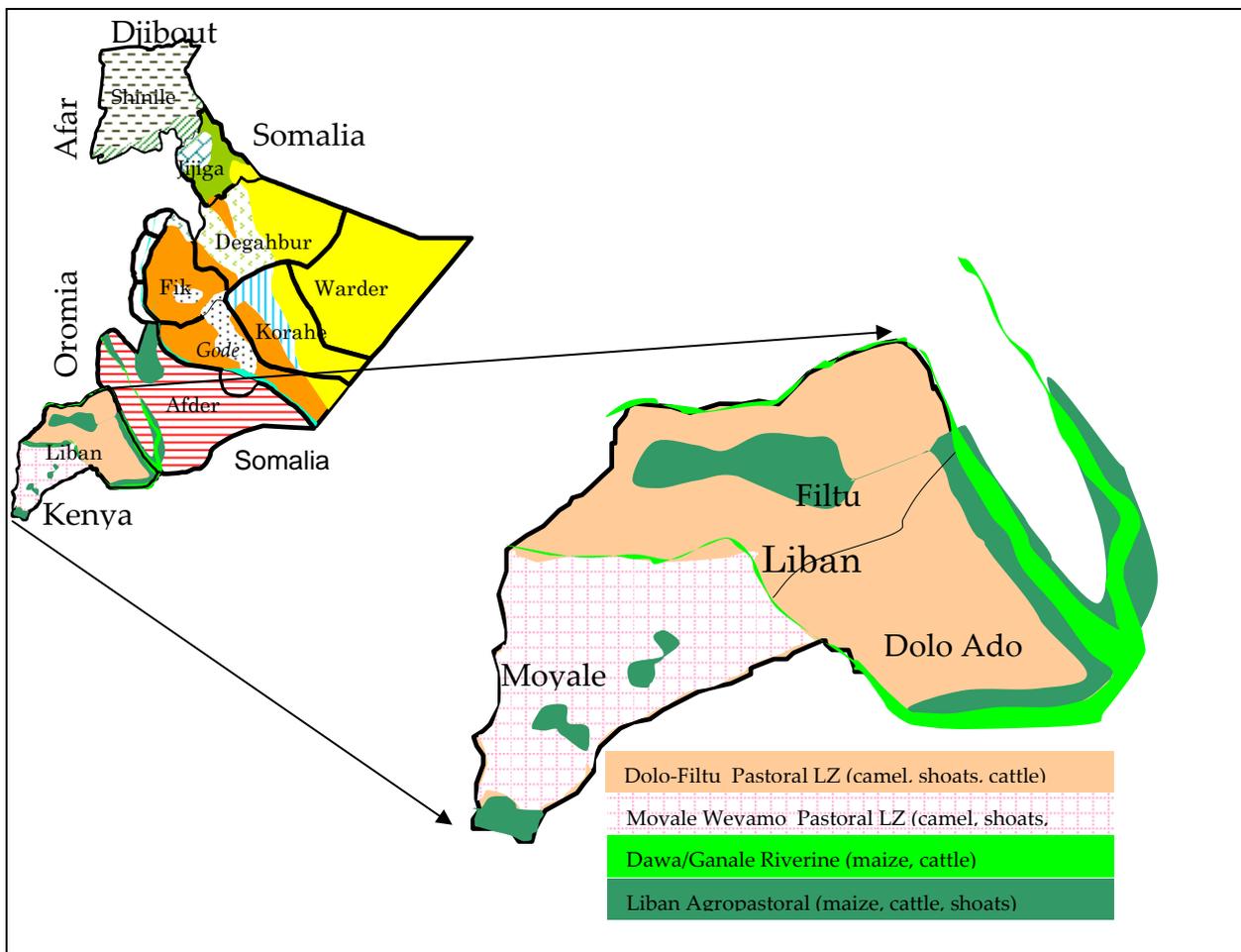


Moyale-Wayamo Pastoral Livelihood Zone

(Camel, Cattle and Shoats)

**Moyale District, Liban Administrative Zone,
Somali National Regional State, Ethiopia**



An HEA Baseline Study
By SC-UK, DPPB and Partners
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Terms and Acronyms

ACF	Action Contra le Faim
<i>Aqal hoori</i>	Temporary homestead structures made from specially designed mats and sticks
<i>Deyr</i>	Rainy season between October and December
DPPB/D	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau/Department
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
LZ	Livelihood Zone
FS/EW	Food Security Monitoring/Early Warning
<i>Gu</i>	Rainy season between early April and June
<i>Guul-oon</i>	Lit. “the thirsty overnighting” – spending the night on the way from pasture to water
<i>Guul biyad</i>	Overnighting after watering
<i>Hagaa</i>	Dry season between July and September
HCS	Hararghe Catholic Secretariat
<i>Irmansi</i>	Gift of an animal in milk, usually to a poor relative (until it dries up)
<i>Ishkin</i>	Larger stock – camels and cattle
<i>Jilaal</i>	Hot dry season between late December and March
<i>Kaalmo</i>	Support to those who are starting up and who have had problems or to those who are in difficulty
OFDA	USAID Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
OWDA	Ogaden Welfare and Development Association
OWS	Ogaden Welfare Society
PCAE	Pastoralist Concern Association Ethiopia
SC-UK	Save the Children-UK
SC-USA	Save the Children-USA
Shoat	Collective term for sheep and goats
SNRS	Solmali National Regional State
<i>Wayamo</i>	Locally found light, soft, reddish soils
WFP	UN-World Food Programme
<i>Zakaa</i>	Religious gift (Obligation) by rich to poor (e.g. 10% of rainfall harvest)

1. Executive Summary

Liban Zone, in which this LZ is found, is one of the nine administrative Zones of Somali National Regional State (SNRS). The Zone is located in the extreme southwestern corner of the Region and has borders with Kenya on the south, Afder Zone (SNRS) on the east and Oromia Region on the north and west. The Zone has got three districts, namely Filtu, the capital, Dolo Ado and Moyale. There are five main Livelihood Zones in Libaan Zone. These are (1) Moyale-Wayamo Pastoral LZ which makes up 25-30% of the Zones population; (2) Filtu-Dolo Pastoral LZ -15-25%, (3) Dawa-Ganale Riverine LZ - 15-20%, (4) Liban Agropastoral LZ - 15-25%; and (5) Urban LZ – 10-20% of total Zonal population.

Moyale Wayamo Pastoralists is the dominant LZ in Moyale district. Camels, shoats and cattle are reared in that order of importance. The seasons are, *gu*, main rainy season (April-June), *hagaa*, dry season (July-September), *deyr* (October-December), and *Jilaal*, long dry season (Jan-March). Main water sources are River Dawa to the north and east, hand-dug wells and few boreholes mainly in the western part of the district. Market access for milk is poor, so more milk is almost entirely consumed – this makes the proportion of milk in the diet very high, especially in the wet season, when almost no other foods are consumed.

In normal times livestock would stay around home area and are not taken far – always within district or nearby adjacent areas. Pastoralists would move further in bad seasons/years - into Borana areas of Oromia Region and deeper into Somali inhabited areas of Kenya. The movement sometimes causes conflict over land, pasture and water resources with the Borana community.

The main purchased food is maize, mainly from Ethiopian highland markets, linked to Moyale by the tarmac that runs between Moyale and Addis Ababa. Main livestock demand is from Kenya, with camels market improving in recent years due to increased demand from Kenya. The main medium of exchange is the Kenya shilling, but the Ethiopian birr also in use. Infrastructure is generally poor.

The determinant of wealth is mainly camels and shoats. The LZ can be divided into three wealth groups – poor (25-35%), middle (50-60%) and better-off (10-20%). The major food source is livestock products, mainly milk and milk products for all wealth groups, followed by purchased cereal (mainly maize). Livestock sale is almost the only income source especially for the middle and better off. The poor also make other income by selling labour and collecting incense. Expenditure is more varied for all wealth groups encompassing, staple cereals, sugar, social services and clan tax, household items including clothing, tea, salt, soap, etc and livestock inputs.

The main risk factors include rainfall failure or delay causing pasture and water shortages that drastically reduce livestock body condition and therefore milk availability and livestock prices. Conflict, which cuts market access and causes displacement, as well as livestock diseases are also important risk factors.

Risk minimising include, keeping the different livestock species, pasture surveying and migration, castration to quicken animal fattening, social support, controlling mating of animals to coincide delivery with rainy season, and culling of older animals to exchange for younger ones. Coping mechanisms include selling more livestock, change in food consumption and cutting expenditure, household splitting in dry seasons, moving animals closer to towns to increase milk sales, slaughter of newborn animals to save mother, increasing incense and gums collection and increasing loans and social support.

Major recommendations include: Improved livestock veterinary services, improving social services like schools, veterinary health and services, rehabilitation of IDPs, improving access to permanent water sources, improving marketing for livestock and conflict prevention and mitigation.

2. Introduction

2.1 *Purpose of the study*

In the past there has been a chronic scarcity of socio-economic baseline information in Somali Region, which has made it very difficult for decision makers (Government, aid agencies and donors) to make decision on both short-term and long-term interventions. On occasions, such as the 1999/2000 drought, this inability to make quick decisions has had catastrophic consequences for the people of the Region. In an attempt to prevent such occurrences in the future, a project aimed at improving the Food Security Monitoring and Early Warning (FS/EW) capacity of the Region was established. This project is a joint effort by Save the Children–UK (SC-UK) and the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) of Somali National Regional State (SNRS), Ethiopia¹. The objective of the pilot phase of the project was to collect baseline information on livelihoods and develop a workable model for food security monitoring that will be built into government structures throughout the Region in Phase II

This report is one of 13 other Household Economy baseline assessment reports that have been produced by the project, during the periods of September-October 2001 and January-March 2002. Participating organisations in these baseline assessments included: DPPB (together with all DPPD offices), SC-UK, WFP, SC-USA, ACF, HCS, PCAE, OWS, OWDA and Al-Najah Charity. The baseline exercise comprised of classroom training, three weeks of fieldwork and one week of analysis and write-up.

Based on a reference or typical year, baseline reports were compiled for households belonging to the specific Livelihood Zone (LZ). The reports provide both qualitative and quantitative information on the normal mode of survival and the vulnerabilities of the different livelihood groups found in the Region, as well as information on how they respond to crises. These reports supply decision makers with useful information to make informed decisions, which will facilitate timely and appropriate responses and prevent possible disasters. The information also sheds light on longer-term food security issues and can therefore help in the planning of development initiatives.

2.2 *Methodology*

The Household Economy Approach (HEA) has been used as the assessment and analysis tool for the baseline studies. This Approach provides a rapid food security assessment technique and has been used by SC-UK for a number of years in parts of Africa and Asia. For a brief introduction to the Household Economy Approach please refer to Appendix 9.1. For further details refer to “The Household Economy Approach: A resource manual for practitioners” by John Seaman, Paul Clarke, Tanya Boudreau, and Julius Holt.

