
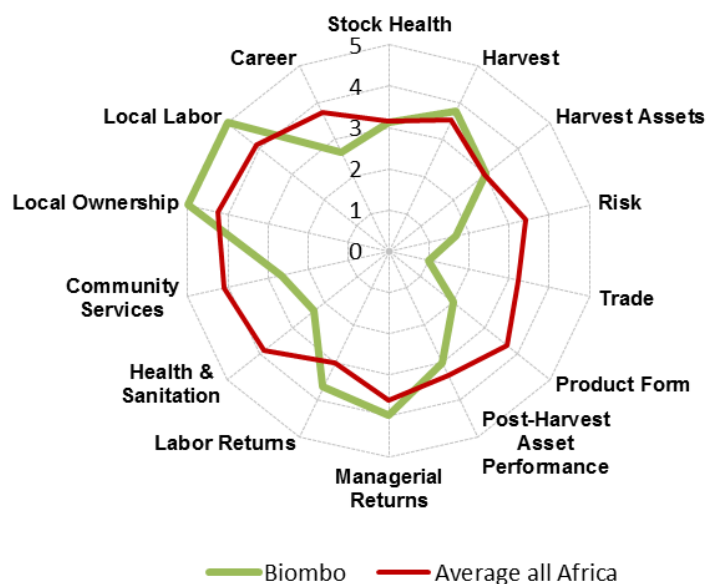


# GUINEA BISSAU: BIOMBO

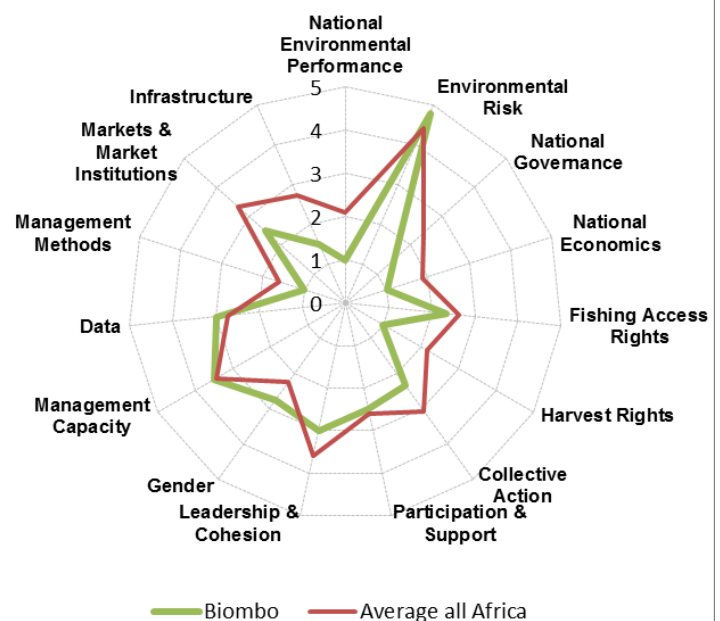
# 2011

| Commercial Fishery  | Species   | Vessels and Gear   | Characteristics  | Management  | Location   |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| <b>ARTISANAL FISHERY OF BIOMBO</b><br><br>188 harvesters<br>350 processors<br><br>2057 total fishery dependent population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demersal (61%)<br/>Catfish<br/>Tilapia<br/>Seabream<br/>Grunts</li> <li>Small Pelagics (37%)<br/>Mullet</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>188 dugout canoes 14% motorized</li> <li>Return daily</li> <li>Small and large drift nets</li> <li>Longlines</li> <li>Shrimp nets</li> <li>Beach enclosure</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seasonal, mostly October-December</li> <li>Most of the fish is smoked and sold in Bissau due to proximity and lack of infrastructure.</li> <li>Competitive markets, poor infrastructure, no international export.</li> <li>Diversity of species and gear type led to stability in landings but not prices.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gear restrictions</li> <li>No existing co-management or MPAs.</li> <li>Harvesters are better organized but resistant to regulations.</li> <li>No limit on the number of licenses.</li> <li>Many unlicensed boats.</li> </ul> | 99% local harvesters<br><br> <p>Credit: Wikipedia</p> |

