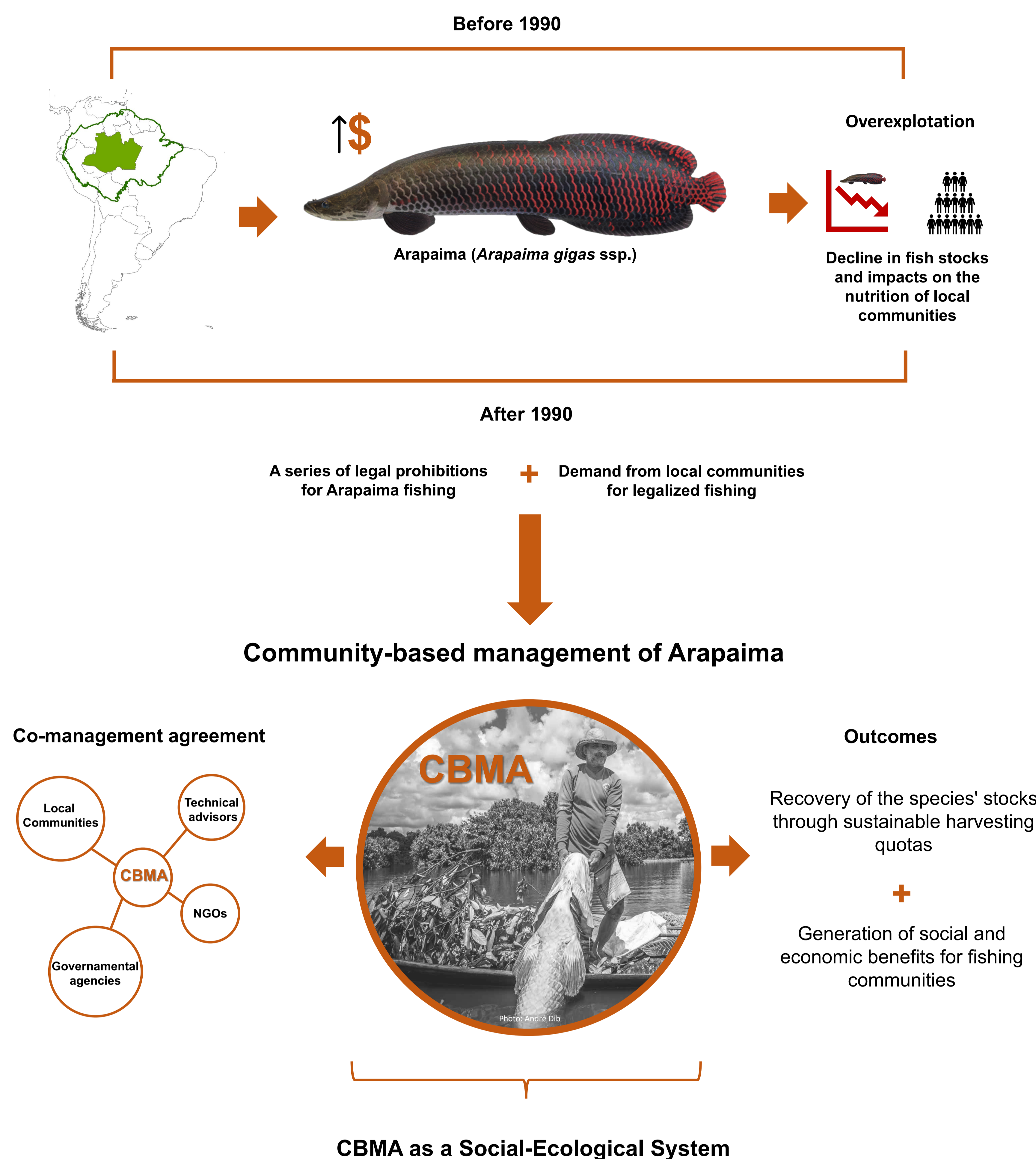


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INTRODUCTION

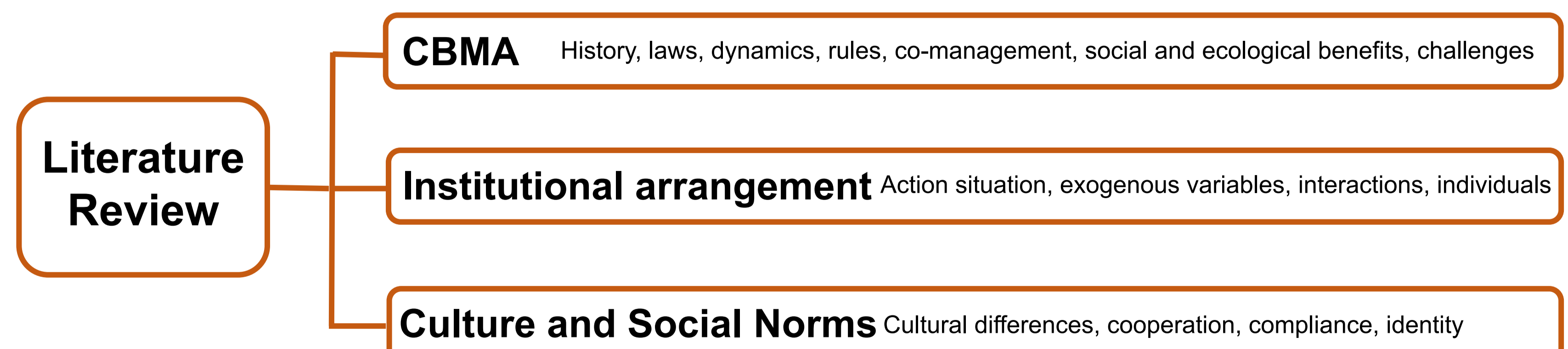
This study aims to elaborate the conceptualization of cultural and social aspects of a research about the Community-based management of Arapaima (CBMA) in the Brazilian Amazon. The CBMA is a conservation strategy that has been successful since its implementation in the 1990s, although it presents some challenges.