¹ The Food Security Monitoring and Early Warning (FS/EW) Project, in Somali Region, Ethiopia, is a joint undertaking by Save the Children – UK and the Regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau. USAID/OFDA and ECHO fund the pilot phase (Year 1) of the project. Additional financial support was received from SC-Canada and WFP. Partners in the baseline exercise included: WFP, ACF, SC-USA, HCS, PCAE, Al-Nejah Charity, OWDA, LVIA, and the Government Bureau of Livestock Environment and Crop Development.

Livelihood Zone (LZ) Definition

Central to the Household Economy Approach is the concept of Livelihood Zones (LZ). Different populations live by very different means depending on their ecological environment, their assets, culture, skills etc. Some may depend primarily on livestock or fishing, others on agricultural production. Because of rainfall, soil type or marketing possibilities, some areas will be suitable for cash crops (such as cotton or tobacco) and others will produce only cereal staples. As a result of these different circumstances different population groups will adopt different approaches for survival. A group or population that obtains its food and income sources from a broadly similar combination of means and that have similar response to shocks is known as a Livelihood Zone (LZ).

3. Background

3.1 *Liban Administrative Zone and Moyale District*

Liban Zone, in which this LZ is found, is one of the nine administrative Zones of Somali National Regional State (SNRS). The Zone is located in the extreme southwestern corner of the Region and has borders with Kenya on the south, Afder Zone (SNRS) on the east and Oromia Region on the north and west. The Zone has got three districts, namely Filtu, the capital, Dolo Ado and Moyale.

Moyale district is the biggest commercial centre in Liban Zone and has almost half of the population of the Zone. It is located at the extreme southwestern corner of the Zone and is on the Kenyan border. The Kenyan districts of Moyale, Mandera and Wajir district border Moyale district to the south and southeast. To the east Moyale is bounded by the Dawa River and borders Filtu and Dolo Ado districts. To the north and northwest it is bordered by Oromia Region. The district is large, with the major markets found in Moyale town and around the major boreholes. Conflict over grazing and water resources frequently occurs between the Somali and Oromo clans along the western border of the Zone. In 1992, after the fall of the Derg regime there was very heavy fighting between these groups, which caused high levels of displacement. Much of the urban poor population around Moyale town was created at this time, in addition to returnees from Somalia in 1993/4.

3.2 *Agro Ecology, Geology, & Water*

Altitude, Rainfall & Water Source, Soil/Vegetation

The main rains – the *gu* rains - occur between April to early-June and provide about 60% of annual rainfall. The shorter rains – the *deyr* – occur in the *deyr* season which is between mid-October and mid-December. The altitude is estimated at around 1,000m-1350m above sea level. Annual rainfall is estimated at around 400mm. Higher rainfall falls in Galgalu towards the east, closer to River Dawa, and north towards the areas bordering Oromia Region, due to the higher altitude there. The most common soil type is light, soft and reddish soils, locally known as *wayamo*. The next most common type is sandy red soils with scattered black and white soils also found scattered throughout the district. The *wayamo* area, which gives this LZ its name, is associated with acacia bush species especially suitable for camels. Vegetation in the area is generally thick-type bushes. Scattered grassy plains (good for cattle) are also found within the district, at Garale, Indhale, Didguchi. Dodo and Dakal. Most of the district is lowland plains, with scattered hills.

Water Resources

Permanent water sources are relatively few. They are at Ararsame (hand dug wells), El Leh (deep and shallow wells), El Gof (borehole that supplies Moyale town, and shallow and deep hand-dug wells). Kadaduma (shallow wells); Hudet (shallow wells); and Dawa river, which borders the LZ to the north and east.

3.3 *Population*

Clan structure

The vast majority of this LZ's population and the district's are Garre-Somali clan. Three languages are commonly spoken in the district: Oromifa (Borana dialect), Somali and the Rahanweyn dialect of Somali. The population is all Muslim. The Garre clan are located in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. Historically they have had an enmity with the Borana and frequently fight over territorial disputes, water, and pasture resources.

Family structure

Both monogamy and polygamy is practiced. Typical poor households have six members, the middle have 9 members while the better off have about 12 members. Family size increases with increase in wealth. This is because the richer households have more than one wife, they may have one or more members of poorer relatives staying with them or may have employees who stay with them.

3.4 *Infrastructure & Social Services*

Infrastructure

There is one main tarmac road, from Addis to Moyale. The remaining roads are poor quality, seasonal, small feeder roads. From Moyale Kenya to Marsabit there is a rough road, which gets cut off in times of rains.

Small health centres and dispensaries are found within the district. These are poorly equipped and lack qualified staff.

There is little veterinary support. LVIA are the only international NGO in the district.

Schools: most children from Moyale town in Ethiopia go to Kenya to attend school.

Marketing

Camel – marketing has increased dramatically in the last 1-2 years, due to increasing demand from Kenya. Prior to that the only external market was Mogadishu. There is also local demand for camel meat for local consumption.

The camel marketing routes are:

- Moyale – El Ley – Kadaduma – El Wak – Afgoi – Mogadishu
- Moyale (Kenya) – Marsabit – Isiolo – Nairobi (also Mombasa)

From the baseline year (2000/01) up to the current time (February 2002), the price of export camels have doubled, from 7,000 to 15,000KSh (US\$100 to \$200). Camels are supplied to Moyale town from the pastoral areas of Moyale district – from Garre areas and also from Gabra areas (Gomole).

Cattle – the main market is in Kenya with the same marketing routes as camels. If external demand is low, prices will fall. Also have some local district demand. Cattle in

the Moyale market are also from Oromia areas (especially big bulls). In dry season trucks are used and in the wet season animals can be walked up to Marsabit in Kenya. The major market is Nairobi.

Goats – the source of the goats is mainly Moyale district and the main market, again, is in Kenya. Most goats are taken to Nairobi for consumption.

Cereals

The main source of cereals, particularly maize, is the Ethiopian highlands (Awasa and Shashamane), and access is by a tarmac road that runs between Moyale and Addis Ababa. If relief levels are high in Kenya people will purchase cereals from there.

Sugar, rice, pasta and clothes come from Somalia through Kenya (El Wak and Mandera are the cross-over point). Items such as cooking oil, jerry cans and mattresses come from Kenya. Much of the goods from Somalia, are taken as far as Awasa and Addis Ababa in the Ethiopian highlands for sale. Cross-border trade is highest in the dry season. Any closure of the Kenya-Ethiopia border has a major negative impact on the local economy and all the livelihood groups.

Gold, Wild-foods, Gums and Resins

Gold is found in Ardaola, Bede, Alouluko, Ararsame and Asante areas within Moyale district and small-scale mining goes on. Gold has been exploited for some time in the past but the levels are said to be lower these days, and thus exploitation has decreased. Recently a new discovery has been made in the Hudet area. The main market for this gold is in Kenya.

The following wild-foods are found: *Hohob, Hinshin, Sarkam, Mareer, Aroris/Dibey, Garas, Singo.*

Resins and gums are sold in the local Ethiopian market. They include *Foos* and gum arabic.

Remittances

These are very low and insignificant. Some pastoralists with relatives in Mandera and Nairobi may get some remittance.

Currency

Pastoralists (and most population groups) in Moyale district (except Hudet) are mainly using Kenya shillings. In Moyale town both currencies are used. For the last 2-3 years, 8-9.5 Kenya Shillings have been equivalent to 1 Birr.

The trade in gold and livestock are the main influences on the exchange rate in the Moyale area. For example when there is a high supply of livestock, many Kenya shillings are received in the market and the Birr increases in value.

The Gabbra (in Gomole areas) use Birr and so when they sell their livestock in Moyale, they will receive a lot of Kenya shillings, and will change most back in to Birr, increasing the value of the Birr. They will also buy goods with the shillings, on the Kenya side.

3.5 *Livelihood Zones in the Administrative District*

See earlier definition of a Livelihood Zone (section 2.2).

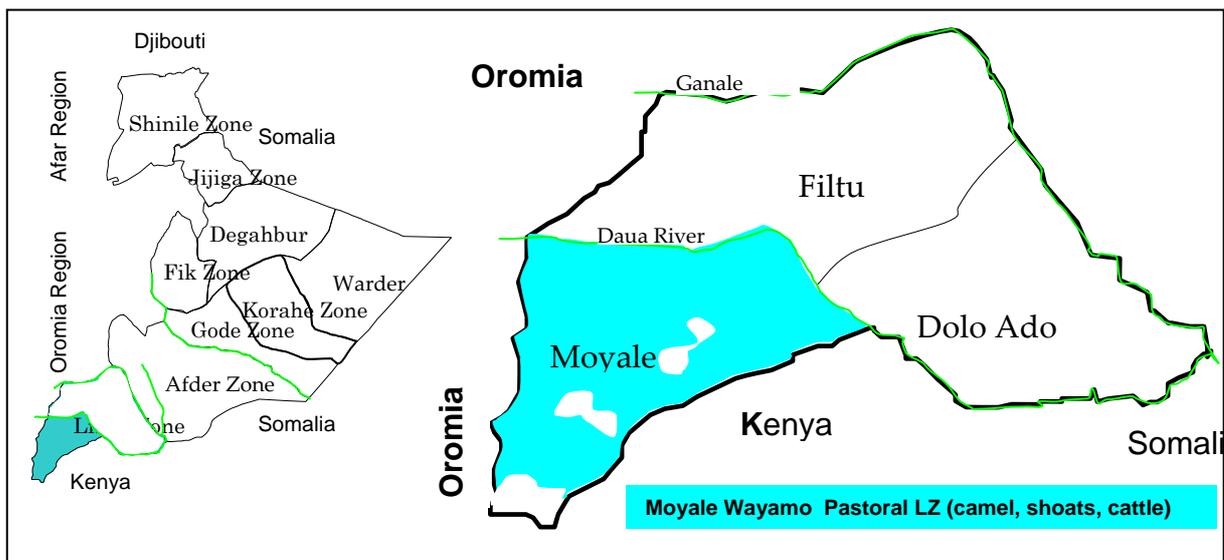
Liban Zone has a diverse livelihood system. The major livelihood groups (Livelihood Zones) identified are:

- Moyale-Wayamo Pastoral LZ (25-30% of Zonal Population) – This LZ is the subject of this report.
- Filtu-Dolo Pastoral LZ (15-25% of total Zonal Population) – this pastoral group occupies the largest area in Dolo Ado and Filtu districts although the population is not as high..
- Dawa-Ganale Riverine LZ (15-20% of Zonal Population) – This group grow crops – primarily maize along the rivers Dawa and Ganale. They may also keep some livestock, thereby getting agropastoral characteristics.
- Liban Agropastoral LZ (15-25% of Zonal Population – Liban Zone has got scattered agropastoral groups, which can be loosely categorised as ‘Riverine’ or ‘raifed’. The Agropastoral mentioned here are the rainfed group as those that live along the rivers are classified as Riverine. The Rainfed agropastoral group is mainly in Filtu district and in some nearer to the Ganale and Dawa rivers. Moyale has a small group of agropastoralists scattered within the district.
- Urban LZ – 10-20% of total Zonal population. The urban population is mainly found in Dolo Ado, and Moyale, with a small trading community in Filtu and other villages across the Zone.

