Today each nation in the world is rapidly developed. These countries can produce greater food supply to filling the food requirement their population annually. But, in the same time, there are many countries included Somalia who incapable supplying the food requirement for their population. Somalia is failed state, that they has not effective government administration so that the hunger, malnutrition, until death number is significantly increased. Considering this problems, Somalia is needing the role from international organization especially Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) who moved in food and agriculture field in order to helping in solving hunger disaster at Somalia. Through the role that conducted by FAO, there is expected to helping the population in order to improving the food supply, nutrient and job security so this hunger problem can effectively solved. The problem formulation of this research is how The Role of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in hunger disaster at Somalia 2007 – 2012. To examining and sharpening in this research analysis, the mind frame that used is international organization theory from Jack C Plano and Roy Olton. The research method that used in this research is qualitative descriptive method. The data source that used in this research is using literature research technique (Library Research) which is the data gained from book, research, journal, magazine, article, website, and other written source. The discussion of this research is arranged from several chapters, first, it is presenting about the profile and progress of hunger disaster at Somalia, second, it is explaining about the progress of hunger disaster at Somalia, the role of government and FAO in solving hunger disaster at Somalia. Third, it is explaining about the role that performed by FAO in solving hunger disaster through Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and animal farm program. Based on this empirical evidence, Somalia is capable to improving the food supply, nutrition and job security so that capable to experiencing “shock” such as conflict, flood and dryness disaster, illness and inflation that may happen in the future.