MEASURING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN SEYCHELLES

DECEMBER 2020

“An assessment of food prices on the local market in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. How do prices around the islands compare with the current official consumer food basket?”

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

in collaboration with the UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

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Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Bureau of Statistics acknowledges the financial support provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The UNDP funded this multi-component National Assessment of the Impact of COVID 19 under the **Target for Resource Assignment from the Core System** (TRAC2). Among the components implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), three distinct activities were foreseen. The first activity undertaken entailed a survey of Tourism based activities to assess how and to what extent those businesses have been affected. A second activity executed a double-wave quarterly household-based survey to provide an insight on how households were affected by the pandemic. This assessment focussed on the household finance situation, household spending pre and post lockdown as well as their expectation for the subsequent 6 months. Lastly, the NBS undertook a market survey focusing on fresh foods retailed at informal vendor sites around the three main islands.

The Bureau would like to express appreciation first to the UNDP for funding the activities; secondly to the respondents within households who provided insights into how families are coping in the face of COVID 19. The NBS also recognizes the willingness of the management of the few tourism establishments that have responded to the Tourism-based survey albeit the fact that the overall response was far lower than expected.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Restrictions imposed by the COVID 19 pandemic have contributed to changes in the livelihood of Seychellois households. While some livelihood activities have been forcibly reduced, others have intensified or diversified in the quest for alternative means to earn cash for daily needs.

The economy has seen an increase in informal setups of fresh food vendors around the three main islands. The food vending sites serve to provide better physical access to food markets within the districts. The survey identified close to 50 vending sites with direct access to the main road.

Six out of ten vending sites have permanent or fixed infrastructure and three out of ten have only mobile or removable shelters and stalls. The mobile "stalls" include back of trucks.

Two thirds of the vending sites are set up on public property, generally by the roadside and the rest are on private premises, some of which are right at the front door of the vendor's dwelling.

Almost 40% of vendors undertake food sales as a small family business, which suggests that food vending has become an important livelihood activity undertaken by households.

Three quarters of the vending sites have only one or two vendors. The type of goods sold at the vending sites vary from fruits, vegetables, fresh or salted fish, meat, flowers, eggs and confectionery.

More than half of the sites operate during weekdays and Saturdays, but over one third operate every day of the week.

A combination of Seychellois and migrant workers work in the stalls. Seychellois operate three quarters of the sites exclusively. In 16% of the stalls, there are both Seychellois and expatriate operators. Expatriate workers manage around 10% of the sites exclusively.

The average price of fresh foods at vending sites are different from those collected at the Victoria market. However, the variance in price is in both directions. Consumers can get better deals from the Victoria market compared to the vending sites for agro products like watercress, fresh fish, beans, passion fruit, tomatoes, bananas, sweet potatoes, pineapples, cabbage and Chinese cabbage. For the majority of other comparable products, the prices are lower on average at the vending sites in other parts of the Islands than at the Victoria market.

A consumer can save almost SCR 100 per kilogram of watercress bought at the Victoria market over the same purchase from a roadside vendor in other areas. Fresh fish at roadside vending sites costs SCR 30 more per kilogram than at the Victoria Market. However, for agro products like coconuts, brede parietaire (parietaire officinale), apples, oranges, capsicum or chayote (chouchout), one is likely to get a better deal at the informal vending sites around the island. The prices for fresh food per kilogram were higher at Victoria market than at the vending sites for most of the types of food surveyed.

1. Introduction

The UNDP is supporting the Seychelles to undertake an assessment to evaluate the effects of COVID 19 pandemic on businesses and on households. This report relates to Output 2 under the project: ID: 000122785 titled "Measuring the Socio-Economic Impact of Covid19", undertaken under activity 1:

This activity is a national market survey targeting informal fresh food vending sites. In the last few years, it has been observed that fresh food retailers and agricultural producers have extended their sales activities from the traditional concentrated formal market settings to informal roadside vending stalls, spread across the islands. In the face of restrictions imposed by the COVID 19 pandemic, livelihoods have diversified with households seeking alternative means to earn money for daily needs. One area that has seen an increase of activity is fresh food sales with an ever-increasing number of food vendors joining the existing group of informal retailers. More importantly, the informal setups serve to provide better access to food markets within the regions and districts as opposed to shoppers having to travel to the main town markets and big supermarkets to purchase fruits and vegetables. During the lockdown, several households found themselves engaged in new production activities including backyard gardens producing vegetables and spices. Others harvested from the existing fruit trees and the surplus after own consumption found their way to roadside stalls for earning much needed cash to supplement dwindling earnings.

