

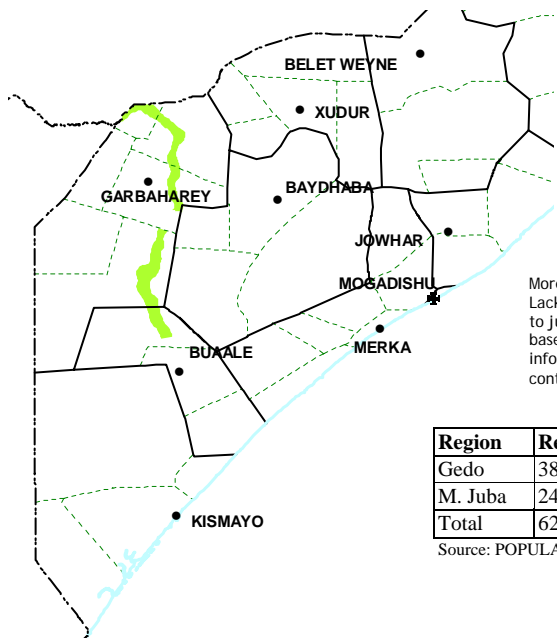
LIVELIHOOD BASELINE PROFILE

Juba Pump Irrigated Commercial Farming

Tobacco, Onions and Maize



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.

Region	Reg. Pop	Reg. LZ total	LZ as % of Reg. Pop
Gedo	385,000	35,050	9%
M. Juba	240,000	14,000	6%
Total	625,000	49,050	8%

Source: POPULATION; UNDOS, 1998

Time Line

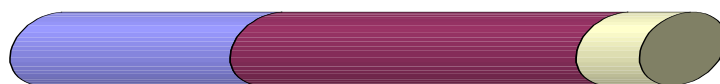
Event	Production
1990	Very Poor year No rains, no stocks
1991	Conflict year Conflict, looting, displacement, disease
1992	Conflict year Fighting, drought and disease outbreak. No farming No harvest
1993	Good year Improved security. Markets open via Mogadishu. Good rains; good harvest.
1994	Poor to normal year Water pumps distributed by IRC. Start of recovery for riverine people. Good maize harvest. Good onion and tomato prices.
1995	Good year Excellent onion and tomato prices. Good cash crop harvest. Poor rain-fed harvest.
1996	Good year Good market prices and good road accessibility. Good production in irrigated fields. Normal harvest in rain-fed areas.
1997	Mixed year Deyr – El Nino floods. Sand and silt dunes over irrigated fields. Good Gu production. Deyr flood damage.
1998	Poor to normal year Abandoning part of the irrigated fields. Hiring of farms further from the river. Poor Gu, following El Nino. Better Deyr. Good cash crop production.
1999	Normal Year Onion seeds expensive. January-SACB ban imposed on Gedo region. Maize produced in both seasons, as cereal prices high
2000	Normal Gu season River level low in early Gu. Lower cereal prices due to good rain-fed production. Gedo ban lifted in July

Description of LZ

- The LZ is found along the upper Juba River and the Dawa River - North of Sakow up to Dolo and Belet Hawa districts, except for sections in Burdhubo and Luuq districts, where there is no riverine agriculture.
- The land is cultivated by a mixture of owner occupiers, share-croppers and renter farmers. Most farmers rent pumps.
- It is the major producing area for onion and tobacco in Somalia. Maize is also a major crop. Also tomatoes and pepper
- In general this riverine agriculture is equally intense along the river, though around Luuq and Bardhera, cultivations is slightly more intense (particularly of onion and tobacco)
- Since the El Nino rains and subsequent droughts, livestock holdings have dropped to insignificant levels. Normally livestock ownership would be very small, with a few lactating cattle, a few shoats as well as chickens kept. These animals would be zero grazed. Richer households might keep larger herds with kin in inland areas.
- The major market for onions is Mogadishu, though with peace and people returning to Baidoa, this is also a growing market. Tobacco is supplied to all of Somalia. Maize tends to be sold only locally.
- This group is vulnerable to high input prices, flooding, low producer prices and market access.
- This group is most closely linked to urban and agro-pastoral LZ's, through crop-sharing, marketing and kin-ship, and least linked to pastoralists, who in dry years sometimes come into conflict over access to land and the river.
- In the Gu season, maize occupies a majority of the area, while in the Deyr maize occupies about 50% of the land cultivated. The state of rain-fed production will also influence choice of crops.
- Sharecropping or labour opportunities offer alternative income opportunities for other groups in bad rainfall years.
- Poor rain-fed production benefits this group as prices for their cereal production will be higher.

Wealth Breakdown

Wealth is measured by amount of land cultivated.



Poor
30-40%

Middle
50-60%

Better off
5-20%

Wealth Group Characteristic

Poor	Middle	Better off
HH size 3-5 3-5 ha 0-1 pumps owned Annual income: \$ 325-550	HH size 8-15 8-15 ha 1-2 pumps owned Annual income: \$ 400-500	HH size 15 + 20 + ha or 2-3 different farms 1-3 pumps owned

Baseline Year Definition:

A baseline (normal) year occurs when the local commercial crop production is neither very high nor very low and prices do not fluctuate.

1996 was considered a baseline year.

Normal Gu: 60-70% of land area to cereal, 30-40% to cash crops.

