

“THE BOOK OF REVELATION UNSEALED”

Chapter 7

Seal 3 Famines of food, water and finances



Rev 6:5-6 The Third Seal: Famine

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. 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 warfare 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 Houthi's 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: <https://www.oxfam.org/en/emergencies/famine-and-hunger-crisis>

See: <https://ourworldindata.org/famines>

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See U tube video “The 4 man-made famines threatening 20 million people”:

<https://youtu.be/CvSW5Ez0koM>



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

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.



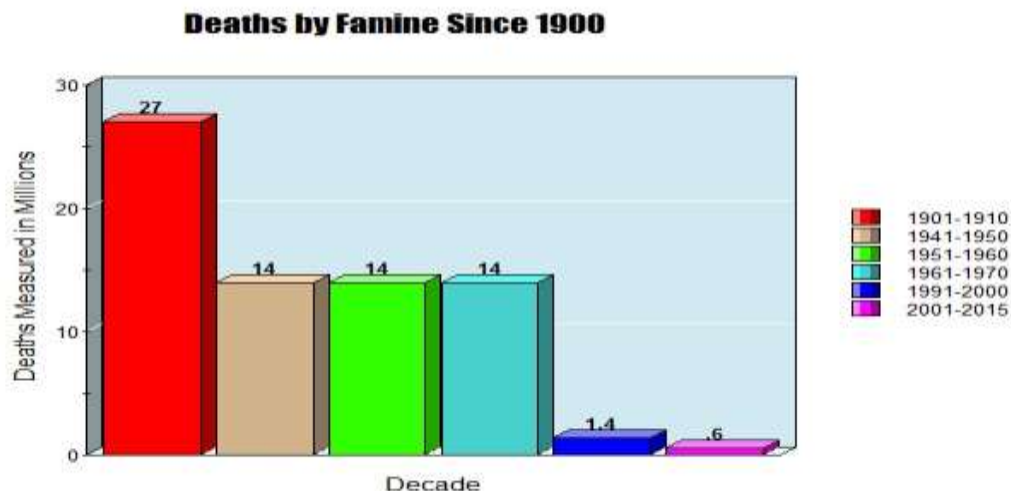
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More than half of humanity will be living with water shortages, depleted fisheries and polluted coastlines within 50 years due to a worldwide water crisis, warns the UN. Severe water shortages affecting at least 400 million people will affect 4 billion 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)