2. Methodology

2.1 Data collection in Price Surveys

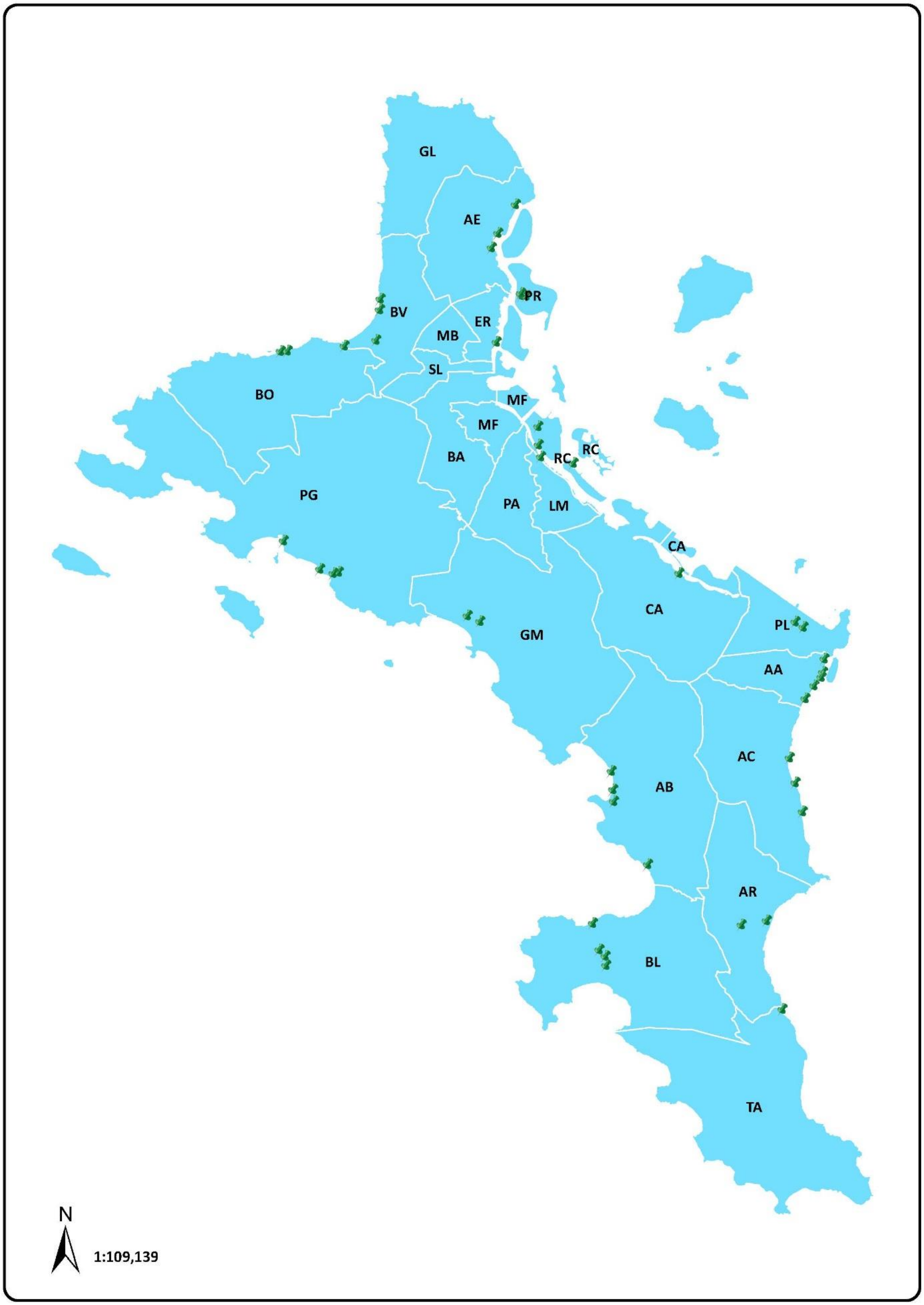
The NBS already carries out weekly and monthly price surveys in retail outlets on the three main islands (Mahe, Praslin and La Digue). However, for the fresh food market survey, the exercise is concentrated only in the main Victoria market where fish, fruits and vegetables are purchased and weighed and the data is used as inputs for the compilation of the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI). NBS is conscious of public views and those of users of the monthly CPI that the inflation rates published may not be reflecting the reality for various reasons. Those reasons include (i) an outdated basket of commodities currently used, (ii) changes in the purchasing patterns of households, and (iii) structural changes in the fresh food retail outlets. The influx of informal food vending sites in the last few years is also noted and NBS decided it should widen the geographic scope for measuring food prices in order to capture price variations across the country. This would also avail an opportunity to compare food prices collected at the Victoria market.

Since price collection at informal (roadside) food vendors was being done for the first time, the Bureau needed to build a frame with relevant details prior to conducting the price survey. This necessitated the data collection to be organised in 2 phases. Phase 1 was executed in August 2020 and entailed a frame building exercise. From the list established therefrom, the food price survey was conducted.

