

Project Report 2012-16

## Uganda and Malawi field pilots of proposed LSMS Fisheries Module

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

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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 nationallyrepresentative 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.orgllsms-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 ${ }^{1}$. 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.

[^0]
## 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 ${ }^{2}$. 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.

[^1]
## 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 fisherydependent 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 fulltime 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 selfemployed.

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)

|  | Lower 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 |

[^2]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 |  |  |  | Lake Victoria |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | High | Low | 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 fisheryrelated 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 |  |  |  | ${\text { Lake Victoria }{ }^{\text {a }}}^{$ $}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | High | Low | 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 ${ }^{3}$.

From Fig.3, note the three 'outliners’ (households No.13, 18 and 110) who lie clearly outside the 'normal' range ${ }^{4}$. 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 $61 \%)^{5}$. This suggests that the market prices on the shore of the Lake Victoria accentuate even further the seasonality already observed at the landing level.

[^3]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) ${ }^{\text {a }}$

|  | 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 ${ }^{\text {a }}$

|  | 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 $2 \mathrm{~kg} /$ 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 fisherydependent 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 nonfishing 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.


Lake Victoria


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 ${ }^{6}$. 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 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{N}$ | (\%) | 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 |  |  | 15.1 |
| Food insecure 12 month | $50 / 132$ | $38 \%$ | 15.3 |
| Fishing dep. HH | $33 / 79$ | $42 \%$ | 14.8 |
| Non-fishing-dep. HH | $17 / 53$ | $32 \%$ |  |
| Non Food-insecure | $82 / 132$ | $62 \%$ |  |

While the data shows that there is no difference between fishery-dependent and non-fisherydependent 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 ${ }^{7}$. 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

[^4]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 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{N}$ | (\%) | 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 |  |  | $3 \%$ |
| Health issues | $78 / 132$ | $59 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| Fishery-dependent | $47 / 79$ | $59 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| Non-fishery dependent | $31 / 53$ | $58 \%$ | - |
| 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 socioeconomic 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.

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.

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:

| A08. ENUMERATOR CODE: |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
| A09. DATE OF INTERVIEW: |  |  |  |
| (ENUMERATOR |  |  |  |
| "NEXT PAGE) |  |  |  |

A10. NAME OF FIELD SUPERVISOR:
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:
$\square$
 (ENUMERATOR „NEXT PAGE)

A19. NAME OF DATA VALIDATION CLERK

A20. DATA VALIDATION CLERK CODE.


A21. DATE OF DATA VALIDATION:

RECORD GENERAL NOTES ABOUT THE INTERVIEW AND ANY SPECIAL INFORMATION THAT WILL BE HELPFUG FOR SUPERVISORS AND DATA ANAL YSIS.

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 COMMUNITY, WAS THE RESPONDENT ABLE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN HIGH VS. LOW SEASON MONTHS?



MODULE D: FISHERIES INPUT (LAST HIGH SEASON)

| FISHING GEAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \stackrel{a}{\alpha} \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{4} \\ \underset{\sim}{u} \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 1. <br> Did any household member involved in fishing activities during the last HIGH fishing season use any [FISHING GEAR]? <br> YES. 1 <br> NO . . $2 \gg$ NEXT | 2. <br> How many [FISHING GEAR] were operated during the last HIGH fishing season? | 3. <br> How many [FISHING GEAR] are owned by your household? | 4. <br> What was the value of [FISHING GEAR] during the last HIGH fishing season? | 5. <br> How many units of [FISHING GEAR] did you or any member of your household purchase during the last HIGH fishing season? <br> ENTER ZERO IF NO UNITS PURCHASED | 6. <br> How much did your household pay to rent [GEAR] for use in the last HIGH season? <br> ENTER ZERO IF NONE RENTED |
|  | FISHING GEAR | YES/NO | NUMBER OPERATED | NUMBER OWNED | VALUE (MK/UNIT) | NUMBER PURCHASED | MK |
| 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)

