

**FOOD AID ON FOOD
SECURITY IN THE RURAL COMMUNITY OF
LUGH DISTRICT
GEDO REGION
SOMALIA**

A Thesis
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Postgraduate studies and Research
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Kampala, Uganda

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the award
Of a Degree of Master of arts in Development Studies

BY:
MOHAMOUD MOHAMED BURALE
June, 2011



DECLARATION A

I, Mohamoud Mohamed Burale hereby declare that this thesis is my Original work and has not been submitted to any other University or institution of higher learning for any academic award.

Signature

Burale.....

Date

22/06/2011.....

DECLARATION B

This thesis has been done under my supervision as a University Supervisor and submitted to the School of Post Graduate Studies and Research for examination with my approval.

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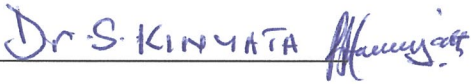
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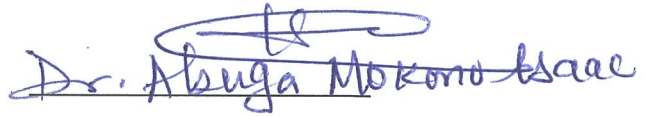
APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled "**food aid on Food Security in the rural community of Lugh district Gedo Region Somalia**" prepared and submitted by *Mohamoud Mohamed Burale* is in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of a degree of Masters in Development Studies. *Mohamoud* has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with grade of PASSED.


Dr. Mwanika Rosema

Name and Sig of Chairman


Name and Sig of Supervisor


Name and Sig Of Panelist


Name and Sig Of Panelist 4.7.2011

Name and Sig Of Panelist

Date of Comprehensive Examination: _____

Grade: _____

Name and Sig of Director, SPGSR

Name and Sig of DVC, SPGRS

DEDICATION

I dedicated this thesis to my mother, father and all my brothers and sisters.

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ACRONMYS

CFS	Community food Security
EC	European Communion
FANTA	Food and Technical assistant
FEWS	Famine Early warning Systems
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis
WFP	World Food Program
SAP	Structural Adjustment programs
SSA	Sub-Sahara Africa
UNCEF	united Nation children
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
FFW	Famine For Work
USDA	United State Department of Agriculture
UNDP	united Nation Development Program

ABSTRACT

Food security is a major problem in many part of the world, including Somalia. Aid agencies have tried to solve food problem on food aid, but the efforts failed due to many problems. The study sought to appraise the food aid and Food Security in the Rural Community of Lugh district Gedo Region Somalia, the specific objective of this study was to determine the source of food, to investigate causes of food insecurity and to determine the effects of food aid on food security in the rural community of lugh district Gedo Region Somalia..

The study used descriptive Research Design. The population of the research was 1000 households, which were drawn from four subdivisions in Lugh district using cluster sampling. This study used Questionnaire and interview to collect data.

Findings of this study showed that food aid has both positive and negative effects of food security in Lugh. Food aid has positively impacted on some people's lives especially in the time of the disaster. The negative effect of food aid is that it has created laziness, dependency of food aid, and low production on the fields. Food aid is only good when it is distributed for a short time.

The study recommended; Local leaders should focus how to solve ongoing wars in the country, and encourage Irrigation programs, People should appreciate food aid in terms of crisis, but should prefer to produce their own food. NGOs need to help the local populace with firm inputs and Community members need to change their mindset about food aid and work towards self-sufficiency.

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the study

In the view of the world food program (WFP) (2008), there is more than enough food to feed the world population of 7.3billion people. A study launched by united nation's Food and Agricultural organization (FOA)(2002:1), states that there is food for the growing world population and that this situation will continue until 2030. However hundreds of Millions of people in the developing countries remain hungry to date.

Practical action (2006:2) specifically states that 800million people, one sixth of devolving world's population suffer from hunger and fear of starvation. According to the world hunger report, (2000), the World Health Organization estimates that one third of the world population is well fed one third is suffering from hunger, one third is starving and over 4million people die of hunger in a year. In addition, World hunger report (2000), United Nations Organization maintains that, one in twelve people worldwide is malnourished, including 160 Million under the Age of Five, while United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF) says 3Million Children struggle today to survive on US\$2 per day. These facts do not therefore affirm that there is enough food for everyone.

Food insecurity is the major problem in many parts of the Third world countries including Somalia. Food insecurity is the exact opposite of Food security. The world Food Summit in 1996 (WHO 2007), defines food security as secure access by all people at all times for enough food for a healthy, active life. Hubbard (1995) puts it as simply as people being able to obtain the food they need to be healthy, and active, where they call for it and are provided. Food security means that people are confident that adequate food is available at all times. Consequently, lack of secure access to food by all people means food insecurity. Others define food security by examining food insecurity at national and household level.

The WFP program which was started in (1961) and other agencies came up with the idea of food aid. Food aid could be described as aid supplied as food commodities grant on concessional terms. It includes donation of food commodities by the government, inter-governmental organizations (particularly the WFP), and private voluntary or non-governmental organization. Food aid is sent to food insecure people, particularly in poor food- deficient countries with no adequate food production or insufficient foreign exchange to supplement the food they need.

For almost half a century, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has been struggling, in one form or another, with food insecurity. This ongoing condition has been caused by a number of factors including distribution obstacles, global climate change, lack of successful local agriculture, and an inability or disinterest to act by local officials. The situation has been further complicated by an inefficient and disorganized international

response to the crisis. Although most would agree that each of these factors carries at least some validity, there is far less international consensus on the best remedy to the crisis. Does the answer to African food insecurity lie within scientific and supply based solutions? This would require a reliance on global market forces and genetically modified (GM) crops to feed the hungry. Or will success be more attainable through a combination of methods such as weather prediction, climate change solutions, and foreign monetary aid? By examining the successes and failures in food aid policy, can the global community create a plan that will truly end hunger in SSA in years to come?

Ever since food aid to Africa began in the late 1950s, the crisis has been characterized as a supply issue. A lack of successful and widespread agriculture in SSA led to the failure of local governments to provide enough food for their populations. In reaction, Western governments and aid organizations have sought to provide foreign food aid to SSA, in the form of imported crops from wealthy and developed countries worldwide. Commonly held conceptions of the crisis as a "shortage" dictated these reactions. In more recent years, these tactics have been repeatedly implemented, and have expanded to include support for new and improved technologies to advance agriculture and food supply systems within Africa. These methods include the exportation of better farming equipment, the use of more pesticides and herbicides, and the widespread use of GM seeds used to grow crops in large quantities.

Supply-based solutions to food insecurity such as these may have been acceptable in the early years of the aid movement, yet presently there is a global push for more comprehensive solutions to deal with the modern pressures compounding the situation. No longer can the plight of Africa be based simply on the idea of a "shortage." The problem is not lack of food but an inability on the part of both local and international actors to distribute food where it is most needed in a timely and cost effective manner. Furthermore, recent stresses like climate change and economic crises are adding more pressure to an already complicated situation. The global community needs to think outside the supply-based box and find a solution that will combine innovative modern methods to solve the many problems that contribute to food insecurity. To achieve this goal we need to answer the following three questions (Baun 2008)

Located in the Horn of Africa, Somalia has faced more than a decade of civil unrest and war following the overthrow of Mohamed Siad Barre's regime in 1991. The civil war in Somalia and the subsequent collapse of the central government and its institutions left Somalia one of the poorest countries in the world, and the Somali people deeply divided. During the civil war and its aftermath, villages and cities were indiscriminately bombed and looted, and basic services such as water, health care and education collapsed. By 2007, the average life expectancy of a Somali was 45 years and the mortality rate for children under five exceeded 25%. Prior to the war, Somalia had one of the lowest adult literacy rates in the world, a situation that has been further exacerbated by the continued instability. UNICEF reiterated in its 1998 State of the

World's Children report that literacy rates for men and women in Somalia were 36% and 14% respectively.

The majority of Somalia's population, approximately 60%, is semi-nomadic pastoralists. A result of the continued civil unrest has been that most skilled laborers and professionals either fled or were killed. Consequently, few of the members of the estimated four million strong workforces have any marketable skills. In addition, many young men and women between the ages of 15 to 25 whom, in more a peaceful time, would have been learning job skills and professions, do not have any education and are illiterate (Cummings,K,2003)

Somalia has been without a central government since 1991. There is no any developmental policy in the country and sectors are headed without policy guiding them. Sectors such as Agricultural sector, Livestock and other sectors have no policy guiding them, and they have been experiencing many problems which have been affecting the growing of the country negatively.

Food aid in the country is going down with no central and regional government which sets policies for the food aid in the country. There are many International aid agencies working in the country hence some of the activities become duplicated because of lack of effective coordination in the central government and lack of policies and strategic planning.

The food security situation in all livelihoods of Somalia remains as classified during the 2010 analysis (Aug '10).as the worst ever in Africa.

Statement of the problem

Gedo Region has food insecurity, as many parts of the under developed countries have. Thousands of people including Children and old people are chronically hungry, in varying degrees of poverty (FOA, 2003). Many development agencies such as WFP have tried to solve the problem with food aid, but one needs to ask oneself whether this is the best solution to the people's needs.

Food aid has saved many lives during the time of disasters, such as floods and drought. Some maintain that food aid had significant positive effect on food production, while others argue that food aid is not the best solution to the world hungry and that food aid involves dumping, surplus production from the rich nations into poorer ones and that it is the rich countries that benefit, not the poor ones.

Since 1991, Somalia has had no functioning Central government which has caused many problems. Many of the aid agencies distribute food aid as they want without anybody to follow up and that sometimes causes conflict among the community. Some of the aid agencies have benefited from the lack of central government which would be following up this aid. The study therefore tried to find out whether all the above arguments apply in Lugh District Gedo, Somalia. This Study also sought to find out whether or not the food aid is the answer to people's problem in the area. Also the study looked at food aid contribution on food security and whether it is a positive or a negative one.

Purpose of the Research

The prime objectives of the study was to assess the relationship between food aid and food security and to find out whether it improves the food security or increases food insecurity in Lugh District Gedo region Somalia.

Research objectives

The specific objectives of this study were;

1. To determine the sources of food in the rural community of Lugh District, Gedo region Somalia
2. To investigate the causes on food insecurity in the rural community of Lugh District, Gedo region Somalia
3. To Determine the effects of food aid on food security in the rural community of Lugh District, Gedo region Somalia

Research questions

1. What are the sources of food in the rural community of Lugh District Gedo region Somalia?
2. What are the causes of food insecurity in the rural community of Lugh District Gedo region Somalia?
3. What is the effect of food aid on food security in the rural community of Lugh District Gedo region Somalia?

Scope of the study

The study was carried out in the rural community of Lugh District, which is one of the biggest districts in Gedo region Somalia. The district is one of the Northern Gedo districts, and it shares border with Belet-Hawa, Dolow, and Garbaharey districts in Gedo Region, and Bay, and Bakol Regions and Somalia Regional State of Ethiopia. This study was taken to assess how the Food aid has been affected by the food security in Lugh District Northern Gedo Somalia. The study took into consideration the agricultural and agropostral Community and how fields have been effected by the food aid. The study covered 5year from 2005-2010.

Significance of the study

The study is important because it evaluates a problem which needs to be addressed. The study will help people to know what food aid is doing to the people in Lugh district. It is essential for non-governmental organizations (NGOs); distributing food in the area to know whether providing food aid is a worthwhile solution to the food problem of food insecurity in the area. The study is also relevant to those researchers for academic purpose. The researchers who are going to conduct a livelihood related research in the area also stand to benefit from this study. Finally, the study will help policy makers to know how to make new policies to help the people of Somalia.

Operational definitions of the Terms

Food aid:

Food aid refers to the aid in the form of food provided to the needy countries in both developing as well as developed countries. Food aid can be described in different ways. South African Oxford School dictionary (Hawakins, 2001), defines aid as money, food or any other thing sent to another country to help it. Aid may also be defined as help, support or assistance given to somebody in need

Food security:

Food security is the secure access by all people at all times and enough food for a healthy active life. Food security has been defined in different ways by different times and different authors and institutions. The most accepted definition at individual level is that of the World Bank: 'Secure access by all people at all time through enough food for health, and active life' (Stevens et al 2000:2) this definition seems to include the importance of three elements that are widely agreed on as being necessary for food security and availability of having access (accessibility) to enough food (Utilization) at any time.

Food availability

Food availability may mean that enough food is available for an active, health life. Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA, 2006); Defines food security as sufficient quantities of appropriate necessary

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Overview

Food is the basic requirement for the human to survive. Every human needs the right quantity and right quality of food to live a health life. One can obtain food from different sources: by growing it, buying it and receiving it on the form of food aid.

