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RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Impact of WFP on Local Production in Lower Shebelle Somalia

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Abstract: This study will seek to investigate the impact of WFP on local production in lower Shebelle, Southern west region, Somalia.

Emphasis was put on trying to establish the relationship between WFP harvesting time and local production in lower shabelle- Somalia. The study farmers the use of descriptive and research design. To analyze the data, SSPS 20.0 was used with the aim of Analyzing above variables. This formed the basis of the detailed analysis, conclusions and recommendations. The findings revealed the existence statistically significant has a negative WFP harvesting time and local production in lower shabelle- Somalia., the study also indicate that there is a statistically significant moderate negative WFP harvesting time and local production on the basis of the findings, the researcher made the following conclusions. The farmers of Local production they immoral caused by WFP, some of farmers they arrive Mogadishu areas because they don't have food aid produce little production.

Keywords: WFP, Local production, Harvesting time, Farmers.

1. INTRODUCTION

In WFP's is an organization that works food aids all over the world and it also work in protracted crises and recovery situations often involves working with refugees, displaced people and surrounding communities, and at times with demobilized soldiers and their families, and helping these groups to build food security during displacement, encampment, resettlement or return. Efforts to deliver food or restore food security during or after conflict may be hindered by landmines. These issues were addressed by the Board at the 1998 Annual Session review of From Crisis to Recovery 48. The Board considered policies related to displaced people most recently in 200149 but reached no decisions pending resolution of outstanding issues in the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations General Assembly. (Panlilio, 2005)

WFP food assistance in emergency and development settings should address urban food insecurity when appropriate. WFP will expand its analysis of food needs in urban settings and its efforts in urban programming, as the number of people experiencing poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition in urban areas is increasing. Urban programming will be consistent with existing WFP policies. WFP will develop a set of guidelines to assist country offices in programming more effectively in urban settings, drawing on its own experiences and those of others.66 while urban food insecurity is a growing problem requiring greater attention, the majority of WFP's interventions will continue to be in rural areas. (Samkange, 2005).

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Historically, the vast majority of global food aid transfers fit the category of program food aid which is foreign aid in the form of food that is usually given bilaterally as a government to government grant or concessional sale or loan (Barrett and Maxwell, 2005).

Program food aid could be used to alleviate the recipient countries' macroeconomic problems due to balance of payment or budgetary constraints. Given that food aid donations tend to replace some commercial imports, it could serve as a form of balance of payments support when some of the foreign exchange that would have been spent on food imports is saved. This form of food aid is usually monetized (sold at market prices) and the counterpart funds generated could be used for supplementing government budget allocations for economic development. This implies that program food aid is usually not used as food assistance directly targeted towards the most impoverished and undernourished segment of the population. The size and scope of this form of aid has declined in recent years partially because it has been widely criticized as being ineffective in reducing food insecurity problems in recipient developing countries (Clay et al 1996). In contrast, project food aid is primarily given on a grant basis as support for specific social and economic development projects (*e.g.,* food-for-work programs (FFW), and food For education programs).

It could be given to a recipient government, a multilateral development agency or to domestic and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The World Food Program (WFP) is the primary agency responsible for administering multilateral food aid. The WFP and various NGOs administer project food aid to support a wide range of developmental projects targeting the poor in developing countries. Food aid resources are used to relieve unemployment, provide physical infrastructure, and in nutritional programs to alleviate food insecurity of the poor (Shaw and Clay, 1993). In recent history, parts of this form of food aid are also monetized and the proceeds from such market sales are used to fund project operational costs of the concerned NGOs. Barrett and Maxwell (2005, p. 13) noted that "it has become increasingly difficult to differentiate project and program food aid flows as the former has become increasingly monetized by NGO recipients much as the latter has been monetized by government recipients". According (Barrett and Maxwell, 2005) the overall performance and effectiveness of several decades of food aid programs have been under scrutiny by policymakers and food aid analysts

Since the inception of food aid programs, there has been an ongoing debate among analysts on the motivations of donors and the impact of food aid allocations on recipients. Some observers still espouse the virtues of food aid programs and contend that it has been effective in achieving its objectives. They highlight the positive contributions of food aid in disaster relief and in assisting several European and East Asian countries improve their economies. In contrast, many other analysts have argued that food aid has been ineffective and has produced dismal results (Clay *et al.*, 1996).