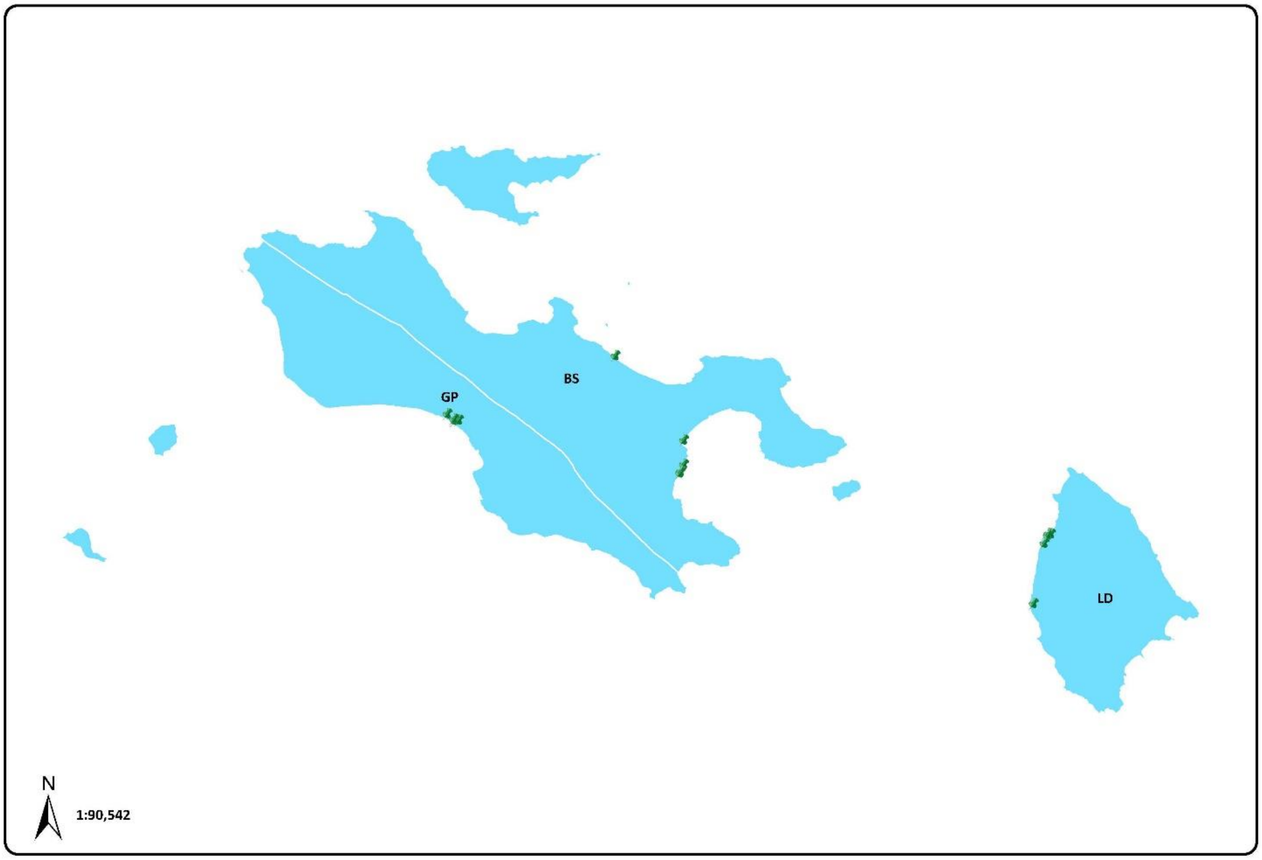
2.2 Frame building exercise

An initial exercise was undertaken to identify the location of regular food vending sites around the three islands. Those were earmarked for inclusion in the list frame. Following this, three field teams went round on different days of the week and collected data using the specially designed data collection tool (see Appendix 1) to describe the vending sites. Variables included district, location description, GPS location, type of infrastructure, ownership status of property, number of vendors using the site, category of food sold, operation days and nationality of vendors. The frame would serve as guide for the subsequent price collection exercise and facilitated planning the strategy for collecting which category of food prices on which days. Map 1 presents the geographical spread of vending sites surveyed on Mahe and Map 2 shows the sites surveyed on Praslin and La Digue.

Map 1: Geographical distribution of fresh food vending sites around Mahe, August 2020



Map 2: Vending sites surveyed on Praslin and La Digue, August 2020



2.3 The price survey

The actual price observations were done in September and ended in the first week of October. For food items that were already weighed, prices were either observed or reported by the vendors and those were recorded on the forms designed for this phase (See Appendix 2). The details included item category, item name, item description, weight and price per kilogram. For items that were sold in piles, packets, bundles, pieces or in units, the field staff were given cash to purchase those from various vendors and record the prices and subsequently weigh those and record the weights in order to have standard metric units. This category included fresh fish from the markets in the districts.

The staff would start on alternate sides of the islands each day in order not to miss vendors who operated only in the mornings, or those who closed shop as soon as their goods were sold out or yet others who started their day at varying times of the day. Both primary and secondary roads were canvassed to ensure as many sites as possible were included in the survey. During the frame building exercise, 46 sites were identified. There were 31 on Mahe, 10 on Praslin and 5 on La Digue. However, during the price collection phase, not all sites could be captured due to varying operation days, active times and duration of working days that could not be aligned with survey times. During the price collection phase, the field staff identified a few vending sites that had not been picked up during the frame building exercise. Those were included in the price collection phase and price observations were recorded from the initially omitted sites. Some of the items were weighed on site and others were brought to the NBS office to be weighed.

Most of the locations surveyed were individual setups with only one vendor. So it was easier to identify and select the goods that were being sold, as there was usually only one type of a particular product being sold at any time. However, in places where the vendors grouped together selling the same items, a selection of two to three items in the same product from various vendors was made and price observations were recorded. The price collection exercise spread over 3 weeks from September to October.

2.4 Application design for data collection

Data collection for the two Market Survey exercises was undertaken using tablets. The software application used was Open Data Kit (ODK). The questionnaire was designed in MS EXCEL setting the different required parameters and validation controls and was subsequently uploaded to the ONA website (www.ona.io). This is where the survey is published and made available for downloading onto the tablets to be used in the field.

Once data collection is completed the forms are then uploaded using WIFI to the website. The site hosts the data where it can be downloaded into different formats such as Excel, SAV or KML for processing and analysis. To note, the same mechanism is currently used to collect and transform data for the Quarterly Labour Force Survey.