Food aid

Food aid was described in different ways. South African Oxford School of dictionary (Hawakins, 2001), defines aid as money, food or any other thing to sent to another country to help it. Aid may also be defined as help, support or assistance given by somebody in need. Dictionary.com (2006) defines the verb aid as activity of contributing as fulfillment of a need or purpose. Aid may also include gift of the money to support worthy causes.

For the purpose of this study, the researcher defines aid as help or assistance given to individual, family, community, or to a nation in need. This can come in the form of money, or be in the kind of food, clothes, medicine, agricultural inputs, and professional experts. The purpose of aid can be to promote food security, raise the standard of nutrition, promote the availability and accessibility of food stuffs, to public and contribute to balanced social and economic development.

Aid can be divided into two main categories. According to the European commission (2000), direct aid and indirect aid, Direct aid refers that aid that granted directly to the government intended to support long term government policy, while indirect aid is that entrusted by the partner organizations (International organization), such as WFP, the FOA, and other NGOs. Indirect aid is used in the crisis situation, to address food shortages when people face temporary problems such droughts and earthquakes, and to supplement direct aid of action of a more structural nature (European Commission 2000).

Food aid is the form of food provided to needy countries by developing and as well as developed countries. According to the European Commission (2008), aid is supplied as food granted on concessional terms. Include donation of food commodities by the government or intergovernmental organizations, particularly private or voluntary or non-governmental organizations and WFP. Raffer and Singer (1996:46) point out that food aid represents 10 per cent of the total aid flow to the poorer people in Africa and is more concentrated in financial aid. It is one of the main forms of the aid provided to hunger stricken poor nations, such as those in Sub-Sahara Africa

History of food aid

The concept of food aid was created by almost selfish motive of Americans. According to Makenete, et al (1998:252), food was started in the 1950s primary as a way to dispose of the Surplus production of crops

in the US, and this method has since evolved conceptually, politically and institutionally. US farms suddenly found themselves with a surplus of Cotton, wheat, beef, Dairy and Tobacco, and money of these products could not be absorbed locally. Rupia (2004:84-85) observes that suddenly lack of market affected not only farmers but also Agro-business, banking and Commercial shipping entrepreneurs.

Furthermore the surplus of food proved to be costly. The main focus was to ensure that markets for the surplus to establish outside US. Ortaman and Darrock (1998) concluded that food aid made it possible to dispose of the surplus stock and create mechanism of exchange between consumers and disposers of surplus while attempting to keep in check normal patterns of production and international trade.

Food aid is now distributed in many parts of the world especially in most hid droughts and war hit developing countries including those in Sub Sahara Africa. According Rupiya (2004:84) African continent is the only region in the world that has not been able to feed itself since the mid 1970s. world food Summit(Food Insecurity and vulnerability information and mapping system[FIVIMS] 2006) estimates that approximately 840 million people in the developing countries subsists on diets and that are deficient of calories.

Forms, categories and sources of food aid

Forms of food aid

How food aid and what form is discussed including categories of food aid and where it comes from

Forms of food aid

Food aid comes in different forms and is used in different ways. Food aid may be given as grain that requires milling or it may be processed so that it is ready for use. Some times food aid is given as wet ratio(food ready for feeding) such as flour especially to malnourished children. For example nearly 40years, the WFP has provided free school lunches and in 2005 agency school feeding program helped 21,7 Million children in 74 countries(WFP,2007)

Categories of food aid

Hawkins (2000), categories food aid according three types: Project, Program and emergency food aid; each has its own se donor legislation, procedure, sources of financing, ad method of operation.

Ktoz (2000) defines project food aid as food aid meant to support specific project. It particularly includes food for work (FFW) project and supplementary feeding/nutrition projects for young children and other vulnerable groups. Hawkins (2000) defines project food aid as supplying food aid as precondition for sustainable development for example food for work programs, dairy development and nutrition project for building capital.

Project aid is mostly distributed directly to the participants involved, but occasionally it partly monetized to finance some or all local project cost. Project food aid adds Hawkins (2000), is usually aimed at transferring income to poor or at satisfying their minimum national needs in normal year. According to Young and Abbott (2005), this type of food aid is often disbursed through NGO and used to support School feeding programmes Or FFW Schemes. This food aid is provided on a grant basis to specific beneficiary and development projects. It helps to meet the additional demand for food granted by its support for development projects. This type of food aid has been used mainly In FFW programs and Human resources development.

Program food aid can be described as food aid meant to support the balance of payment, the government budget, the implementation of structural policy reforms, or achievement of other general development objectives of the recipient countries (Ktoz 2000). It's provided as grant or on soft loan repayment terms exclusively on bilateral, government to government basis. The U.S Government has provided this food aid as donation or credit sale of U.S commodities to developing countries and emerging democracy to support democracy and the expansion of private enterprises. According to Young and Abbott program of food aid is usually provided government who support subsequently sell it on local market in process called "Monetized" this view is supported by the United State Department of Agriculture (USDA, 2006). The latter ads that the donated commodities are sold in the recipient country and revenue generated is used economic development programs. This category of food

aid is contributed positively to food security and long term development. According to Ktoz(2000), world Food program food aid was the most important category of total food aid with in average of 55 percent between 10080 and 1992.

Emergency food aid is usually defined as food aid provided in response to sudden, major shortfall in food production due to natural or manmade disaster such as droughts, pests, disease, flood or wars. Young and Abbott (29005) define as it food used to humanitarian purposes in the aftermath of crisis caused by natural disaster or conflict. It's generally related to immediate action and relief operations of assistance provided for free to refugees and displaced people. According to the Sijm (1997) this type of food aid becomes the most important category of the total food aid to Sub-Saharan Africa. The US terms of emergency food aid means the supply of agricultural commodities to meet emergency food needs. These may be provided under government to government agreement through public and private agencies such as UN's WFP and multinational organizations (USDA, 2006).

The above analysis clearly shows that an understanding of the different forms and categories of food aid is critical for any recipient government or NGO as it requests food aid and develops food security policies.

Sources of food aid

According to Ruttan (1993), Many countries and organizations local and international donate food for hungry. For example the US provided for the half of the global food aid, which Japan and European community (EC) distant second and third and united Kingdom fourth. The European and conidian donors are increasingly providing flexible each resources (Moulder 2006vi). According to Shaw and Clay (1993:31) the WFP is the primary international provider of food aid for development and disaster relief, and largest sources of grants for food resources, for developing countries.

Food produced for the developing countries may be used for food aid through variety of arrangements as Shaw and Clay (1993:3) point out. The outers assert that food aid may be used under triangular transactions whereby donor purchase food for one developing country for use as food aid I anther. The other form is through trilateral operations, whereby a donor commodity is exchanged for a different one in developing country, which used food aid in another developing country.

Arguments for food aid

Food aid is controversial. Heated a debates about the use of food aid to improve food security in the world continue. Advocates of food aid as the part of the solution of the world hunger include shaw92001), Ruttan (1993) and Silj(1997), its opponents include Shah(2003), Raffer and Singer (1996) and EU(2000). The opposing viewpoints are discussed below.

The world advocate for food aid and also largest food aid distributor is WFP. According to Shaw (2001:1), WFP believes that because of the increase of the hunger around the world, food aid and other forms of assistance will be required in the years ahead, possibly on growing scale. The WFP has been a major contributor during emergencies caused by the natural disaster such as floods, earthquakes, and manmade disaster such as war. Food aid has saved Many lives of many people effected by floods such Mozambique and other countries affected the droughts such as Somalia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia. Furthermore food aid has saved in the war towns such as Ethiopia, Eretria, Somalia and many others.

Ranger Nurseke(Cited Rutton 1993) among others, believes that food aid is important. He argues that food aid is providing by stimulus to industrial development. He explains that in the presence of an inelastic supply of domestic food, it could prevent the domestic terms of trade from turning against the emergence of industrial sector. Nurske adds that if food aid were used to help underemployed labour build infrastructure, for instant in could contribute to one fourth of investment cost and easy ease the foreign exchange gap resulting from responsiveness of domestic supply to rising demand during the initial stages.

The Other strong supporter of food aid is Humbard (1990). In the opening remarks to his book, he says 'food aid has significant positive effects o n food production and any disincentive include by additional supply of food is offset by positive effects. This statement is supported by the Mounder (2006:vii), who point out that food aid may increase net

household income and release resources for investment in agricultural inputs. He further states that in the presence of food aid that may act as an effective form of insurance against potential production losses, farmers in Africa have been known to adopt production –maximizing behavior.

The EU believes that food aid and emphasizes the importance of food aid as fighting World hunger as long as donors work in partnership with local government and with illustration representing civil society and vulnerable groups (European Commission 2000). Food aid, for example may be used indirectly to provide support or act as an incentive for initiatives in community and economic development.

Argument against food aid

As we have already mentioned that some individuals and organizations believes that food aid is negative. Shahs (2003:1), for instance, some regard food aid as a means of wealthy nations to dump surplus production for free (or nearly free) on the poorer nations. He believes that food aid is not sent for the benefit of the poor but for that for the US and the European countries as principle beneficiary of the food aid operation. Giroux (2001:277) agrees with shah and adds that under the pretence of humanitarian gesture of food aid distribution, the US and Europe found an opportunity for their unwanted surplus. Zahariadis, Travis and Ward (2000:63,65) agree when they point out that many analyst believe that US food aid has been derived by national interests: food is given by economic reasons as tool of penetrating the market and enhancing export for American producers.

Cathie (1997:39) and Shah (2003:1) are other critics of food aid see it as political weapons and Commercial enterprise. Cathie point out for example, that national food aid policy of France has explicit political and commercial purpose. Shah (2003:3) certain type of food aid (when not emergence relief) can be destructive. Highly mechanized farms on large scale can produce units of food more cheaply than even the most poorly paid farmers in the third world countries. When this cheap food is sold or given to the third world countries the local farmers' economies will be destroyed.

Some critics maintain that food aid contributes disruptions of local market in the recipient countries. According to Shah (2003), food aid contributes the loss of jobs and market share in the countries receiving the aid. The author states that farmers from such countries fail to compete with larger producers such those of US and Europe and are derived out jobs, further slating the market share. The European Commission (2000), agree that proving food aid may adversely affect and disrupted for the local market and eating habits, reducing beneficiaries sense of responsibility and the increasing economic inefficiency of the country.

Other critics of food aid have argued that it may have negative effects on economic development in general and on food security in particular. The basic concern of Mounder (2006vi) is that supply of food aid increase domestic supplies leading to a fall in product prices of the agricultural and disincentives to domestic agricultural production which in

turn perpetuates the requirement for food aid. Raffer and Singer (1998) pointed that additional food supplies discourage domestic food production as the market of recipient country driven down prices depending on the assumption that food supplied as food aid represents additional supply. They see food aid enhancing price uncertainty and volatility through unreliable deliveries of food aid, reducing incentives to reform adverse domestic food policies, creating reliance on habituation of food aid, disrupting private commercial channels and food trade and marketing, and creating opportunities for clientele network to corrupt public officials and prevent food aid from reaching the people who really need it.

Perhaps the most serious and frequent criticism directed at food aid is that it creates 'food dependency' as it motivates recipient governments to use food aid as alternative to much more difficult task of increasing food production(Raffer & Siger, 1996). These critics, Raffer and Siger add, suggest that food aid will only be helpful in the context of an economic strategy on the part of the recipient country, which encourages Structural Adjustment Leading and stabilization Schemes and mobilizes all possible resources for the promotion of the domestic food production.

The above arguments show that while some believe that food aid is the solution in the world hunger and has a positive effect of the food security, others contended that food aid does more harm than good as it's a commercial and political Endeavour on the part of the wealth countries and damage to the food security of receipting countries. The argument

will be examined in the effects of food aid on food security for the rural community in Lugh district Gedo Region Somalia.

Food security

Definition of food security

Food security has been defined in different ways by different times and different authors and institutions. The most accepted definition in individual level is that of World Bank: Secure access by all people at all time to enough food for health, active life' (Stevens et al 2000:2) this definition seems to include the importance of three elements that are widely agreed to be necessary for food security and which are grantee (availability) of having access (accessibility) to enough food (Utilization) at any time.

The World food Summit (Global Education 2009), define food security as flows; "when all people at all times have both physical and economical access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs in order to lead health and productive life". This definition has also touched on all elements of food security but specifically include in two different ways of gaining access to needed food physically and economically.

Component of food security

Food security consists of four components, availability, accessibility, utilization and vulnerability. This description correlates on the World Bank definition of food security.

