



Food Security Cluster monthly partner's meeting

28th June 2021

Background

- Middle Juba is bordered by the Somali regions of Gedo, Bay, Lower Shebelle (Shabellaha Hoose), Lower Juba (Jubbada Hoose), and the Indian Ocean. The region is named after the Jubba River that runs through it.

The region consists of four districts namely:

- Buale (The regional Capital)
- Jilib
- Sakow (is the largest district in the region)
- Salagle



Livelihood zone map.

- Agro-pastoral livelihood zone covers Hagar, Jilib and Sakow districts in Middle Juba This livelihood zone mainly depends on cattle, sheep & goats and also maize for their livelihood.
- The agro-pastoralists rely on rain-fed dheshek cultivation, the latter being water holding depressions, where recessional cropping is commonplace. The main crop grown is maize.
- Sorghum is grown mainly in Sakow district, the maize-sorghum border area. Cowpeas are grown, largely for consumption, as well as sesame, for sale.
- Main sources of income are from sale of crops, labour while the main sources of food are purchase and own crop production.



Highlights on gaps

- ❖ Middle Juba considered inaccessible. As such, no reported humanitarian assistance.

Cluster Objective	Target	Response from Jan to May 2021	Percentage Gap.
Improved Access to food through conditional and unconditional transfers which includes (cash, voucher, in kind)	45,100	0	100%
Seasonal inputs and livestock asset protection. (Agriculture & Livestock)	30,700	0	100%

IPC population estimate May to June; Jul to Sep (FSNAU)

Region	Total Population analyzed	Minimal (Apr-Jun 2021) Phase1	Stressed (Apr-Jun 2021) Phase 2	Crisis (Apr-Jun 2021) Phase 3	Emergency (Apr-Jun 2021) Phase 4	Minimal (Jul-Sep 2021) Phase1	Stressed (Jul-Sep 2021) Phase 2	Crisis (Jul-Sep 2021) Phase 3	Emergency (Jul-Sep 2021) Phase 4
Middle Juba	286,539	183,939	57,500	45,100	-	177,039	58,800	50,700	-

Flash flood and locust infestation

- Middle Juba is flash flood prone area during raining season the river bank bursts resulting crop destruction and displacement of people as it was witnessed on May 2021 Gu' rain.
- The flash flood was further exacerbated by weak river embankments and open riverbanks which likely intensified water run off causing detrimental impact to the livelihood of the community in the area.
- Desert locust infestation caused a significant crop destructions thus, adversely affected food production in the region.
- Since the area is inaccessible by the Government and humanitarian agencies, desert locust caused negative impacts to crop and livestock production. Crop destruction by desert locust contributed to decline in agricultural labour income and own-produced crops as a result, increased households' vulnerability and food insecurity.

Recommendations to meet gaps in Middle Juba

- Community Self-help initiative approach to community development seeks to optimally mobilize resources in order to improve the living standard of members of the affected community without external assistance.
- Community self-initiative support provides a basic support to the affected community through self initiative resource mobilization using social media platforms to support affected population so as bridge gaps of government and humanitarian agencies.
- To strengthen community self-help initiative to reach inaccessible areas requires capacity building in resource mobilization and team building skills.
- Explore options of using home-grown community Based Organisations (CBO) and existing religious based organisations with credible track record of accountability to deliver humanitarian service to the vulnerable population.
- Establish a strategic Internally Displaced Persons(IDPs) receiving centres outside kismayo town probably at Bula gadud and its environs to receive influx of IDPs from Middle Juba, so that they could get the necessary emergency support and enhance their resilience and as well as reduce overcrowding of IDPs in Kismayo town.



