the Transamazônica, a road project meant to connect Brasil with Peru's west coast. This facilitates migration to the ecologically sensitive area, including activities like agriculture and stock farming. The consequence is massive deforestation, as it shows in the case of Brasil, where the road has already been completed. Various protests, like from environmentalist and indigenous groups, could prevent the Peruvian part of the road to be finished so far.

Since 2009 the protection and forest ecosystem management of a 100,000 ha area is funded by the project. This contributes to conserving one of the most important carbon sinks of our planet and the innumerable species living in it. The project also includes a social program for people in the region, for instance the promotion of environmental education at schools and by community workshops.

Contributions to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- » Goal 4 - Quality education: Supporting environmental education and awareness with local residents
- » Goal 8 - Decent work, Economic growth: Creating job opportunities, e.g. through an artisan project for women
- » Goals 3, 9 - Good health, Infrastructure: Medical and technical support, emergency aid in case of floods
- » Goals 13, 15 - Climate Action, Life on land

Verification:	SCS Global Services
Type:	VCS, CCBS Gold Level
Annual Volume:	659,793 tons CO ₂ -equivalents

The project area comprises 100,000 ha and is located in the Peruvian region of Madre de Dios in the Peruvian Amazon, at the south-eastern border with Brasil.