Overall, about 50% (45-50%) of the population of Liban Zone is Pastoral, while 35-40% are agropastoralists (either riverine or rainfed agropastoralists). The remaining 10-20% is urban.

Name of LZ	Districts covered in LZ	% of Administrative Zone's population
Moyale Wayamo Pastoral	Moyale	25-30%
Filtu-Dolow Pastoral	Filtu, Dolow-Ado	15-25%
Dawa-Ganale Riverine	Dolow Ado	15-20%
Liban Agropastoral	Mainly in Filtu; some in Dolow Ado and Moyale	15-25%
Urban LZ	Moyale, Dolow-Ado, Filtu (and smaller villages)	10-20%
TOTAL		100

Table 1 - Livelihood Zones in Liban Administrative Zone



Map 1 - Livelihood Zones in Liban Administrative Zone

Moyale District has one major LZ – the pastoral LZ which makes up about 60% of total population. This is followed by an urban population of about 30%, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of which are classified as urban poor. The term urban is used here to exclude those living in town but dependent on their livestock. Agropastoralists make up about 10-15% in the district population and are scattered in the district but most are found near Moyale town along the Kenya border².

Pastoralists in Moyale district

These are not a purely homogenous group and can be further subdivided into three groups. All have the three species but in differing proportions. These subdivisions are:

Moyale Wayamo Pastoralists – Camel, Cattle, Shoats – This LZ, the subject of this report is the main pastoral group in Moyale. Other pastoral groups in the district are very similar to this LZ in terms of economic, social and market structure. However the few differences are worth noting.

Western Moyale Pastoralists – Cattle, Camel, Shoats

Found mainly around the main watering points, particularly El Leh and El Gof villages, and the Dawa River. Cattle are more dominant than camel, due to the good access to water. As most of this LZ are in the Moyale, El Leh and El Gof area, they have good access to markets for the sale of livestock and livestock products and the purchase of food and non-food items. For the same reason there are also more income opportunities, such as petty trading and labouring. The people of this LZ are also vulnerable to clashes with the Borana as they are in the border area between Somali and Oromia Regions. They are particularly vulnerable to a combination of drought and conflict, as the latter may limit their ability to move to higher land in the neighbouring Borana zone. Cattle

² See Appendix 9.4 for population figures and village lists for the pastoral and agropastoral LZ.

are also more susceptible to diseases, in drier times, due to their concentration around water points. The presence of permanent water points means in-migration from other areas, including Kenya, is relatively common, again increasing the chance of disease outbreaks. This presence of water and the resultant in-migration may also cause over-grazing and depletion of pasture. This same LZ is thought to extend into the Kenyan side - Moyale district and Bute and Gurar areas in Wajir district of Kenya.

Majirre Pastoralists – Mainly Camel and Shoats

This LZ is mainly found in border areas with Mandera district, Kenya: Majirre, Hardure, Burduras, Jarra, Sankorar and Ey Mola. These areas have no permanent water hence cattle are very few and camels and shoats are the dominant species. The households who own cattle have a tendency to replace them with camels. They have relatively poor market accessibility but are very mobile. They also have good access to Kenya, for instance for food relief. They are less exposed to conflict. This LZ also extends into Kenya.

Agropastoralists in Moyale District

Found in localised areas along the river and in relatively small pockets at, Dhukisu, Nanow, Dhuugo, Baruri and Ade areas – near Moyale town, around the border areas with Kenya. Both crops and livestock are important for livelihoods. Soil type is black/red loamy soil. They mainly grow maize. The farming takes place in depression areas, receiving run-off water. The people mainly keep cattle, but also have some camel, which are usually kept further away from the homesteads and farms in the dry season. They also have relatively good market access and are closer to conflict border areas. *Gu* season is more important for cropping than the *deyr*. Crops provide an alternative livelihood system.

Other agropastoral pockets in Moyale district are found in two areas (1) Kadaduma, El Leh, El Gof Agropastoralists – These are found within the Western Moyale Pastoralists, cattle, camel, shoat LZ (Shoat =Sheep and Goats). They have better market access but are more vulnerable to conflict; and (2) Karaya, Galgalo, Mubarak (of Chilanko) areas - these agro-pastoral areas are found within the Moyale Wayamo pastoral camel, cattle, shoat LZ.

Urban LZ and the Urban poor

These are mainly in Moyale town and locations around Moyale town. They are involved in trading, running shops and government employment. Among the Urban population the overwhelming majority are what can be classified as the Urban Poor. This urban poor, estimated at about 75% of the population are unique in that they are mostly composed of people displaced by ethnic conflicts around Moyale district since 1992, as well as returnees from Somalia in 1993/94, after the state of anarchy set in. These population groups are concentrated around Buladi, Jamuq (dominated by widows), Halgan, Malab, Arda Ola, Alouluku and Abitu settlements.

This urban poor are mainly involved in self-employment activities like wild product collection, occasional farming (where possible), petty trading, portering and tea shops, as well as working as domestic labourers. Their livelihood systems are unsustainable and

they are therefore a highly food insecure group, whose welfare depends on the welfare of the host LZs, as these provide demand for their labour, bush products, etc. They are in need of rehabilitation.

4. Food Economies

4.1 *The Moyale-Wayamo Pastoral Livelihood Zone*

Population

Responsibilities within the household

The father is the main decision-maker, assisted by the elder son. He is the owner of all livestock (and other resources), and is responsible for herd management. Camel milking is usually done by the elder son. He entertains the guests (who are mainly male) e.g. by slaughtering goats. In the dry season, when the distance from water is far, men fetch water by using pack camels to collect water.

Women manage the preparation and consumption of food within the household. They look after the pack animals, calves and kids. Women organise and build the homesteads (usually temporary structures made from specially designed mats and sticks, known as *aqal hoori*). Cattle and shoat milking is also done by women. Women and children also fetch water in the wet season when distances are short.

Elder girls look after the young children. Children help in the collection of water in the wet season. They collect gums and resins while herding. They attend Koran school, usually very early in the morning.

Links with other LZ

As most of the population in the above LZs in Moyale district are Garre there is no conflict between them. This solidarity is reinforced by their unity against the Borana, with whom they do have frequent problems. Otherwise grazing and water resources are shared within the different Garre LZs.

4.2 *Historical Timeline*

Selection of the Reference Year

Household food economy analysis considers many different ways of recalling years. There are “traditional” years, “production” years and “consumption” years and the “reference” year.

In coming up with Historical timelines, the *deyr* season (which starts in October) is used as the start of the Somali traditional year. The traditional Somali year therefore spans across two Gregorian calendar years, starting with the *deyr* (October) and ending with the *hagaa* (September).

Household food economy analysis ranks years using the traditional system of recall (the *deyr* season followed by the *gu* season for each traditional year) – since this is how people recall the past – but focuses on a “consumption year” for discussions with communities on how they lived during the year. This year is taken as the “reference year”. It runs for 12 months from the time of major food production (the *gu* rains) through to just before the following *gu* rains (i.e. the end of the long, dry *jilaal/qorahxeed* or *jilaal* season). The “consumption” year therefore covers two Gregorian calendar years. Household economy interviews (with representatives from each wealth group) gather information about a specific year, and this provides a “benchmark” or set of reference values and behaviours against which to compare any other year.

The “reference” year chosen for review is one which is within recent memory (since production and prices will have to be remembered) and which was neither very good nor very bad (extremes can be misleading when we are trying to describe a livelihood system). For convenience we will call this year the “normal” year, but this should not be interpreted necessarily as being either “frequently-occurring” or “typical” as is often the case in agricultural societies. A “normal” year from a pastoral perspective might be a year where there is adequate rainfall in terms of intensity and distribution, livestock production is adequate in both seasons, animals and milk fetch good prices and grain is not too expensive. There is little migration or little insecurity. It could be argued that this description represents a “good” year than an “average” year. For this reason it is often more useful to talk of a “reference year” which allows us to describe typical households in a particular year.

For information on the Traditional Somali Calendar System please refer to Appendix 9.2.

2000/2001 was used as the ‘normal’ or reference year. This relatively poor year was taken as the reference year because it is a relatively common year type and any other near normal year was considered too far back. The good prices of this year compensated for the poor climatic conditions. Terms of trade in this year were: 1 shoat: 1 Q, in the dry season; 1 shoat : 1 Q+ kgs, in the wet season.