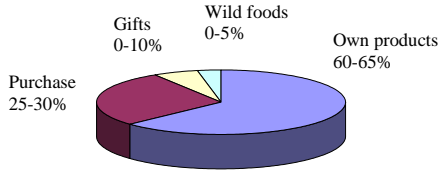
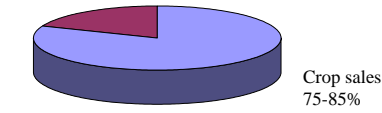
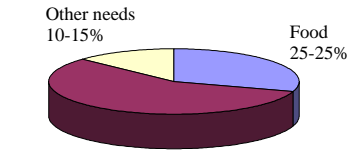
Normal Deyr: 40-60% maize, 40-60% cash crops.

Maize yield: 0.6-0.8 MT/ha

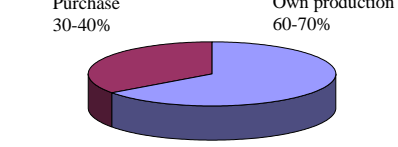
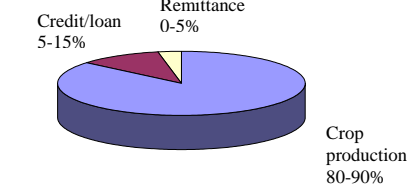
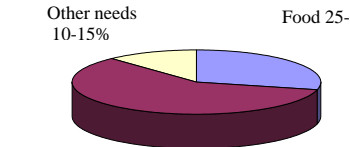
Land ownership is higher in the south and lower in the north.

Pumps are 1 piston, Indian rocket pumps.

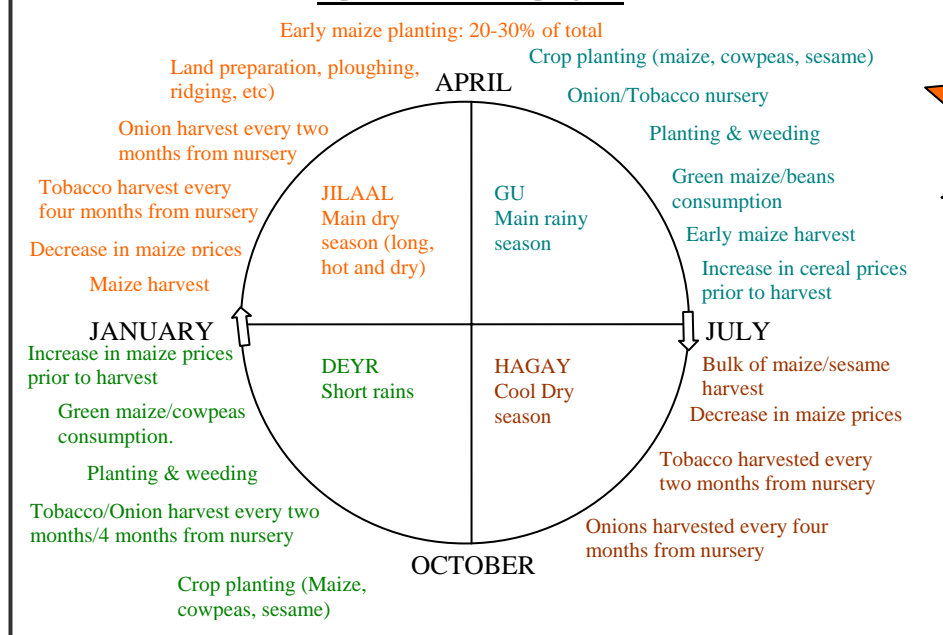
POOR

<u>Sources of Food</u>	<u>Sources of Income</u> Annual income = \$1500-1600	<u>Expenditure Pattern</u>
		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In a normal year the poor access their food through own production (20 bags – 1000 kg consumed of maize) ➤ Additionally, a small amount of food comes from the market including sugar, oil & skimmed milk. ➤ Gifts amount to 2 bags of cereal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The main sources of income are sales of maize (16 bags @ 60,000 per bag), tobacco (300 rolls @ 4000 per roll), onions (100 bags @ 50,000 per bag) and sesame (6 bags @ 200,000 per bag). ➤ Additionally they take a credit loan that they pay back from the next sale of the own production harvested. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The largest amount of money is spent on non-food essentials including fuel, oil, spare parts and repairs for the irrigation pumps. ➤ Food purchases include sugar, tea and oil. ➤ Other needs are household items such as kerosene, clothing and schooling.

MIDDLE

<u>Sources of Food</u>	<u>Sources of Income</u> Annual income = \$2650-2750	<u>Expenditure Pattern</u>
		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The middle group sources of food come from their own production of maize and cowpeas, with a small proportion coming from purchasing sugar, oil, wheat flour & meat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Main income from the sale of their own production including maize (45 bags @ 60,000 per bag), tobacco (800 rolls @ 4000 per roll), and onions (200 bags @ 50,000 per bag). ➤ Middle households will take a loan of about Sshs 2 million. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Similarly to the poor, the largest amount of money is spent on non-food essentials including fuel, oil, spare parts and repairs for the irrigation pumps and pesticides & seed. However, more money is spent on fuel and oil to pump-irrigate a larger piece of land. ➤ Other costs include food purchases (oil, sugar, meat, vegetables & wheat flour) and household items, clothing & schooling.

SEASONAL CALENDAR



RISK FACTORS

- High input prices – fuel, spare parts
- Flooding/low river level
- Crop pests and diseases
- Reduced marketing opportunities
- Indebtedness
- Insecurity

COPING STRATEGIES

- More seeking of credit facilities – especially by middle and better-off.
- Increased remittances, by non-Bantu and upper middle and better-off groups.
- Poor will look for work on other farms (crop-shareholding, labouring)
- Increased self-employment (bush products, charcoal, firewood)