Food availability

Food availability may mean that enough food is available for an active, health life. Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA, 2006); Defines food security as sufficient quantities of appropriate necessary types of food from domestic production, commercial import or donor which are constantly available or in reasonable proximity to individuals Madzoakapita et al(2004), regard food availability as the physical availability of food in the proximity of the household. Food can be available at household or nation through own production, purchase from the markets, or food aid.

Nowadays food supply is more than enough for everyone but the problem is lies in general food availability linked to than distribution. Problem of distribution may be caused lack of transportation, inefficient market structure, political instability and war. Thus food availability is necessary but it is not sufficient to ensure food security for a household without a access (Benson 2004).

Food accessibility

Food accessibility refers o the manner in which people acquire food. Cummings (2003) point out that food accessibility is the effective demand to acquire available food from earnings or as transfer from others. The problem may be caused by the people inability to access food even if they have means to pay for it. They may experience difficult caused by the markets, war, infrastructure and floods. According to Runge et al (2004) people lack access to food because war, inadequate income

and political disadvantage. Food production does not equate to food security, according to Benson(2004) the author adds that food may be at field or in the market but if families cannot afford to acquire it, they food insecure. Hunger people have been seen in supermarkets and filled granaries.

FANTA (2006) describes food accessibility as flows: when individuals have adequate income or other resources to purchase or prater to obtain the level of appropriate foods needed to maintain consumption of an adequate diet and nutritional levels. Individuals may have access food by growing it, buying it or receiving it as a gift from other people. A degree to which in individuals have access to sufficient food, even with in household may vary according to sex, age or labor, contribution cretria(Benson,2004) for Urban household sufficient income is required to food from the market, for the rural household . Productive resources are required together with sufficient labour and tools and necessary income to acquire food that they are not able to produce.

Food utilization

Food utilization, according to Tweeten and McClelland (1997), refers to the human body actually making use of the nutrient in food that consumed properly digested and absorbed. Food utilization happiness when food is properly used. Thus according to FANTAa92006), occurs when there are proper food processing and storage practices, adequate knowledge and application of nutrition and child care, and adquete health and sanitation service. Madziakapita et al (2004) look at it is the actual consumption of food of food sufficient quality and quantity to provide

adequate energy and nutrient food for all members of households. In this case food security concerns the quality and nutritional value of the available food.

Food security is therefore does not mean simply the availability and accessibility of food, but of food that is accessible eatable and nutrient for the all members of the household.

Vulnerability

Reliable food is closely linked to notions of sustainability and vulnerability. According to FIVIMS (2006), vulnerability refers to the full range of factors that place people at risk of becoming food-insecure.

FIVIMS (2006) asserts that degree of vulnerability of individuals, households or groups of people is determined by their exposure to risk factors and their ability to cope with or to withstand stressful situations. Benson (2004:8) points out that when people are unable to acquire sufficient food even though they use their regular means to access food, for example because of poor crop production or lack of income, they will employ a sequence of coping strategies to meet their food needs. These strategies may include the sale of land or other productive assets or the withdrawing of children from school to work. Vulnerability results when a household has to sacrifice the long-term ability of its members to acquire sufficient food in order to meet current, short-term needs. Food security incorporates the notion that a household does not have to sacrifice long-term ability to be food secure for short-term needs (Benson 2004:8)

Vulnerability may also apply in situations when time for food production is traded for that for food hunting. For example, food-insecure households may spend more time gathering food, water and fuel and less time in their fields producing tomorrow's food than others.

Levels of Food Security

Food security may be analyzed at different conceptual levels: Global, National and house hold. At Global level (Macro level), food security means that the world food supply is enough and food distribution process is able to meet the need of every house hold in the world. Lofgren (2003:1-2) regard food security at global level as food production in the world as whole meeting all food requirement for all people living in it. At national level food security is the sum of household and sub national food security and could be defined as assured national availability of food to meet current minimum per capita requirement during the specific period(for instance, a year) and also expected short fall over limited period(for instance, three months) Kotz (2000:233). National food security can be achieved through domestic production.

At household level food security can be achieved either growing their own food, buying or receiving from other sources. Ketz (2000:231) observes that well functioning food systems ensure and protect food security. The food security of household each individual in such a way that everybody has enough to eat to live a healthy, active life.

Causes of food insecurity

Different authors point out that there are many causes of food insecurity and that they hinder food availability, utilization, and accessibility. These causes may be Political, Economic and Social conditions, that include natural disaster, low food production and falling prices, for agriculture, commodities, political instability, unequal distribution of food lack of access to major distributors of food and shortage of means to purchase the food.

Natural disaster

Natural disaster such as droughts floods, tropical cyclones, earthquakes and disease cause food unavailability and there food insecurity. These disaster has derived vulnerable groups of people near the poverty line in many parts in the world. Drought and other climatic extremes are the major factors contributing vulnerability to food insecurity, According to the United Nation Environmental program (2005:5). The 1980s, 1990s and even 2000s have been difficult period to east Africa's food economy because of recurring and increasing severe drought that threatened the state food security. Droughts as UNEP (2005) observes is the most catastrophic natural event to cause widespread periodic famine in Africa. The overall degradation of natural resource base, in particular land, vegetation and desertification, has led increasing rainwater loss through run off, exacerbating the impact of drought. Wiebe, Ballanger and Anderson, (2001) agree and add that soil degradation, which decreases the responses to improve crop varieties,

and fertilizer and irrigation have contributed reduction global food production and is a potentially serious concern in a part of the world.

Droughts and floods are the two dominant hazards affecting the majority of sub-Saharan African countries. The maps exclude hazard impacts in non-agricultural areas where small populations have been masked out due to limited information. When weighted by mortality droughts pose a larger risk to the country than do floods. Similarly, droughts uniformly rank in the highest deciles when considering GDP impacted.

Apart from drought, floods are natural disaster that has contributed to the food insecurity in part of Africa. UNEP (2005), gives examples of 1977/98 floods that effected some part of east and South Africa. Floods can lead to distribution of road and rail transport networks, cuts in telecommunication and breakdown of electricity and water supplies. The major director impacts of floods are destruction of crops, the drawing of animals and siltation of reservoirs. Natural disaster as point out previously, have had direct impact on food production, and hence on food availability, and have contributed greatly to people's vulnerability. In other instance natural disaster have affected food accessibility, especially in terms of hindering the distribution of food supplies owing to floods, hurricanes and earthquakes.

Lado (2001) suggest the putting in place in famine early warning systems (facilitating through the timely collection analysis of information)

and other disaster management systems as a solution to the problem of natural disasters causing food insecurity. He adds that while efforts to increase the adoption of improved and drought-resistance crop variety could be initiated, investments in small-irrigation systems should be pursued to sustain production level, mitigate the impact of recurring droughts, increase income and food security and enhance standards of living in the medium and long term. Direct transfer programs, including poverty relief and food security and nutrition intervention, should be encouraged and should target the poor.

Low production growth for agricultural commodities

Low production growth of agricultural commodities is one of the major causes of food insecurity in developing countries especially in sub-Saharan Africa, as it affects food availability and utilization. Lack of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and pesticides affects production and therefore exports. Agricultural commodities are the major sources of export earnings for developing countries as European Commission (2000) observes. Fertilizer, high-yielding agricultural inputs and appropriate technologies are critical determinants of food supply, yet these are lacking in many developing countries causing low food production.

Several other factors cause low food production in developing countries. According to Moulder (2006), one reason is wasteful use of land. Much of the best agricultural land in the world is used to grow non-food commodities such as cocoa, sisal, tea, tobacco, and sugar cane, for which a large foreign market exists. Raffer and Singer (1999) add that this

wasteful have been encouraged by foreign development programs as part of Structural Adjustment Policies that have often emphasis uniform varieties and Mono-cultural mapping systems often unsuited to local conditions and needs and that determine customary natural resource management practices.

According to Shah(2001), the wasteful of resource such as land may be due to politics influencing how, by whom and for what purpose food produced(such as export rather local food supply needs). The author points out that millions of acres of potential productive farmland are being used to pasture cattle, an extremely ineffective use of land, water and energy, but one for which the market exist in wealth countries. Other cause for low food production includes pests and diseases affecting the crops as well as people who are supposed to work in the fields. A striking example of pests contributing to low food production is the locust attack in Niger and neighboring countries.

A labour force decreased by diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis has contributed to the reduce crop production. Disease have wakened and destroyed many lives. HIV/AIDS has been noted have the greatest impact on food production and, therefore, on food security. Baun (2008) maintains that studies have shown a link between AIDS and decreased agricultural production.

Democratic Republic of Congo. Wars have disrupted and destroyed agricultural production and other sources of food in the country; it cuts the transportation system and destroys infrastructure and marketing channels that are crucial for the food supply and distribution. Wars Devastates natural resources by burning and destroying forest and vegetation contaminating land with land mines and water undermining energy sources

Civil insecurity and conflicts continue to be one of the main constraining factors of food and livelihood security in Sub-Sahara Africa. as Thrupp and Megtatelvei(1999) observe, continuous conflict and famine have wrought devastation and have disrupted human ecologies resource use and access arrangements for millions of people over large areas; the callpse of the states such as Somalia many people displaced, have no time to work in their fields and even have run for their livestock and they have not food to harvest or gain from their livestock. War removes able-bodied on from agricultural production and places an extra burden on women. it diverts resource, directly and indirectly, from more productive and socially benefited use(UNEP,2000). conflict, whether trans-boundary or internal exacerbates the vulnerability of poor people, Falling prices of agricultural commodities and livestock displacing them their homes and depleting their assets (UNEP,2000).

Failing of agricultural commodities

The failing prices of agricultural commodities cause food insecurity. Farmers are discouraged from producing more when the prices for their produce keep falling. In many countries, governments are unwilling to protect their farmers against big businesses that monopolize trade. Farmers may find that they are free to grow cash crops for export but are forced to sell their crops to buyers at prices far below the world market price. This situation creates an artificial poverty trap in which even the most hard-working and motivated farmers may be discouraged from producing more. This excellent example of vulnerability component of food security. Food aid is also another one which can affect the prices of the agricultural commodities.

The price of the livestock which is failed more in the market, is also contributes in the for the food insecurity.

Food security situation Somalia

The food security situation in all livelihoods of Somalia remains as classified during the post Gu 2010 analysis (Aug '10). The Juba riverine livelihood, where Gu harvest was damaged by the floods in May 2010, has received a good off-season harvest in September this year, which has largely offset the previous losses.

However, despite very positive food security and nutrition indicators, the Humanitarian Emergency phase is retained for the livelihood until the end of this year, considering multiple risk factors that

may easily reverse the fragile improvements in the region (La Niña event, conflicts, etc). The food security situation continues to improve in Northwest Agro pastoral livelihood, which received bumper spring harvest in 2010.

The production, which is estimated to be the highest in more than a decade, will reinforce food availability and access in the livelihood. However, a below-normal fall rainfall was observed across Somalia in October, which could be attributed to the recently declared La Niña event.

Although the impact of below-normal rainfall is not yet visible, if dry conditions persist in the fall season, this will cause a rapid depletion of pasture and water and will affect crop productivity, thereby gradually reversing food security gains of the last two seasons.(FSNAU,2010)

Climate:

South-Central Somalia remained predominantly dry during Hagaa season. The exceptions are the coastal areas of Shabelle and Juba regions, agro pastoral livelihoods of Bay region and parts of the Cowpea Belt livelihood in Central where summer rains were observed in July-August.

In the North, good Karan rains were received in Awdal and Waqooi Galbeed, while the drought affected region of Sanaag has also received good Karan rains during the third dekad of August. Fall rains started early, in mid-September, falling mostly in pastoral areas of Northwest and parts of Northeast. However, fall rains were erratic and insignificant across

Somalia during October, which could be a manifestation of La Niña event (FSNAU, 2010).

Agriculture:

FSNAU off-season crop assessment (Sep '10) estimated good off-season harvest of maize and cash crops (sesame, cowpea) in riverine areas of Juba regions. About 84% of the off-season maize was harvested in Middle Juba. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with the participation from FSNAU, World Food Program (WFP) and Somaliland Ministry of Agriculture carried out spring crop assessment in the Northwest Agro pastoral in October 2010. During the assessment, Pictorial Evaluation Tool was utilized to assess the crop yields. The assessment results indicate the exceptionally good spring cereal production (79,000Mt) in the livelihood. Land preparation and Dyer dry planting were observed in all crop growing regions of the South-Central since early September. However, further delay in fall rains may affect proper germination of crops, particularly in agro pastoral areas.

Livestock:

Pasture, browse and water conditions are good in most pastoral as well as agro pastoral areas of the Northwest due to the combined effect of good rains rain 2010. Improved rangeland and water conditions have also been reported in coastal areas and neighboring inlands of Shabelle and Juba regions due to good summer rains. However, pastoral areas of Central and most of the South remained dry 2010, because of the delayed rain.