3. A profile of food vending sites

3.1 Distribution and infrastructure

This section provides an assessment of the type of existing infrastructure on the sites, their size in terms of number of vendors as well as what can be bought at roadside vending stalls. Table 1 presents the number of sites surveyed by district. Of the 46 sites identified, 31 were surveyed. There were 22 on Mahe, 6 on Praslin and 3 on La Digue. In Table 2, details on the type of infrastructure in place at the vending sites are provided. Over 61% have fixed permanent shelters and stalls, 32% have mobile (removable) shelters and stalls and around 6% have a mix of both permanent and temporary or mobile installations. The corresponding graphical representation is shown in Figure 1. Furthermore, almost two-thirds (64.5%) of the vending sites are set up on public property and the rest are on private premises. Half of the sites on public property have permanent installations compared to 82% of the sites with similar facilities on private property. Around 39% of vendors reported that this activity was a family business. This suggests that food vending has become an important livelihood activity undertaken by households to top up other sources of income. This kind of activity was initially low-key, but gained significance during the COVID-

19 pandemic. The value of surplus agro products is now probably viewed from a new perspective, in that it can represent a non-negligible contribution to the household budget.

Table 1: Number of vending sites surveyed by district, August 2020

District	**Number of sites surveyed**
Anse Aux Pins	2
Anse Boileau	4
Anse Royale	4
Au Cap	1
Baie Lazare	2
Baie Sainte Anne	3
Beau Vallon	1
Grand Anse Mahe	3
Grand Anse Praslin	3
La Digue	3
Perseverance	1
Pointe Larue	2
Roche Caiman	1
Takamaka	1
Total	**31**

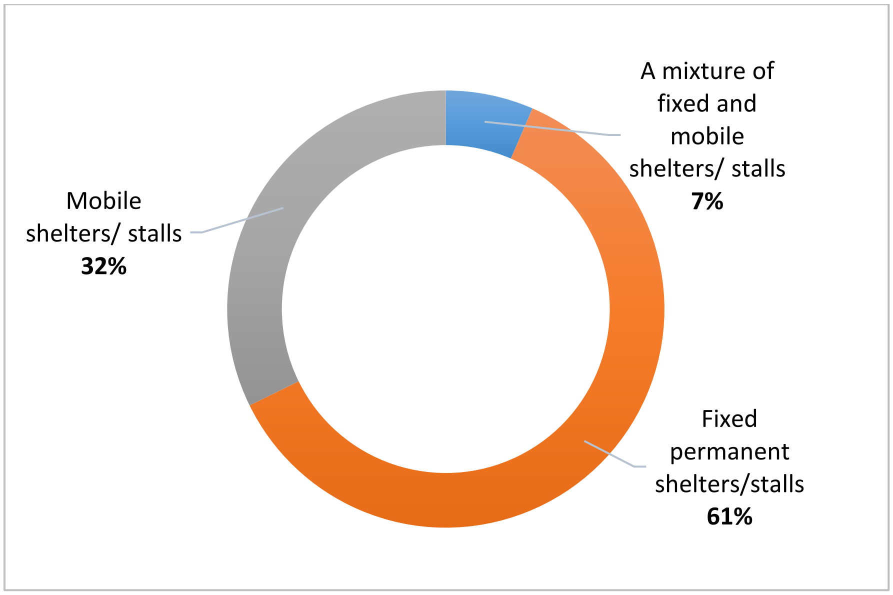
Source: NBS; Market Survey, August 2020

Table 2: Types of infrastructure on food vending sites, August 2020

Type of infrastructure in place	**Number of sites**	**Percent**
Fixed permanent shelters/stalls	19	61.3
Mobile shelters/ stalls	10	32.3
Both fixed and mobile shelters/ stalls	2	6.5
Total	**31**	**100**

Source: NBS; Market Survey, August 2020

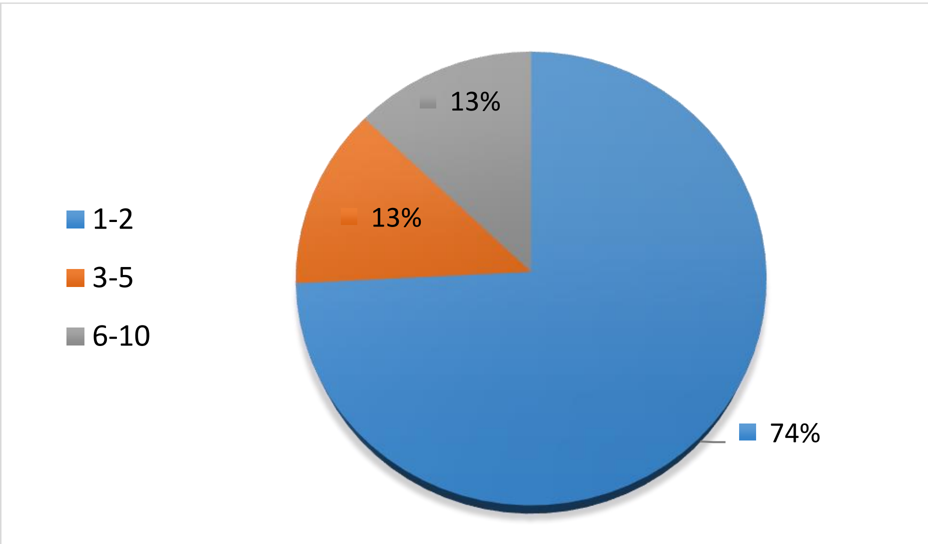
Figure 1: Types of infrastructure at vending sites



A mobile vending "stall" on Mahe

The vending sites across the islands vary in size. The majority (three quarters) have only 1 or 2 vendors and around 13% have 3 to 5 vendors with an equal proportion having between 6 to 10 vendors. This last category with the most vendors would be those based at Anse Royale, Roche Caiman and La Digue. Figure 2 presents a distribution of vending sites by size (number of vendors).

