

LIVELIHOOD BASELINE PROFILES

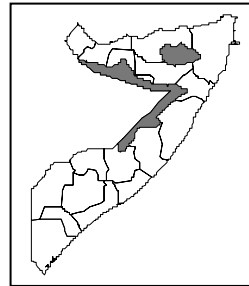
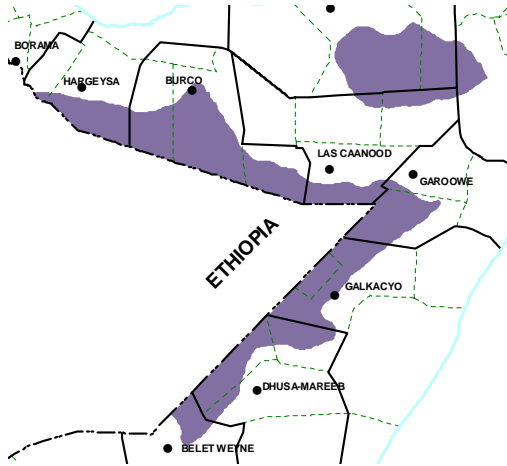


Food Security Analysis Unit

Hawd and Sool, Pastoral: Camels, Goats, Sheep and Cattle



Map of Livelihood Zone & Population Figures



Description of LZ

- Sool is a higher area that stretches north towards the border with Sanag and east to the border with Bari region. Located south of Lasanod town, the Hawd plateaux merge with the wider Hawd zone in Ethiopia. These plateaux have no permanent natural water sources and rely on man-made berkads and balleys.
- The Hawd is an area of prime browsing and good grazing.
- Pastoralists make up 80-90% of the population.
- Camels and goats are the major animals. Cattle and sheep are less dominant, though cattle rearing has become more common with the increase of berkads – cattle need less herding and allow good ghee production.
- In the dry season, the herd is divided, with smaller ruminants and less hardy animals (pregnant and lactating) staying with the core family near villages and berkads, while hardy and mobile animals are led to distant ranges and water points.
- Export of livestock fund a large part of the import of foods in this area. Livestock is often bartered for foodstuffs
- Cattle and goat milk is consumed fresh, especially in the wet season and also converted into ghee. Camel milk is consumed sour, and lasts longer for storage and sale. Meat is eaten fresh and preserved using traditional methods.
- Remittances are an important part of HH income, from urban relatives and the diaspora.
- A particular vulnerable group are those that were displaced by war and are struggling to restock their herds.
- Only the better-off and some middle HHs own berkads and therefore, sell water in the dry season. *Kaliil* is the hunger season just before the *Gu* rains and is a time of high labour needs for collecting water.
- Poor pastoralists, with small livestock size and high water expenditure in dry times are a vulnerable group.

Wealth Breakdown

Wealth is measured by herd size.



Poor
20-30%

Middle
45-55%

Better off
15-20%

Wealth Group Characteristic

Poor	Middle	Better off
HH size 8-9 people 50-60 shoats 5-10 camels 0-1 donkey	HH size 6-7 people 80-100 shoats 10-15 cattle 25-30 camels 0-1 berkad	HH size 8-10 people 200-250 shoats 25-30 camels 30-40 cattle 1-2 berkads
Annual income: \$ 350	Annual income: \$ 450-500	Annual income: \$ 700 +

Time Line

Event	Production
1990 Insecurity	Normal year Normal <i>Gu</i> and <i>Deyr</i> rains and production.
1991 Government collapse. Start of insecurity.	Poor year Poor rains, low livestock production.
1992 Insecurity and livestock loss	Bad year Poor rains. Poor livestock trade and production.
1993 Peace restored in the north.	Normal year Good rains.
1994 Trade routes reopened.	Normal year Localised drought in Hawd.
1995 Acute water shortage in Hawd. High camel deaths.	Bad year Low animal production.
1996 Post drought recovery.	Good year Good livestock production.
1997 El Nino induced rains. High animal production rate.	Good year Excellent livestock production and good pasture.
1998 Livestock ban – low pastoral purchasing power.	Bad year Low <i>Gu</i> , production maintained by 1997 <i>Deyr</i> .
1999	year
2000 Livestock ban re-introduced in September.	year

Normal Year Definition:

In a normal year, terms of trade are:
1 shoat = 1 50 kg bag of rice

Normal dry season water price is
Ssh 1,000 for 20 l

No water trucking would be necessary in the dry season.

POOR

<u>Sources of Food</u>	<u>Sources of Income</u> Annual income = \$	<u>Expenditure Pattern</u>
<p>Gifts 10-15% Wild foods 0-5% Own products 25-35%</p> <p>Purchase 50-60%</p>	<p>Gifts & remit 10-15% Wild foods 5-10% Livestock & livestock products 40-45%</p> <p>Employment 35-40%</p>	<p>Shoes & clothes 10-15% Livestock drugs 5-10%</p> <p>Other needs 5-10% Water 15-20% Food 50-55%</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Over half the annual food consumption is met through purchase comprising mostly of cereals (rice, flour & sorghum) & sugar, dates & animal fats. ➤ Goats milk and wild foods contribute the rest with gifts of milk donations & lactating animals on loan. ➤ Wild foods include hohob, figs, dik-dik 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The main source of income derives from livestock and livestock products & employment. ➤ Employment opportunities include herding, labouring & construction. ➤ Remittances are a regular and normal part of the Somaliland economy and benefit the poor significantly. 	<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. ➤ Water is a significant expense in a normal year

MIDDLE

<u>Sources of Food</u>	<u>Sources of Income</u> Annual income = \$	<u>Expenditure Pattern</u>
<p>Purchase 45-55% Wild foods 0-10% Own production 45-55%</p>	<p>Water sales 5-10% Remits 0-10% Livestock Sale 40-45%</p> <p>Self-employment 10-15% Livestock products 30-35%</p>	<p>Shoes & clothes 10-15% Other needs 5-10%</p> <p>Livestock drugs 5-10% Food 40-50% Water 15-25%</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Most of the annual food contribution comes from own produce including meat, milk & ghee, with a small proportion coming from purchasing cereal, sugar, dates and oil ➤ 5,110 litres of milk is produced per year with 1,250 litres skimmed and 46kg of ghee – 50-60% consumed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Main income from the sale of their livestock & sale of animal products especially camel milk. Goats milk is more important for home consumption. ➤ Control of milk income is shifting from the women's responsibility to the men as it becomes more of a commercial commodity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 30-35% of income is spent on food items cereal, sugar, & oil. ➤ 60-70% of middle households do not have their own water supply and so spend up to 30% of their income on water costs for their livestock.

SEASONAL CALENDAR



RISK FACTORS

- ◆ Livestock ban
- ◆ Job loss in livestock sector
- ◆ Access to water (costs) & pasture
- ◆ Wild predators

COPING STRATEGIES

- Increased sales of milk & charcoal
 - Remittances often increase in difficult times
 - More wild fruits being consumed & sold
 - Increase in credit facilities
 - Livestock prices reduced
 - Increased migration to mountainous areas
- Maal* - donation of milking animals; *Xoolo goyn* – restocking of poorer relatives; *Qaadhan* – donations in cash/animal to disaster stricken people; *Sako* – wealth distribution to the poor; *Kaalo*- livestock to newly weds