They contend that food aid programs have not fulfilled its promise to alleviate hunger and stimulate economic development in many Asian and Sub-Sahara African recipient nations. In between these two extreme views are those who recognize the positive contributions of food aid in reducing poverty and food insecurity, but advocate new and improved strategies to making food aid programs more effective in achieving its objectives (Barrett, Maxwell, 2005.

Food aid has different meaning for various people. Many who are unfamiliar with the complexities of food aid programs view it as homogeneous in its form and purpose. The popular perception is that food aid primarily serves as temporary humanitarian assistance freely given to provide relief to victims of natural disasters (*e.g.,* famines, tsunamis) and man-made conflicts (*e.g.,* civil war). In reality food aid is more than just humanitarian assistance and the accompanying allocation and distribution issues are much more complex. Modern food aid, which began with the passage of United States Public Law 480 (PL 480) in 1954, is normally classified into three broad categories: program, project, and emergency (humanitarian) food aid.

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Critics of food aid have contended that it has the potential to create disincentive effects in recipient countries (Schultz, 1960; Isenman and Singer, 1977; Maxwell and Singer, 1979; Cathie, 1981; Clay and Stokke, 1991). In addition, the role of food aid in combating global food insecurity has received more attention recently as food aid levels fluctuate with international cereal prices. Food Program (WFP) is the primary agency responsible for administering multilateral food aid. Local Production**:** in this case we mean that farming is production for digging land to produce primary need for foods for example Maize, bean and sorghum.

1.1. Problem Statement

Disincentive effects of food aid on domestic agricultural production may Result from farm level responses to price reduction caused by increased food Supplies (Clark, 2001). A recent case in Somalia provided a clear picture of how Food aid could potentially impact local maize production. The negative effects of food aid may only be realized when certain conditions prevail. According to Donovan *et al.* (2006),

Somali Formers are suffering to produce productions their farm for purpose of to cover their daily life and the remaining out of their need to sale inside the markets for possible price in order to prepare next season there production, and WFP are interrupt local producers because of they brought food aid at the harvesting time that causes to reduce market price of the local productions for example maize and sorghum and bean there are selling for other countries to brought food aid to vulnerably people that cause reduce price to local produce therefore WFP must sell local producers in order to encourage more people for digging farms.

However, this study investigates the effect and food aid distributed by World Food Program (WFP) on Somali farmers, such as maize, bean, and sorghum.

2. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH

This study is important since it focuses on the negative effects of world food program on local production in lower Shebelle, the study may provide relevant information regarding the weakness of local production in lower Shebelle, and the importance production in the region.

This study also important to the researchers whom will continue for specific of this study because they get secondary data for us.

This paper was beginning with a reflection on the theory of WFP before an overview of the context is presented. The research methods used in this research were being described before the results are presented and discussed. Finally, this study contributes to the importance WFP on Local Production,

3. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

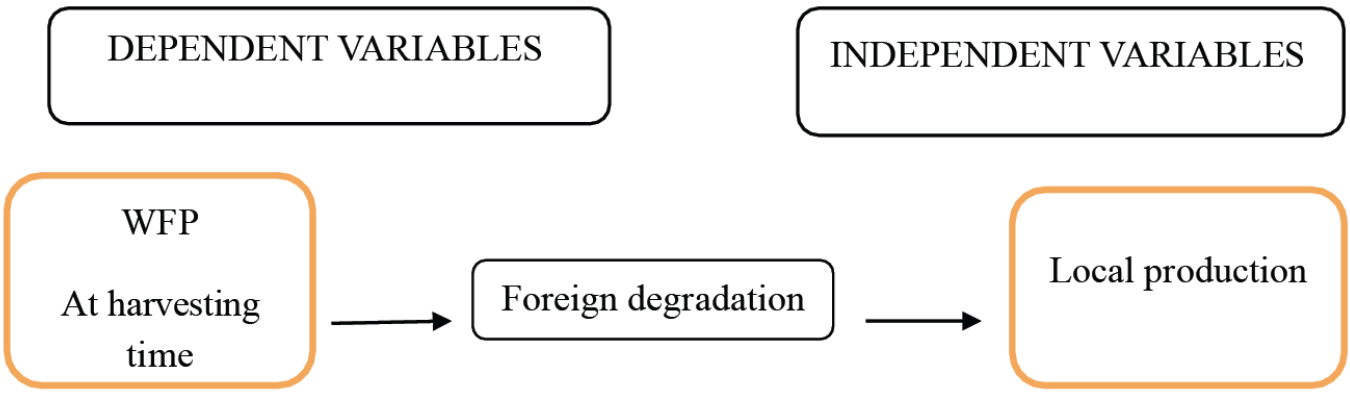
World Food Program: is an international Humanitarian agency that provide temporary food aid freely given to provide relief to victims of natural disasters to vulnerable peoples in IDP's Camps.

Measurement: Number of countries they are support

Local Production: is a farming production that exist in our Country for example Maize and bean

Measurement: Increase or decrease of productivity in lower shabelle.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



4. METHODS AND MATERIALS

4.1. Research Population

Population refers to the entire group of people that the researcher wishes to investigate (Sekaran, 2003). The study population is 55 respondents that consist of Extension workers, Farmers and Other Agricultural experts. These are selected because they work under agricultural activities.

4.2. Sample Size

From the target population of 55 respondents that consist of Extension experts, Farmers and Other Agricultural experts, the researcher selected 48 respondents as the sample size. The key respondents comprised of 18 Farmers, 14 Extension workers, 16 Other Agricultural Experts (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Showing Categories of Respondents & Sample Size.

Category of Respondents	Population	Sample size
Farmers	20	18
Extension workers	30	14
Other Agricultural Experts	15	16
Total	55	48

The researcher used Slovene's formula to select the respondents of the study from the population; using the following formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where *n* is the required sample size, N is the target population size and e is the standard error or level of significance, which is popularly known to be =0.05 or 5%. For this study, N = 55 and so the sample size was calculated as follows;

$$n = \frac{55}{1 + 55(0.05)^2} = 48$$

4.3. Sampling Procedure

In this study, purposive sampling technique was employed. According to Amin (2005), purposive sampling is the type of sampling where the researcher uses his/her judgment or common sense regarding par-

ticipants from whom the information was collected. The researcher used purposive sampling in order to choose the respondents that he believes to have the information concerning this study by using his own judgment, and then the researcher distributed the questionnaire to them. Moreover, the researcher chose purposive sampling because the researcher wanted to get the key informants of this study, for that reason; selecting the respondents is more useful for this study than the representativeness of the sample.

5. DATA GATHERING PROCEDURES

After the researcher gets an approval from the academic, the authorities concerned attach letter to the questionnaire confirming that the researcher is a student of horsed international university and then questionnaire is distributed to the selected respondents of extension workers, farmers and other agricultural experts.

5.1. Data Analysis

This part addresses, processing and analysis. The data was collected through descriptive analysis. The data was collected from the study area, edited, collated and tabulated. Data was collected through questionnaire and interview, and A-4 point liker scale was used to measure the output of each item answered by the respondent. SPSS statistical computer software was used to tabulate the data.

5.2. Ethical Issues

Under this, the respondents are informed that participation is voluntary so that they make informed decision to participate or not. The researcher also goes with an introductory letter Protecting respondents through data confidentiality also minimizes links between answers and identifiers, to avoid putting respondents in trouble. In addition, the researcher avoids racial or tribal remarks, which are not gender sensitive.

The ethical committee of Horseed International University has reviewed and approved this study.

