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Uganda and Malawi field pilots of proposed LSMS Fisheries Module

# Summary report: Uganda and Malawi field pilots of proposed LSMS Fisheries Module

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Document prepared for the Living Standards Measurement Study-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) project. As study to support the preparation of the Guide Book for the design of fishery modules as part of integrated household surveys in developing countries/

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# Introduction and background

This report provides detail on pilot testing of a fisheries module for living standards measurement surveys. It supports the development of the Guide Book for the design of fishery modules as part of integrated household surveys in developing countries (Béné et al 2011).

While an overwhelming majority of sub-Saharan African countries exhibit serious weaknesses in statistics pertaining to crop and livestock sectors, the deficiencies in terms of nationally-representative data on the fishery sector are even more acute. The very little data available on the sector are essentially derived from case studies of selected fisheries, and the limited nationally representative data available are generally derived from a few questions included in the livestock section of household surveys. These do not permit the detailed characterization of the fishery production systems. As a consequence in many countries the decision-makers and planners lack the most basic information about the role and importance of the fisheries sector to their national economy.

Box 1. The Living Standards Measurement Study-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) project.

The Living Standards Measurement Study - Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) project is an innovative household survey program established with a grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and implemented by the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) within the Development Economics Research Group at the World Bank. Under the LSMS-ISA initiative, the World Bank is supporting countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to establish systems of multi-topic, panel household surveys with a strong focus on agriculture. In each partner country, the project supports at least two rounds of nationally representative household panel data collection. In some countries, additional waves are being funded from other sources. The surveys under the LSMS-ISA are modeled on the multi-topic household survey design of the LSMS, and are designed and implemented in full collaboration with partner national statistics offices. In addition to the goal of producing policy-relevant agricultural data, the project emphasizes the design and validation of innovative survey methods, the use of technology for improving survey data quality, and the development of analytical tools to facilitate the use and analysis of the collected data. The micro-data produced under the project is fully documented and publicly available within twelve months of the completion of each survey round. Visit www.worldbank.org\lsms-isa for more information.

As part of an initiative called the Living Standards Measurement Study-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) project (see Box 1), a collaboration was developed between the World Bank and the WorldFish Center to address this situation. The initiative was established on the following basis:

1. In Africa, inland and coastal fisheries are important sources of income and food for many households that rely on the rich marine resources surrounding the region and the

extensive river, lake and floodplain systems throughout the continent, to support their livelihoods.

- 2. A good understanding of the fishery sector and the characteristics of the households and communities involved is essential for sound policies and interventions to improve the sector, and to strengthen the role that fisheries can play in enhancing food security and alleviating poverty in sub-Saharan Africa.
- 3. At the present moment, fisherfolk, and particularly inland fishing communities, are severely marginalized in national statistics, especially in developing countries. While a few rapid rural appraisals and qualitative poverty profilings have been conducted in fishing communities in West Africa during the early 2000s, no quantitative and longitudinal survey focusing specifically on this group exists in most sub-Sahara African countries.

The main objective of the World Bank - WorldFish Center initiative was to fill the gap of data availability and knowledge about the fishery sector in sub-Saharan Africa. In particular, the specific objectives of the collaboration were:

- to design and field-test a high-quality fishery socio-economic module that can be included in future nationally representative statistical survey;
- to build the capacity of the statistical agencies in the areas of designing fishery surveys and collecting adequate data on households and communities involved in the fishery sector;
- to develop guidelines on designing fishery modules that can be used by national statistical agencies, research agencies, and other organizations to collect policy-relevant data on the fishery sector.

The final document of this initiative is a *Guide Book* (Béné et al. 2011) that explains how to create and organize a 'compact' fishery statistical module expected to become part of a larger, multi-topic, national household survey<sup>1</sup>. The Guide Book builds directly upon the questionnaire that was developed and field-tested by the WorldFish team in two countries (Malawi and Uganda) during the period Oct 2009 – Jan 2010. The present *Summary Report* is a supporting document of this process. The Summary report presents the results of the Malawi and Uganda field-tests.

Note that only wild (capture) fisheries have been considered, not aquaculture activities. This was because aquaculture activities are likely to be captured in agricultural surveys, while wild fisheries are usually not included. Also, in much of rural Africa, aquaculture is not as important to livelihoods of smallholders and the landless poor as fisheries are. In Asia, where aquaculture is more widespread, this is not the case, although there, too, aquaculture is more commonly a medium to large scale business, rather than a small-holder activity.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In most cases, these multi-topic household surveys exist already. For instance in the case of Malawi this survey is the IHS3 national questionnaire (Integrated Household Survey) scheduled to be administered across Malawi in 2010.

# The pilot tests

The fishery module was field-tested in two countries, Malawi (Nov. 2009) and Uganda (Jan. 2010). Due to budget limitation, 2 weeks of field work only were carried out in each country (four in total). These 2 weeks were used to (i) train the teams of 8 local enumerators and (ii) conduct a 4-day pilot test of the questionnaire. In Malawi and Uganda, two very different geographic areas were selected in order to increase the chance of sampling all possible types of small-scale fishing-dependent households (self-employed full time fishers, crew members, seasonal or full time fisher-farmers, fish processors, fish traders, etc.). The area in Malawi was the relatively remote rural area of the Lower Shire valley where it was expected to find a reasonable proportion of seasonal and full-time fisher-farmers, plus some fish processors. In this area 7 villages were visited. In Uganda the more 'market-connected' shore of Lake Victoria where both full-time self-employed and crew members operate, along with fish processors and traders, was targeted. In that area, 8 villages were visited.

As a large number of the questions included in the module are targeting individual members (as opposed to household at an aggregate level), the details of the household composition (number of household members, age, sex, relation to the head, etc.) are needed. In the normal situation, when the fishery module is administered as part of the multi-purpose questionnaire, the information related to the household composition will be collected through the household roster –usually the first component of the multi-purpose questionnaire –see Fig.3 above. In the case of the pilot testing however, since we did not administer the whole multi-purpose questionnaire but only the fishery module we had to add a 'mini' household roster sheet at the beginning of our questionnaire.

Additionally it was decided to include 4 'complementary' series of questions in order to collect some other basic background information about the household welfare. Wherever possible these questions were directly derived from the IHS3 questionnaire, with some slight adaptations where necessary<sup>2</sup>. They include: land plot ownership; food consumption; food security; health; and durable goods.

## **Results**

To test the fishery module 136 households were surveyed in Malawi and 132 in Uganda. These were selected randomly amongst the villages targeted for the pilot testing. A consequence of this random process was that some of the households interviewed appeared not to be engaged in any form of fishery-related activities. In Malawi most of these non-fishery-dependent households were farmers, while the non-fishery-dependent households in Uganda were mainly local traders/merchants. In total 94 out of the 136 households interviewed in Malawi and 103 out of the 132 in Uganda were fishery-dependent. These two samples were large enough to test the robustness of the questionnaire. Below are some of the preliminary results obtained. No real attempts have been made to interpret these preliminary results.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In particular, the lists of items included in the Uganda complementary questions slightly differ from the ones included in the Malawian version, in order to reflect local specificities in terms of food and durable goods.

# Types of activities

As expected, the fishery-dependent households in Malawi and Uganda are engaged to different degrees in fishery-related activities (Table 1). In the Lower Shire (Malawi) a majority of households (61%) defined themselves as part-time fishers, highlighting the fact that the different members of these households engage in fishing as part of a larger, diversified, portfolio of activities. In contrast, on the Shore of the Lake Victoria, the large majority of the fishery-dependent households (82%) are full-time fishers. A slight seasonal variation in these proportions is observed, in particular in Malawi where the number of households engaged in full-time fishing decreases during the low fishing season.

The data also show that (in line with our expectations) some of the fishers on the shore of Lake Victoria do not own fishing gear and engage in fishing as crew members on the boats of another fisher. This concerns 38% of the households who declare to be engaged in fishing activity. By contrast, all the households who engage in fishing activities in the Lower Shire are self-employed.

Table 1. Number of households engaged in different fishing strategies in the two pilot sites (percentage in brackets)

		Lower Shire			Lake Victoria			
	High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total		
Full-time fisher	39 (42%)	30 (36%)	39	67 (82%)	53 (81%)	67		
Part-time fisher	54 (58%)	54 (64%)	54	15 (18%)	12 (19%)	15		
Crew	0	0	0	31 (38%)	25 (39%)	31		
Self-employed	93 (100%)	84 (100%)	93	51 (62%)	40 (61%)	51		

Notes: 'High'/'Low' refer to high and low fishing season. 'Total' refers to the whole year

Table 2 shows the number of households who are engaged in various types of fishery-related activities. We recall that, according to the definitions used in the questionnaire, households who sell part, or the totality, of their own catch (even fresh) are said to be engaged in fish processing. In contrast, full subsistence fishing households are those who declare consuming the entire amount of fish that they catch (and therefore do not sell any fish). Data shows that a small number of households are engaged in this full-subsistence activity in Malawi and even fewer in Uganda. Interestingly in both countries this full-subsistence strategy is observed only during the low fishing season.