Figure 2: Distribution of vending sites by size (number of vendors)



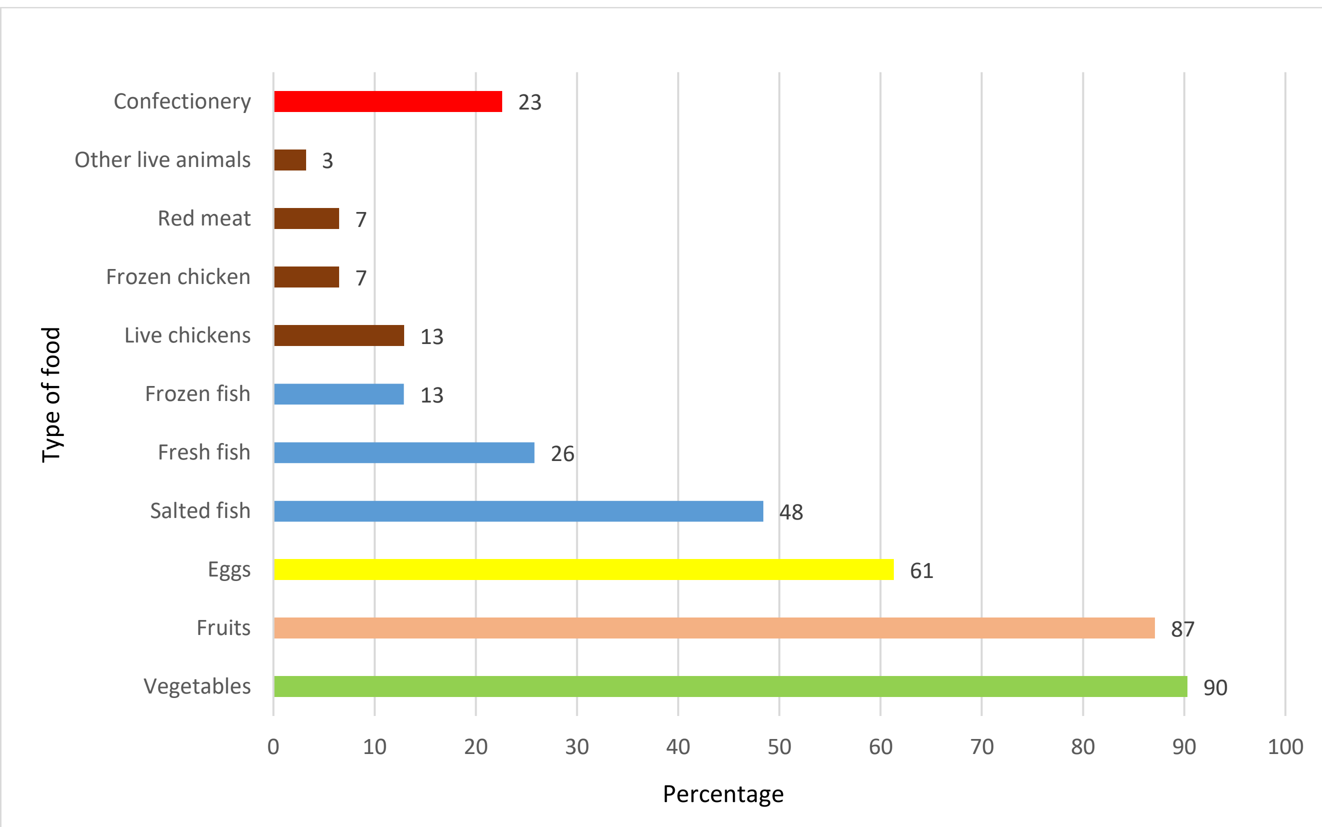
3.2 Type of goods sold

The type of goods sold at the vending sites vary from fruits, vegetables, fresh fish, meat, flowers, eggs and confectionery. A few even have a cooked food (take-away) caravan in the vicinity. Those benefit from persons visiting the fresh food stall. Most stalls have a mixture of foods. However, on some sites vendors specialise in one specific product like egg vendors or fishmongers. Some sites include food plants and horticulture products (flowers and shrubs). However, focus of the survey was on food items. Table 3 presents some details on the variety of goods sold in all vending sites surveyed. As can be observed, fruits and vegetables are the most popular commodities on sale at such locations. 9 out of 10 sites sell fruits and a similar proportion offer vegetables. Eggs can be bought from more than 60% of vending sites. Some sites offer fresh fish as well as fish in other forms of preservation, such as frozen or salted.

Table 3: Goods sold at the vending sites

Food items sold	Percentage of sites selling
Vegetables	90
Fruits	87
Eggs	61
Salted fish	48
Fresh fish	26
Frozen fish	13
Live chickens	13
Frozen chicken	7
Red meat	7
Other live animals	3
Confectionery	23

