



Research Paper

Food insecurity in Somalia: A systematic review on causes and consequences

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Abstract

This paper aims to explore the causes and consequences food insecurity in Somalia. Somalia has been struggling with the issue of food insecurity since 1991. The United Nations declared Somalia to be famine in 2011, which effected many people in serious food insecurity for the whole country. The study made use of mostly secondary data sourced from Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia (FSNAU), Famine Early Warning System (FEWS), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and other past survey that works have been carried out on similar topics in food insecurity. The findings of this study indicate that the food crisis in Somalia is the outcome of quick shifts from drought to Floods and Erratic rains, declining of chronic food crop and livestock deficit, Market Dependence on global food supply, Price volatility and international trade restrictions, as well as conflict, insecurity, displacement and political instability. To conclude, the study recommends with possible solution to overcome long-term impact on food insecurity problem in Somalia.

Keywords: Food Insecurity, FSNAU-FEWS, FAO, Food Crisis, Somalia

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I. Introduction

Somalia has been struggling with the issue of food insecurity since 1991. The number of people facing food insecurity in the country grew in 2021, and this problematic is expected to remain (FEWS NET & FSNAU, 2021). In the absence of humanitarian aid, it is expected that approximately 3.5 million individuals (nearly 22% of the population) will face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) In October-December, 2.2 million people experienced food insecurity or greater levels in July-September (FEWS NET, 2021). In comparison to the same period in 2020, the projected rise in the number of people experiencing acute food insecurity is 67% (FAO, 2021).

Food insecurity in Somalia is expected to deteriorate dramatically by May 2022, with many households facing spreading food feeding discrepancies and eroding managing capability. Many years of bad rains and harvests have ravaged crops in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia. Due to the lack of clean normal water and sanitation, families happen to be dying from diseases like cholera and measles. Additionally, more than half of the world population is negative. Cholera and measles are on the rise due to a lack of water and food. Health facilities are reporting a great increase in the volume of severely malnourished children and pregnant women (FEWS NET & FSNAU, 2022). The food crisis in Somalia is the outcome of quick shifts from drought to flooding, declining crop and livestock productivity, market dependence, price volatility and international trade restrictions, as well as conflict, insecurity, displacement and political instability.

Somalia has unable to produce adequate food for its population due to chronic political instability and many other aspects. As a result, it relies on food aid from the international community to meet its food demand. The purpose of this study is to examine the causes and consequences of food insecurity in Somalia and to propose solutions to these problems and challenges. To reach this objective, following the introduction is the current status on food insecurity. The next section looks at the causes and consequences of food insecurity. The final section suggests the possible recommendations and concludes the paper.

II. Current status and exposure of Food Insecurity

Food insecurity has been recently identified as a key source of global conflict. There have been approximately 200 distinct definitions of food security since the 1974 World Food Conference. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) defines food security as "when all people at all times have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life." (2009a p. 1). This is a complicated notion with four distinct pillars: availability, access, utilization, and stability. These four pillars must be met in order to obtain Food security (Napoli, 2011).

According to World Bank (2001), three factors determine food security: food availability, affordability, and accessibility. Producing enough food to feed the family is what agricultural households mean when they talk about food availability. However, it should be highlighted that simply providing food is insufficient; it also has to be reasonably priced, particularly for people with low incomes (Sen, 1981).

FAO (2013), definition of food insecurity, It is a situation in which people lack guaranteed access to enough quantities of safe and nutritious food for optimal advancement and improvement, as well as an active and healthy life. It might be impacted by a shortage of food or purchasing power, inaccurate delivery, or inefficient use of food at the home-based level. The main reasons of poor nutritional status include poor health and sanitation conditions, food instability, feeding practices and inappropriate care. Food insecurity may be seasonal, transitory or chronic.

According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), an estimated 805 million of the world's 7.1 billion people, or one in every eight people, are still living from chronic hunger as a result of a lack of adequate food to live a healthy and active life. A total of 13.5% of these malnourished people come from emerging countries, where the population is predicted to expand by 39% in 2050 and 17% in 2100 (FAO 2014).

However, despite apparent progress in addressing food insecurity, between 2013 and 2015, there was an increase in the number of undernourished individuals, with chronic hunger affecting 810 million people worldwide today (World Food Programme [WFP], Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO], and International Fund for Agricultural Development [IFAD], 2015). Thus, food security is still crucial to improving people's quality of life everywhere (FAO, IFAD, & WFP, 2015).