Table 2. Number of households engaged in different fishery-related activities in the two pilot sites (percentage in brackets)

	L	ower Shire		Lake Victoria			
Revenues source	High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total	
Full subsistence	0	6 (7%)	0	0	2 (2%)	0	
Fishing / fish processing	92 (100%)	73 (88%)	92	82 (82%)	60 (71%)	85	
Fish trading	6 (7%)	4 (5%)	6	21 (21%)	21 (25%)	21	
Total Fishery-related activities	92	83	92	99	84	103	

Notes: 'High'/'Low' refer to High and Low fishing season. 'Total' refers to the whole year

Overall, the various fishery-related activities show some degrees of seasonality in both areas. Fewer households engage in fishing during the low fishing season. This is in line with the trends already observed in Table 1, and also with results on landings that will be presented below.

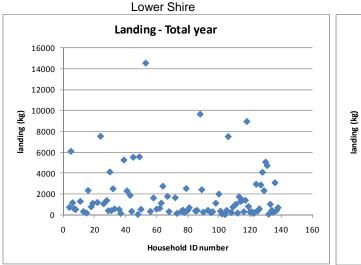
Finally, Table 2 also shows that, as expected, the number of households who engage in fish trading is higher in Uganda than in Malawi. There does not seem to be any seasonality in this fish trading activity however –at least in terms of number of households who engage in it.

# Landings

Table 3 displays the main statistics of the landings obtained for the two pilot sites. The estimates have been organized by fishing season (high/low/total). Overall we observe that the average catch in Uganda is substantially higher than in Malawi, which reflect, *inter alia*, the higher level of capitalization of the sector on the shores of Lake Victoria.

Table 3. Estimated landings (kg) per household in the 2 pilot sites.

		Lower Shire	Э		Lake Victoria			
	High Low Total		Total	High	Low	Total		
N	92	83	92	82	62	85		
mean	1287	502	1740	4693	1571	5674		
range	7227	9497	14505	59,993	14,399	74,393		
coef var	173	131	254	1057	323	1205		
skewness	1.90	5.60	2.70	3.99	3.19	4.08		
kurtosis	5.90	39.88	11.59	20.60	14.65	22.26		
median	495	125	711	1600	560	2100		



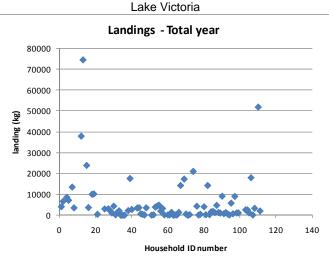


Fig.1 Total landing per household for the two areas sampled.

Fig.1 shows the same data but at the individual household level and for the entire year. The figures and the skewness/kurtosis indexes suggest a strong non-symmetric distribution of the data, with a large majority of the landings close to the low part of the range while only few households exhibits high catch. This is confirmed by the estimates of the univariate kernel density (Fig.2) which shows that most of the data are on the left side of the arithmetic mean.

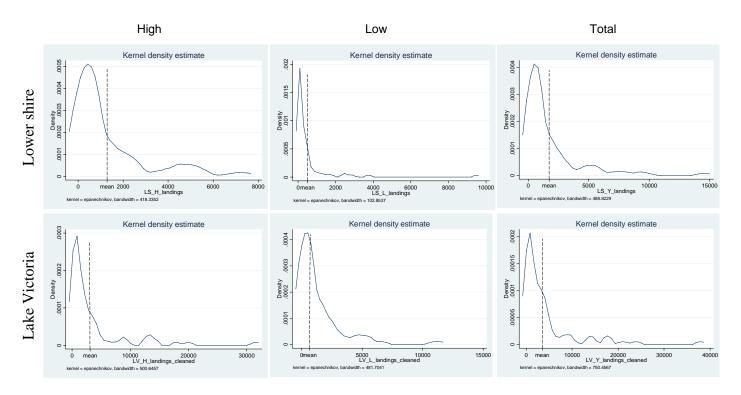


Fig.2 Univariate kernel density of the landings for both Malawi and Uganda pilot tests. The dotted lines indicate the (arithmetic) means for each series.

Finally what the diagrams also show —which was suggested in Table 3 as well- is that the choice of disaggregating the whole year into 2 seasons was justified (in the case of the two fisheries considered here) since in both Malawi and Uganda the landings show important seasonal variations between the 'high' and 'low' seasons.

#### **Incomes**

One of the main objectives of the questionnaire was to estimate the income derived from fishery-related activities. Fig.3 and Table 4 display the main statistics and individual household level data for these income data. The values correspond to the households' net revenues estimated by summing up the gross revenues derived from all fishery-related activities at the individual household level (fish processing, fish trading, fishing gear/boat renting out) and subtracting the fixed and variable costs associated with these activities -including labour costs (e.g. crew salaries) and new fishing gear and/boats purchased during the season. The net income figure also includes fish consumption by the households, valued at the local market prices.

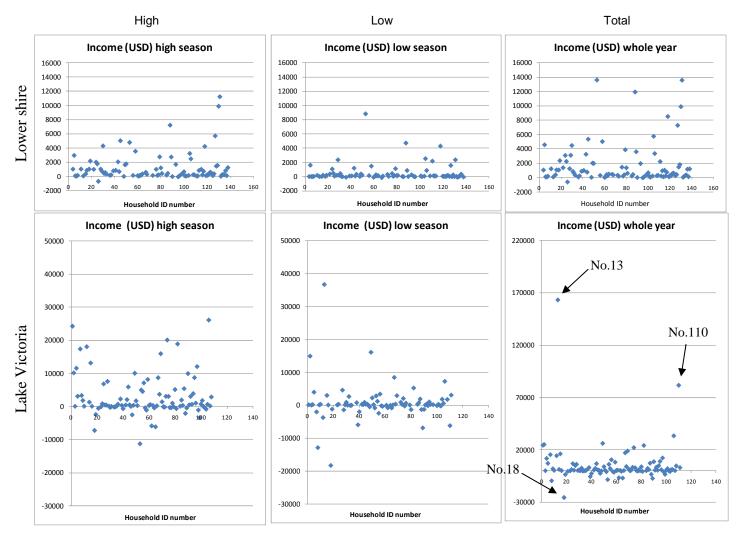


Fig.3. Incomes per household for the two pilot sites.

Table 4. Household income (net revenues) in USD derived from fishery-related activities in the two areas.

	Lower Shire			l	Lake Victoria <sup>a</sup>			
	High Low Total		Total	High	Low	Total		
N	92	85	94	96	81	100		
mean	1,213	515	1,654	3,105	661	3,517		
range	11,914	8,969	14,234	37,386	28,974	42,935		
coef var	1.63	2.43	1.69	2.00	5.35	2.17		
skewness	2.97	4.38	2.76	1.65	1.19	1.73		
kurtosis	13.00	25.87	10.70	6.16	11.62	6.22		
median	414	97	507	610	177	782		

Note: a. For Lake Victoria, values are estimated without households no.13, 18, and 110.

Data are shown in USD for both the Lower Shire and the Lake Victoria sites, using respectively the Dec 2009 and Jan 2010 exchange rates: Malawian Kwacha 140/1 USD and Ugandan Shilling 1915/1 USD<sup>3</sup>.

From Fig.3, note the three 'outliners' (households No.13, 18 and 110) who lie clearly outside the 'normal' range<sup>4</sup>. These three outliners were removed for the statistical (Table 4) and kernel estimates (Fig.4). Like in the case of fish landings (Table 3 and Fig.1), incomes show a relatively high degree of skewness (with the exception of the Lake Victoria low season data) -see Fig.4.

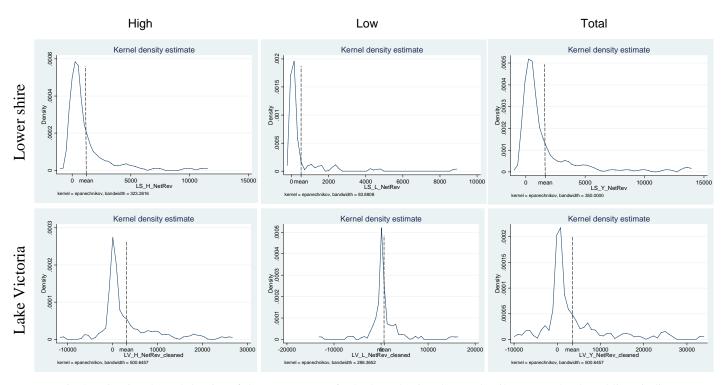


Fig.4 Univariate kernel density of the net revenues for both Malawi and Uganda pilot tests. The dotted lines indicate the means. For the Uganda data, estimates made after removing data from households No.13, 18, and 110.