Table 2 - Historical Timeline Moyale-Wayamo Pastoral LZ

Year	Year name	Deyr	Gu	Comments
2001 to 2002	Sunday Axad	1		<i>Deyr</i> : Poor rains. Conflict from October/November – livestock raided and some deaths of people, around Hudet and El Gof areas. In-migration in early 2001, from Mandera district, due to drought in Kenya. Few have returned as of early 2002. ToT normal: 3Quintals (Q):1 export shoat ? (1Q : 1 local shoat is – normal)
2000 to 2001	Saturday Sabti	1	2	<i>Deyr</i> : Very poor rains. Normal livestock migration to Haloye. Herders close to Kenya border crossed to Kenya. Others involved in internal migrations. ToT very poor; 1shoat : 1Q+ maize. Goat 800 Ksh; Cattle sh.2000 <i>Gu</i> : Poor rains in the east, normal in north. Livestock migration normal. Livestock diseases: <i>Marjagas</i> in sheep & cough for camel. ToT; 1Q:1shoat. Goat 600; Cattle 5000; maize 600.
1999 to 2000	Friday Jimce	1	3	Jima & Kojowa massacre <i>Deyr</i> : Generally poor rains. Internal livestock migration. Security normal. ToT; 1shoat 700sh, cattle 3,000, maize 1,200Qt. 1shoat : 65kg maize. <i>Gu</i> : Poor-normal rains. Localised conflict – animal raiding. Displacement to Kenya. Livestock diseases.
1999 to 1998	Thursday Khamis	1	2	<i>Deyr</i> : Very poor rains. Normal internal migration Peaceful. Livestock diseases: <i>Furi</i> for camel & CBPP cattle. Goat sh500, Cattle sh5000, maize sh 1,700. Terms of Trade -3 shoats: 1Q. <i>Gu</i> : Generally poor rains though normal in northern areas. Peaceful. Normal migration. Goat: sh700,Cattle sh3000; maize sh 1500. Terms of trade: 2 goats:1Q. <i>Deyr Tugeelu</i> : <i>Deyr – Agay gaalli gaadisadhal</i> (<i>deyr</i> in which camels delivered in the shade (& died)).
1998 to 1997	Wednesday Arbala	5	4	El Nino year. Deyr Barwaqo <i>Deyr</i> : Heavy rains. Human & livestock diseases: foot rot, camels aborted, malaria. Goat-no value. Cattle sh1,000. 1Q : 300Sh. <i>Gu</i> : Poor rains. Pasture & water still available from previous <i>deyr</i> . Goat sh800; Cattle sh5,000; maize 200.
1997 to 1996	Tuesday Talaada	1	4	<i>Deyr</i> : Very poor rains. Migration to Dawa river. High cattle disease & deaths. Peaceful. Cattle sh2,000; Goat sh500; Maize sh800/1Q. Terms of trade - 1.5 shoat :1Q. <i>Gu</i> : Good rains. Peaceful. Normal migration. Some human & livestock diseases. Goat sh800; Cattle sh5,000; Maize sh 600/1Q. Terms of trade - 1goat:1Q and more
1996 to 1995	Monday Isniin	2	4	Deyrti Diifka – Camel coughing <i>Deyr</i> : Poor rains. Normal internal migration. Peace. Shoats sh.500; Cattle sh8,000; Maize sh.1,000. ToT: 2goats:1Q. <i>Gu</i> : Good rains. Camel diseases – coughing, flue. Peaceful. Goat sh.700; Cattle sh.7,000; Maize sh.800. 1Goats:1Quintal (Q)
1995 to 1994	Sunday Axad	3	4	Axad Tirakoob Census year <i>Deyr</i> : Good rains. Peaceful. Goat sh.800, Cattle sh.5,000. Maize sh.600/Quintal. Terms of trade: 1goat = 1.3 quintal of maize. <i>Gu</i> : Good rains. Peaceful. Same as <i>deyr</i> in general.
1994 to 1993	Saturday Sabti	1	3	Sabti Noqoshada The year returnees returned. <i>Deyr</i> : Poor rains. Normal internal migration. Peaceful. Relief food/wheat widely available. Returnees arrived from Banassa & Waldaya camps in Kenya. Goat sh.600; Cattle sh.2,500; Maize sh. 600/Q. Terms of trade: 1 goat = 1 quintal of maize. <i>Gu</i> : Poor rains. Peaceful. Normal internal migration. Goat sh.300, Cattle sh.4,000, Maize sh.700. Terms of trade 1 goat < 0.5 Quintal.
1993 to 1992	Friday Jimco	3	3	<i>Deyr</i> : Normal rains. No maize available, Peaceful, but fear. Goat sh.200; Cattle sh.3,000; Wheat sh.600. 1 goat = 0.3 Quintal maize <i>Gu</i> : Normal to good rains. Peaceful. Destitute pastoralists in refugee camps. Remaining pastoralists in Kenya border area. Goat sh 1500, Cattle sh.2,000, Maize sh.300. Terms of trade: 1gt : 2.5Q (very good TT)
1991 to 1992	Thursday Khamiis	1	1	Worst year. 'Boron' Khamis of the bombs - fighting <i>Deyr</i> : Drought and conflict. Collapsed Mengistu regime (Derg). Huge livestock raiding by Borana, supported by collapsing Derg military. Mass displacement to Banissa and Waldaya refugee camps in Kenya. Many human lives were lost. <i>Gu</i> : Same as above. Displacement and death. Retaliation by Garre, re-capturing 'their original land'. Discovery of gold in area, assisting recovery.

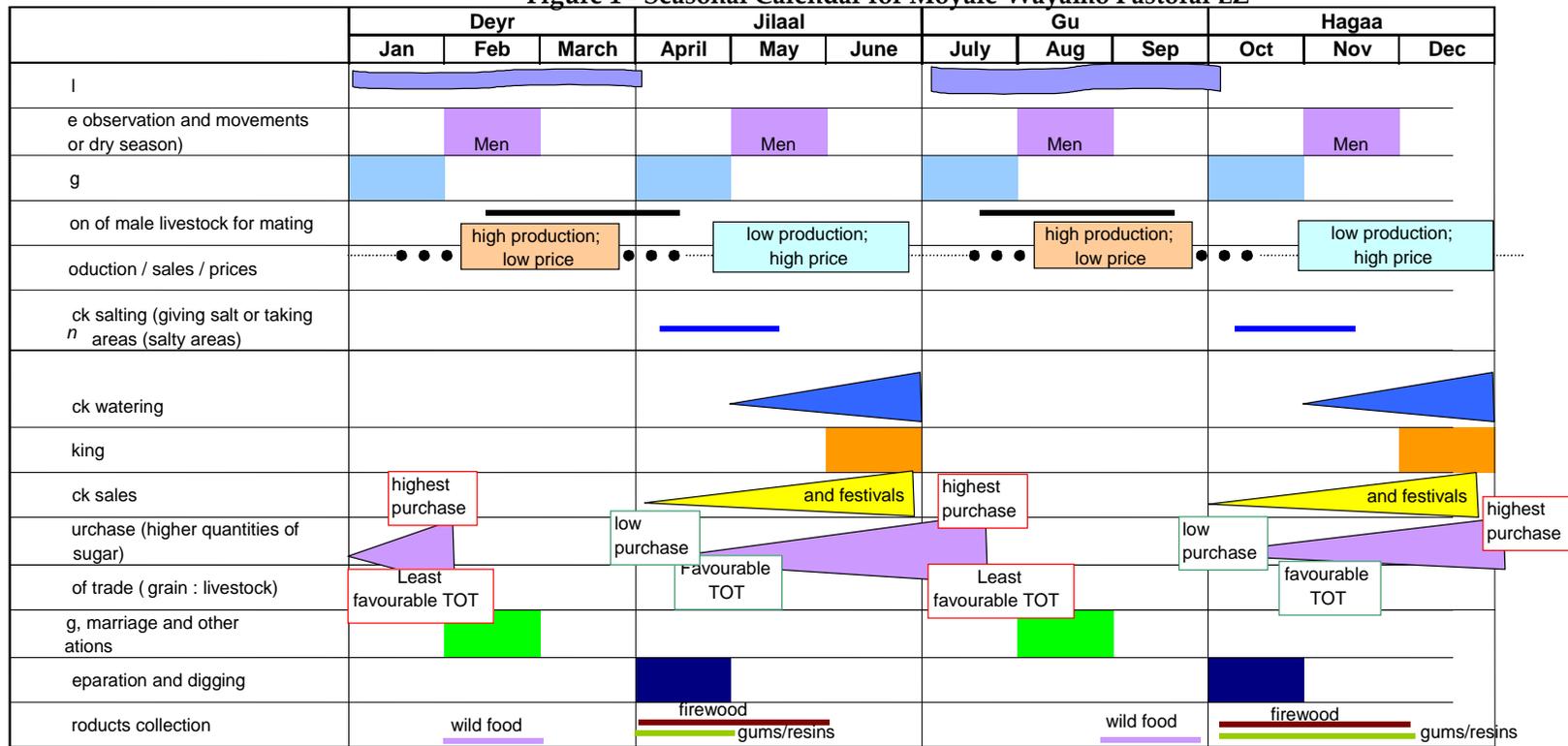
The last 5 seasons have generally been poor with drier conditions and sporadic conflict. However the impact, on for example, livestock ownership and asset loss and food security has been limited. Apart from localised areas, where conflict or disease outbreaks have caused serious asset loss, the vast majority of the population has remained in a stable state through these recent difficult years. The reference year was taken as 2000/2001 when conditions were relatively poor but food and income levels were still found to be stable. The very good livestock export prices of Kenya and Somalia have certainly helped to alleviate the poor conditions caused by drought and conflict in recent years. Heavy in-migration has also taken place in to Moyale district due to the very dry conditions further south, especially in Mandera and Wajir of Kenya.

There is however a slow ongoing process of destitution as a result of some of the conditions mentioned above, with those households gathered in and around Moyale town in particular. This needs further analysis.

4.3 Seasonal Calendar

For approximately 4 months of the peak of the wet season when browse, pasture and water are all abundant people live entirely on milk. Virtually no cereal, sugar or oil is consumed. The period of greatest stress is at the end of the dry seasons and beginning of the wet seasons when energy needs are very high due to the need to move livestock between water and pasture and collect water for the household. This is also the time when milk production is at its lowest.

Figure 1 - Seasonal Calendar for Moyale-Wayamo Pastoral LZ



4.4 Other information particular to the LZ

Access to Land and Water

Land is communally owned by the clan and is accessible to all clan members. Water points may be either communally (sub-clan level) or individually owned. Home villages do not generally change but herd migration takes people into the wider clan areas. No boundaries exist between the sub-clans, and only very small and scattered plots for farming are considered individually owned.

Livestock

Breeds and Milk Production

Breeds:

Camel and shoats are the Somali type while cattle are mainly the Borana type. Camel and goats mainly browse on trees, bushes and shrubs while cattle and sheep would graze (eat grasses). The main species reared are camels and goats. Cattle and sheep are fewer.

Some areas have more cattle than others. El Nyabo and Galgalu areas have lower cattle numbers than the rest of the LZ (numbers were reduced by a recent disease outbreak of botulism, and conflict respectively). These cattle numbers are expected to recover over time. Some areas of the LZ border with Borana Zone of Oromia, like El Ley and El Gof (to the west) and Hudet (the northwest), and are more susceptible to cattle raiding and other conflict-related problems. However, even in-migrating pastoralists to these areas, in the dry seasons, are not spared if conflict erupts.

Milk and Ghee production

Milk production among the pastoralists is fairly high, with camels, cattle and goats being milked. Sheep are not milked. Ghee production (from cattle and goat milk) is little in normal and dry years. In good years there would be some ghee production for consumption and sales.

In general, milk sales are not common in this LZ. Some pockets of sales may occur in areas closer to the main towns. Pastoralists closer to Moyale town and Hudet (those in El Ley and El Gof and near Hudet), do sell some milk for income. As a result of the poor marketing opportunities, households in this LZ consume significant amounts of milk and a small proportion is given away as gifts to the poorer households and visitors.

Livestock Migration

Normal Migration

Most normal migration is within the district. Livestock will move towards the permanent water sources in the dry season – River Dawa to the north and east and the El Leh, Ararsame, El Gof and Kadaduma areas on the west – all within the LZ. The demarcation line is at Mata Arba – Cherri. The direction of livestock migration is determined by rainfall and therefore pasture and water availability.