Livestock exports increased for the current Hajj period up to the levels exceeding the export volume of the same period last year. The reasons for the current year exports being relatively higher include lifting of Somali livestock imports ban by the Gulf States in October 2009, as well as increased livestock ground-holding facilities in Berbera and Bossaso port(FSNAU,2010).

Markets:

Both Somali as well as Somaliland shillings have strengthened against the United States (US) dollar since June 2010 due to increased remittances during the Ramadan and Iddul Fitri festivity and foreign exchange earnings from livestock exports for the current Hajj period. The prices of most imported commodities (vegetable oil, sugar, rice, wheat flour) have moderately increased during July-September 2010 in most markets of Somalia mainly due to reduced supply during the monsoon season (Jun-Sep). In the next two months, the principal factors that will determine import commodity prices in Somalia include import supplies, commodity movements within the country and the world market price behavior with the observed increasing trend of rice price. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) has shown marginal to moderate increases throughout Somalia in July-September 2010, mostly driven by increases in the sugar, wheat flour and red sorghum prices (FSNAU, 2010).

Urban:

The current urban analysis did not show any significant changes in the urban food and livelihood security since the last reporting period (Jan-Jun

2010). There are indications of improved urban food security in Juba and Shabelle regions during July-September period where purchasing power of the population has considerably improved due to reduced cereal prices and increased labor wage rates.

The cost of living has been driven down by reduced local cereal prices in these two regions. However, the situation is sustained from the post Gu 2010 analysis results in other areas. The Cost of the Minimum Basket (CMB) has increased in the range of 1-8% in these urban areas due to increased sorghum prices. However, the impact of CMB increase on food access of the urban poor is moderated by increases in labor wage rates observed across Somalia. Central Somalia is the exception with the wage rates remaining stable or declining mainly due to the recurring conflicts, which restrained trade and market activities.

By zones, the highest CMB in July-September 2010 was recorded in Northwest and the lowest was in the South, which is comparable to the trend observed in the first half of 2010 (FSNAU, 2010).

Rural:

The food and livelihood security situation has shown improvement in most regions of the South in July-September 2010 period, as indicated by strengthened purchasing power of population. The terms of trade improved between local goat and cereal as well as between wage rates and cereals due to intense agricultural (off-season, fall) activities as well as livestock trade activities. The situation has improved also in Juba

Riverine livelihoods after off-season harvest in September, as indicated by improvements in terms of trade, decline in local cereal prices as well as improved nutrition indicators (FSNAU, 2010).

Theoretical perspectives

This study was based Community food security (CFS), and Community food Security is relatively new food security promoting strategies, that consider all factors in the regions or community food system, that influence the availability, cost, and quality of food to area, households, particularly those in the lower income communities.

Community food security (CFS) is an extension of food security, which occurs when all household have nutritionally adequate and safe food, or ability to acquire food in social acceptable ways. CFS places the concept of individual or the household food security directly in a community context, which implicitly recognizes the important role that the large food system must play to ensure food security. The most commonly used definition to the community food security is a " Condition in which all the community residents obtain safe, culturally acceptable, nutritionally adequate diet through the sustainable food system which maximizes the community reliance, social justice and democratic decision-making(Hamm and Bellows2002)."

For the CFS the Community is the Unit of Analysis that is why CFS such importance to developing community-based resource that improve

access to quality, affordable food particularly the lower income neighborhoods. CFS address broad ranges of problems such as inadequately funded and staffed food assistance programs (Food Stamps, WIC), lack of quality, affordable food outlets, especially in Urban and Rural areas, Loss of small and medium family farms and farmland based needed to support food production, diet related health problem including local food environments(prevalence of health versus unhealthy food choices), and overall vitality of local food economy and its ability to generate additional community wealth (Hamm & Bellows2002)."

Traditionally, many food security initiatives have focused on alleviating hunger in low-income populations through short-term relief strategies. These efforts include food banks, soup kitchens, and other charitable or emergency food programs. Although CFS encompasses the basic principles of anti-hunger initiatives, it has a broader scope with distinct elements emphasizing long term, systematic, and comprehensive approaches to address food insecurity for everyone in the community, not specifically low-income people (Winne M, 2005). To this end, CFS strives to attain the following goals.

- Develop just, sustainable and diverse food systems.
- Meet the food and nutrition needs of everyone, including people with low incomes.
- Promote safe food, good nutrition, and health.
- Promote, protect, and support breastfeeding across the continuum of health care.

- Revitalize local communities and build self-reliance and collaboration.
- Foster community economic development by strengthening local and regional food systems.
- Link farmers and consumers, and support sustainable and family farming.
- Promote good working conditions and sustainable livelihoods for farmers and food system workers.
- Advocate for increased social equity through increased minimum wage and social assistance payments, and work toward achieving a living wage to enable individuals and families to afford a nutritious diet.
- Change government and institutional policies to support CFS goals.
- Honour and celebrate diverse cultures and food-related traditions.
- Enhance the dignity and joy of growing, preparing, and eating food.
- Build the capacity for people to create change through education and empowerment (Winne M.2005).

Community food security has an impact on all community members through an implicit recognition of the role of the larger food system in ensuring food security. CFS promotes community-based food systems within the context of the food system continuum, from the local to the global level. The food system encompasses a broad range of food chain components, including agriculture, fishing, hunting, gathering, other food production, manufacturing, distribution, marketing, the availability of

affordable outlets for quality food, the involvement of citizens, food producers, and various organizational and governmental food-related policies. CFS involves an acknowledgement that, despite many of the benefits of the dominant food production system, there are unintended negative consequences; these can be addressed by focusing on food system components in which ecological, health, and economic considerations share equal importance. CFS involves a consideration of the underlying community social, economic, and institutional factors that affect these components, and emphasizes sustainability in community food systems through a variety of elements.

Environmental health

Community food security is concerned with the viability of the natural resource base that provides our food, as well as with the food system's dependence on non-renewable energy resources. CFS promotes sustainable food production practices throughout the food chain. Conventional intensive agriculture and food production require large amounts of fossil fuels for primary production, processing, and transportation of food across long distances to where consumers live and buy their groceries. The distance food travels from where it is grown to where it is ultimately purchased by the end user has been quantified through the concept of "food miles". Produce in North America typically travels over 2,000 kilometres to the point of purchase, or 27 times the distance of local produce (USE, 2006).

Burning fossil fuels creates greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, that contribute to global climate change. A harmful cycle ensues, whereby agriculture both contributes to climate change and is subsequently affected by it. Climate change may precipitate rainfall redistribution and evaporation of fresh water resources, jeopardizing plant production and pushing cultivation toward the poles.

Soils in some regions may become arid, resulting in increased salinity, erosion, desertification, and infestation by pests. Agriculture and all its components are estimated to contribute approximately 20% of global greenhouse gas emissions. This dependence on oil for food production has contributed significantly to the global increase in fossil fuel use over the past 30 years.

Other environmental concerns associated with intensive farming techniques include pollution from artificial nitrogen based fertilizers, pesticides, and food packaging. Agriculture runoff containing excessive nitrogen, phosphorous, salt, and pesticides can pollute lakes, estuaries, and water reservoirs. Intensive livestock production also produces pollution through the concentration of animal waste. Ammonia from animal manure can be dissolved in runoff from pastures and feedlots, and is toxic to many aquatic organisms and in drinking water. Pollution is also generated from the production of excess food packaging, which ends up in landfills. Even the superior choice of recycled packaging requires fossil fuels.

Community food security promotes stewardship of land, air, and water through sustainable, community-based food systems and food production methods that reduce pollution and do not compromise the physical environment for future generations. CFS reduces dependence on fossil fuels and fosters closer connections between consumers and producers by encouraging the consumption of more locally produced foods when they are available.

Social equity and human health

Community food security includes recognition of the injustice of hunger and food insecurity in affluent countries such as Canada, as well as the link between food insecurity and poor health. Food security is a prerequisite for disease prevention and overall well-being, and has been identified as a social determinant of health. Food insecurity at the community level is also associated with several negative health outcomes.

Economic vitality

Community food security involves recognition that within the dominant food production system, many communities depend on foods produced at a distance, while paradoxically producing foods that may be shipped far away because of the increasing global and corporate nature of the food economy. This reduces producer control over production, marketing, and labour decisions, and can reduce community economic self-reliance.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study used a Descriptive Research design. The study however employed quantitative approach to quantify incidences in order to describe current conditions and to give critical analysis of what food aid had contributed to the food security in Lugh District Northern Gedo. information was gained from use of the questionnaires. The descriptive design was used to enable the researcher establish the relationship between the independent and dependent variables through quantifiable results.

Research Population

This study purposively selected Lugh district (main District), celbon Divison, Yurkud divison, Stalow division Doryanley division, and Garbolow division which have some of the largest population in Lugh District Gedo Region Somalia. The area has been getting food aid for about 11years. The targeted area population of this study was estimated at 1000households. 200 of the household surveyed are from Shatolw, 150 Dogob , 200 are from Celbon Division, 150 are from Yurkud Division, 100 are from Doryanley, and 150 are from Garbolow, totaling to 1000 households.

Sample size

Sample size of this study comprised about 100, Respondents which is derived from 1,000 households which are the target population, according to Mugenda & Mugenda,(2003), which says that sample size can be taken by 10% of the target population.

Table 3.1: Sample Size

Population Category		Sample size
Celbon	200	20
Yurkud	200	20
Doryanley	100	10
Garbolow	150	15
Dogob	150	15
Shatolow	200	20
Total	1000	100

Sample procedure

This study used the cluster Sampling and Judgmental Sampling. According to the Amin (2005:249), Cluster Sampling is the most important sampling procedures whenever the population under the study has the subset population which also need for the representatives. The cluster was used to distribute household survey while judgmental sampling was

used to the personal interview in order to choose those who have in-depth information into the program.

Data gathering Procedure

The research was done immediately after a testimonial letter was secured from Kampala International University. This study used different data gathering methods; both primary and secondary data collection.

Primary data collection

According to Ryerson (2007:1), primary research is collected specifically at study at hand. It is obtained by the researcher either through observing studied subject or phenomenon or communicating directly or indirectly to the subject

In this study primary research was conducted using two methods pointed out by Van Cleave (2006:1), a household Survey, and personal interview, during the study. A household survey was conducted by means of questionnaire in the whole community, and personal interview was conducted from the districts Officials, religious leaders, and businesspersons.

Secondary data collection method

Level Ten Design (2006:10) describes secondary research as information gathered through literature, publications, media and other non-human sources.

In this study secondary research focused on the information collected by the researcher which are relevant to the topic and is continued throughout the research; the work mostly comprised of a literature review of both published and unpublished documents, and includes book, journal, news paper, the internet and other material such as Aid organizations document. In this study the knowledge of the literature constituted the secondary research and it will be carried out throughout the study.

Secondary research in this study was conducted in order to understand the nature of food aid and its possible impact on the food security at lugh district of Gedo Region in Somalia.

Research instrument

The research was done by using two data collection methods which are household survey and interviews.

The questionnaires were used to collect data from the community under consideration of the study to get the opinion of the community at large while personal interviews were taken from the view of the opinion leaders of the community such as business people, religious leaders, traditional leaders and the youth.

The household survey contains four different sections; Section I deals with personal information, section II source of food, section III Cause of insecurity and section IV deals with effects of food aid on food security.

Validity and Reliability

The validity of the above mentioned instruments are assured through expert judgment and by making sure that the coefficient of validity to be at least 70%. Through consultation with my supervisor, standard questionnaire were constructed which could answer the objectives of the study. The formula used to calculate the validity of the instrument was *Content Validity Index* (CVI) which equals to the number of items declared valid divided by the total number of items.

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Reliability of the instrument was established through a test-retest technique. The researcher conducted a pre-test of the instrument on a group of subjects and then re-administered the same test to the same subjects for the second time a week after the pre-test was undertaken.

Data analysis

Themes were identified, set according to the objectives of the study and findings put together. Data from interviews and other Questionnaire analyzed using Computer based package called for Statistical Package for Social science (SPSS) program. Some descriptive data was used as supporting evidence to the statistical data. Data was coded, tabulated and analyzed using mean value and frequency. All the materials from the questionnaires were examined then, coding of the

responses generated from the questionnaires and interviews presented into graphs and tables

Ethical Considerations

Bearing in mind the ethical issues, the researcher provided the respondents with the necessary information as regards the main purpose of the research, expected duration and procedures to be followed, and be in position to keep privacy and not disclose the confidentiality of respondents.