| BOATS/ENGINES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 7. Did your household use any [BOAT \ENGINE] during the last HIGH fishing season? <br> YES. 1 <br> NO . .2>>NEXT <br> BOAT/ENGINE | 8. How many [BOAT/ ENGINE] were operated during the last HIGH fishing season? | 9. <br> How many of [BOAT/ ENGINE] are owned by your household? | 10. <br> What was the value of [BOAT / ENGINE] during the last HIGH fishing season? | 11. <br> How many units of [BOAT/ENGI NE] did you or any member of the household purchase during the last HIGH fishing season? <br> ENTER ZERO IF NO UNITS PURCHASED | 12. <br> How much did your household pay to rent [BOAT/ ENGINE] for use in the last HIGH season? <br> ENTER ZERO IF NONE RENTED | 13. <br> What have been the costs of fuel, oil and maintenance (altogether) per week for [BOAT/ ENGINE] operated during the last HIGH fishing season? |
|  | BOAT/ENGINE | YES/NO | NUMBER OPERATED | NUMBER OWNED | VALUE (MK/UNIT) | NUMBER PURCHASED | MK | COST (MK / BOAT/ WEEK) |
| 1. | bwato (dugout) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. | plankboat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. | outboard engine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. | other,specify: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. | other,specify: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

HIRED LABOR
14.

How many fishing men and/or children did you hire during the last HIGH fishing season?

How many weeks did each of these fishing person work for you during the last HIGH fishing season?

ENUMERATOR: IF MEN (CHILDREN) ARE NOT ALL WORKING THE
SAME NUMBER OF WEEKS USE AS MANY ROWS AS
NECESSARY. ENTER ZERO IN ALL COLUMNS IF NONE HIRED
AND >> 22.

| NUMBER OF <br> ADULTS | NUMBER OF <br> WEEKS / ADULT | NUMBER OF <br> CHILDREN | NUMBER OF <br> WEEKS / CHILD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## MODULE D: FISHERIES INPUT (LAST HIGH SEASON)

| HIRED LABOR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15. <br> Did you pay these workers a fixed wage? <br> YES. . 1 <br> NO . . . 2>>17 | 16. <br> What was each paid per week? <br> IF THESE FIXED WAGES WERE DAILY, ASSIST RESPONDENT TO ESTIMATE THE WEEKLY EQUIVALENT. |  | 17. <br> As part of the remuneration for hired workers, did you pay these hired workers with fish as a share of the boat catch? | 18. <br> On average per week, what quantity of fish did you pay to each hired workers during the last HIGH fishing season? <br> ENUMERATOR: IF THE RESPONDENT CAN NOT DETAIL THE SHARE PAID TO EACH INDIVIDUAL HIRED WORKER, ASK THEM TO ESTIMATE THE AGGREGATE SHARE PAID TO ALL HIRED WORKERS (AS A WHOLE) PER WEEK AND DIVIDE BY THE NUMBER OF HIRED WORKERS AS INDICATED IN QUESTION 14. $\begin{aligned} & \text { CODES FOR FISH PACKAGING } \\ & \hline \text { PIECE. ......... } \\ & \text { DOZEN. ........ } \\ & \text { KILOGRAM...... } \\ & 5 \text { KG BAG......4 } \\ & \text { 10 KG BAG......5 } \\ & \text { 25 KG BAG......6 } \\ & \text { SMALL BASKET...7 } \\ & \text { LARGE BASKET... } 8 \\ & \text { OTHER(SPECIFY). } 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 19. <br> As part of the remuneration for hired workers, did you pay these hired workers with cash as a share of the boat benefit? <br> YES. . 1 | 20. <br> On average per week what share of the boat revenue did you pay to each hired worker as a salary during the last HIGH fishing season? |  | 21. <br> During the last HIGH fishing season, did you pay the hired workers any other in kind benefit such as meals, cigarettes, etc.? <br> ENUMERATOR: ESTIMATE WITH THE RESPONDENT THE CASH VALUE OF INKIND BENEFIT / WEEK/ WORKER <br> IF NO OTHER BENEFITS ENTER ZERO AND CONTINUE TO 22. |  |
| YES/NO | ADULT: MK / ADULT / WEEK | CHILD: MK/CHILD / WEEK | YES/NO |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UNIT } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | CHILD: QUANTITY/ CHILD / WEEK | UNIT CODE | YES/NO | ADULT: SHARE MK/WEEK | CHILD: | ADULT: MK / ADULT / WEEK | CHILD MK / CHILD / WEEK |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

MODULE D: FISHERIES INPUT (LAST HIGH SEASON)