While food insecurity is a worldwide issue (IFPRI, 2015), the harshness of food insecurity differs greatly by region (UN, 2015). More over 60% of the world's malnourished people live in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and Southern Asia (FAO et al., 2015). Despite a reduction in food insecurity of more than 30% in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) over the last 25 years, the actual number of people who are undernourished jumped by more than 40 million (FAO, 2015; UN, 2015). To compound matters, food security in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) deteriorated considerably in 2016, owing mostly to conflict and climate factors (FAO et al., 2017). According to the World Food Programme, if Russia's invasion of Ukraine does not end soon, hunger in major parts of Africa could increase by 20%, affecting 174 million people.

In Sub-Sahara Africa, agriculture production is vital role for supporting the mass of the local population in the area with food and income. It is important to recall that three of the four nations with the biggest food crises in 2017 (South Sudan, Nigeria, and Somalia) are in SSA (United States Agency for International Development [USAID], 2017). Despite the fact that the SSA has endured acute food shortages as a result of the drought, social and political upheaval in the region remains the primary contributor to food insecurity (Food Security Information Network [FSIN], 2018; FAO, IFAD, & WFP, 2015).

According to FEWS NET and FSNAU, food insecurity in Somalia is predicted to increase dramatically by May 2022, with many households dealing with growing food consumption gaps and declining coping mechanisms. Acute malnutrition and death are likely to rise as a result of decreased food and milk consumption, a shortage of clean drinking water, and systemic non-food factors. The emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are anticipated between November 2021 and March 2022 in the Juba Pastoral, Bay Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral, and Coastal Deeh Pastoral livelihood zones. The crisis (IPC Phase 3) is anticipated to have extensive effects. However, a declaration of emergency will be made if the deyr rains perform worse than anticipated (IPC Phase 4), conditions are likely in additional regions. An urgent increase in emergency food aid is essential to safeguard lives and livelihoods (FEWS NET & FSNAU, 2022).

The IPC Acute Food Insecurity classification based on household surveys and field assessments conducted in June and July 2023 and subsequent analysis in August 2023 show that more than 3.7 million people are experiencing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) outcomes between August and September 2023. This number is expected to increase to 4.3 million people between October to December 2023 (FEWS NET & FSNAU, 2023).

III. Material and Method

This study was carried out in Somalia being struggling with the issue of food insecurity since 1991. The number of people facing food insecurity in the country grew in 2021, and this problematic is expected to remain (FEWS NET & FSNAU, 2021). The study made use of mostly secondary data sourced from Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia (FSNAU), Famine Early Warning System (FEWS), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and other past survey that works have been carried out on similar topics in food insecurity in Somalia.

IV. Results and Discussions

4.1 Causes and Consequences Food Insecurity in Somalia

There are many causes and consequences of food insecurity in Africa. This Study limited the scope to of Somalia as presented in the above where it has been discovered that the food insecurity is a crisis in Somalia for many years. In this section, I attempt to address the primary causes of food insecurity that have been generally explained as contributing factors in Somalia. Some of the popular and common causes are itemized below:

4.1.1 Conflict, insecurity, displacement and political instability

Conflict is still a factor in food insecurity, particularly in southern and central Somalia. According to the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED), due to postponed presidential elections and other factors, 2021 saw an increase in political violence and civil unrest, as well as a 40% rise in al-Shabaab killings. Violence against civilians is typically present in armed clashes between state and non-state groups, clan militia battles, and faraway attacks. These incidents result in recurrent and protracted household migration, interfere with means of subsistence, and damage productive assets. Additionally, insurgency strategies in al-Shabaab-controlled areas impede market and trade activities, execute extra charges on people and businesses through unlawful taxation, and limit humanitarian access to populations with a lack of access to food.

According to data on population movements and displacement collected by the UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network, conflict and insecurity were the most major drivers of initial, recurring, and secondary population displacement in 2021 (Figure 6). Conflict and instability displaced 70% of the 593,000 people transferred between January and September, notably in the Lower and Middle Shabelle areas, Gedo, Bay, and Benadir regions.

