

THE FISHERWOMEN OF BENIN

ROLES, CONSTRAINTS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

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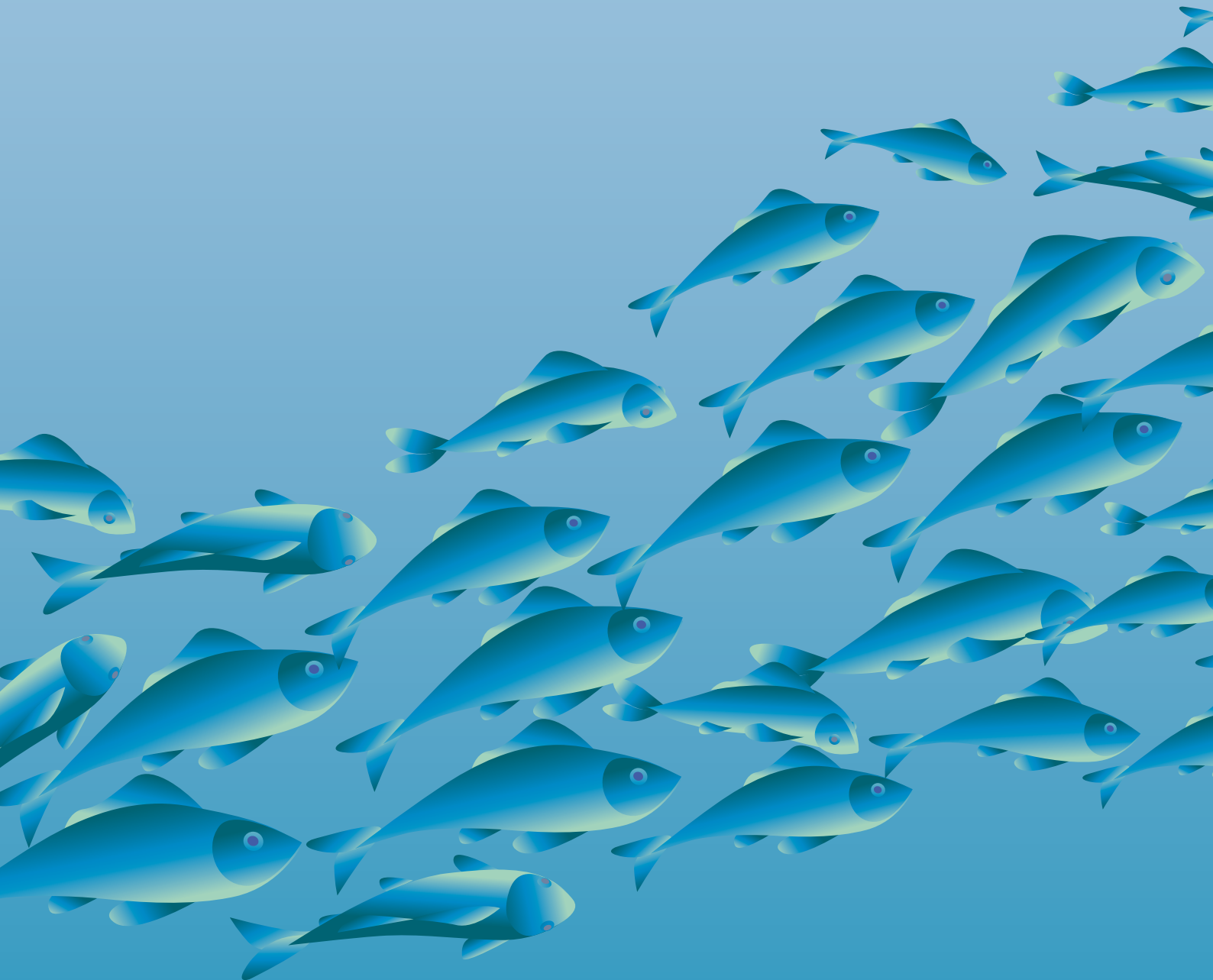
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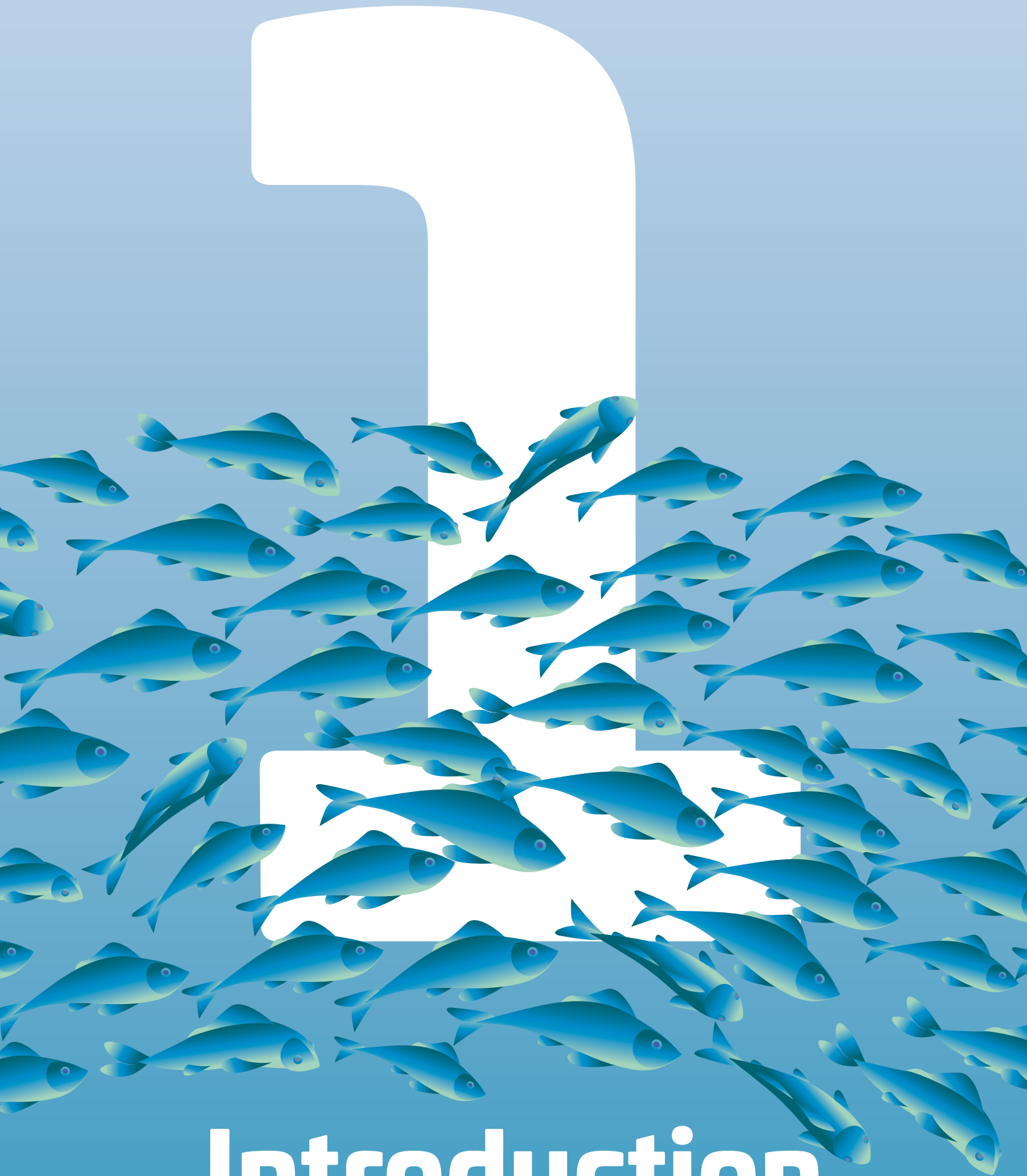
Abstract

Women occupy pivotal positions in the value chain of inland fishery activities in the Global South. Being responsible for processing and marketing, women largely determine the value of the catch and income status of small-scale fisher families. Benin is no exception; approximately 40 000 women are employed in the inland fishery sector with buying and selling fish as their main activities. Yet, the inland fishery sector is still dominated by men, which weakens the position of women, with far-reaching consequences for their economic position, safety and food security. Calls for targeted policies that support women in their inland fishery activities are, therefore, justified. Yet, women active in the inland fishery are much under-researched and gender-specific information is missing to support informed decision-making.

This study addresses this paucity of information by surveying 227 women active in the inland fishery sector near Lake Nokoué and Lagoon of Porto-Novo. Their answers reveal information on household and fishery-related activities as well as constraints to their personal development. Some salient details came to the fore. Illiteracy is high, and activities in the fishery sector mainly concentrate on buying fish directly from fishermen and selling at markets.

Women are not organized and most carry out their activities independently. There are frequent conflicts with fishermen about price and quality of the fish and there is a high incidence of conflict between women over buying and selling fish. Constraints include lack of access to credit, travel distance, theft and illnesses. Gender-sensitive policymaking should concentrate on training in technical and material capacities for fish-processing and support in accessing micro-financing. Collaboration in buying fish could leverage their power of negotiation with fishermen and reduce transaction costs.





Introduction

Fishery activities on inland lakes constitute an important source of income for small-scale fisher families. With a total catch of 11 million tons in 2015 (FAO, 2017a), the inland fishery sector employs 38 million people globally (FAO, 2016a), most of them in low-income countries. Women make up half of the workforce of the global inland fishery sector, occupying important roles in the fishery value chain (FAO, 2016b).

