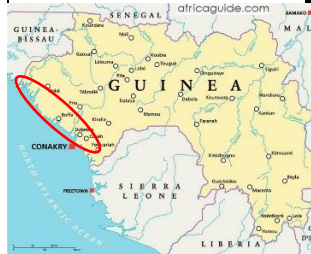
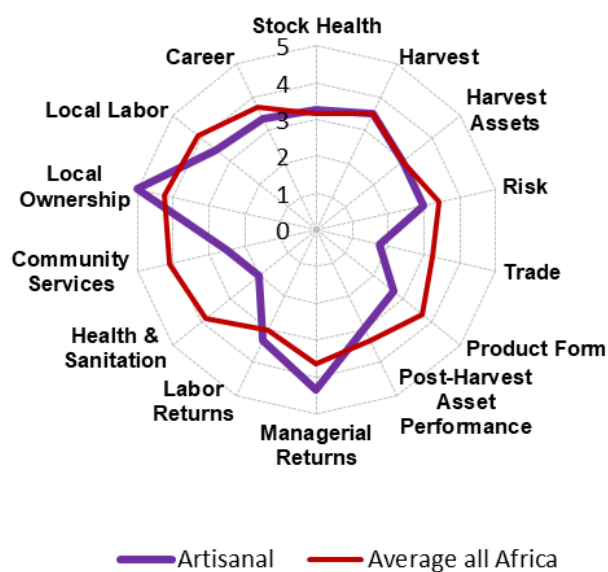


GUINEA: Artisanal

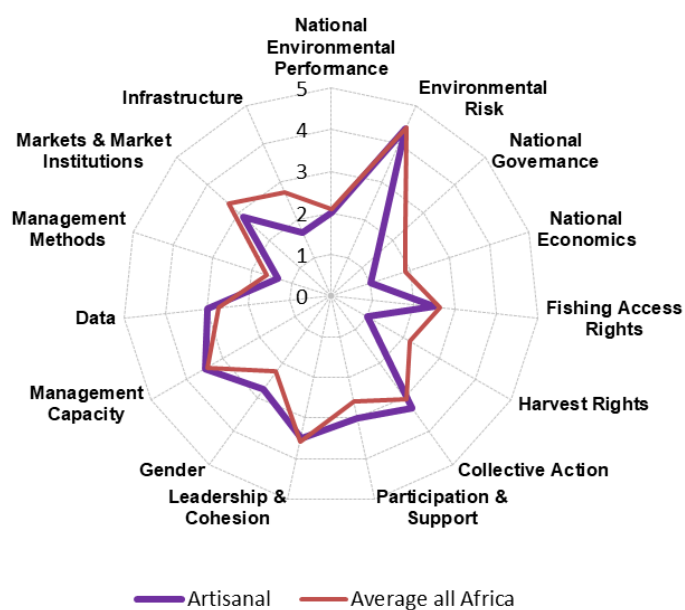
2016

Commercial Fishery	Species	Vessels and Gear	Characteristics	Management	Location
ARTISANAL FISHERY 28,114 Harvesters 6,414 Boat owners 25,420 Processors 60,707 total fishery employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small Pelagics (74%) Bonga Sardines Minor landings: Barracuda Mullet Demersal (26%) Bobo croaker Minor landings: Catfish Threadfish Shark 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5468 small wooden planked boats 1877 dugout canoes 193 large wooden boats 43% of all boats are motorized Gillnets Purse Seine Handline and Set Longlines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year-round fishing but less in rainy season 80% of vessels return daily 63% of fish is sold fresh, 36% smoked and 1% salted. Less than 15% of landings go to export. Low levels of infrastructure. Less than 10% of landing sites have electricity, 20% have latrines, 9% have access to ice, and 10% have access to fuel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permits by type of net. No limit on the number of permits. Gear restrictions but corruption hinders enforcement. Two established protected zones. No formal co-management but strong harvester organizations. Intrusion and undocumented landings by Senegalese and industrial boats. 	<p>96% local boat owners 3% from Sierra Leone</p>  <p>Credit: Wikipedia</p> <p>National-level scores with data from 234 landings sites within 6 prefectures: Boffa, Boke, Conakry, Coyah, Dubreka, and Forecariah</p>

