

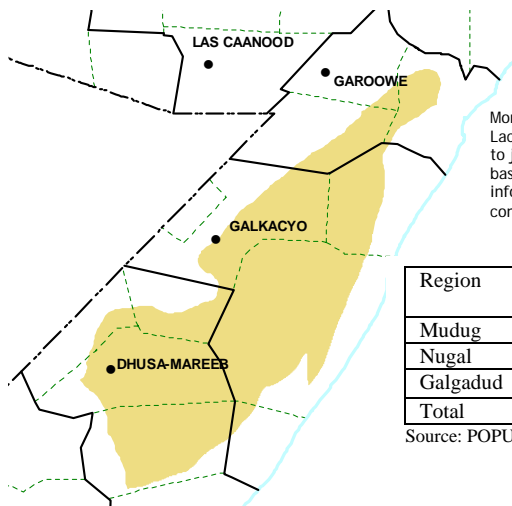
LIVELIHOOD BASELINE PROFILE



Addun Pastoral Sheep, Goats and Camels



Map of Livelihood Zone and Population Figures



More Information Available:
Lack of space restricts this profile to just some of the details on this baseline. FSAU has further information available on request; contact fsauinfo@fsau.or.ke.

Region	Reg. Pop	Reg. LZ total	LZ as % of Regional Pop
Mudug	308500	106650	34-35%
Nugal	164700	7875	4-5%
Galgadud	299335	57800	19%
Total	772535	172325	

Source: POPULATION, WHO 2001

Time Line

Event	Production
1991 Severe conflict and looting. Very poor terms of trade	Very poor year Below normal <i>Gu</i> rains; poor <i>Deyr</i> rains.
1992 Heavy and wide-spread clan conflict. Influx of IDP's and returnees. Disrupted trade	Below normal year Normal <i>Gu</i> and <i>Deyr</i> rains.
1993 Migration to Nugal in <i>Deyr</i> . Human and livestock diseases	Normal year Normal <i>Gu</i> and poor <i>Deyr</i> rains.
1994 No abnormal events	Normal year Normal <i>Gu</i> and <i>Deyr</i> rains.
1995 Influx of IDP's and returnees. Outbreak of camel disease	Poor year Poor <i>Gu</i> and below normal <i>Deyr</i> rains.
1996 Exceptional migration towards southern grazing areas ' <i>Gololaad</i> '	Very poor year Below normal <i>Gu</i> and very poor <i>Deyr</i> .
1997 Pastoral inter-clan conflict. El Nino related exceptionally heavy <i>Deyr</i> rains	Good year Normal <i>Gu</i> and very good <i>Deyr</i> rains.
1998 Livestock ban – March. Benefits of El Nino into 1998. High reproduction of shoats in <i>Gu</i> .	Poor year Below normal <i>Gu</i> and poor <i>Deyr</i> . Good 1 st half 1999, poor 2 nd half.
1999 Livestock ban lifted from March. 2 nd year of drought.	Very poor year Poor <i>Gu</i> and <i>Deyr</i> rains – 2 nd year of drought. Low prices and high rejection rate
2000 Recovering from drought. Low livestock reproduction.	Normal Year Late normal <i>Gu</i> .

