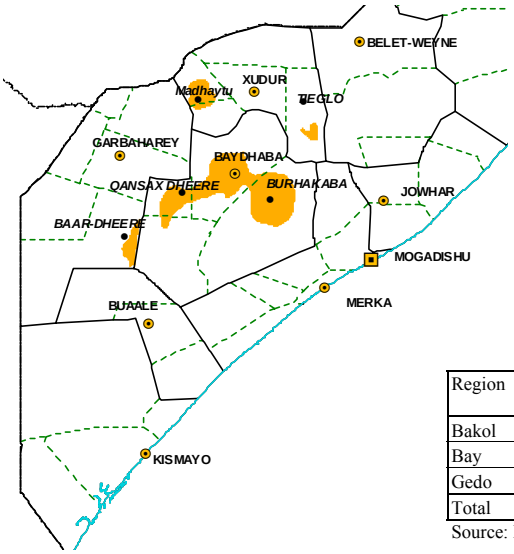
LIVELIHOOD BASELINE PROFILE

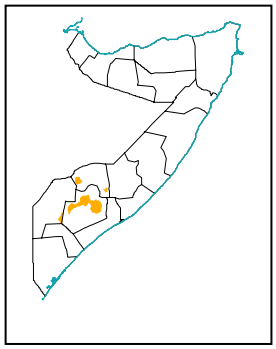
Bay-Bakol-Bardera Agro-pastoral

High Potential Sorghum, Cattle, Camels

FSAU Food Security Analysis Unit

Map of Livelihood Zone & 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	Total Pop. in each region	Total pop. per LZ in each region	LZ pop. as % of Regional pop.
Bakol	190,050	13,005	7%
Bay	697,100	323,829	46%
Gedo	355,000	27,000	8%
Total	1,242,150	363,834	

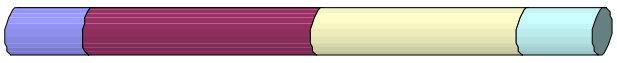
Source: POPULATION; WHO, 2001

General Description of LZ

- The LZ is defined by an area of better soils and higher rainfall that provides the 'high potential' cereal production. Except for Bardera, the higher rainfall is largely due to higher altitude.
- By far the greater proportion of this LZ (±89%) is located in Bay region around Baidoa, Bur Hakaba and Qansah Dere towns. The LZ is also found in Bakol region between Wajid and Rabdure (Madhaytu and Mooragaabey) as well as south of Tieglo. A strip east of Bardera in Gedo region is also covered by this LZ.
- Households in this LZ are more dependent on crops than on livestock.
- Farming is wholly rain-fed and sorghum is the main cereal. Prior to the civil war, this LZ was the main source of sorghum for the country. Other crops grown are groundnuts, cowpeas, mung beans and maize. Cowpeas or mung beans are usually inter-cropped with the cereals.
- Crop yield tends to be higher in Qansah Dere and Dinsor due to better soil fertility and planting methods. Bur Hakaba has lower yields due to soil erosion and a rockier environment. The average yield per ha of sorghum is 500-600 kg in a good year, 350 kg in an average year and 100 kg in a bad year. The average yield per ha of cowpea is 144 kg in a good year, 72 kg in an average year and 36 kg in a bad year.
- When the Gu season has been satisfactory, Deyr season sorghum is ratooned. Surplus crops are either stored unthreshed underground in sealed anaerobic pits, called bakars or are sold, as are sorghum and maize stalks for fodder.
- The main livestock reared are cattle. Cattle have become more popular than camel ownership as they can stay closer to the compound (better access to milk and market), are more in demand for export and can be easily transported. Selling livestock is unusual except during crop failure.
- Livestock move away in search of grazing and water during the Jilaal, Gu and Deyr seasons and return in the Hagay season to graze on stalks. Livestock from Bur Hakaba are seasonally moved towards lower Shabelle River.
- Households from this LZ have links with the Baidoa Urban and Southern Agro-pastoral LZ's for grazing, employment and markets.

Wealth Breakdown

Wealth is measured by the amount of land cultivated in the household, which in turn is determined by ownership *and* labour, i.e. it depends on household resources (of which assets and livestock are important) which are used to hire labour.



Very Poor 5-20% Poor 35-45% Middle 30-40% Better off 5-20%

Wealth Group Definitions

Very Poor	Poor	Middle	Better off
HH size: 6 people Land cultivated: 1-3 ha (this is borrowed or rented and is lower potential) Livestock: 0-2 cattle 0-2 shoats	HH size: 6 people Land cultivated: 2-3 Ha (owned, rented or borrowed land) Livestock: 1-3 cattle 2-5 shoats 5 chickens	HH size: 8 people Land cultivated: 3 –5 ha (owned) Livestock and assets: 0-3 camels 3-5 cattle 5-10 shoats 1 donkey + cart	HH size: 9 people Land cultivated: 4-6 ha (owned) Livestock and assets: Camels 5-10 Cattle 8-15 Shoats 10-15 1 Donkey + cart