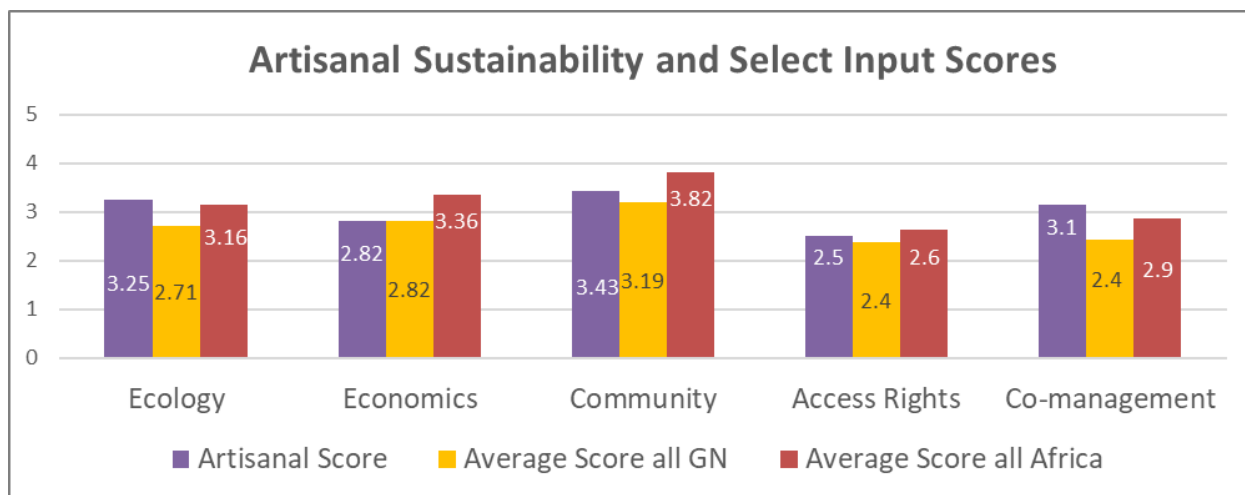
Artisanal Outputs- Measuring Performance



Artisanal 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 FPI Report.



Relative Strengths:

Ecological indicators are above average:

- Recent advancements in surveillance of illegal fishing means that the stocks primarily targeted by the artisanal sector (bonga and sardines) are relatively stable.
- There are many programs targeted towards protecting vulnerable mangrove habitats.
- Despite these recent changes, demersal stocks are still over-exploited.

Community indicators are above average:

- Wealth appears to be accumulating both sectors, particularly among captains and processing owners who are much less likely to be outsiders than in the rest of West Africa.
- Income in fisheries is generally higher than in other rural occupations except for those who work as employees in the post-harvest sector.
- While access to health care and sanitation are poor, access to education is average.

Co-management inputs are above average:

- Despite the lack of formal co-management in 2016, there is a well-established organization for the artisanal sector (CONAPEG) that is very active in management and assists in enforcing some regulations, including the ban on monofilament nets.
- Social cohesion is strong as stakeholder groups meet regularly and speak with a relatively unified voice. There is more integration of harvest and post-harvest sectors as CONAPEG also represents processors and facilitates investment in smoking centers and some bargaining with international buyers. Women dominate the post-harvest sector and have a strong voice in management and marketing.

Relative Weaknesses:

Economic indicators are below average:

- Recent bans on international trade with the EU and a lack of infrastructure make product improvement unlikely and keep ex-vessel prices low. A large amount of product is smoked for preservation and sold in local markets.
- There is a high degree of volatility in prices and landings and a lack of formal credit available.

Access Right inputs are below average:

- While permits are sold according to gear type, there is no limit to the number given out and even outsiders can buy permits for the artisanal sector. Enforcement capability is limited.