Figure 3: Percentage of sites selling goods by type of food

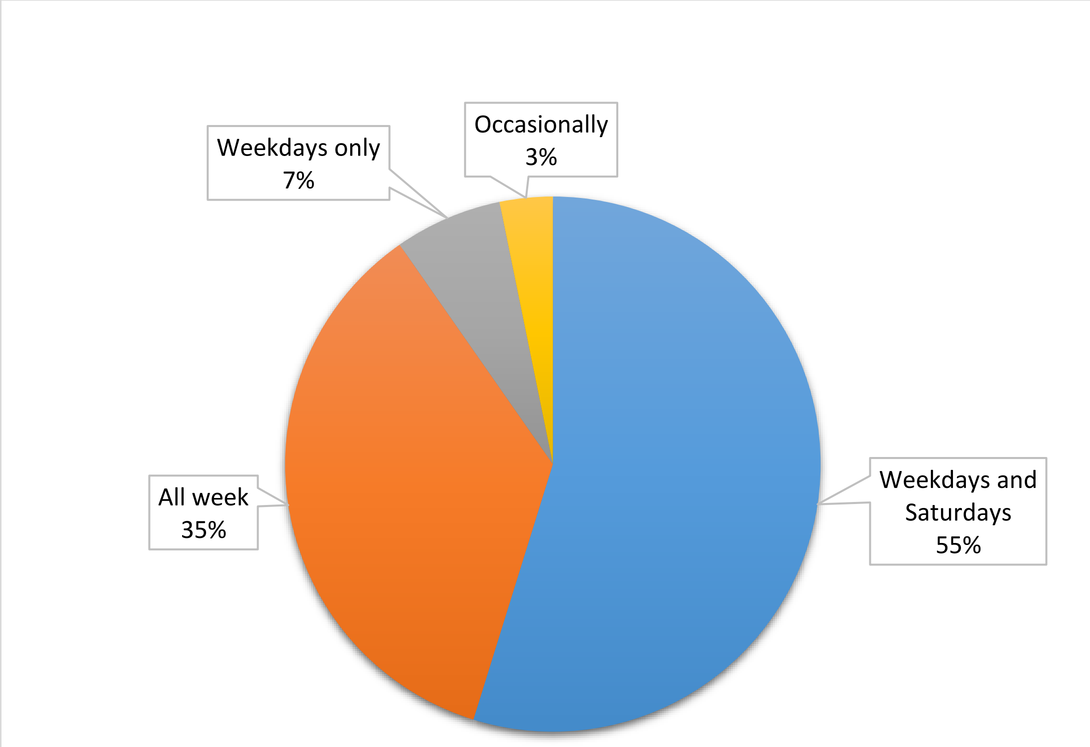


A fish-vending site on Mahe

3.3 Operation days

It terms of frequency and pattern of operations, food vending at the informal sites vary in frequency and days of operation. Some operators (35%) who are mostly in fixtures that are more permanent operate on a daily basis. More than half (55%) reported that they set up shop during weekdays and Saturdays. A smaller proportion (7%) focus only on weekdays to carry out their sales and 3% operate only "occasionally". The last two groups would probably only sell when there is a surplus on hand, and food vending is unlikely to be their main economic activity. Figure 4 presents details on frequency of operations for all vending sites.

Figure 4: Operational days of vending sites

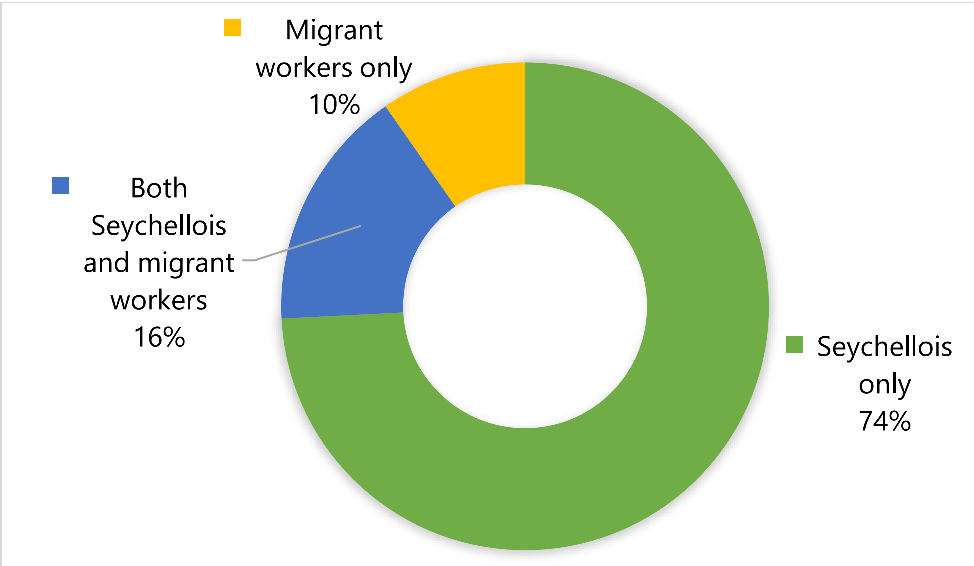


3.4 Staffing and nationality of operators

The individuals operating the stalls are a combination of Seychellois and migrant workers. Figure 5 presents a distribution of vending sites by nationality of workers staffing the stalls. Seychellois operate three quarters of the sites exclusively. In 16% of the stalls, there is a combination of Seychellois and expatriate operators. During the frame-building phase, it was observed that almost 10% of the sites are managed by expatriate workers only. However, none of those stalls was reported to be family business, which suggests that the expatriates were employed by Seychellois owning the vendor stalls.

The stalls staffed by expatriates only are concentrated in a few districts (Anse Boileau, Grand Anse Mahe and Takamaka), whereas the sites with a mix of Seychellois and expatriate workers are in Anse Royale, La Digue and Pointe Larue. The vending sites in other areas are managed by Seychellois vendors only.

Figure 5: Vending sites by nationality of Operators, August 2020



An egg-vending stall on Mahe, managed by a migrant worker

4 Food prices comparison

4.1 National Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The NBS conducts weekly and monthly price surveys to compile the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI measures the rate of price changes for a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by Seychelles households. Over 4,000 price observations are collected every month on the three main islands. Of the prices collected, 59% of the observations relate to food. In this analysis, the comparison of prices will focus on fresh food items that are comparable with the market survey.

