Annex 7a: WORKSHOP
Socioeconomic aspects of sustainable management of the international trade of fresh water ornamental fish in the north of South America: challenges and perspectives.
Traffic & WWF – Colombia
Bogotá, Colombia, July 2005

Key Elements For A Strategy Of Conservation And Sustainable Management
SCENARIOS

Baseline research for the management of ornamental fish resources:

- Natural history of species
- Taxonomy
- Population studies (considering the multi-annual hydrologic regimes)
- Biogeographic distribution of species and their habitats, resulting onina referential matrix of homologation of key areas of protection, species lists, sites of capture and available information.

Prioritizing species by considering commercial criteria (prices, costs of commercialization), prohibited species, social importance, biological value of the species (endemism), and regional interest.

Applied research:

- Studies for reproduction in captivity of native species, prioritizing the species according to economic criteria, biological and social value of the species.
- Processes with state intervention should be developed so that the technological assistance can be widely disclosed and thus contribute in forming a true ornamental aquaculture industry.
- To facilitate the controlled development of aquaculture of exotic species.
- Orientation concerning the processes of the international market so that the companies can be more competitive.

Socioeconomic studies:

- Economic valuation of each one of the links of the chain in a regional context.
- Characterization of the communities, organization, quality of life, social security, schooling, culture among other elements, and their expectations concerning the resource.
- Evaluation of the criteria and mechanisms for improvement of the quality of life of each of the actors of the chain.

Management and conservation strategies:

Management measures:

1. Realistic regulatory
    a. Unification of the criteria for the measuring management of the resource in the region.
    b. Prohibitions:
        i. With a base in the knowledge of the reality of the species and his habitats
        ii. Quotas by species, considering criteria of external demand, statistics, data of support for the ecosystems where the species and social actors are located.
2. Non-regulatory
    a. Reproduction in captivity of prioritized species, with government and private resources.
    b. Repopulation of prioritized species, with reproduction in fishing zones, including the return of a percentage of the production to the environment that could support for the green certification.
    c. Sterilization of species (it would be a variable to consider, because this could be a disadvantage to the commercialization)
    d. High prices for species of little abundance

Intervention in the communities

- Locate the communities and support them within their interests to improve their quality of life
- Viability of tributary incentives
- Organizational and product management training for each of the actors throughout the chain.

Immediate actions

- To create a commission to make a work of research.
- Divulge technological packages of management insitu and exsitu.
- Mechanisms to assume the research processes.
- Divulge successful experiences with local communities.
- To integrate to all the countries in an alert network that will initially be led by Peru.
- Two projects concerning Arawanas were proposed:
    - Studies of molecular Biology and morfometría of *Osteoglossum ferrerai* of Brazil and Colombia.
    - Genetic CHARACTERIZATION of *Osteoglossum Bicirrhosum* in each country.

Financing sources

- Private sector
- National & state governments
- NGOs
- Development agencies