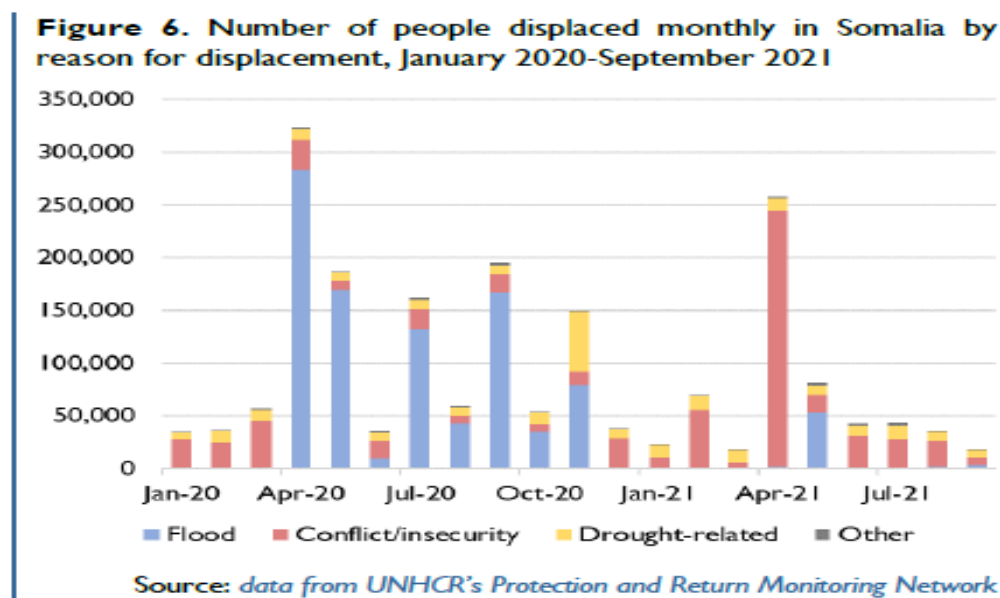
Drought-induced migration has also been constant this year, representing around 17% of the whole relocation. In addition to the figures on monthly displacement plans, the UNHCR reports that as of September 2021, there were 2.97 million individuals internally displaced in Somalia. Food insecurity is a long-lasting and widespread result of conflict and displacement, but several recent events are particularly alarming. In Xudur, Bakool area, and Buloburte, Hiiraan region, rebels and allied militias have considerably escalated the use of physical and monetary road blockades to obstruct trade and humanitarian assistance flows between significant towns and surrounding rural communities. Thousands of people from Bakool were forced to leave in April as a result of the economic blockade of Al-Shabaab in Xudur, and between April and July, sorghum prices rose 30% month over month.

Clan and border conflicts are the source of displacement that threaten livelihoods and restrict emergency relief (OCHA, EASO, & UNSC, 2021), all of these factors have emotional impact people's access to food. Clan violence is a major issue in the regions of Sool, Galmudug, Hiran, Lower and Middle Shabelle (EASO & OCHA, 2021).

Insecurity disrupts food supply chains because Al-Shabaab controls the primary supply lines in the Bay region, including Berdale, Diinsoor, and Qansax Dheere (OCHA, 2021). In addition, Al-Shabaab imposes charges on products at checkpoints throughout southern and central Somalia (UNSC, 2020). People's ability to purchase food reduces as food prices rise (OCHA, & FAO, 2021). Farmers' capacity to sell their goods and turn a profit is limited by Al-Shabaab-enacted taxation and market accessibility on farming communities (FAO, 2021; UNSC, 2020). In addition constrictions also diminish farming encouragements and have caused people who cannot have enough money to stop farming that items that they charge (UNSC, 2020).

Tensions between Puntland and Somaliland, for example, have forced 7,250 residents of Gaalkacyo in Puntland to flee Laas Caanood in Somaliland's Sool district, as of October 2021. (OCHA, 2021). 11 Lorries delivering food supplies for Xuddur and Bakool were destroyed by Al-Shabaab on June 4 (UNSOM, 2021), which prompted the Somali national army to intensify its operations on Al-Shabaab fighters (ACLED, 2021). About 7,100 people were displaced by fighting between the two groups in the Hobyo district of the Mudug region. Additionally, fighting between Al-Shabaab and other armed groups supported by the national army between June and August 2021 resulted in the displacement of 42,000 people in the Galgaduud and Mudug areas (UNSC, 2021).

Election-related violence: In April 2021, fighting between federal government armies and opposition-aligned military forces in Mogadishu led to the temporary displacement of more than 207,000 individuals and a negative impact on their quality of life (OCHA, 2021).



