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The Implementation of International Organization Programs: FAO's Efforts to Address the Food Crisis in Somalia 2021-2024

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Abstract

Food issues have become a sensitive topic because they are one of human life's basic needs and necessities. Somalia is one of the countries suffering from a sustained food crisis over the past few decades. This is caused by factors that have implications for the sustainability of the lives of its people. Therefore, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), an international organization operating in the field of food, has developed strategies through its programs to address the food crisis in Somalia in its efforts to combat famine disasters and achieve sustainable food security. This research uses the theory of International Organization Policy Implementation through the Management Approach as an analytical framework. The methodology used is descriptive with qualitative data analysis techniques. Data was collected through secondary data, namely documents and official publications from related sources. The research findings state that the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) implements its programs through monitoring, capacity building, and problem-solving. Monitoring is implemented through an annual reporting system on food crisis conditions, evaluations, and representative visits. Capacity building is achieved by developing individual, organizational, or community capacity through mentoring, skills, knowledge, and training. Problem solving through financial assistance and support. This research aims to provide an overview of the efforts of international organizations to address issues in a country.

Key Words

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Somalia, food crisis

1. Introduction

The food crisis is a sensitive issue because the condition is related to humans' basic needs and livelihoods. A food crisis is when individuals or groups cannot meet their food needs. Several factors generally outline the challenges of the food crisis, namely issues related to food availability, decreased nutrition or acute malnutrition, especially among women and children, and the inability of individuals or groups to obtain food, which leads to an increase in the percentage of malnutrition rates. Furthermore, according to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the food crisis has become the most important issue because it creates a domino effect on survival aspects such as health, economy, environment, refugee crises, declining agricultural and livestock productivity, labor, and humanity itself (IFRC, 2022). The food crisis has affected several countries around the world, especially African countries, including Somalia.

Somalia is located in East Africa and is one of the countries in that region that has cases of famine due to the food crisis. Somalia has been experiencing a food crisis since 1991 due to the

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civil war conflict over the overthrow of the dictator Muhammad Siad Barre's regime, and it was reported by the United Nations (UN) that as a result of the war, around 4.5 million people are experiencing a food crisis (Tikkanen, 2024). In 2010-2012, Somalia faced the worst food crisis, with a total death toll from famine reaching 256,000 people (Warsame, Frison, & Checci, 2023). Although in 2012 Somalia managed to rise from the depths of its food crisis, it cannot be denied that the food crisis continues to plague the country due to the limitations of its healthcare system (Morisson & Malik, 2023). In addition, from 2016 to 2018, a food crisis struck Somalia due to drought, below-average rainfall that caused fatal damage to agricultural and livestock productivity, malnutrition, and residents had to relocate temporarily (Internally Displaced Persons, IDPs) (Warsame, Frison, & Checci, 2023).

Until now, the food crisis still plagues Somalia, as recorded in data from the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), which states that between 2020-2023, around 6.9 million, or 21% of the population in central Somalia, are facing a food crisis resulting in the deaths of more than 40,000 people. (CARE, 2024). Meanwhile, in 2024, based on data from Concern Worldwide, there are 551,000 residents experiencing food crisis conditions (IPC Phase 3) and 258,000 others in emergency conditions (IPC Phase 4) (Concern Worldwide, 2024). As for the Global Hunger Index (GHI) data, specifically in 2021, Somalia ranks 116th out of the 116 listed countries. Which means that Somalia is the country in the last rank with the highest cases of hunger, reaching an extremely alarming level of 50.8 (GHI, 2021). In addition, Somalia has the highest food crisis among several countries with similar cases in the African region, such as Madagascar, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Chad, the Central African Republic, Yemen, Burundi, the Comoros, South Sudan, and the Syrian Arab Republic.

