

# Argentina - Pastoralists-driven Data Management System in Argentina, 2018-2019.

**Fundación Gran Chaco, Pastoralist Knowledge Hub**

Report generated on: October 28, 2021

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## Overview

### Identification

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#### ID NUMBER

ARG\_2018-2019\_PDMS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

### Overview

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#### ABSTRACT

Basic information is lacking about many pastoralist areas in the world. As a result, many services, programmes and policies do not effectively address the needs of pastoralist communities. The Government Cooperative Programme (GCP) project GCP/GLO/779/IF "Pastoralists-driven Data Management System", was based on the idea that pastoralist associations could themselves collect, manage and share data from among their communities. This information could then be used to advocate for better targeted and pastoralist-friendly policies at local, national and international level. The project aimed at strengthening the capacities of pastoral organizations in data collection, analysis and information management, in order to facilitate evidence-based policy decision-making. It was implemented in Argentina, Chad and Mongolia, managed by the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub (PKH), and supported by the Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (Agricultural Research Centre for International Development [CIRAD]).

In Argentina, the project was implemented by the Gran Chaco Foundation (Fundación Gran Chaco). An innovative approach for collecting data was developed through close partnership among the stakeholders involved, and was adopted during two successive surveys. The two questionnaires for collecting data on pastoralism were discussed and adapted to the national contexts, through the contribution of the participants and their deep knowledge of the field. This was one of the most innovative and successful aspects of the project, i.e. the pertinence of the method, as a result of the proactive involvement of the beneficiaries. The first survey, which aimed to identify and describe the pastoralist population, gathered information on 7,151 households. The second survey, which was more in-depth and aimed to assess the pastoralist economy and its contribution to the national economies, was conducted on a sample (based on the results of the first survey) of 1,195 households. As well as demonstrating that pastoralist organizations had the potential to successfully manage data, the surveys revealed the actual contribution of pastoralism to the economy of the country. In particular, they showed that pastoralism contributed to the national economy more than studies usually indicated, as, owing to specific characteristics, such as high levels of self-consumption, pastoralists' contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was often underestimated. During the project, it emerged that pastoralism could contribute up to 12 percent to the GDP of Argentina.

#### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

#### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

### Scope

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#### NOTES

The survey was conducted in two stages. The description of scope for the first stage includes the identification and description of pastoral households. The second survey was conducted on a sample of the pastoralist population, as estimated based on the previous survey. The aim was to gather information on the pastoralist economy and on the contribution of pastoralism to the national GDP.

#### KEYWORDS

Pastoralist

### Coverage

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#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage

UNIVERSE

Pastoralist Households

## Producers and Sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Fundación Gran Chaco	
Pastoralist Knowledge Hub	Food and Agriculture Organization

### OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Agricultural Research Centre for International Development		Technical assistance in methodology and data analysis
Pastoralist Knowledge Hub	Food and Agriculture Organization	Technical assistance
Ministry of Social Development	Government of Argentina	

### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
International Fund for Agricultural Development	IFAD	Funding

## Metadata Production

### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata producer

### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

ARG\_2018-2019\_PDMS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

### DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_ARG\_2018-2019\_PDMS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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The first survey, which aimed to identify and describe the pastoralist population, gathered information on 6,532 households in Argentina. The first survey was based on primary data collection in the field by volunteers and existing smaller databases, which had previously been created by grassroots organizations on the occasion of extraordinary events, such as droughts. The participant collectors were around 35, who used the Open Foris Collect mobile application through tablets or smartphones to interview the households. Each volunteer conducted varying number of interviews, from 30 to 200, depending on their possibilities, which resulted in a total of 6,532 interviewed households.

The second survey, which was more in-depth and aimed to assess the pastoralist economy and its contribution to the national economies, was conducted on a sample (based on the results of the first survey) of 1,198 households in Argentina.

### Weighting

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Sample weights were calculated for each of the data files.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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The survey was conducted in 2 rounds. For the first round, a short questionnaire was submitted to a representative of each household, addressing the following topics:

- i) households' socio-demographic characteristics;
- ii) livestock numbers and ownership;
- iii) land tenure and access; and
- iv) water access and use.

For the second round, the questionnaire focussed on the economic activity of pastoralists and their contribution to the national GDP. It covers the following topics:

- i) household identification
- ii) socio-demographic characteristics
- iii) livestock herd composition
- iv) products and final destination
- v) agricultural production, fishing and hunting activity
- vi) income and sales
- vii) household expenses
- viii) shock and adaptation strategies.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2018-10	2019-05	First Round
2019-07	2019-09	Second Round

### Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2018-10-01		1
2019-07-01		2

### Data Collection Mode

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

### Data Collection Notes

The surveys were conducted by the pastoralist organizations themselves. Each of them relied on a highly variable number of enumerators (from 10 to more than one thousand), and on one or more supervisors validating the collected data. The enumerators were selected by the organizations based on their information technology (IT) skills, level of education, availability, interest, knowledge of the local pastoral communities, and relevant experiences and skills, including language and communication skills.

In Argentina, the database of the first survey was created through primary data collected in the field by volunteers and existing smaller databases, which had previously been created by grassroots organizations on the occasion of extraordinary events, such as droughts. The participant collectors were around 35, who used the Open Foris Collect mobile application through tablets or smartphones to interview the households. Each volunteer collected a highly variable number of interviews, from 30 to 200, depending on their possibilities, for a total of 6,532 records.

Most of the collectors for the first survey did not contribute to the second one. They were mainly from grassroots institutions and knew the field well, enabling them to reach a large number of households. However, they did not have the technical skills that were required for the second survey. Thus, Fundación Gran Chaco sought to involve data collectors with more specific technical expertise. However, the work that was carried out for the first survey contributed to creating a network of reliable people that would subsequently be selected as data collectors.

Through 10 small in-person training sessions, Fundación Gran Chaco trained around 20 data collectors, who in turn trained other colleagues. This process resulted in 43 data collectors trained and participating in the second survey, and in the completion of 1,198 interviews. They were paid on a performance basis. Most of them used paper-based questionnaires, and subsequently entered the data into the Open Foris Collect server. They faced some difficulties using the mobile application in the field, owing to a weak internet connection. Some of them filled in questionnaires in Word format and sent them to Fundación Gran Chaco, which collaborated with some interns to enter all the interviews into the server. Although this method slowed down the survey implementation, it also allowed for a double-checking process to better verify the correctness of the received information.

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## **Supervision**

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## Data Processing

### Other Processing

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The microdata was anonymized by a Statistician at the Office of Chief Statistician of the Food and Agriculture Organization. All direct identifiers have been removed and standard anonymization techniques were applied.



## Data Appraisal

No content available