Limitations of the Study

Due to prevailing security situation, the researcher was in a position to visit and carry out the research into some selected subdivisions. The area from which this information had been collected was not secure because of the problem of the conflict in Southern Somalia.

Insecurity is the major obstacle or limitation of this study.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

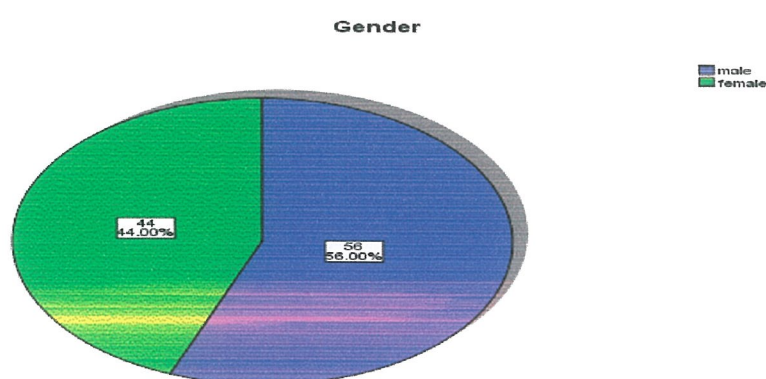
Introduction

This chapter deals with presentation, interpretation and analysis of key findings as stated in the objectives and research questions. The findings are presented in frequency tables and percentages. Data was collected at Lugh district of Gedo Region in Somali.

Profile of the respondents

Table 1 contains the profile of the respondents of the households that participated in the survey and the information gives a picture of the social setting of the community.

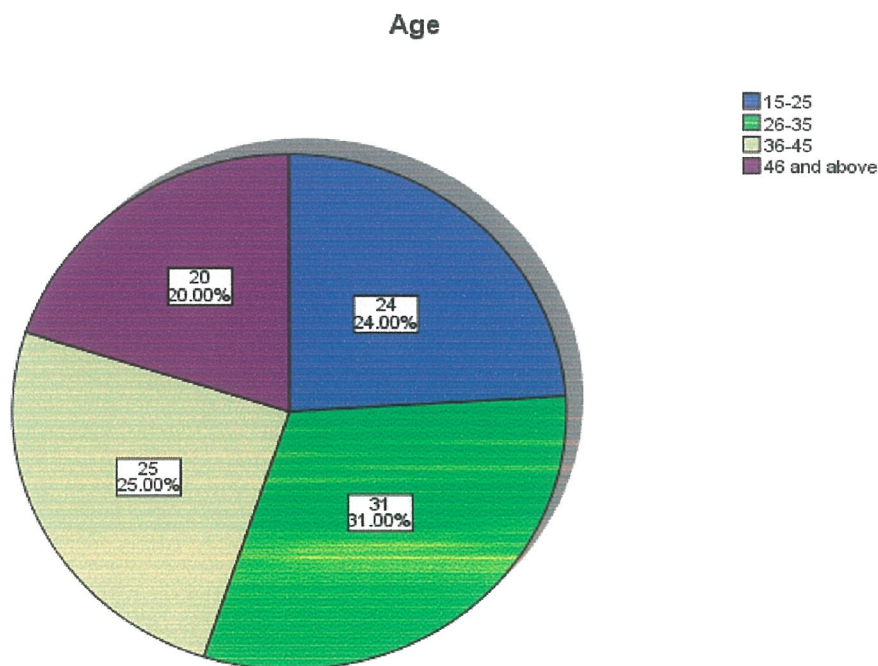
Figure 1: Gender of the respondents



Source: Primary data, 2011.

According the figure 1 above indicates that male respondents were the majority comprising of 60% as compared to the female counterparts which consisted of 40% which means that Male respondents are greater than Female respondents

Figure 2: Age of the respondents

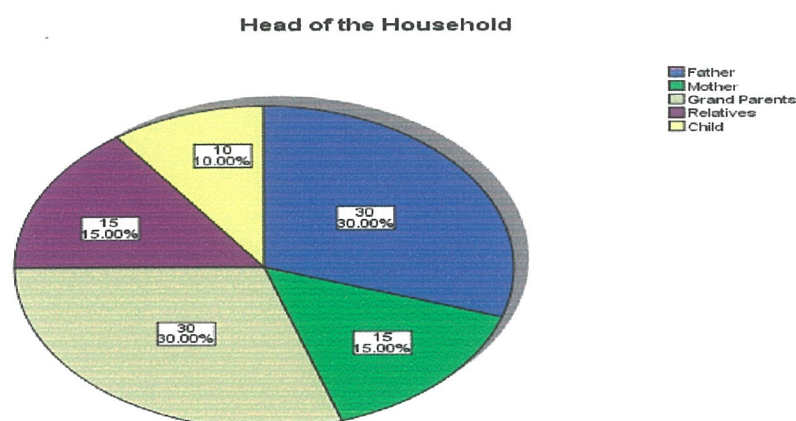


Source: Primary data, 2011.

The responses shows that 24% of the respondents are 15-25 age brackets, 31% of the respondents are 26-35 age bracket, 25% of the respondents are 36-45 age bracket, 20% of the respondents are above 46

age bracket. The responses show that largest responses accrue between 15-25% age brackets.

Figure 3: Head of the households



Source: Primary data, 2011.

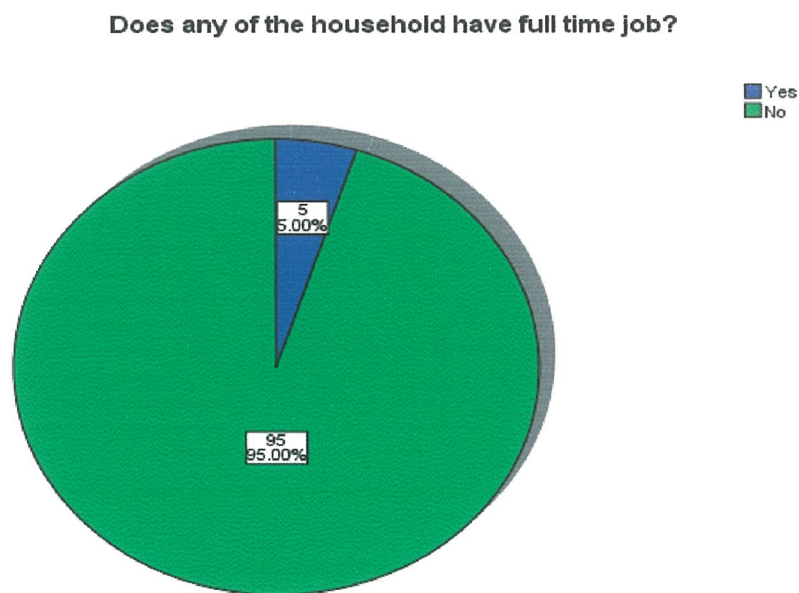
As shown in the figure 3. Above 30% of the respondents who are head of the households are fathers, and in Lugh district the family structure is very strong headed by fathers. 15% of the head of the households indicates that they are mothers, while 30% of the head of the households are Grandparents.

As results in the figure 3, above, Lugh districts has many households are patriarchal; a sign that family structure is still respected in Gedo Region Somalia. The survey shows a large percentage of mothers headed by the households, some more than seven members.

Furthermore there is grandparent, and child headed household because of the death of the husband or both parents, due to mostly war. In addition to malaria, diarrhea and malnutrition, indicated during the

interview. Moreover, poverty, ignorance, and chronic food shortages have played a part in the death of the parents. The existence of grandparent- and child headed household shows that a level of support is needed. This was confirmed during personal interview.

Figure4: household full time job

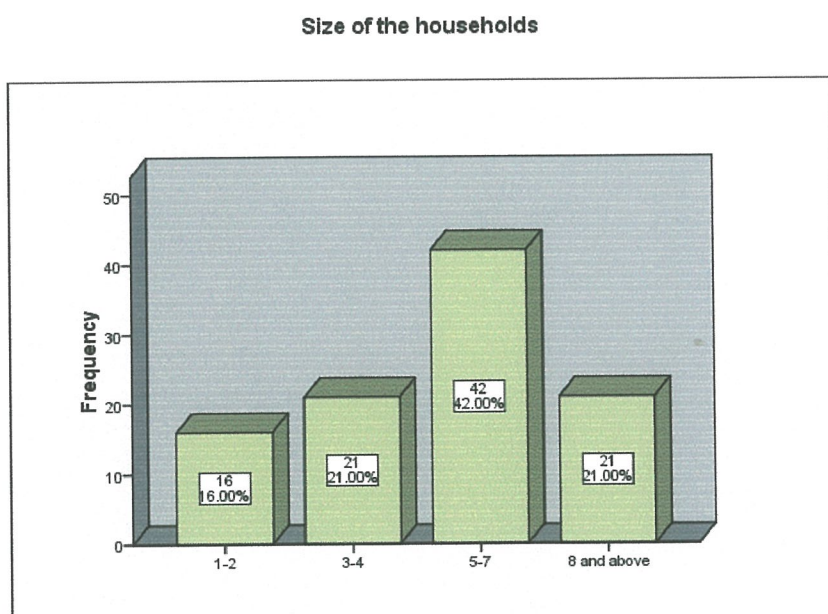


Source: Primary Data, 2011.

Table 2 clearly indicates that 95% (95) of the respondents in this survey do not have a full time job, which means that majority of the respondents, do not work. Only 5% of the respondents participating in this study are having full time job. The result of the study at hand shows that majority

of the rural community in lugh district does not have full time job, because of lack of infrastructure and poor work opportunity in the area.

Figure 5: size of the households



Source: Primary data, 2011.

Figure 5, above indicates that majority of the household survived were 5-7 members, which 42% of the respondents lies 5-7. 21% of the participants were says 3-4, 21% of the respondents are 8 and above members of household.16% of the households participated on this study was 1-2, size brackets

Research question one: What are the sources of food in the rural community of Lugh District?

Table 4.1, Rural Community in Lugh district grow their own food

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	15	15.0	15.0	15.0
Agree	24	24.0	24.0	39.0
strongly disagree	44	44.0	44.0	83.0
Disagree	17	17.0	17.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011

From the table 4.1, 44 %(44) of the respondents strongly disagree that they grow their own food, while 17% (17) of the respondents disagree that they grow their own food. 15 %(15) of the respondents strongly agree they grow their own food, while 24 %(24) of the respondents agreed that they grow their own food. The result shows that table 4.1 above we can see that rural community in the area do not grow their own food

Table 4.2, Rural community in lugh district get from their livestock and buy their food

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	8	8.0	8.0	8.0
Agree	16	16.0	16.0	24.0
strongly disagree	26	26.0	26.0	50.0
Disagree	50	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

From the table 4.2 above 50 %(50) of the respondents in this study disagree that they get food from their livestock's, 26 %(26) of the respondents strongly disagree that they get food from their 'livestock. 8% (8) of the respondents are strongly agree that they get food their livestock also buy, while 16 %(16) of the respondents agreed that they get food from their livestock's.

As a result of many problems the rural communities in the area do not get enough meal from their livestock which worsen the situation of the rural community in lugh district

Table 4.3, Rural community in lugh district have getting food all as aid from the NGOs

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	26	26.0	26.0	26.0
Agree	31	31.0	31.0	57.0
strongly disagree	21	21.0	21.0	78.0
Disagree	22	22.0	22.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

As indicated in table 4. 3% of the respondents strongly agreed that they have been getting food aid from the NGOs, while 31% of the respondents in this survey, agree they have been getting food aid from the NGOs. The table also indicates that 21% of the respondents in the survey, strongly disagree they get food aid from the NGOs, while 22% of the respondents agree they get food aid from the NGOs.

This table also shows that 24% of the respondents in this survey agree that they have been getting all foods as aid from the NGOs, while 57% of the respondents in this survey do not agree that they have been getting all their foods as aid from the NGOs. Majority of the respondents in the table above agree they get food aid from the NGOs, or Aid agencies.

Table 4.4: rural community in lugh district have field of land to cultivate agricultural products

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agree	19	19.0	19.0	19.0
	Agree	10	10.0	10.0	29.0
	strongly disagree	30	30.0	30.0	59.0
	Disagree	41	41.0	41.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data, 2011.

19% of the respondents strongly agree that they have field of land to cultivate agricultural products, 10% of the respondents on this survey have agreed that they have field of land to cultivate. 30% of the respondents are strongly disagree that they have field of land to cultivate, while 41% of the respondents disagree, that they have filed of land to use agricultural activities

Majority of the respondents in this survey do not have field of land to do agricultural activities, while the area is very fertile area that can be used to yield many agricultural products.