In the dry seasons (*jilaal* and *hagaa*), if there is no conflict, it is also normal for Hudet pastoralists to move to Arero areas on the border with Oromia (higher areas with more

reliable rains). Those in the west will tend to remain in the vicinity, closer to the water points, while those living near the Kenyan border may also move into adjacent Kenya areas. Most of the other pastoralists within the LZ will tend to move towards the river, except for small groups in the east, with camels, who would move to El Leh and El Gof boreholes. Again, all depends on the previous distribution of rain and pasture.

Abnormal Migration

In bad years where rainfall has either failed, or was poor or late, livestock will move to distant areas into Kenya and into Borena areas, and there will be higher concentration around the permanent water points and the river.

Livestock diseases

In general all animals are affected by internal and external parasites (ticks and worms).

Camel diseases are generally not well known. Local names include: *Goudaan, Matag, Shimbir, Il Gof* (sunken eyes). Pneumonia and Abscesses are also common.

Cattle diseases include foot and mouth disease (FMD), Blackleg, Pasteurellosis and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP). Botulism has been found in localised area (El Nyabo), affecting cattle.

'*Marjakas*' is the local name of disease that affects sheep and goats. Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) is also common.

Harmful livestock weeds are also found in the district, these include:

- *Gadala* – red/yellow small fruit (affect shoats, cattle and donkeys)
- *Lesá* – affects the stomach of camel. Salty *Daran* plants are used to treat the disease.

4.5 *Wealth Breakdown*

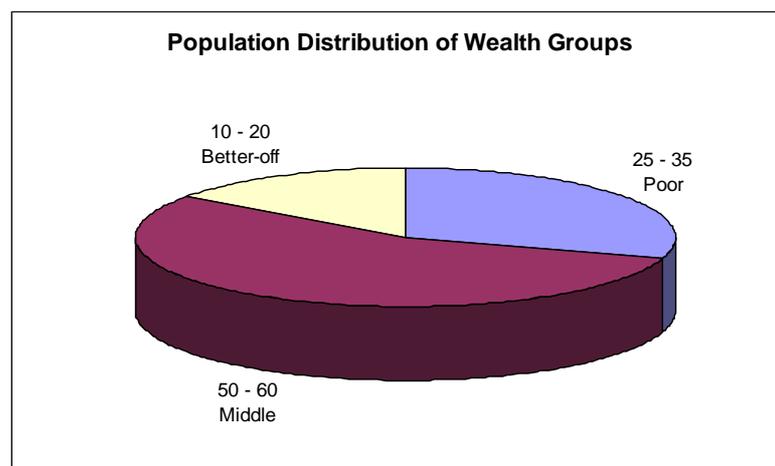


Figure 2 - Wealth Groups in Moyale-Wayamo Pastoral LZ

The main determinant of wealth among the Moyale-Wayamo LZ is livestock ownership, mainly camels and shoats. Unusually, the poor and the middle in this LZ mostly keep cattle, but the majority of the rich do not. A small group of very poor (poorer than the

poor described above), which form about 5% of the population, are the main recipients of gifts from the middle and better-off.

Table 3 - Wealth Characteristics

Wealth Group name & vernacular name	Very Poor	Poor	Middle	Better off
Characteristics				
number of wives		1	2	2-3
Household size		6	8-9	11 – 12 (12)
Number of members living away & where		Some households may have one or more member of the family living or working away.	In some households 1 or more member of the family will be living/working away	Commonly, 1 to 2 (2) of the family would be living away from the main household. Of the 11-12 living at home, 1-2 (2) commonly joined. Common for better-off to be looking after poorer relatives kids. Married elder son lives with father.
LIVESTOCK				
Owned Shoats		15 – 25	20 – 35	35 - 60
Borrowed Shoats				
Female Shoats				
Male Shoats				
Lactating Shoats		5 – 8	5 – 10	10 (v little milking practiced: 2-3 wks/season)
Owned Cattle		8 – 15	25 – 30	Relatively insignificant
Borrowed Cattle				
Female Cattle				
Male Cattle				
Ox(en)				
Lactating Cow(s)		2 – 3	5	
Owned Camel(s)		7 – 15	25 – 35	60 - 70
Borrowed Camel(s)				
Female Camel(s)				
Male Camel(s)				
Lactating Camel(s)		2 – 3 (3) May give 1 – 2 milk camels as <i>irmansi</i> to very poor	5 – 8	8 - 10
Pack Camel(s)		1 – 2 (1)	4 – 5	5 - 8
Donkey(s)/Ass(s)		1	1	0
Mule(s)/Horse(s)				
Type of income-generating activities		- Mainly sell livestock - Limited sales of livestock products – milk and ghee; depends on proximity to market. - Incense and gum	- Mainly sell livestock - Limited sales of livestock products – milk and ghee; depends on proximity to market Incense and gum	- Mainly sell livestock - Limited sales of livestock products – milk and ghee; depends on proximity to market
Labour employed		0	0	May hire one person for herding

4.6 Food Sources in the Reference Year

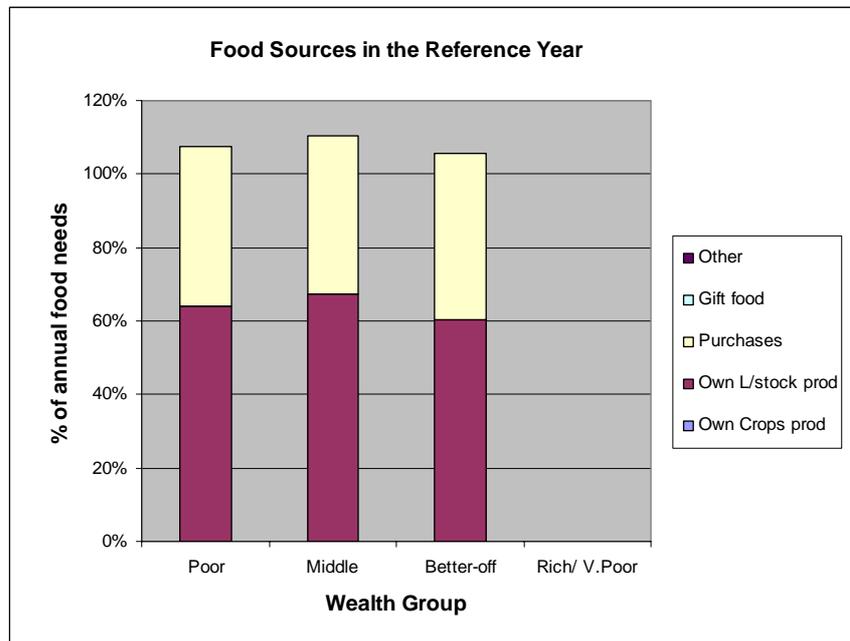


Figure 3 - Food Sources for all Wealth Groups in Moyale-Wayamo Pastoral LZ

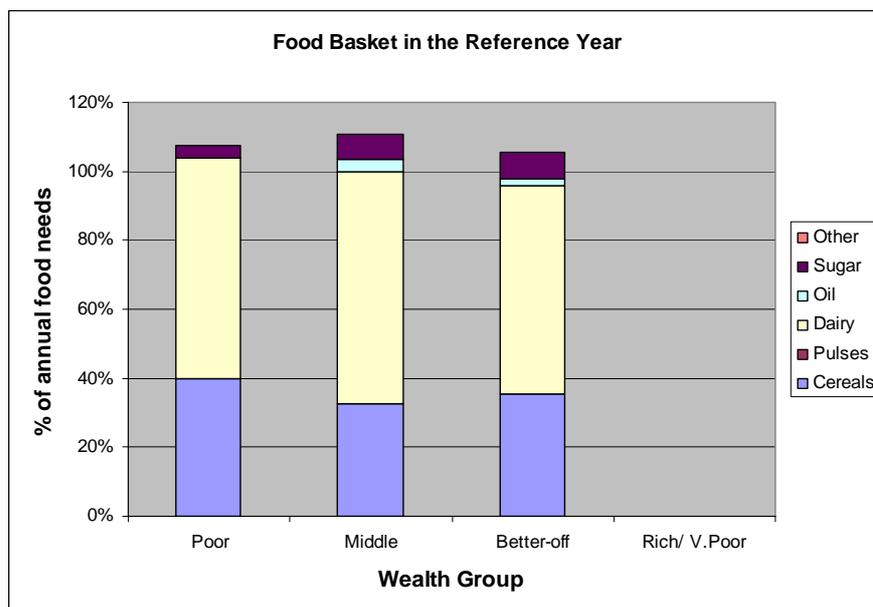


Figure 4 - Food Basket for all Wealth Groups in Moyale-Wayamo Pastoral LZ

The Poor Wealth Group

In a normal year, poor households obtain about 2050kcal per person per day (pppd), which is about 108% of the average minimum energy requirements (based on 1900kcal pppd).

From their 2 lactating cows and 3 lactating camels the poor obtain the majority of their food needs from milk. For about 4 months of the peak of the wet seasons this is virtually

their only source of food. About 62kg of maize is bought and consumed per month for 7.5 months of the year, during the dry seasons and the beginning and ends of the wet seasons. Roughly 210 grams of sugar is bought and consumed per day for 6 months of the dry seasons. This feeds a household of 6 on average.

The Middle Wealth Group

The middle households are able to obtain about 111% of total energy requirement from their food sources (based on 1900kcal pppd). (% of 1,900 Kcal) The main food source is milk about 67%, followed by staple purchases (mainly maize) forming 25-35% of food. Non-staple foods include sugar and oil.

In a normal year, on average, six camels and five cattle would be lactating, and their milk accounts for the majority of food needs - especially during four months of the peak wet seasons, when milk is about the only food consumed. In the dry months and the transition time between the seasons, the household of 9 consumes about 80kg of maize per month (for 7 months), 15kg of sugar per month (for 7.5 months) and 3litres of oil per month (for 8 months).

The Better-off Wealth Group

Better-off households of the Moyale-Wayamo LZ obtain about 106% of the average minimum kcal requirement pppd (i.e. 1900kcal). Milk forms a high proportion of food sources. The rich also purchase maize especially in the dry season. Non-staple food items (sugar and oil).

This very large household of 12 gains its milk from 9 lactating camels. The rich do not usually keep cattle. Sugar is consumed throughout the year, at roughly 13kg per month. 3 lts of oil per month for 6 months of the dry season is also consumed.