The income data shows a high degree of seasonality. This reflects the seasonality that was already observed at the catch level. Note further that the rates of seasonal change in revenues (% change in revenues between high and low season) for the Lower Shire is almost identical to the rate of change in landings (respectively 61% and 58%) while the rate of seasonal change in revenues for the Lake Victoria is substantially higher than the rate of seasonal change of the landings (79% versus 61%)<sup>5</sup>. This suggests that the market prices on the shore of the Lake Victoria accentuate even further the seasonality already observed at the landing level.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Using the 2009 PPP/USD would not change fundamentally the comparative trend. With the exchange rate we have a ratio: 1915/140 = 13.67, while the PPP gives us: 996.213/85.735 = 11.61

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Households No.13 and No.110 display net incomes beyond USD70,000 for the last 12 months while household No.18 exhibits negative annual income reaching USD -30,000.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> For the Lake Victoria, these rates of change have been estimated without the 3 outliners. With these outliners, the rates are 85% (revenues) versus 67% (landings)

Also interesting from a vulnerability perspective is the fact that in both Malawi and Uganda the coefficients of variation of the households' incomes (Table 4) are systematically higher during the low fishing season. If one makes the strong assumption that individual households' exposure to covariate risks over time can be captured through the heterogeneity of groups' incomes, these higher coefficients of variation suggest that in both Lower Shire and Lake Victoria areas, fishery-dependent households are likely to exhibit higher levels of vulnerability during the low fishing season (at least based on their fishery-related incomes).

# Fish consumption

Fishery-related activities are not simply essential in the household economy as a source of cash/incomes. They also provide a critical source of food, and in particular of nutrient-rich food. Another important aspect for which we propose some preliminary results is therefore the level of household's fish self-consumption. This point can be looked at through two indicators: (a) the (absolute) quantity of fish kept for self-consumption and (b) the percentage of households' own catch consumed.

Table 5. Per capita fish consumption (in kg/week)<sup>a</sup>

		Lower Shire	)		Lake Victoria			
	High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total		
N	92	83	92	82	62	85		
mean	2.07	1.31	1.81	0.96	0.60	1.19		
range	11.67	18.00	11.74	8.75	5.00	14.00		
coef var	1.10	1.81	1.13	1.80	1.71	1.75		
skewness	2.26	5.08	2.53	2.94	2.55	3.84		
kurtosis	8.83	33.35	10.52	11.86	9.46	21.17		
median	1.44	0.65	1.15	0.31	0.25	0.50		

Note: a. only fishers/fish processors were included in this analysis, not fish traders.

Table 6. Percentages of own catch kept for self-consumption<sup>a</sup>

	Lower Shire				Lake Victoria			
	High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total		
N	92	83	92	82	62	85		
mean	19%	34%	21%	4%	7%	5%		
range	0.83	1.00	0.77	0.4	1	0.4		
coef var	0.82	0.82	0.75	1.56	2.63	1.42		
skewness	1.26	0.99	1.21	2.79	4.31	2.30		
kurtosis	5.04	3.19	4.41	13.21	21.53	9.67		
median	14%	25%	16%	1%	1%	2%		

Note: a. only fishers/fish processors were included in this analysis, not fish traders.

Tables 5 and 6 show these two indicators and their main statistics for the two pilot sites, disaggregated between high and low seasons. Fig.5 displays the means and 95%CIs. The Lower Shire data show some relatively high per capita fish consumption (up to 2 kg/week per person)

during the high season. The data also show some seasonal variations with a decrease in the consumption during the low fishing season (in relation to the lower landings during that period). Interestingly it seems that both in the Lower Shire valley and on the shores of the Lake Victoria, households try to compensate for this decrease in landings by consuming a greater share of their own catch. This 'compensating' strategy appears clearly on the diagram on the right hand side in Fig.5: the proportion of self-consumption is higher in both Uganda and Malawi during the low fishing season (although not significantly different in Uganda from the high season).

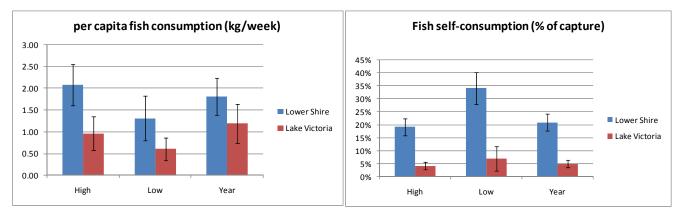


Fig.5 Left: per capita fish consumption in the two pilot sites; right: percentage of catch kept for household consumption (the error bars show 95% CI). Note: only fishers/fish processors were included in this analysis, not fish traders.

# **Comparison fishers / non-fishers (complementary information)**

In this last part of the document we summarize the additional background information that was collected through the 'complementary' questions administered during the pilot testing. We recall that this background information included the following:

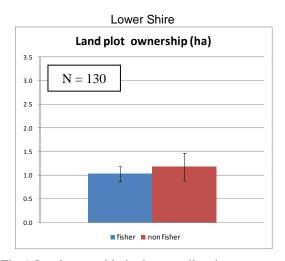
- land plot ownership;
- food consumption;
- food security;
- health issues; and
- durable goods.

A potentially interesting way to present these data is to make a comparison between fishery-dependent households and non-fishery-dependent households. For this we included in the analysis the data collected from the non-fishery-dependent households who were surveyed during the field testing. One remark is that these complementary data were not disaggregated by season. We are missing, therefore, information on potential seasonal variation.

# Land ownership

Land ownership is often presented as a major limiting production factor for fishers. It is indeed correct that in many part of the world, access to cultivable land may be limited for fishing communities. It would however be dangerous to 'generalize' this characteristic and to depict fisherfolk systematically as 'landless' households. In our case the data confirm that land

ownership is not a factor that differentiates fishing from non-fishing households (Fig.6). Nevertheless, it may not appear surprising to observe that along the shore of the Lake Victoria where a greater proportion of households are engaged in full-time fishing, the fishing households own on average a plot of land which is almost half the size of that owned by the non-fishing households (although the difference is not statistically significant due to the high variance of the data for non-fishers). Also worth noting is the fact that only 43 households (fishing and non-fishing dependent) in Uganda declare owning some land (out of the 132 interviewed i.e. 32.5%) while in Malawi 130 households out of the 136 interviewed (95.5%) declare owning some land.



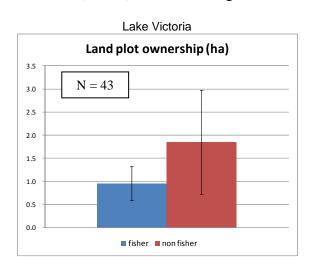
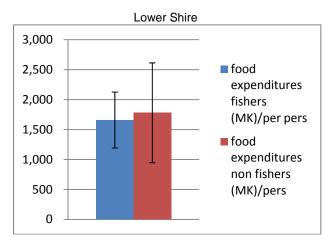


Fig.6. Land ownership in the two pilot sites.

# Food expenditure

Fig.7 illustrates the quantity of food (as recalled by the respondents) that was purchased over the last 7 days prior to the survey, adjusted for the number of persons in the household. The estimates do not include food items that were self-produced. No significant difference is observed between fishery-dependent and non-fishery-dependent households.



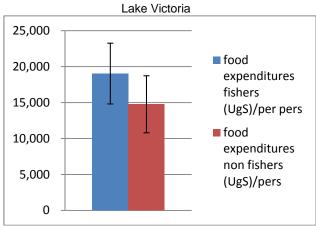


Fig.7. Food expenditure per capita –excluding food self-produced (in local currencies).

## Food security

Household food security was estimated through two indicators: a 1-week recall and a 12-month recall of (perceived) threats of food availability at the household level<sup>6</sup>. The 1-week recall however is likely to be sensitive to the period when the survey was implemented. One could in particular hypothesize that households with different livelihood strategies would be exposed to risk insecurity at different period of the year. The index of food insecurity over 12 month may therefore be more appropriate and this is the indicator we used here (Table 7). In addition the questionnaire included a question regarding the length of the period during which households were exposed to food insecurity (measured in number of weeks).

Table 7. Food insecurity estimates

Malawi	n / N	(%)	Length (weeks)
Food insecure 12 month	99 / 136	73%	13.3
Fishing dep. HH	67 / 92	74%	13.3
Non-fishing-dep. HH	32 / 45	71%	13.2
Non Food-insecure	37 / 136	27%	
Uganda			
Food insecure 12 month	50 / 132	38%	15.1
Fishing dep. HH	33 / 79	42%	15.3
Non-fishing-dep. HH	17 / 53	32%	14.8
Non Food-insecure	82 / 132	62%	

While the data shows that there is no difference between fishery-dependent and non-fishery-dependent households in terms of proportion of households who declare that they were exposed to food insecurity in the last 12 months in Malawi (74% vs 71%), the difference in Uganda is more important (42% vs 32%). We also observe that overall a larger proportion of households are food insecure in Malawi. Looking at the length of food insecurity complexifies, however, the picture. First no difference in the number of weeks was observed between fishers and non-fishers within the same country. Second, even if households in Uganda seem to be more food secure, the length of the food insecurity (when it occurs) seems to be slightly longer than in Malawi.

