Protected areas and their relationship with food security in a context of climate change: an overview from Bolivia, Brazil and Peru

EXPANDED AREA



Kaa-Iya, Madidi, San Matías and Noel Kempff cover 64% of the forest under legal protection in Bolivia.

MADIDI NATIONAL PARK AND NATURAL AREA FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (La Paz, Bolivia)

Madidi National Park is one of 22 national, natural protected areas in Bolivia. It is one of the most biologically rich areas on the planet, which holds:



3% of the world's plants 8,244 vascular plant species 12,000 estimated number of species of flora¹



Protected Fauna

80% of all the countries mammals 34% of all South American birds 192 species of fish²

7.4C

The Andean Amazon region is possibly the **most important zone** on the planet in terms of its biological and cultural diversity³.

🐧 Tapir

of the world's population depends directly or indirectly on biodiversity and agrobiodiversity for food and subsistence.

Food Security in Madidi

Bananas

> of the surface of Madidi National Park is affected by oil concessions

Threats to Madidi National Park



La Paz-Rurrenabaque



Highway Route

111111



Cañon del Bala Hydroelectric Project



Wood Extraction

Madidi Population Information

Majadito

Cassava

Cassava

Sonso

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

carry out diverse productive activities inside (or within the limits of) protected areas, especially around agriculture and associated tasks.

+80%

of food produced in countries like Peru, Bolivia and Brazil, comes



Resources:

1. Jorgensen et al. 2012 2. Sarmiento et al. 2012 3. Inter-American Development Bank. (1992) Amazonía sin mitos. Comisión Amazónica de Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente. 4. Salcedo, S., Guzmán, L (2014) La Agricultura Familiar en América Latina y el Caribe: Recomendaciones de Política. FAO, Santiago de Chile.