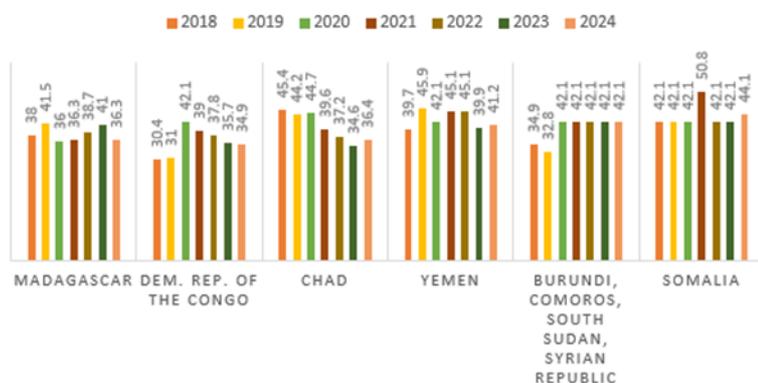


Figure 1. Global Hunger Index Data Report: African Hunger Index (2018-2024)

Source: Data was collected based on the results of the Global Hunger Index report for the years 2018-2024

Several factors are causing the food crisis in Somalia. First, the impact of COVID-19. The restrictions on the movement of international agencies in providing aid due to social distancing measures hindered the distribution of food supplies in Somalia, disrupting the global food supply chain and causing instability in food prices (FAO, 2021). As a result, the people of Somalia are experiencing difficulties in accessing food supplies, leading to an increase in food crisis conditions, namely in crisis (IPC Phase 3) and emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions in 2021 (OCHA, 2021). Second, drought. Somalia is geographically surrounded by deserts, which often cause droughts. It is even mentioned that the drought that struck Somalia from 2015 to 2023 is the largest in the past forty years. This fact was validated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in its report that more than 80 percent of the Somali population experienced a poor humanitarian situation and drought in 2021 (OCHA, 2021).

Drought has become one of the main factors of the food crisis because drought paralyzes agricultural and livestock productivity activities and affects humans. This statement is supported by a report from the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) that, due to this drought, Somalia has experienced a decrease in agricultural productivity, losing about 60 percent of cereal production (FSNAU, 2021). Drought also occurs due to unpredictable climate change, causing difficulties in accessing clean water, thereby crippling the productivity activities of the Somali population. Third, floods. The floods that hit Somalia, besides being caused by unpredictable climate change, are also due to illegal logging, environmental deforestation, forest clearing, and land degradation. (UNEP, 2022). From late April to June 2021, according to a report by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), floods that struck Somalia affected 400,000 residents in 14 districts, and 101,000 had to relocate from their homes to seek refuge (OCHA, 2021).

Fourth, the conflict and political instability occurring between Somalia and Ethiopia were instigated by al-Shabaab forces. Although the level of conflict escalation has decreased, attacks by al-Shabaab continue to target the population and infrastructure, causing the Somali people to leave their homes to seek refuge (Internally Displaced Persons, IDPs) and find safe places. IDPs are very vulnerable to hunger due to the limited availability of food supplies. Al-Shabaab also hinders the distribution of food supplies to the Somali population in the markets, causing shortages and panic buying. This has resulted in economic instability, namely rising food prices and increased famine disasters due to the food crisis (Insecurity Insight, 2023).

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has become one of the international organizations responding to the food crisis in Somalia. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) first entered Somalia in the 1990s at the behest of the UN and in response to the deaths of 300,000 residents due to war and drought. (FAO, 2014). Until now, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) continues to play an active role in assisting Somalia in addressing the food crisis. Apart from the aforementioned factors, the unpredictable climate (aggravating factors) has become one of the toughest challenges for the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in addressing the food crisis from 1990 to 2024.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) never stops helping Somalia through programs initiated during the 2021-2024 period. There was a decrease in the number of food crises from 2021 to 2023, although the number of food crises surged again in 2024 due to unpredictable climate changes. Nevertheless, the decrease in case numbers during the 2021-2023 period serves as a benchmark to understand what the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has been doing in implementing programs to address the food crisis in Somalia.

The author sets boundaries in researching to stay focused on the main discussion, which begins with the food crisis in Somalia from 2021 to 2024. The selection of this time frame is based on the increase in hunger cases due to the food crisis in Somalia, caused by several factors, including COVID-19 and drought, and refers to data from the Global Hunger Index (2021), which states that Somalia ranks 116th. This states that Somalia has the highest and first case among 116 countries. In addition, the programs from the international organization Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have successfully reduced the scale of Somalia's food crisis from an extremely alarming level to an alarming level. Until now, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has been trying to address the food crisis in Somalia. Thus, the year of this research is limited to 2024.

