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Development a proposal of mining activity with responsibility social and environmental, in project area of the MDD Consortium
Roxana Casilla, Visiting Scholar, Universidad Nacional Amazonica de Madre de Dios

Adaptive Management Plan for the Conservation of the Wildlife Resource in Indigenous Communities in the Southwestern Peruvian Amazon
Manuel Delgado Bernal, Visiting Scholar, Universidad Nacional Amazonica de Madre de Dios

Empowerment of Madre de Dios Citizens through the use of Bicycles
Carlos Peña, Visiting Scholar, Universidad Agraria la Molina

April 21
12:45-1:45pm
Grinter 376

Biographies:
• Roxana Casilla is forest and environmental engineer at the Universidad Nacional Amazonica de Madre de Dios, currently working on the Madre de Dios consortium’s watershed management program.
• Manuel Delgado teaches wildlife conservation and sustainable development to strengthen wildlife management in MDD communities. He is interested in implementing training programs with indigenous communities to identify practical tools for sustainable wildlife management in the context of climate change.
• Carlos Peña has been coordinating sustainable biodiversity management activities with indigenous and local communities, public institutions, and private companies. He is looking into leading collaborative work with local government agencies and civil groups to use sport and education activities as vehicles for involvement in sustainable conservation and development.

Contents:
• Roxana’s research at UF focuses particularly on creating innovative methods of capacity building and conflict management techniques that will facilitate work with miners in Madre de Dios who have expressed interest in soil recuperation and other aspects of ecosystem restoration.
• Wildlife serves as a protein resources for subsistence communities indigenous. Environmental impacts of the Interoceanic Highway, directly this encouraging deforestation, which is causing considerable changes in the landscape, biodiversity loss and decreased environmental services of forests, which will bring disruption of migration and movements of wildlife; increased poaching for trade in meat, hides and skins. Likewise with overfishing by new settlers, who resort to illegal tools like dynamite and toxic.
• It is predicted that as a result of changes in precipitation patterns and global temperature, the natural resilience of many ecosystems will be overwhelmed by an unprecedented combination of changes in climate and other engines of global change as the change of use land and overexploitation. This would alter the structure, reduce biodiversity and disrupt the functioning of most ecosystems, while undertake these ecosystems services currently offered.