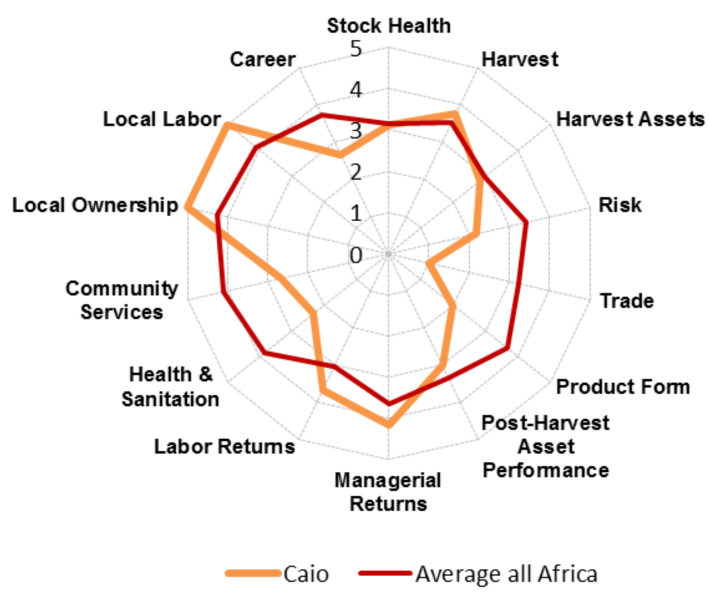
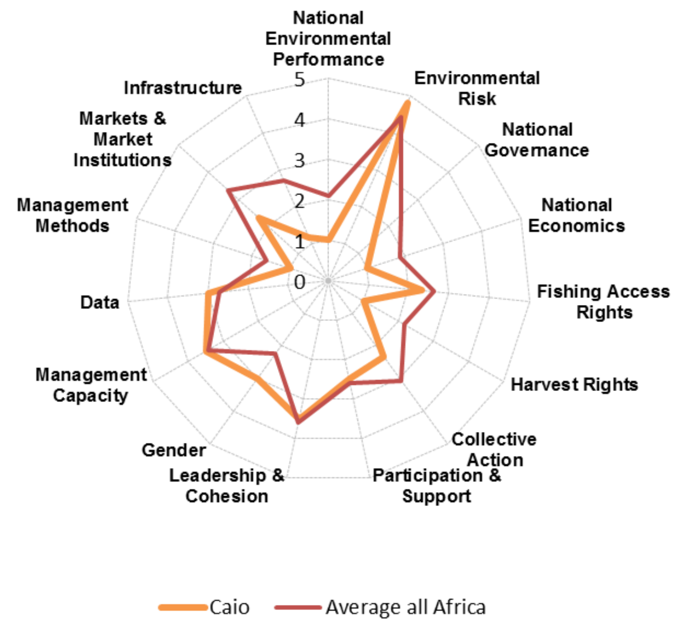
GUINEA BISSAU: CAIO 2011

Commercial Fishery	Species	Vessels and Gear	Characteristics	Management	Location
ARTISANAL FISHERY OF CAIO **40 harvesters** **107 processors** **403 total fishery dependent population**	• Demersal (93%) Catfish Tilapia Stingray • Small Pelagics (7%) Mullet	• 16 dugout canoes without motors • Return daily • Longlines • Small and large drift nets	• Seasonal, fish July-December • Most of the fish is smoked due to lack of infrastructure and sold locally or in Bissau. • Rural location: low competition and low prices, unpolluted, no access to ice or refrigeration. • Credit is scarce.	• Gear restrictions. • No existing co-management or MPAs. • Harvesters are not well-organized. • No limit on the number of licenses. • Many unlicensed boats and minimal surveillance.	100% local harvesters  Credit: Wikipedia

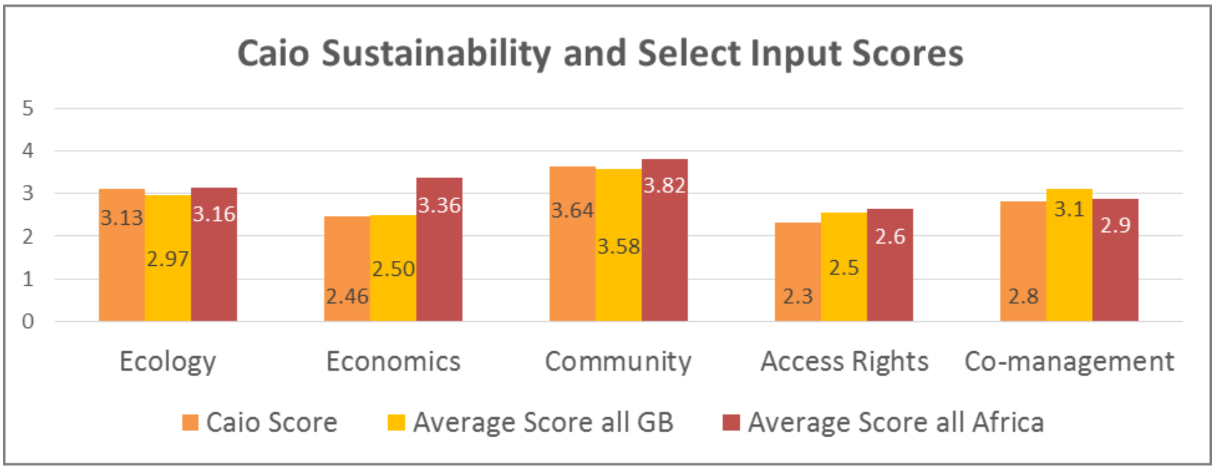
Caio Outputs- *Measuring Performance*



Caio 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:

- Rural location and difficulty of access means the stocks are slightly better than in the rest of the country and approximately at the same level of depletion as in the rest of Africa, although still endangered due to a lack of stock assessments and limited access.

Community indicators are above average:

- Wealth appears to be accumulating both sectors, particularly among captains and processing owners who are all residents of the local community, there are no outsiders.
- Income in fisheries is generally higher than in other rural occupations.
- Strong social norms around education and healthcare mean that even the crew and processing employees are relatively likely to be able to save for education and health shocks.

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:

- Stagnant prices due to absence of competition and access to outside markets.
- Unimproved vessels and lack of local support businesses mean that landings are volatile.
- Post-harvest sector is especially poor due to a lack of infrastructure and sanitation. Majority of landings are smoked as a preservation technique in the absence of ice/refrigeration. No product goes to higher value export markets since the majority of international trade is banned.
- Harvesters are credit constrained and often in debt to the post-harvest sector. Little intervention by outside NGOs or the national government in the area of microcredit.

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

- The rural location means that road quality, available technology, and the reliability of electricity are even lower than the national average.
- Due to a low capacity for surveillance coupled with local poverty rates, the number of harvesters who fish with a license is very low and access rights are not exclusive.
- There is no existing structure for formal co-management and the harvester organizations are less well-organized than in larger ports.