In this research, the author presents an innovation by including the efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), an international organization working in the field of food, to address the food crisis in Somalia from 2021 to 2024. This research uses a new perspective

relevant to the discussed topic, namely the Implementation of International Policies through the Management Approach.

2. Analytical Framework

This research uses the approach written by Jutta Joachim, Bob Reinalda, and Bertjan Verbeek in their book titled "International Organizations and Implementation: Enforcers, managers, authorities?" to analyze the efforts of international organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in addressing issues in a country. (Joachim, Reinalda, & Verbeek, 2007). Academics view international organizations as actors with the right to play their roles in global politics (Barnett and Finnemore 1999, 2004; Dijkzeul & Beigbeder, 2003). There are three approaches by Joachim et al. (2007) that international organizations use in implementing their programs: the Enforcement Approach, Management Approach, and Normative Approach.

Table 1. International Organizations and Implementation

	Enforcement approach	Management approach	Normative approach
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naming and shaming, i.e., judging on the basis of state reporting, expert committees, inspections or NGO reports • Sanctions, e.g. economic or military sanctions, adjudication financial penalties, or naming and shaming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring on the basis of state reporting, expert committees, inspections, or NGO reports • Capacity building and problem solving through expert advice, rule interpretation, financial or technical assistance. 	Authority and legitimacy

Source: From the book titled "International Organizations and Implementation: Enforces, managers, authorities?" written by Jutta Joachim, Bob Reinalda, dan Bertjan Verbeek"

First, the enforcement approach. The enforcement approach is a coercive approach towards countries that have made agreements and become parties to a treaty. Two methods are employed in this approach: naming, shaming, and sanctions. International organizations do this by humiliating or shaming and imposing economic, military, and judicial sanctions against countries that violate or fail to comply with agreements and do not follow through on their international commitments. In the case of the European Union, the "First-pillar" policy related to the Economic and Monetary Union states that any country that fails to comply with international agreements may be subjected to naming and shaming through media involvement or displaying a scoreboard detailing the country's violations, and ultimately ending with economic sanctions (Tallberg, 2002 pp. 617-20).

Second, the management approach. The management approach is an approach that contrasts with the enforcement approach, characterized by being more open and non-coercive. Rather than monitoring and sanctioning non-compliant countries with international agreements, this management approach encourages international organizations to focus on problem-solving and developing capacity, rule interpretation, and transparency. There are three ways that international organizations implement their programs, as outlined by Joachim et al (2007) in their book titled "International Organizations and Implementation," namely monitoring, capacity building, and problem solving.

Third, the normative approach. This approach emphasizes how international organizations can influence countries to comply with international agreements through existing values, rules,

and norms. According to this approach, the influence of international organizations will vary depending on the perception of their authority. Furthermore, according to Risse (2000), international organizations provide a reasonable argument to influence and convince countries that adhering to agreements and their international commitments is the right thing to do.

In this study, the author uses the implementation of international organization policies through the management approach by Jutta Joachim, Bob Reinalda, and Bertjan Verbeek to analyze an organization's efforts in addressing issues, one of which is the food crisis. Previous research by Venny Maudina and Gustrini Putri titled "*Implementasi Kebijakan World Food Programme dalam Mengatasi Krisis Pangan di Afghanistan Tahun 2018-2022 (Implementation of World Food Programme Policy in Addressing Food Crisis in Afghanistan 2018-2022)*" indicates that actors such as international organizations can play an important role in implementation aimed at helping countries acquire the capacity to take necessary actions (Maudina & Putri, 2023).

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in the publication "The State of Food Insecurity in the World: Addressing food insecurity in protracted crises," with a management approach, international organizations can implement their roles in assisting a country facing food crisis issues through various forms of assistance such as supervision, capacity building, technical assistance, mentoring efforts, collaboration with other actors, and financial support (FAO, 2010).

3. Research Method

The type of research used by the author in this study is descriptive qualitative. This type of qualitative descriptive research is used to conduct research on the natural conditions of the object where the author's position is the main instrument, with data collection techniques that combine data analysis, and produce research results that emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono, 2019). This type of research aims to describe and explain specifically, in detail, and depth, using data based on accurate facts.

