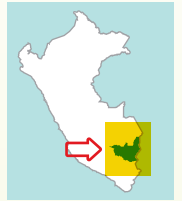


Protected areas and their relationship with food security in a context of climate change: an overview from Bolivia, Brazil and Peru

BAHUAJA SONENE NATIONAL PARK (Puno, Peru)

The Bahuaja Sonene National Park (PNBS) has three large terrestrial eco-regions: Yungas (or Cloud Forests), Palm Savannas (or Beni Savannas), and Low Jungle Forests (or Amazon Plains), two of which are unique for Peru (the Yungas and Beni Savannas).

EXPANDED AREA



▲ In Peru, since 1990 to date, the coverage of natural protected areas has doubled, totaling at present more than **22 million hectares** under some form of conservation or management²

This natural protected area protects endangered species such as:



Harpy Eagle



Spectacled bear



Giant River Otter

It also contains!:



34% of Peru's mammals



37% of bird species in Peru

1,091,416

legally protected hectares

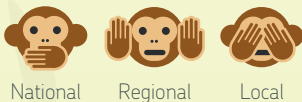
Main Food Security Activities



Tacacho and Cecina

Threats to Bahuaja Sonene

Government levels plan and build roads and highways with limited coordination among them



National Regional Local

Illegal crops under cultivation



Intensifies conflicts between populations with different interests and activities.

Illegal mining



Poses different types of threats: river contamination, land degradation, among others.

Illegal logging



Illegal logging for some timber species such as Tornillo, which is sold in local and national markets.

Bahuaja Sonene Population

ESÉ EJA

They are distributed in 3 native communities, Palma Real, Sonene and Infierno located in the buffer zone of the Bahuaja Sonene Park.

210,771

Total number of inhabitants in the PNBS zone of influence and Tambopata Candamo National Reserve



Resources:

1. Montoya, M., D., Cossios, M., Silva y D. Coll (Eds.) (2015) *Parque Nacional Bahuaja Sonene: Inventarios Biológicos Rápidos*. 2. MINAM, 2015



Konrad Adenauer Stiftung

