
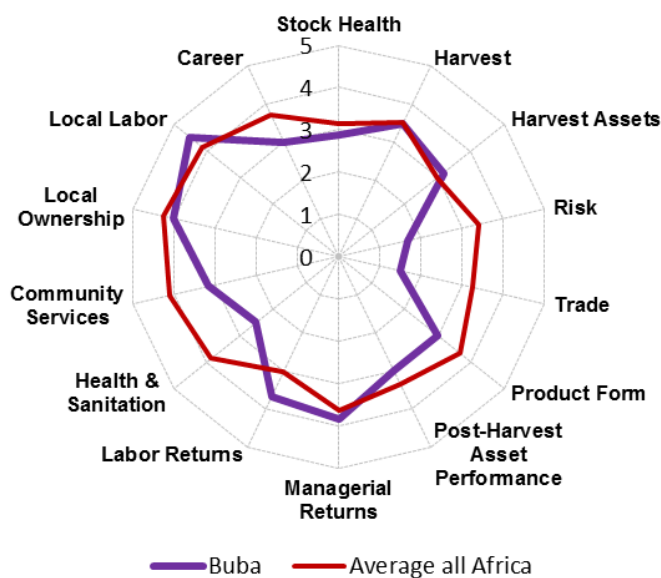


GUINEA BISSAU: BUBA

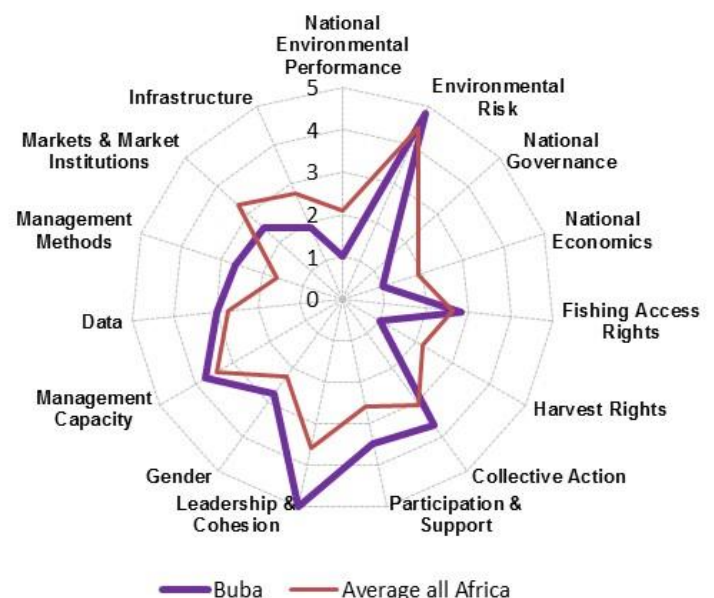
2011

Commercial Fishery	Species	Vessels and Gear	Characteristics	Management	Location
ARTISANAL FISHERY OF BUBA 125 harvesters 185 processors 2424 total fishery dependent population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small Pelagics (70%) Barracuda Bonga Demersal (26%) Tilapia Seabream Grunter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 144 dugout canoes 9% motorized 5 large wooden planked boats Return daily Small and large drift nets Longlines Gillnets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal, mostly April-June and October-December Shallow river mouth and tributaries Slightly higher prices, fish sold fresh or salted (bacalhau). Competitive markets, 2% goes to export. Higher levels of infrastructure, and involvement by microcredit organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established 2015 CMA that enforces gear restrictions and limits intrusion by outsiders, including Conakry boats. Seasonal marine protected zones for reproduction. No limit on the number of licenses given to locals. 	75% local harvesters 10% from Sierra Leone 15% from Conakry  Credit: Wikipedia

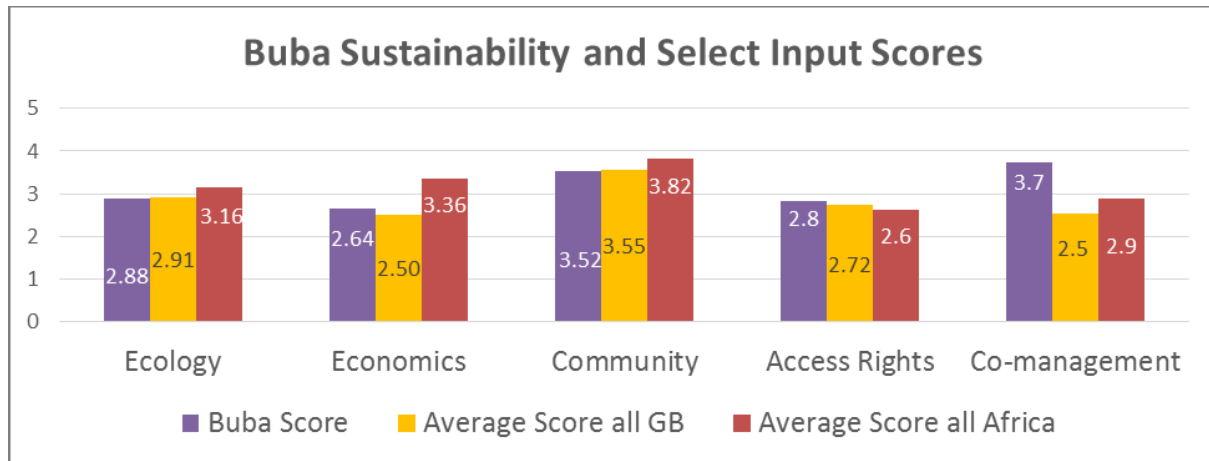
Buba Outputs- Measuring Performance



Buba 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:

Economic indicators are above average:

- Higher prices through some international trade with Conakry and small investments in product improvement by making of salted barracuda (bacalhau), a local specialty.
- Frequent involvement by NGOs in providing credit and training to women in this sector.
- Despite the lack of sanitation and infrastructure, there are some foreign vessels who are able to purchase fresh fish at the port which means the post-harvest sector is more developed.

Access Rights and Co-management inputs are above average:

- There is a long established community association that was recently given a formalized CMA. They are increasingly effective at cooperatively managing and marketing their fishery and keeping outsiders from entering. Leadership and social cohesion are strong as stakeholder groups meet regularly and speak with a relatively unified voice.
- Even in 2011 before enforcement efforts by the national government were strong, the local authorities increased the exclusivity of access rights by conducting their own surveillance.

Relative Weaknesses:

Ecological indicators are below average:

- Despite recent advances in surveillance, a focus on pelagic stocks, and an easier to monitor river fishery, the history of overfishing had not yet allowed stocks to recover in 2011.

Community indicators are below average:

- Although wealth appears to be accumulating in both sectors, particularly among captains and processing owners, there are slightly less locals compared to the national average and the outside opportunity of cashew farming makes fishing relatively less profitable.

Infrastructure, Markets, and National Governance/Economy inputs are low:

- The national government does not have the capacity to fund infrastructure projects which makes trade, product improvement, and competition lower than the African average.
- There is frequent conflict with users from outside the CMA which generates uncertainty.