Data collection techniques are an important component in conducting research. There are two data collection methods, namely, through primary and secondary data sources. In this research, the author uses data collection techniques through secondary data. Secondary data were obtained through official websites of related sources, annual reports, publications, official documents, articles and journals, books, and previous research that are still relevant to the conducted research. The author uses qualitative data analysis techniques to process and analyze the research data. According to Sugiyono, in his book "Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Research Methods", qualitative data analysis is inductive, where the analysis is conducted by collecting data that will subsequently be developed into a hypothesis (Sugiyono, 2019).

4. Results and Discussions

Joachim et al. (2007), in their book "International Organization and Implementation: Enforcers, managers, authorities?", divide the three approaches used by international organizations in implementing their programs: the enforcement approach, the management approach, and the normative approach. This research will focus on the management approach used to examine the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) efforts in addressing the food crisis in Somalia. International organizations implement their programs in three ways: monitoring, capacity building, and problem solving.

4.1. Monitoring by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on the Food Situation in Somalia

According to Joachim et al. (2007), monitoring is carried out by periodically providing progress reports on monitoring activities to international organizations. In addition, international organizations can also conduct monitoring through reports from non-governmental organizations that contain periodic status updates on national-scale operations regarding the situation and conditions of the country, as well as the establishment of inspection bodies to oversee the actions of member states. In monitoring, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conducts surveillance of the food crisis conditions from weekly, monthly, or annual reports provided by Somalia through the Somali government, national, and international non-governmental organizations, such as the FAO's publication reports. In addition, representatives from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conducted evaluations and field visits.

4.1.1. Data in Emergencies Monitoring

Data In Emergencies Monitoring (DIEM) is used by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to monitor and oversee the situation and conditions of the food crisis in Somalia. In addition, the development of the DIEM system is used by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to facilitate understanding of the impacts caused by the food crisis on local food value chains, agricultural and livestock livelihoods, and food security on a broad scale. With the supervision and monitoring conducted, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), through DIEM, can inform decision-making by providing information from regularly updated reports (FAO, 2022). In obtaining information and reports related to the food crisis conditions in Somalia, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) uses computer-assisted telephone interviews from Geopol and face-to-face meetings to gather information related to parties that include information about household conditions, sources of income, current needs, challenges being faced, and challenges in livelihood (FAO, 2022).

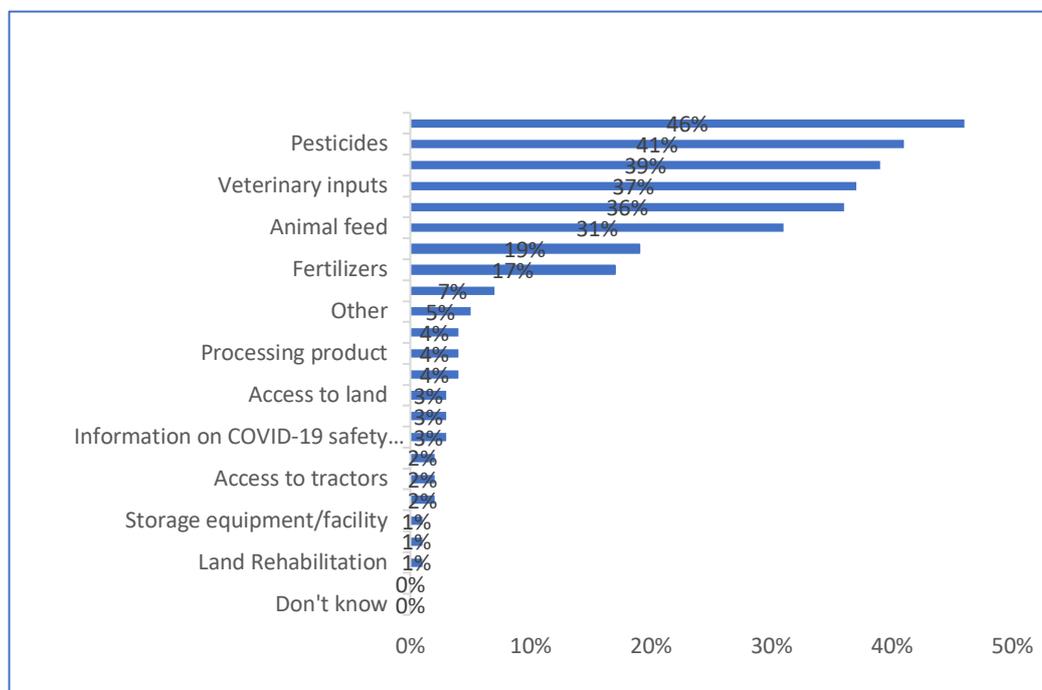


Figure 2. Most-cited needs assistance (percentages of respondents).

