

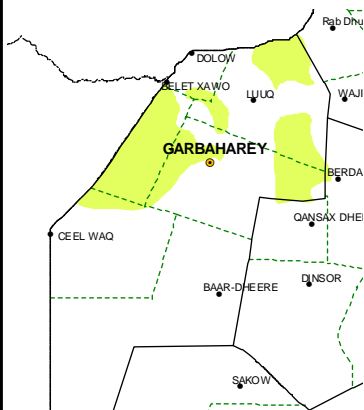
# LIVELIHOOD BASELINE PROFILE



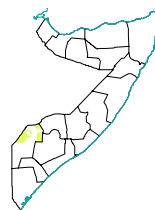
## Dawa Pastoral Shoats, Cattle and Camels



### 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](mailto:fsauinfo@fsau.or.ke).



District	District. Pop	Dis. LZ total	LZ as % of Dis. Pop
Dolo	45,000	31,500	70%
Belet Hawa	65,000	45,500	70%
Luuq	106,730 <sup>2</sup>	58,700	55%
Garbahare	35,000	26,250	75%
<b>Total</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>212,250</b>	<b>55 %</b>

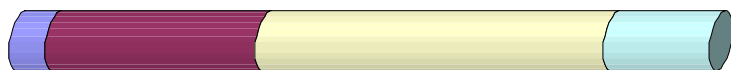
<sup>1</sup> Source: WHO NIDS, September 2001  
<sup>2</sup> Source: CARE registration, January 2002

### General Description of the LZ

- This LZ lies in Northern Gedo in the districts of Luuq, Dolo, Belet Hawa and parts of Garbahare. It covers almost all the land in those districts that are not suitable for crop production, intersecting with areas of the Southern Agro-pastoral LZ and Southern Inland LZ.
- The predominant animal species kept are shoats, followed by cattle, camels and donkeys.
- Milk and dairy production forms the backbone of daily household survival; milk provides an important nutritional component for children and when made into ghee, combines a high energy value with long storage. Milk calories are typically worth 5 times the value of cereal calories, so milk is an important commodity for exchange.
- Goats and cattle are sold in Mandera and then traded in the Kenya livestock market. Cattle may also be herded south to enter Kenya through the Garissa Market. Camels from this LZ are sold in Luuq and trekked to Mogadishu.
- As they are not permanently settled, these pastoralists have the ability to move to other areas, seeking water and pasture for their livestock. Consequently, when conditions are normal, most households are considered less vulnerable to food insecurity, despite the hardships that characterise their way of life.
- Average livestock holdings are higher than for agro-pastoral & riverine zones. However, due to big livestock losses resulting from consecutive droughts, environmental degradation and civil strife, average holdings are much lower now than what they were before.
- This LZ interacts well with the Southern Agro-pastoral (camel, cattle, sorghum) zone, which neighbours it on the eastern side, as they share water points and pastures, especially in the rainy seasons. However, households interact more with the urban LZ, for which members depend on for markets, exchanging and employment.
- In bad years, households may send their livestock far off their places of origin, travelling long distances to Middle/lower Juba, Ethiopia or Kenya in search of pasture and water. When this happens, households are separated from their animals and lose access to them and their products for survival.

### Wealth Breakdown

Wealth is measured entirely by the number of animals kept by the household.



Very Poor 0-10%    Poor 25-35%    Middle 40-50%    Better Off 10-20%

### Wealth Group Definitions

Very Poor	Poor	Middle	Better off
Hh size: 4-6 people	HH size: 5-7 people	HH size: 7-8 people	HH size: 7-12
Livestock:	Livestock:	Livestock:	Livestock:
30-40 shoats	60-80 shoats	100-150 shoats	150-200 shoats
3-5 cattle	10-15 cattle	20-25 cattle	30-40 cattle
3-5 camels	5-10 camel	15-20 camel	20-30 camel
1-2 donkeys	2-3 donkey	3-5 donkey	5-10 donkey