4.1.2 Droughts

According to the Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment (DINA), Somalia has experienced "severe and regular drought and flood cycles." Somalia has endured at least three years of drought since the 1980s. Drought was known as Mahanawd in the 1980s, Mahadiid in the 1990s, and Sima in the 2010s. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross Droughts in 2016-17 put more than half of Somalia into serious food insecurity (ICRC, 2017).

Somalia's persistent drought conditions, which harm crops and reduce pasture availability, are a factor in the country's food insecurity. The replenishment of pasture and water supplies during the 2020 Deyr season was insufficient due to delayed and below-average rainfall. Around 80% of Somalia's land was in drought by April 2021, delaying the arrival of the 2021 Gu rains by three to four weeks (FSNAU, FEWS NET, & OCHA, 2021).

The current drought in Somalia is becoming worse, and the crisis in Ukraine makes things even worse. International trade restrictions have led to a 300% increase in the price of oil and wheat. According to the UN, "famine is on the door" in Somalia, with "clear evidence" that famine may occur later this year in the southern Bay area. This comes just short of a genuine famine declaration in Somalia, where hundreds are dying as a result of a severe drought exacerbated by the consequences of Ukraine's conflict.

Drought conditions persisted, As a result, cereal output in southern Somalia has decreased by 60% compared to average (1995–2020). Agricultural employees lost money as a result of these situations (FSNAU & FEWS NET, 2021). As a result of the poor harvest, food became more costly in markets, particularly for low-income individuals (FSNAU, 2021). Gedo, Middle Juba, larger portions of the Bakool and Bay regions, as well as the Galgadud and Mudug regions, were still suffering from severe droughts as of October, while Hiran, the Middle Shabelle Riverine, and the agropastoral areas of Bari, Galmudug, and Nugaal were still suffering from mild droughts (FAO- SWALIM, 2021).

Drought became one of the major issue in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), because SSA has endured acute food shortages as a result of the drought, social and political upheaval in the region remains the primary contributor to food insecurity (Food Security Information Network [FSIN], 2018; FAO, IFAD, & WFP, 2015).

Due to drought that caused poor body conditions, decreased milk production, and an extremely high number of livestock deaths and pastoral households' income from milk and cattle has decreased (FEWS NET & FSNAU, 2021). The inability of agricultural labor-dependent households to achieve their minimum food requirements is exacerbated by a shortage of work. The ongoing drought has also had an impact on people's capability to cope with future shocks (FEWS NET, FSNAU & CARE, 2021).

4.1.3 Floods and Erratic rains

Flooding across the country started in late April. Heavy rains in Mogadishu on May 7, 2021, caused deadly flash floods that caused buildings in the Wadajir District to collapse and killed nine people. By mid-May, massive flooding brought on by cracks in the Shabelle river banks near Jowhar had hundreds of locals affected. The FAO reported that the rainy season was generally favorable in many sections of the nation as of July 2020. However, at the start of the season, strong rains caused floods that affected about 1 million people, displacing

411,000 people and flooding nearly 100,000 KM² of land in Juba. Over 62 percent of Somalia's 2.4 million displaced persons are internally displaced, with floods accounting for almost 19 percent of those resettled in 2020. Floods also raise the risk of malaria because mosquitoes grow in stagnant water. Furthermore, the floods damaged not just crops but also market areas, residences, highways, and hospitals, among other important infrastructure. However, in the Lower Shabelle region, certain villages in the Afgooye district as well as parts of Marka and Qoryooley districts experienced a decrease in water levels. Some of the 26,000 displaced individuals have thus started to return home (OCHA, 2020). Furthermore, stable food product prices have risen in various parts of Somalia, notably southern Somalia, with food items such as sorghum rising by up to 160 percent above usual (FAO & FEWSNET, 2020).

Flooding in the Jowhar district had displaced 66,000 people from 27 villages as of June 2021, devastated over 40,000 hectares of crops, disrupted instruction in 12 schools, and ruined 82% of the WASH infrastructure. Furthermore, flooding caused by river breakages in the town of Beledweyn had forced approximately 22,000 people to evacuate their homes and devastated 1,235 hectares of agriculture (UNOCHA, 2021).

