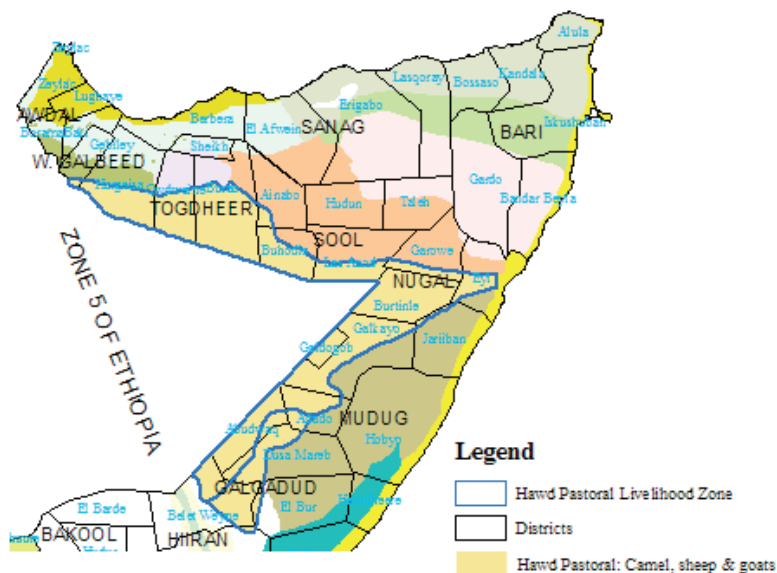


Hawd Pastoral (Camel, Sheep & Goats)

HISTORICAL TIMELINE

Year	Events	Responses
2009/10 (Below average)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor rains Below normal pasture Poor livestock body conditions Water shortage, increased livestock death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abnormal outmigration (trucked) Charcoal production Water trucking Food aid and hand feeding
2008/009 (Below average)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drought with localized rains Water shortage, poor livestock body conditions Poor pasture Poor terms of trade High camel conception in areas that received rains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outmigration (livestock and labor), Increased self-employment, Increased water trucking, Seeking social support
2007/008 (Slightly below average)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drought (severe in Central with rains from Nugal to Togdheer) Normal rains (localized poor rains in Hawd of Sool and Galkayo); High inflation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock death Livestock abortion (camel) Good camel calving (from previous good season) Areas with normal rain experience good conditions Pastoral destitution increase in Central
2006/007 (Good)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal to good rains Camel disease Good conception for all species Increased camel death (from disease) Good pasture and water availability Good livestock body conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal coping strategies Prayed (Quran recital) Normal migration Veterinary medicine
2005/006 (Average)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal to good rains with exception of Central regions Medium conception for all species Good pasture and water availability Good livestock body conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal migration Prayed (Quran recital) Veterinary medicine



LIVELIHOOD ZONE DESCRIPTION

- The Hawd Pastoral area (literally 'forest land') is one of the largest livelihood zones in Somalia covering an area of approximately 75,000km².
- The livelihood zone extends from the North West in West Galbeed to the highlands of Togdheer and Galbeed in the North, traverses the foothills of the Golis range in the East, eventually merging with the wider Hawd plateau in the Somali region of Ethiopia.
- Hawd spreads across West Galbeed, Togdheer, Sool, Nugal, Mudug, Galgadud and Hiran regions, covering Hargeisa, Owdweyne, Burco, Buuhoodle, Lasanod, Garowe, Eyl, Galkayo, Galdogob, Adaado, Abudwaaq, Dhusa-mareb and Matabaan districts.
- The region benefits from bimodal rainfall: Gu (April-June) and Deyr season (October- November). Some Western parts of Togdheer and the South of Galbeed region experience short cycle karan rains (mid-August-September). The dominant species reared include sheep/Goat and camel.

For full report see:
FSNAU Hawd Pastoral
Baseline Report No. VI.40,
August, 22 or contact:
fsnauinfo@fsnau.or.ke,
www.fsnau-somali.org

Baseline reference year description

April 2009 to March 2010 was selected as the reference year for the baseline since it was the most recent consumption period for individuals could recall good events. Despite below normal *Gu* and *Deyr* rains that led to low pasture and crop production, livestock migration and absence of run-off from the Golis Mountains), the period was characterized by improved purchasing power for most wealth groups, decline in food prices, better employment opportunities in the urban areas and enhanced livestock trade (due to lift in the livestock export ban), thus improving overall food and livelihood security.