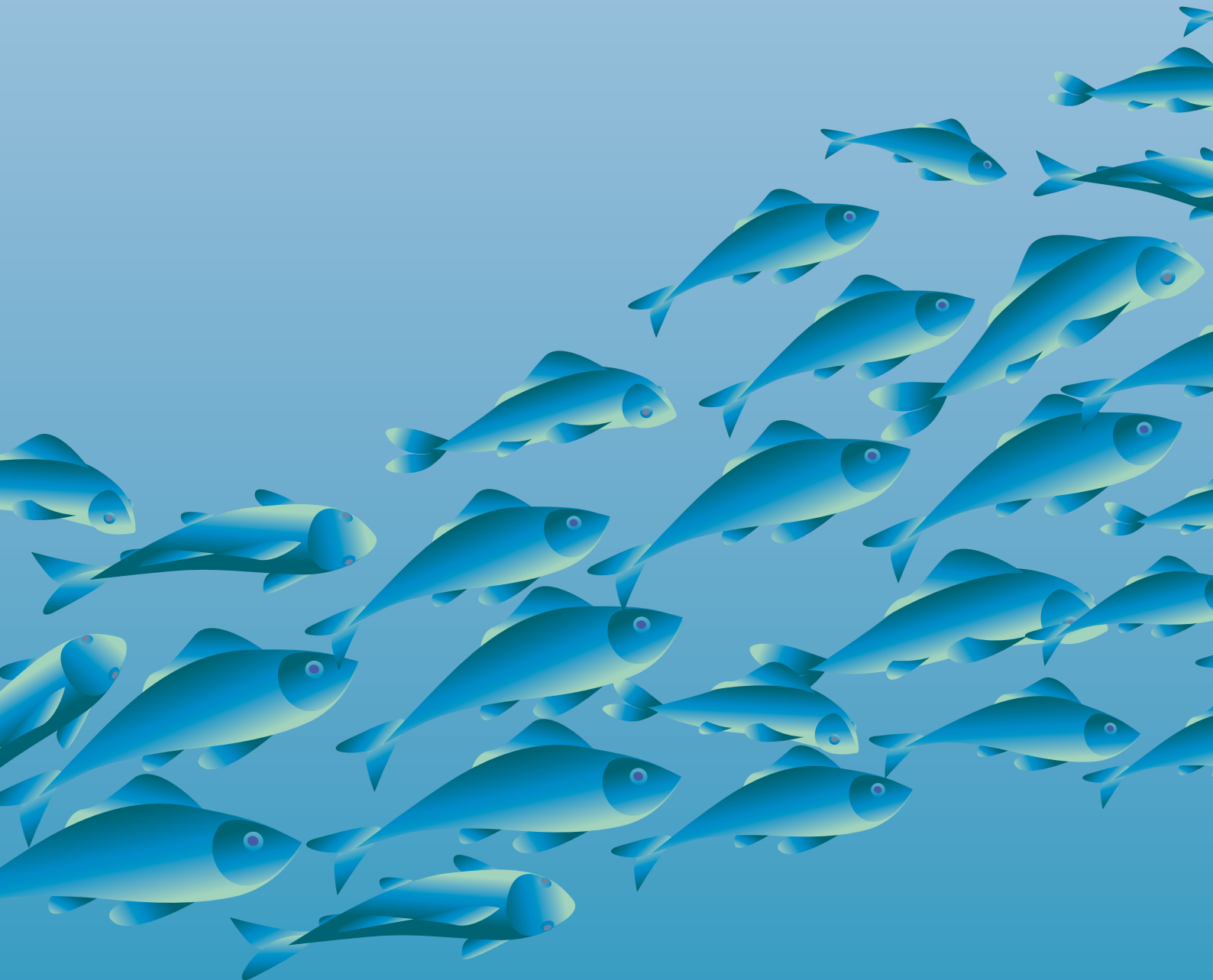
In the traditional setting, men are responsible for the catch and women do the processing and marketing (Béné and Merten, 2008). Despite the importance of the role of women, men still dominate the fishery sector. This undervalues women's contribution to the sector and deprives women of the opportunity to improve their own conditions. Women face challenges such as insufficient tenure rights, lack of basic social services, poor capacity development and lack of gender-sensitive responses to disasters (FAO, 2017b). Gender disparities in the fishing industry can also result in lower labour productivity within the sector and a poor distribution of labour at household and national level (Weeratunge, 2010). Furthermore, the frequent "fish-for-sex" transactions between female fish traders and fishermen increase women's risk of HIV infection (Béné and Merten, 2008). According to the FAO (accessed 2017), inadequate recognition of women's contributions hampers sustainable development, resulting in increased poverty and food insecurity. Malnutrition is also directly related to pregnancy complica-

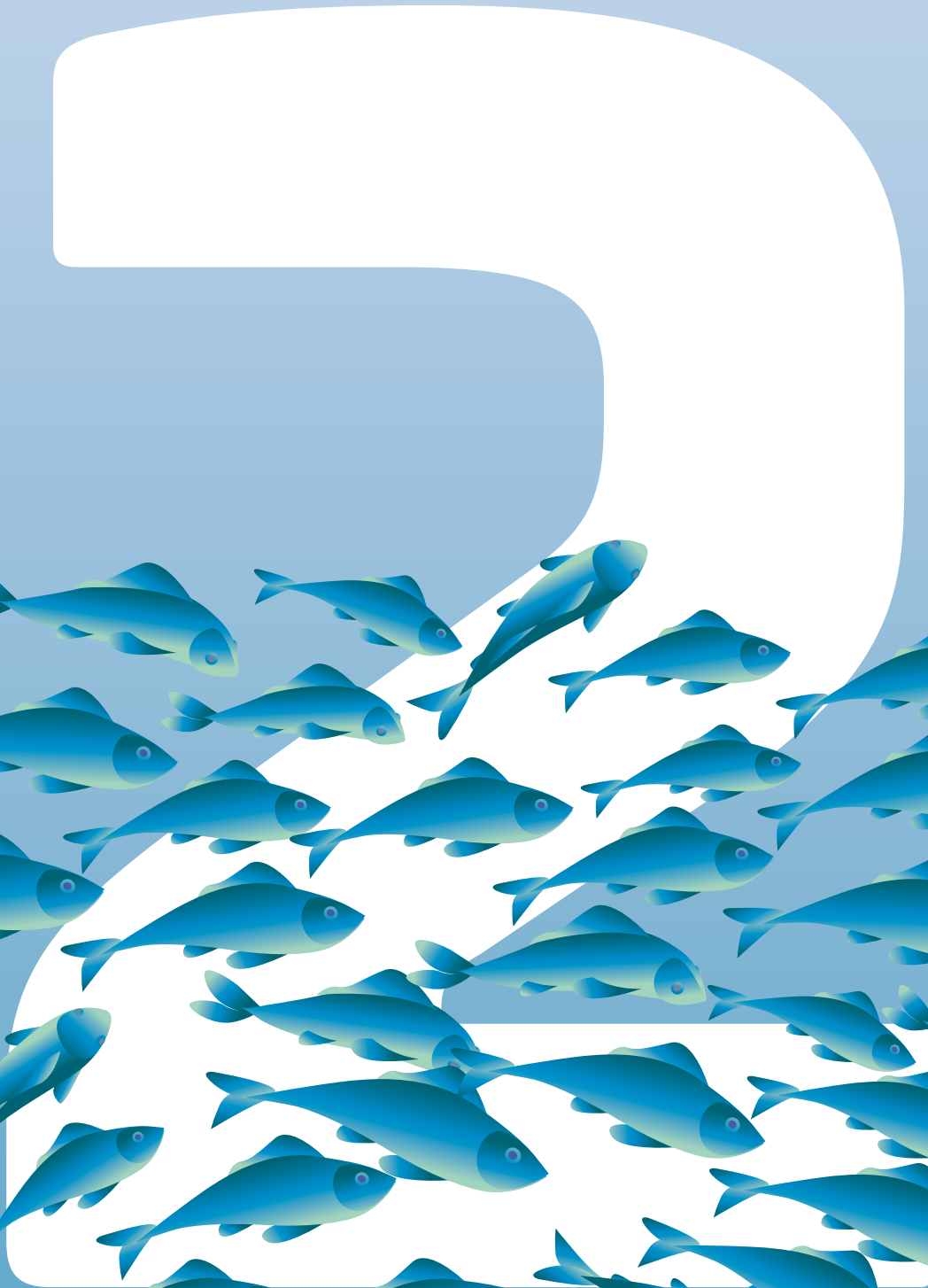
tions, nutritional deficiency and lack of energy. Consistent food shortages lead to reduced capability of physical activity, mental health problems and domestic violence (Lumey and Van Poppel, 2011, Saiz et al., 2016, Althoff, Amatti and Bertmann, 2016; Tarasuk et al., 2015). Globalization of supply chains and market changes, combined with the depletion of fish resources are among the new difficulties that fishing communities are now facing (Weeratunge, 2010). The low presence of women in fishers' organizations is another impediment that contrasts with the increasing recognition of the important role that they play in the industry (Alonso-Población and Siar 2018).

Yet, there is a lack of structured information on women's issues in the inland fishery sector that limits the ability to address pressing concerns that require urgent attention. Indeed, there is little understanding of how well-being is perceived in fishing communities and how this perception differs for women and men. One of the reasons is that contributions of women in the fishery sector are considered part of the domestic work like fetching water, firewood, preparing food and house cleaning (Harrison, 2000). Due to this misperception, women's broader contributions to the fishery sector are often absent in sectoral statistical systems. Consequently, data paucity prevails about women's priorities that could improve their efficiency in the value chain and make them more independent.

The 40 000 women employed in fisher communities in Benin are a specific case in point (FCWC, 2017). Though the inland waters of Benin offer various advantages for fishing activities, there is anecdotal information that women in the fishery sector face difficulties concerning the use of appropriate tools and techniques for fresh fish preservation, storage of smoked or dried fish, the inferior performance of ovens, lack of capital as well as difficulties related to transport and place in markets. This research aims to structure information on the women's position in the inland fishery of Benin by surveying 227 women active in the sector. This survey reveals information on household characteristics, fishery-related activities and constraints to professional development.

The report is organized as follows – Section 2 presents the sampling framework, survey design, instructions for surveyors and processing of the collected information. Section 3 reports on findings of the survey by subject: general information, activities, constraints and mitigation. Section 4 synthesizes the findings and offers a conclusion.





Methods

Our study is based on a survey among 227 women, aged 20 to 72 years old, who are involved in fishery-related activities in seven cities surrounding Lake Nokoué and the lagoon of Porto-Novo. The concentration of women selected for the interview are presented in Figure 1 where the color change from green to red indicates greater densities.

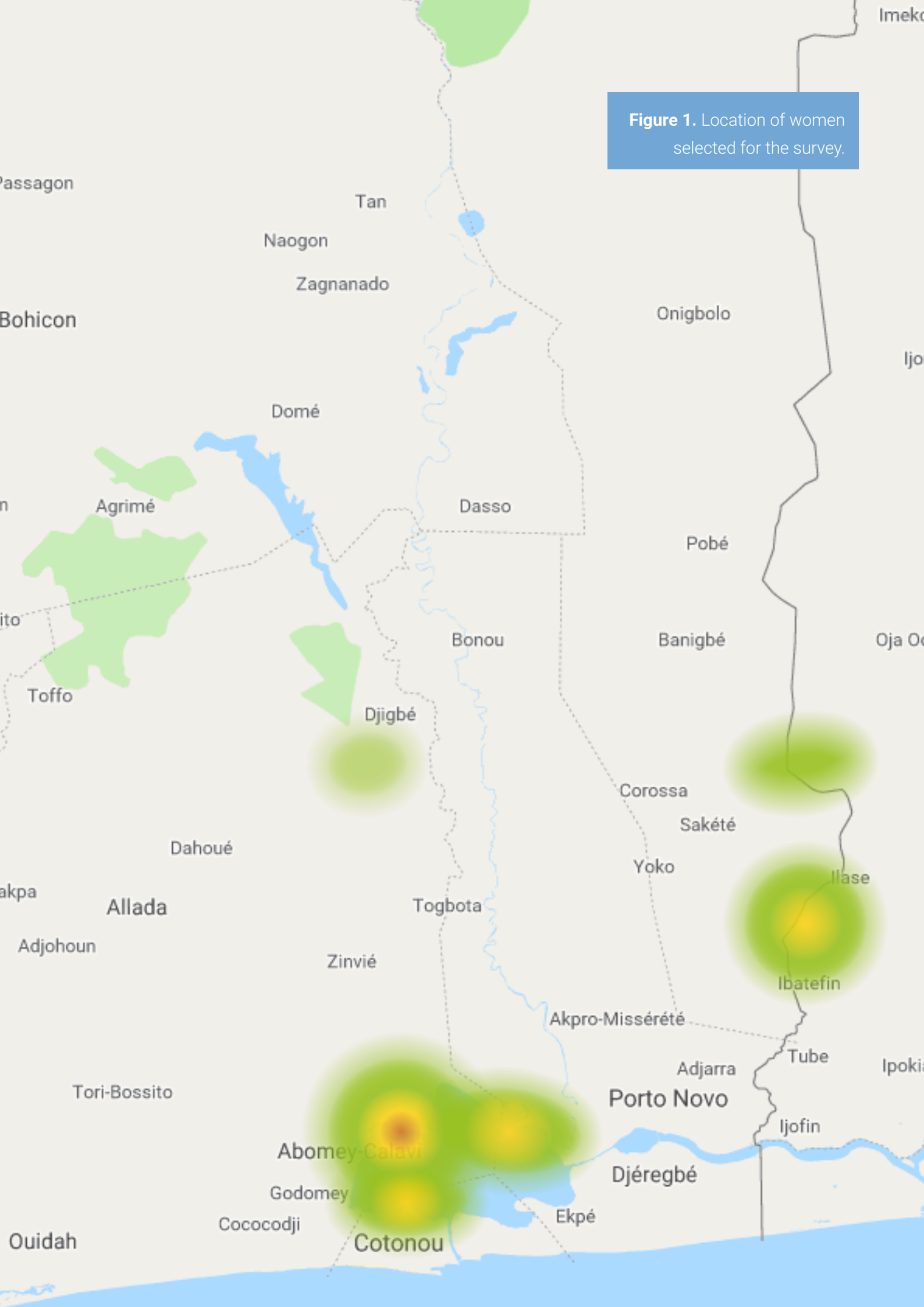
The sampling method, design of the survey and processing of the data are described in detail by Sonneveld et al. (2018). Here, we summarize this approach. The master sampling frame was based on a survey among fishermen and used to select women randomly for the interviews. The number of women selected by city is proportional to the share of the total population of that city divided by the total population of the seven targeted cities.

