Contributing Factors
Threats
Stresses
Key Ecological Attributes
Conservation Objects
Biodiversity
Ecosystem Services
Human wellbeing
Representation of human wellbeing/suffering in contributing factors
Political/Governmental/Legal
Political disinterest in the region
National Program for the Conservation of Forests (PNCB)
Lack of alliances between the public and private sector
Insufficient capacitation of indigenous leaders
Deficient environmental education
Poor design and implementation of conservation management and projects
Lack of continuity of functionaries of local and regional governments
Lack of resources and capacities of local and regional governments and agencies
Inadequate technological packages still not identified
Implementation of projects without technical criteria
Insufficient capacitation of farmers
Lack of national and regional land use planning
Land use planning in process for the region
Lack of a development plan for the buffer zones of protected areas
Lack of control
Insecurity
Excessive bureaucracy of management plan acquisition
New forestry law
Legal obligations to change land use in order to receive legal land rights
Missing demarcation of rural settlements
Land right titles not available for individual lands in rural settlements and native communities
Limited financing for conservation efforts
Limited recognition of the rights and interests of indigenous communities
Unfavorable contracts for native communities with logging companies
Authorities involved in illegal activities
Corruption
Impotence of local authorities to enforce the permission of mining concessions
Unawareness of environmental and legal regulations
Deficient translation of laws
Breach of laws
Superposition of land rights
Socio-cultural
Lack of empowerment of native communities
Lack of capacities and negotiation techniques of native communities
District or governmental institutions and agendas
Unorganized and divided political organizations
Mismanagement of financial resources
Limited knowledge about rights and duties
(Charismatic) churches
Transfusion of deficient and distorted information about protected areas
Weak governance of native communities and organizations
Leaders selling logging rights directly to companies without benefits for the communities
Native communities involved in illegal activities
Lack of incorporation of women in productive processes
Paternalism
Occupation of communal lands by newcomers
Loss of ancestral knowledge and practices
Loss of Indigenous culture
Growing pride and identity of the population of the Amazon
Lack of innovation
Lack of environmental awareness
Unawareness of waste management practices and techniques
Family planning
Fragmentation of properties (minifundios)
Social conflicts
Discharge of oil and gasoline into rivers by boats
Discharge of waste and sewage into rivers
Human-wildlife conflicts
Socio-economic
Basic needs unsatisfied (Sanitation, health care, education, roads, communication services)
Projects promoting organic practices and products
Promotion of (eco) tourism
Low buying power of local families/ Poverty
Low prices
Availability of modern tools and practices
Promotion of cash crops
Lack of sustainable economic alternatives
Lack of markets for alternative products
Interest of markets in limited number of species
Natural Resource Use
Inadequate agricultural practices
Higher costs/ investment of alternatives to slash and burn agriculture
Lack of awareness of good practices
Slash and burn technique
Loose of control during burning
Lack of technification
Bad soil management
Low crop production
Introduction of exotic species
Subsistence agriculture
Cash crops
Forest plantations
Coca cultivation
Cattle farming
Bad quality of cattle
Monocultures
Use of agrochemicals
Expansion of the agricultural frontier
Selection of species that can be exploited (timber, non timber, game)
Elevated costs of cattle infrastructure
Bad management of cattle
Increase in grazing grounds
Logging concessions
Mining concessions
Oil concessions
Oil spills
Agriculture in steep slopes
Bad harvesting practices of seeds
Indiscriminate fishing and hunting
Illegal activities
High pay-offs of illegal activities
Invasion of protected areas
Illegal mining
Drug traffic
Illegal logging
Illegal fishing
Poaching
Destruction of river banks
Discharge of mercury
Chemical wastes of cocaine production
Construction of illegal roads by logging companies
Use of illegal fishing techniques
Biophysical
Increase of CO2
Global climate change
Institutional
Lack in financing of the management teams/ protected areas
Incomplete and unpractical management plans
Limited understanding of ecological processes
Limited management capacities
Lack of financing of management committees
Lack of demarcation of protected areas
Management teams and committees (often) unable to develop and implement plans for the use of natural resources in protected areas
Implementation of ineffective or misdirected conservation actions
Lack of coordination of the management teams with relevant stakeholders and actors
Lack of motivation to participate in management committees
Spatial
Connection with Brazil
Deficient road system
Creation of new protected areas
Improvement of existing roads
Construction of new roads
Inaccessibility of the places where illegal activities are realized
Topography of the Communal Reserve El Sira unfavorable for agricultural activities and other SLU's
Migration
Population growth
Limited access to markets
Limited access to higher education
Globalization
Sale of untitled lands
Presence of international investors and corporations
Higher demand of global markets
High gold prices
Economic groups with interests in natural resources
Higher demand of local markets
Incentives to plant coca
Increased demand for land
Local climate changes
Increase of temperature means and maxima
Strong insolation ?
Heat waves
Droughts
Events of extreme precipitation
Increase in annual rainfalls
Floods
Change of the interannual climatic conditions
Higher climatic variability
Thunderstorms with strong winds
Anthropogenic changes in the environment
Noise pollution
Pollution
Erosion
Landslides
Deforestation
Forest fires
Unsustainable use of natural resources
Overharvesting of timber species
Overgrazing
Overfishing
Overhunting
Biotic changes
Invasive species
Increase of pest species and diseases
Thermic stress
Hydric stress
Reduced oxygen levels in lakes
Reduced water flow of rivers and streams
Increased variability of water cycle
Lowering of the water table
Increased blow down of trees by strong winds
Displacement of species
Polluted soils
Polluted water
Increased instability of river banks
Eroded soils
Degraded forests
Fragmentation
Reduced extension of forests
Loss of ecosystems and habitats
Loss of species
Reduced population sizes
Changes in species reproduction
Increased vulnerability towards diseases and pests
Changes in trophic interactions
Lower primary production
Solar radiation
Rainfall
Stable climatic conditions
Maintenance of nutrient flows
Clean water
Fertile soils
Connectivity
Extensive forests
Healthy populations
Characteristic species composition
Microorganisms in the soil
Pollinators
Seed dispersers
Game species
Central Peruvian Amazon
Biodiversity
Terrestrial
Chaparral
Cloud forest
Montane forest
Lowland forest
Flooded forest
Flora
Edible plants
Bijao
Yarina
Medicinal plants
Ayahuasca
Piri Piri
Cat's claw
Fruit trees
Aguaje/ Morcha palm
Ungurahui/ Patawa
Pacaya/Peach palm
Timber trees
Big leaf mahogany
Spanish cedar
Brazilian teak
Fauna
Game species
Tapir
Deer
Peccary
Endemic species
El Sira curassow
El Sira Lamager
Sira poison dart frog
Apex predators
Jaguar
Spectacled bear
Harpy eagle
Aquatic
Rivers and streams
Lakes and oxbow lakes
Blackwater lakes Imiria and Chauya
Fauna
Native fish
Paiche
Paiki
Barred soruben
Game species
Turtles
Caimans
Water birds
Endangered species
Manatees
River dolphins
Giant otter
Ecosystem Services
Provisioning
Food
Fibers + materials
Natural medicine
Ornamental resources
Fresh water
Regulating
Climate regulation
CO_2 regulation
Water regulation
Erosion regulation
Disease regulation
Flood regulation
Cultural
Cultural heritage
Knowledge systems
Sense of place
Recreational + tourism values
Supporting
Primary production
Soil formation
Water cycling
Human wellbeing
Food security
Shelter
Health
Monetary income
Drinking water
Favorable climatic conditions
Pure air
Security
Mobility
Cultural identity
Inspiration
Recreation
Sustainable development