

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

**National Federation of Pastoralist User Groups, Pastoralist Knowledge Hub**

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## Overview

### Identification

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#### ID NUMBER

MNG\_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 Mongolia, the project was implemented by the National Federation of Pastoralist User Groups. 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 context, 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 112,957 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 1,938 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 Mongolia.

#### 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
National Federation of Pastoralist User Groups	
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 Food, Agriculture and Light Industry	Government of Mongolia	Technical assistance in data collection

### 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

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

### DDI DOCUMENT ID

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## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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The first survey, which aimed to identify and describe the pastoralist population, gathered information on 112,957 households in Mongolia, from different aimags.

With regard to the second survey, 1,938 pastoralist households from the 18 aimags were targeted, based on statistical requirements, as advised by CIRAD. To select the sample households, the NFPUG used maps created from the Global Positioning System (GPS) data collected through the first survey. The sample was made up of four different groups/types of households, based on their animal numbers. This survey involved a smaller number of collectors, only the aimag and sum leaders were involved, and the former gave paper-based questionnaires to the latter, to gather data from after the completed interviews and enter into the Open Foris Collect server. Each collector interviewed 10-15 households, and no more than one per day in areas such as the Gobi Desert, where households lived far apart.

### Deviations from Sample Design

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For the first survey, out of the 159,219 targeted households at the beginning, 112,957 interviews were completed.

### 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
2018-06	2018-12	First Round
2019-01	2019-06	Second Round

### Time Periods

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

### Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face paper [f2f]

### 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.

For the first survey, the Mongolian NFPUG targeted 159,219 pastoralist households living in the different aimags (See Table 3 in the attached reports for information on the different aimags covered). Given the large number of interviews to be conducted, the Federation printed out the questionnaires and distributed them to the Aimag Federation of Pasture User Groups (AFED). The executive directors of each AFED trained and provided the heads of the sum-level associations of Pasture User Groups (PUG) with the paper-based questionnaires, and they, in turn, did the same with the PUG leaders. Given that the PUG leaders could only conduct the survey in their own PUG, the NFPUG collaborated with the MOFALI in order to conduct the survey also in areas not covered by the Federation. The MOFALI sent official letters to each aimag to invite the local representatives and the land managers to collaborate in the project. In total, around 1,200 data collectors were involved in the process, more than one thousand from the NFPUG, covering 50 percent of the national territory, and more than one hundred covering 30 percent of the territory. Out of the 159,476 targeted households at the beginning, 112,957 interviews were completed.

### Questionnaires

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:

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- viii) shock and adaptation strategies.

## Supervision

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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 (for more details, please see sections below).

## 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