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## Seal 3 Famines of food, water and finances



**Rev 6:5-6 The Third Seal: Famine** 

<u>5</u>And when he had opened the third seal, I heard the third beast say, Come and see. And I beheld, and lo a black horse; and he that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand. <u>6</u>And I heard a voice in the midst of the four beasts say, A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny; and see thou hurt not the oil and the wine. *(NKJV)* 

A famine is a wide spread scarcity of food and water impacting multitudes. Worldwide records in 1900 spiked with 27 million famine deaths, up until 2015 famine deaths reveal that an estimated 81 million people have died this century from famines alone. Worldwide many are dying from famine each year it's an international problem we are not waiting for this to happen it's happened yet statistics indicate since the 1990s this has dropped dramatically to under 1 million per year. There have been major improvements since the 1990's onwards in the reduction of famine related deaths due international efforts and improvements with food supplies. Currently on the horn of Africa in the countries of Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen there are up to 80 million facing crisis level food insecurity that could lead to wide spread famine since 2017 due to drought and wars, you have the nation of Venezuela in crisis with famine and lack of food due to socialism.

There is an estimated 795 million in the world today that face hunger each day that's nearly 1 in 7 people on Earth. Most of the current famines in Africa are man made through civil war tribal ware fare as in South Sudan between President Reik Machar and former vice president Salva Kiir since 2011 along with their tribes causing famine and food shortages displacing ethnic groups. You have Muslim Islamic terrorism such as the Al Qaeda linked Boko Haram in Nigeria since 2009 with mass killings and kidnappings displacing nearly 2 million people collapsing the agricultural economy causing mass hunger. You have in Somalia another Al Qaeda linked Muslim terrorist group EL Shabaab who controls at least 10% of the country drought has created famine conditions there. The Houthes in 2014 in Yemen broke out in civil war with weapons supplied by the Muslim nation of Iran affecting local populations where another 7 million people are at risk of famine. These conflicts in Africa and surrounding regions with Muslim led wars have caused a mass refugee crisis. Uganda has the Bidi Bidi refugee camp that now holds 800 thousand people the largest refugee camp in the world.

See: <a href="https://www.oxfam.org/en/emergencies/famine-and-hunger-crisis">https://www.oxfam.org/en/emergencies/famine-and-hunger-crisis</a>

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See: <a href="https://ourworldindata.org/famines">https://ourworldindata.org/famines</a>

See U tube video "The 4 man-made famines threatening 20 million people": <a href="https://youtu.be/CvSW5Ez0koM">https://youtu.be/CvSW5Ez0koM</a>





Oct 14 2015: The 10 year anniversary of the Global Hunger Index (GHI) was marked with a special release on armed conflict and the global challenge of hunger. Every year, the report highlighted the progress countries are making in the fight against hunger. It shows levels of hunger in the developing countries have declined by more than one quarter since 2000, but there is still work to be done. Despite this progress, 795 million people are still going hungry, many of them young children. Levels of hunger remain 'serious' or 'alarming' in 52 countries, with South Asia and Sub Saharan Africa regions continuing to experience the highest levels of hunger. While there are many causes of hunger, food crisis are often ignited by armed conflict. In some cases hunger is the deliberate outcome of the armed action among the civil population - hunger is being used as weapon.

See: <a href="https://www.actionagainsthunger.org.uk/blog/hunger-again-being-used-weapon-conflict-affected-countries-0">https://www.actionagainsthunger.org.uk/blog/hunger-again-being-used-weapon-conflict-affected-countries-0</a>

The financial crisis of 2008 rivaled that of the 1929 great depression each economic crash lost an estimated 70 trillion dollars both in 1929 and 2008 causing worldwide issues with economic melt downs, mass job losses, famines, increased food prices and cash strapped economies. There have been many deaths, wars, riots and upheavals since the 2008 stock market crash. This has affected every economy in the world a true worldwide economic disaster with increasing food prices, global industrial slow down and increased inflation this is happening everywhere. There is the looming worldwide fresh water shortage at present 1 in 9 people on earth *(780 million)* have no access to water or clean water with 3.5 million dying each year, this will increase food shortage due to less water for food production along with increased population numbers.