### Time Line

Event	Production
<b>1991</b> Heavy clan fighting – large numbers of IDP's.	<b>Poor year</b> Harvest low; Livestock looting & killing
<b>1992</b> Al-Itihad forces present in region. Drought & famine	<b>Bad year</b> No rain, low milk production & poor pasture
<b>1993</b> UNOSOM starts; Food aid available improved security	<b>Normal/Good year</b> Good harvest & livestock in good condition
<b>1994</b> WFP starts FFW programmes	<b>Normal year</b> Medium rains, livestock prices normal pastures
<b>1995</b> Low food stocks. Ethiopian troops invaded.	<b>Bad year</b> <i>Gu</i> & <i>Deyr</i> failed. Livestock production poor.
<b>1996</b> IDP's from Bay/Bakol in Luuq. SNF captured.	<b>Good year</b> Good crop & livestock production.
<b>1997</b> El-Nino floods. Malaria outbreak.	<b>Poor Year</b> Excessive rains; Good livestock production; camel high mortality.
<b>1998</b> Camel abortion year and livestock ban	<b>Normal year</b> Normal <i>Gu</i> , poor <i>Deyr</i> . Livestock production good. UNOPS assistance
<b>1999</b> General insecurity in the region	<b>Poor year</b> <i>Gu</i> poor, <i>Deyr</i> poor. Livestock production low, so movement to Bay, Bakol, Ethiopia and Kenya
<b>2000</b> SNF split into two factions	<b>Poor year</b> Below normal rainfall and production for <i>Gu</i> and <i>Deyr</i>
<b>2001</b> Drought and intra-clan fighting	<b>Very bad year</b> Failed <i>Gu</i> and <i>Deyr</i> rains, out migration of livestock

### Baseline Year Definition:

The baseline year chosen for this LZ was from April 1998 to March 1999

Rainfall in N. Gedo ranges from 300 mm to 500 mm in this area.

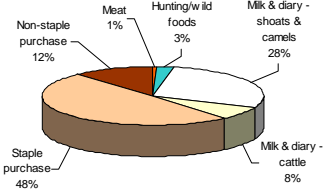
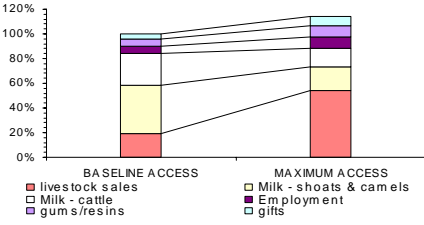
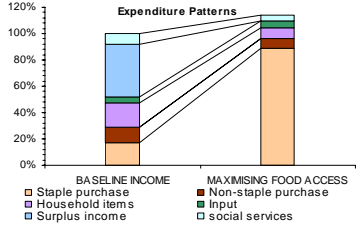
Milk yields:

- **Goats:** 400 ml / day (wet season) and 200 ml / day (dry season);
- **Cattle:** 3 l / day (wet season) and 1½ l / day (dry season);
- **Camels:** 5 l / day (wet season) and 3 l / day (dry season)

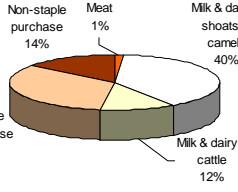
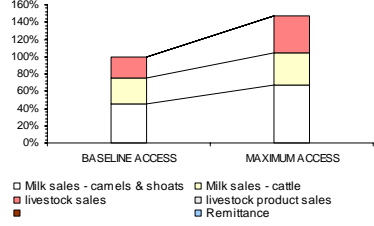
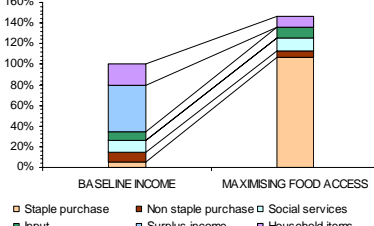
Prices:

Goats' milk: 1,500/- per l  
Camels milk: 1,000/- per l  
Ghee: 9,000/- per kg  
Goat, local (secundo): 80,000/-  
Goat, export (primo): 160,000/-  
Cattle, local (secundo): 300,000/-  
Camel, local (secundo): 500,000/-  
Staple price (avg.): 50,000/- per 50 kg bag  
Exchange rate: US\$ 1.00 = 7,550/-