During the Deyr rainy season, the threat of flooding is more likely to occur along the Juba-Shabelle River Basin (October–December). River levels are increasing as rain falls even though they are still below the usual range for this time of year (FAO-SWALIM, 2021). Food insecurity increases as a result of large agricultural and animal losses brought on by flooding. They often only have a significant influence on vast river systems. If rain continues to fall in the highlands of southeast Ethiopia, increasing river flow along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers, flooding becomes more likely (FAO-SWALIM, 2021). The government of Somalia stated that significant flooding ravaged the Jowhar area in southern Somalia on May 1, 2021, affecting approximately 45,000 people. Climate change is having a significant impact on the country, which is now experiencing a rise in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. Flooding damaged over 400,000 people in 14 districts across Somalia between late April and 3 June, and also displacing around 101,000 people (OCHA, 2021).

According to Famine Early Warning System (FEWS), as an outcome of heavy rains the gu in April-June, due to heavy rains and subsequent floods that occurred in early to mid-2020, the crop is anticipated to be 20 to 30 percent below normal. This rainfall affected destroyed crops and mass displacement (FEWS NET, 2020). Rainfall levels above average added to the possibility of the desert locust infestation spreading (FAO-SWALIM, 2020, p. 1).

Flooding increased costs and reduced food supplies that resulting of food insecurity in the populations it affected. Additional flooding occurred in the Middle Shabelle region of the Shabelle River in August between Balcad and Jowhar. 400 hectares of crops were ruined by floods, and thousands of people were forced to leave (FloodList, 2021). Flooding had displaced an estimated 62,000 people by the end of September 2021 (UNHCR, 2021). Other badly impacted districts in the country's south include Banadir, Afgooye, Buur Hakaba, Bu'aale, Jilib and Kismaayo. Floods in Ceerigaabo and Hargeysa regions have also uprooted hundreds of people in the north of the country.

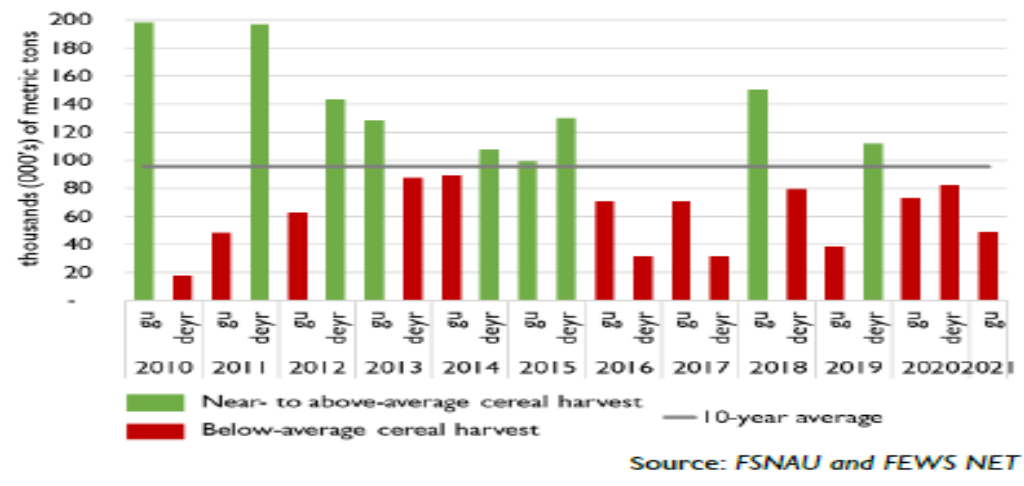
Forecasts predict an increased risk of El Nino and above-average rainfall during the 2023 Deyr (October-December) season over most of the nation, with significant negative impacts on livelihoods, food security, and nutrition outcomes, particularly in riverine regions (FSNAU & FEWS NET, 2023).

4.1.4 Declining of chronic food crop and livestock deficit

Due to floods during the 2020 gu and the current multi-season drought, the majority of agricultural regions in southern and central Somalia have now seen two to three seasons of below-average cereal harvests. According to FSNAU, maize and sorghum crop yields in the 2020 gu and 2020 deyr seasons were 15-25% lower than the 10-year average, and 50% lower in the 2021 gu season (Figure 4). The severity of production shortfalls has varied geographically, with the most severe gaps occurring in marginal irrigation agricultural districts, riverine areas with inadequate river infrastructure, and conflict-affected areas. Household food stocks from the previous harvest often run out by August because to the recurrently severe seasons, and domestic maize market supply is lower than usual.