4.7 Income Sources in the Reference Year

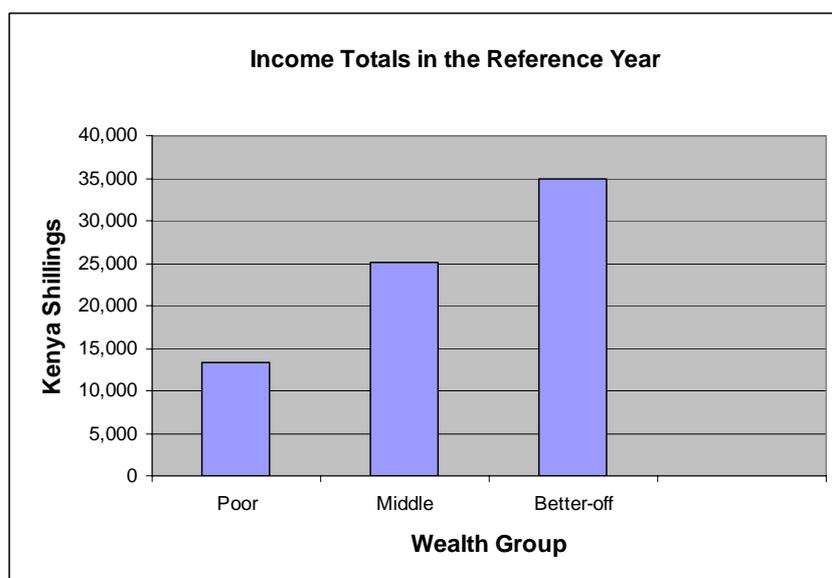


Figure 5 - Income Totals for all Wealth Groups in Moyale-Wayamo Pastoral LZ

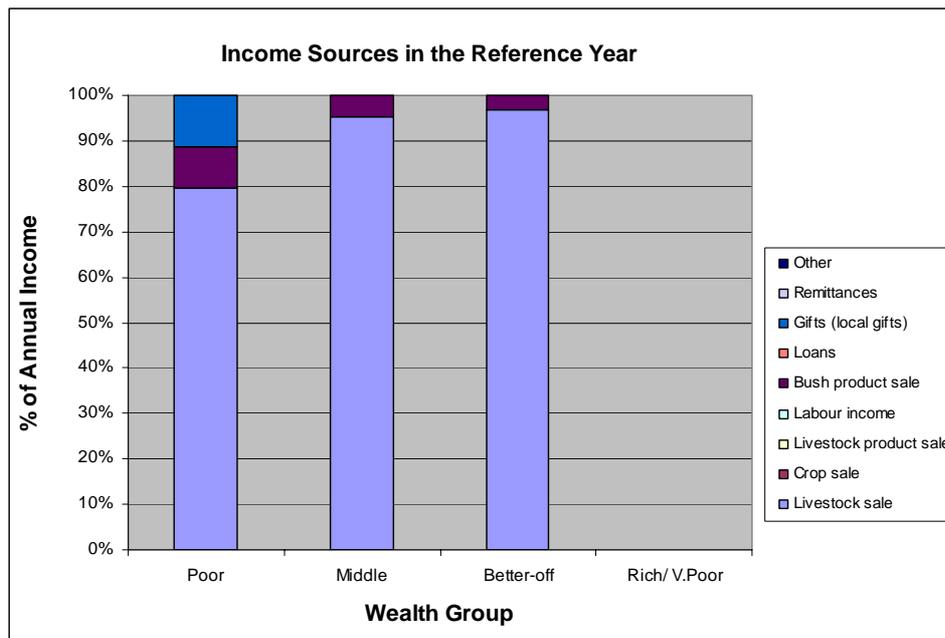


Figure 6 - Income Sources for all Wealth Groups in Moyale-Wayamo Pastoral LZ

The Poor Wealth Group

Total income is estimated at ksh.13000-13500: 13,300 KSh (US\$ 150-200).

The vast majority of household income is obtained from the sale of 2 local quality cattle and 2 export quality goats and 1 local quality goat. Every 2-3 years an additional export quality cow is sold. These livestock are mainly sold during the dry seasons. In addition, poor households collect incense for sale and also receive gifts of food – mainly milk gifts.

The Middle Wealth Group

The Middle wealth group would make between ksh.25000-25500 (USD 320-350) in a normal year. The income is almost entirely from livestock sales, with only a tiny fraction being from the collection and sale of incense.

Livestock income is obtained from 1 local quality camel, 3 export and 2 local quality goats and 1 export and 2 local quality cattle, most of which are sold during the dry seasons.

The Better-off Wealth Group

The rich households make about ksh.35000 (US\$ 465) per year in income. The income is almost entirely from livestock sales – making them highly dependent on this source for income. Incense is collected as an aside income source and contributes less than 5% of income.

The sale of two export quality camel and two local quality camels contribute most of household earnings. Six export shoats and four local quality shoats comprise the remainder of live animal sales. The income from these sources just barely cover

expenditure, but the better off have the ability to sell some more animals in a normal year, if needed.

4.8 Expenditure Patterns in the Reference Year

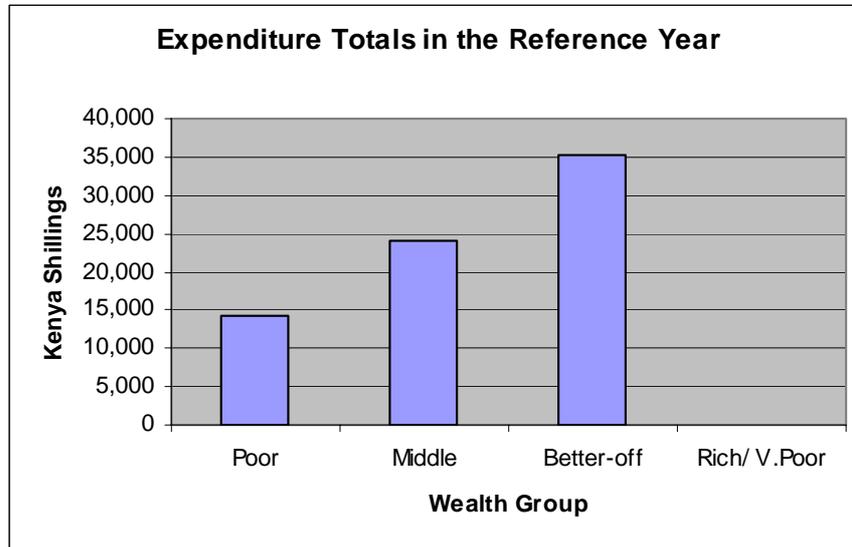


Figure 7 - Expenditure Totals for all Wealth Groups in Moyale-Wayamo Pastoral LZ

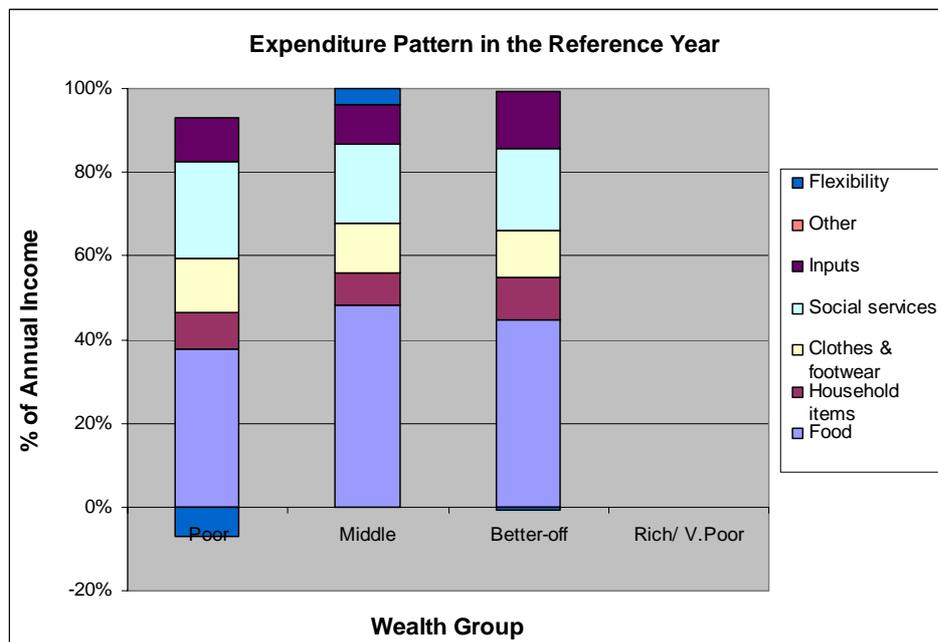


Figure 8 - Expenditure Pattern for all Wealth Groups in Moyale-Wayamo Pastoral LZ

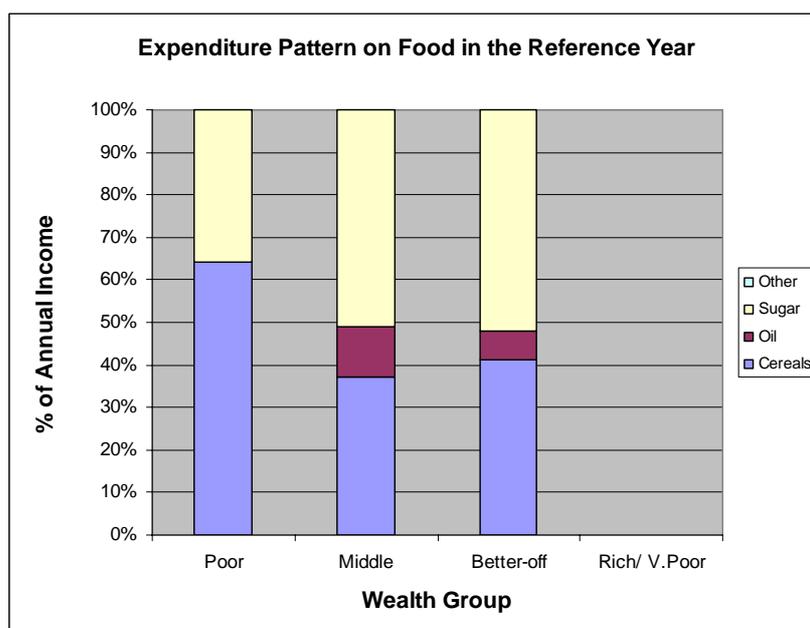


Figure 9 - Proportional Expenditure on Food for all Wealth Groups in Moyale-Wayamo Pastoral LZ

The Poor Wealth Group

Poor households' expenditure is equal to income. The main expenditure items are staple food purchase (maize) and social services (health, koran school, government and clan tax). Household items like clothing, salt, and tea and torch batteries, are the next most important expenditure items. 'Non-staple foods' is mainly sugar. Livestock inputs include water, livestock drugs, and salt, taking up 8-13% of total expenditure.

The Middle Wealth Group

Income is slightly greater than expenditure for the middle wealth groups. The most important expenditure item is non-staple foodstuffs (sugar and oil). This is followed by social services that include payment for health, Koran school, clan tax, government tax and gun tax. Maize is the main staple food purchased and is the third most important expenditure item. Household items (clothes, salt, soap, etc) and livestock inputs, (water, salt and vet drugs) are also important and take up the rest of the expenditure budget. Household items are mainly clothing, tea, salt, soap and torch batteries. Middle households have an income flexibility ('savings') of about 4%.