Source: DIEM-Monitoring brief 2022

The visualization in the image above is a dashboard of needs that was most frequently mentioned when the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conducted a series of interviews via computer-assisted telephone interviews from Geopol in 2021, when the food crisis in Somalia peaked at 50.8 according to data displayed by the Global Hunger Index (FAO, 2023).

4.1.2. FAO's Food Security and Analysis Unit (FSNAU)

In subsequent monitoring efforts, Food and Agriculture utilizes the Food Security and Analysis Unit (FSNAU), which was established in 1994 and aims to analyze data related to the food crisis conditions in Somalia with a very wide scope. Almost all regions in Somalia can be accessed, and their food conditions are described by FSNAU, except for the Banaadir, an urban area. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) established FSNAU in 1994 and began operations in Somalia the same year. In monitoring and supervision, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) collaborates with the Government of Somalia, specifically with the National Bureau of Statistics of Somalia.

In 2021, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) entered a cooperation agreement to transfer FSNAU functions to the National Bureau of Statistics of Somalia for three years. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) implements its role through cooperation with the National Bureau of Statistics of Somalia by providing data on food crisis conditions, food security, market food price conditions, livelihoods, including livestock, fisheries, and agriculture, and natural resources. The cooperation agreement was ratified on September 20, 2021, by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the National Bureau of Statistics of Somalia at the Airport Hotel, Mogadishu (FAO, 2021).



Figure 3. FAO and the National Bureau of Statistics of Somalia Cooperation Agreement.

Source: FAO News Publications

FSNAU provides timely reports on food conditions in Somalia, which greatly assists the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Government, donor investors, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and other organizations in making decisions or recommendations related to development plans and humanitarian aid to be given to Somalia. The reports can be in written form, and the situation can be visualized across all regions of Somalia. Below is a visualization

from the Somalia emergency dashboard regarding its food condition in 2021, where the food situation experienced a severe crisis due to unpredictable natural factors and limited incoming aid due to the scale of social restrictions by COVID-19 (FSNAU, 2025).