Time Line for Bay Region

Event	Production
1991 Fighting between SDM and SPM. Looting.	***Bad year*** No rains, no harvest, no pasture.
1992 Conflict between SNF and USC. Stocks depleted Aid; famine started.	***Very bad (worst) year*** No rains; no stocks; discrimination; slaughtering.
1993 UNOSOM starts. Sorghum price drops dramatically.	***Excellent year*** Good rains; good harvest; livestock prices high.
1994 Quelea-quelea birds reduced sorghum yield by 50%.	***Normal year*** *Gu* season rains good; *Deyr* rains failed.
1995 UNOSOM finished. Conflict between SNA and RRA. Aideed captured.	***Normal year*** Good rains; good crop; good livestock prices.
1996 Insecurity and clan conflict in Bur Hakaba.	***Normal year*** Eastern part of Bur Hakaba suffers but west has normal production.
1997 RRA/SNA fighting. Much banditry.	***Poor year*** Poor *Gu*; floods in *Deyr*. Grain stocks flooded/destroyed. Good livestock conditions.
1998 SNA still in control of Bay region	***Below normal*** Poor *Gu* rains, near normal *Deyr*. Worse situation in Bur Hakaba.
1999 RRA recapture Bay in June.	***Below normal*** *Gu* below normal, *Deyr* near normal
2000 National reconciliation process in Djibouti.	***Good year*** Good *Gu* rains in crop production in most of Bay.
2001 Relative peace and stability.	***Bad year*** Very poor *Gu* season but recovery in the *Deyr*.

Baseline Year Definition:

The baseline year chosen for this LZ was from July 2000 to June 2000 (2000 cropping year).

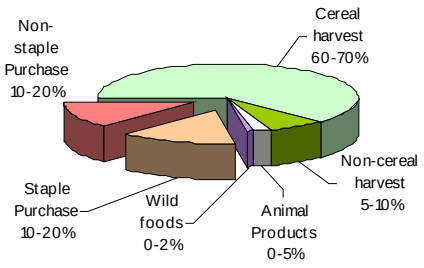
Rainfall in a 'normal' year ranges from 500-600 mm/year; in 2000 it was 600 mm

Crop yields: 450-800 kg/ha
Milk yields: 3 ℓ per cow per day for 6 months
In a baseline year, the poor and middle households will avoid selling livestock

Prices:
Crop, selling: 50,000/- per quintal
Staple, buying: 1160/- per kg
Milk: 1,000/- per ℓ
Labour: (avg.) 5,800/- per person-day
Exchange rate: (avg.) $1 = 13, 250/-

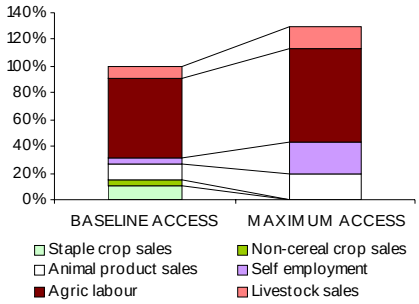
POOR

Sources of Food



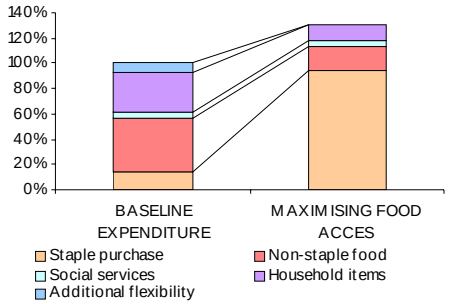
- The main source of food is own-produced cereals, of which about ¾ are consumed, the rest being sold or kept for seeds.
- The poor do not grow enough to store in *bakar*s, because they have small pieces of land and spend much of the agricultural season working on other people's fields in order to earn money.
- Non-staple food grown comprises mostly cowpeas, although vegetables both wild & cultivated are eaten.
- They obtain some milk for part of the year, half of which is sold during this period.
- A substantial cereal component is purchased, during late *Jilaal* and early *Gu*, when home stocks run out and prices are high.
- Additionally, sugar, oil & skimmed milk are purchased.

Income & Expandability (Sshs. 1.4 m or $110 for the year)



- The main source of income for this group is from agricultural employment, which is seasonal and dependent on climatic & economic conditions. Households will try to increase this during difficult times.
- Other sources of income are from milk and animal production, self-employment/collection activities and Livestock sales. Attempts are made to maximise all of these sources during times of stress. Self-employment includes petty trade, sale of bush products (charcoal, firewood, poles, etc.), fodder and water.
- In a baseline situation (good or normal production), cereals are sold to settle debts or buy HH items. In bad years, all cereal/crop production is eaten to maximise food access.