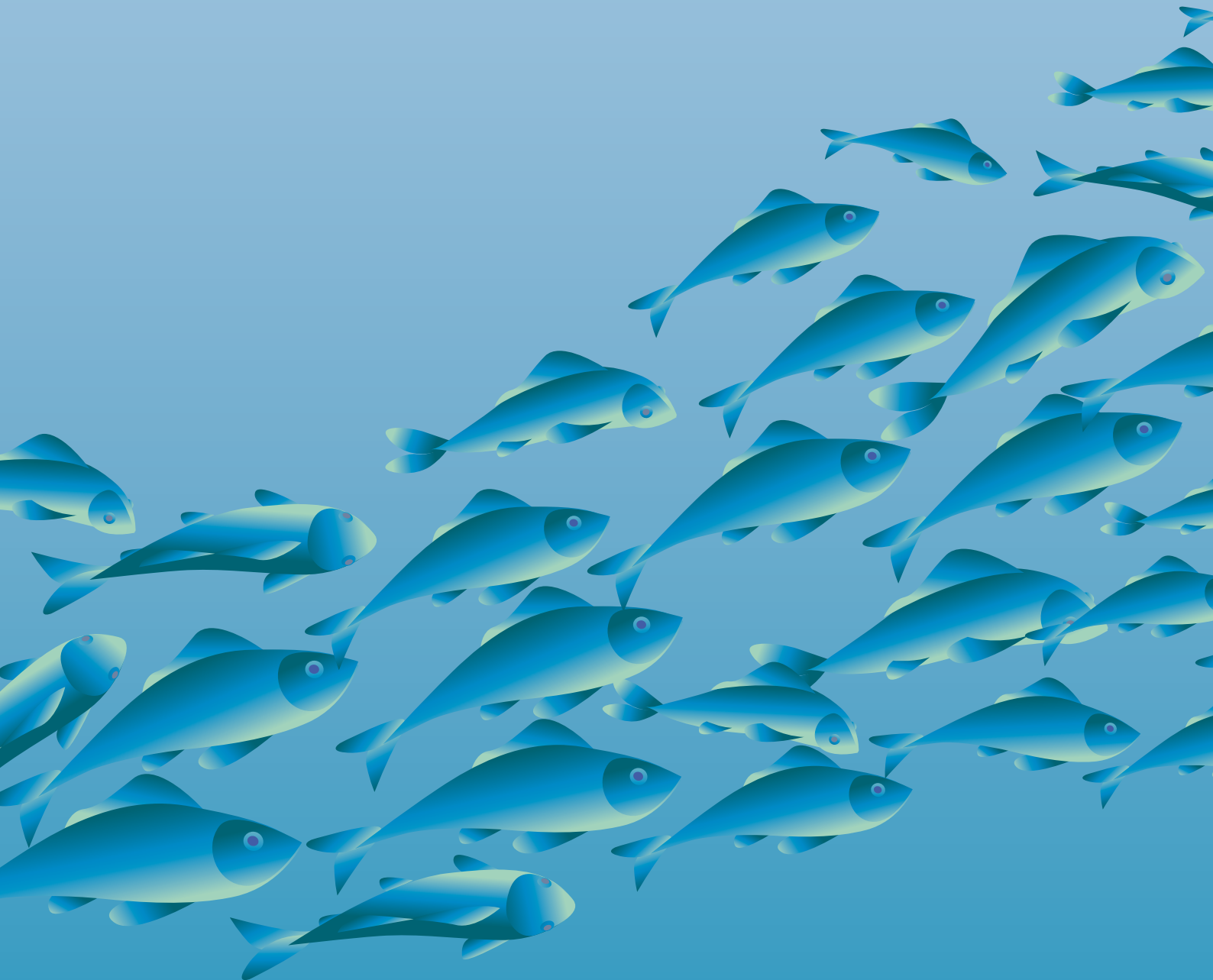
Enumerators were trained in the use of the hard copy of the questionnaire and digitalizing the data. The first drafts of the questionnaire were tested and resulted in a final design of a spreadsheet format with scroll-down menus as standard responses supplemented with fields for open answers.

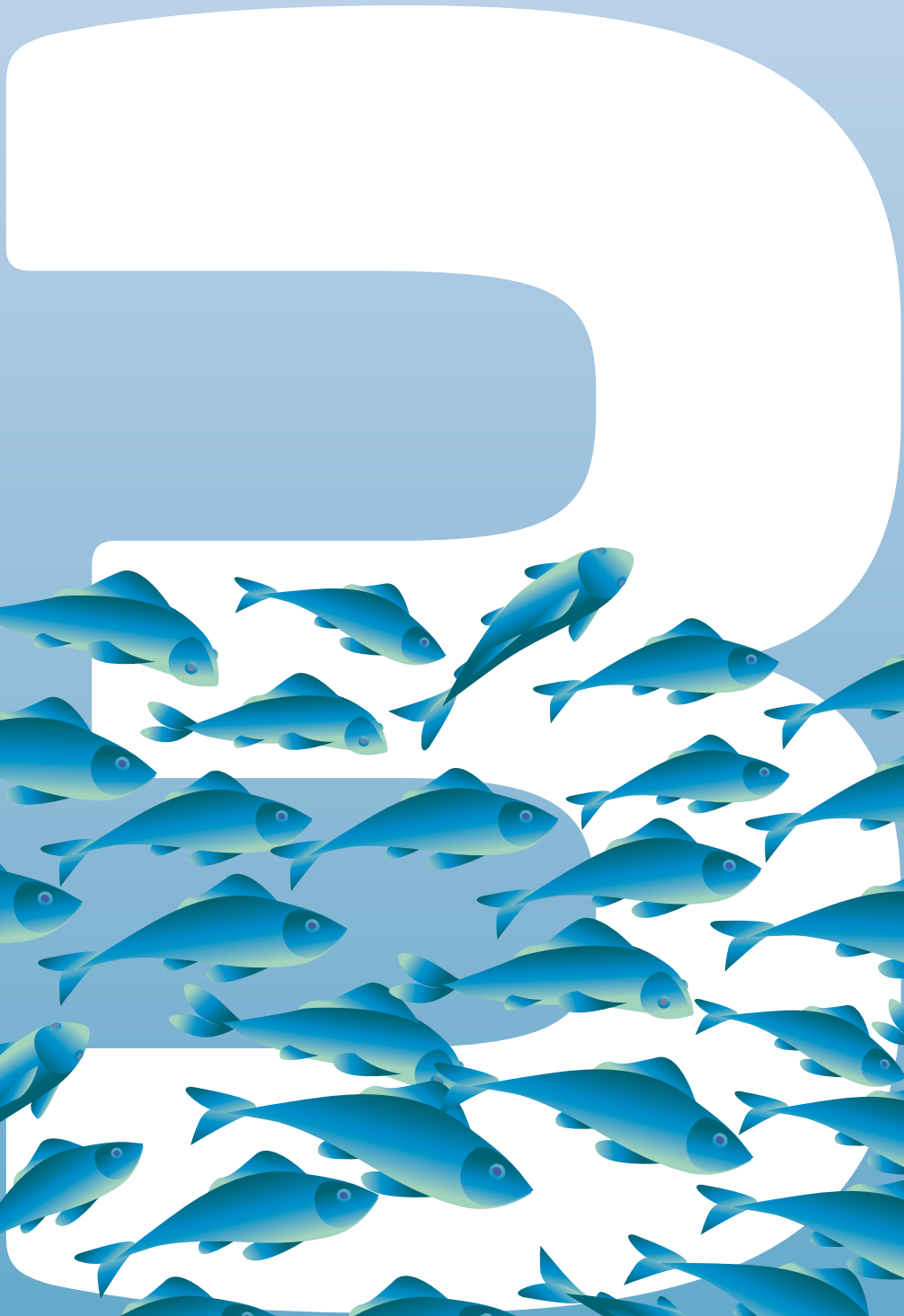
Enumerators received specific information on how to approach respondents, explain the purpose of the survey and conduct the interviews.

Data covered three main subjects: general information, activities, and constraints and mitigation and processed in SAS (attached in a separate SAS file). Output was presented as frequency tables in case that categorical data was reported on and, by means and percentiles for real-value information.

Figure 1. Location of women selected for the survey.







Results

Results are presented over three categories: general information (3.1), activities (3.2) and constraints and mitigation (3.3).

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The 227 women selected for the interview lived in the following areas: Cotonou, Porto-Novo, Dekanmey, So-Ava, Vekky, Zoungame, Houedome and Ganvie. Most women lived in Cotonou,

the economic capital and largest city in terms of density in Benin (see Table 1). All women worked in the fishing industry or have husbands who work in the fishing sector.

Table 1. Number of respondents by city

ARRONDISSEMENT/DISTRICT	FREQUENCY	PER CENT
Cotonou	52	22.91
Dekanmey	9	3.96
Ganvie	33	14.54
Houedome	20	8.81
Porto-Novo	30	13.22
So-Ava	6	2.64
Vekky	26	11.45
Zoungame	36	15.86
Missing	15	6.61

The age of the interviewed women was between 20 and 72 years. Of the women participating in this survey, 97 per cent

are married and 98 per cent have children (Table 2 and 3).

Table 2. Marital status

ARE YOU MARRIED?				
A4_	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
NA	2	0.88	2	0.88
Yes	220	96.92	222	97.80
No	5	2.20	227	100.00

Table 3. Parental status

DO YOU HAVE CHILDREN?				
A5_	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
yes	223	98.24	223	98.24
no	4	1.76	227	100.00

Data on educational level attained showed that only 5 per cent went to school with secondary education as the highest level of education (Table 4); only 5 per cent of the women can read or write (Appendix Table A1 and Table A2 respectively). Women are slightly more undereducated than their husbands, who attended school in 18 per cent of the cases (Table A3) with some

husbands who followed tertiary education (Table A4). Consequently, men had illiteracy levels of 80 per cent (Table A5, Table A6). The women are aware of the value of education with 97 per cent aiming to let their children go to school (Table A7). Notably, 80 per cent of women want their children to attend university (Table A8).