According to the FSNAU's (2021), a field evaluation, the regular labor requirement for field preparation and dry planting accounted for the bulk of low-income families' monthly income in rain-fed agropastoral and riverine zones in September. However, due to the delayed deyr rains' effect on crop germination, labor demand has lately decreased. The effects of unpredictable rainfall, increased evapotranspiration, and insufficient irrigation on planting and crop growth result in an off-season gu yield that is 33% lower than the ten-year average even when harvesting, threshing, and storage operations continue in riverine areas. Despite the fact that some households sold plants before they reached maturity as fodder, the low yield significantly impacted family income from grain and cash crop sales. Meanwhile, rising river water levels continuously boost irrigation potential, putting a strain on the primary deyr planting season. Planting attempts, on the other hand, are constrained in Lower Juba's riverine zones, where Al-Shabaab prevent farmers from opening river breaks to fill desheks (swamps), for agriculture during flood recession of cultivation.

Figure 4. Net cereal production in south-central Somalia during the gu and deyr seasons compared to the 10-year average, 2010-2021



The election-related violence occurred during the Gu planting season in south-central Somalia, restricting farmers' access to farmland, stopping crop output, and interfering with the planting of sorghum grain, which accounts for a significant amount of Somali calorie consumption. It is crucial in 2021 because sorghum cereal plantation is one of Somalia's most drought-tolerant crops. Conflicts like this resulted in the destruction of economic assets and a rise in food costs (FEWS NET, 2021).

According to FAO Somalia (2019), swarms of desert locusts migrating from Yemen began swarming agriculture and grazing area in northern Somalia in July 2019, causing substantial crop destruction and enormous loss in Somaliland. The breeding of locusts began in the hinterlands in 2019, and it was predicted that if left uncontrolled, the rising breeds would represent a severe threat to food supply over the whole country, including the wider area. The Somali Ministry of Agriculture declared a national emergency in February 2020 due to a locust infestation that posed a "serious danger to Somalia's food security status." According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), "desert locusts are regarded the most devastating migratory pest in the world."

According to the International Rescue Committee (IRC), the infestation affected 56% of the Somali communities they assist. Given that the damage from the locusts was expected to reach more than 25,000 km of pasture space by March 2020, implying a loss of 55% of accessible pastoral land, the destruction is even more shocking (2020, p.3). Furthermore, the IRC believes that if urgent humanitarian relief is not delivered, over 3.5 million more people, in addition to the 20 million people in East Africa who already face severe food shortages, may face a food disaster, particularly if locust breeding is not halted (IRC 2020, p.2).

According to the IGAD Center for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD), Somalia's economy is heavily dependent on livestock, which accounts for around 40% of its GDP and 80% of its export revenue (ICPALD, 2015). According to FSNAU, previous season observations in late October and early November, birth rates are likely to be low to nonexistent in the livelihood zones of Juba Pastoral, Northern Inland Pastoral, Central Addun Pastoral, Central Coastal Deeh Pastoral, and Southern Inland Pastoral agropastoral zones, as well as Gedo and Hiiraan. Due to the timing of births and the impact of the drought, milk supply is often low in most of the country. Lower and Middle Shabelle, which got minimal rain during the haggaa, are thought to be the only locations where cow milk yields are normal. In contrast to the rest of Somalia, the northwest of the country experienced good end-of-season gu rainfall, average to above average karan rains, and a timely start to the deyr. However, due to recent or ongoing low to medium birth rates, camel, cow, and goat milk production is now seasonal normal in the livelihood zones of West Golis Pastoral, Togdheer Agropastoral, Northwestern Agropastoral, and Guban Pastoral are all pastoral areas (FEWS NET & FSNAU, 2022).

