

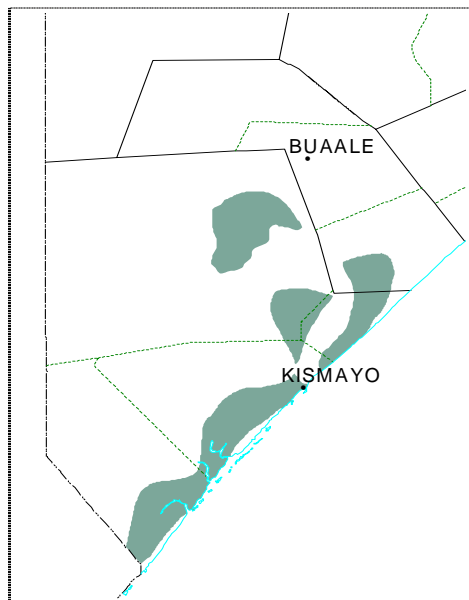
LIVELIHOOD BASELINE PROFILE



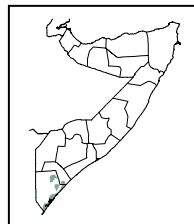
Lower and Middle Juba Agro-Pastoral Maize and Cattle



Map of Food 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	Reg. Pop	Reg. LZ total	LZ as % of Reg. Pop
M. Juba	203000	22200	11%
L. Juba	339140	63919	19%
Total	542140	86119	

Source: POPULATION, WHO, 2001

Time Line

Event	Production
1991 USC attacked Juba Valley and captured Kismayo. IDP's to Kenya. Looting.	<i>Poor to medium year</i> Gu rains were average but Deyr rains failed.
1992 SPM recaptured Kismayo. Relief food. SPM conflict with Col. Jess.	<i>Bad year</i> Crop failure, cattle died from drought.
1993 Cholera outbreak. SPM-SNA and USA-SNA recaptured Kismayo. UNOSOM sponsored reconciliation	<i>Normal-good year</i> Good rainfall and crop production
1994 Repatriation movement and peace conference in Doble and Kismayo	<i>Good year</i> Good crop and livestock production
1995 Repatriation movement by UNHCR succeeds.	<i>Normal year</i> Average crop and livestock production.
1996 Mass livestock slaughter due to disease and drought. IDP's move to Kenya	<i>Bad year</i> Average crop production but very poor livestock condition.
1997 El Nino Deyr: camel and shoat death rate high. Poor crop and livestock production	<i>Mixed year</i> Above normal Gu production. El Nino Deyr.
1998 Serious clan fighting in Sakow.	<i>Mixed year</i> Bad Gu-rats and birds' infestation. Anthrax and tick born diseases. Better/normal Deyr
1999 Capture (June) of Kismayo by Juba Valley Alliance	<i>Normal year</i> Gu normal rains and production, Deyr below normal
2000 Unusual live-stock movement from Kenya.	<i>Normal year</i> Gu - poor production for crops and livestock.

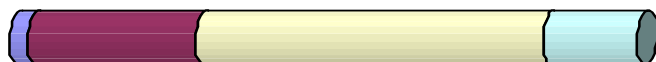
Description of LZ

- This agro-pastoral LZ covers Badhaadhe, Afmadow, Hagar, Jilib and Sakow districts in Lower and Middle Juba.
- The LZ is mainly dependent on cattle, shoats and maize for their livelihood.
- The agro-pastoralists rely on rain-fed dheshek cultivation, the latter being water holding depressions, where recession cropping is commonplace. The main crop grown is maize. Sorghum is grown mainly in Sakow district, the maize-sorghum border area. Cowpeas are grown, largely for consumption, as well as sesame, for sale.
- Livestock products include milk, ghee and live animal sales.
- During the cultivation period (Gu and Deyr rains), animals are moved away from the farming area and only a few milking animals are left behind.
- Livestock, especially cattle, are traded in Kenya, with good prices during the Gu and Deyr season as well as the beginning of the Jilaal. Livestock prices and demand decrease during the Hagay season.
- Poor and middle wealth groups do not own camels, while the better-off wealth group has few camels.
- There has been little international or agency presence since 1994, due to sporadic clashes and a lack of effective administrative structures.
- The Lower Juba area has higher and more reliable rainfall than other parts of Somalia, with coastal areas benefiting from Hagay showers. This region is also relatively rich in natural resources, having a coastline (fishing), good agricultural potential (river and dhesheks), thick forests (wood and charcoal) and livestock (especially cattle).
- The bulk of the agro-pastoralists are predominantly of the Absaame group, with Rahanweyn east of the river.
- In the dry season livestock are moved towards dheshek and riverine areas, with core Hh's remaining at home.