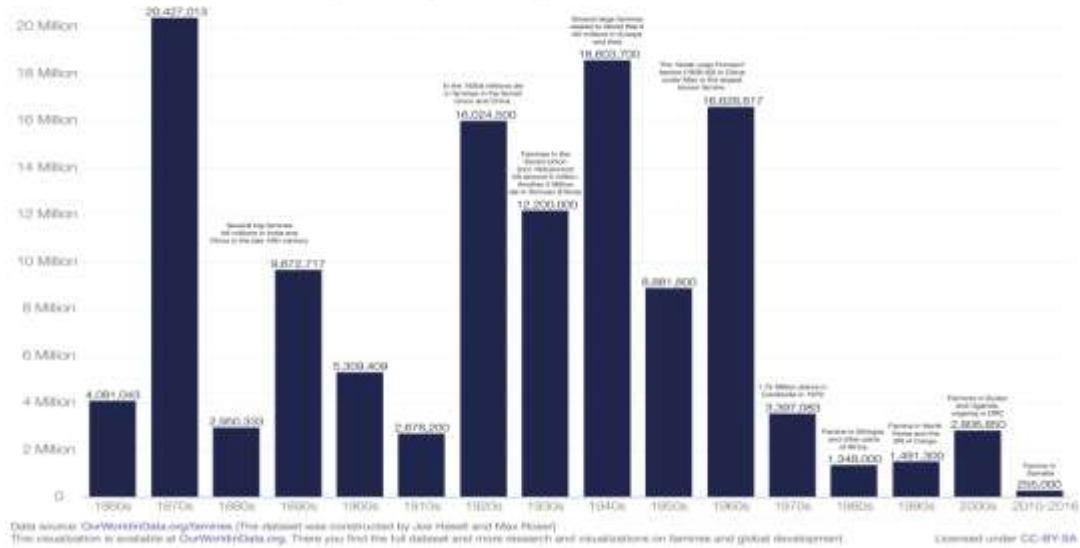
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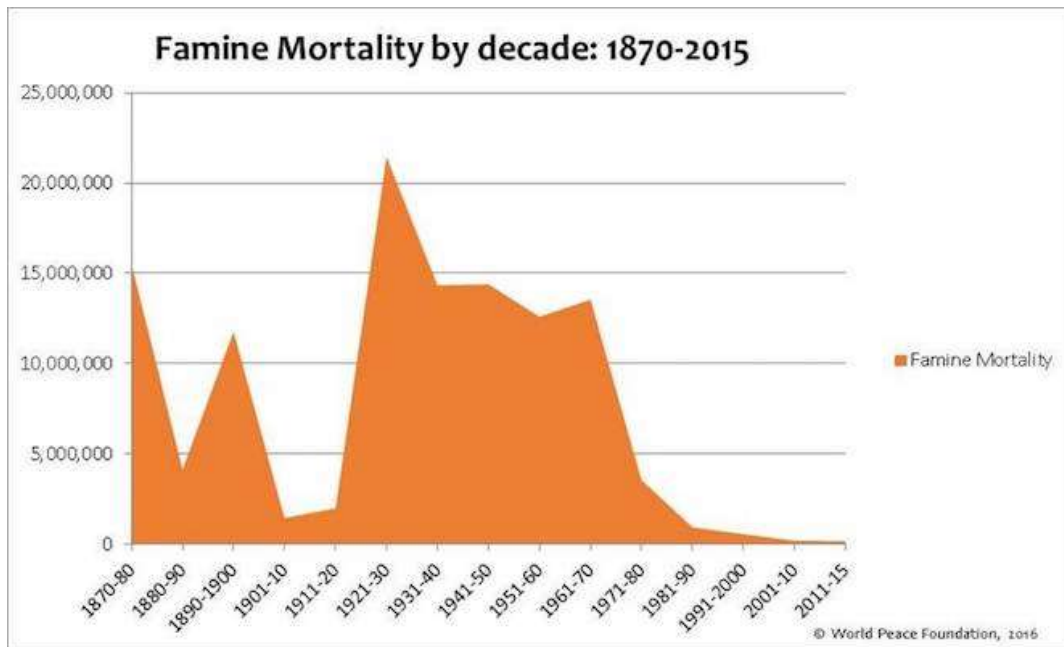
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Famine victims worldwide since the 1860s

The excess mortality due to famines shown here is presented in detail on [OurWorldInData.org](https://ourworldindata.org/famines). 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.



See: <https://ourworldindata.org/famines>



See: <https://sites.tufts.edu/wpf/famine/>

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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 Program says 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, organized 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 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

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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 industrialization program 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.

See:

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 842 million people suffer from hunger worldwide. That’s almost 12 percent of the world’s population of 7.1 billion people.
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 190.7 million 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 60 percent of the world hungry are women, who have limited access to resources because of the patriarchal societies in which they live.

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6. Because of the prevalence of hunger in women in developing countries, malnutrition is a leading cause of death for children. Approximately 3.1 million 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 75 percent 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 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.

See: <https://borgenproject.org/15-world-hunger-statistics/>

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The hungriest countries in the world in 2025



Hunger is at **crisis levels** in countries across the globe - but where is food insecurity highest?

Here are the world's hungriest countries according to the latest UN Hunger Hotspots Report published in June 2025.

By Action Against Hunger 30 October 2025

Hunger levels are set to worsen in 13 of the world's hungriest countries between June and October 2025. According to the latest UN Hunger Hotspots (June 2025), countries most at risk of hunger are:

- **Highest concern:** Sudan, Occupied Palestinian Territories, South Sudan, Haiti and Mali
- **Very high concern:** Yemen, Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar and Nigeria
- **Other hunger hotspots:** Burkina Faso, Chad, Somalia and Syria

We've summarized key findings from the latest UN report, which examined hunger and food insecurity in hunger hotspots between June and October 2025. Explore the world's hungriest countries to learn more about **country-specific hunger levels** and understand **what's causing hunger** in UN-declared hotspots.

Countries with highest hunger levels

The UN has declared the countries with the worst hunger in the world as **Sudan, South Sudan, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Mali and Haiti.**

In these countries, either:

- people are at risk of **famine** or famine has been declared and hunger is at catastrophic conditions
- hunger is getting worse and approaching catastrophic conditions

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When hunger is **catastrophic**, at least 1 in 5 households have an extreme lack of food and basic necessities and starvation and death are at extremely high levels. Hunger is at **emergency levels** when people can't meet their daily food needs and there's widespread malnutrition and death, or when households can only get enough food with the help of emergency support.