Description of LZ

- The Addun Pastoral LZ comprises mixed herds of shoats (60% goats, 40% sheep), camel and few cattle. The area is known as 'Guri Ari' (home for shoats).
- A defining feature of this LZ, and a key factor determining its vulnerability, is its inaccessibility and isolation from major markets and roads, which imply poor terms of trade for herders; lower livestock prices, higher food prices.
- This is a poorer pastoral LZ most others, due in particular to its lack of milk marketing (inaccessibility).
- Addun pastoralists are also characterised by low mobility – they tend to move within the Addun ecological zone only. This is in part due to the low livestock resistance to ectoparasites (e.g. ticks), as ticks are few in the area, low levels of predators and relatively low prices and reasonable availability of water.
- The Addun landscape is flat and sandy with low lying vegetation and few trees. Vegetative variety is limited reducing livestock productivity but the vegetation found there has a high resistance to drought.
- Dry season water is obtained mainly from boreholes.
- Increasing and expanding settlements and berkads, particularly over the past 20 years, are increasing environmental degradation and reducing livestock productivity.
- There has been chronic insecurity, especially since 1990, due to the border with southern clans – restricting grazing access.
- This LZ has been very hard hit by the 1998 and 1999 droughts.
- The expanding fishing industry over the last 10 years offers some alternative income opportunities.
- Credit is a vital part of the local economy (due in large part to the homogenous clan located in the area), and allows livestock sales to be concentrated in the peak Haij season when prices are highest.

Wealth Breakdown

Wealth is measured by herd size.



Poor
25-30%

Middle
45-55%

Better off
20-25%

Wealth Group Characteristic

Poor	Middle	Better off
HH size 5-6 40-60 shoats 2-5 camels	HH size 6-8 80-120 shoats 10-15 camels	HH size 8-10 150-200 shoats 25-30 camels 1-2 berkads
Annual income: \$ 300-350	Annual income: \$ 400-450	

Normal Year Definition:

In a normal year terms of trade are:
2 local quality goats = 1 sack rice
1.5 export quality goats = 1 sack rice
1 export quality goat in *Hajj* = 1 sack rice

Normally, livestock only migrate within the Addun ecological zone

Milk production (per animal):

2 l camel milk in wet season (5 m)
1 l camel milk in dry season (7 m)

Water costs (from boreholes):

1 full watering for 1 pack camel (100 l) + 80 l = 2,000 Sshs;
100 goats = 3,000 Sshs

POOR

Sources of Food	Sources of Income Annual income = \$300-350	Expenditure Pattern
<p>Purchase 70-75%</p> <p>Livestock products 15-20%</p> <p>Gifts 10-20%</p>	<p>Self-employment 20-25%</p> <p>Livestock sales 35-45%</p> <p>Gifts & remittances 10-20%</p> <p>Employment 20-25%</p>	<p>Water 5-10%</p> <p>Other needs 0-10%</p> <p>Livestock & human drugs 5-10%</p> <p>Food 85-90%</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The majority of food needs are purchased – mainly rice, sugar and oil ➤ Gifts are an important source of food & income – these may be received in the form of cereal, sugar and/or lactating animals ➤ Milk from own livestock comprise the remainder of food consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The largest source of income is from livestock sales, particularly small ruminants ➤ Gifts are in different forms – clothes, money. ➤ Labour employment includes fishing & construction/masonry ➤ Self-employment income includes shoe-making, blacksmithing & tea-shops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The vast majority of income is spend on food ➤ Much smaller amounts are spent on human and livestock drugs, water and other commodities

MIDDLE

Sources of Food	Sources of Income Annual income = \$400-450	Expenditure Pattern
<p>Purchase 65-75%</p> <p>Milk and meat production 25-35%</p>	<p>Labour 0-10%</p> <p>Remits 0-10%</p> <p>Livestock Sales 85-90%</p>	<p>Water 5-10%</p> <p>Other needs 5-10%</p> <p>Livestock & human drugs 5-10%</p> <p>Food 85-90%</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Approximately 30% of food comes from own milk (camel & goats) & meat production ➤ The majority of food is purchased (70%) – rice (7 x 50 kg bags), flour (5 bags), sugar (6 sacks), oil (30 l) and beans (2 sacks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The vast majority of income is from the sale of live animals – approximately 15-20 shoats and 1 camel per year ➤ Remittances from abroad are only received by about 30% of households ➤ Contributions from urban-based kin are important ➤ Access to credit is important – allowing animals to be sold when prices are high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The majority of income is spent on food ➤ Livestock and human drugs and water comprise the other major expenses

