
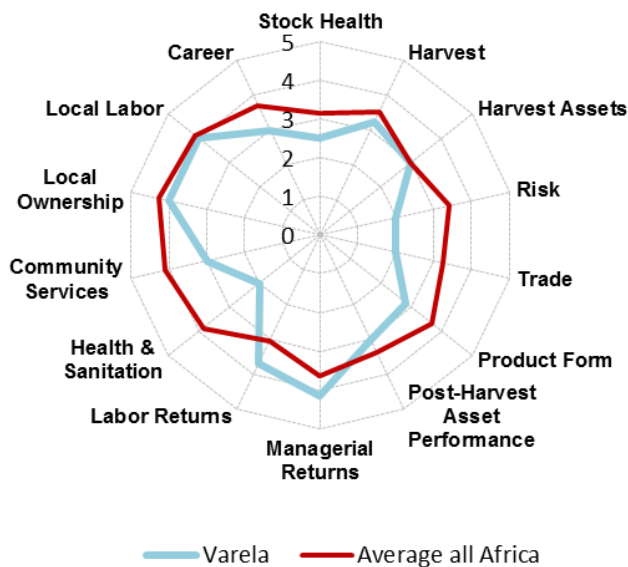


GUINEA BISSAU: VARELA

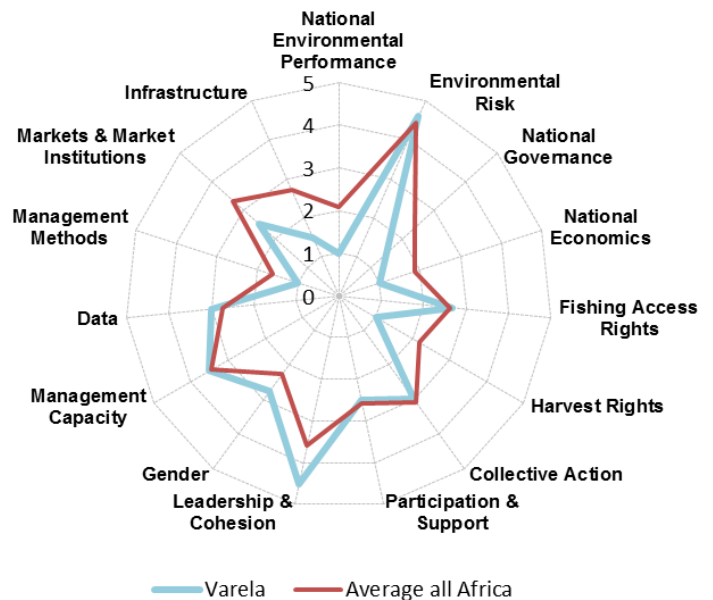
2011

Commercial Fishery	Species	Vessels and Gear	Characteristics	Management	Location
ARTISANAL FISHERY OF VARELA 48 harvesters 123 processors 537 total fishery dependent population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demersal (77%) Corvina Seabream Catfish Threadfin Small Pelagics (23%) Barracuda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26 large wooden planked boats 20 dugout canoes 10% motorized Average trip length 3 days. Small and large drift nets Longlines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal, mostly April-June and October-December Open ocean fishing. Market orientation towards Senegal means higher prices, fish sold fresh. Competitive markets, roughly 20% goes to export. Low levels of infrastructure, but more outside buyers who provide ice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gear restrictions No formal co-management or MPAs. Strong harvester organization enforces laws. No limit on the number of licenses. Intrusion and undocumented landings by Senegalese boats. 	93% local harvesters 7% Senegalese  <p>Credit: Wikipedia</p>

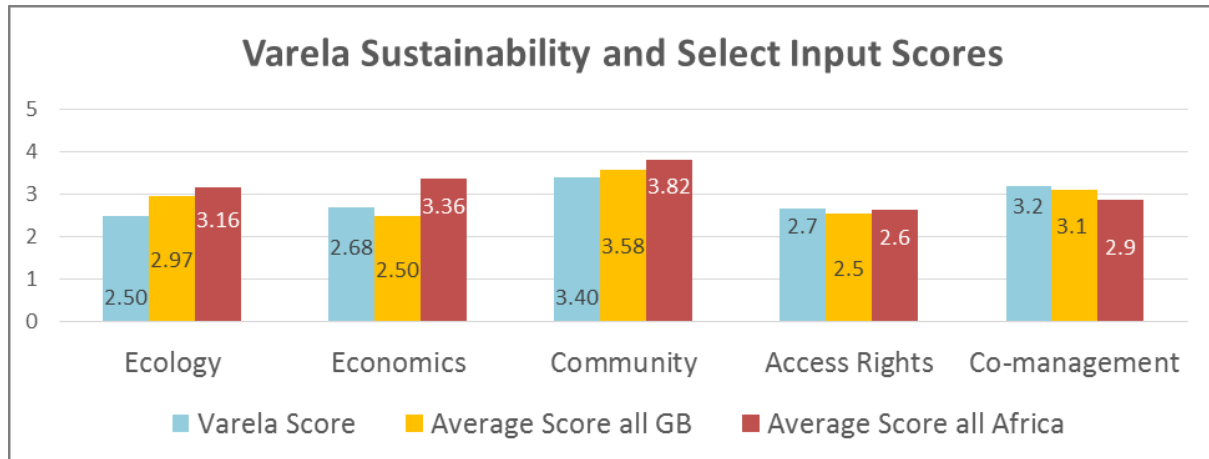
Varela Outputs- Measuring Performance



Varela 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 the national average:

- Proximity to Senegal means that there is an opportunity for international trade and fish are more likely to be sold fresh rather than smoking for the sake of preservation.
- Demand pushes wholesale prices higher and the open ocean fishery means that more is invested in improved harvest capital.

Access Rights and Co-management inputs are slightly above average:

- The local population has no formal CMA, but they are relatively highly educated and have a well-organized harvester association and know the laws well. Harvesters in this location are much more likely to obtain a license as they are more likely to have a large boat and not go out for subsistence.
- Although this is a border fishery with many formerly Senegalese inhabitants, they still feel secure in their rights since they have been integrated into the community. Their rights made less exclusive due to illegal fishing by the Senegalese.

Relative Weaknesses:

Ecological indicators are below average:

- A focus on high value demersal species coupled with incursion by foreign fleets has led to declining stocks relative to the rest of Africa and the rest of the country.
- The decline in stocks has made revenues and prices very unstable.

Community indicators are below average:

- Wealth is accumulating across both sectors, but participants are less likely to be locals than in the other sites.

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.