Table 1: Population Estimates

Regions	Population		Hawd livelihood population	
	UNDP	%	Number	% in region
W/Galbeed	1,008,750	13	324,285	32%
Togdher	278,893	4	223,347	80%
Sool	111,143	1	30,108	27%
Nugaal	75,860	1	43,178	57%
Mudug	255,694	3	77,399	30%
Gal-Gadud	271,080	4	41,030	15%
Hiraan	260,698	3	25,760	10%
Total	2,262,118	30	765,107	34%

Source: UNDP Somalia, 2005 Population Estimates.



SEASONAL CALENDAR

Figure 1: Seasonal calendar critical events & activities in Hawd pastoral livelihood zone

		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Seasons		Gu wet season			Hagaa dry season			Deyr wet season			Jilaal dry season		
Hawd critical events and Activities	Rainfall	Poor						Poor					
	Camel conception		Peak						Peak				
	Shoat conception		Peak						Peak				
	Camel calving		Peak						Peak				
	Shoat kidding	Peak						Peak					
	camel milk production			Peak						High			
	Sheep/goat milk production	Peak							Peak				
	Livestock sales					L. Peak			Expt. Peak			Local Peak	
	Livestock migration	High						Peak					
	Water availability	Low					Low					Low	
	Food purchase		Low					Low					
	Hunger period	P					Peak						Peak
	Social Support (<i>Irmaansi</i>)		Peak					Peak					
	Islamic Zakat								Peak				
	Food price				High/Monsoons								
	Livestock Disease	Peak			Peak								Peak
	Human Diseases	Peak						Peak					

Table 2: Wealth Breakdown

Shoat herd dynamics	Poor		Middle		B/off		Average		100%	
	Goat	Sheep	Goat	Sheep	Goat	Sheep	Goat	Sheep	Goat	Sheep
Total owned at the start of the reference year by wealth group	47	18	80	16	135	42	87	25	100	100
Adult female	25	9	35	8	65	20	42	12	48	48
No. born during the year	16	6	25	4	40	13	27	8	31	32
No. sold	12	3	13	2	20	8	15	4	17	16
No. slaughtered	3	1	4	1	6	3	4	2	4	8
No. died	7	3	9	3	15	10	10	5	10	20
No. given away	1	0	2	1	0	2	3	1	3	4
No. bought	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. lost or stolen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. at end of reference year	40	17	77	13	128	32	82	21	97	84

NB: Herd change about 8% decline, off take 39 %, calving rate 31%, * East African typical standard herd change at zero growth, both off take and calving rate are 66 % and offsetting each other.

Table 3: Change in livestock holding by wealth group (2002-2010)

Wealth group	Livestock type	Livestock holding		
		2002	2005	2009/2010
Poor	Camel	7	6	9
	Cattle	0	0	0
	Shoat	55	53	54
Middle	Camel	27	20	23
	Cattle	12	0	5
	Shoat	90	80	1000
Better off	Camel	27	45	160
	Cattle	35	0	
	Shoat	225	175	