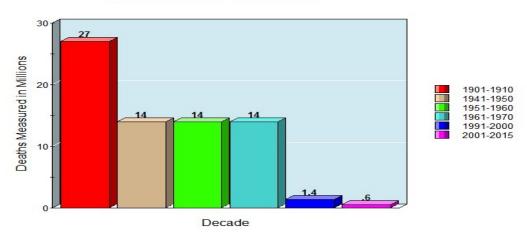
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More than half of humanity will be living with water shortages, depleted fisheries and polluted coastlines within 50 years due to a worldwide water crisis, warns the UN. Severe water shortages affecting at least 400 million people will affect 4 billion people by 2050. A growing global food shortage has caused prices to double in recent years, and a growing consensus of scientists now blame climate change as one factor in an equation that includes a burgeoning population with increasingly scarce water supplies. Recently since 2017 more people around the planet are potentially at risk of hunger as a result. There is radiation poisoning (*Fukushima one third of world's oceans poisoned since 2011*) along with mass rubbish pollution in the Pacific Ocean, mass die offs of sea life are happening. In the last several years the world population has been consuming more food than what's available or grown worldwide food stocks are very low, the UN is also creating shortages implementing its Agenda 2030 policies of "sustainability".

Worldwide food shortages and supply issues are in many countries as of 2022 due to Covid 19 impacting food distribution, 49 million in 43 countries are one step away from facing potential famine in a recent UN report. 140 million people are facing acute hunger in 10 countries due to wars, political, religious, health and economic pressures all overshadowed by the UN and its policies such as Agenda 21/30 (WHO, WTO, FAO, IMF, UNESCO, WBG, WMO, UNHCR, UNIDO to name a few UN world dominating organizations). The UN has become a power-hungry world dominating organization (*Great Reset Claus Swab*) the dragon's seat of power (*Rev 13:1-2*). The UN deceitfully debates issues and problems it has helped to create to make themselves look good, while deceiving the nations blaming Covid 19, climate change, overpopulation and a lack of vaccine immunizations in countries. The UN wants to strip nations of freedom and sovereignty to force them into socialist communism (*Agenda 2030*).

See: https://www.un.org/press/en/2022/sgsm21288.doc.htm (2022 UN famine report)

#### **Deaths by Famine Since 1900**



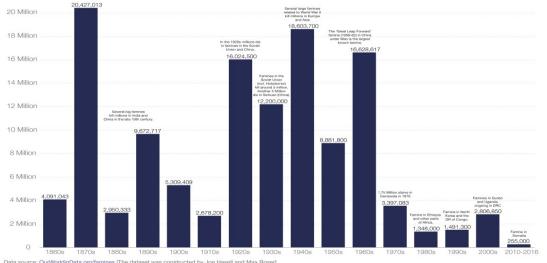
See: https://adammaarschalk.com/tag/matthew-24/

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#### Famine victims worldwide since the 1860s



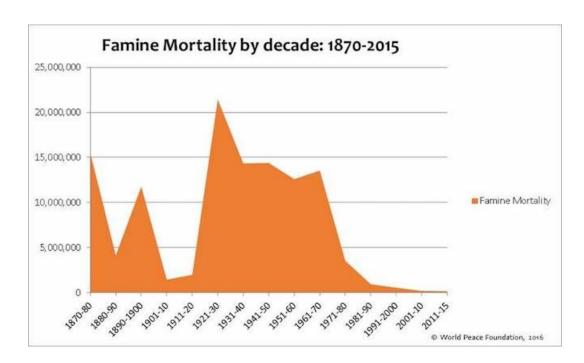
The excess mortality due to famines shown here is presented in detail on OurWorldInData.org. For famines that happened at the end of a decade and the beginning of the next decade the famine victims are split by decade on a year by year basis. For famines for which different excess mortality estimates are published the midpoint between these estimates is shown here.