#### Health

Two aspects of household health were investigated. One concerns the nature, frequency and severity of health issues faced by the households in a 2 week period prior to the survey<sup>7</sup>. The second concerns the amount of money spent to cover the expenses (medication, doctor fees, transport between heath center and household's home) induced by these health issues. Two hypotheses could be tested through these data: (a) fisherfolk are often thought to be particularly exposed to health risks, in particular water-borne disease, due to their frequent contact with water, and (b) as mentioned earlier in this report, because they are 'instantaneous' (or at least

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> As defined in the IHS3 questionnaire.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> As defined in the IHS3 questionnaire.

daily) cash revenues generated through fishing revenues may be used more easily to pay unexpected expenses such as health medications.

Table 8. Health data analysis

Malawi	n / N	(%)	Payment failure
Health issues	107 / 136	78%	16%
Fishery-dependent	72 / 92	79%	16%
Non-fishery dependent	35 / 45	77%	14%
No health issues	29 / 136	22%	-
Uganda			
Health issues	78 / 132	59%	3%
Fishery-dependent	47 / 79	59%	6%
Non-fishery dependent	31 / 53	58%	0%
No health issues	54 / 132	41%	-

Table 8 summarizes the data for the two sites. The first two columns on the left hand side show the number of households who have faced health issues (in absolute numbers and percentages), while the last column on the right hand side shows the number of cases where households who had faced health issues did not engage any expenses. The occurrence of these cases was interpreted as an indication of inability to pay for health expenses.

In both Malawi and Uganda the data suggest that fishery-dependent households are not more exposed to health issues than non-fishery-dependent households. Instead the data suggest that the higher exposure to health issues observed in the Lower Shire affects the whole population indistinctively. The data also indicate that the proportion of households who do not (or cannot) pay for health service and medication is higher (across the population) in the Lower Shire than it is on the shore of the Lake Victoria.

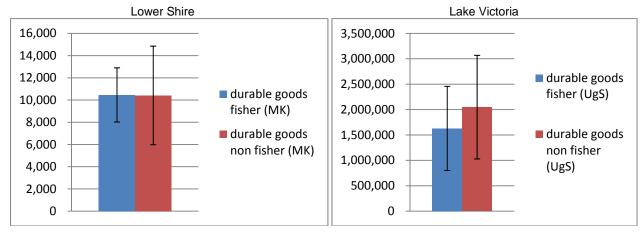


Fig.8. Values of durable goods owed by households in the two sites (in local currencies).

# Summing up the results

The series of figures and tables presented above suggests that the field testing has been successful. Using the fishery module we were able to estimate within two very different socio-economic contexts the costs, gross and net revenues generated by the different fishery-related activities in which households engage in Malawi and Uganda. The data show the high diversity of ways fishing and post-harvest activities (fish processing and fish trading) contribute to the diversified livelihood of these households.

The results of the two pilot testings also illustrate the capacity of the module to generate important information about fish consumption and the constantly evolving trade-off between the two main roles that fish plays in the household economy: income cash generation and food and nutrition security. Furthermore the data confirms the importance of accounting for potential seasonal variations in the different variables recorded. On the other hand, what the fishery module did not allow us to estimate is the relative contribution of the fishery sector to the total household income. This information would have been made available only if all the other modules of the multi-purpose questionnaires had been administrated.

Finally the succinct background information collected through the additional 'complementary' questions illustrates the difficulty to draw generalities regarding fishery-dependent households. Certainly the simplistic narrative that "households are poor because they are fishermen" and the perception widely accepted amongst policy-makers or even academics that small-scale fisheries are poverty traps do not seem to reflect the reality of the data. In both the Lower Shire and the Lake Victoria pilot sites, fishery-related households do not appear to be substantially worse-off than the non-fishery-dependent households who live in the same communities. Instead the main differences appear between areas, with the Lower Shire households (fishery-dependent and non-fishery-dependent households) facing systematically a more critical situation (at least in terms of food insecurity and exposure to health issues) than their counterparts along the shores of the Lake Victoria.

# References

Béné Christophe, Chijere Asafu D.G., Allison Edward H., Snyder, Katherine, and Crissman, Charles 2011. Guide Book for the design and implementation of fishery modules as part of integrated household surveys in developing countries. Document prepared for the 'Living Standards Measurement Study-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture' project, The WorldFish Center, Penang Malaysia, 33 p + Annexes.

# Appendix 1 Fishery Module

This appendix presents the fishery module only. The 'complementary' questions that were administered during the pilot testing (household roster and background information) are not included.

### **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**





### Malawi Government National Statistical Office

# THIRD INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 2010/11

THIS SURVEY IS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE 1967 STATISTICS ACT.

THIS INFORMATION IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND IS TO BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

# **FISHERY QUESTIONNAIRE**

#### **MODULE A-1: HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION**

WRITE CODES FOR TA, STA, OR TOWN; EA; AND HH ID. WRITE NAME OF DISTRICT; TA; VILLAGE; AND HOUSEHOLD HEAD.

	CODE	NAME
A01. DISTRICT:		
A02. TA, STA, or TOWN:		
A03. ENUMERATION AREA:		
A04. PLACE / VILLAGE NAME:		
A05. HOUSEHOLD ID (FROM LIST):		
A06. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD:		

## **MODULE A-2: SURVEY STAFF DETAILS**

A07. NAME OF ENUMERATOR:			A19. NAME OF DATA VALIDATION CLERK:	
A08. ENUMERATOR CODE:			A20. DATA VALIDATION CLERK CODE:	
A09. DATE OF INTERVIEW:	(ENUME »NEXT I		A21. DATE OF DATA VALIDATION:	·
A10. NAME OF FIELD SUPERVISOR:				AND ANY SPECIAL INFORMATION THAT WILL BE HELPFUL RS AND DATA ANALYSIS.
A11. FIELD SUPERVISOR CODE:				
A12. DATE OF QUESTIONNAIRE INSPECTION:				
A13. NAME OF ZONE SUPERVISOR:				
A14. ZONE SUPERVISOR CODE:				
A15. DATE OF QUESTIONNAIRE				
A16. NAME OF DATA ENTRY CLERK:				
A17. DATA ENTRY CLERK CODE:		<u> </u>		
A18. DATE OF DATA ENTRY:				

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#### **MODULE B: FISHERIES CALENDAR**

ENUMERATOR: MAKE SURE THAT THE RESPONDENT ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BELOW BASED ON THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY'S SITUATION, NOT ON HIS OWN INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCE.

1. In your community, among people who fish, which are the HIGH season months? Which months are the LOW season months? And in which months is there almost no fishing?

ENUMERATOR: RECORD STATUS OF EACH MONTH AS H (HIGH), L (LOW) OR N (NO FISHING).

IF THE RESPONDENT CLAIMS THAT THERE ARE NO DISTINCT HIGH VS. LOW SEASON MONTHS, RECORD H (HIGH) FOR MONTHS IN WHICH ANY FISHING TAKES PLACE AND ONLY ADMINISTER THE HIGH-SEASON RELATED MODULES.

Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

2. ENUMERATOR: FOR THE MONTHS THAT ANY FISHING TOOK PLACE IN	THE COMMU	JNITY, WA	S THE RESPON	DENT
ABLE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN HIGH VS. LOW SEASON MONTHS?	YES1 NO2			

## MODULE C: FISHERIES LABOR (LAST HIGH SEASON)

	FULL-TIME	FISHING		PART-TIME	FISHING		FISH PROCESS	SING		FISH TRADIN	IG		
Please list the members of your household who were involved in fishing during the last last HIGH fishing season. This includes those fishing, fish processing or fish trading, full or part time.	1. FULL-TIME F THE HOUSE EXCLUSIVEL DURING THE How many v time fisher of season?  During those how many d week?  During those many hours  ENTER 0 IN A WAS NOT A	ISHERS ARE IN HOLD WHO EN AY IN FISHING ELAST HIGH S Weeks was [N. during the last lays did [NAM] e days, approdid [NAME] fiall COLUMNS	NGAGED ACTIVITY SEASON.  AME] a full- HIGH fishing roximately IE] fish per  eximately how ish per day?  SIF [NAME] SHER DURING	During those days, approximately how many hours did [NAME] part-time fish per day?  During those days, approximately how many hours did [NAME] part-time fish per day?  During those days, approximately how many hours days have how how many hours days have how how how how how how how how h							G IS DEFINED AS DR RETAIL) FRE FISH BOUGHT F FISH PROCESSO BY THE HOUSE BE CONSIDERE AS FISH PROCE PERSON THE HOUSE WEEKS dID [NAME WEEKS, APPROXI WEEKS, AP	RESH OR FROM OTHER SORS. SELLING SEHOLD RED AS FISH CESSING.  ME] engage in HIGH fishing  eximately how NAME] trade  imately how AME] trade fish?  IF [NAME] DID DING DURING	
HH ROSTER ID CODE	NUMBER OF WEEKS	DAYS / WEEK	HOURS / DAY	NUMBER OF WEEKS	DAYS / WEEK	HOURS / DAY	NUMBER OF WEEKS	DAYS/WEEK	HOURS/DAY	NUMBER OF WEEKS	DAYS/WEEK	HOURS / DAY	
3 4 5													
7 8 9													

MODULE D: FISHERIES INPUT (LAST HIGH SEASON)

