

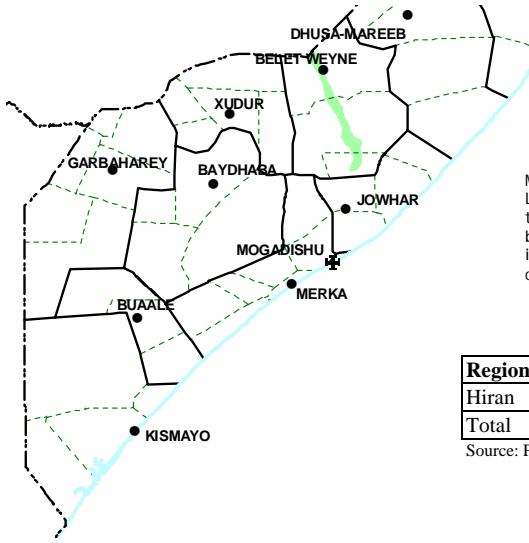
LIVELIHOOD BASELINE PROFILE



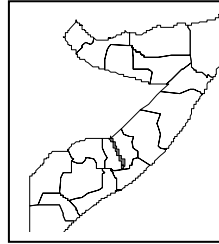
Hiran Riverine Sorghum, Maize and Cattle



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
Hiran	175,500	27,050	15%
Total	175,500	27,050	15%

Source: POPULATION; UNDOS, 1998

Time Line

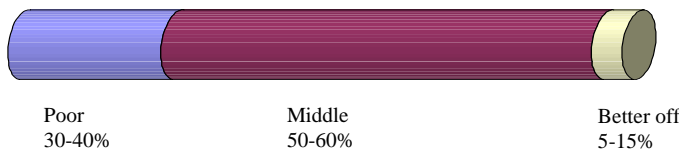
Event	Production
1990/91 Government collapse -insecurity.	Poor year Poor rains.
1991/92 The year of starvation and famine.	Bad year Poor rains.
1992/93 Famine with lots of oedema - <i>cagagarar</i>	Very Poor year No rains, no stocks from the <i>Gu</i>
1993/94 UNOSOM arrives, security improves.	Good year Good <i>Gu</i> rains, good Deyr rains; Good harvest, high livestock prices.
1994/95 Aideed captured the region in July '94- April '95. 50 % of the population displaced.	Poor to normal year Good <i>Gu</i> rains, poor Deyr rains; poor crops: normal to below normal
1995/96 Aideed captured Baidoa town. Livestock marketing moved to Belet-Weyne town.	Normal year <i>Gu</i> and Deyr: good; Good harvests; good livestock prices.
1996/97	Normal year Normal <i>Gu</i> and Deyr; normal crop production.
1997/98 El Nino floods; crops destroyed; People displaced.	Bad year <i>Gu</i> : below normal Deyr: El Nino rains cause floods. Seasonal crops destroyed. Livestock and off-season crop good.
1998 End of El-Nino rains.	Below Normal year <i>Gu</i> failure, good Deyr rains. Crop production normal. Livestock good.
1999 Ugas Khalif died. Security situation deteriorates.	Poor Year <i>Gu</i> and Deyr poor; Rain-fed crop failure.
2000 Heavy insect and bird infestation in rain-fed crop areas.	<i>Gu</i>: normal. Good rain-fed/ and irrigated crop.

Description of LZ

- This group live alongside the river in Hiran region, no more than 5-8 km from the river itself. However some households alongside the river do not always have access to irrigation facilities.
- The Bantu make up 70-80 % of this LZ, with 20-30 % from other clans in the region. Most of the villages on the west bank are Bantu while on the east bank, 50% are Bantu.
- This LZ was initially badly affected by the late 1997 El Nino floods, which damaged property and fields and brought human and livestock diseases. However, the floods also brought better soils and increased pasture and water availability for many months into 1998.
- Some villages and households own pumps while some must rent pumps to irrigate their fields.
- The population depend on both rain-fed and irrigated crop production (sorghum and maize) and have a combination of rain-fed and irrigated fields lying along the Shabelle River.
- Cattle are commonly owned but numbers are few.
- The main cereals grown are sorghum (*dura*) and some maize. Intercropping is common - sorghum and cowpeas
- Cash crops include sesame, onions, tomatoes, green peppers, and watermelon. Households use cowpea leaves and stalks for fodder and as a source of income. Mango trees provide another source of income for some households
- Belet-Weyne has become an important marketing town between Ethiopia, Mogadishu, the northeast and Bay and Bakol. Livestock, cereals, vegetables and other commodities are all traded. This growth of Belet Weyne town and the general stability of the area have generated additional job and market opportunities for the local population.
- This LZ sells fodder to the agro-pastoralists and sell their produce and bring construction materials to towns

Wealth Breakdown

Wealth is measured by amount of land cultivated.