6. RESULTS

6.1. Demographic Information

This part presents the background information of the respondents who participated in this study the purpose of this background information is to find out the characteristics of the respondents. Furthermore, the respondents have also been given the promise that all the data they provided is used for the purpose of Academic research and the identities of the respondents were confidential (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Gender of the respondent.

-	Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	26	54.2	54.2	54.2
	Female	22	45.8	45.8	100.0
	Total	48	100.0	100.0	-

Note: Displays the gender of respondents the table illustrates that 54.2% of the respondents were male while 45.8% were female so the majority of the respondents were male.

As the table below shown that 54.2% of the respondents were male while 45.8% were female so the majority of the respondents were male. On the other hand the age of respondents of 20-39. 40-59, > 60 were 56.3%, 39.6%, 4.2% respectively, as result showed the majority of the respondents were 20-39. According to the present study their educational level majority of respondents were Bachelor 54.2% (**Table 3**).

Table 3: Socio demographic status of respondents.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	26	54.2%
Female	22	45.8%
Age		
20-39	27	56.3%
40-59	19	39.6%
Above 60	2	4.2%
Education level		
Primary	3	6.3%
Secondary	8	16.7%
Bachelor	26	54.2%
Master	11	22.9%

6.2. WFP Food Aid Program During Harvesting Stage

Figure 1 indicate WFP food aid program during harvesting time can lead absence of cultivation to the local farmers because majority of respondent were responded (35.4%) strongly agree, while other respondents responded, (20.8%) agree, 14.6% disagree, 29.2% strongly disagree respectively.

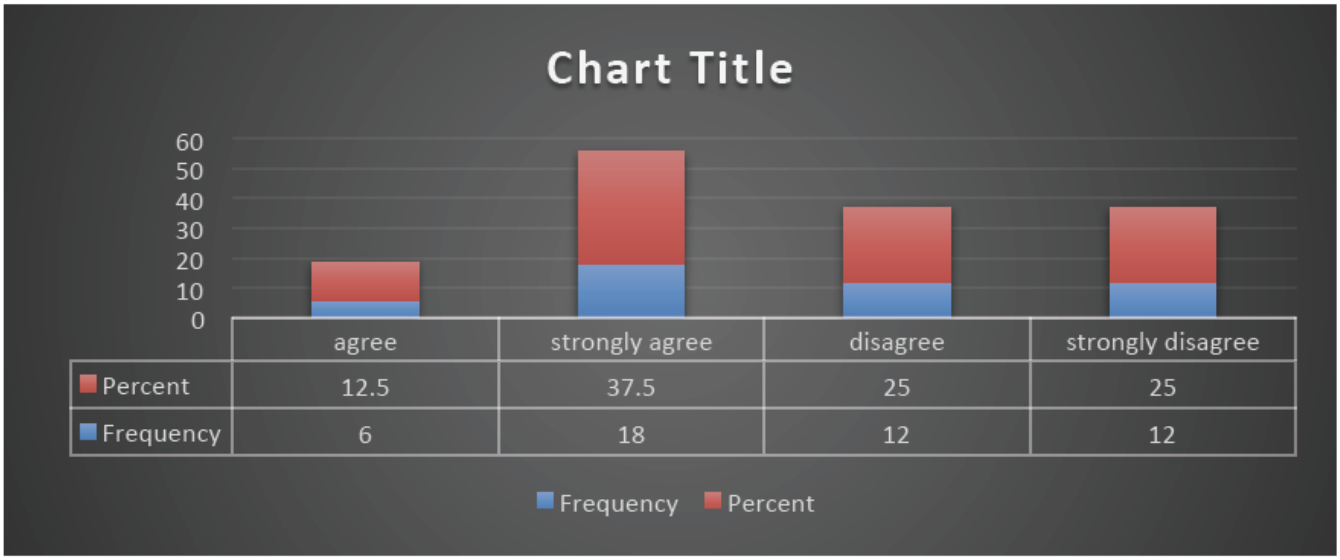


Figure 1: WFP food aid program during harvesting stage.

Distribution of food to local farmers made them to be dependent to WFP and decrease their productivity as shown above figure 38% of respondent responded Strong agree.