**POOR**

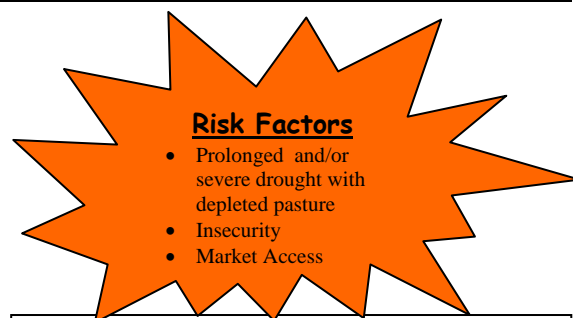
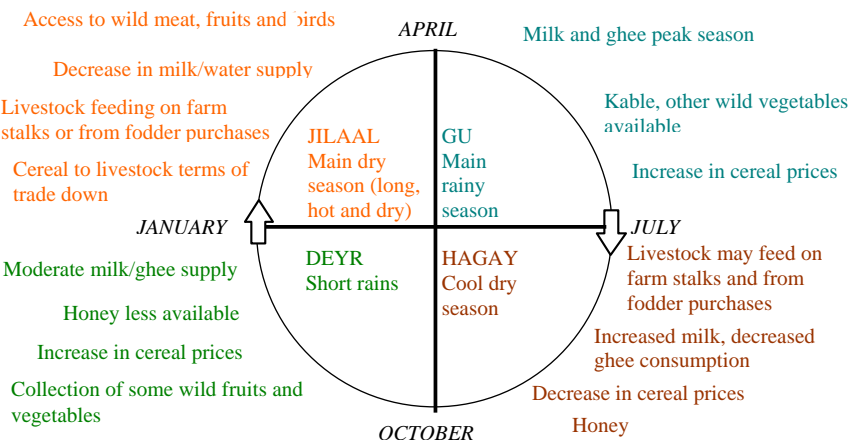
Sources of Food	Income & Expandability (Sshs. 4 m or \$450 for the whole year)	Expenditure & Maximising Food Access
		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poorer households have barely enough animals to support them, and are likely to 'drop out' from the pastoral lifestyle by growing crops or moving into urban areas. Very often, a family unit may be split with some members tending the animals and others seeking opportunities in the towns or farming areas.</li> <li>The bulk of household food comes from the purchase of staples; this is done throughout the year. Households also purchase most of their other food needs except for dairy and meat.</li> <li>Meat is obtained either through the slaughter of domestic animals or through hunting, which is more prevalent in Dawa than in other areas.</li> <li>Milk from camels is either sold or consumed fresh; that of shoats and cattle can also be made into ghee for storage or for selling later.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sale of milk and milk products contribute the most (&gt;60%) to household income in the baseline year. Households attempt to obtain more income (to purchase much-needed cereal) in a bad year by switching milk consumption to sales; this may be at the expense of dietary quality. When conditions are very bad, animals are sent far from the household, removing the possibility of extra income.</li> <li>Livestock sales are also important; becoming much more so during times of stress (particularly during drought) when milk production is poor.</li> <li>Poor households herd animals belonging to wealthier families to distant markets, receiving payment in the form of a sheep or goat from the herd being sold. This is converted into cash.</li> <li>Gums and resins are collected in the bush towards south Gedo; these are not as abundant as in other pastoral areas.</li> <li>The poor receive support through <i>zakaat</i> (Islamic tax) and <i>kaalmo</i> (kinship support). They may also be given cash loans during stress.</li> <li>Since the civil war, a small market for hides and skins has developed, although income from this is still minimal. This is one area for development of income improvement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the baseline, households in this group have a relatively large amount of 'surplus income' — used for re-stocking or for buying less essential items. This is all converted to staple purchase in a bad year.</li> <li>A significant amount of expenditure is made on household items (clothing, soap, salt, tea and coffee). This is reduced in times of difficulty.</li> <li>Social services comprise expenditure on health, schooling, clan taxes and loan repayments. Since the former two are insufficient, they should not but often are reduced. The latter two can be waived for households from this wealth group during hard times.</li> <li>A significant expenditure is made on non-staple food, mostly sugar and edible oils, which are partially reduced in times of difficulty (at the expense non-energy nutritional requirements).</li> <li>Of the inputs, veterinary drugs are essential, while money used for camel salt is switched to food.</li> </ul>

**MIDDLE**

Sources of Food	Income & Expandability (Sshs. 10.5 m or \$1,250 for the year)	Expenditure & Maximising Food Access
		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher milk and meat production means that this group does not need to purchase as much food as the poor. Furthermore, a slightly higher percentage of food needs comes from purchased items that are not staples, this is due to the higher purchasing power enjoyed by the group.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This group depend entirely on their animals for income; either from direct sales or from sales of milk and milk products. Their comparatively large herd sizes also means that they can significantly increase their income by switching milk from consumption to sales and by selling more animals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This group are able to put considerably more money into the purchase of staple food from their income than the 'poor' group, but their wealthier status and the cost of maintaining their larger herds means that the <i>percentage</i> of expenditure available for use on staple food is less than that of the 'poor'</li> </ul>

**SEASONAL CALENDAR**

In the rainy season, animals stay within north Gedo rangelands, while in dry seasons herds move towards the Dawa and Juba Rivers.



- Coping Strategies**
- Sale of livestock, starting with smaller species. Sale of some cattle may also be done when drought conditions are forecast or when the market (in Kenya) is good.
  - Seek more employment, especially herding others' livestock to distant markets.
  - More collection of bush products (for sale)
  - Increased reliance on relatives and community support