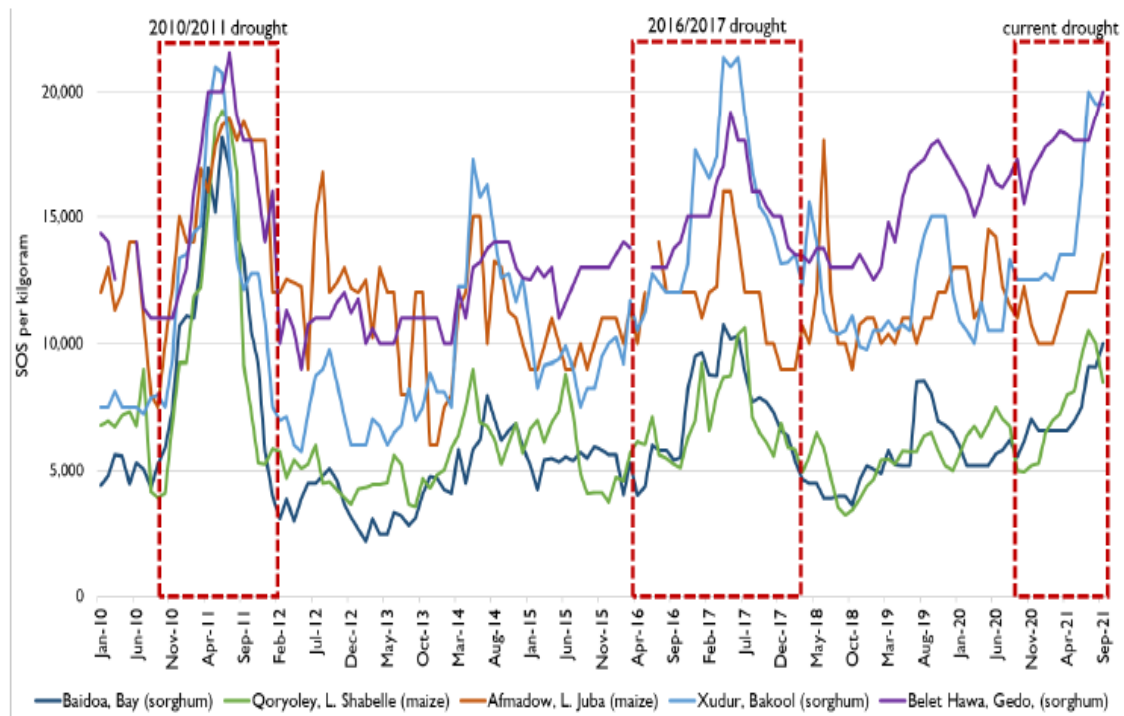
4.1.5 Market Dependence on global food supply, Price volatility and international trade restrictions

Food became more expensive in markets as a result of the bad crop, especially for low-income people who depend on the market (FSNAU, 2021). Despite various seasons of below-average crop yield in Somalia, prices for maize and sorghum have risen across the country. Retail prices in the south are nearing or have already surpassed levels experienced during the droughts of 2016/2017 and 2010/2011 (Figure 5). Retail prices for a kilogram (kg) of red sorghum in Baidoa, Bay area, and white maize in Qoryoley, Lower Shabelle region, were 70-100 percent higher in September compared to the same month the previous year, and 60 percent more than the

2015-2020 average. Prices are higher in locations like Bakool, Gedo, Lower Juba, and Hiiraan, which are in war zones or have low output. Sorghum prices in Xudur, Bakool area, and Belet Hawa, Gedo region, respectively, have reached SOS 19,500 and SOS 20,000 per kg, ranking among the highest in the country and therefore 50-55 higher than September of previous year (FSNAU, 2021).

Due to higher-than-average prices for staple foods and decreased agricultural labor incomes, households in southern Somalia that depend on labor have seen a considerable decrease in their ability to purchase goods. For instance, in Baidoa, in September, just 10 kg of red sorghum could be purchased with a day's worth of labor wage, compared to 18 kg in September of last year and an average of 17 kg during the preceding five years. Similar patterns may be seen in Middle Shabelle, Bakool, Gedo, Lower and Middle Juba (FEWS NET, 2021).

Figure 5. Retail price of a kilogram of sorghum or maize in select reference markets in southern Somalia, Jan. 2010 – Sep. 2021



Source: FEWS NET and FSNAU

The current drought in Somalia is becoming worse, and the crisis in Ukraine makes things even worse. International trade restrictions have led to a 300% increase in the price of oil and wheat. According to the UN, "famine is on the door" in Somalia, with "clear evidence" that famine may occur later this year in the southern Bay area. This comes just short of a genuine famine declaration in Somalia, where hundreds are dying as a result of a severe drought exacerbated by the consequences of Ukraine's conflict. Before the conflict, Somalia obtained at least 90% of its wheat from Russia and Ukraine, and it has been heavily hurt by shortages and a dramatic spike in food costs. More than half of last year's food aid for Somalia was anticipated to arrive from Ukraine, but the country's shipping ports have been closed due to the fighting. Currently, some sections of the country are at risk of starvation until at least September 2022 if the current Gu (rainy) season crop and cattle output fails and food prices continue to climb dramatically.