Table 4. School attendance

DID YOU GO TO SCHOOL?				
A3_	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
NA	1	0.44	1	0.44
Yes	12	5.29	13	5.73
No	214	94.27	227	100.00

Table 5. Highest school level

WHICH HIGHEST SCHOOL LEVEL DID YOU ATTEND				
A3_1_	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
No education	217	95.59	217	95.59
Primary school	7	3.08	224	98.68
Secondary school	3	1.32	227	100.00

Table A 16 shows that 4 per cent of the women had not eaten all day multiple times during the last months. In addition, Table A17 shows that 37 per cent of the women consumed only one meal a day several times per month.

Results show that 144 women (63 per cent) own a boat (Table 6) while most have on to three canoes (Table A11). Only 4 per cent own an engine-driven boat or another boat (Table A9 and Table A10). More than half of the respondents, 58 per cent, live in a house. Most houses

have two rooms or fewer (75 per cent), 19 per cent had three to five rooms, and 6 per cent had more than five rooms (Table A13). Notably, 95 respondents indicated there were zero rooms in their houses, which was interpreted by the enumerators as a house with one room. Only 24 per cent have electricity in their houses (Table A14) and fewer than 2 per cent have a refrigerator at their disposal (Table A15). Hence, we may conclude that fisherwomen live in a poor environment.

Table 6. Owner of a boat

ARE YOU THE OWNER OF A BOAT?				
A6_	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
NA	1	0.44	1	0.44
Yes	144	63.44	145	63.88
No	82	36.12	227	100.00

3.2 ACTIVITIES

Women participating in this survey perform multiple activities related to the fishery sector. Most sold or bought fish (Table 7) while a small percentage is active in fish-cleaning activities (Table

8). According to the data, 27 per cent smoked fish (Table 9) while activities like fishing (Table A18), drying (Table A20) or salting (Table A19) were done by fewer than 3 per cent.

Table 7. Working activities; Fish buying/selling

FISH BUYING/SELLING				
	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
No buying/selling	30	13.22	30	13.22
Buying/selling	197	86.78	227	100.00

Table 8. Working activities; Fish cleaning

FISH CLEANING				
	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
No fish cleaning	196	86.34	196	86.34
Fish cleaning	31	13.66	227	100.00

Table 9. Working activities; Fish smoking

FISH SMOKING				
	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
No smoking fish	165	72.69	165	72.69
Smoking Fish	62	27.31	227	100.00

Activities are undertaken mostly alone (Table A21). Only 16 per cent of women work in a group, usually an informal organization; less common are groups or organizations formed out of family or friends. Few women are part of a wom-

en association, 2.5 per cent (Table 10). Only 6 per cent of the women pay a contribution to an organization (Table A22); contribution ranged from 200 to 5000 CFA¹ per year (Table A54).

Table 10. Organization or group

WHAT IS THE TYPE OF ORGANIZATION OR GROUP?				
B2_1_	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
No type of group information	155	68.28	155	68.28
Informal grouping	28	12.33	183	80.62
Group of friends	15	6.61	198	87.22
Group of family	13	5.73	211	92.95
Women's association	6	2.64	217	95.59
Other	10	4.41	227	100.00

1 CFA = African Financial Community Frank; 1 Euro = CFA 0.00152449.

Working in a group or organization is important for 23 per cent of the women and for 5 per cent it is very important (Table A23, Table A23, Table A25). There were different reasons for working in a group: social contacts (Table A26, Table A27, Table A28), exchange of information about market prices (Table A29, Table A30, Table A31), exchange of general information (Table A44, Table A45, Table A46), exchange of information about buying fish (Table A47, Table A48, Table A49) learning from the meetings (Table A32, Table A33, Table A34), the need to work with other women (Table A36, Table A37, Table A38) and safety reasons (Table A38, Table A39, Table A40). None of these reasons can be considered the main reason. However, the highest percentage in the "very important" category was in the exchange of information on market prices (Table A30) Taking care of each other's children did feature as an incentive to work in groups or organizations (Table A41, Table A42, Table A43).

Most women buy their fish directly from the fishermen at the lake (Table A50), precisely 93 per cent. In 33 per cent of the cases, women bought their fish with help from their husband (Table A53). Nearly the same percentage of women bought their fish from other men in their village (Table A51). Fewer than 10 per cent of the women bought fish through middlemen (Table A52). Women sell their fish at markets in their villages or cities (Table A68) or outside (Table A67), 15 per cent sold their fish from their private homes (Table A65) and 10 per cent

sold their fish at the lake (Table A66). Fifty per cent of the women sold their fish at other places (Table A69).

Customers included owners of eating places (53 per cent) or middlemen (41 per cent) as shown in Table A70 and Table A71. Almost half of the customers are other women from the village (Table A72).

As mentioned before, most women work alone; however, 51 per cent of the women travel together (Table A55). For 30 per cent of the women, travelling with other women is hard to organize (Table A58). Only a small number of fishermen required the women to travel alone (Table A57). Seventeen per cent of the women travelled alone for other reasons (Table A59). Almost half of the women feel safe to travel alone on the lake (Table A56). Women who travelled alone explicitly indicated that they preferred not to travel with other women (Table A60). Most of the women (Table A61) travelled together because of safety reasons. Other reasons are transport (Table A62), they did not own a boat, and for better negotiation position (Table A63). Fifty per cent of women indicated there were still other reasons to travel together (Table A64).

A majority (85 per cent) of respondents indicated that prices for fish were not fixed in advance (Table A76) and almost 80 per cent negotiated with fishermen (Table 11). When no negotiation took place, fixed prices were used (Table A76). If the price was too high, 44 per cent of the women went to other fish-

ermen (Table A73), and another 23 per cent negotiated to fix prices with other women (Table A74). Different ways to negotiate were also used by 30 per cent of the women (Table A75). Most of the women indicated it is polite to negoti-

ate (Table A77) and no other reasons are given (Table A78). We conclude that women use various strategies to negotiate and that they feel free to move to other fish sellers for a better price.

Table 11. Negotiation with fisherman

DO YOU NEGOTIATE WITH FISHERMEN?				
B5_	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
NA	8	3.52	8	3.52
Yes	181	79.74	189	83.26
No	38	16.74	227	100.00

Table 12 shows 44 per cent of women had conflicts with fishermen. Thirty-five per cent said conflicts were about the price of the fish (Table A79), 12 per cent were about the quantity (Table A81) and 8 per cent about quality (Table A80). Almost 10 per cent of the conflicts arose because fishermen did not comply with previously agreed prices or quality of the fish (Table A82, Table A83). These disputes rarely (1 per cent) resulted in violent encounters where people were hurt or needed medical attention (Table A84). Of these violent encounters a 7 per cent occurred last year (Table A92). For 94 per cent there was no information about the current status of the conflicts (Table A93).

30 per cent of the conflicts were about prices (Table A86), 15 per cent about unfulfilled promises on prices and deliveries (Table A87). Seventeen per cent of the conflicts were due to other reasons (Table A88). More than 6 per cent of the conflicts with other women resulted in violent encounters (Table A89) and 7 per cent of these clashes happened last year (Table A90). We may conclude that there is a prevailing mistrust among women that affect co-operation (84 per cent), which could weaken their negotiating power with fishermen.

What is alarming is the high percentage (47 per cent) of women who had conflicts with other women involved in buying and selling fish (Table A85). Almost

Table 12. Conflicts with fishermen

DO YOU HAVE CONFLICTS WITH FISHERMEN?				
B6_	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
Yes	99	43.61	99	43.61
No	128	56.39	227	100.00

3.3 CONSTRAINTS AND MITIGATION

Most of the women (71 per cent) do not experience constraints to their fish-processing activities (Table 13). Main limitations are the absence of tools or processing materials like salt (Table A91). A clear majority of women (79 per cent) who lack knowledge about processing techniques are willing to attend a course (Table A 94). These women are also able

to take a day off to attend the course (Table A95). In addition, their husbands will allow them to attend the course (Table A96) and children are no constraint (Table A97). Likewise, distance is no constraint (Table A98). "Other reasons" for not participating were only applicable to 1 per cent of the women (Table A99).

Table 13. Fish-processing as a constraint to your activities

DO YOU CONSIDER THE PROCESSING OF FISH AS A CONSTRAINT FOR YOUR ACTIVITIES?				
C1_	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
NA	2	0.88	2	0.88
Yes	66	29.07	68	29.96
No	159	70.04	227	100.00

An overwhelming majority of women (99 per cent) consider money as a constraint to their development in the fishery sector (Table A100). As shown in Table 14 most (96 per cent) of the women would like to receive micro-financing and will spend it on equipment (28 per cent; Table A105), a boat (17 per cent; Table A104) and a smoking machine (27

per cent; Table A102). A small number of women (9 per cent) would use micro-financing to buy a cooling machine (Table A103) and salting fish (07 per cent; Table A101). Over 60 per cent would invest in other ways (Table A106). Almost half (48 per cent) would prefer to receive micro-financing as part of a group (Table A112), the most important reason (37

per cent) being sharing the risk (Table A113). Less important reasons were: the possibility to jointly purchase equipment (10 per cent; Table A114) and the trust in the group of women (5 per cent; Table A115). In cases of women who did not want to participate in a joint micro-financing scheme, 28 per cent indicated that they do not trust other women (Table A117), could not handle jointly pur-

chased equipment (10per cent; Table A118) or considered the risk of financing too high (7per cent; Table A119). In 17 per cent of the responses, 'other reasons' was selected (Table A120). Women did not indicate why they did not want to receive micro-financing (Table A107, Table A108, Table A109). Some were not familiar with the system (Table A78) or were afraid of debts. (Table A79).

Table 14. Micro-financing

WOULD YOU LIKE TO RECEIVE MICRO-FINANCING?				
C2_1__	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
NA	2	0.88	2	0.88
Yes	220	96.92	222	97.80
No	5	2.20	227	100.00

Thirty per cent indicated theft and robbery were a problem in their fishing activities (Table 15). The most stolen items were fish (19 per cent) and basket (12 per cent) (Table A122, Table A123, re-

spectively) but also canoes (6 per cent) and other materials (7 per cent) (Table A121, Table A124) Forty per cent were able to catch the thieves multiple times (Table A125).

Table 15. Theft and robbery as a constraint

DO YOU CONSIDER THEFT AND ROBBERY AS A CONSTRAINT FOR YOUR ACTIVITIES IN THE FISH SECTOR?				
	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
NA	1	0.44	1	0.44
Yes	75	33.04	76	33.48
No	151	66.52	227	100.00

Market information was not considered a constraint to working activities. Of the correctly answered questions (32 per

cent), two people indicated that market information was a constraint and, 71 indicated that this was not the case (Table

16). The main obstacle concerning the marketing of products is the distance that women must travel to reach the

market (22 per cent), low prices in general (17 per cent) and low prices during the fish season (9 per cent).

Table 16. Market information (like prices at different locations) as a constraint

DO YOU CONSIDER MARKET INFORMATION (LIKE PRICES AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS) A CONSTRAINT TO YOUR FISHERY ACTIVITIES?				
	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
False	154	67.84	154	67.84
Yes	2	0.88	156	68.72
No	71	31.28	227	100.00

According to Table 17, the efficiency of fish marketing can be improved through various means. More competition (11 per cent), access to a market in the city (13 per cent) and banning of contract fishing (7 per cent) would all improve fish markets most efficiently. On the question of at what level the organization of the fish markets should be improved, 27 per cent said 'at the local level' or 30 per cent at the national level (Table A129).