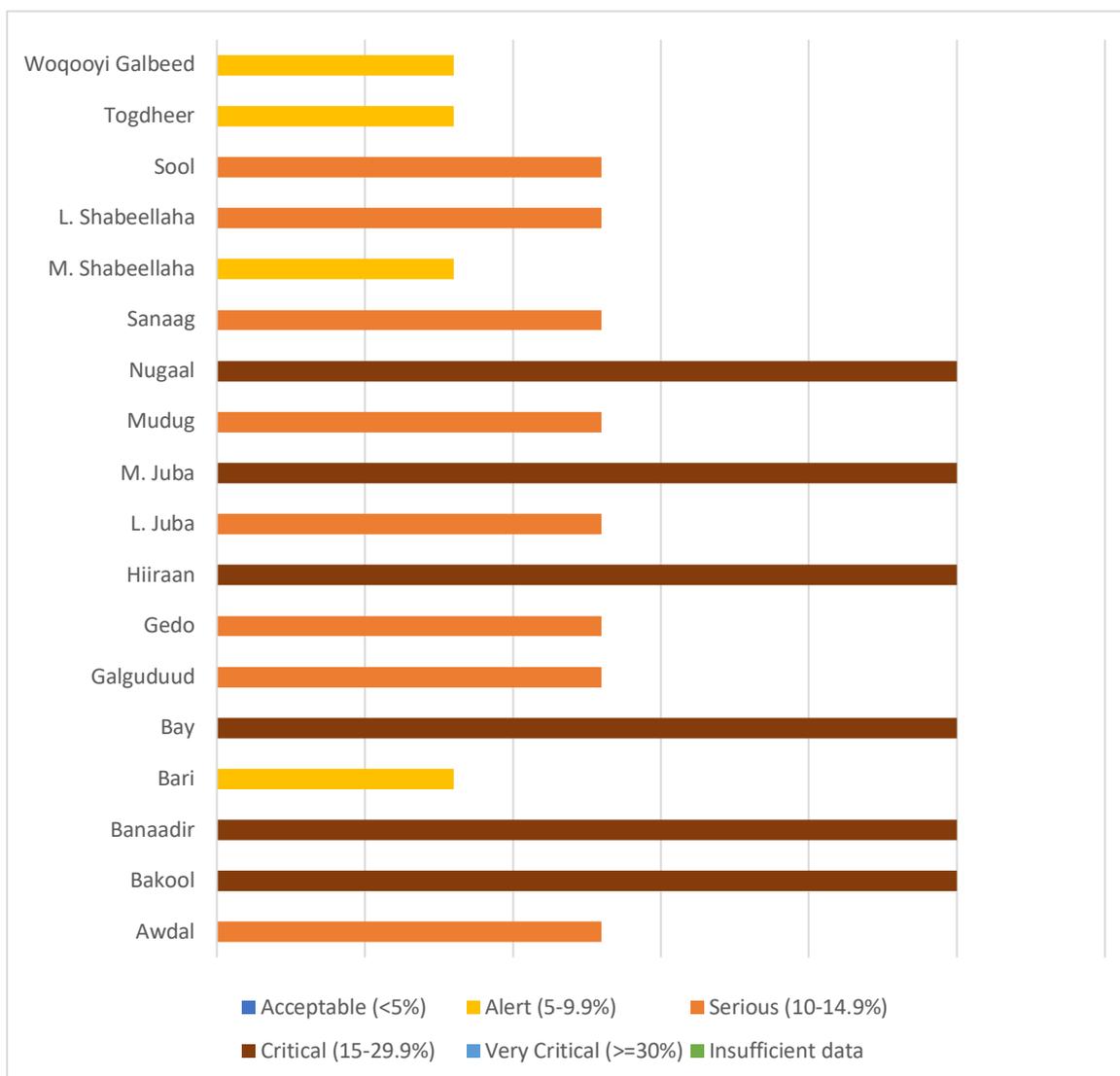


Figure 4. Somalia Food and Nutrition Situation Dashboard 2021.

Source: FSNAU Somalia Website

The reports provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) through FSNAU are also transparent and publicly accessible, allowing information about Somalia's food and nutrition conditions to be widely disseminated. The reports can be weekly, monthly, and annual reports. However, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) uses monthly and annual reports for decision-making. The decision is also based on the priority scale for regions in Somalia that fall under the crisis and emergency categories. This is using FSNAU, which includes Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC) to assess the scale of food conditions to determine priorities and targets for aid distribution (FAO, 2022).

4.2. Capacity Building of the Food and Agriculture Organizations Regarding Food Conditions in Somalia

Capacity building refers to structured, technical, and systematic efforts to strengthen the abilities of individuals, organizations, or communities to address and confront existing problems (Nuridin & Baharuddin, 2023). International organizations can carry out the capacity-building process through their important role in its implementation, helping countries develop the capacity to take the necessary steps in the future (Haas et al., 1993). In the process of capacity building, international organizations can assist member countries by identifying their problems and needs, providing support in the form of capacity development, establishing skill development programs, knowledge, and training, as well as resources and infrastructure (Joachim, Reinalda, & Verbeek, 2007).

Assistance in capacity development by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in helping communities overcome food security issues that threaten livelihoods. For example, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) collaborates with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Program (WFP) in the implementation of a program funded by Canada, namely The Rome-based Agencies (RBA), to strengthen sustainable food security in areas continuously affected by food crises (FAO, 2024). With a focus on this program to empower vulnerable women and children. The program was implemented over six years, namely 2017-2022.

In 2021, the food situation in Somalia deteriorated due to drought, floods, and other natural factors, as well as political instability. Added to this were COVID-19 cases, which further worsened the situation in Somalia, leading to decreased food availability, soaring food prices in the market due to limited supply but high demand, and a decline in the population's purchasing power. The Rome-based Agencies (RBA) publication report recorded that 3.5 million out of 7.2 million were affected by the severe food crisis, with 1.5 million children under five suffering from acute malnutrition (FAO, 2024).

