



West African Fisheries Profiles



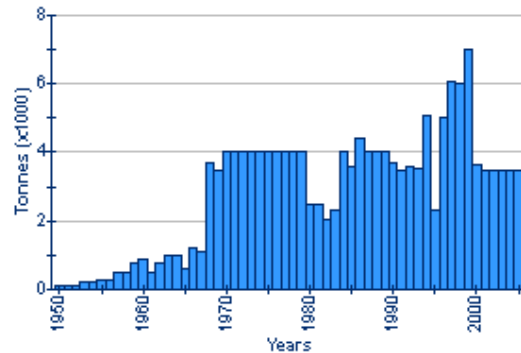
Equatorial Guinea

Total Fish Production: Not available
Total Seafood Export Value: \$46,000 (2005)
Percentage of GDP: Not available
Total Number of Jobs: 3,000+ (direct)
Percentage of Jobs: Not available

Source: FAO, Fishstat

Wild Capture Production (FAO)

Source: Fishstat



Aquaculture Production (FAO)

No reported production

Top 10 Species Exported (Value)

1. Shrimp and prawns, not frozen (\$27,000)
2. Fish, fresh or chilled (\$18,000)
3. Sole, fresh or chilled (\$1,000)
4. Lobster
5. Pilchard
6. Swordfish
7. Tuna
8. Shark

Source: Fishstat/2005

Top Exports to the U.S. (Value)

No exports

Source: NOAA Fisheries



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Industry Profile

Equatorial Guinea's artisanal marine fleet uses hooks, lines, and nets to capture various demersal and pelagic species. Bonga and sardines are the most commonly caught fish.

An inland continental fleet of more than 3,000 vessels is responsible for most of the catch, which takes place particularly in brackish waters. Harvests include lobsters and tilapia.

Experience with aquaculture is limited to a few small, traditional inland operations.

Source: FAO

State of Processing and Value-Added Industry

Good cold-storage infrastructure exists, allowing for distribution of fresh and frozen fish throughout coastal areas.

Much of the artisanal catch is smoked using traditional methods by women and then distributed to inland communities.

Source: FAO

Challenges and Prospects

There is potential for growth in maritime and aquaculture production but realizing this potential depends on improvements in the management regime, including better surveillance, resource assessment, and improvements in infrastructure and fishing gear technology.

Source: FAO



Sustainability

There are significant tuna resources in the Gulf of Guinea: the potential harvest from tuna and related species is estimated to be 55,000 MT per year. However, technical and equipment limitations limit Equatorial Guinea from having a thriving fishing industry.

Other fishery resources exist but are limited by the lack of upwellings. Additionally, they are not well-defined due to lack of proper stock assessments. However, potential yield is estimated at 3,000 MT for pelagic species, 5,450 MT for demersal species, and 700 MT for crustaceans.

The fishing industry is very important to the economic viability of small coastal and river communities.

Source: FAO