

LIVELIHOOD BASELINE PROFILES

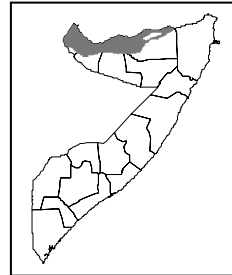


Food Security Analysis Unit

Golis-Guban Pastoral: Goats & Camels



Map of Livelihood Zone & Population Figures



Region	Reg.Pop	Reg.LZ total	LZ as % of Reg. Pop
Awdal	252695	120875	48%
W.Galbeed	354145	67243	19%
Sanag	190455	38409	20%
Togdheer	324465	18640	6%
Total	1121760	245167	

Source: POPULATION, WHO, 2001

Description of LZ

- The LZ mainly covers the northwest and is known to have strong connections with the Middle East and many of the Somalis in this area are of the diaspora origin. More remittances are received from abroad in this group. Pastoralists make up 75% of the population in the Togdheer region.
- Livestock conditions are good in this LZ, due to the presence of the mountains, which guarantee a good water source.
- Camel and cattle as well as shoat are all typically owned by pastoralists from this LZ.
- In general animal and human population have increased over the last few years with high numbers of returnees from southern and central Somalia.
- Security in the Burao area has been good since 1996; prior to this, intermittent conflict had taken place with Burao town a particular target.
- 70% of the total livestock population are sheep, 25 % goats, 4 % camel and 1 % cattle. 80 % of herd composition in mountainous zones are goats, whilst in the Hawd plains 75 % are sheep
- This is a relatively wealthy area with diversified livestock holdings and a more guaranteed mountainous water supply.
- Cattle are predominantly found in the mountainous areas.

Wealth Breakdown

Wealth is measured by herd size.



Poor
20-35%

Middle
50-60%

Better off
5-15%

Wealth Group Characteristic:

Poor (20-30%)	Middle	Better off (5-10%)
HH size 5-8 10-70 shoats 1-2 cattle 1-3 camels Annual income: \$1100-1200 Very poor 0-5	HH size 6-12 100-150 shoats 3-7 cattle 5-15 camels Annual income: \$1400-1500	HH size 6-12 200-300 shoats 20-40 camels 10-30 cattle

Time Line

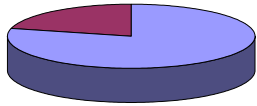
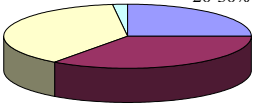
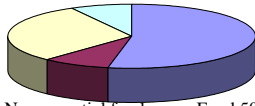
Event	Production
1990 Government collapse. Start of insecurity.	Normal year Normal rains; normal livestock conditions.
1991 Fighting; Republic of Somaliland declared.	Poor-normal year <i>Gu</i> normal, <i>Deyr</i> poor.
1992 Conflict and reconciliation between clans in Burao	Bad year Poor <i>Gu</i> and <i>Deyr</i> rains.
1993 Widespread conflict and then reconciliation in Togdheer.	Normal year Normal <i>Gu</i> rains; poor <i>Deyr</i> rains.
1994	Normal year <i>Gu</i> and <i>Deyr</i> normal.
1995 Start of two-year conflict centred in Burao between clans.	Normal year Normal <i>Gu</i> rains; bad <i>Deyr</i> rains.
1996 3 rd national reconciliation in Hargeisa.	Bad-normal year Bad <i>Gu</i> rains; normal <i>Deyr</i> rains.
1997 New government strengthening peace in the region.	Flooding Normal <i>Gu</i> ; excessive El Nino <i>Deyr</i> rains. Damaged crops but increased livestock production.
1998 February – livestock ban on Somali exports to Saudi.	Bad year
1999 April/May – end of livestock ban	
2000	

Normal Year Definition:

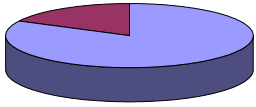
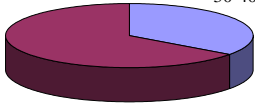
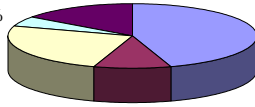
1994 used as the baseline/normal year.

Milk production: *Jilaal* 135 l, *Gu* 443 l, *Hagay* 295 l and *Deyr* 357 l = a total of 1,230 l per year.