The rationale being that for fresh foods (fish, fruits and vegetables), prices are mainly collected in Victoria area to compile the CPI, whereas for other goods and services, the price surveys cover outlets around Mahe, Praslin and La Digue. This exercise seeks to establish if there is justification in the claims that the food prices published do not reflect the reality due to geographical variation observed. Of course, the food basket being used is also due for an update as is the base price reference year which is currently 2014.

The market survey surveyed 31 sites and collected 515 price observations for about 100 different fresh food items. Comparisons are made as far as matching or similar items can be found in both data sets. The item prices from the CPI basket used reflect averages for September and October 2020. The months selected correspond to the data collection months for the Market Survey.

An analysis of the average price observed for each good during the independent price collection exercises, reveals that differences are in both directions. Consumers can get better deals from the Victoria market compared to the vending sites for certain agro products, like water cress, fresh fish, beans, passion fruit, tomatoes, bananas, sweet potatoes, pineapples, cabbage and Chinese leaf (Chinese cabbage). However, for others, in fact for the majority of comparable prices, the prices are lower on average at the vending sites in other parts of the islands than at the Victoria market (see table 4). We look at a few examples from Table 4.

The “Price Variance” column indicates that the widest (absolute) disparity in average price was for watercress and yams. Both products differ by almost SCR 100 per kilogram, watercress being more expensive at vending sites than in Victoria, while yam is less expensive at vending sites. The price ratio is almost twice for watercress.

A consumer will have to pay SCR 30 more or 73% higher for a kilogram of fresh fish at vending sites compared to prices at Victoria Market. It seems reasonable to assume that an important contributing factor to this, is the level of competition at the Victoria market, where more vendors are gathered in one location. “Brede parietaire” (parietaria officinalis) is a favourite in Creole cuisine used to make soups with fried fish or just stir-fried. Purchasing a kilogram of this green leaf vegetable at the Victoria market would cost 40% less than if bought at the informal vending sites. This would be especially if only one vendor were selling this particular product.

Table 4: Price comparison between informal vending sites and Victoria Market, September – October 2020

	Victoria Market	Informal vending sites	Price Variance (Vending sites - Victoria)	Price Relative
Product	Average price Sep-Oct 2020			
Water cress	99.3	195.3	96.0	196.7
Fresh fish	41.9	72.5	30.6	173.0
Beans	122.8	134.2	11.4	109.3
Passion fruit	77.4	88.0	10.6	113.7
Tomatoes	67.0	74.8	7.7	111.5
Bananas	21.1	27.9	6.8	132.0
Sweet potatoes	41.7	44.7	3.1	107.3
Pineapples	89.1	90.0	0.9	101.0
Cabbage	41.3	42.1	0.8	101.9
Chinese Leaf/Cabbage	26.8	27.2	0.5	101.8
Carrots	40.9	39.8	(1.1)	97.2
Mangoes	26.3	25.0	(1.3)	94.9
Chicken eggs (per unit)	2.8	1.2	(1.6)	42.8
Aubergines	62.2	60.0	(2.2)	96.4
Pumpkin	41.8	39.5	(2.2)	94.6
Pawpaws	30.3	27.7	(2.6)	91.5
Patole (Snake gourd)	38.8	34.7	(4.1)	89.4
Coconut	18.8	14.6	(4.2)	77.6
Cucumber	42.5	36.6	(6.0)	86.0
Cassava	42.1	36.0	(6.1)	85.4
Lemons	80.7	74.0	(6.7)	91.7
Lettuce	81.8	74.0	(7.8)	90.4
Apples (imported)	38.2	29.6	(8.6)	77.5
Oranges (imported)	37.2	24.8	(12.4)	66.7
Golden apple	38.5	23.6	(14.8)	61.4
Brede parietaire	52.8	31.7	(21.1)	60.0
Capsicum	131.1	104.4	(26.7)	79.6
Chouchoute (Chayote)	45.1	14.6	(30.6)	32.2
Chilies	184.6	151.3	(33.3)	82.0
Yams	119.5	28.1	(91.4)	23.5

Source: NBS; Market Survey, August 2020; CPI Price Survey, September – October 2020

A kilogram of chayote (chouchoute) costs 68% less at Victoria market than at vending sites, and the price for a kilogram of golden apples would be more favourable by 39% in town than at vending sites around the island. Cheaper prices can also be obtained for eggs (57% less per unit), oranges (33% less), apples (23% less), coconuts (22% less), capsicum (20% less) and chilies (18%).

Since fish is an important staple food for Seychellois households, it is worth looking at some fish prices in detail. The survey was able to capture fresh fish prices for at least a dozen varieties sold by the roadside around the islands. The list of fish with asking prices is presented in Table 5, with comparable prices that were available for Victoria market (given in the top panel of Table 5). With the exception of Mackerel, prices at the vending sites were higher by varying levels. The price of a kilogram of fresh tuna was almost five times what could be paid in Victoria, whereas for rabbit fish, the price ratio between the vending sites and Victoria was around three and half or 243% higher. The price of grouper (Vielle) per kilogram was almost 50% higher at vending sites than in Victoria and Job fish was around 19% more expensive at the vending sites.