Table 4 indicates how world food program impact the local farmers. 41.7$ of respondents responded disagree where other 35.4%, Strong agree, 22.9% strong disagree. WFP food aid program in Somalia can cause local farmers to sell their production below average costs. For several reasons of the respondents the table illustrates that 8.3% agree, 22.9% strongly agree, 37.5% disagree, 31.3% strongly disagree. The majority of the respondents were disagree. WFP food aid program in Somalia can cause decline in local production units. For several reasons of the respondents the table illustrates that 2.1% agree, 22.9% strongly agree, 50.0% disagree, 25.0% strongly disagree. The majority of the respondents were disagree. On the

other hand table also indicate that the local farmers are not having enough skills to produce more products**.** 4.2% agree, 18.8% strongly agree, 43.8% disagree, and 33.3% strongly disagree. The majority of the respondents were disagree **Figure 2**.

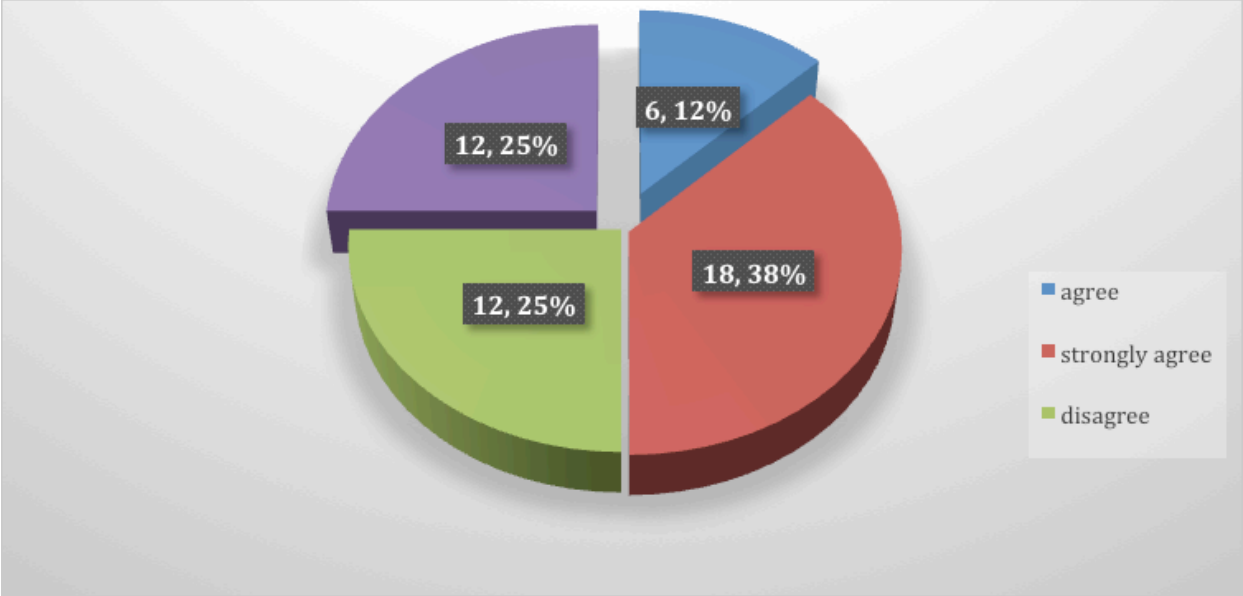


Figure 2: WFP food aid program can cause local farmers to depend on food aid distributed by WFP.

WFP food aid is not making training to the local farmers. For several reasons of the respondents were responded that 22.9% strongly agree, 47.9% disagree, and 29.2% strongly disagree. The majority of the respondents were disagree. WFP food aid gives farmers immoral for production and economic production of country as whole. For several reasons of the respondents the table illustrates that 6.3% agree, 18.8% strongly agree, 41.7% disagree, 33.3% strongly disagree. The majority of the respondents were disagree. Finally WFP food aid can close the market of local farmers and cause immoral to local farmers. For several reasons of the respondents the table illustrates that 2.1% agree, 22.9% strongly agree, 47.9% disagree, 27.1% strongly disagree. The majority of the respondents were disagreeing.

