

## Famine in Somalia

### **Outline**

- I. Introducing the problem and defining the extent of the Famine problem in Somalia
- II. Detailing the causes of the Famine in Somalia
- III. Proposal of feasible solutions in rehabilitating Somalia
- IV. Evaluation of each solution proposed
  - A. Reconstruction of the government in Somalia and eliminating terrorism
  - B. Promoting education and the use of modern technology in agriculture in Somalia
  - C. Investment in the Mining Industry in Somalia for stabilizing the economy
- V. Promotion of Education and Modern Technology – The best solution in rehabilitating Somalia
- VI. India's exemplary success in beating back poverty through the promotion of education and the use of modern technology

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## Identification of the problem

- I. Somalia is a country having a population of more than 10 million people engulfed in the catastrophe of drought and famine, including a severe dearth of food items leading towards malnutrition and starvation, which ultimately causes deaths. The living scenario in Somalia poses images of pot-bellied malnourished children and women waiting in long queues for getting some portion of grain and rice from the government-rationed sector. The horrific famine is said to have claimed the lives of almost 3.5 million people. The severe famine and harsh living conditions have compelled the people in Somalia to migrate to neighboring countries specially Kenya. The people are compelled to walk for long distances in order to reach refugee camps. Lankarani explains the condition as “The trek takes almost 17 days of constant walking with little access to food and water. Many of the refugees especially the children and elderly died during this journey” (609).
- II. The famine in Somalia is a part of the sixty year drought cycle creating extreme shortage of food in the country. According to some statistics, 30 percent of the southern Somalia remains malnourished. Tens and thousands of deaths are taking place in the country while some parts of the country are reported to have a malnutrition rate of 50 percent (Lankarani 608). The United Nations declared southern Bakool and Lower Shabelle as the areas facing the gravest threats of food crisis. The government is unable to cater this perennial humanitarian disaster and nearly 200 people die every day in Somalia. The death toll is also increasing due to the hijacking of food items distributed by the relief organizations to the people. The statistics predict that the southern region of