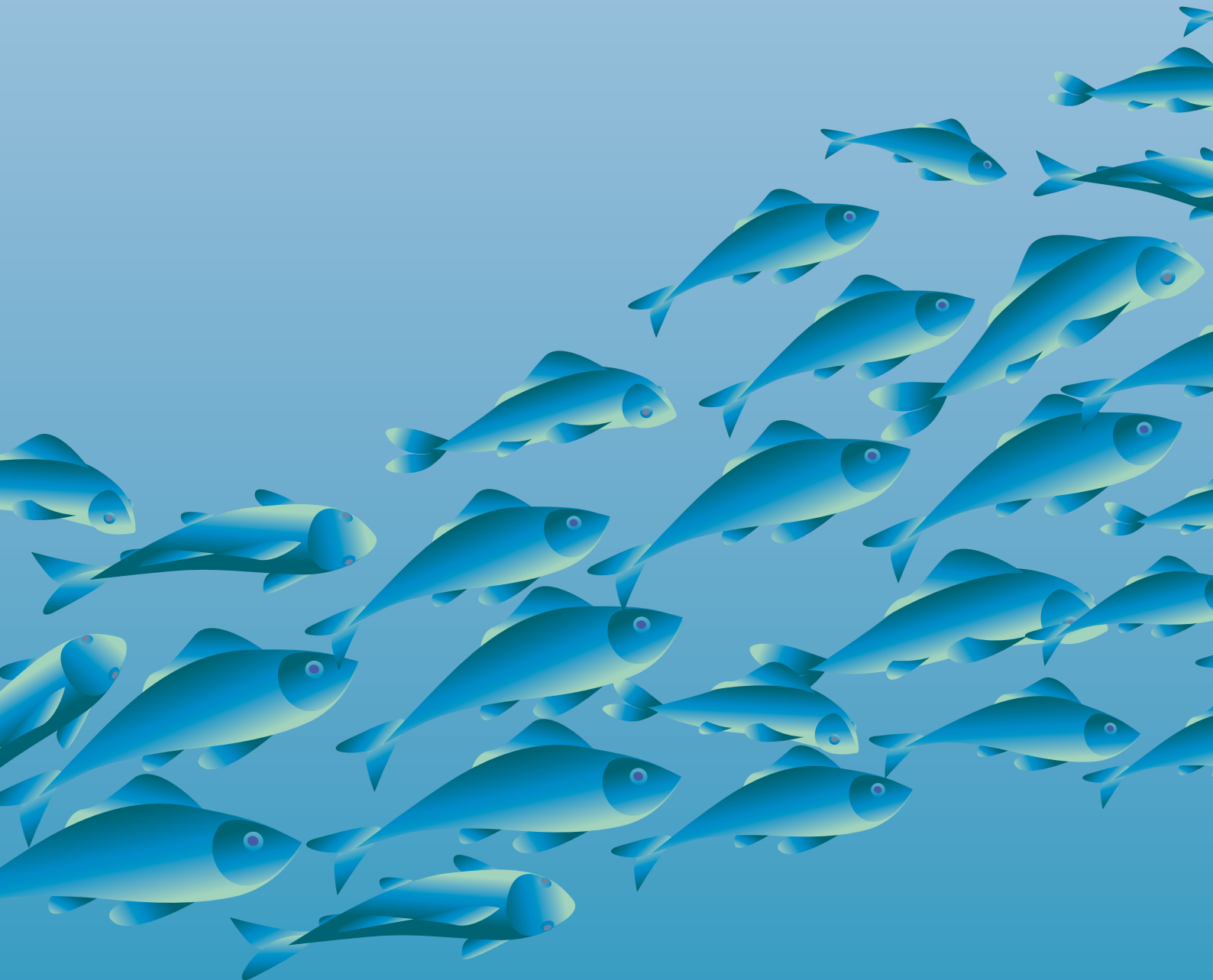
tion should be at community or governmental level.

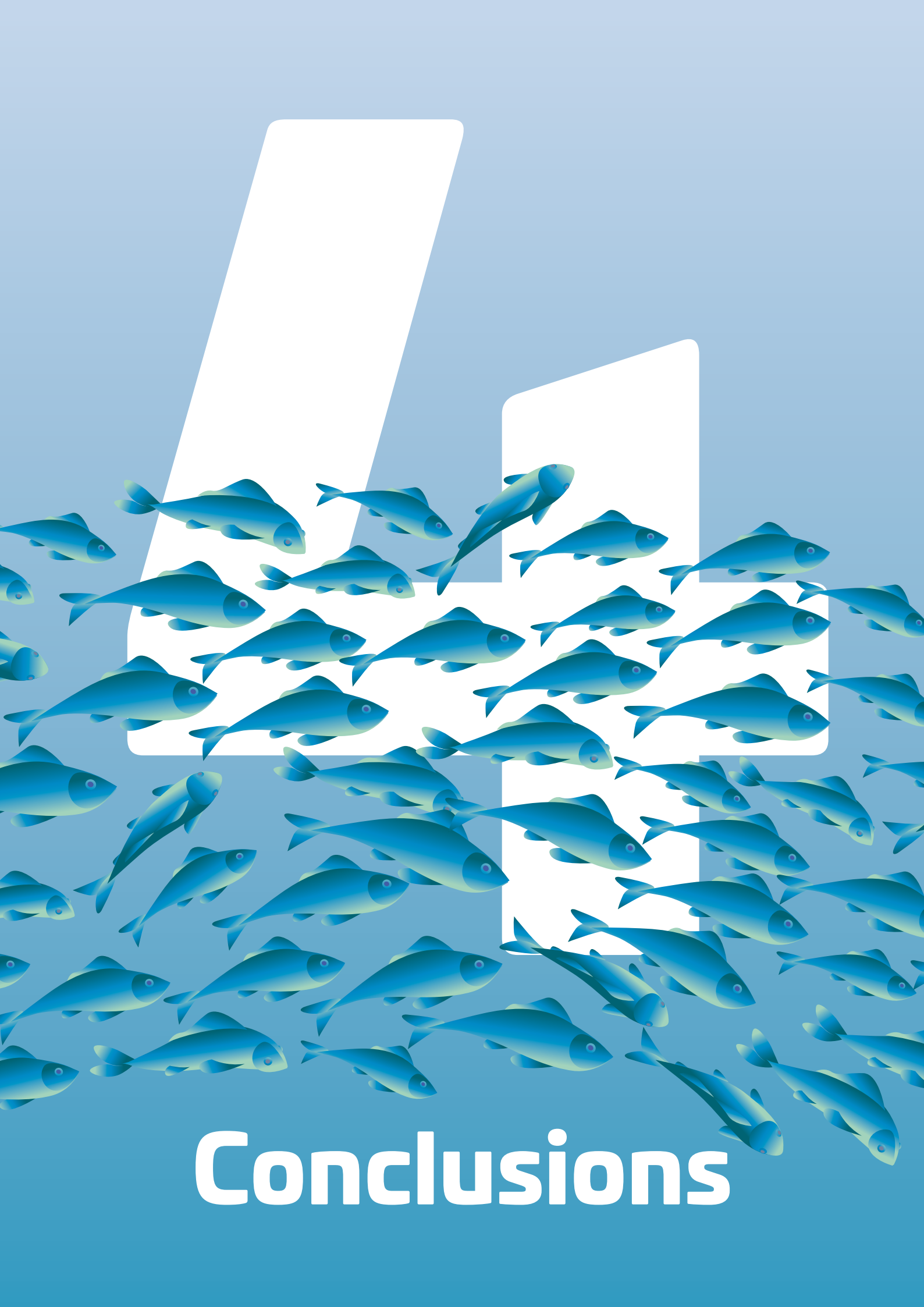
According to 94 per cent of the respondents, other communities are not a constraint to fish-trading activities (Table A131). Robbery was not a cause of conflicts with other communities (Table A126). Conflicts were mostly with neighboring communities (Table A132) and conflicts were resolved through mediation (Table A127). Relationships with other communities could be improved most efficiently by better agreements on trading fish (Table A133). Table A134 shows that respondents believe conflict resolu-

Table 17. Improving the functioning of fish markets

HOW DO YOU THINK THAT THE FUNCTIONING OF FISH MARKETS CAN BE IMPROVED MOST EFFICIENTLY?				
	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
Nothing	85	37.44	85	37.44
More competition	26	11.45	111	48.90
Avoid pre-established contracts	17	7.49	128	56.39
Direct contact with traders	11	4.85	139	61.23
Access to other markets outside the lake	6	2.64	145	63.88
Market access in the city	31	13.66	176	77.53
Access to export markets	12	5.29	188	82.82
Other	39	17.18	227	100.00

Several illnesses constrain the practical activities of the women. Twenty-one per cent said HIV/AIDS was a major constraint (Table A135). Most of the respondents (78 per cent) estimated that transmission of the virus could be reduced though advocacy campaigns (Table A136). A majority (58 per cent) said that the government was not doing enough to counter the spread of HIV/AIDS (Table A137). Malaria and diarrhea are also considered as constraints by 92 per cent and 63 per cent respectively to their fishing activities (Table A138; Table A139). Finally, household tasks are seen as a constraint for fishing-related activities for a 34 per cent (Table A140) of the women.





Conclusions

The results of the survey reveal some particular characteristics of women involved in the fishery sector in Benin. Specifically, there is a high rate of illiteracy among the women; 5 per cent of the respondents went to school, which is low considering women's national literacy rate of 22 per cent (UNESCO, 2017). The survey shows that education is considered important and almost all women want their children to go to school. Access to education among children of fisher families strengthens their chance of finding employment in other sectors or prepares them to improve fishery practices, through, for example, introduction of fish farming.

Fisherwomen are in general mobile as 63 per cent own a boat. Yet, women face constraints by travelling large distances and many activities are undertaken alone. Fish is usually purchased from fishermen on the lake and sold at markets in the city or a nearby town. Work activities of women are mostly focused on marketing activities like selling and buying fish and processing (smoking, drying and salting of fish). Hardly any of the women undertook fishing activities or fish-cleaning activities. This finding might guide gender-sensitive policy interventions.

Furthermore, to provide a targeted orientation of policies, the study assessed the constraints that hamper the women's development in the inland fishery sector. The most important constraint identified is the lack of financial resources (99 per cent). Women are willing to

receive a loan but, 50 per cent prefer to spread the risk by receiving a loan jointly with a group. A striking and alarming fact is the working constraint caused by diseases such as malaria (92 per cent), diarrhea (63 per cent) and HIV/AIDS (21 per cent). This reflects the poor water and sanitation conditions in the municipalities and calls for health interventions (e.g. www.washplus.org) that improve working conditions of fisherwomen.

The degree of organization is low. Most women (84 per cent) do not participate in any type of group or organization and those involved refer mostly to informal groups. Lack of self-organization among fisherwomen is also expressed in a low participation level in fishers' organizations. As stressed by Alonso-Población and Siar (2018), the low participation of women in fisherfolks' organizations does not reflect their important role in the fishing industry. However, women increasingly recognize the importance of working in a group, which is the first step toward an organized voice and better positioning within the sector. A clear example is the 50 percent of women who travel together to buy or sell fish because they cannot afford transport costs alone. Almost 80 per cent of women negotiated with fishermen about the price and quality of the fish. It is possible that these negotiations are a source of conflict because almost half of the women have conflicts with fishermen. What is alarming is the high percentage (47 per cent) of women who had conflicts with other women involved in buying and selling fish, which might indicate a high

level of mistrust and an unprotected and disorganized environment that can lead to social repression of the poorer and less powerful. It is possible that this mistrust explains the lack of co-operation between women, which may impact on negotiations with fishermen.