Livelihood Assets

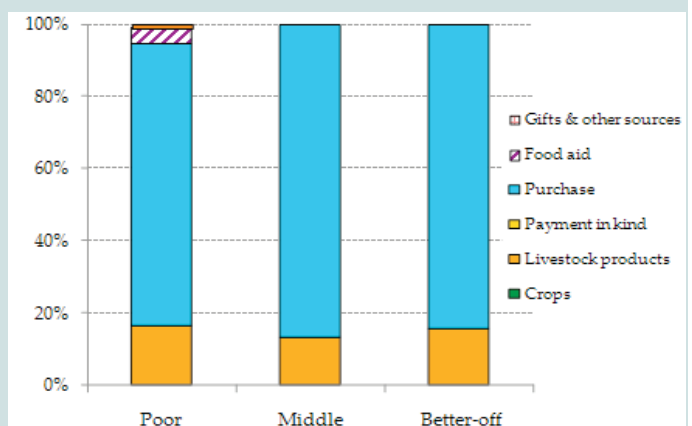
Human Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household composition: Poor (25-35%, 6-7 people), Middle (45-55%, 7-8 people), Better off (15-25%, 9-10 people) Education: Few primary schools and limited access to formal education in rural villages. Koranic education is affordable and most common form of schooling in Hawd pastoral livelihood. Health: About 40.3% children aged 6-24 months are breastfed. Although there were no disease outbreaks reported, overall morbidity was high (48.4% of the children assessed had fallen ill 2 weeks prior to the nutrition survey), diarrhea (27.7%), suspected measles (21.5%) and ARI (13.5%). Diarrhea is the most common form of illness among children assessed. Nutrition situation was serious, due to recurrent drought and widespread civil insecurity. 	
Social Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remittances: Most remittance inflows benefit the middle and better-off, but in harsh periods pastoralists receive limited remittance from relatives. Social support: Social support in times of stress are numerous and include: restocking (xoolo goin), loan of milking animals (irmaansi), credit on food purchase (ammah), local and international remittances, cash gifts (shaxaad), gifts of food in kind (kaalmo) and zakat ('poor tax'). 	
Physical Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water sources: Most of the Hawd Pastoral has no permanent water sources and relies on man-made water sources, berkads (cemented rain water catchments) muqsids (deep shallow wells rainwater harvesting) ballis and wells. Market: Main markets (Hargeis, Burao, Las-anod, Garowe, Galkayo, dhusa mareb and Belet weyne) are used mainly for sale of livestock, purchase of food and non food items. Transport and telecommunication: 1 tarmac road connecting Hiran, Hargeisa, Garoowe, Las Canood, Bosasso and Mogadishu is the main transport artery for trade and movement. All rural roads are in poor condition and impassable in rainy days. High Frequency (HF) radio communication is the main telecommunication facility for trade and pastoral communication. 	
Financial Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock: Livestock is the main financial asset for the Hawd pastoralists. As the key productive assets, camel and shoats are the main types of livestock kept and are key determinants of wealth. Credit and loans: Access to credit and loan services is available from traders (in form of staple/non-staple foods/non-food goods) & depends on repayment ability. Households access loans during crisis times, mostly in the form of food commodities. 	
Natural Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation cover is composed of a mix of numerous trees, shrubs, acacia forest (Geed qodaxeed) and comiphora (Geed hagar), grazing plains (banka), dominated by goats and camel. Soils are reddish loamy with sand particles. Commercial charcoal burning and the expansion of private enclosures are constraining the area available for grazing. Commercial charcoal production is using Acacia bussei and A. nilotica practiced in south Mudug, northwest Owdweyne and east of Salaxley. 	

LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

Sources of food

- All wealth groups access their food needs through market purchase, own livestock production and some gifts (poor).
- Poor, middle and better-off households met 91%, 100% and the 115% of their energy requirements, respectively.
- About 71% for poor, 87% for middle and 98% for better-off obtained their main staple cereals and other non-food items through market purchase.
- Food energy contribution from purchase for the middle wealth group is 23% higher than for the poor, but 13% less than better off. The main food items purchased include cereal (rice, wheat flour, sorghum).
- Annual energy from livestock production (milk, meat and ghee) was 15%, 13% and 18% for poor, middle and better-off, respectively.
- In the reference year, households relied on milking 2 lactating camels and 11 goats, producing 1,255 liters of milk. Of this 40% was sold in exchange of food and other non-food items, and the rest consumed.
- Food gifts (food aid agencies, friends or relatives) contributed about 5% of annual energy needs of the poor.

Figure 2: Sources of Food



Sources of cash income

- Main income sources are: sale of livestock/livestock products, self-employment (petty trade), remittances, loans and cash gifts.
- Average annual income was 44,000,000 SoSh (poor), 67,000,000 SoSh (middle) and 100,000,000 SoSh (better-off).
- Sale of livestock contributed 64% (poor), 74% (middle) and 70% (better off) of total annual income.
- Poor households sold fewer live animals due to smaller holdings. The better off sold less animals due to alternative income options (remittances and petty trade).
- Sale of livestock products (milk) contributed 25% (poor), 15% (middle) and 10% (better off) of the total income.
- Better-off received double the amount of remittances than middle households
- Loans and cash gifts received about 11% of total annual income for the poor. Middle and better off received Sosh 1,500,000 and 2,500,000 from loans respectively.

Expenditure patterns

- Energy contribution of staple/non-staple food from market exchange was over 85% for all wealth groups.
- About 62% of poor households' annual income was spent on food (38% for staple and 24% for non-staple), representing 640-750 Kg of cereal (sorghum, maize, rice and wheat flour), 220-260 kg of sugar and 46-50 litres of vegetable oil.
- About 13% was spent on water for 8-10 months and 11% on clothing and social services (health and education).
- Household items (tea, salt and soap), inputs (animal drugs, fodder, livestock transportation, tools and soil for livestock) and other items such as Qat and tobacco accounted for 14% of the total expenses.
- The middle and better-off spent 55% and 53% of their income, respectively, on food; 5% each on livestock drugs; 8% on salt; 14% and 9% water, respectively. Water expense for the better-off wealth is lower because they own Berkads.