Table:4.5: Rural community in lugh district have livestock's to gain food for their live

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	16	16.0	16.0	16.0
Agree	31	31.0	31.0	47.0
strongly disagree	26	26.0	26.0	73.0
Disagree	25	25.0	25.0	98.0
Undecided	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

From the table 4.5, 16(16) of the respondents in this Survey strongly agree they have livestock to get meal from, while 31 (31) % of the respondents agree that they have their animals which they get their meals from. 26% of the respondents strongly disagreed that they have livestock which they get meals from, while 27% of the respondents disagreed that they have livestock which they get food from.

Difficult situation influenced by droughts and other disaster caused agro postral community and postral community do not get enough meal from their livestock's and this effected the food security.

Table 4.6, Rural community in lugh district believe that rain is enough to grow their food

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	5	5.0	5.0	5.0
Agree	1	1.0	1.0	6.0
strongly disagree	43	43.0	43.0	49.0
Disagree	48	48.0	48.0	97.0
Undecided	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data, 2011.

Table 4.6 above shows majority of the respondents are saying they have not recieved enough rain for their cultivation, which is that 43% of the respondents are strongly disagreeing the rain is enough to make their agricultural activities, while 48% of the respondents in this survey are disagreeing that the rain is enough for the agricultural activities for the rural community in Lugh district. 5% of the respondents strongly agree the rain is enough to do their agricultural activities, while 1% of the respondents are agreeing the rain is enough to undertake agricultural activities. 3% of the respondents are not sure.

Table 4.7: Rural community in lugh district use Irrigation to grow their food

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	21	21.0	21.0	21.0
Agree	17	17.0	17.0	38.0
strongly disagree	39	39.0	39.0	77.0
Disagree	21	21.0	21.0	98.0
Undecided	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

From the table 4.7 above, Majority of the population in the rural community in Lugh district are not using irrigation, therefore 39% and 21% strongly disagree and disagree respectively. 21% and 17% of the respondents on this survey did strongly agree and agree respectively.

Many people in Lugh district, including household that were surveyed and other interviewees maintained that food shortage is due to drought and the dry spells as well as war and civil insecurity. Interestingly, some of the people in the area are using irrigation to cultivate their farms.

Table 4.8, Rural community in lugh district Would prefer to grow their food

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	18	18.0	18.0	18.0
Agree	23	23.0	23.0	41.0
strongly disagree	32	32.0	32.0	73.0
Disagree	27	27.0	27.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

Findings in the table of 4.8 above 18 %(18) of the respondents in this survey strongly agree they grow their own food, 23 %(23) are agreeing to grow their foods. 32% of the respondents strongly disagreed that they prefer to grow their foods. 27 % (27) of the respondents in this survey disagreed with growing their foods. People in the rural areas on the study are not willing to grow their food , but they would like to have food aid, and they do not change their mindset to get sustainable source of food.

As a result of the study the rural communities in lugh district have encountered consequences of depending on food aid, while they were not willing to grow their own foods. Though most of the land in lugh district is a fertile land and they can get irrigation from the largest river in Somalia, then they are not willing due to for different reasons.

Table: 4.9 The reasons rural community in Lugh district prefer food is that it's easy to get food in the market and also it's easy to get variety of food in the market

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	32	32.0	32.0	32.0
Agree	27	27.0	27.0	59.0
strongly disagree	26	26.0	26.0	85.0
Disagree	14	14.0	14.0	99.0
Undecided	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

From the table 4.9 above, 31%(31) of the respondents strongly agreed that the greatest reason why they did not grow their foods is that it is easy to get food and also it is easy to get variety of food in the market and 27% (27) of the respondents in this survey did agree that the reasons they prefer not to grow food is that it is easy to get food in the market and also easier to get variety of food in the market.

Table 4.9 indicates 26% (26) of the respondents strongly disagree that the reason why they do not grow their own food for the rural community in Lugh district is that it's easy to get food and it's easy to get variety food in the market. 16% of the respondents in this survey disagree that the reason why they did not grow their own food is that it's easy to get food in the market and also it's easy to variety of food in the market.

Table: 4.10: rural community in lugh district grow maize only

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	5	5.0	5.0	5.0
Agree	20	20.0	20.0	25.0
strongly disagree	40	40.0	40.0	65.0
Disagree	30	30.0	30.0	95.0
Undecided	5	5.0	5.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

From the table 4.10, 40 % (40) of the respondents strongly disagreed that they do not grow maize only, while 30% of the respondents disagreed they grow maize only. 20 of the respondents surveyed agreed they grow maize only, while 5% of the respondents strongly agreed they grow maize only. 5% of the respondents are not sure.

Table: 4.11 Rural community in lugh district grow Maize and Sorghum

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agree	16	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Agree	11	11.0	11.0	27.0
	strongly disagree	39	39.0	39.0	66.0
	Disagree	33	33.0	33.0	99.0
	Undecided	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

39% and 33% of the respondents strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively they grow maize and Sorghum. 16% of the respondents in this survey have strongly agreed that they grow maize only while 11 %(11) of the respondents agreed that they grow maize only.

16% of the respondents and 11% of the respondents in this survey have strongly agreed and agreed respectively that they grow maize and Sorghum, while majority of the respondents have disagreed that they grow Maize and Sorghum.

Table 4.12: Rural community in lugh district grow maize and sorghum

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	31	31.0	31.0	31.0
Agree	5	5.0	5.0	36.0
strongly disagree	31	31.0	31.0	67.0
Disagree	30	30.0	30.0	97.0
Undecided	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

From the table 4.12: 36% of the respondents grow sorghum which is that 31% and 5% of the respondents in this survey strongly agree and agree respectively that they grow Sorghum, while 31% and 30% of the respondents strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively that they grow sorghum only. 2% of the respondents are not decided or not sure

Research Question Two: What are the causes of food insecurity in the rural community of Lugh District Gedo?

Table 10.13: Droughts are the main causes of food insecurity to the rural community in lugh district Gedo region Somalia

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	50	50.0	50.0	50.0
Agree	30	30.0	30.0	80.0
strongly disagree	10	10.0	10.0	90.0
Disagree	5	5.0	5.0	95.0
Undecided	5	5.0	5.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

From the Table 4.13 clearly indicates that majority of the respondents of this survey strongly agree and agree that droughts are the major causes of food insecurity in Lugh district. 50 % (50) of the respondents strongly disagree that droughts are the major causes of food insecurity in the community, 30 % (30) of the respondents agree that droughts are the major causes of food insecurity in Lugh district. 10%(10) of the respondents in this study strongly disagree that droughts are the major causes of food insecurity in Lugh district, 5% (5) of the respondents disagree that droughts are the major causes of the food insecurity in Lugh district. 5% (5) of the respondents in this survey are not decided that droughts are the major causes of food insecurity in Lugh district.

Table: 4.14: Floods have damaged the crops and contribute food insecurity to the rural community in lugh district

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	41	41.0	41.0	41.0
Agree	21	21.0	21.0	62.0
strongly disagree	16	16.0	16.0	78.0
Disagree	20	20.0	20.0	98.0
Undecided	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

From the Table 4.14 above indicates that majority of the respondents in this survey strongly agree and agree that floods have damaged for the fields and the community can harvest their crops. 41 %(41) of the respondents strongly agree that floods have damaged the crops which was ready for harvesting. 21 %(21) of the respondents in this survey agree that floods contribute for food insecurity in Lugh district. 16 %(16) of the respondents strongly disagree that floods contribute for the food insecurity in Lugh district, while 20 %(20) of the respondents in this survey disagree that floods contribute for the food insecurity in Lugh district. 2% of the respondents do not know or are not sure that flood contributes for the food insecurity in the community.

Majority of the respondents believe that floods contribute to food insecurity., Lugh district lies along side juba river, which whenever there

are heavy rains in Ethiopia highlands, there is more floods which effect for the crops as a result of the downstream flow of water.

Table 4.15 War and displacement contributes food insecurity with the rural community in lugh district

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	70	70.0	70.0	70.0
Agree	20	20.0	20.0	90.0
strongly disagree	5	5.0	5.0	95.0
Disagree	4	4.0	4.0	99.0
Undecided	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data, 2011.

Majority of the respondents in this survey strongly agree that war and displacement contributes for the food insecurity in Lugh district, and that is 70 %(70) of the respondents strongly agree that war and displacement contributes food insecurity. 15 %(20) of the respondents agree that war and displacement contributes food insecurity. 5 %(5) of the respondents strongly disagree that war and displacement contributes food insecurity in Lugh district. 4 %(4) of the respondents disagree that civil war contribute for the food insecurity among the rural community in Lugh district.

Majority of the respondents in this survey believe that war and displacements causes food insecurity.

Table4.16 Rural community in lugh district cannot cultivate their fields because of which the food aid has distributed during the time they harvesting their crops

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	40	40.0	40.0	40.0
Agree	20	20.0	20.0	60.0
strongly disagree	30	30.0	30.0	90.0
Disagree	6	6.0	6.0	96.0
Undecided	4	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data, 2011

As clearly indicates table 4.16 above that food aid itself had caused the food insecurity among the rural community in Lugh district because the food aid had been distributed at the time the crops in the area are ready for harvesting. 40% (40) of the respondents in this survey strongly agree that food aid has caused the food insecurity because food aid makes people lazy since it is distributed at the time when local crops is going to be harvested; above all this leads to dependency syndrome. 20 % (20) of the respondents agree that food aid causes food insecurity. 30% (30) of the respondents strongly disagree that food aid has been the cause of the food insecurity, and 6 % (6) of the respondents disagree that food aid has been caused by food insecurity. 4 % (4) of the respondents are not sure or not decided for that whether food aid has been contributed to food insecurity or not.

Table 4.17: People in the rural area in lugh district are lazy and they can not produce what they eat

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	20	20.0	20.0	20.0
Agree	35	35.0	35.0	55.0
strongly disagree	25	25.0	25.0	80.0
Disagree	13	13.0	13.0	93.0
Undecided	7	7.0	7.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data, 2011.

From the Table 4.17 above we can claim that majority of the respondents in this survey agree that people in the area are lazy and they are not working hard. This contributes to the food insecurity among the community in Lugh district. 20 %(20) of the respondents strongly agree that people are lazy and they are not working hard to produce their own food. 35 %(35) of the respondents agree people in the rural community in Lugh district are very lazy and can't produce their own food.

Table 94.9 also shows that 25% of the respondents in this survey strongly disagree on this statement which says that people are lazy to produce their own food, 13% of the respondents disagree this statement, while 7% of the respondents in this are not decided on this statement.

Majority of the respondents agree the people in lugh district were lazy; hence this contributes to the food insecurity since people are not producing their daily life waiting aid agencies to feed.

Table 4.18: Fall of the price of the livestock's is one of the major challenges which cause food insecurity

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	30	30.0	30.0	30.0
Agree	40	40.0	40.0	70.0
strongly disagree	20	20.0	20.0	90.0
Disagree	8	8.0	8.0	98.0
Undecided	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data, 2011.

Table 4.18 findings shows that 30% (30)of the respondents strongly agree that fall of the prices of the livestock contributed to food insecurity among the rural community in lugh district, 40%(40) of the respondents in this survey agree this statement which indicates that fall of the prices of the livestock have contributed to the food insecurity.

20 %(20) of the respondents strongly disagree on this statement and they believe that fall of the prices of the livestock does contribute for the food insecurity, 8 %(8) of the respondents disagree this statement, and 2% (20) of the respondents are not sure.

Table: 4.19 Fall of the agricultural production is one of the major contributors for the food insecurity and crisis in lugh district

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	30	30.0	30.0	30.0
Agree	38	38.0	38.0	68.0
strongly disagree	16	16.0	16.0	84.0
Disagree	15	15.0	15.0	99.0
Undecided	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

The table above 4.19 shows us that majority of the respondents agree that prices fall of the agricultural production contributes for food insecurity, which is 30 %(30) of the respondents strongly agree that fall prices of the agricultural commodities contributes food insecurity, 38% (38) of the respondents in this survey agree that fall of the agricultural commodities contribute for food insecurity. 16 %(16) of the respondents in this survey strongly disagree that fall of the prices of the agricultural commodities contribute to the food insecurity, 15%(15) of the respondents disagreed with this statement

Research Question Three: What are the effects of food aid on food security in the rural community of Lugh District?

Table 4. 20: Rural community in lugh district are very happy to have the food aid in the area

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	12	12.0	12.0	12.0
Agree	15	15.0	15.0	27.0
strongly disagree	40	40.0	40.0	67.0
Disagree	33	33.0	33.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

Table 4.20 Indicates that majority of the respondents in this surveyed are not happy with the food they have in the community. 40 % (40) of the respondents strongly disagree that they are happy with the food they have in the community, 33% (33) of the respondents disagree that they are happy with the food they have in the community. 12% (12) of the respondents in this surveyed strongly agree that they are happy with the food they have in the area, 15 % (15) of the respondents in this survey agree that they are happy with the food they have in the area.

