

Tuvalu - Socio-Economic survey PROCFish/C, 2004-2005

Coastal Fisheries Programme

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

TUV_2004-2005_SES-PROCFISH_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

The coastal component of the EU-funded Pacific Regional Oceanic and Coastal Fisheries Development Programme (PROCFish/C) conducted fieldwork in four Tuvalu sites between October - November 2004 and March - April 2005. Tuvalu is one of 17 Pacific Island countries and territories being surveyed over a 5-6 year period by PROCFish/C or its associated programme CoFish (Pacific Regional Coastal Fisheries Development Programme). The aim of the survey work was to provide baseline information on the status of reef fisheries, and to help fill the massive information gap that hinders the effective management of reef fisheries. Programme outputs include:

- Implementation of the first comprehensive, multi-country comparative assessment of reef fisheries (including resource and human use components), ever undertaken in the Pacific Islands region using identical methodologies at each site
- dissemination of country reports that comprise a set of 'reef fisheries profiles' for the sites in each country, in order to provide information for coastal fisheries development and management planning
- development of a set of indicators (or reference points to indicate fishery status) to provide guidance when developing local and national reef fishery management plans and monitoring programmes
- development of data and information management systems, including regional and national databases

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the study was:

(a) HOUSEHOLD:

Household size and composition

Ranked sources of income and average household expenditure level

Average household consumption patterns and sources

Average number of fishers and boats per household

(b) INDIVIDUAL:

Education level of adult members of the household

When, how often and during which months of the year fishers go out to particular habitats;

Average catch size

Catch composition

Fishing techniques

Proportion of the catch targeted for subsistence, gift and sale, and preservation

How finfish and invertebrates are preserved

Community's fishing grounds

Management rules

Major problems relating to the use/management of the community's marine resources

Quantities by species or groups marketed

Quality and processing level of species marketed;

Price in local currency/USD

Client groups

Quantitative and qualitative changes in marketing perceived over a period of time

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Food (production, crisis)	FAO	
Prices statistics	FAO	
Trade	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	

KEYWORDS

Fisheries, Socio-economic, Finfish, Invertebrates, Consumption, Subsistence, Gift, Sale, Fishing techniques, Habitat

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Regional

UNIVERSE

The survey covered de jure household members. All household members responding the "Finfishers" and "Invertebrate fishers" questionnaires must be aged 15 years and over and must be living in the household surveyed.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Coastal Fisheries Programme	Pacific Community (SPC)

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
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Reef Fisheries Observatory		Technical assistance
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FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
European Commission		Funding

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Statistics for Development Division	SDD	Pacific Community	Documentation of the study

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

TUV_2004-2005_SES-PROCFISH_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_TUV_2004-2005_SES-PROCFISH_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

At each site the extent of the community to be covered by the socioeconomic survey is determined by the size, nature and use of the fishing grounds. This selection process is highly dependent on local marine tenure rights. For example, in the case of community-owned fishing rights, a fishing community includes all villages that have access to a particular fishing ground. If the fisheries of all the villages concerned are comparable, one or two villages may be selected as representative samples, and consequently surveyed. Results will then be extrapolated to include all villages accessing the same fishing grounds under the same marine tenure system. Most of the households included in the survey are chosen by simple random selection, as are the finfish and invertebrate fishers associated with any of these households. In addition, important participants in one or several particular fisheries may be selected for complementary surveying. Random sampling is used to provide an average and representative picture of the fishery situation in each community, including those who do not fish, those engaged in finfish and/or invertebrate fishing for subsistence, and those engaged in fishing activities on a small-scale artisanal basis. This assumption applies provided that selected communities are mostly traditional, relatively small (~100-300 households) and (from a socioeconomic point of view) largely homogenous. Similarly, gender and participation patterns (types of fishers by gender and fishery) revealed through the surveys are assumed to be representative of the entire community. Accordingly, harvest figures reported by male and female fishers participating in a community's various fisheries may be extrapolated to assess the impacts resulting from the entire community, sample size permitting (at least 25-30% of all households).

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2004-10-01	2005-04-30	Data collection

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Processing

Data Editing

A software programme (SEMCoS) has been developed in tandem with this manual to assist in automatically performing all necessary analysis and producing outputs for the data collected. Data from all questionnaire forms are entered in the Reef Fisheries Integrated Database (RFID) system. All data entered are first verified and 'cleaned' prior to analysis. In the process of data entry, a comprehensive list of vernacular and corresponding scientific names for finfish and invertebrate species is developed. Database queries have been defined and established that allow automatic retrieval of the descriptive statistics used when summarising results at the site and national levels.

Data Appraisal

No content available