The capacity development program, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), through RBA, was focused on 2021-2022, namely Kitchen and Market Gardens. On this occasion, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Somali Region are helping women to receive training on the establishment and management of gardens, which include materials for managing nutritious food to meet daily living needs. This training involves at least 263 households. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Ministry of Agriculture of the Somali Region, and its residents successfully established seven gardens and 605 kitchen gardens spread across several areas of Somalia. In 2021, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) stated that the presence of Kitchen and Market Gardens could increase the income sources of the residents by about 15 percent (FAO, 2024).

In another capacity development effort, there is the FAO Resilience Building Program in Somalia. The program is based on five capacity areas in Somalia, comprehensively addressing food security: preventive, anticipative, absorptive, adaptive, and transformative. Prevention is a measure to prevent food problems and reduce risks in the early and future stages. Anticipative can act immediately if the food condition starts to deteriorate. Absorptive capacity is the ability of the population to face urgent situations. Adaptability is the personal trait of gradually adjusting to policy implementation and conditions. Transformative, which means making fundamental changes to policies and systems (FAO, 2024).

In 2022, the Government of Sweden funded the Food and Agriculture Organization through programs. These programs are aligned with the CPF Strategic Objective 3 plan, which aims to save the livelihoods and lives of the Somali people trapped by the continuous shocks of the food crisis. Several programs, such as FSNAU, SWALIM, and FEWS-NET, are tools for data analytics or

monitoring food conditions. Meanwhile, there is a capacity-building training program on good nutrition practices. The training involves households in Somalia to provide training and understanding related to good nutrition. The training was provided through community nutrition monitoring and learning related to food security for livelihoods, food hygiene, water and sanitation hygiene, selecting sufficiently nutritious food for families, and an introduction to nutrition (FAO, 2023).

In addition, the Multinational-Strengthening Emergencies Preparedness and Response to Food Crisis (SEPREP) Project in Somalia, which is a program by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for the period 2022-2025 (FAO, 2024). This program is directly funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB). The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) collaborates with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) in this program, which includes three components, one of which is the Scale Up Production of Early Generation Seeds. In its capacity development, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) together with (MoAI) focuses on farmers to increase the dissemination of local sorghum and cowpea variety seeds through community-based training, with a total of 150 seeds used. Followed by the development of knowledge and skills related to a variety of seeds for plant breeders, farmers, agronomy experts, and seed technologists in Somalia on how to maintain and produce these seeds (FAO, 2024).

4.3. Financial Assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for Food Conditions in Somalia

According to Joachim et al. (2007), the management approach in the problem-solving process involves providing technical and financial assistance and offering solutions and consultations from certain experts to face challenges and resolve issues. The management approach in this context assists in the form of knowledge program development and financial aid, yielding far more satisfactory results (Chayes and Chayes 1993, 1995). It is thus hoped that the assistance provided by international organizations can help countries with the challenges of implementation and their commitment to international agreements.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), financial assistance in cash and vouchers is a basic tool relevant and flexible for achieving its strategic goals in addressing emergencies, meeting humanitarian needs and livelihoods, particularly in agriculture (FAO, 2024). One of the financial aids implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to Somalia is Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). In 2021, Somalia received financial assistance of approximately USD 28,756,447, and in 2022, approximately USD 33,759,838 (FAO, 2024). According to a publication by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), from 2016 to 2022, Somalia received USD 210,412,296 in financial aid and was the largest recipient of financial aid compared to other countries in the African region, with a total of 565 out of all of them.

Table 2. CVA disbursements by country 2016-2022

Country	2016 (in USD)	2017 (in USD)	2018 (in USD)	2019 (in USD)	2020 (in USD)	2021 (in USD)	2022 (in USD)	Total (in USD)	%
Somalia	5,484,357	38,486,264	21,295,063	35,947,869	46,683,088	28,756,447	33,759,838	210,412,926	56%
Ethiopia	-	-	-	179,920	7,019,433	9,429,944	4,488,006	21,116,303	6%
South Sudan	1,377,724	2,975,142	2,250,553	4,661,280	3,219,755	7,246,065	2,500,287	17,230,559	5%
Burkina Faso	27,540	168,245	2,006,195	533,026	1,789,508	5,946,674	6,351,426	16,822,489	4%
Afghanistan	-	38,186	33,306	-	-	3,277,700	11,104,138	14,453,330	4%
Lebanon	-	408,250	386,172	-	268,036	1,383,682	3,730,000	6,176,140	2%
Mozambique	570,000	861,000	1,045,000	1,182,000	962,900	1,254,269	2,078,558	8,912,967	2%
Yemen	-	1,469,734	25,000	157,780	2,409,536	3,034,520	2,692,741	9,789,311	3%
Zambia	2,578,434	2,801,808	-	-	-	187,986	200,000	8,444,316	2%
DRC (Dem. Rep. of the Congo)	230,960	1,763,025	1,249,155	743,720	-	2,670,006	615,000	7,271,866	2%