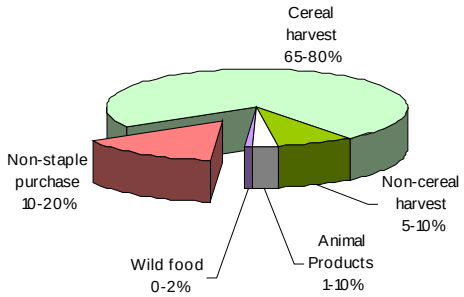
Expenditure & Maximising Food Access



- In good or normal years, the bulk of family expenditure goes into non-staple foods (milk, sugar, edible oils, beans, etc.) and into household items such as soap, clothing, utensils, etc. Expenditure on these items is reduced during times of stress.
- A small amount goes into basic staple purchases; this is considerably expanded in bad years.
- Expenditure on social services is low, although these are essential and will probably need to be maintained (increased?) in bad years
- Households in the poor category have very little 'flexible' (or disposable) money available from their income (this is used for re-stocking animals or for making slightly more 'luxurious' purchases.

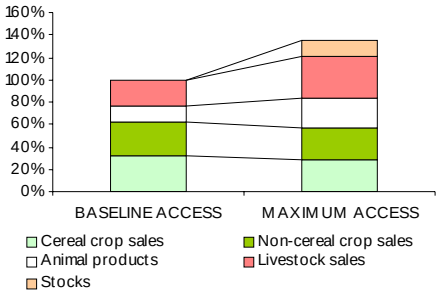
MIDDLE

Sources of Food



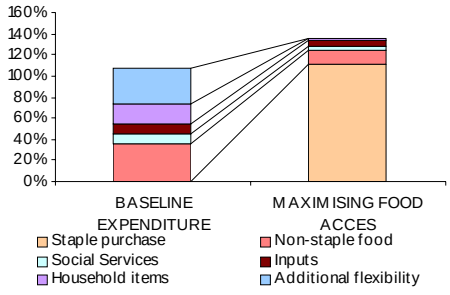
- Own production of grain provides by far the majority of households in the middle group's food. They are able to sell just under half of their production and put away about 10% for seeds. They eat about ⅓ of their cowpea production as well.
- About ⅓ of their milk production is consumed fresh, the rest being converted into ghee and sold.
- A proportion of food comes from purchasing sugar, milk, oil & meat.
- Wild foods are collected for variety and contribute very little.

Income & Expandability (Sshs. 4.2 m or $310 for the year)



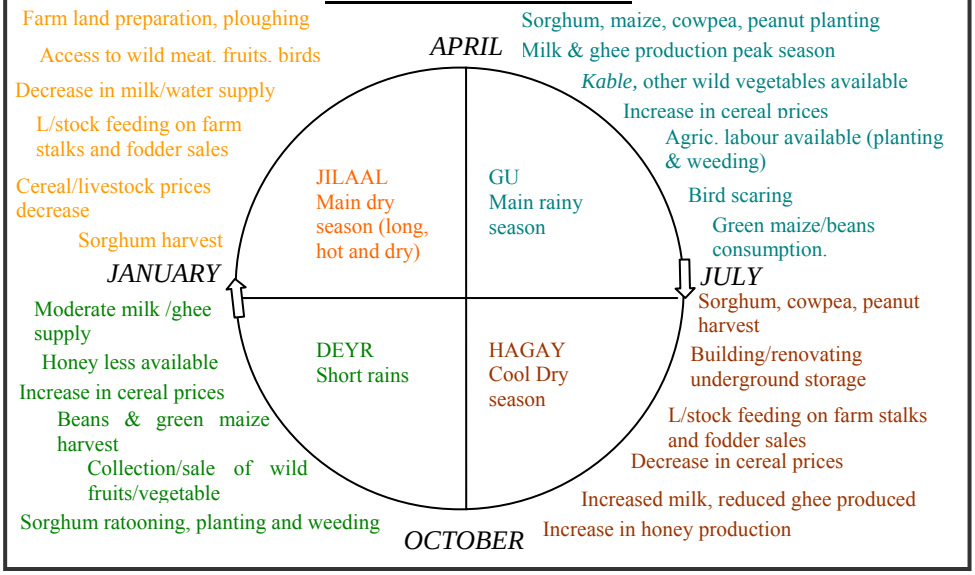
- Income for this group is quite evenly split and diversified.
- In a poor year they will decrease their crops sales somewhat, while increasing that of milk and livestock.
- This group is also able to carry stocks over from year to year. Last year's stocks can thus be sold if the situation requires it.
- Households will try to avoid selling livestock.

Expenditure & Maximising Food Access



- The middle group have high additional flexibility, which they mainly use for restocking goats and bulls.
- They employ agricultural labourers to prepare their land, plant, weeding, bird scaring, harvesting and threshing; this contributes to 'inputs'.
- This group also spends more on health and education as well as giving other poor relatives cereal.
- All of these can be reduced in hard times, enabling a large switch to grain purchase.

SEASONAL CALENDAR



RISK FACTORS

- Prolonged drought
- Consecutive crop failure
- Market access

COPING STRATEGIES

- Sale of livestock; sale of larger stock is only common in hard times.
- Sale of stored grain.
- More employment and self-employment seeking. At times stronger family members may travel for these.
- More collection of bush products for food and income – wild foods, building sticks and poles, hunting, etc
- Increased community support e.g. kinan (visiting relatives who have, to seek help) is common.

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