

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

**Réseau Billital Maroobé, Pastoralist Knowledge Hub**

Report generated on: December 1, 2021

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## Overview

### Identification

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#### ID NUMBER

TCD\_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 Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement - CIRAD).

In Chad, the project was implemented by the Billital Maroobe Network (Réseau Billital Maroobé - RBM). 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 8,938 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 1,010 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 27 percent to the GDP of Chad.

#### 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
Réseau Billital Maroobé	
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 Livestock and Animal Production	Government of Chad	

### 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

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

### DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_TCD\_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 8,938 pastoralist households in Chad. The second survey, which was more in-depth and aimed to assess the pastoralist economy and its contribution to the national economy, was conducted on a sample (based on the results of the first survey) of 1,010 pastoralist households.

## Deviations from Sample Design

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The target regions for the second survey were originally 15, out of a total of 23 regions. However, owing to unforeseen constraints, only 10 regions were covered.

## 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

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Start	End	Cycle
2018-03	2019-01	First Round
2019-03	2019-06	Second Round

### Time Periods

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

### Data Collection Mode

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Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

### Data Collection Notes

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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.

The first data collection operation in Chad was launched in March 2018, involving 14 collectors, and was originally planned for a duration of four months. However, the results of this first operation were not satisfactory, owing to low technical skills among the collectors and a weak level of communication/collaboration between them and the national node of the RBM in Chad. Therefore, the RBM held another training and logistics session, which led to organizational changes, especially regarding the collectors' motivation and target. As a result, the data collection accelerated, and at the end of January 2019, 8,938 interviews were correctly conducted and uploaded on the Open Foris Collect server.

The second survey was carried out from March to June 2019 and targeted 1,066 pastoralist households, as recommended by CIRAD based on statistical requirements. The same 10 collectors were deployed throughout the national territory, and each of them was assigned to his native zone. The target regions were originally 15 of 23, but owing to unforeseen constraints, only 10 regions were covered. However, the data collection was successful, and 1,010 interviews were correctly conducted.

### Questionnaires

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- i) households' socio-demographic characteristics;
- ii) livestock numbers and ownership;
- iii) land tenure and access; and
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- v) agricultural production, fishing and hunting activity
- vi) income and sales
- vii) household expenses

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