Central African Republic	126,666	458,333	880,172	696,628	1,354,508	2,282,448	979,734	6,778,489	2%
Burundi	1,139,360	1,752,679	1,695,420	111,109	131,757	723,155	3,577,659	3,577,659	1%
Iraq	1,160,000	745,200	1,000,000	482,920	440,000	224,000	-	4,052,120	1%
Madagascar	-	244,189	-	553,603	-	2,825,920	-	3,623,712	1%
Other countries	2,901,762	3,497,202	6,600,573	3,772,695	6,351,592	922,233	7,203,396	31,249,283	8%
Total	15,365,843	53,599,006	38,252,018	52,145,606	72,471,867	71,101,922	75,247,048	378,183,310	100%

Source: FAO's Publications – Evaluation of FAO's Cash and Voucher Assistance

In addition, in the report from May to December 2022, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) collaborated with regional or local actors in Somalia, namely the Somalia Cash and Markets Working Group and the FAO Food Security Cluster, to assist in distributing aid provided to 90,206 households in 40 districts with a total short-term cash transfer aid distribution of USD 42.78 million (FAO, 2022). This is done to prevent the displacement and evacuation of residents that could result in fatal consequences, including death. It is also based on the objectives of establishing the Food Security Cluster (FSC), which is to meet the urgent food needs in a country to avoid life-threatening situations. The distribution of cash transfers begins in areas with priority scales on the IPC Phase 3 (crisis) and 4 (emergency), which include regions vulnerable to food security conditions. In the publication Somalia Famine Prevention Scale-Up Plan: May 2022-June 2023, it was stated that Somalia has successfully distributed cash transfer assistance amounting to at least USD 268 million, reaching approximately 2.4 million people, with 1.4 million being residents of very difficult-to-access areas (FAO, 2022).

Table 3. FAO's Funding Requirement

Activities per component	Funding requirement (USD)
Component 1. Saving lives and livelihood	
Unconditional cash transfers	117,499,844
Minimum emergency livelihood package	60,546,792
Cash for work	56,763,114
Cash for assets	1,090,350
Animal health	11,555,782
Water accessibility	6,640,461
Component 2. Coordination and information for action	
Food Security Cluster	1,077,360
Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit	7,248,319
Somalia Water and Land Information Management	5,856,626
TOTAL	268,278,647

Source: FAO's Publications – Somalia Famine Prevention Scale-Up: May 2022 – June 2023

5. Conclusion

The food crisis in Somalia has been felt by its residents since the 1990s. Until now, Somalia has still faced the challenge of an ongoing food crisis. The main factors worsening the food situation in Somalia during the 2021-2024 period, aside from COVID-19 and political instability, are natural climate factors that tend to be insignificant and difficult to predict. The year 2021 was the worst crisis since the food crisis of 2012. According to the Global Hunger Index (2021), Somalia ranks 116th out of 116 countries listed, with its food crisis scale reaching an extremely alarming figure of 50.8. Therefore, the international organization Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which operates in the field of food, uses its resources to help Somalia overcome the food crisis.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) uses a management approach described by Jutta Joachim et al. (2007). The management approach is divided into monitoring, capacity building, and problem solving. Monitoring is carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) through the provision of information and reports related to the food situation in Somalia with Data In Emergencies Monitoring (DIEM) and Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). In capacity building, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) implements its programs by involving the participation of the Somali population to train and provide understanding, knowledge, and skills in addressing food-related issues. Capacity building is implemented through the Kitchen and Market Gardens program, Training on Good Nutrition Practices, and the Multinational-Strengthening Emergencies Preparedness and Response to Food Crisis (SEPAREF) Project in Somalia in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI). Problem solving uses an approach that provides financial assistance to the people of Somalia through Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA).

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