Wealth Group Characteristic

Poor	Middle	Better off
Hh size 6-7 persons ½ - 1.3 ha of rain fed land and may irrigate a further 0.3 ha. no pumps 0-3 cattle 0-4 shoats Annual income: \$ 325-350 Very poor: 0-5%	HH size 6-7 persons 1.5-3 ha of rain-fed land and may irrigate a further 0.5-1.5 ha. 3-5 cattle 10-15 shoats 1 donkey + cart Annual income: \$ 450-500	HH size 6-7 persons 3-6 ha rain-fed; 2-3 ha irrigated 5-10 cattle 20-25 shoats 1 donkey + cart Annual income: \$ 800-1000

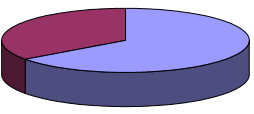
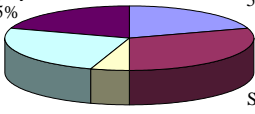
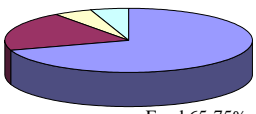
Baseline Year Definition:

In a baseline year, the availability of food at the household level for the poor tends to be lower at the beginning of the *Gu* and Deyr seasons.

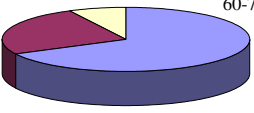
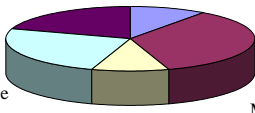
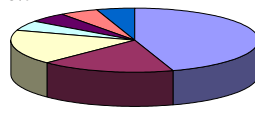
Consume premature crops prior to harvest to increase their food consumption

Yields:
Sorghum 250-300 kg/ha
Maize 300-350 kg/ha
Cowpea 200-250 kg/ha (mainly as green harvest)

POOR

<u>Sources of Food</u>	<u>Sources of Income</u> Annual income = \$325-350	<u>Expenditure Pattern</u>
<p>Purchase 30-40%</p> <p>Own products 55-75%</p> 	<p>Employment 5-15%</p> <p>Sale of cereals & pulses 5-10%</p> <p>Sale of fruit & vegetable 20-30%</p> <p>Honey 5-10%</p> <p>Self-Employment 25-35%</p> 	<p>Agric. inputs 0-10%</p> <p>Schooling 0-10%</p> <p>Other 15-25%</p> <p>Food 65-75%</p> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The main sources of food are from production of cereals & pulses. However, the poor households do not make up their annual needs through their own products so have to purchase additional cereals. ➤ Sugar & oil are also purchased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A poor household may sell some cereal after the harvest: to settle debt and ensure access to credit in the future, to make purchases requiring large sums of money and to reduce the pressure to provide food for other relatives coming for a loan of cereal. Poor households may also sell some honey and some fruit. ➤ Employment consists of agricultural labour - ploughing, ridging, planting, weeding, bird scaring & harvesting. At least one member per family for 90-100 days per year (Sshs 5000/day) ➤ Self-employment includes sale of crop residue for fodder and collection & sale of grass. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The largest proportion of expenditure is spent on food including cereal, sugar, oil & skimmed milk. ➤ Poor households will also spend money on agricultural inputs particularly fuel and pump hire, Koranic schooling and non-food items including household items such as clothes, soap, shoes, kerosene, & human drugs.

MIDDLE

<u>Sources of Food</u>	<u>Sources of Income</u> Annual income = \$450-500	<u>Expenditure Pattern</u>
<p>Purchase 20-30%</p> <p>Livestock 5-10%</p> <p>Own production 60-75%</p> 	<p>Cereals/pulses 15-25%</p> <p>Livestock sales 5-15%</p> <p>Fruit & vegetable 20-30%</p> <p>Self-employment 5-15%</p> <p>Milk sales 30-40%</p> 	<p>Schooling 0-8%</p> <p>Shoes/clothes 2-10%</p> <p>Other 0-6%</p> <p>Agricultural Inputs 10-20%</p> <p>Gifts 15-20%</p> <p>Food 40-50%</p> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Own production consists of cereal & pulses consumption. The middle wealth group will not need to purchase additional cereals. ➤ Purchase items include sugar & oil. ➤ A proportion of own milk will be consumed, some sold & some made into ghee for home consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The main sources of income come from sale of milk, sale of cereal (maybe 6 sacks when required), sale of fruit and sale of small stock (2-3 animals a year if remittance is not available). ➤ Self-employment is another source of income from collection & sale of bush products, firewood & charcoal using a donkey cart. ➤ Remittance from relatives usually invested in agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The middle wealth group also employ agricultural labourers both to prepare land, plant & weed. A proportion of the farm labour would be done by the household and the balance would be done by hired agricultural labourers. ➤ Middle groups hire a tractor to prepare land. 1 Ha takes 3-4 hours & can cost Sshs 50-60,000 for 1 hour. Additionally expenditure may include the hire of a pump. ➤ The middle group gives gifts of cereal & honey.

