

Rains End Famine in Somalia, but Millions Remain at Risk

This week, the United Nations declared an official end to the famine in southern Somalia. Recent rains, an improved harvest and a major humanitarian aid effort during the past six months helped reduce the threat of starvation.

But the new head of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization says millions of people are still at risk. Director-General Jose Graziano da Silva says conditions could again worsen unless the aid continues during the next one hundred days.

"If we do not keep in support, especially those three months that we have in drought season until came the rain season in April, those people will not survive. We will have famine back."

Mr. da Silva traveled this week to southern Somalia. On Friday he told reporters in Kenya that no more areas of Somalia are under famine conditions. But in his words, "good news does not mean that the crisis is over."

"We still have a huge problem in the region particularly in Somalia and also in the other countries that you know are facing similar situation like the Sahel region in particular the South Sudan."

United Nations officials now list the situation in Somalia as a "humanitarian emergency" instead of a famine. "Famine" means two adults or four children per ten thousand people die of hunger each day and a third of children are severely malnourished.

The FAO and the Famine Early Warning Network say more than two million people still need emergency assistance. That is almost one-third of Somalia's population.

The United Nations says tens of thousands of people have died since the famine was first declared in parts of southern Somalia in July. Now, refugees have started slowly returning after a good harvest in the recent rainy season.



Hundreds of thousands of Somalis fled to camps in Kenya, Ethiopia and the Somali capital, Mogadishu, in search of food and water. Part of the problem: the militant group al-Shabab has restricted international aid in the areas it controls.

In any conflict area, helping those in need can require complex negotiations and compromise. The medical aid group Doctors Without Borders works in many conflict areas, including Somalia. The group is also known as MSF, for Medecins Sans Frontieres in French. The group has published a book called "Humanitarian Negotiations Revealed: The MSF Experience."

In recent years, medical and humanitarian workers have been increasingly in danger.

"We got ourselves five workers killed in Afghanistan in two thousand four. We got three workers killed in Somalia, expulsion in Niger and in Sudan."

Michael Neuman is director of the MSF research center in Paris and co-author of the book. He says there is no way to avoid negotiation if medical treatment is to be provided in conflict areas. Negotiations center on a search for common interests between different sides and opposing groups. In the end, he says, "you fight for what you believe in to the maximum, but know that you may not achieve it all."

Welcome to Voice of America's Special English Article Activity

This worksheet is designed to be used with: *Rains End Famine in Somalia, but Millions Remain at Risk.*

Level: beginner - intermediate

Time: 20 minutes

This worksheet will help you learn new vocabulary about famine. You will answer questions about the famine in Somalia, and write a short paragraph about international aid.

1. What is a *famine*?

☐ when there is too much food

☐ when there is not enough food

2. What does *starvation* mean?

☐ people are very hungry

☐ people are very healthy

3. What things helped reduce the risk of starvation in Somalia?

4. Does Director-General Jose Graziano da Silva think the situation is good in Somalia now?

5. What percentage of Somalia's population still needs emergency assistance?

6. How many people have died since the famine was first declared?

7. Is the militant group al-Shabab helping people? Explain your answer.

8. What group published the book "*Humanitarian Negotiations Revealed: The MSF Experience*"?

9. What does *negotiation* mean? Give an example of a negotiation.

10. Is it possible for everyone in the world to have enough to eat? Explain your answer.

OVER TO YOU

Does your country give aid to other countries?

What would you do to help other people who are less fortunate than you?

Write 5 sentences explaining your answer.

ANSWER KEY

1. when there is not enough food
2. people are very hungry
3. Recent rains, an improved harvest and a major humanitarian aid effort during the past six months helped reduce the threat of starvation.
4. No; he says conditions could again worsen unless the aid continues during the next one hundred days.
5. one-third
6. tens of thousand of people
7. it is restricting international aid in the areas it controls.
8. Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF)
9. students' own answers (a formal discussion between people who are trying to reach an agreement)
10. students' own answers