MODULE E: FISHERIES OUTPUT (LAST HIGH SEASON)


## MODULE E: FISHERIES OUTPUT (LAST HIGH SEASON)



MODULE E: FISHERIES OUTPUT (LAST HIGH SEASON)


MODULE E: FISHERIES OUTPUT (LAST HIGH SEASON)

| SHIN |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 14. <br> During the last HIGH fishing season, did your household rent out any [GEAR] to other fishers? | 15. <br> How many [GEAR] did your household rent out during the last HIGH fishing season? | 16. <br> For how much in TOTAL did your household rent these [GEAR] out to other fishers during the last HIGH fishing season? |
|  | GEAR | YES/NO | NUMBER OF UNITS | MK |
| 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 F: FISH TRADING (LAST HIGH SEASON)


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



MODULE G: FISHERIES LABOR (LAST LOW SEASON)

|  |  | \|FULL-TIME FISHING |  |  | PART-TIME FISHING |  |  | FISH PROCESSING |  |  | FISH TRADING |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Please list the members of your household who were involved in fishing during the last last LOW fishing season. This includes those fishing, fish processing or fish trading, full or part time. | 1. <br> FULL-TIME FI THE HOUSEH EXCLUSIVEL DURING THE <br> How many w time fisher d season? <br> During those how many days week? <br> During those many hours <br> ENTER 0 IN A WAS NOT A F THE LAST LO | SHERS ARE HOLD WHO EN Y IN FISHING LAST LOW SE <br> eeks was [NA uring the last <br> weeks, appr ays did [NAM <br> days, approx did [NAME] fi <br> LL COLUMNS FULL TIME FIS W FISHING S | MEMBERS OF GAGED ACTIVITY ASON. <br> ME] a fullLOW fishing <br> oximately E] fish per <br> ximately how per day? <br> IF [NAME] HER DURING EASON. | 2. <br> PART-TIME F OF THE HOU PRIMARILY IN DURING THE SPENT SOME <br> How many w time fisher d season? <br> During those how many d fish per week <br> During those many hours per day? <br> ENTER 0 IN ALL WAS NOT A DURING THE SEASON. | ISHERS ARE M SEHOLD WHO NON-FISHING LAST LOW SE TIME FISHING <br> eeks was [NA uring the last <br> weeks, appro ays did [NAME ? <br> days, approx did [NAME] pa <br> LL COLUMNS PART-TIME FIS LAST LOW FIS | MEMBERS ENGAGED G ACTIVITIES EASON BUT G. <br> ME] a partLOW fishing <br> ximately E] part-time <br> imately how art-time fish <br> IF [NAME] SHER <br> SHING | 3. <br> FISH PROCESS DIRECTLY TO FRESH FISH CA PROCESSED F WHICH MAY HA SUCH AS SMOK <br> FISH PROCESS MUTUALLY EXCL <br> How many we processing dur <br> During those days per week <br> During those d per day did [NA <br> ENTER 0 IN ALL ENGAGE IN FIS LOW FISHING | IS DEFINED SUMERS OR HT BY THE HO CAUGHT BY T BEEN SUBJECT , SUN-DRYING <br> AND FISH TR IVE. <br> did [NAME] e the last LOW <br> s, approxima [NAME] proc <br> approximate process fish <br> LUMNS IF [NA ROCESSING D SON. | ELLING TRADERS (I) HOLD, AND (II) OUSEHOLD, TECHNIQUES D SALTING. <br> G ARE NOT <br> e in fish ing season? <br> how many ish? <br> w many hours <br> DID NOT NG THE LAST | 4. <br> FISH TRADIN WHOLESALE PROCESSED FISHERS OR FISH CAUGH SHOULD NOT TRADING BU <br> How many w fish trading d season? <br> During those many days p fish? <br> During those many hours p <br> ENTER 0 IN A NOT ENGAGE THE LAST LO | S DEFINED AS R RETAIL) FRE <br> SH BOUGHT F <br> SH PROCESS <br> Y THE HOUSE E CONSIDERED <br> S FISH PROC <br> ks did [NAME ing the last L <br> eeks, approxi week did [NA <br> ays, approxim day did [NA <br> COLUMNS IF FISH TRADIN FISHING SEA | SELLING (IN HR ROM OTHER <br> RS. SELLING HOLD <br> AS FISH SSING . <br> engage in W fishing <br> mately how <br> ME] trade <br> tely how <br> E] trade fish? <br> NAME] DID <br> G DURING <br> ON. |
|  | 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 |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 8 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

MODULE H: FISHERIES INPUT (LAST LOW SEASON)

| FISHING GEAR |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

MODULE H: FISHERIES INPUT (LAST LOW SEASON)


## HIRED LABOR

14. 