This visualization is available at Orminor and plots are you find the full details and or research and visualizations on famines and global development.

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See: <a href="https://ourworldindata.org/famines">https://ourworldindata.org/famines</a>



See: <a href="https://sites.tufts.edu/wpf/famine/">https://sites.tufts.edu/wpf/famine/</a>

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In our modern 20th century with major weather disasters increasing along with increases in sin, corrupt governments and politicians, pollution, diseases, wars, disasters, Tsunamis, earthquakes, super storms, Tornados, fires, floods, greed and civil unrest in nations we are heading for a worldwide major economic meltdown, food shortages, water shortages, chaos and over population. A lot of this is man-made such as wars causing famines and crop destruction, bio engineered diseases such as Covid 19 and Ebola, corrupt political agendas, policies such as the Paris Agreement UNFCCC to control industries it is all designed by a few in power to strangle prosperity to control and enslave populations. This is influenced by Satan to cause death and destruction with mass animal and human deaths, truly we are in the last days before Christ's return.





- Between 2 and 5 million people die each year from water-related illnesses.
- \$30 billion spent annually on the treatment of preventable, water-related diseases.
- 90% of water collection in sub-Saharan Africa is performed by females.

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# Major famines of the last 100 years

Monday February 27, 2017 By Magdalena Mis

The U.N. children's agency UNICEF said on February 21 nearly 1.4 million children were at "imminent risk" of death in famines in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen.

Famine was formally declared on February 20 in parts of South Sudan, which has been mired in civil war since 2013.

People are already starving to death in all four countries, and the World Food Programme ays more than 20 million lives are at risk in the next six months.

The United Nations defines famine as when at least 20 percent of households in an area face extreme food shortages, acute malnutrition rates exceed 30 percent, and two or more people per 10,000 are dying per day.

Here are details about some of the major famines around the world in the last 100 years:

**SOMALIA:** In 2011, Somalia suffered a famine that killed 260,000 people in south and central regions. The famine was declared in July, but most people had already died by May. Years of drought, that have also affected Kenya and Ethiopia, have hit harvests and conflict has made it extremely difficult for agencies to operate and access communities in the south of the country. U.N. declared Somali famine over in February 2012 following an exceptional harvest after good rains and food deliveries by aid agencies.

**NORTH KOREA:** From 1995-1999 between 2.8 million and 3.5 million people died because of a combination of flooding and government policy in the reclusive state.

**ETHIOPIA:** The Marxist policies of Mengistu Haile Mariam, which he began abandoning in 1990 with some economic reforms, left a country ravaged by economic decline, famine and regional conflicts that consumed half the state budget. In 1984-85, in the famine, up to one million Ethiopians starved to death. For months in 1984, Mengistu denied the devastating famine in Ethiopia's north. Aid workers later recalled he flew in planes loaded with whisky to celebrate the anniversary of his revolution, as hunger deepened. Bob Geldof, after watching pictures of the famine, organised Live Aid in 1985 to try to alleviate the hunger. Watched by 1.5 billion people, it raised \$100 million for Africa's starving.

**CAMBODIA:** Up to 2 million died of famine following a decade of conflict, first during

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the 1970-1975 civil war, then during the brutal Khmer Rouge era until 1978 and finally in the aftermath of the Vietnamese invasion that ended Khmer Rouge rule in 1979.

**CHINA:** Between 10 and 30 million people died as a result of Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward in the late 1950s. His plan involved modernizing agriculture and increasing grain production however officials often exaggerated the size of harvests, and in many places the entire grain harvest was seized. China's leaders appeared to have been unaware of the severity of the famine as from 1958 until 1961, China doubled its grain exports and cut imports of food.