Considering the results of this survey, we can recommend various action points:

- First, micro-financing institutions should be informed about the important role that women occupy in the fisheries value chain. Additionally, case studies that show how improved equipment and logistical support can economically benefit fisherwomen would build the institutions' confidence in financing women-related fishery activities, individually or in groups. A possible targeted gender-sensitive guarantee fund initiated by (international) non-governmental organizations with support of local or national governments could be a starting point.
- Second, the high conflict incidence between women over prices also merits political attention and further in-depth research. The causes of these conflicts should be studied into more detail to recommend actions or specific regulations that would improve the environment for negotiations. For example, mutual agreements on the price or price range could possibly avoid future uncomfortable situations.
- Third, women do not use any tools or techniques to preserve the fresh fish. The introduction of solar-based cooling machines could help preserve the freshness of the fish and increase its value on the market.
- Fourth, the high incidence of diseases like malaria, diarrhea and HIV/AIDS constitutes a serious burden on the working activities of the fisherwomen. To address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in fishing communities in Benin, the FAO has implemented capacity building and awareness raising activities through the "strategic response to HIV/AIDS for fishing communities in Africa" programme. Concerning diarrhea, a national hand-washing program was introduced but, possibly did not effectively reach and impact the fisher community. There might be two reasons: first, the prevailing illiteracy and, second, the poor housing conditions and limited access to radio and television. Therefore, it is important to design and execute appropriate water and sanitation programs that consider the housing conditions of populations living in areas such as those covered by this study.
- Finally, the willingness of women to organize family matters so that they can participate in courses to improve their skills is encouraging. Extension services should capitalize on this enthusiasm and provide courses that increase the value chain of the fish-processing component and further empower women.

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Appendix

Table A 1. Illiteracy reading

CAN YOU READ?				
A3_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
yes	15	6.61	15	6.61
no	212	93.39	227	100.00

Table A 2. Illiteracy writing

CAN YOU WRITE?				
A3_4_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
yes	16	7.05	16	7.05
no	211	92.95	227	100.00

Table A 3. School attendance; Husband

DID YOUR HUSBAND GO TO SCHOOL?				
A4_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
na	5	2.20	5	2.20
yes	40	17.62	45	19.82
no	182	80.18	227	100.00

Table A 4. Level of School attendance; husband

WHICH IS THE HIGHEST SCHOOL LEVEL DID HE ATTEND?				
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
no education	191	84.14	191	84.14
primary school	21	9.25	212	93.39
secondary school	12	5.29	224	98.68
college	3	1.32	227	100.00

Table A 5. Illiteracy reading; husband

CAN HE READ?				
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
na	5	2.20	5	2.20
yes	39	17.18	44	19.38
no	183	80.62	227	100.00

Table A 6. Illiteracy writing: Husband

CAN HE WRITE?				
A4_5_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
na	5	2.20	5	2.20
yes	39	17.18	44	19.38
no	183	80.62	227	100.00

Table A 7. School attendance; children

DO THEY ATTEND OR ARE YOU PLANNING TO LET THEM GO TO SCHOOL?				
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
na	2	0.88	2	0.88
yes	220	96.92	222	97.80
no	5	2.20	227	100.00

Table A 8. Which school do you want your children to attend?

WHICH SCHOOL DO YOU WANT THEM TO ATTEND?				
A5_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
No education	5	2.20	5	2.20
Primary school	2	0.88	7	3.08
Secondary school	14	6.17	21	9.25
College	13	5.73	34	14.98
University	191	84.14	225	99.12
Other education	2	0.88	227	100.00

Table A 9. Number of engine driven boat

NUMBER OF BOAT: OTHER ENGINE DRIVEN				
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	223	98.24	223	98.24
1	4	1.76	227	100.00

Table A 10. Number of non-engine driven boat

NUMBER OF BOAT: OTHER NON-ENGINE DRIVEN				
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	224	98.68	224	98.68
1	3	1.32	227	100.00

Table A 11. Number of canoes

NUMBER OF BOAT CANOE				
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	86	37.89	86	37.89
1	121	53.30	207	91.19
2	19	8.37	226	99.56
3	1	0.44	227	100.00

Table A 12. Housing; ownership

DO YOU HAVE A HOUSE?				
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
na	1	0.44	1	0.44
yes	131	57.71	132	58.15
no	95	41.85	227	100.00

Table A 13. Housing; Number of rooms

HOW MANY ROOMS HAS YOUR HOUSE?				
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	95	41.85	95	41.85
1	18	7.93	113	49.78
2	58	25.55	171	75.33
3	20	8.81	191	84.14
4	19	8.37	210	92.51
5	5	2.20	215	94.71
6	7	3.08	222	97.80
8	2	0.88	224	98.68
10	1	0.44	225	99.12
18	1	0.44	226	99.56
20	1	0.44	227	100.00

Table A 14. Housing: electricity

DO YOU HAVE ELECTRICITY IN YOUR HOUSE?				
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
na	95	41.85	95	41.85
yes	54	23.79	149	65.64
no	78	34.36	227	100.00

Table A 15. Housing; refrigerator.

DO YOU HAVE A REFRIGERATOR IN YOUR HOUSE?				
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
na	95	41.85	95	41.85
yes	3	1.32	98	43.17
no	129	56.83	227	100.00

Table A 16. How many times during the last month did you not had a single meal during the day?

HOW MANY TIMES DURING THE LAST MONTH DID YOU NOT HAD A SINGLE MEAL DURING THE DAY?				
A7_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	219	96.48	219	96.48
1	4	1.76	223	98.24
4	1	0.44	224	98.68
5	2	0.88	226	99.56
10	1	0.44	227	100.00

Table A 17. How many times during the last month did you had one meal per day?

HOW MANY TIMES DURING THE LAST MONTH DID YOU HAD ONE MEAL PER DAY?				
A7_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	144	63.44	144	63.44
1	20	8.81	164	72.25
2	16	7.05	180	79.30
3	12	5.29	192	84.58
4	6	2.64	198	87.22
5	11	4.85	209	92.07
6	4	1.76	213	93.83
7	1	0.44	214	94.27
8	2	0.88	216	95.15
10	7	3.08	223	98.24
12	2	0.88	225	99.12
16	1	0.44	226	99.56
21	1	0.44	227	100.00

Table A 18. Working activities; Fishing.

FISHING				
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
No fishing	226	99.56	226	99.56
Fishing	1	0.44	227	100.00

Table A 19. Working activities: Fish salting

FISH SALTING				
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
No salting Fish	221	97.36	221	97.36
Salting Fish	6	2.64	227	100.00

Table A 20. Working activities: Fish drying

FISH DRYING				
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
No drying Fish	222	97.80	222	97.80
Drying Fish	5	2.20	227	100.00

Table A 21. Activities alone or in a group?

DO YOU PRACTICE THESE ACTIVITIES ALONE OR IN A GROUP?				
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
Na	1	0.44	1	0.44
Alone	155	68.28	156	68.72
Group	37	16.30	193	85.02
Sometimes	34	14.98	227	100.00

Table A 22. Organization of a group; contribution

DO YOU PAY A CONTRIBUTION TO THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION?				
B2_3_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
na	173	76.21	173	76.21
yes	14	6.17	187	82.38
no	40	17.62	227	100.00

Table A 23 . Organization of a group; contribution

IS THIS ORGANIZATION OR GROUP IMPORTANT FOR YOUR ACTIVITIES?				
B2_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
na	160	70.48	160	70.48
yes	53	23.35	213	93.83
no	14	6.17	227	100.00

Table A 24. Organization of a group; not important

NOT IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	227	100.00	227	100.00

Table A 25. Organization of a group; very important

VERY IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	222	97.80	222	97.80
true	5	2.20	227	100.00

Table A 26. Organization of a group; social contacts not important.

SOCIAL CONTACTS NOT IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
no	225	99.12	225	99.12
true	2	0.88	227	100.00

Table A 27. Organization of a group; social contacts important

SOCIAL CONTACTS IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	215	94.71	215	94.71
True	12	5.29	227	100.00

Table A 28. Organization of a group; social contacts very important

SOCIAL CONTACTS VERY IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	213	93.83	213	93.83
true	14	6.17	227	100.00

Table A 29. Organization of a group; exchange of information on market prices important

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON MARKET PRICES IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	224	98.68	224	98.68
true	3	1.32	227	100.00

Table A 30. Organization of a group; exchange of information on market price very important.

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON MARKET PRICES VERY IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	196	86.34	196	86.34
true	31	13.66	227	100.00

Table A 31. Organization of a group; exchange of information on market price not important

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON MARKET PRICES NOT IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	227	100.00	227	100.00

Table A 32. Organization of a group; meetings very important

I LEARN FROM THE MEETINGS VERY IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	210	92.51	210	92.51
true	17	7.49	227	100.00

Table A 33. Organization of a group; meetings important

I LEARN FROM THE MEETINGS IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	218	96.04	218	96.04
true	9	3.96	227	100.00

Table A 34. Organization of a group; meetings not important

I LEARN FROM THE MEETINGS NOT IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	224	98.68	224	98.68
true	3	1.32	227	100.00

Table A 35. Organization of a group; work with other women not important

I NEED OTHER WOMAN FOR MY WORK NOT IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	214	94.27	214	94.27
true	13	5.73	227	100.00

Table A 36. Organization of a group; work with other women very important

I NEED OTHER WOMAN FOR MY WORK VERY IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	210	92.51	210	92.51
NA	1	0.44	211	92.95
true	16	7.05	227	100.00

Table A 37. Organization of a group; work with other women important

I NEED OTHER WOMAN FOR MY WORK IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	222	97.80	222	97.80
true	5	2.20	227	100.00

Table A 38. Organization of a group; safe to work with woman very important

I FIND IT SAFE TO WORK WITH WOMAN VERY IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	211	92.95	211	92.95
true	16	7.05	227	100.00

Table A 39. Organization of a group; safe to work with woman important

I FIND IT SAFE TO WORK WITH WOMAN IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	218	96.04	218	96.04
true	9	3.96	227	100.00

Table A 40. organization of a group; safe to work with woman not important

I FIND IT SAFE TO WORK WITH WOMAN NOT IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	223	98.24	223	98.24
True	4	1.76	227	100.00

Table A 41. organization of a group; take care of children important

WE CAN TAKE CARE OF EACH OTHER'S CHILDREN IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	222	97.80	222	97.80
true	5	2.20	227	100.00

Table A 42. Organization or group; take care of children not important

WE CAN TAKE CARE OF EACH OTHER'S CHILDREN				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	210	92.51	210	92.51
true	17	7.49	227	100.00

Table A 43. organization of group; take care of children very important

WE CAN TAKE CARE OF EACH OTHER'S CHILDREN				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	224	98.68	224	98.68
true	3	1.32	227	100.00

Table A 44. Organization of group; exchange general information important

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION (GENERAL) IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	208	91.63	208	91.63
true	19	8.37	227	100.00