How many fishing men and/or children did you hire during the last LOW fishing season?

How many weeks did each of these fishing person work for you during the last LOW fishing season?

ENUMERATOR: IF MEN (CHILDREN) ARE NOT ALL WORKING THE SAME NUMBER OF WEEKS USE AS MANY ROWS AS
NECESSARY. ENTER ZERO IN ALL COLUMNS IF NONE HIRED AND >> 22.

| NUMBER OF <br> ADULTS | NUMBER OF <br> WEEKS / ADULT | NUMBER OF <br> CHILDREN | NUMBER OF <br> WEEKS / CHILD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## MODULE H: FISHERIES INPUT (LAST LOW SEASON)

| HIRED LABOR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15. <br> Did you pay these workers a fixed wage? <br> YES. . 1 <br> NO . . . 2>>17 | 16. <br> What was each paid per week? <br> IF THESE FIXED WAGES WERE DAILY, ASSIST RESPONDENT TO ESTIMATE THE WEEKLY EQUIVALENT. |  | 17. <br> As part of the remuneration for hired workers, did you pay these hired workers with fish as a share of the boat catch? <br> YES. . 1 <br> NO... 2 >>19 | 18. <br> On average per week, what quantity of fish did you pay to each hired workers during the last LOW fishing season? <br> ENUMERATOR: IF THE RESPONDENT CAN NOT DETAIL THE SHARE PAID TO EACH INDIVIDUAL HIRED WORKER, ASK THEM TO ESTIMATE THE AGGREGATE SHARE PAID TO ALL HIRED WORKERS (AS A WHOLE) PER WEEK AND DIVIDE BY THE NUMBER OF HIRED WORKERS AS INDICATED IN QUESTION 14. ```CODES FOR FISH PACKAGING PIECE........... 1 DOZEN. . . . . . . . . 2 KILOGRAM. . . . . . . 3 5 KG BAG........ 4 10 KG BAG...... 5 25 KG BAG....... 6 SMALL BASKET. . . 7 LARGE BASKET... 8 OTHER(SPECIFY). 9``` |  |  |  | 19. <br> As part of the remuneration for hired workers, did you pay these hired workers with cash as a share of the boat benefit? <br> YES. . 1 <br> NO . . . 2>>21 | 20. <br> On averag week wha the boat re did you pay hired work salary duri last LOW season? | ge per at share of evenue ay to each ker as a ring the fishing | 21. <br> During the la fishing seaso pay the hired other in kind as meals, cig etc.? <br> ENUMERATO WITH THE RE THE CASH VA INKIND BENE WORKER <br> IF NO OTHER ENTER ZERO CONTINUE TO | LOW <br> , did you workers any enefit such arettes, <br> : ESTIMATE <br> SPONDENT UE OF IT / WEEK/ <br> BENEFITS <br> AND <br> 22. |
| YES/NO | ADULT: MK / ADULT / WEEK | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { CHILD: } \\ \text { MK / CHILD / } \\ \text { WEEK } \end{array}$ | YES/NO | ADULT: <br> QUANTITY/ ADULT $/$ <br> WEEK | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { UNIT } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | CHILD: QUANTITY / CHILD / WEEK | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { UNIT } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | YES/NO | ADULT: SHARE MK /WEEK | CHILD: SHARE MK /WEEK | $\begin{gathered} \text { ADULT: } \\ \text { MK / ADULT / } \\ \text { WEEK } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { CHILD: } \\ \text { MK/CHILD / } \\ \text { WEEK } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## MODULE H: FISHERIES INPUT (LAST LOW SEASON)



MODULE I: FISHERIES OUTPUT (LAST LOW SEASON)