**SOVIET UNION:** Up to 8 million people died as a result of Josef Stalin's massive industrialisation programme in the Soviet Union in the early 1930s, during which the government seized grain for export. It needed the hard currency to buy industrial equipment. When people in the Ukraine reported a famine, Stalin punished them by refusing to send them food aid.

https://www.hiiraan.com/news4/2017/Feb/140734/major\_famines\_of\_the\_last\_100\_years.aspx

## **15 World Hunger Statistics**



While great strides have been made towards fighting hunger and malnutrition, world hunger remains a persistent problem. Hunger is detrimental to developing countries, as it pushes impoverished families into a downward spiral and prevents further development. This article discusses the leading world hunger statistics.

## **Top 15 World Hunger Statistics**

1. Approximately <u>842 million</u> people suffer from hunger worldwide. That's almost 12 percent of the world's population of 7.1 billion people.

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- 2. Ninety-eight percent of those who suffer from hunger live in developing countries. 553 million live in the Asian and Pacific regions, while 227 million live in Sub-Saharan Africa. Latin America and the Caribbean account for 47 million.
- 3. India has the highest population of hungry people. In 2014, over <u>190.7 million</u> people were undernourished in India.
- 4. Approximately 9 million people die of world hunger each year according to world hunger statistics; more than the death toll for malaria, AIDs and tuberculosis combined in 2012.
- 5. Over <u>60 percent</u> of the world hungry are women, who have limited access to resources because of the patriarchal societies in which they live.
- 6. Because of the prevalence of hunger in women in developing countries, malnutrition is a leading cause of death for children. Approximately <u>3.1 million</u> children die of hunger each year, and in 2011 poor nutrition accounted for 45 percent of deaths for children under five.
- 7. Malnutrition is a primary symptom of hunger. Forty percent of preschool-age children are estimated to be anemic because of iron deficiency, and anemia causes 20 percent of all maternal deaths. In addition, it is estimated that 250 to 500 thousand children go blind from Vitamin A deficiency every year.
- 8. Malnutrition causes stunting among children, a condition characterized by low height for a child's age. In 2013, it was estimated that 161 million children under 5 were stunted worldwide.
- 9. Malnutrition also causes wasting, a condition characterized by low weight for a child's age. In 2013, it was estimated that 51 million children under 5 were wasted.
- 10. Great strides have been made towards ending world hunger. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations estimates that the total number of hungry people worldwide has been reduced by 216 million people since 1992.
- 11. 11. The regions that have made the greatest progress towards ending world hunger have been Latin America and South-East Asia. Latin America reduced its hunger rate from 14.7 percent in 1990-1992 to 5.5 percent in 2012-2014, whereas South-East Asia reduced its hunger rate from 30.6 percent to 9.6 percent in the same period.
- 12. One region that has shown little reduction in hunger has been Sub-Saharan Africa. While the hunger rate in this region fell 10 percent from 1992-2014, the number of hungry people has actually risen during this time period, from 175.7 million to 220 million.
- 13. The world produces enough food to feed everyone. Food availability per capita has increased from approximately 2220 kcal per person per day in the 1960s to 2790 kcals per person per day in 2006.
- 14. Poverty is the number one cause of world hunger. The World Bank estimates that 10.7 percent of the world's population, or 767 million people, lived on less than \$1.90 per day in 2013.
- **15**.Over <u>75 percent</u> of the world poorest grow their own food. This causes widespread food insecurity in developing countries, as drought, climate change and natural disasters can easily cut off a family's food supply.

World hunger has proven to be a difficult problem to solve, despite the efforts of many nations and organizations working to eradicate it. However, world hunger statistics show

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that great progress has been made towards reducing it, and regions such as East Asia, South-East Asia and Latin America have met the Millennium Development Goal for developing countries to cut their hunger rates in half by 2015. If efforts from organizations like USAID and UNICEF continue, even more progress can be made to fight world hunger.

– Chasen Turk

Photo: Flickr

See: <a href="https://borgenproject.org/15-world-hunger-statistics/">https://borgenproject.org/15-world-hunger-statistics/</a>

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