Table 5: Price comparison of fresh fish, informal vending sites Victoria, September – October 2020

	Victoria Market	Informal vending sites	Price Variance (Vending sites - Victoria)	Price Relative
	Price per KG in SCR			
Fresh fish				
Tuna	20.20	100.00	79.80	495.16
Kordonyen (Rabbit fish)	40.96	140.52	99.56	343.08
Vieille (Grouper)	47.21	70.76	23.55	149.89
Job	38.27	45.43	7.16	118.69
Mixed Fish	36.72	40.02	3.30	108.99
Karang (Trevally)	34.82	36.41	1.59	104.58
Mackerel	21.97	16.49	(5.48)	75.05
Dorado		70.79		
Varavara		54.53		
Galate		33.48		
Matongo		21.39		
Bonito		16.64		

Source: NBS; Market Survey, August 2020; CPI Price Survey, September – October 2020

5. Discussion and Conclusion

The Urban-Rural concept as understood and interpreted on mainland Africa, is somewhat difficult to apply in Seychelles. However, in the context of agricultural activities, it is fair to acknowledge that growing food outside Victoria (especially backyard gardens) is relatively more convenient than in the town area. It is argued that a market structure that provides better (physical) food access, causes food to be more affordable since certain costs like transportation and the value added by intermediaries can be reduced. With this in mind, one would expect food prices in Victoria to be relatively higher than elsewhere since agro products would, in most circumstances, come from outside town. From the analysis in Section 4, this argument does not seem to hold water or at least not for all products.

Households living closer to town may have different food preferences from out-of-town dwellers. Investigating variance in consumption patterns of those two groups “Urban” and “Rural” may provide informative social research material. If town-dwellers are more inclined towards take-away foods and fast foods rather than own produced foods, there may be less demand for fresh foods or domestically produced foods in town. In addition, with the partial restriction on population gatherings and observance of COVID safety measures, shoppers have tended to flock to food vending sites closer to their homes within the district, rather than undertaking the traditional Saturday market ritual to shop at the Victoria market. Could such a behaviour then provide some basis for prices outside town being higher due to greater demand for fresh foods? Furthermore, the local production may not be enough for the local demand, especially in the face of the COVID 19 pandemic where importation may have temporarily been reduced for certain goods. This would certainly place additional pressure on the demand for locally produced goods.

The period between March and May 2020 saw sudden gluts of certain commodities such as frozen fish and eggs. Those two products would usually be absorbed by tourism establishments or in the case of fish find its way to international markets. This caused the prices for those two commodities to go down significantly. However, as soon as the lockdown was relaxed and eventually lifted, the prices went back up steadily at least for frozen fish.

A different perspective may be that this unexpected trend may be an overturn from the usual pattern in that, because of the pandemic, producers are trying to get more earnings from their products as this activity has become a more important source of livelihood.

Regardless of the real reason, the data does suggest that fresh food prices at the informal vending stalls are on average higher than what can be purchased in Victoria Market.

6. Recommendations

From the time the then Seychelles Marketing Board (SMB) was created, the government had been maintaining price controls on a list of what was considered essential commodities. This was implemented by imposing a restriction on the importation of such goods and trading in those commodities was exclusive to the then SMB (now Seychelles Trading Company - STC). As such, in conducting price surveys, there was no need to collect price observations from many outlets for such goods, as the prices did not vary across districts and islands. However, with the return of a free market system in recent years, there is now a wider variety of imported goods available for sale, from more varied places of origin and many more importers and retailers in competition. In addition, such change brought more choices to the consumers and with it increasing variations in spending patterns. Therefore, to reflect the real prices being paid by consumers in households, it is recommended that the Bureau broaden its base of outlets to capture geographical variations. Furthermore, fresh food price collections should not be restricted to Victoria market. Resources should be allocated to include informal vending sites among survey outlets, as there is enough evidence to show that prices actually differ for a large number of items. With the updating of the basket of commodities used to measure inflation and price movements, NBS expects to provide a more up-to-date picture of household consumption patterns both through the compilation of GDP by expenditure and the rebasing of the CPI base year.

A fruit vendor in East Mahe

7. Appendices

Questionnaires

FOOD MARKET FRAME SURVEY AUGUST 2020

1. District :		
2. Enumeration Area :		
3. Serial Number :		
4. Location (Village) :		
5. GPS Location		
6. Type of Infrastructure :	1	Fixed permanent shelters/stalls
	2	Mobile shelters/ stalls
	3	Both fixed and mobile shelters/ stalls
7. Ownership status :	1	Public property
	2	Private property
8. Number of Vendors :	1	1-2
	2	3-5
	3	6-10
	4	More than 10
9. Is this a small family business activity?	1	Yes
	2	No
10. Category of food sold :	1	Fruits
	2	Vegetables
	3	Fish (Fresh)
	4	Fish (Salted)
	5	Fish (Frozen)
	6	Meat (Red)
	7	Eggs
	8	Chicken (Live)
	9	Chicken (Frozen)
	10	Other animals
	11	Confectionery (Cakes, Jam, Local Chips, Galette etc.)
11. Operation days :	1	Occasionally
	2	Weekdays only
	3	Weekdays and Saturdays
	4	All week
12. Nationality of vendors :	1	Seychellois ONLY
	2	Expatriates ONLY
	3	Both Seychellois and expatriates

1. Identification detail :		

2. Item category :	1	Fruits
	2	Vegetables
	3	Fish (Fresh)
	4	Fish (Salted)
	5	Fish (Frozen)
	6	Meat (Red)
	7	Eggs
	8	Chicken (Live)
	9	Chicken (Frozen)
	10	Other animals
	11	Confectionery

3. Item name :		

4. Item Description :		

5. Take picture of Item :		

6. State whether meat / fish :		

7. Item is local or imported :	1	Local
	2	Imported

8. Item Weight :		

9. Item Unit :		

10. Item Price (SCR) :		

11. Did you have to weigh this item?	1	Yes
	2	No