CBMA as a Social-Ecological System



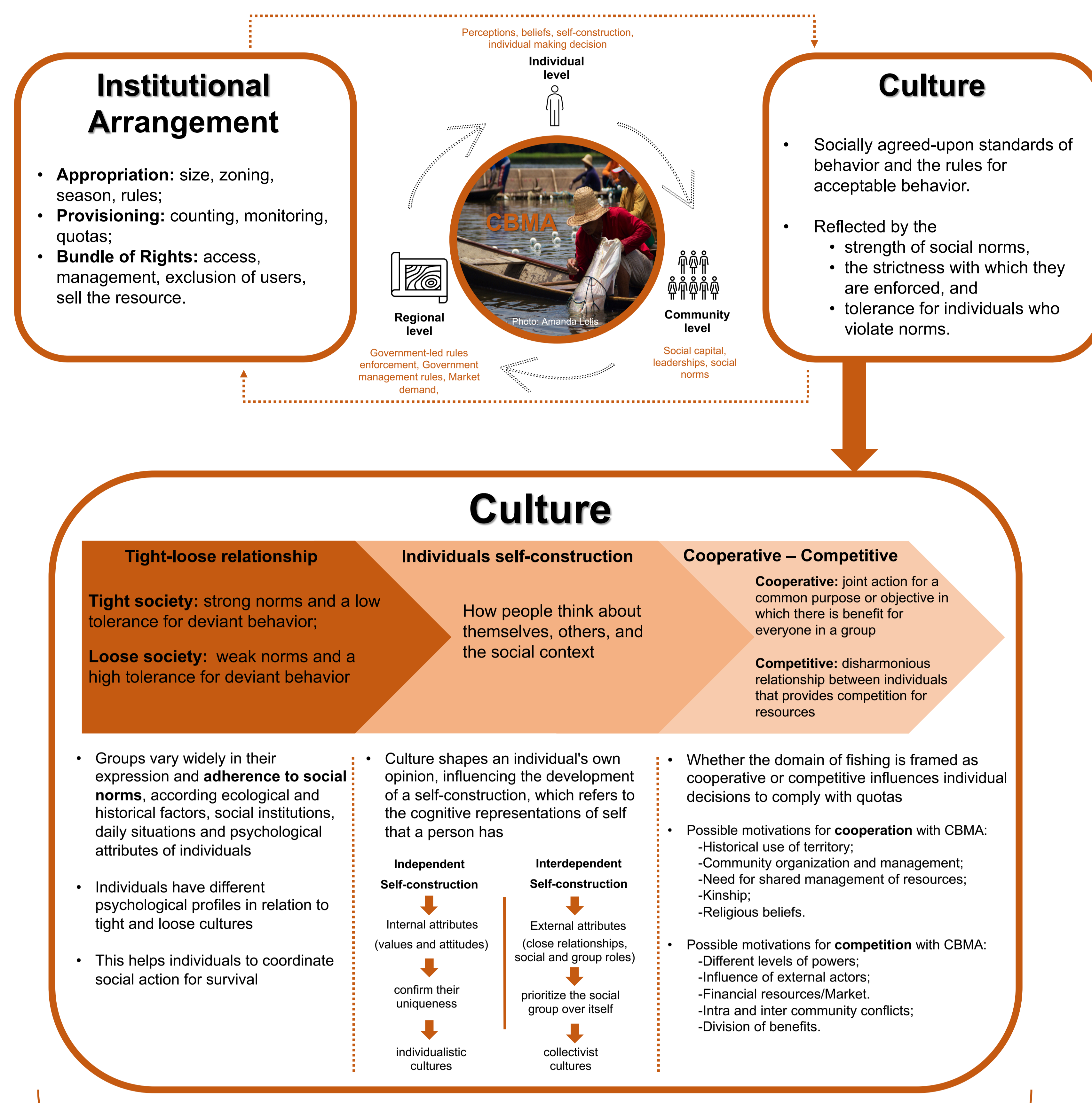
METHODOLOGY



OBJECTIVE

Introduce a framework designed to explicitly incorporate the role of culture and institutional arrangements in promoting the fulfillment of Arapaima management quotas in various fishing communities.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK



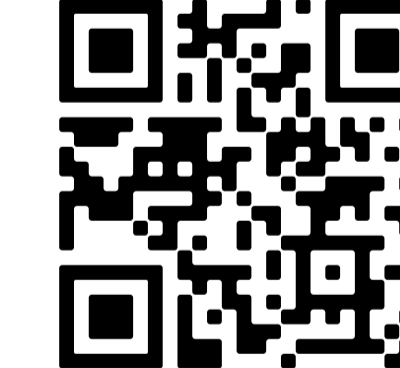
Considering...

- CBMA is based on collaboration and cooperation between multiple actors;
- Local fishermen have defined social roles in their communities and groups;
- Fishers' identities are built from an integration of self and the culture to which they belong;
- Individuals with interdependent self-construction can be more cooperative in social dilemmas; they can change their behavior in favor of a group's harmony or sense of cohesion;
- Community culture is also a function historical resource use, occupation and collective and shared territorial management by the local populations that participate in the CBMA;

Hypothesis

Controlling for management arrangement, communities with stronger enforcement of social norms and more cooperative orientations will have lower illegal harvesting when compared to communities with weaker enforcement of social norms and with a competitive orientation toward fishing.

Do you have comments or suggestions? Please, following here!



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