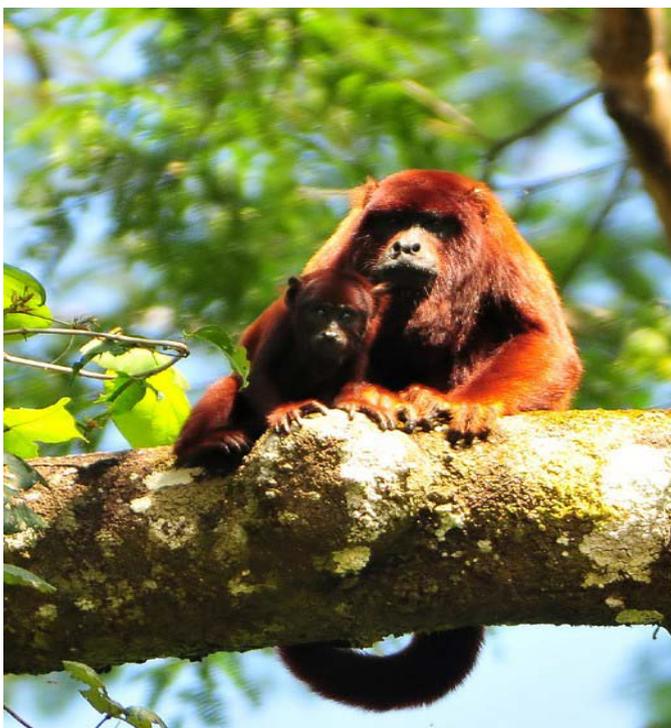


## CONSERVATION LANDSCAPES

### PURÚS – MANU CONSERVATION CORRIDOR

In the Southeast region of Peru flows one of the main tributaries of the Amazon River: the Purús River. A surface of over 4,502,000.00 million hectares of forest expands along the Purús, encompassing the Alto Purús National Park (largest in Perú) and the Purús Communal Reserve, besides four territorial reserves for indigenous people in initial contact and voluntary isolation. This huge mosaic, alongside the Manu National Park, indigenous territories and neighboring forest concessions, comprises one of the most important conservation corridors in the Amazon.

However, this region faces a number of challenges for its conservation and for the sustainable development of its local people; including unsustainable exploitation of forest resources, infrastructure projects without appropriate planning processes, among others, that today is urgent to address:



Red howler monkey (*Alouatta puruensis*), one of many fauna species preserved in the Purús – Manu Corridor.

### What we look for?

Contribute to consolidating the Purús – Manu Conservation Corridor through the development and improvement of their management tools and an effective financial sustainability strategy for the local Natural Protected Areas (NPA); the strengthening of territorial reserves, mitigation of threats in the influence area, and the promotion of policies that foster the corridor’s conservation and welfare of its inhabitants over long term.

### AT A GLANCE...

Through an integrated approach, the development and implementation of master plans for the Alto Purús National Park and the Purús Communal Reserve will be fostered; as well as a strategy to strengthen the capacity the staff of both the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP) and ECOPURUS (in charge of the reserve management).

In addition, the project will join efforts with the Amazonian and Afro-Peruvian People’s Development Institute (INDEPA) towards strengthening territorial reserves (for indigenous people in initial contact and voluntary isolation). Furthermore, the

***The implementation of master plans will be fostered; as well as a strategy to strengthen local capacities***

participation of civil society in the NPA’s management will be reinforced. Moreover, we will join efforts towards the construction of a financial sustainability plan of NPA for ensuring a long term efficient management.

On the other hand, the sustainable use of natural resources at all levels in different sectors of the corridor’s influence area will be fostered, as well as long term conservation policies. For example, appropriate environmental and social management practices for hydrocarbon activities will be fostered, as well as the strengthening of capacities for forest management in Madre de Dios and Ucayali regional governments, and the implementation of mechanisms which improves the resilience to climate change effects both on national ecosystems and productive systems.