Table A 45. Organization of group; exchange general information not important

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION (GENERAL) NOT IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	226	99.56	226	99.56
true	1	0.44	227	100.00

Table A 46 . Organization of group; exchange general information very important

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION (GENERAL) VERY IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	218	96.04	218	96.04
true	9	3.96	227	100.00

Table A 47 . Organization of group; Exchange of information on fish buying important

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON FISH BUYING IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	215	94.71	215	94.71
true	12	5.29	227	100.00

Table A 48. Organization or group; exchange of information on fish buying important

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON FISH BUYING NOT IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	226	99.56	226	99.56
true	1	0.44	227	100.00

Table A 49. Organization of group; exchange of information on fish buying very important

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON FISH BUYING VERY IMPORTANT				
B2_3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	212	93.39	212	93.39
true	15	6.61	227	100.00

Table A 50. Where do you buy your fish? directly from fisherman on the lake

DIRECTLY FROM FISHERMEN ON THE LAKE				
B4_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	15	6.61	15	6.61
NA	1	0.44	16	7.05
true	211	92.95	227	100.00

Table A 51. Where do you buy your fish? directly from fisherman in my village

DIRECTLY FROM FISHERMEN IN MY VILLAGE				
B4_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	140	61.67	140	61.67
true	87	38.33	227	100.00

Table A 52. Where do you buy your fish? Through middleman

THROUGH MIDDLEMEN				
B4_CHEZ_LES_INTERMEDIAIRES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	206	90.75	206	90.75
true	21	9.25	227	100.00

Table A 53. Where do you buy your fish? through my husband

THROUGH MY HUSBAND				
B4_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	151	66.52	151	66.52
true	76	33.48	227	100.00

Table A 54. How much contribution do you pay to the group?

HOW MUCH CONTRIBUTION DO YOU PAY TO THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION?				
B2_3_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	213	93.83	213	93.83
1000 à 5000	1	0.44	214	94.27
200/ séance	1	0.44	215	94.71
2000	1	0.44	216	95.15
20000	1	0.44	217	95.59
300	1	0.44	218	96.04
500	7	3.08	225	99.12
5000	2	0.88	227	100.00

Table A 55. Do you travel alone?

DO YOU GO ALONE?				
B4_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
na	7	3.08	7	3.08
yes	115	50.66	122	53.74
no	105	46.26	227	100.00

Table A 56. Do you feel sufficiently safe to go alone to the lake?

DO YOU FEEL SUFFICIENTLY SAFE TO GO ALONE ON THE LAKE?				
B4_1_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
Na	113	49.78	113	49.78
Yes	105	46.26	218	96.04
No	9	3.96	227	100.00

Table A 57 . Why do you go alone? Is required by the fisherman who sell the fish

IS REQUIRED BY THE FISHERMEN WHO SELL THE FISH				
B4_1_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	224	98.68	224	98.68
True	3	1.32	227	100.00

Table A 58 . Why do you go alone? Difficult to organize with other women

DIFFICULT TO ORGANIZE WITH OTHER WOMEN?				
B4_1_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	156	68.72	156	68.72
true	71	31.28	227	100.00

Table A 59. Why do you go alone? Others

OTHERS				
B4_1_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	188	82.82	188	82.82
true	39	17.18	227	100.00

Table A 60 . Would you prefer to go with other women?

WOULD YOU PREFER TO GO WITH OTHER WOMEN?				
B4_1_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
na	186	81.94	186	81.94
yes	11	4.85	197	86.78
no	30	13.22	227	100.00

Table A 61. Why do you go in a group? For safety reasons

SAFETY REASONS				
B4_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	168	74.01	168	74.01
true	59	25.99	227	100.00

Table A 62 . Why do you go in a group? For transport.

TRANSPORT: I DO NOT HAVE A BOAT				
B4_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	202	88.99	202	88.99
true	25	11.01	227	100.00

Table A 63 . Why do you go in a group? For negotiation

NEGOTIATION POSITION				
B4_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	182	80.18	182	80.18
true	45	19.82	227	100.00

Table A 64 . Why do you go in a group? Other reasons

OTHERS				
B4_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	108	47.58	108	47.58
true	119	52.42	227	100.00

Table A 65. Where do you sell your fish? From my house

FROM MY HOUSE				
B4_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	192	84.58	192	84.58
true	35	15.42	227	100.00

Table A 66. Where do you sell your fish? On the lake

ON THE LAKE				
B4_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	205	90.31	205	90.31
true	22	9.69	227	100.00

Table A 67. Where do you sell your fish? On the market in another village

ON THE MARKET IN ANOTHER VILLAGE				
B4_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	134	59.03	134	59.03
true	93	40.97	227	100.00

Table A 68. Where do you sell your fish? On the market in my village

ON THE MARKET IN MY VILLAGE				
B4_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	151	66.52	151	66.52
True	76	33.48	227	100.00

Table A 69. Where do you sell your fish? Other places

OTHERS				
B4_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	108	47.58	108	47.58
True	119	52.42	227	100.00

Table A 70. Who are your clients? Owners of eating places

OWNERS OF EATING PLACES				
B4_4_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	107	47.14	107	47.14
true	120	52.86	227	100.00

Table A 71. Who are your clients? middleman

MIDDLE MEN				
B4_4_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	134	59.03	134	59.03
true	93	40.97	227	100.00

Table A 72. Who are your clients? House wives from my village.

HOUSE WIVES FROM MY VILLAGE				
B4_4_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	122	53.74	122	53.74
True	105	46.26	227	100.00

Table A 73. How do you negotiate? If the price is too high I go to another fisherman?

IF THE PRICE IS TOO HIGH I GO TO ANOTHER FISHERMAN?				
B5_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	126	55.51	126	55.51
NA	1	0.44	127	55.95
True	100	44.05	227	100.00

Table A 74. How do you negotiate? We fix a price with a group of women

WE FIX A PRICE WITH A GROUP OF WOMEN				
B5_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	173	76.21	173	76.21
NA	1	0.44	174	76.65
true	53	23.35	227	100.00

Table A 75. How do you negotiate? Other

OTHERS				
B5_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	159	70.04	159	70.04
true	68	29.96	227	100.00

Table A 76. Why do you not negotiate with the fishermen? Price is fixed advance

PRICE IS FIXED IN ADVANCE				
B5_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	191	84.14	191	84.14
true	36	15.86	227	100.00

Table A 77. Why do you not negotiate with the fishermen? It is not polite to negotiate

IT IS NOT POLITE TO NEGOTIATE				
B5_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	226	99.56	226	99.56
true	1	0.44	227	100.00

Table A 78. Why do you not negotiate with the fishermen? Other reasons

OTHERS				
B5_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	226	99.56	226	99.56
True	1	0.44	227	100.00

Table A 79. Why did you had a conflict with the fisherman? Over the price

OVER THE PRICE				
B6_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	147	64.76	147	64.76
true	80	35.24	227	100.00

Table A 80. Why did you had a conflict with the fisherman? Over the quality of the fish

QUALITY OF THE FISH				
B6_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	208	91.63	208	91.63
True	19	8.37	227	100.00

Table A 81. Why did you had a conflict with the fisherman?
Quantity of the fish is not enough

QUANTITY OF THE FISH NOT ENOUGH				
B6_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	199	87.67	199	87.67
true	28	12.33	227	100.00

Table A 82. Why did you had a conflict with the fisherman?
fisherman did not keep his promise about the price

FISHERMAN DID NOT KEEP HIS PROMISE ABOUT THE PRICE				
B6_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	208	91.63	208	91.63
true	19	8.37	227	100.00

Table A 83. Why did you had a conflict with the fisherman? fisherman
did not keep his promise about the quantity of fish to be delivered

FISHERMAN DID NOT KEEP HIS PROMISE ABOUT THE QUANTITY OF FISH TO BE DELIVERED				
B6_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	206	90.75	206	90.75
true	21	9.25	227	100.00

Table A 84. Do these conflicts result in violent encounters?

DO THESE CONFLICTS RESULT IN VIOLENT ENCOUNTERS, WHERE PEOPLE WERE, HURT SEVERELY THAT THEY NEEDED MEDICAL ATTENTION OR WERE KILLED?				
B6_1_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
na	129	56.83	129	56.83
yes	3	1.32	132	58.15
no	95	41.85	227	100.00

Table A 85 . Conflicts with other women

DO YOU HAVE CONFLICTS WITH OTHER WOMAN WHO ARE INVOLVED IN BUYING AND SELLING FISH?				
B7_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
na	5	2.20	5	2.20
yes	106	46.70	111	48.90
no	116	51.10	227	100.00

Table A 86. Why did you a conflict with other woman who are involved in buying and selling fish? over the price

OVER THE PRICE				
B7_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	162	71.37	162	71.37
True	65	28.63	227	100.00

Table A 87. Why did you had a conflict with other woman who are involved in buying and selling fish? we had an arrangement and she did not keep her promise.

WE HAD AN ARRANGEMENT AND SHE DID NOT KEEP HER PROMISE				
B7_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	192	84.58	192	84.58
True	35	15.42	227	100.00

Table A 88. Why did you had a conflict with other woman who are involved in buying and selling fish?Other

OTHERS				
B7_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	187	82.38	187	82.38
True	40	17.62	227	100.00

Table A 89. Conflicts result in violent encounters

DO THESE CONFLICTS RESULT IN VIOLENT ENCOUNTERS, WHERE PEOPLE WERE, HURT SEVERELY THAT THEY NEEDED MEDICAL ATTENTION OR WERE KILLED?				
B7_1_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
Na	116	51.10	116	51.10
Yes	14	6.17	130	57.27
no	97	42.73	227	100.00

Table A 90. Number of clashes last year

HOW MANY OF SUCH CLASHES WERE THERE LAST YEAR?				
B7_1_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	212	93.39	212	93.39
1	3	1.32	215	94.71
2	6	2.64	221	97.36
3	3	1.32	224	98.68
10	3	1.32	227	100.00

Table A 91. Main reason of processing fish as a constraint for your activities

WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON?				
C1_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
Not	161	70.93	161	70.93
I do not have knowledge about processing techniques	8	3.52	169	74.45
I do not have the material to process fish	18	7.93	187	82.38
I have the knowledge but not the material	19	8.37	206	90.75
other	21	9.25	227	100.00

Table A 92. How many of such clashes were there last year?

HOW MANY OF SUCH CLASHES WERE THERE LAST YEAR?				
B7_1_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	212	93.39	212	93.39
1	3	1.32	215	94.71
2	6	2.64	221	97.36
3	3	1.32	224	98.68
10	3	1.32	227	100.00

Table A 93. How many of such clashes were there last year?

WHAT IS THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE CONFLICT(S)?				
B7_1_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	214	94.27	214	94.27
settled	3	1.32	217	95.59
Under mediation	1	0.44	218	96.04
Rigel	9	3.96	227	100.00

Table A 94. Would you like to follow a course in fish processing?

WOULD YOU LIKE TO FOLLOW A COURSE IN FISH PROCESSING?				
C1_1_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
Na	198	87.22	198	87.22
Yes	23	10.13	221	97.36
No	6	2.64	227	100.00

Table A 95. Are you able to take a few days off to follow a course in fish processing?