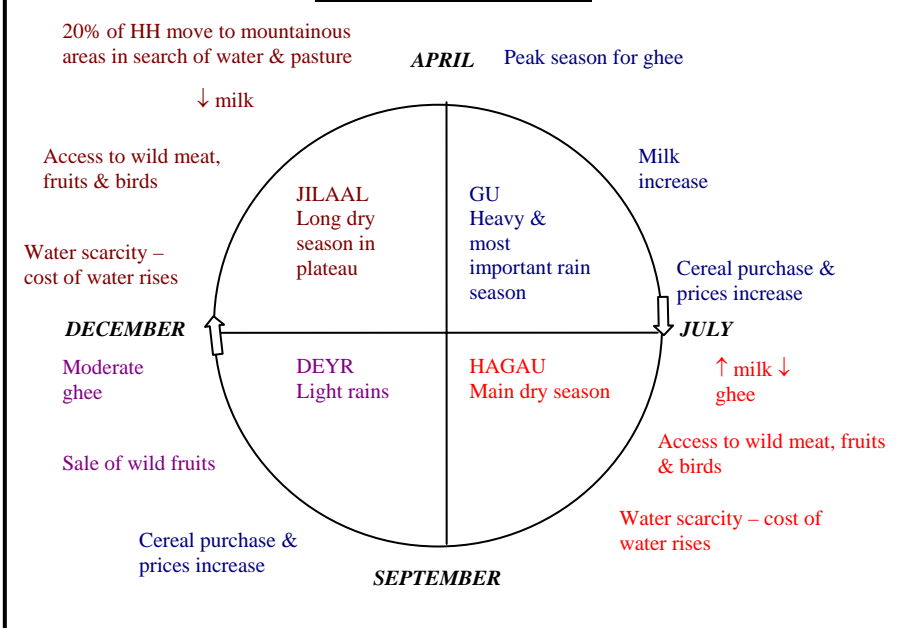
POOR

<u>Sources of Food</u>	<u>Sources of Income</u> Annual income = \$1100-1200	<u>Expenditure Pattern</u>
<p>Own products 15-25%</p>  <p>Purchase 75-85%</p>	<p>Self/employment 25-35%</p> <p>Gifts 0-5%</p> <p>Livestock 20-30%</p> <p>Livestock products 30-40%</p> 	<p>Non food items 25-35%</p> <p>Livestock drugs 5-10%</p> <p>Non essential foods 5-15%</p> <p>Food 50-55%</p> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The main source of food comes from purchase comprising mostly of cereals & sugar. ➤ Milk, meat and ghee from the family herd make up the remainder of the annual food consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The main source of income derives from livestock and livestock products (milk & ghee). ➤ 25-35% of the annual income for the poor comes from employment such as livestock herding, labouring & construction and portering. ➤ Self-employment activities may be charcoal production, fodder, gum and sale of wildfoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ About half the annual income is spent on foodstuffs and the balance spent on non-food items such as clothes, kerosene, medicine, soap and koranic schooling. ➤ 45% of expenditure occurs during Jilaal, 12% in Gu, 25% in Hagau and 18% during the Deyr season. The income seasonality relates to this expenditure – 38% in Jilaal, 20% in Gu, 18% in Hagau and 25% in the Deyr season.

MIDDLE

<u>Sources of Food</u>	<u>Sources of Income</u> Annual income = \$	<u>Expenditure Pattern</u>
<p>Own production 15-20%</p>  <p>Purchase 80-85%</p>	<p>Livestock products 60-70%</p> <p>Livestock 30-40%</p> 	<p>Non essential food 5-15%</p> <p>Livestock drugs 0-10%</p> <p>Non food 20-30%</p> <p>Food 40-50%</p> <p>Gifts 10-20%</p> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The middle group sources of food come from their own production, with a small proportion coming from purchasing sugar, milk, oil & meat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Main income from the sale of their own production including cereals, pulses, other crops, fodder & milk. ➤ Households will try to avoid selling livestock. ➤ Remittance from relatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 40-50% of income is spent on food items particularly sugar, oil, meat & milk. ➤ Middle groups employ agricultural labourers to prepare their land, plant, weeding, bird scaring, harvesting and threshing ➤ Additionally this group will buy new clothes and give other poor relatives cereal.

SEASONAL CALENDAR



RISK FACTORS

- ◆ Livestock ban
- ◆ Job loss in livestock sector
- ◆ Access to water & pasture

COPING STRATEGIES

During the livestock ban:
More people turned to selling (more) milk & charcoal
More remittances were being received
More wild fruits being consumed & sold

Increase in credit facilities

In drought years:
Increased migration to mountainous areas for water & pastures