FI	SHING GEAR						
GEAR ID	FISHING GEAR	HIGH fishing season use any [FISHING GEAR]?	2. How many [FISHING GEAR] were operated during the last HIGH fishing season?	3. How many [FISHING GEAR] are owned by your household?	4. What was the value of [FISHING GEAR] during the last HIGH fishing season?	5. How many units of [FISHING GEAR] did you or any member of your household purchase during the last HIGH fishing season?  ENTER ZERO IF NO UNITS PURCHASED	6. How much did your household pay to rent [GEAR] for use in the last HIGH season? ENTER ZERO IF NONE RENTED
1.	usipa(mosquito)net						
2.	kambuzi(beach)seine						
3.	mbedza(long /hand line)						
4.	mbuka/ntaya/ukonde (gillnet)						
5.	mono(fish traps)						
6.	chavi (castnet)						
7.	other, specify						
8.	other, specify						

MODULE D: FISHERIES INPUT (LAST HIGH SEASON)

ВС	ATS/ENGINES								HIRED LABOR	R		
BOAT/ENGINE ID		use any [BOAT \ENGINE] during the last HIGH fishing	How many [BOAT/ ENGINE] were operated	How many of [BOAT/ ENGINE] are owned by your household?	value of [BOAT /	units of [BOAT/ENGI NE] did you or any member of the household purchase during the last HIGH fishing	How much did your household pay to rent [BOAT/ ENGINE] for use in the last HIGH season?	13. What have been the costs of fuel, oil and maintenance (altogether) per week for [BOAT/ ENGINE] operated during the last HIGH fishing season?  >>NEXT BOAT/ENGINE COST	last HIGH fishin How many wee during the last  ENUMERATOR: SAME NUMBER	ing men and/or cl ng season? eks did each of the HIGH fishing sea IF MEN (CHILDRE OF WEEKS USE A NTER ZERO IN AL	ese fishing pers son? N) ARE NOT ALL AS MANY ROWS	on work for you WORKING THE
	BOAT/ENGINE	120,110	OPERATED	OWNED	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	PURCHASED		(MK / BOAT / WEEK)	ADULTS	WEEKS / ADULT	CHILDREN	WEEKS / CHILD
1.	bwato (dugout)											
2.	plankboat											
3.	outboard engine											
4.	other,specify:											
5.	other,specify:											

MODULE D: FISHERIES INPUT (LAST HIGH SEASON)

HIRED LABO	R											
15. Did you pay these workers a fixed wage?	16. What was each	for hired workers, did you pay these hired workers	18. On average per wyou pay to each heligh fishing sease ENUMERATOR: IF DETAIL THE SHARHIRED WORKER.	nired work son? THE RES RE PAID TO	ers during the PONDENT CAN DEACH INDIVI	last I NOT DUAL	workers, did you pay these hired workers	the boat re did you pa hired work salary dur	t share of evenue ay to each ker as a ing the	21. During the la fishing seaso pay the hired other in kind as meals, cig etc.?	n, did you workers any benefit such	
YES1 NO2>>17	EQUIVALENT.		share of the	AGGREGATE SHA WORKERS (AS A \ BY THE NUMBER ( INDICATED IN QUI  CODES FOR FI PIECE DOZEN KILOGRAM 5 KG BAG 10 KG BAG 25 KG BAG SMALL BASKET LARGE BASKET OTHER (SPECLI	RE PAID TWHOLE) POF HIRED ESTION 14  LISH PACK 1 2 3 4 6 6 6	O ALL HIRED ER WEEK AND WORKERS AS I.	DIVIDE	with cash as a share of the boat benefit?  YES1 NO2>>21	last HIGH season?		ENUMERATO WITH THE RE THE CASH VA INKIND BENE WORKER IF NO OTHER ENTER ZERO CONTINUE TO	SPONDENT LUE OF FIT / WEEK/ BENEFITS AND
YES/NO	ADULT: MK / ADULT / WEEK	CHILD: MK / CHILD / WEEK	YES/NO	ADULT: QUANTITY/ ADULT / WEEK	UNIT CODE	CHILD: QUANTITY / CHILD / WEEK	UNIT CODE	YES/NO	ADULT: SHARE MK/WEEK	CHILD: SHARE MK / WEEK	ADULT: MK/ADULT/ WEEK	CHILD: MK / CHILD / WEEK

MODULE D: FISHERIES INPUT (LAST HIGH SEASON)

OTHER COSTS			
22.	23.	24.	
Have there been other types of costs related to fishing activities during the last HIGH fishing season?	Describe what these costs were for?	What were th costs during t season?	
EXCLUDE PURCHASES/ RENTALS OF FISHING GEAR / BOATS/ ENGINES, EXPENDITURES FOR HIRED LABOR, COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH FISH TRADING ACTIVITIES.			
YES.1 NO2 >> NEXT MODULE		UNIT Week Season	
YES/NO	TEXT DESCRIPTION	MK	UNIT

		I <sub>a</sub>	I.	1,						I.	1
1.		2.	3.	4.						5.	
ENUMERATOR:			How many			CIES] did you,				ENUMERATOR: F	
CHECK MODULE C.		main species of fish		and/or any	hired fishers	catch <u>on ave</u>	erage per v	<u>veek</u> during t	he last HIGH	SPECIES, MULTII AMOUNT LANDE	PLY THE
CHECK MODULE C.		that you or any	you or any	fishing sea	ason?					(QUESTION 4) BY	
WERE ANY		member of your household have	member your household	ENITED AM	OLINTS EOD I	JP TO TWO DI	EEEDENIT T	VDES OF DDO		NUMBER OF WE	
HOUSEHOLD		been landing as a	been landing			ONLY ONE T			CESSING.	(QUESTION 3).	
MEMBERS			[FISH		L Z DL/MMM	ONE! ONE!	11 2 01 1 100	00000110.			
ENGAGED IN		HIGH fishing	SPECIES]								
FISHING (Q1 or Q2) IN THE LAST HIGH		season.	during the last								
SEASON?			HIGH								
OL/NOON:			season?								
	1 =										
	FISH CAUGHT ID										
	Ā	CODES FOR FISH									
	$\circ$	SPECIES:									
	5			CODES FO	OR FISH PAC	KAGING:	CODES FOR	PROCESSING	<u>}</u> :		
	1 "	MAKAKANI1 MAKUMBA2		DIEGE	1		FRESH	1			
		MLAMBA3			2		SUN-DRIED				
		MATEMDA4			М3		SMOKED	3			
YES1 NO2 >> 14		NKUNGA5 CHAMBO6			G4 AG5		ICED OTHER	4			
NO2 >> 14		NYESI7			AG6		(SPECIFY)	5			
		MCHENI8			ASKET7						
		OTHER (SPECIFY)9		LARGE B	ASKET8						
		AGGREGATED10			Y)9						
							•				
		FISH SPECIES CODE	NUMBER OF	PF	ROCESSING TY	PE # 1	PI	ROCESSING TY	PE # 2	PROCESSING TYPE # 1	PROCESSING TYPE # 2
YES/NO		FISH SPECIES CODE	WEEKS	QUANTITY	FORM OF	FORM OF	QUANTITY	FORM OF	FORM OF	AMOUNT X	AMOUNT X
. = 5,1.15				LANDED	PACKAGING	PROCESSING	LANDED	PACKAGING	PROCESSING	WEEKS	WEEKS
	1.										
	2.										
	3.										
	4.										
	Ţ.										
	5										
					II.	l	L	l			

								SALES							
	hired fishers of		] did you, othe LL during the la			d and/or any	7. ENUMERATOR: ARE THE FIGURES IN QUESTIONS 5 AND 6 CONSISTENT?	JRES average per week during the last HIGH fishing season?  S 5  During the weeks of operation, what was the average price per packaging unit?							
FISH CAUGHT ID	TYPE 2 BLANK	FISH PACKAGI123456 ET7 ET8	FRES SUN- SMOK ICED OTHE	S FOR PROCES H1 DRIED2 ED34			IF NOT, ASK THE RESPONDENT TO ADJUST HIS/HER ESTIMATION AND INDICATE BELOW THE REASON FOR THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE TWO CATCH ESTIMATES  YES, THE FIGURES MATCHED1  NO, THE ENTRIES WERE ADJUSTED2	ENTER AM BLANK IF C  CODES 1  PIECE DOZEN. KILOGRI 5 KG BI 10 KG I 25 KG II SMALL I LARGE I OTHER	JGHT BY THE	MEMBERS OF UP TO TWO DI PE OF PROCE	CODES FRESH SUN-I SMOKE ICCED. OTHER	S FOR PROC	OR ANY HIRE	SSED FISH TH/ ED FISHERS. NG. LEAVE TYF	
		OCESSING TYPE	1		OCESSING TYPE	1	YES/NO		PROCESSING				PROCESSING		
	QUANTITY LANDED	FORM OF PACKAGING	FORM OF PROCESSING	QUANTITY LANDED	FORM OF PACKAGING	FORM OF PROCESSING		QUANTITY SOLD	FORM OF PACKAGING	FORM OF PROCESSING	PRICE (MK)	QUANTITY SOLD	FORM OF PACKAGING	FORM OF PROCESSING	PRICE (MK)
1.															
2.							TEXT:								
3.															
4.															
5															