The Better-off Wealth Group

Expenditure items are varied as in other wealth groups within the LZ. Staple purchases (Maize), non-staple purchases (mainly sugar and some oil), social services (health, Koran school, government, clan and gun taxes, soap), all make up between 15-30% each. Livestock inputs take up about 10-20% and include vet drugs, water and salt.

4.9 Current Situation (February 2002)

There has been heavy in-migration of livestock (and people to a lesser extent) from neighbouring areas and Kenya (Mandera and Wajir districts) over several seasons causing high pressure on natural resources. Conflict has also affected some areas of the

district causing localised asset loss and a resultant increased strain on the community as those affected are assisted by their kin. The last *Deyr* rains were also poor and therefore given the above the coming *Gu* rains are particularly important. However, this baseline is a description of a typical 'poor' year and the results suggest that this LZ is a resilient one, with people apparently managing their livelihoods well, even in these relatively difficult times. It is also a relatively simple household economy to understand, with milk supplying the majority of food needs and live animal sales virtually all of household income.

5. Vulnerabilities, Risks & Coping

Vulnerabilities and Risks

Households within this Livelihood Zone are vulnerable to the following:

- Drought – intra and inter-annual rainfall variation and low rainfall, resulting in pasture and water shortages. This in turn worsens animal body condition, reduces productivity (milk availability) and livestock prices.
- Conflict, especially with the Borana of Oromia Region, causing displacements, destitution and cutting off access to markets, grazing and water sources.
- Livestock disease outbreaks with very limited veterinary services
- Closure of the Kenya-Ethiopian border, which shuts off the main livestock market for livestock, which is in Kenya.
- Overdependence on livestock sales the main source (almost the only source) of income.
- Weak and poor government structures and services - Poor social services and shortage of qualified personnel for almost all services. In addition there are few NGOs in the area;
- Poor infrastructure – transport and communication is very poor in the LZ. These affect negatively market access for both livestock and foodstuff;
- Debts incurred in the dry season make it uncertain for poor groups to pay back afterwards.

Risk Minimising & Coping Strategies

Risk minimising strategies are strategies adopted prior to expected shocks in order to minimise the impact of potential or expected shocks. Coping strategies are steps taken after a problem has occurred in order to reduce the impact of the problem.

Risk Minimising Strategies

Diversification of herds (species)

Owning different types of animals is a risk minimisation strategy in itself. In this LZ the shoats and cattle are considered protection for the camel, which is the most valuable animal - shoats and cattle are sold before camels.

Seasonal surveying – ‘Sahan’ and migration

According to a herder’s survey of pasture and water availability, the herd may then be divided and sent in different areas:

Nugul – shoats, milking, weak and young animals remain with the core family around home area

Ishkin (larger stock – camels and cattle) – go far for pasture and water in dry seasons and even further in bad seasons.

In difficult times livestock will be moved closer to boreholes and shallow wells in the west and Dawa River in the north and east. When water-pasture distance become very far, camels, have to spend the night on the way before watering the next day – this overnighing is known as *guul-oon* (the thirsty overnighing’). The next night after the watering, animals overnight again on the way to the browse area, and this is known as

guul biyad (overnighting after watering). Camels can cover a very long distance and therefore obtain reasonable quality browse (far from livestock concentration near the water points) while still being close enough to water. Pack camels bring water to the homesteads, the weak and young animals.

Castration

Castrating livestock accelerates the growth and fattening process, making animals more valuable and resistant to dry spells. Uncastrated animals, during wet seasons, tend to spend a lot of time in an 'excited' state looking for mates and therefore do not eat as much as other animals. They are therefore also weaker for the dry season.

Social support

Kaalmo (gift seeking/giving) and *zakaat* (Islamic requirement) are very important normal and bad year coping and risk minimising strategies for the poor and those affected by a shock.

Controlling mating

Mating for camels will sometimes be controlled so births do not occur in the dry seasons, when the calves' survival may be more precarious.

Storing homes

Houses/homes stored in trees when moving in order to decrease the travelling load.

Exchanging animals

Selling older and bigger and therefore more valuable animals and buying younger cheaper ones. The price difference will then be used to buy basic necessities without reducing the overall herd size.

Coping Strategies

Animal Sales

Increased sales of animals is a normal coping strategy, in order to increase income and access to food, particularly as milk production falls in a bad year.

Change in Food Consumption and Cutting expenditure

Households may be able to switch to cheaper cereals, for example between cereals from Ethiopia and Kenya. Switching from sugar to cheaper cereals is also an option. Foregoing the purchase of non-essentials for a time can also redirect income.

Splitting the household

Men and older boys could migrate with the herd if sufficient lactating camels are available.

Children could be sent to urban relatives or richer pastoral relatives to reduce expenses and the consumption burden on the remaining household.

Digging of roots

Digging of roots for milking camels in dry times occurs to increase their access to browse and therefore maintain milk production. The roots are: *andat*, *robis*, *rary*, *armo*.

Increasing milk sales and income

It may be possible to move some milking animals closer to town, in order to sell milk and buy cereals, which would then be sent to relatives.

Igir (slaughter of newborn)

'Igir' is the slaughtering of newborn animals, in order to get more milk and protect the mother – in drought times.

Wild food consumption and products (like incense)

Wild foods are not very important as both food and income source. Wild products like incense and gums (*foox* and gum arabic) can also be collected more. But their additional contribution in a bad year is insignificant.

Gifts and Loans

Kaalmo (gift seeking/giving) and loans will be increasingly sought in a bad year. Gifts will mainly be from relatives and loans from relatives and shop owners.

6. Indicators to monitor

- Rainfall performance, timeliness and distribution;
- Pasture and water availability;
- Livestock prices, demand; type of animals in the market (breeding animals, pack animals, etc)
- Milk production, and prices;
- Staple and non-staple food commodity prices – especially maize and sugar;
- Gold / incense / gums collection and prices;
- Disease prevalence – Human and livestock;
- Coping strategies – the degree of ‘resorting to’ and their effectiveness
- Security situation.

7. Recommendations

7.1 *Recommendations*

- Improved veterinary services: There is a need to improve veterinary services, provide qualified personnel or train community health workers and paravet staff to improve health services;
- Help community range management practices in order to prevent land degradation, by helping to maintain dry and wet season grazing areas and by locating water points strategically.
- Improved human health services – Provision of medical staff, training of community health workers and ensuring a regular supply of medicines for common ailments;
- Conflict prevention and mitigation by setting up committees of elders and government officials, charged with the responsibility of preaching peace and resolving problems quickly;
- Assess pastoral dropouts and other IDPs, with the aim of finding innovative ways to help them get engaged in productive and sustainable occupations. These may include providing kick-start support for the activity of their choice, like petty trade, restocking, livestock trade, etc.
- Improved water accessibility, especially in the *wayamo* - El Kur and El Der areas, by constructing big reservoirs and boreholes. This has to be done with sound environmental planning.
- Improve road and transport infrastructure in the District and Zone. For example a bridge to connect Filtu (the Zonal capital) and Moyale is a priority. This is because travel from Moyale to the rest of Liban Zone means that one has to pass through Negelle Borena – a very long distance. Also feeder roads to villages are very essential. This may immediately boost milk marketing.
- Find innovative ways to improve milk marketing to boost income – e.g. road improvement;
- Education: School construction and provision of trained teachers.
- Improve extension services for livestock production and to provide technical support to pastoralists. This could be done by training community animal health workers, train paravet people and support the setting up of veterinary clinics;
- Promote community based natural resource conservation and tourism promotion.
- Explore prospects for irrigation along sections of the Dawa river, to promote crop farming.

8. References

SC (SAVE THE CHILDREN) UK (2000) *The Household Economy Approach: a resource manual for practitioners*. Save the Children, London.

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9. Appendices

9.1 HEA Methodology

The Household Economy Approach³

The Household Economy Approach helps to provide a detailed picture of the many ways that households meet their food and income needs in a 'normal' year and the many strategies they employ to lessen the consequences of crises (selling or consuming assets, migration for employment, eating wild foods, etc.). It therefore provides a picture of the household economy and its relationship to markets and employment opportunities.

produce a coherent picture about how people live and the options open to them in a normal year

identify the types of risk which households are vulnerable to

give an estimate of the likely effect of a 'shock/hazard' on household income

explore the extent to which coping strategies can cover a household's deficit

identify which population groups are most at risk of not coping with change

predict the likely impact of a range of intervention options and identify the most effective in reducing short-term and long-term vulnerability

HEA is useful for answering the question "what constraints prevent households from prospering", or "what will be the effect of a "shock" or combination of shocks, on the economy of various types of households in different Livelihood Zones?" It provides analysis that can be used both for prediction and to make more informed interventions. The approach is reproducible and incorporates sufficient mechanisms to cross-check information internally for users to be confident of the validity of findings and subsequent recommendations. It can be used in a rapid or a comprehensive form, depending on the question of study, time and money available.

This approach is participatory in nature and does not follow conventional statistical sampling methodology. The method employs RRA tools such as seasonal calendar, time line, normal year, proportional piling, pair wise ranking and so on. Interviews focus on groups that represent specific Livelihood Zones. Within this zone interviews are held with representative key informants and wealth groups (socio-economic groups). The approach is based on the understanding that it is the quality of the information collected that is important rather than the number of interviews conducted. However, every attempt is made to ensure that the information collected is representative. Thus site selection is done in coordination with technical officials at Regional, Zonal and District levels.

A typical Household economy baseline assessment includes the following steps:

³ For any additional questions please contact Suleiman Mohammed the Early Warning and technical coordinator for Save the Children's food security project in Jijiga, Ethiopia. Telephone +251 5 752775/6/7 or send an email to ewtc.jijiga@telecom.net.et. Alternatively visit the Save the Children (UK) website www.savethechildren.org.uk/foodsecurity.

Step 1: Identifying Livelihood Zones (LZ)s and populations

The first step therefore is to identify population groups within which most households obtain their food and cash by broadly similar combinations of means (known as a livelihood zone, food economy area, group or zone). A Livelihood Zone may be at one extreme a refugee camp and at the other a large part of a country.

Step 2: Identifying Wealth Groups and a 'reference' year.

As it is not possible to investigate and generalise across all households, we gain insights into the lives of representatives from the major wealth groups identified by key informants; usually the 'rich', 'middle', 'poor' and 'very poor'. A profile is developed of the distribution of wealth which will relate to land and/ or livestock holdings, household labour availability, income generating activities, asset ownership and so on. These characteristics are identified by the community themselves and thus vary per LZ.

This profile usually portrays the household economy in a 'reference' year. While in reality years vary. In order to allow for comparisons to be made when conditions are significantly different, a 'reference' year is chosen which is relatively 'normal' or 'typical'. This reference year is also referred to as the 'baseline' year⁴.