Wealth Breakdown

Wealth is measured by land holding and herd size.

Very Poor 2-4% Poor 25-30% Middle 50-60% Poor 15-20%



Wealth Group Characteristic:

Poor	Middle	Better off
HH size 6-7 Land holding: 0.75-1 Ha. (3-7 darab) 0-6 cattle 1-6 shoats	HH size 7-8 Land holding: 3-4 ha. of land 10-20 cattle 10-15 shoats Annual income: \$ 636 (Sshs .5,094,000)	HH size 7-8 Land holding: 7-10 ha. of land 40-50 cattle 20-30 shoats 5-10 camels

Baseline Year Definition

In a normal year rainfall ranges from 500-600 mm.

Normal yields:

Maize 0.7-0.8 tons/ha
Sorghum 0.4-0.5 tons/ha
Cowpea 0.4-0.5 tons /ha
Sesame 0.3-0.4 tons/ha

In a normal year, terms of trade are:

-At harvest:
11 milk = 2.5 kg cereal (cattle or camel)
1 local quality goat = 1 50 kg sack cereal
-After harvest (Hagay), livestock will graze in the fields (baldaaq); in Gu and Deyr, livestock will move away from the household and fields.
In Jilaal, livestock will move to local water points.

POOR

Sources of Food	Sources of Income	Expenditure Pattern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor households consume their own-produced cereals and cowpeas, which make up almost two-thirds of the food sources. ➤ Livestock products contribute little (5-10%) ➤ Purchase of sugar, oil, rice and some meat, makes up about a quarter of food sources. ➤ Wild foods include leaves like such as <i>garas</i>, <i>mareer</i>, <i>shalooley</i> and wild honey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sale of livestock products, especially milk, makes up one-half of poor Hh's income. ➤ Employment and sale of livestock products contribute each about one-quarter to income for this wealth group. Employment income is mainly from farm labour. ➤ In hard times, cereal crops will be consumed while more milk will be sold. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Half of the expenditure is on food items (65-70%) indicating that the poor do not produce sufficient food for consumption. ➤ Household items include salt, kerosene, clothes, etc. the minimum requirement of which comprises around 20% of total baseline expenditure. ➤ Inputs are animal and human medicines, expenditure on which would be cut under duress, as would social services (Koranic school). ➤ Under stress, much expenditure on non-staple food will be also be reduced, leaving approximately 80% of baseline expenditure available for staple purchase.

MIDDLE

Sources of Food	Sources of Income Annual income = \$ 636	Expenditure Pattern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The middle wealth group consume mostly their own-produced cereals and cowpeas, which make up two thirds of the food sources. ➤ Livestock products contribute little (5-10%) ➤ Purchase of sugar, oil, rice and some meat, makes up about a quarter of food sources. ➤ Common wild foods include <i>garas</i>, <i>mareer</i>, <i>shalooley</i> and wild honey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Crop products (mainly cowpea & sesame) and livestock products (milk & ghee) are the main income sources, contributing 35-40%, and 30-35% respectively. ➤ Live animal sales (especially cattle) are not very common and are resorted to mostly in the dry seasons. Although they are high-value, they contribute only 20-25% to income ➤ Middle households receive some remittance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ About half of the expenditure is on food items – sugar, oil, meat and rice (45-50%). ➤ Non-food essentials-clothing, agric expense, animal & human medicines, make up 20-25% ➤ The 'other needs' category purchased by this WG include tea leaves, detergents, salt, Koran school and kerosene