ARE YOU ABLE TO TAKE A FEW DAYS OFF TO FOLLOW A COURSE IN FISH PROCESSING?				
C1_1_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
Na	200	88.11	200	88.11
yes	23	10.13	223	98.24
no	4	1.76	227	100.00

Table A 96. What is the reason that you cannot follow a course;I am not allowed to participate from my husband

I AM NOT ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE FROM MY HUSBAND				
C1_1_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	226	99.56	226	99.56
true	1	0.44	227	100.00

Table A 97. What is the reason that you cannot follow a course; cannot find a caretaker for my children?

CANNOT FIND A CARETAKER FOR MY CHILDREN				
C1_1_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	225	99.12	225	99.12
true	2	0.88	227	100.00

Table A 98. What is the reason that you cannot follow a course;I am living too far away to join a course

I AM LIVING TOO FAR AWAY TO JOIN A COURSE				
C1_1_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	227	100.00	227	100.00

Table A 99. What is the reason that you cannot follow a course; Others

OTHERS				
C1_1_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	224	98.68	224	98.68
True	3	1.32	227	100.00

Table A 100. Do you consider money to be a constraint to develop your activities in the fishery sector?

C2_				
C2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
yes	225	99.12	225	99.12
no	2	0.88	227	100.00

Table A 101. For what kind of investment related to your fishery activities do you want a micro-financing? Salting fish

SALTING FISH				
C2_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	212	93.39	212	93.39
true	15	6.61	227	100.00

Table A 102. For what kind of investment related to your fishery activities do you want a micro- financing? Smoking machine.

SMOKING MACHINE				
C2_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	165	72.69	165	72.69
true	62	27.31	227	100.00

Table A 103. For what kind of investment related to your fishery activities do you want a micro-financing? Cooling machine.

COOLING MACHINE				
C2_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	207	91.19	207	91.19
true	20	8.81	227	100.00

Table A 104. For what kind of investment related to your fishery activities do you want a micro-financing? Own boat.

OWN BOAT				
C2_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	189	83.26	189	83.26
true	38	16.74	227	100.00

Table A 105. For what kind of investment related to your fishery activities do you want a micro-financing? Equipment.

EQUIPMENT (KNIFES, ETC.)				
C2_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	163	71.81	163	71.81
true	64	28.19	227	100.00

Table A 106 . For what kind of investment related to your fishery activities do you want a micro-financing? Other.

OTHERS				
C2_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	90	39.65	90	39.65
true	137	60.35	227	100.00

Table A 107. What is the reason why you do not want micro-financing? I am not familiar with the system

I AM NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE SYSTEM				
C2_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	225	99.12	225	99.12
true	2	0.88	227	100.00

Table A 108. What is the reason why you do not want micro-financing? I am afraid for debts

I AM AFRAID FOR DEBTS				
C2_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	225	99.12	225	99.12
true	2	0.88	227	100.00

Table A 109 . What is the reason why you do not want micro-financing? I am not allowed to take that decision on my own

I AM NOT ALLOWED TO TAKE THAT DECISION ON MY OWN				
C2_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	227	100.00	227	100.00

Table A 110. What is the reason why you do not want micro-financing? The conditions of micro-financing are not good

THE CONDITIONS OF MICRO-FINANCING ARE NOT GOOD				
C2_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	227	100.00	227	100.00

Table A 111. What is the reason why you do not want micro-financing? Others

OTHERS				
C2_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	227	100.00	227	100.00

Table A 112. Do you prefer to arrange a micro-financing with a group of women?

DO YOU PREFER TO ARRANGE A MICRO-FINANCING WITH A GROUP OF WOMEN?				
C2_4_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
Na	5	2.20	5	2.20
Yes	109	48.02	114	50.22
No	113	49.78	227	100.00

Table A 113. Why do you prefer micro-financing with a group of women? Sharing the risk

SHARING THE RISK				
C2_4_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	142	62.56	142	62.56
NA	1	0.44	143	63.00
true	84	37.00	227	100.00

Table A 114. Why do you prefer micro-financing with a group of women? More possibilities to jointly purchase equipment

MORE POSSIBILITIES TO JOINTLY PURCHASE EQUIPMENT				
C2_4_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	205	90.31	205	90.31
true	22	9.69	227	100.00

Table A 115. Why do you prefer micro-financing with a group of women? I trust my group of women

I TRUST MY GROUP OF WOMEN				
C2_4_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	214	94.27	214	94.27
true	13	5.73	227	100.00

Table A 116. Why do you prefer micro-financing with a group of women? Others

OTHERS				
C2_4_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	205	90.31	205	90.31
true	22	9.69	227	100.00

Table A 117. Why do you prefer micro-financing with a group of women? Others

NO TRUST				
C2_4_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	164	72.25	164	72.25
true	63	27.75	227	100.00

Table A 118. Why do you not prefer micro-financing with a group of women? we cannot handle jointly bought equipment

WE CANNOT HANDLE JOINTLY BOUGHT EQUIPMENT				
C2_4_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	208	91.63	208	91.63
true	19	8.37	227	100.00

Table A 119. Why do you not prefer micro-financing with a group of women? I find the risk of financing still too high

I FIND THE RISK OF FINANCING STILL TOO HIGH				
C2_4_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	212	93.39	212	93.39
true	15	6.61	227	100.00

Table A 120. Why do you not prefer micro-financing with a group of women? Others

C2_4_2_				
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	188	82.82	188	82.82
true	39	17.18	227	100.00

Table A 121. What has been stolen from you? Canoe

CANOE				
C3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	214	94.27	214	94.27
true	13	5.73	227	100.00

Table A 122. What has been stolen from you? fish

FISH				
C3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	184	81.06	184	81.06
true	43	18.94	227	100.00

Table A 123. What has been stolen from you? baskets

BASKETS				
C3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	200	88.11	200	88.11
true	27	11.89	227	100.00

Table A 124. What has been stolen from you? Others

OTHERS				
C3_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
False	210	92.51	210	92.51
true	17	7.49	227	100.00

Table A 125. Were you able to catch the thief?

WERE YOU ABLE TO CATCH THE THIEF				
C3_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	152	66.96	152	66.96
1-5	49	21.59	201	88.55
6-10	7	3.08	208	91.63
11-15	4	1.76	212	93.39
16-20	1	0.44	213	93.83
20+	1	0.44	214	94.27
NA	1	0.44	215	94.71
Many times	11	4.85	226	99.56
More than 2 times	1	0.44	227	100.00

Table A 126. Did the robbery cause a conflict with other communities?

DID THE ROBBERY CAUSE A CONFLICT WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES?				
C3_4_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE .FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
na	221	97.36	221	97.36
no	6	2.64	227	100.00

Table A 127. How did you settle these conflicts?

HOW DID YOU SETTLE THESE CONFLICTS?				
C3_4_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
Na	225	99.12	225	99.12
Through mediation	2	0.88	227	100.00

Table A 128. What is the main constraint concerning the marketing of your produce?

WHAT IS THE MAIN CONSTRAINT CONCERNING THE MARKETING OF YOUR PRODUCE				
C4_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	83	36.56	83	36.56
distance	51	22.47	134	59.03
low prices in general	39	17.18	174	76.65
low prices during the fishing period	20	8.81	196	86.34
Uneffective relationship with middlemen	1	0.44	197	86.78
Uneffective relationship with businesses	6	2.64	204	89.87
others	23	10.13	227	100.00

Table A 129. How do you think that the functioning of fish markets can be improved most efficiently?

C4_2_				
C4_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	85	37.44	85	37.44
More competition	26	11.45	111	48.90
avoid fixed arrangements	17	7.49	128	56.39
Direct contact with traders	11	4.85	139	61.23
Access to other markets outside the lake	6	2.64	145	63.88
Access to markets in the city	31	13.66	176	77.53
Access to export markets	12	5.29	188	82.82
others	1	0.44	189	83.26
others	38	16.74	227	100.00

Table A 130. At what level of the social organization should the improvement of fish market situation be organized?

AT WHAT LEVEL OF THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION SHOULD THE IMPROVEMENT OF FISH MARKET SITUATION BE ORGANIZED?				
C4_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	89	39.21	89	39.21
community	21	9.25	110	48.46
traditional / historical arrangements with others	1	0.44	111	48.90
community council	14	6.17	125	55.07
government authorities	67	29.52	192	84.58
other	8	3.52	200	88.11
local authorities	27	11.89	227	100.00

Table A 131. Do you consider your relationship with other communities as a constraint for your fish trading activities

DO YOU CONSIDER YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES AS A CONSTRAINT FOR YOUR FISH TRADING ACTIVITIES				
C_5	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
Yes	13	5.73	13	5.73
No	214	94.27	227	100.00

Table A 132. With which communities do you have a conflict?

WITH WHICH COMMUNITIES DO YOU HAVE A CONFLICT?				
C5_1_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	214	94.27	214	94.27
Neighbouring community	12	5.29	226	99.56
other	1	0.44	227	100.00

Table A 133. At what level of the social organization should the improvement of the conflict resolution be organized?

AT WHAT LEVEL OF THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION SHOULD THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONFLICT RESOLUTION BE ORGANIZED?				
C5_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	214	94.27	214	94.27
community	7	3.08	221	97.36
government authorities	5	2.20	226	99.56
local authorities (city)	1	0.44	227	100.00

Table A 134. How do you think that the relationship with other communities could be improved most efficiently?

HOW DO YOU THINK THAT THE RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES COULD BE IMPROVED MOST EFFICIENTLY				
C5_2_	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PER CENT
0	214	94.27	214	94.27
negotiation	5	2.20	219	96.48
better agreements on trading of fish	8	3.52	227	100.00

Table A 135. Do you consider Aids as a constraint for your fishery activities?

DO YOU CONSIDER AIDS AS A CONSTRAINT FOR YOUR FISHERY ACTIVITIES?				
C6_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
yes	48	21.15	48	21.15
no	179	78.85	227	100.00

Table A 136. What measures could be taken to control the spread of aids?

WHAT MEASURES COULD BE TAKEN TO CONTROL THE SPREAD OF AIDS				
C6_1	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
other	6	2.64	6	2.64
0	19	8.37	25	11.01
negotiation	3	1.32	28	12.33
extension	178	78.41	206	90.75
Free distribution of condoms	14	6.17	220	96.92
Improve social control	7	3.08	227	100.00

Table A 137. Do you think that the government is doing enough to control aids in the fisher communities?

DO YOU THINK THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING ENOUGH TO CONTROL AIDS IN THE FISHER COMMUNITIES				
C6_2_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	18	7.93	18	7.93
Not enough	132	58.15	150	66.08
enough	66	29.07	216	95.15
others	11	4.85	227	100.00

Table A 138 . Do you consider malaria as a constraint for your fishery activities?

DO YOU CONSIDER MALARIA AS A CONSTRAINT FOR YOUR FISHERY ACTIVITIES?				
C6_3_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
yes	211	92.95	211	92.95
no	16	7.05	227	100.00

Table A 139. Do you consider diarrhea as a constraint for your fishery activities?

DO YOU CONSIDER DIARRHEA AS A CONSTRAINT FOR YOUR FISHERY ACTIVITIES?				
C6_4_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
Yes	143	63.00	143	63.00
No	84	37.00	227	100.00

Table A 140. Do you consider your household tasks as a constraint for your fishery activities?

DO YOU CONSIDER YOUR HOUSEHOLD TASKS AS A CONSTRAINT FOR YOUR FISHERY ACTIVITIES?				
C7_	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
Yes	78	34.36	78	34.36
No	149	65.64	227	100.00

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