MODULE I: FISHERIES OUTPUT (LAST LOW SEASON)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6. <br> How much [F hired fishers TOTAL FOR E ENTER AMOU TYPE 2 BLANK <br> CODES FOR <br> PIECE DOZEN. . . . . KILOGRAM. 5 KG BAG. 10 KG BAG. 25 KG BAG. SMALL BASK LARGE BASK OTHER (SPECIFY). | SH SPECIE atch in TOT <br> TIRE LOW <br> TS FOR UP IF ONLY ON <br> ISH PACKAG <br> . . . 9 | did you, othe during the <br> ASON <br> TWO DIFFER TYPE OF PRO <br> NG: | members LOW fish <br> NT TYPES SSING. <br> FOR PROC <br> ..... 1 <br> IED. . 2 <br> . . . . 3 <br> ..... 4 <br> FY) . . 5 | our househ season? <br> PROCESSIN <br> ING: | and/or any <br> LEAVE | 7. <br> ENUMERATOR: <br> ARE THE FIGURES IN QUESTIONS 5 AND 6 CONSISTENT? <br> IF NOT, ASK THE RESPONDENT TO ADJUST HIS/HER ESTIMATION AND INDICATE BELOW THE REASON FOR THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE TWO CATCH ESTIMATES <br> YES, THE FIGURES MATCHED. . . . 1 <br> NO, THE ENTRIES WERE <br> ADJUSTED. . . 2 | 8 <br> How much average p <br> During the <br> THIS ESTI WERE CAU <br> ENTER AM BLANK IF <br> CODES <br> PIECE <br> dozen. <br> KILOGR <br> 5 KG B <br> 10 KG <br> 25 Kg <br> SMALL <br> LARGE <br> OTHER <br> (SPECI | [FISH SPEC <br> r week during <br> weeks of op <br> ATE SHOULD GHT BY THE <br> UNTS FOR NLY ONE TY $\qquad$ <br> ........ . 2 <br> M. . . . . . . 3 <br> G. . . . . . . 4 <br> BAG...... . 5 <br> AG. . . . . . 6 <br> ASKET . . . 7 <br> ASKET. . . 8 <br> Y)..... . . 9 | IES] did you the last LO ration, what INCLUDE ON MEMBERS OF <br> P TO TWO D E OF PROCE <br> KAGING: | nd/or o fishin was the Y THE THE HO <br> FEREN SING. <br> CODES <br> FRESH SUN-D SMOKE ICED. OTHER (SPEC | ther mem g season? average <br> FRESH AN USEHOLD <br> T TYPES <br> FOR PRO <br> ...... . 1 <br> RIED. . 2 <br> D..... 3 <br> ...... . 4 <br> IFY) . . 5 | rs of your <br> ce per pack <br> /OR PROCE OR ANY HIR <br> PROCESS <br> SSING: | ousehold sel <br> ging unit? <br> SED FISH TH <br> D FISHERS. <br> G. LEAVE TY | on <br> T <br> E 2 |
|  | PROCESSING TYPE \# 1 |  |  | PROCESSING TYPE \# 2 |  |  | YES/NO | PROCESSING TYPE \# 1 $\quad$ PROCESSING TYPE \# 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITY <br> LANDED | FORM OF PACKAGING | FORM OF PROCESSING | QUANTITY LANDED | FORM OF PACKAGING | FORM OF PROCESSING |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { QUANTITY } \\ \text { SOLD } \end{gathered}$ | FORM OF PACKAGING | FORM OF PROCESSING | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PRICE } \\ & \text { (MK) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { QUANTITY } \\ \text { SOLD } \end{gathered}$ | FORM OF PACKAGING | FORM OF PROCESSING | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { PRICE } \\ \text { (MK) } \end{array}$ |
| 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |  |  |  |  | TEXT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

MODULE I: FISHERIES OUTPUT (LAST LOW SEASON)


MODULE I: FISHERIES OUTPUT (LAST LOW SEASON)


MODULE J: FISH TRADING (LAST LOW SEASON)


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




## WorldFish <br> C E N T E R

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ 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.

[^2]:    Notes: ‘High’/’Low’ refer to High and Low fishing season. ‘Total’ refers to the whole year

[^3]:    ${ }^{3}$ 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 $=11.61$
    ${ }^{4}$ 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.
    ${ }^{5}$ 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)

[^4]:    ${ }^{6}$ As defined in the IHS3 questionnaire.
    ${ }^{7}$ As defined in the IHS3 questionnaire.