# CONSUMPTION

			CONSUMPTION							
	9.	10.	11.						12.	13.
	For how	ENUMERATOR: IS	How much [FISI	H SPECIES] ca	aught by you an	d/or other mer	nbers of your l	nousehold		ENUMERATOR: FOR
	many weeks	THE NUMBER OF	during the last H	IIGH fishing se	ason were kept	on average p	er week for h	ousehold	nası i ilgi i lisilili	EACH SPECIES, THE
		WEEKS IN QUESTION 9	consumption?	· ·	•				season, how	AMOUNT CAUGHT / WEEK (QUESTION 4) SHOULD BE
	ITEIOLI	DIFFERENT FROM	,						much [FISH	APPROXIMATELY EQUAL
	SPECIES]	THE NUMBER OF	ENTER AMOUNTS			ES OF PROCESS	SING. LEAVE TY	PE 2 BLANK IF	SPECIES] do you	TO THE AMOUNT SOLD /
	during the	WEEKS IN	ONLY ONE TYPE C	OF PROCESSING	•				keep for your own	WEEK (QUESTION 8) +
	last HIGH	QUESTION 3?							family	SELF-CONSUMED / WEEK
	fishing	IF DIFFERENT, ASK					consumption (in	(QUESTION 11).		
		THE RESPONDENT					proportion)?	IF NOT, ASK THE		
Ω		FOR THE REASON						RESPONDENT TO ADJUST		
Ę		FOR DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE TWO							READ	HIS/HER ESTIMATION AND INDICATE BELOW
9		NUMBERS.							RESPONSES	THE REASON FOR THE
S										DISCREPANCY BETWEEN
FISH CAUGHT ID			CODES FOR F	ISH PACKAGING						THE TWO CATCH
ᇤ			CODED TOK I	IBII TIICIGIGIIVO		FOR PROCESSIN	<u>G</u> :			ESTIMATES.
			PIECE		FRESH.	1				
			KILOGRAM		SUN-DR					
			5 KG BAG		SMOKED ICED					
			10 KG BAG 25 KG BAG		OTHER	4				
			SMALL BASKE	T7	(SPECI	FY)5				YES, THE FIGURES
			LARGE BASKE	T8						MATCHED1
		YES1 NO2	(SPECIFY)	9					Almost none.1 1/42	NO, THE ENTRIES
									1/23	WERE ADJUSTED2
									3/44 Almost all5	
	NUMBER OF	YES/NO	PR	OCESSING TYPE #	1		PROCESSING TYP	= # 2		YES/NO
	WEEKS	120/110	QUANTITY CONSUMED	FORM OF PACKAGING	FORM OF PROCESSING	QUANTITY CONSUMED	FORM OF PACKAGING	FORM OF PROCESSING		TEO/NO
			CONSOMED	PACKAGING	PROCESSING	CONSUMED	PACKAGING	PROCESSING		
1.										
2.		TEXT:								TEXT:
<u> </u>										
3.										
4.										
<u> </u>										
5										

# FISHING GEAR RENTED OUT

		14. During the last HIGH fishing season, did your household rent out any [GEAR] to other fishers?	15. How many [GEAR] did your household rent out during the last HIGH fishing season?	16. For how much in TOTAL did your household rent these [GEAR] out to other fishers during the last HIGH fishing season?
		YES1 NO2 >> NEXT GEAR		(THEN >> NEXT GEAR)
G	EAR	YES/NO	NUMBER OF UNITS	MK
1 usipa (mosqu	uito)net			
2 kambuz (beach)	zi			
3 mbedza /hand li				
₁ mbuka				
	ish traps)			
-				

## MODULE F: FISH TRADING (LAST HIGH SEASON)

		4	la								la							
		1.	2.								3.							
ENUMERATOR:		Please list up to	During the							u or							CIES] did yo	
CHECK MODULE C. WERE ANY			any memb	,		•					any memb	er of <b>sell</b> of	on average	per w	<u>eek</u> as part	of your fis	sh trade bus	siness?
HOUSEHOLD		species of fish	processors	on avera	ge per wee	<u>ek</u> as pa	rt of your fi	sh trade b	usiness?									
MEMBERS		that you or any									During the weeks of operation, what was the average <b>selling</b> price per							
ENGAGED IN		member of your			operation, v	what was	s the avera	ge <u>buying</u>	price per		packaging unit?							
FISH TRADING		household sold as part of your	packaging	unit?							ENTER AMOUNTS FOR UP TO TWO DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROCESSING, LEAVE							
IN THE LAST			ENTED AM	MOUNTS FOR UP TO TWO DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROCESSING. LEAV													OCESSING.	LEAVE
HIGH SEASON?		-		AMOUNTS FOR UP TO TWO DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROCESSING. LEAVE BLANK IF ONLY ONE TYPE OF PROCESSING.								AINICII OINI	LI ONL III	LOII	NOOLOOM	J.		
		buonioco.		LANK IF UNLY UNE TYPE OF PROCESSING.														
		CODES FOR																
		FISH SPECIES:	CODES FOR	FISH PAC	KAGING: C	ODES FO	R PROCESSI	ING:			CODES FOR	FISH PAC	KAGING: 0	CODES F	OR PROCESS	:		
		MAKAKANI1	PIECE		F	RESH	1				PIECE			FRESH				
		MAKUMBA2	DOZEN KILOGRAM.			UN-DRIE					DOZEN KILOGRAM.			SUN-DRI SMOKED.				
		MLAMBA3 MATEMDA4	5 KG BAG.			MOKED CED					5 KG BAG.			ICED				
		NKUNGA5	10 KG BAG 25 KG BAG		o	THER					10 KG BAG 25 KG BAG			OTHER				
		CHAMBO6 NYESI7	SMALL BAS		(	SPECIFY	)5				SMALL BAS		(	(SPECIF	Y)5			
		MCHENI8	LARGE BAS								LARGE BAS							
YES1		OTHER (SPECIFY) .9	OTHER (SPE	CIFY).9							OTHER (SPE	CIFY).9						
NO2 >>6		AGGRE-																
		GATED10	F	PROCESSIN	G TYPE # 1		F	ROCESSING	TYPE#2		F	ROCESSING	TYPE # 1			PROCESSIN	G TYPE # 2	
YES/NO		FISH SPECIES		FORM OF	FORM OF	PRICE		FORM OF	FORM OF	PRICE		FORM OF	FORM OF	PRICE		FORM OF	FORM OF	PRICE
		CODE	QUANTITY	PACKAG.	PROCESS.	(MK)	QUANTITY	PACKAG.	PROCESS.	(MK)	QUANTITY	PACKAG.	PROCESS.	(MK)	QUANTITY	PACKAG.	PROCESS.	(MK)
		0052		171010101		(		171010101		(11111)		171010101		(				(1111.1)
	1																	
	2																	
	3																	
	4																	
	5																	

# MODULE F: FISH TRADING (LAST HIGH SEASON)

4.			5.	6.	7.
ENUMERATOR: ARE THE SELLING PRICES IN QUESTIONS 3 GREATER THAN THE BUYING PRICES IN QUESTION 2?  IF NOT, ASK THE RESPONDENT TO ADJUST HIS/HER ESTIMATION AND INDICATE BELOW THE REASON FOR THE INITAL ERROR			Did your household have any costs for [COST ITEM] in relation to your fish trading activities during the last HIGH season?	How much did your household have to pay for [COST ITEM] on a weekly basis during the last LOW season?	ENUMERATOR: REFER TO MODULE B: FISHERIES CALENDAR. IS THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 2 "YES"?
YES, THE FIGURES MATCHED1  NO, THE ENTRIES WERE ADJUSTED2			YES1 NO2 >> 7	(THEN >> NEXT COST ITEM)	YES1>> NEXT MODULE NO2>> END OF QUESTIONNAIRE
YES/NO		COST ITEM	YES/NO	AMOUNT (MK / Week)	YES/NO
	1.	Hired Labor			
TEXT:	2.	Transport			
	3.	Packaging			
	4.	Ice			
	5	Tax			
	6	Other (Specify)			