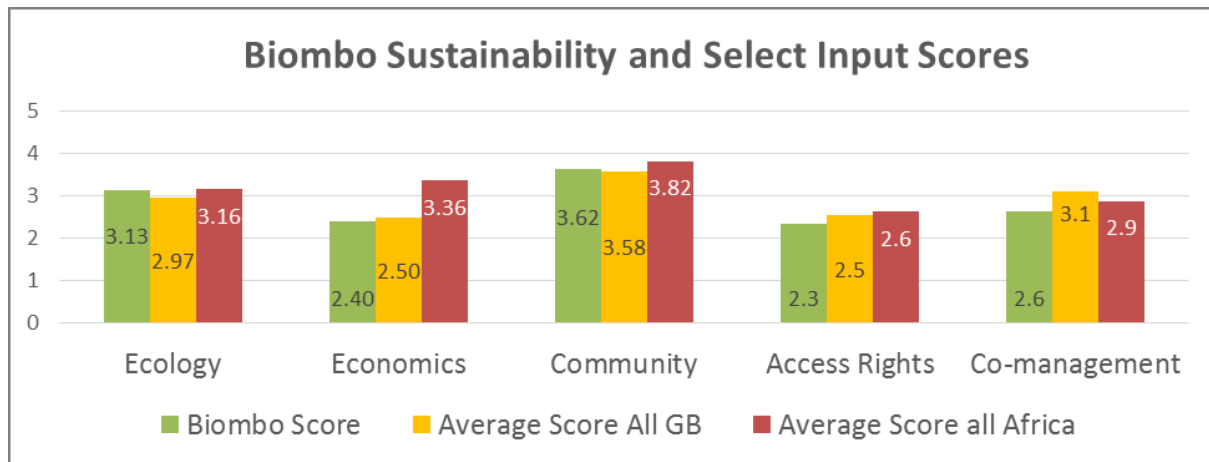
## Biombo Outputs- Measuring Performance



## Biombo Inputs- Enabling Performance



\*Note that all Fishery Performance Indicator (FPI) scores are from 1 to 5. The average scores for all African fisheries in the FPI database are presented for the sake of comparison. For a detailed explanation of the FPI Methodology see FPI Manual or Guinea Bissau FPI Report.



#### ***Relative Strengths:***

Ecological indicators are average:

- Due to the diversity of available stocks and lack of outsiders, the degree of overfishing is estimated to be lower than in other locations, although there is no accurate biological data.

Community indicators are above average:

- Wealth appears to be accumulating in both sectors, particularly among captains and processing owners who are all residents of the local community.
- Proximity to Bissau means that health and education are more accessible even to crew. It also leads to higher prices for the post-harvest sector and higher earnings.
- Harvest safety is higher than the African average due to Guinea Bissau's unique geography.

Gender and data inputs are above average:

- There are some women involved in the harvest sector, which is unusual.
- The semi-regular collection of economic data fuels retrospective analyses on price and earnings, giving the potential for prospective analysis of management shifts in the future.

#### ***Relative Weaknesses:***

Economic indicators are below average:

- Total landings have been stabilized by a diversification of the fishing fleet, but prices are still volatile and thus there is uncertainty which makes investment risky.
- Post-harvest sector is especially poor due to a lack of infrastructure and technology. Majority of landings are smoked as a preservation technique in the absence of ice/refrigeration.
- There is only a small addition of value between the boat and the final consumer and no focus on higher value export markets due to poor sanitation and international bans.

Infrastructure, Access Rights, and Co-management inputs are below average:

- Road quality, shipping services, technology adoption, reliability of utilities, and access to ice are all lower in Guinea Bissau than the African average.
- Enforcement of regulations has been difficult due to a contentious relationship between local harvesters and the national government. The number of harvesters who fish without a license is high and there is the potential for illegal gear usage.
- Harvester organizations are less well-organized than in Varela or Buba. There is no formal co-management yet.