Table 4: World Food Program (WFP).

Questions	Frequency	Percent
1. WFP purchases food aids from abroad instead of purchasing from local farmers.		
A) Strongly agree	17	35.4%
B) Disagree	20	41.7%
C) Strongly disagree	11	22.9%
2. WFP food aid program in Somalia can cause local farmers to sell their production below average costs.		
A) Agree	4	8.3 %
B) Strongly agree	11	22.9%
C) Disagree	18	37.5%
D) Strongly disagree	15	31.3%
3. WFP food aid program in Somalia can cause decline in local production units.		
A) Agree	1	2.1%
B) Strongly agree	11	22.9%

(Table 4) Contd….

Questions	Frequency	Percent
C) Disagree	24	50.0%
D) Strongly disagree	12	25.0%
4. The local farmers are not having enough skills to produce more products.		
A) Agree	2	4.2%
B) Strongly agree	9	18.8%
C) Disagree	21	43.8%
D) Strongly disagree	16	33.3%
5. WFP food aid is not making training to the local farmers.		
A) Strongly agree	11	22.9%
B) Disagree	23	47.9%
C) Strongly disagree	14	29.2%
6. WFP food aid gives farmers immoral for production and economic production of country as whole.		
A) Agree	3	6.3%
B) strongly agree	9	18.8%
C) Disagree	20	41.7%
D) Strongly disagree	16	33.3%
7.WFP food aid can close the market of local farmers and cause immoral to local farmers		
A) Agree	1	2.1%
B) Strongly agree	11	22.9%
C) Disagree	23	47.9%
D) Strongly disagree	13	27.1%

7. DISCUSSIONS

First, the researchers found that there is significant Negative relationship between Harvesting stage and WFP food distribution. Many who are unfamiliar with the complexities of food aid programs view it as homogeneous in its form and purpose. A recent case in Somalia provided a clear picture of how Food aid could potentially impact local maize production. The negative effects of food aid may only be realized when certain conditions prevail. According to (Donovan *et al*, 2006), Second this study to examine the effect of food aid distributed by World Food Program (WFP) on Somali farmers at harvesting time on production of local farmers in lower Shebelle.

At harvesting stage WFP distributes food to sell local farmers below average cost that cause take of digging farm, and WFP are interrupt local producers because of they brought food aid at the harvesting time that causes to reduce market price of the local productions for example maize and sorghum and bean there are selling for other countries to brought food aid to vulnerably people that cause reduce price to local produce therefore WFP must sell local producers in order to encourage more people for digging farms.

Finally, the study revealed a moderate Negative relationship between Local Farmers and WFP Because WFP goal is to stop farming production and the people become waiting only food distribution.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between Local Farmers in lower Shebelle and WFP food distribution in Afgoi, Somalia. An empirical investigation was undertaken, using the sim-

ple correlation analytical technique, specifically the Pearson product movement correlation coefficient (PPMC).

The first objective of this study to examine the effect of food aid distributed by World Food Program (WFP) on Somali farmers at harvesting time on production of local farmers in lower Shebelle. The maturity of the people agree that WFP purchases food for foreign instead of local farmers to sell local farmers below average cost.

The second objectives of this study were to describe to examine the effect of food aid distributed by World Food Program (WFP) on Somali farmers at harvesting time on production of local farmers in lower Shebelle. WFP food aid program during harvesting stage can cause immoral to local farmers, 3.46 it means that most of the farmers agree that WFP can cause immoral.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

The author confirms sole responsibility for the following: study conception and design, data collection, analysis and interpretation of results, and manuscript preparation.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION

Participants in this study provided informed consent, acknowledging that their anonymized data could be used for research purposes, including publication in academic journals or presentations at scientific conferences. No personal identifying information will be published, ensuring confidentiality throughout the process.

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None.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author confirms that this article's content has no conflict of interest.

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Declared none.

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