## MODULE G: FISHERIES LABOR (LAST LOW SEASON)

		FULL-TIME	FISHING		PART-TIME	FISHING		FISH PROCESS	ING		FISH TRADIN	IG		
	Please list the members of your household who were involved in	1. FULL-TIME F THE HOUSEI EXCLUSIVEL DURING THE How many v time fisher d season?  During those how many d week?  During those many hours  ENTER 0 IN A WAS NOT A	ISHERS ARE IN HOLD WHO EN Y IN FISHING ELAST LOW Seveeks was [N. Juring the last elast weeks, appropriate and the last elast e	ACTIVITY EASON.  AME] a full- LOW fishing  roximately [E] fish per  ximately how ish per day?  S IF [NAME] SHER DURING	2. PART-TIME FOR THE HOUPRIMARILY IIDURING THE SPENT SOMION HOW many with the fisher diseason?  During those how many diffish per wee During those many hours per day?  ENTER 0 IN A WAS NOT A IID A WAS NOT A	FISHERS ARE SEHOLD WHO N NON-FISHIN LAST LOW S TIME FISHIN Weeks was [N. Luring the last weeks, appl ays did [NAM	MEMBERS DENGAGED IG ACTIVITIES EASON BUT IG.  AME] a part- LOW fishing reximately E] part-time  ximately how part-time fish S IF [NAME] SHER	3. FISH PROCESSIN DIRECTLY TO CO FRESH FISH CAU PROCESSED FIS WHICH MAY HAV SUCH AS SMOKIN FISH PROCESSIN MUTUALLY EXCL How many week processing durin During those we days per week d During those day per day did [NAM ENTER 0 IN ALL C	IG IS DEFINED AS INSUMERS OR FIS IGHT BY THE HOU H CAUGHT BY THE EBEN SUBJECT NG, SUN-DRYING, IG AND FISH TRADUSIVE.  IS did [NAME] eng g the last LOW fisheks, approximately Industry	SELLING H TRADERS (I) SEHOLD, AND (II) E HOUSEHOLD, TO TECHNIQUES AND SALTING. DING ARE NOT age in fish shing season? y how many s fish? how many hours	FISH TRADING IS DEFINED AS SELLING WHOLESALE OR RETAIL) FRESH OR PROCESSED FISH BOUGHT FROM OTHE FISHERS OR FISH PROCESSORS. SELLIF FISH CAUGHT BY THE HOUSEHOLD SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS FISH TRADING BUT AS FISH PROCESSING.  How many weeks did [NAME] engage if fish trading during the last LOW fishing season?  During those weeks, approximately how many days per week did [NAME] trade fish?  During those days, approximately how many hours per day did [NAME] trade fenter o in all columns if [NAME] trade fenter o in all columns if [NAME] DIE NOT ENGAGE IN FISH TRADING DURING THE LAST LOW FISHING SEASON.			
1	HH ROSTER ID CODE	NUMBER OF WEEKS	DAYS / WEEK	HOURS / DAY	NUMBER OF WEEKS	DAYS/WEEK	HOURS / DAY	NUMBER OF WEEKS	DAYS/WEEK	HOURS / DAY	NUMBER OF WEEKS	DAYS/WEEK	HOURS / DAY	
2														
4														
6 7 8														

MODULE H: FISHERIES INPUT (LAST LOW SEASON)

FI	SHING GEAR						
GEAR ID		LOW fishing season use any [FISHING GEAR]?	2. How many [FISHING GEAR] were operated during the last LOW fishing season?	3. How many [FISHING GEAR] are owned by your household?	4. What was the value of [FISHING GEAR] during the last LOW fishing season?	5. How many units of [FISHING GEAR] did you or any member of your household purchase during the last LOW fishing season? ENTER ZERO IF NO UNITS PURCHASED	6. How much did your household pay to rent [GEAR] for use in the last LOW season? ENTER ZERO IF NONE RENTED
	FISHING GEAR		OPERATED	OWNED		PURCHASED	
1.	usipa(mosquito)net						
2.	kambuzi(beach)seine						
3.	mbedza(long /hand line)						
4.	mbuka/ntaya/ukonde (gillnet)						
5.	mono(fish traps)						
6.	chavi (castnet)						
7.	other, specify						
8.	other, specify						

ВС	ATS/ENGINES								HIRED LABOR	l		
BOAT/ENGINE ID		household use any [BOAT \ENGINE] during the last LOW fishing	[BOAT/ ENGINE] were operated	of [BOAT/ ENGINE] are owned by your	10. What was the value of [BOAT / ENGINE] during the last LOW fishing season?	units of [BOAT/ENGI NE] did you or any member of the household purchase during the last LOW fishing season?	12. How much did your household pay to rent [BOAT/ ENGINE] for use in the last LOW season? ENTER ZERO IF NONE RENTED	13. What have been the costs of fuel, oil and maintenance (altogether) per week for [BOAT/ ENGINE] operated during the last LOW fishing season?  >>NEXT BOAT/ENGINE COST	last LOW fishin How many wee during the last I ENUMERATOR: SAME NUMBER	ng men and/or cong season?  ks did each of the LOW fishing season.  IF MEN (CHILDRE OF WEEKS USE ANTER ZERO IN AITER ZERO	ese fishing pers son? N) ARE NOT ALL AS MANY ROWS	on work for you . WORKING THE AS
	BOAT/ENGINE	TES/NO	OPERATED	OWNED	VALUE (WINJOHIT)	PURCHASED	IVIK	(MK / BOAT / WEEK)	ADULTS	WEEKS / ADULT	CHILDREN	WEEKS / CHILD
1.	bwato (dugout)											
2.	plankboat											
3.	outboard engine											
4.	other,specify:											
5.	other,specify:											

HIRED LABOR	R											
15. Did you pay these workers a fixed wage?  YES1 NO2>>17	16. What was ead week? IF THESE FIXE WERE DAILY, RESPONDENT ESTIMATE THI EQUIVALENT.	ED WAGES ASSIST TO E WEEKLY	remuneration for hired workers, did you pay these hired workers with fish as a share of the boat catch?	18. On average per wyou pay to each he LOW fishing sease enumerator: IF DETAIL THE SHARE HIRED WORKER, AGGREGATE SHAWORKERS (AS A VBY THE NUMBER OF INDICATED IN QUIENTED TO THE CODES FOR FIPICE	THE RESION TO STATE OF THE RESION TO STATE OF THE PACKED TO STATE OF	PONDENT CAN DEACH INDIVI MEDICAL HIRED TO ALL HIRED ER WEEK AND WORKERS AS	NOT DUAL THE DIVIDE	19. As part of the remuneration for hired workers, did you pay these hired workers with cash as a share of the boat benefit?  YES1 NO2>>21	the boat r	at share of evenue ay to each ker as a ring the fishing	21. During the la fishing seaso pay the hired other in kind as meals, cig etc.? ENUMERATO WITH THE RETHE CASH VAINKIND BENE WORKER IF NO OTHER ENTER ZERO CONTINUE TO	n, did you workers any benefit such arettes,  R: ESTIMATE SPONDENT LUE OF FIT / WEEK/  BENEFITS AND
YES/NO	ADULT: MK / ADULT / WEEK	CHILD: MK / CHILD / WEEK	YES/NO	ADULT: QUANTITY/ ADULT / WEEK	UNIT CODE	CHILD: QUANTITY / CHILD / WEEK	UNIT CODE	YES/NO	ADULT: SHARE MK / WEEK	CHILD: SHARE MK / WEEK	ADULT: MK / ADULT / WEEK	CHILD: MK / CHILD / WEEK

MODULE H: FISHERIES INPUT (LAST LOW SEASON)

OTHER COSTS			
22.	23.	24.	
Have there been other types of costs related to fishing activities during the last LOW fishing season?	Describe what these		
EXCLUDE PURCHASES/ RENTALS OF FISHING GEAR / BOATS/ ENGINES, EXPENDITURES FOR HIRED LABOR, COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH FISH TRADING ACTIVITIES.			
YES.1 NO2 >> NEXT MODULE		<u>UNIT</u> Week Season	
YES/NO	TEXT DESCRIPTION	MK	UNIT

	_	1-	1.							T_	
1. ENUMERATOR: CHECK MODULE C. WERE ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ENGAGED IN FISHING (Q1 or Q2) IN THE LAST LOW SEASON?		main species of fish that you or any member of your household have been landing as a fisher during the last	weeks have	and/or any fishing sea ENTER AM	hired fishers ason? OUNTS FOR I	CIES] did you, s catch on ave UP TO TWO DI	rage per w	eek during th	e last LOW	5. ENUMERATOR: I SPECIES, MULTI AMOUNT LANDE (QUESTION 4) B' NUMBER OF WE (QUESTION 3).	PLY THE D / WEEK / THE TOTAL
YES1 NO2 >> 14	FISH CAUGHT ID	CODES FOR FISH SPECIES:  MAKAKANI		PIECE . DOZEN KILOGRAI 5 KG BAI 10 KG B. 25 KG B. SMALL B. LARGE B.	OR FISH PAC12 M3 G4 AG5 AG6 ASKET7 ASKET8 Y)9	KAGING:	CODES FOR FRESH SUN-DRIED SMOKED ICED OTHER (SPECIFY)		<u>3</u> :		
		FISH SPECIES CODE	NUMBER OF	PI	ROCESSING TY	PE # 1	Pi	ROCESSING TY	PE # 2	PROCESSING TYPE # 1	PROCESSING TYPE # 2
YES/NO		V.O.V.G. 20.20 0052	WEEKS	QUANTITY LANDED	FORM OF PACKAGING	FORM OF PROCESSING	QUANTITY LANDED	FORM OF PACKAGING	FORM OF PROCESSING	AMOUNT X WEEKS	AMOUNT X WEEKS
	1.										
	2.										
	3.										
	4.										
	5										