As the result of the survey shown in the table 10, the food in the area does not make happy the rural community folks, because of different reasons, one of the reasons is that Rural Community in Lugh district does not have purchasing power, and that sometimes make restrictions for the community to access food.

This survey also shows that people are not happy with the kind of food they have in the area because the food in the area is not food which is nutritionally adequate, which means that food in the area is unutilizable

Table 4.21: Food aid in the community has saved many people at the time of the disaster

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	79	79.0	79.0	79.0
Agree	16	16.0	16.0	95.0
strongly disagree	5	5.0	5.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data, 2011.

Majority of the respondents in this survey have shown that the respondents strongly agree and agree that food aid has saved many people in the time of disaster. In Lugh district there are many disasters which have been realized for the past two decades which included both natural and man-made disaster. After central Somali government collapsed, there were many civil wars which occurred in Lugh district. Alongside, there are many natural disasters such as droughts and floods. 79% (79) of the respondents in this survey have strongly agreed that food aid has saved many lives in the disaster time, while 16 %(16) of the respondents agree that the food aid has saved many lives in times of disaster in their community.

Table: 4.22, Food aid in the rural community lugh district has created vulnerable people, and it makes people of the area poor

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	72	72.0	72.0	72.0
Agree	16	16.0	16.0	88.0
strongly disagree	5	5.0	5.0	93.0
Disagree	4	4.0	4.0	97.0
Undecided	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data, 2011.

As shown in the table 4.22 above, it is clearly indicated that majority of the respondents strongly agree that food aid has created people to become vulnerable and it makes people in the area more poor, this was because 72%(72) of the respondents in this survey strongly agree, while, 16%(16) of the respondents agree that food aid has created vulnerable people. 5% of the respondents in this survey strongly disagree that food aid has created vulnerable people and it makes people poorer. 7%(7) of the respondents disagree that food aid has created vulnerable people.

Table: 4. 23: Food aid in the rural community has damaged the local production

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	62	62.0	62.0	62.0
Agree	21	21.0	21.0	83.0
strongly disagree	10	10.0	10.0	93.0
Disagree	4	4.0	4.0	97.0
Undecided	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

62 %(62) of the respondents In this survey strongly agree that food aid has damaged the local production, 21 %(21) of the respondents in this survey agree that food aid has damaged the local production.

10 %(10) of the respondents in this survey strongly disagree that food aid has damaged the local production, while 7% (7) of the respondents disagree that food aid has damaged the local production for the community.

Table:4. 24 Food aid in the rural community lugh district is suitable for the people's need

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Agree	12	12.0	12.0	13.0
strongly disagree	53	53.0	53.0	66.0
Disagree	33	33.0	33.0	99.0
Undecided	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

Table 4.24 indicates that majority of the respondents in this survey disagree that food aid is suitable action for the people's need, and that is 53 % (53) of the respondents in this survey strongly disagree that food aid is suitable action for the people's need. They believe those respondents that food aid is not the best action of the people's need. But there are other actions that can be taken in order to respond to the people's needs. According to the respondents sought that food aid is not that suitable action, But the different ways which can be addressed to the people's problem

Table 4.25: Food aid in the rural community has created the people to depend aid agencies

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	47	47.0	47.0	47.0
Agree	50	50.0	50.0	97.0
strongly disagree	1	1.0	1.0	98.0
Disagree	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

As shown in the table 4.25 above clearly shows that majority of the respondents agree that food aid has been created consequences that people make depend on for the aid agencies, and that is negative effect for the development of the society and their production.

47% (47) of the respondents strongly agree that food aid has been creating consequences that make people more dependent for the aid agencies. 50% of the respondents in this survey clear agree that food aid has created for consequences that make people dependent for the aid agencies, which will negatively affect for the production of the society. 1%(1) and 2%(2) of the respondents in this survey strongly disagree and disagree respectively that food aid has creating consequences that make people dependent for the aid agencies.

Table 4.26: Food aid which provide for the rural community receive is nutritionally adequate food

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	4	4.0	4.0	4.0
Agree	9	9.0	9.0	13.0
strongly disagree	45	45.0	45.0	58.0
Disagree	40	40.0	40.0	98.0
Undecided	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

Majority of the respondents in this survey believe that food aid provided to the rural community in lugh district is not nutritionally adequate, and that 45% of the respondents strongly disagreed food aid in the area is nutritionally adequate, while 40% of the respondents in this survey disagreed that food aid in the area is nutritionally adequate. 4% of the respondents strongly agreed food aid is nutritionally adequate, and 9% of the respondents agreed that food aid is nutritionally adequate. Only 2% of the respondent's not sure whether food aid is nutritionally adequate or not.

Table 4.27: Food aid in the rural community lugh district make people lazy

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	80	80.0	80.0	80.0
Agree	15	15.0	15.0	95.0
strongly disagree	1	1.0	1.0	96.0
Undecided	4	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: primary data,2011

Table 4.27 above shows that 80% (80) of the respondents in this survey strongly agreed that food aid make people lazy and causes them not to work hard. 15% (15) of the respondents in this study agreed that food aid make people lazy. 1% (1) of the respondents strongly disagreed that food aid make people in Lugh district lazy who cannot able to work hard and produce. 4 % (4) of the respondents are not sure not decided.

According to the responses rural community become lazy after long time receiving of food aid, and that created laziness and dependency of food aid.

Table 4.28: Rural community is not able to produce their own foods, after prolong food relief aid

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
a strongly agree	90	90.0	90.0	90.0
Agree	5	5.0	5.0	95.0
strongly disagree	2	2.0	2.0	97.0
Undecided	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

Findings in the table 4.28, shows that majority of the respondents who have participated in this study believe that rural communities are not able to produce their own food because of the prolonged relief food. Findings clearly indicate that 90 %(90) of the respondents strongly agree that food aid had made rural community in Lugh district not able to produce their own because of the prolong relief food, which was going on about 10 years

Food aid has affected the people's coping mechanism, because the study shows people are not producing because of the prolong relief food, which they have been receiving for a long time.

Table: 4.29: Rural community lugh district have been receiving food aid for a pass five year

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	90	90.0	90.0	90.0
Agree	5	5.0	5.0	95.0
strongly disagree	2	2.0	2.0	97.0
Undecided	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

As shown in the table 4.29 majority of the respondents strongly agree that they have been receiving food aid for a past five years. This was stopped after warring factions began firing at the International Organizations who were distributing food aid. Only some of the local NGOs are distributing food in the area. 73% (73) of the respondents strongly agreed that they have been receiving food aid for the past five years. 17% of the respondents agree that they have been receiving food aid for a past five years.

Table: 4.30: Food aid has negatively affected fields to the rural community

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	90	90.0	90.0	90.0
Agree	5	5.0	5.0	95.0
strongly disagree	2	2.0	2.0	97.0
Undecided	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2011.

Table 4.30 indicates that 40% (40) of the respondents strongly agreed that food aid has negatively affected the fields/farms of the rural people in Lugh district because of the prolonged relief in the area. 38% (38) of the respondents in this survey agree that food aid has been negatively affecting the fields of the rural people and that is because of the prolonged relief, which makes people not to grow their own food. 16% (16) and 15% (15) of the respondents in this survey strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively that food aid had been affecting negatively the agricultural fields of the rural community in Lugh district.

As the result of this survey demonstrated in table 4.30, Majority of the people in the rural community in Lugh district were receiving food aid for a long time up to the year 1999.

Critical Analysis

The finding as determined by the questionnaire and interview has been critically analyzed. The discussion includes effects of food vulnerability, food accessibility, food availability, and food Utilization.

Food security and cause of food insecurity in the rural community of Lugh district

Food insecurity in Lugh district is one of the biggest problem facing the population in Lugh district and this has been clearly brought out by the interviewees, that Lugh district as any part of Somalia is really food insecure, and this situation has been so for many years(Appendix B). Local Officials and businessmen referred to Lugh as having battled with food shortage since 1990.

As the research shows the main source of food for the population are livestock and farming and supplements of bought food and food aid distribution. 40% of the household surveyed said they would produce their own food if there is no drought and floods in the area, while 24% of the respondents are getting from their livestock's if there is no drought. This statement, however, was refused by many local officials and businessmen during the personnel interview and they believe that bad weather in Lugh district, droughts, and civil insecurity had make people very lazy and not work very hard in their field to produce their own food and hence dependent on food aid.

Food aid in Lugh district

Food aid in Lugh district was a reliable food sources for the past ten years. According to the survey large populations of the community was receiving food aid for the past 5 years. Some grow their own food others buy in addition to receiving food aid. Food aid has been affected by the field of the land for the rural community and the field becomes uncultivable because of the prolonged food relief which have been changed from relief to disaster.

According to the interviewees, mostly the businessmen and local officials, it was clarified and maintained that people in the area are not able to produce their own food because of the prolonged food relief which make people very lazy to work hard and become dependent on the aid agencies. 56% of the respondents surveyed strongly agree that food aid have created consequences for depending on aid agencies, 60% of the respondents surveyed strongly agree and agreed that food aid have made people lazy hence cannot produce their own food, while 90% of the respondents strongly agree and agree that they have been receiving food aid for a long time up to 2010.

Effects of food aid on food security

The effect food aid has had on people's lives in Lugh district has been remarkable. The questionnaire and interviews shows that food aid had both positive and negative effect.

As pointed out, Lugh district is a drought-prone and unstable security area, food aid has helped greatly in the time of emergency.

Compare this observation with statement of shaw (2001) in chapter two, food aid has saved many people's lives and every one interviewed emphasized that since the food aid was stopped, most of the people in the area are suffering because of lack food availability. Food aid had alleviated the suffering of the vulnerable members of the population including the sick, the old and the orphaned from the rural community in Lugh district. Community leaders, farmers associations in interview agreed that food aid has had significant positive effect on food security by improving the life of the poor households. It is also believed that the income transfer provided through food aid frees poor households from the necessity of seeking short-term casual labour opportunity to meet immediate consumptions needs.

As per this study we can assert that food in the area does not make happy the rural community, because of different reasons, one of the reasons is that Rural Community in Lugh district does not have purchasing power, and this sometimes makes a restriction for the community to access food.

This survey also shows that people are not happy with the kind of food they have in the area because the food in the area is not food which is nutritionally adequate, this means that food in the area is not utilizable. Food aid has created vulnerable people and it makes people in the area poorer, as majority of the respondents in this study have agreed. In contrast, food aid has saved many people in the time of the disaster such as droughts in 2006, which have happened in Gedo region.

Food aids in Lugh district have created laziness and food aid dependency. Most of the interviewees have agreed that food aid have created laziness and people become dependent on the food aid. People are not able to work hard in their fields, because they are assured of food aid when they do not harvest sufficiently. The people are waiting till the time of disaster comes and sometimes put themselves in positions whereby they become victims. This has been agreed with by most of the respondent who were participating in this study and that shows how the situation in that rural community is now.

Many interviewers believed that food aid discouraged food production. Both questionnaire responses and personal interviews found that food aid had discouraged food production since food aid have been distributed in the time when the people are growing or harvesting their crops which creates fall of the agricultural production, and hence the fields not being cultivated.

Effects of food aid on food availability

Food availability has been described in chapter two as the provision of sufficient supply of food to all people at all times. As discussed above food aid in Lugh district could not be described as such. It is not readily available because of the natural and man-made disasters which have been destroying the people's harvest. Food aid had a positive effect on food availability in this area. Majority of the respondents on this study had been relying on food aid as major sources of food.

Effects of food aid on food accessibility

As pointed out on this study 57%(57) of the respondents agreed that they were getting food aid from the NGOs, while 43% of the respondents agreed that they grow their foods, they get from their animals, and also they buy. This study shows you that food aid had positive effect of food accessibility for the community in Lugh district.

Most of the household surveyed have been getting food aid, and they are saying that they are at risk after food aid had missed for a year. Food aid has played a significant role in making food accessible in many households for the rural community in Lugh district. The people in the rural area in Lugh district do not have the power to purchase and therefore purchasing food as a source of food sources cannot be maintained sustainably in this community, and food aid was providing food accessibility for the last 5years in which the research was done. People in the rural area are suffering after food aid has been halted by the conflicting parties in Somalia and they have no ability to get food. The fluctuation in the market prices also remains another challenge.