The Somali government's movement restrictions to combat COVID-19 have resulted in less casual and daily wage job options (OCHA, 2021). Additionally, these restrictions have caused supply chain delays, higher transportation costs, supplier stockpiling, and panic buying by customers. All of these elements have contributed to an increase in food prices (FAO, 2021). The supply of imported vital staple goods, includes rice, a primary food in Somalia and the export of livestock have both been constrained by border closures (OCHA, 2021).

V. Conclusion and Recommendations

To conclude, Somalia has unable to produce adequate food for its population due to chronic political instability and many other aspects. Hence, the following are the possible solution to overcome long-term impact on food insecurity problem in Somalia.

- The Federal Government of Somalia should improve security in agricultural areas and to enhance peacebuilding strategy that will help the whole country to reach political stability and sustainable solution for food insecurity in the country. When the government of Somalia solve the issue of insecurity and conflict then it would help to get more funds for development that donors currently providing for security issues and humanitarian efforts in the country.
- The Federal Government of Somalia and International organizations and NGOs should encourage conflict resolution and food trade through the local governments and give incentives to firms to produce and sell enough food in the local market.
- The federal government of Somalia should formulate and implement strategic policy on urban planning and land use regulation to reduce conflicts, also disaster risk management from drought and floods at the national level to enhance food security and improve livelihoods of the people in Somalia.
- The Federal Government of Somalia should prepare National Drought Plan in order to safe both people and livestock, also must provide financing for livestock development because number of livestock were dying almost every day due to drought and not having appropriate treatments for their animals and this problem have caused reduction of livestock production in the country.
- The Federal Government of Somalia should make a national plan to prevent the recurrence of drought in the country, such as reserving animal fodder to be used during the drought, which will help herdsman not to lose more animals. Wells should also be digging for rural areas that do not have drinking water for themselves and their livestock. These actions can help the country to find a sustainable solution to the food shortage caused by the drought.
- To protect food insecurity in the country, the Federal Government of Somalia could undertake proactive actions such as early warning systems, investing in water resource development, or engineering drought-resistant crops that are more cost-effective and efficient.
- The Federal Government of Somalia, as well as international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), should assist farmers in gaining access to solar electricity, which supports irrigation, water availability, and temperature management for food storage throughout the draught season.
- The Federal Government of Somalia and International organizations and NGOs should also support community-led activities including how to capture water and protecting floods by working on canal restoration and land levelling to developed irrigation effectiveness for agricultural areas in Somalia.
- The Federal Government of Somalia should expand weather radars capabilities to improve flash flood forecasting, as well as the knowledge of the community and collecting local observations on flood characteristics because it can help to develop our forecasting methods to reduce floods. These actions will help to reduce food insecurity in Somalia that resulted from floods.
- The federal government of Somalia should enhance policy for flood risk management masterplan for juba and Shebelle River will be formulated. The masterplan will be guiding document for federal government of Somalia to reduce risk of floods and investments of hazard mapping system. Also the Federal Government of Somalia should develop national strategy for flood and drought risk management action programs that will help to reduce food insecurity in the country.

- Farmers require a wide range of resources to develop agricultural production including, funds for organic seeds, mineral fertilizers, and importation of fertilizers, as well as training and research materials to improve crop production. Additionally, to assist farmers with these resources would help to reduce national food insecurity as well as contribute to the community and household food security in Somalia.

- The policy makers should prepare proper land management and irrigation techniques in order to enhance cereal crop production that will cover food security in the country. Also the Ministry of Agriculture should come up with a better strategy to monitor food aid distribution and to encourage aid provider to buy foods from our famers. This would make huge progress for agricultural capabilities to cover food shortage in Somalia.

- The Federal Government of Somalia should prepare policies to stop dependence for food import and food aid that damages the local farmers and internal economy to the country because imported food always challenging the local farmer's production especially the price in the market. Also to improve food insecurity crisis in Somalia, it's important to the Government of Somalia through Ministry of Agriculture and all stakeholders to come up with cooperative programs to help the farmers and to solve food insecurity intervention in the country.

- Farmers living in remote agricultural and fishing villages will be unable to trade unless suitable infrastructure is provided. More funding should be allocated to physical infrastructure (roads, communications, and so on), and public intervention in fixing market failures should be permitted until markets become more strong

(e.g. grain reserves to stop price volatility). These actions will help to improve transportation infrastructure and market development to overcome the challenge of food insecurity in Somalia.

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