								SALES							
		atch in TOTA	] did you, othe L during the la			d and/or any	7. ENUMERATOR: ARE THE FIGURES IN QUESTIONS 5 AND 6	average p	er week durir		V fishin	ng season?	•	ousehold sell	on
FISH CAUGHT ID	ENTER AMOUI TYPE 2 BLANK	FISH PACKAGI123456 ET7 ET8	O TWO DIFFER TYPE OF PRO  ING:  CODE  FRES SUN- SMOK ICED OTHE	S FOR PROCES H1 DRIED2 ED3			CONSISTENT?  IF NOT, ASK THE RESPONDENT TO ADJUST HIS/HER ESTIMATION AND INDICATE BELOW THE REASON FOR THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE TWO CATCH ESTIMATES  YES, THE FIGURES MATCHED1  NO, THE ENTRIES WERE ADJUSTED2	THIS ESTIN WERE CAU ENTER AM BLANK IF C  CODES 1  PIECE DOZEN. KILOGRI 5 KG BI 10 KG I 25 KG I SMALL I LARGE I OTHER	MATE SHOULI JGHT BY THE OUNTS FOR	D INCLUDE ON MEMBERS OF UP TO TWO DI PE OF PROCE	CODES FRESH SUN-I SMOKE	FRESH ANI DUSEHOLD NT TYPES O S FOR PROC 11 RRIED2 DD3	D/OR PROCE OR ANY HIRE	SSED FISH TH	
		OCESSING TYPE	1		OCESSING TYPE	1	YES/NO		PROCESSING				PROCESSIN	1	
	QUANTITY LANDED	FORM OF PACKAGING	FORM OF PROCESSING	QUANTITY LANDED	FORM OF PACKAGING	FORM OF PROCESSING		QUANTITY SOLD	FORM OF PACKAGING	FORM OF PROCESSING	PRICE (MK)	QUANTITY SOLD	FORM OF PACKAGING	FORM OF PROCESSING	PRICE (MK)
1.															
2.							TEXT:								
3.															
4.								_							
5															

## CONSUMPTION

			CONSUMPTION							
	9.	10.	11.						12.	13.
FISH CAUGHT ID	For how many weeks did you sell [FISH SPECIES] during the last LOW fishing season?	TU.  ENUMERATOR: IS THE NUMBER OF WEEKS IN QUESTION 9 DIFFERENT FROM THE NUMBER OF WEEKS IN QUESTION 3?  IF DIFFERENT, ASK THE RESPONDENT FOR THE REASON FOR DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE TWO NUMBERS.	How much [FISH during the last L consumption? ENTER AMOUNTS ONLY ONE TYPE C	OW fishing sea	ason were kept  DIFFERENT TYP	on average pe	er week for ho	usehold	Overall, during the last LOW fishing season, how much [FISH SPECIES] do you keep for your own family consumption (in proportion)?  READ RESPONSES	ENUMERATOR: FOR EACH SPECIES, THE AMOUNT CAUGHT / WEEK (QUESTION 4) SHOULD BE APPROXIMATELY EQUAL TO THE AMOUNT SOLD / WEEK (QUESTION 8) + SELF-CONSUMED / WEEK (QUESTION 11).  IF NOT, ASK THE RESPONDENT TO ADJUST HIS/HER ESTIMATION AND INDICATE BELOW THE REASON FOR THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE TWO CATCH ESTIMATES.
		YES1 NO2	PIECE DOZEN KILOGRAM 5 KG BAG 10 KG BAG 25 KG BAG SMALL BASKE LARGE BASKE OTHER (SPECIFY)	2 3 4 5 6 T7	FRESH. SUN-DR SMOKED ICED OTHER (SPECI	IED2 3 4	<u>g</u> :		Almost none.1 1/42	YES, THE FIGURES MATCHED1
									1/23	WERE ADJUSTED2
			PR	OCESSING TYPE #	1		PROCESSING TYP	E # 2	Almost all5	
	NUMBER OF WEEKS	YES/NO	QUANTITY CONSUMED	FORM OF PACKAGING	FORM OF PROCESSING	QUANTITY CONSUMED	FORM OF PACKAGING	FORM OF PROCESSING	1	YES/NO
1.										
2.		TEXT:								TEXT:
3.										
4.										
5										

# FISHING GEAR RENTED OUT

	0111110 02711111121			
		14. During the last LOW fishing season, did your household rent out any [GEAR] to other fishers?	15. How many [GEAR] did your household rent out during the last LOW fishing season?	16. For how much in TOTAL did your household rent these [GEAR] out to other fishers during the last LOW fishing season?
		YES1 NO2 >> NEXT GEAR		(THEN >> NEXT GEAR)
	GEAR	YES/NO	NUMBER OF UNITS	МК
1	usipa (mosquito)net			
2	kambuzi (beach) seine			
3	mbedza(long /hand line)			
4	mbuka /ntaya/ ukonde (gillnet)			
5	mono(fish traps)			
6	chavi (castnet)			

## MODULE J: FISH TRADING (LAST LOW SEASON)

		11	2.								13.						
ENUMERATOR:		Please list up to	During the	last LOW	fishing sea	son. hov	w much [FI	SH SPECI	ES1 did vou	ı or	_	last LOW	fishing season, he	ow much [F	ISH SPEC	CIES1 did vo	u or
CHECK MODULE C. WERE ANY		five main	any memb	er of your	household	purchas	e from othe	er fishers a	and/or fish				on average per we				
HOUSEHOLD		species of fish that you or any	processors	s on avera	ge per wee	k as par	t of your fis	h trade bu	siness?		During the	weeks of	operation, what wa	as the aver	age <b>sellin</b>	<b>a</b> price per	
MEMBERS ENGAGED IN		member of your	During the		operation, v	what was	s the avera	ge <b>buying</b>	price per		packaging		operation, mat in		.go <u>.go</u>	<b>3</b> pco po.	
FISH TRADING		household sold as part of your	packaging	unit?							ENTER AM	OUNTS FO	R UP TO TWO DIFF	FRENT TY	PES OF PR	OCESSING	IFAVE
IN THE LAST LOW SEASON?		fish trading							OCESSING.	LEAVE			Y ONE TYPE OF P			.002000.	
		business.	TYPE 2 BL/	2 BLANK IF ONLY ONE TYPE OF PROCESSING.													
		CODES FOR FISH SPECIES:	CODES FOR	FOR FISH PACKAGING: CODES FOR PROCESSING:							CODES FOR FISH PACKAGING: CODES FOR PROCESSING:						
		MAKAKANI1		E1 FRESH1							PIECE1 FRESH1						
		MAKUMBA2 MLAMBA3	KILOGRAM. 5 KG BAG.	3	5	SUN-DRIE SMOKED	3				DOZEN						
		MATEMDA4 NKUNGA5	10 KG BAG 25 KG BAG	5	c	CED THER					10 KG BAG. 10 KG BAG 25 KG BAG	5	OTHER				
YES1		CHAMBO6 NYESI7	SMALL BAS	KET7	(	SPECIFY	·)5				SMALL BAS LARGE BAS	KET7	(SPECIE	Υ)5			
NO2 >> END OF		MCHENI8 OTHER	OTHER (SPE								OTHER (SPE						
QUESTIONNAIRE		(SPECIFY) .9 AGGRE-															
		GATED10	I	PROCESSIN	G TYPE # 1		F	ROCESSING	G TYPE # 2		P	ROCESSING	TYPE # 1	PROCESSING TYPE # 2			
YES/NO		FISH SPECIES	QUANTITY	FORM OF	FORM OF	PRICE	QUANTITY	FORM OF	FORM OF	PRICE	QUANTITY	FORM OF	FORM OF PRICE	QUANTITY	FORM OF	FORM OF	PRICE
		CODE	QUANTITI	PACKAG.	PROCESS.	(MK)	QUANTITI	PACKAG.	PROCESS.	(MK)	QUANTITI	PACKAG.	PROCESS. (MK)	QUANTITI	PACKAG.	PROCESS.	(MK)
	1																
	Ė																
	2																
	3																
	4																
	5																

MODULE J: FISH TRADING (LAST LOW SEASON)

4.			5.	6.	7.
ENUMERATOR: ARE THE SELLING PRICES IN QUESTIONS 3 GREATER THAN THE BUYING PRICES IN QUESTION 2?  IF NOT, ASK THE RESPONDENT TO ADJUST HIS/HER ESTIMATION AND INDICATE BELOW THE REASON FOR THE INITAL ERROR			Did your household have any costs for [COST ITEM] in relation to your fish trading activities during the last HIGH season?	How much did your household have to pay for [COST ITEM] on a weekly basis during the last LOW season?	ENUMERATOR: REFER TO MODULE B: FISHERIES CALENDAR. IS THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 2 "YES"?
YES, THE FIGURES MATCHED1 NO, THE ENTRIES					YES1>> NEXT
WERE ADJUSTED2			YES1 NO2 >> 7	(THEN >> NEXT COST ITEM)	NO2>> END OF QUESTIONNAIRE
YES/NO		COST ITEM	YES/NO	AMOUNT (MK / Week)	YES/NO
	1.	Hired Labor			
TEXT:	2.	Transport			
	3.	Packaging			
	4.	Ice			
	5	Tax			
	6	Other (Specify)			





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