Figure 3: Sources of Income

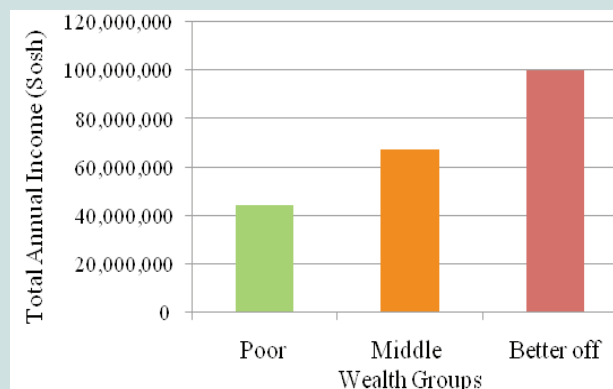
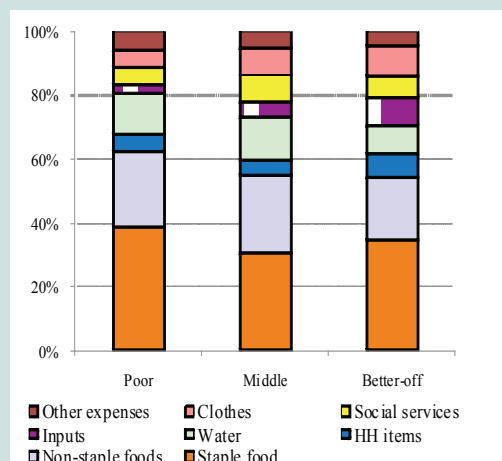


Figure 4: Expenditure patterns of wealth groups



Risks

- Diseases outbreaks
- Drought
- Environmental degradation
- Insecurity and conflict
- Market Disruptions

COPING STRATEGIES

- Livestock migration
- Increase of livestock and livestock product sales
- Slaughtering of more animals
- Social support seeking
- Loan taking
- Reduce the number of meals
- Reduce meal portions

Conclusion

The findings of the baseline assessment show that *Gu* and *Deyr* rains in the reference year were below average, hence households engaged in water trucking for 5-8 months. Livestock and livestock product sales contributed 65-70% and 15-25% of total annual household food needs. Other sources were livestock production and gifts (poor). Sale of livestock contributed 64% (poor), 74% (middle) and 70% (better off) of the total annual income, sale of livestock products (milk) contributed 25% (poor), 15% (middle) and 10% (better off), loans and cash gifts contributed 11%. About 62% of poor annual income was spent on food (38% on staple and 24% on non-staple food). Additionally, 11% of the income was spent on clothing and social services (health and education), and 14% on household items (tea, salt and soap), inputs (animal drugs, fodder, transportation, tools and soil for livestock) and *Qat*.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Decentralization of *veterinary services* to pastoral areas to safeguarding livestock health (manage endo- and ecto-parasites), as well as food and livelihood security.
2. Establish competitive livestock health certification standards of livestock health before export, in order to enhance marketing and incomes.
3. Increase investment in education and skills-based training in order to enhance pastoralists' competitive edge in urban employment markets and enhance access to opportunities for income diversification.
4. Identify and promote alternative forms of energy to reduce pressure on the fragile environment caused by charcoal burning practice.
5. Strategic policy formulation, effective resource mobilization and allocation to enhance sustainable land use management.
6. Conflict prevention/mitigation, peace-building and conflict resolution.
7. Improve social infrastructure (health facilities, roads, water supply services and education).
8. Technical support aimed at promoting livestock extension services and improve production.

Livelihood & food security monitoring indicators:

- Seasonal rainfall and vegetation performance
- Access to water resources
- Livestock market prices and trade (demand/supply)
- Staple and non-staple food prices
- Livestock production trends
- Livestock migration patterns
- Livestock and human disease outbreaks
- Conflict and civil insecurity
- Coping strategies
- Terms of Trade

(Footnotes)

1 Field work for the updated profile was undertaken in April-May 2010. Prior to conducting the baseline, consultations were held with partners to identify the reference year (April 2009-March 2010), which was the most recent full consumption year that respondents could easily recall.

Recent and forthcoming publications and releases

FSNAU Toghdeer Apastoral Baseline Profile June 2011
 FSNAU Toghdeer Apastoral Baseline Report June 2011
 FSNAU Addun Pastoral Baseline Profile June 2011
 FSNAU Addun Pastoral Baseline Report June 2011
 FSNAU Sool Plateu Pastoral Baseline Profile August 2011
 FSNAU Sool Plateu Baseline Report August 2011

NOTE: The above publications and releases are available on the FSNAU website: www.fsnau.org

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