Effects of food aid on food vulnerability

In Lugh district households community members spend their time to wait for food aid and also they look to be having a piece of work when food aid is being distributed and they are not interested to work in their fields. This became a problem and stress the nation after food aid had missed in early 2010. and the people in Lugh district were very vulnerable then because of the droughts hit their area in the drier season and also

poor agricultural production which saw the fields have changed into forests in the period this study was being conducted.

Food aid had contributed to the vulnerability of food because the donor agencies were giving free food throughout the year, but they were not teaching the local population on techniques which could help them to produce their own food. Most of the respondents of both questionnaires and interviews agreed that food aid has contributed to vulnerability of food in the area of study.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of findings

The main findings which were discussed in chapter four are summarized herein. The research was carried out in the rural Community of Lugh district Gedo region Somalia. The researcher had a set of objectives which were:

To determine the sources of food in the rural community of Lugh District

To investigate the causes on food insecurity in the rural community of Lugh District,

To determine the effects of food aid on food security in the rural community of Lugh District.

Rural community in lugh district has different sources of food and that we can see that some of the community grown their own food, while others get them from their livestock's, though most of the respondents agreed that food aid were major sources of food in Lugh district.

Food aid was a reliable food source for the five year in which this study covered, and those five years from 2005 to 2010. There are different methods used to cultivate by the rural community in lugh district. Some of them use rain, while others used irrigation to grow their foods.

Majority of the respondents maintain that they do not want to grow their foods, while they are interested in food aid, and the people in the rural community in Lugh district are suffering from food shortage because food aid was the major sources of livelihood and yet it was halted.

Findings of this study clearly tell us that the droughts, political instability, war and displacement, floods, and people's laziness are the main causes of food insecurity in the rural community in lugh district. Rural community in lugh district are food insecure because of the problems emanating from lack of central government to direct development programs and suggest policies guiding aids and resource distribution.

Food aid has had positive effect on food availability; it has significantly contributed to food being available in Lugh district. Food aid in addition to the local production has created food availability in sufficient quantities of appropriate types in reasonable proximity to the people. There are huge metric tons of food aid which have been distributed for the last 5years which this Study has discovered. Food aid has played a significant role in making food accessible in many households in Lugh district. The people in Lugh district do not have the purchasing power. Food aid has destroyed the Coping Mechanism of the population under the study since they had received food aid for a long time, which makes them dependent on food aid.

CONCLUSION

The primary Research problem was that food aid distribution has been used as solution to food insecurity in Lugh for long time, yet not much has been done in Research to find out whether or not food aid can cause insecurity to community.

The finding of the study which is discussed in chapter 4 of this study shows that Food aid has both positive and negative effects on food security. Food aid had been extremely positive, especially in times of crisis. Food aid has helped save and improve many people's lives, especially the sick, old and orphaned.

The negative effects of food aid on food security in Lugh include a resulting laziness, food aid dependency and low food production on the fields. Food aid has contributed to people's change in attitudes to self-reliance, while NGOs are providing food aid, and that make people to Wait for food aid.

The Researcher found that food aid in Lugh district had contributed to people's dependency on food aid, and food aid has also contributed to the disruption for the local markets. Lugh district is food insecure and mostly suffer from food shortage due to harsh weather conditions such as droughts, wars and floods.

Rural communities in Lugh district do not want to work hard in their fields and they are reluctant to change their farming methods. They

are not easily convinced that modern method of farming is important for them to improve food production. Causes of food insecurity are droughts, political instability, war and displacement, floods, and people's laziness are the main causes of the food insecurity for the rural community in Lugh district. Rural community in Lugh district are food insecure because of the problems the region has had over the years like harsh climate, political instability and poor attitude developed over the years due to reliance on food aid from the donor agencies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation for the Local Leaders

1. Local Leaders need to creative and do more to address the issue of food insecurity in Lugh district
2. Local Leaders need to Think about how the ongoing Wars can be solved by having Local Approach to Conflict Resolution
3. Local Leaders need to train and Give the Farmers the necessary skills needed to produce their own food
4. Local Leaders need to initiate Policies which guide the Food aid in the area
5. Local Leaders need to encourage Irrigation program to encourage agriculture in the area

Recommendations for non-Governmental organizations

The research findings pointed out some issues that nongovernmental organizations might have to take into account when carrying out their programs in Lugh district.

1. People appreciate food aid in times of crisis but would prefer to produce their own; therefore the approach should help them with farm inputs.
2. Food aid should be a short-term solution. People should not expect to receive long-term food aid and should be encouraged to produce their own food.
3. NGOs need to use other approaches to food distribution, such as people working for assets or being given animals to farm livestock do well in this area. Distributing cash instead of food and thereby allowing people to buy the food they need locally is gaining ground among aid agencies.
4. When a list of people eligible for food aid is compiled care should be taken to choose all the people, who need help to avoid division among members of the community.

Recommendation for Lugh Community

The community in Lugh district might have to consider number of issues in order to improve their everyday lives:

1. Community members need to change their mindset about food aid and work towards self-sufficiency.
2. Community leaders should encourage their people to work hard in their fields, do away with their old farming practices and adhere to modern methods of farming such as applying fertilizer or manure in their fields
3. Households should learn not to sell everything when they harvest and think of the future.
4. The community should take the initiative to come up with ways of improving their livelihoods and should not wait for someone to do it for them; for example they should protect their crops against domestic animals. The farmers associations should show a good example.

Recommendation for Further Research

The researcher is recommending the following Topics for further study.

1. Effects of food aid on the local market
2. food security and productivity
3. Somali culture and food reliance
4. effects on the civil war on the food security

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

a) QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent,

I am conducting a study entitled "Food aid and food security in the rural community of Lugh district Gedo region, Somalia".

In view of this may I request that you answer my questionnaire? I will appreciate it very much if you can return the questionnaire as soon as possible.

Please be assured that the data you provide will be used only for academic purpose and the information you provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thank you very much in advance.

Mohamoud Muhamed Burale

Candidate for Master of Arts in Development studies

Kampala International University

Kampala, Uganda

Section1

Profile of the respondents

1. Gender male ☐ female ☐

1.2. Age 18-25 ☐ 26-30 ☐
31-35 ☐ 36-40 ☐
41-45 ☐ 46 and above ☐

1.3. Who is the head of this household

- A) Father ☐
- B) Mather ☐
- C) Grand parents ☐
- D) Child ☐
- E) Relative ☐
- F) Others _____

1.4. How big is your household

- b) 1-2 members ☐
- c) 3-4 members ☐
- d)5-7 members ☐
- c) 8 and above ☐

1.5. Does any of the household have a full time job

Yes ☐ No ☐

SECTION II: Sources of food

Instructions

Please use the key below to answer the following statements by indicating: (4) strongly agree-you agree with no doubt at all (3) agree you agree with some doubt, (2) disagree- you disagree with some doubts (1) strongly disagree – you disagree with no doubt at all.

Scale	5	4	3	2	1
1. Rural Community in Lugh district grow their own food					
2. Rural community in lugh district get from their livestock and buy their food					
3. Rural community in lugh district have get food all as aid from the NGOs					
4. Rural community in lugh distruct have a field of land to cultivate agricultural production in order to feed them selves					
5. Rural community have field of land in a the river side, and they, and they use for agricultural area					
6. Rural community in lugh district have livestock to gain food for their live					

SECTION III: CAUSES OF FOOD INSECURITY

Instructions

Please use the key below to answer the following statements by indicating: (4) strongly agree-you agree with no doubt at all (3) agree you agree with some doubt, (2) disagree- you disagree with some doubts (1) strongly disagree – you disagree with no doubt at all

Scale	5	4	3	2	1
1. Droughts are the main causes of food insecurity to the rural community of lugh district Gedo region Somalia					
2. Floods have damaged the crops and contribute food insecurity to the rural community in lugh district					
4. War and displacement contributes food insecurity with the rural community in lugh district					
5. Rural community in lugh district cannot cultivate their fields because of which the food aid has been distributed during the time they harvesting their crops					
6. People in the rural area in lugh district are lazy and they can not produce what they eat					
7. Fall of the price of the livestock's is one of the major challenges which cause food insecurity					
8. Fall of the agricultural production is one of the major contributors for the food insecurity and crisis in lugh district					

SECTION IV: EFFECT OF FOOD AID ON FOOD SECURITY

Instructions

Please use the key below to answer the following statements by indicating: (4) strongly agree-you agree with no doubt at all (3) agree you agree with some doubt, (2) disagree- you disagree with some doubts (1) strongly disagree – you disagree with no doubt at all

Scale	5	4	3	2	1
1. Rural community in lugh district are very happy to have the food aid in the area					
2. Food aid in the rural community has saved many people in the time of the disaster from lugh district					
3. Food aid in the rural community lugh district has been created by the vulnerable people, and it makes people of the area poorer					
4. Food aid in the rural community community has damaged the local production					
5. Food aid in the rural community lugh district is suitable for the people's need					
6. Food aid in the rural community has created the people to depend aid agencies.					
7. Food aid which provide for the rural community receive is nutritionally adequate food					
8. Food aid in the rural community lugh district make people lazy.					
9. Rural community is not able to produce their own foods, after prolong food relief aid					

b) Personal interview guide

Guiding questions to the local officials, religious leaders,
Local NGOs, and Businessmen and Women

15. What are the main ways to get people's food?
16. Do you believe that people have enough food in the area?
17. What do you think is the cause of food shortages; if any in this area?
18. Does the local authority/Religious leaders/NGOs, and Business people distribute food aid in the area?
19. How much and where the food come from?
20. How is the food aid distribution going?
21. Is the food aid in this area enough?
22. What do you think is the attitude of people towards food aid?
23. Would you encourage food aid distribution?
24. In your opinion, do you think food distribution is necessary in this area? Why?
25. In your opinion is there any food insecurity?
26. What do you think that is the cause of the food insecurity?
27. If food distribution was to stop, what do you think would happen?
28. What do you think about the attitude of people towards food aid?
29. Would you encourage food distribution? Why?
30. In your opinion, what is the food aid in this area?



**KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY**

Ggaba Road - Kansanga
P.O. Box 20000, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256-41-266813 / +256-41-267634
Fax: +256-41-501974
E-mail: admin@kiu.ac.ug
Website: www.kiu.ac.ug

**OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN, SOCIAL SCIENCES
SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH**

23rd November 2010

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: REQUEST FOR MOHAMOUD MUHAMED BURALE.REG NO.
MDS/42892/92/DF; TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR INSTITUTION**

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Masters of Development Studies.

He is currently conducting a field research the title of which is **"Effects of Food Aid on Food Security for the Rural Community in Lugh District Gedo Region, Somalia."** As part of his research work, he has to collect relevant information through questionnaires, interviews and other relevant reading materials.

Your institution has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any information shared with him will be used for academic purposes only and we promise to share our findings with your institution. Rest assured the data you provide shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

DR. ROSEANN MWANIKI
ASSOC. DEAN SOCIAL SCIENCES

SPGSR



CURRICULUM VITAE

Mohamoud Mohamed Burale

Nationality: Somali

Tel: +254701632930/+256791534969

Email: Burale99@hotmail.com

Education

YEAR	INSTITUTION	AWARD
2010-2011	Kampala International University, Kampala, Uganda	Master Degree in Development Study (Candidate)
2010	Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda	Certificate Monitoring and Evaluation
2006-2009	New Generation University Collage, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Bachelor Degree in Human Resource Management and Leadership
2005	Ahmed Gurey Secondary School, Mogadishu, Somalia	Secondary Leaving Certificate
2004	Al-Imra Institute of Journalism, Mogadishu, Somalia	Certificate in Journalism

WORK EXPERIENCES

YEAR	INSTITUTION	TITLE
January 2009 up to November 2009	Sharjah Cable Factory	Representative in East Africa
2005-2006	Horn AfriK Media	Reporter

Additional Skill

Language Skill

Language	Level
Somalia	Fluent both speaking and Writing
English	Fluent both Speaking and Writing
Arabic	Fluent both speaking and Writing
Amharic	Speaking

Computer Skill

Ability to use Microsoft Office

SPSS

Other Skills

Facilitation - Conflict Resolution and presentations skills

Community development and program management

Conflict resolution and Peace-building

Policy Formulation and Analysis

Recruitment Skills

Manpower Training and Capacity Building

Research and Data analysis

References

Abdirashid Abdullahi Warsame

Conflict Response Coordinator

CEWARN, IGAD.

Tel: +251911254252

Email: sayedwarsame@yahoo.com

Mohamed Barre Mussa

Program Specialist

UNDP Somalia

Tel: +254724411173

Email: mohamed.barre@undp.org

Abdullahi Mohamed Hersi

Executive Director

Nomadic Assistance for Peace and
Development (NAPAD)

Tel: +2547225702/732464244

Email: abdullahi.qorah@gmail.com