Step 3: Describing Household access to food and cash income

Within each LZ we need to understand how typical households access their food and other income and how this varies for each wealth group. This information is obtained by interviewing groups of women or men from each wealth group who identify the various options households employ to secure access to food. These will explore all possible sources of food. In order to purchase food and other basic needs such as health & education, income is derived from various sources, and all are explored. Information is also gathered on all household expenditure.

For each of these three areas, food production, cash income & expenditure, the information is displayed in graphs which illustrate the current situation and show us the options available to each wealth group. Estimates are made of the extent to which a household can expand each option in times of stress. All these interviews are about the previously identified 'reference year'.

Multiple interviews are conducted and information is triangulated to ensure internal and external consistency. For instance, payment for labour reported by labourers should tally with payment rates given by employers.

Step 4: Understanding links to markets

Most households in most parts of the world depend in some way on the marketplace to obtain some of their food. The 'better-off' may increase the value of their crops by specialising production or selling when their value is highest, the poor may be obliged to sell crops directly after harvest and purchase later using income from employment.

⁴ The term "baseline" is used differently than how it is understood in monitoring longitudinal change. It is, rather, a set of reference information which can be compared with similar information gathered at a future time.

Without an understanding of 'normal' links between households and markets in procuring both food and cash income it is not possible to understand options open in times of crisis. The interviews clarify which markets are of greatest importance and therefore where observed price changes (e.g. staple food prices) or reduced access (e.g. due to hostility) will have greatest impact on households in a given LZ.

Step 5: Clarifying risk-minimising strategies and potential coping strategies

Poor households are constantly aware of the risks to their livelihoods and income and to a large degree anticipate and prepare for this. When broadly predictable, (such as in semi-arid areas where rainfall and crop production alter greatly from year to year) successful strategies will include storing crops and accumulating livestock in years of surplus production, and increasing use of wild foods and selling livestock and other assets in shortfall years. In years of extreme 'shock' other strategies may be available such as sending members of the household to fish, to find employment further a field, to increase the collection of firewood or claiming customary kinship support. As most of these are an extension of the usual coping mechanisms of the poor, interviewees are able to identify the options most likely to be pursued first.

Understanding these options is crucial to understanding how households will manage in a given change and what kind of support is necessary for them to access their food and cash income.

9.2 Note on Somali Traditional Calendar

Somali communities, mark their traditional years by giving them names that correspond to the days of the week; years are known as Monday year, followed by Tuesday year, etc, and after the seventh year (i.e. Sunday), the cycle begins again with Monday. Years with the same name would be differentiated by a nickname related to a major event (droughts, floods, war, regime change, epidemics, etc), that took place during particular year; for example *Arbaca Shuba* (meaning the “Pouring Wednesday”) referred to the el-nino year of 1997/98, which was a Wednesday year. Whereas year names are the same across all Somali groups, nicknames may be different in the different agro-ecologies and geographic locations, as events affecting them will be different.

In coming up with Historical timelines, the *deyr* season (which starts in October) is used as the start of the Somali traditional year. The traditional Somali year therefore spans across two Gregorian calendar years, starting with the *deyr* (October) and ending with the *hagaa* (September)

The Somalis use two types of calendar years (i.e. two ways of counting years). It is very important for researches studying production, seasonal related areas among the Somali, to distinguish these two calendar types because the Somali community uses them for different purposes⁵.

1. The *nairus* or *naurus* calendar: This calendar is related to the movement of the sun and other celestial bodies and therefore is used to determine seasonal patterns. The calendar year is kept orally with incredible accuracy and followed closely by the rural communities, particularly pastoralists, as it determines when to expect rainfall, and whether or not to move livestock to different location. This type of year is exactly the same as the Gregorian year (i.e. has 365 days) but does not start with January. The beginning of the year is marked by ‘the positioning of some star(s) into specific locations in the sky’, known as *kalawereega nairuuska*. This usually coincides with start of the *deyr* rainy season for most Somali groups and is marked in a variety of ways by some rural communities. The *nairus* year is divided into four main seasons in the most Somali inhabited areas – *deyr*, *jilaal*, *gu*, and *hagaa*. *Deyr* and *gu* are rainy seasons while *hagaa* and *jilaal* are dry seasons.

The number of days in each of the seasons in the *nairus* year are numbered, each about 90, although with some seasons (like the *hagaa*) being a few shorter and others slightly longer. The total number of days would then fit in exactly with the Gregorian calendar days. Therefore the start of the seasons is normally easily identified with a specific Gregorian date like *Gu* (the main rains) starts around 12-14 April in most of the Somali inhabited areas (except the *karan* belt). Similarly the other seasons start at specific dates (*hagaa* in July, *deyr* in October, and *Jilaal* in January).

⁵ The order in which the season will appear in the assessment will depend on how a given community identifies their ‘consumption’ year. Therefore a reference year could start in the *jilaal* season followed by the *gu*, *hagaa* & *deyr* or in the *gu* followed by the *hagaa*, *deyr* & *jilaal* etc.

There are parts of the Somali inhabited areas that have slightly different seasonal patterns, but still use the *nairus* system to keep track of the seasons. These are the northern part of Somali Region (Jijiga and Shinile Zones), the northwestern part of Somalia (mainly Woqooyi Galbeed, Awdal and parts of Sanaag Regions) and Djibouti. These areas do not receive *deyr* rains but instead receive *gu* (or *diraa'*) and *karan* rains.

2. The Islamic Calendar (Lunar Calendar) – This calendar uses the moon's movements instead of the sun's movement. The number of months is 12 but the year is normally around 355 days. This calendar started with the migration of Prophet Mohamed and his followers from Mecca to Madina, which marked a turning point in the history of the Islamic faith, and is therefore known as *Hijriya* (Migration) calendar. The Somali have local names for each of the Islamic months 'or moons' (but this names differ slightly among the different geographic locations) and they use these months for all religious obligations, rites and worship – like fasting, *zakat*⁶ payment, *Hajj*⁷, etc.

⁶ *Zakat* is the obligatory payment by wealthier Muslims to poorer ones, once their wealth (usually savings or assets) reaches a specific threshold known as *nisaab*. *Zakat* is 2.5% of savings; 10% of rainfed crop harvest; 5% of irrigated crop harvest; one shoat for every the first 5 camels owned, etc.

⁷ *Hajj* is a compulsory pilgrimage to the *Ka'ba* (the first house of worship established by prophet Abraham), at least once in a lifetime for Muslim individuals who can afford the journey while still being able to maintain their families.

9.3 List of Kebeles in Moyale-Wayamo Pastoral Livelihood Zone

District: Moyale

S/n	kebele name	distance	direction	LZ	Major water point
1.	Moyale(2)	-	-	-	Tap water
2.	Bulada	1	E	A/P	Tap water of Moyale
3.	Kaba wayne	1	E	A/P	Tap water of Moyale
4.	Halgan	1	E	A/P	Tap water of Moyale
5.	Galgala-diiimtu	8	E	A/P	
5.	Mado-miigo	1	NW	A/P	Tap water of Moyale
6.	Jaamu	5	N	A/P	
7.	Malab	7	N	A/P	
8.	Lagsure	13	N	A/P	
9.	Alo-huluqo	20	NE	A/P	
10.	Ardo-olla	20	E	A/P	
11.	Beeda	30	E	A/P	
12.	Dhukuso	42	E	A/P	Borehole
13.	Naanawa	50	E	A/P	
14.	Ley	33	N	A/P	Pond, boreholes
15.	Ley-darisalaam	33	N	A/P	Boreholes
16.	El-goof	40	N	Pastoral	Boreholes + solar pump
17.	Did-guji	50	NW	P	Borehole
18.	Koojawa	65	N	A/P	
19.	Jiima	70	N	A/P	Pond
20.	El-kur	83	E	A/P	Shallow well
21.	Katama	67	E	A/P	pond
22.	Dhuugo	70	E	A/P	1 handpump
23.	Lag-booji	81	E	P	
24.	Buruuri	96	E	A/P	1 solar pump well
25.	Kadaadumo	96	E	A/P	1 handpump well-
26.	karaaya	111	NE	A/P	
27.	Aadda	100	E	A/P	
28.	Harshilmi	120	E	P	
29.	Sororo	120	NE	P	
30.	El-dhere	100	E	A/P	1 borehole, pond
31.	Majiire	112	E	P	
32.	Har-dhuure	116	E	A/P	pond
33.	Kukubanya	106	E	A/P	
34.	Jaare	130	E	A/P	
35.	Mubarak	148	E	A/P	
36.	Jilaaqo	150	E	A/P	3 boreholes
37.	Ey-moole	180	E	P	Dawa river
38.	Hawan	180	E	P	Pond
39.	Galgalu	185	NE	A/P	Dawa river
40.	Xay-gudda	202	NE	A/P	Dawa river
41.	Malka-wiila	320	E	A/P	Dawa river
42.	El-yaabo	202	NE	A/P	2 boreholes (non-functional)
43.	Malka-Mali	333	E	A/P	Dawa river

Health

Livestock diseases in Moyale district includes: *gudane*, *malax*, *shinbir*, *leesa*, *furri*, *cabbeeb* and black leg

Common human diseases are: Malaria, Diarrhea, pneumonia, TB, gonorrhoea and typhoid.

Animals reared.

Camel, cattle, goat, sheep, and donkeys are common animals for the household.

9.4 Population and list of villages in the different LZs

Table: Estimated population figures for districts in Liban Zone

	Total Pop	Urban Pop	Rural Pop	% Urban	% Rural
Liban Zone	476881	44819	432062	9%	91%
Filtu District	112465	3135	109330	3%	97%
Moyale district*	226004	63281	162723	28%	72%
Dolo Ado district	138412	39301	99111	28%	72%

Source: Based on Population and housing census of Ethiopia. (CSA) 1997

* - proportions of Rural and Urban populations for Moyale district in the table were estimated by the baseline assessment team, Jan-Feb 2002

Qabale (Village) list in Moyale District in each LZ

There are 45 villages (or Kebeles) in the district with a total population of 226004 persons.

Urban/Urban poor/Pastoral	Pastoral	Agro-pastoral
Moyale town	El Yabo	Ade
Arda-ola	Hay-Guda	Baruri
M/migo	M/mari	Duugo
Qabanawa	Hawan	Dukusu
Halsan	Eymole	Nanow
Baladi	Chilanko	Bede
Galgalo-dimtie	Mubarak	Halo-Huluqo
01	Jarra	Lag sure
02	K.K. Banya	
	Hardure	
	Majire	
	El-dhere	
	El-qur	
	Karaya	
	Sororo	
	Jima	
	Kojowa	
	El-leh	
	D/salam	
	El-gof	
	Did-guchi	
	Harshilmi	
	Kadaduma	
	Ley-Bofi	
	Katama	
	Malab (opportunistic farming)	
	Chamuq (opportunistic farming)	