Crisis levels of hunger are met when households can't meet their daily food needs and those gaps are reflected by high malnutrition rates, or people are getting just enough food to survive – but only by sacrificing their livelihoods.

Sudan

Approximately **24.6 million people in Sudan** were projected to face **crisis levels of food insecurity or above** between December 2024 and May 2025, with projections of:

- 637,000 people facing **catastrophic** levels of hunger
- 8.1 million people facing **emergency** levels of hunger

Famine-level food insecurity is present in at least **five regions of Sudan** – mostly in North Darfur, including Zamzam, Ar Salaam and Abu Shouk refugee camps.

The UN is projecting that five more regions of Sudan will face famine, while IPC data from November 2025 names 20 other areas that are at risk of famine. And the hunger crisis is set to get worse – especially in North Darfur and Kordofan. The risk of famine is expected to **force more Sudanese families to leave their homes** beyond those who are already displaced within Sudan or have sought safety in neighbouring countries like South Sudan and Chad.

Causes of hunger in Sudan

Hunger and malnutrition in **Sudan** are being driven by:

- **Ongoing conflict:** escalating violence has caused destruction to markets and disruption of food supply chains
- **Displacement:** 8 million people are internally displaced, losing their livelihoods and income
- **Limited humanitarian access:** 30.4 million people in Sudan need humanitarian aid, but access is severely restricted



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A Sudanese family fleeing conflict in Sudan

Occupied Palestinian Territories

The UN projects the whole population of the Gaza Strip – **2.1 million people** – will face **crisis-level hunger or above** between May and September 2025, including:

- 470,000 people facing **catastrophic** hunger levels
- over one million people facing **emergency** hunger levels

Since the Hunger Hotspots report was published in June 2025, **famine in Gaza** has now been declared. People are dying of starvation and families are reporting using extreme coping strategies to get enough food.

Causes of hunger in Occupied Palestinian Territories

- **Conflict:** limited humanitarian aid has reached Gaza since conflict broke out, leaving people starving
- **Destruction of agriculture:** approximately 80% of croplands in Gaza have been damaged
- **Rising food prices:** the price of basic food items since the blockade in March 2025 has significantly increased



A Palestinian child facing extreme hunger waiting for food aid in Gaza

South Sudan

Around **7.7 million people in South Sudan** were projected to face **crisis levels of food insecurity** between December 2024 and May 2025, with:

- 665,000 people facing **catastrophic** hunger levels
- 2.5 million people facing **emergency** hunger levels

The UN expects catastrophic hunger in South Sudan to spread, especially in the Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity regions of the country. The arrival of **returnees and refugees from Sudan** is ongoing.

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Lack of resources to support displaced people is putting pressure on existing South Sudanese communities, who are already struggling to find enough food to survive.

Causes of hunger in South Sudan

High hunger levels in South Sudan are being driven by:

- **Economic instability:** in March 2025, food prices were five times higher than the previous year
- **Conflict:** violence is escalating across South Sudan, disrupting livelihoods and destroying agriculture
- **Flooding:** flooding is expected to peak between September and November 2025, putting crop yields at risk



Flooded homes in Old Fangak, South Sudan

Haiti

Approximately **5.7 million people in Haiti** were projected to face **crisis or worse levels of food insecurity** between March and June 2025 – the UN’s highest number on record for Haiti – with:

- over 8,400 people facing **catastrophic** levels of hunger
- 2.1 million people facing **emergency** levels of hunger

Most people at risk of catastrophic hunger are **internally displaced** in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area of Haiti.

Causes of hunger in Haiti

Hunger is at crisis-levels in Haiti because of factors including:

- **Escalating violence:** in 2024, over a million people fled their homes, losing their income and access to food
- **Extreme weather:** heavy rain is causing flooding and landslides that increase the risk of crop losses

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- **Economic instability:** food inflation reached 37% in February 2025 leaving families unable to afford enough food to stay healthy



A displaced family preparing food in Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Mali

An estimated **1.5 million people in Mali** were projected to face **crisis or worse levels of food insecurity** between June and August 2025, including:

- 2,600 people at risk of **catastrophic** hunger levels
- 64,000 people at risk of **emergency** hunger levels

Catastrophic hunger is expected in Ménaka, Mali and emergency levels are projected in the Mopti, Gao, Tombouctou and Kidal. **Food insecurity** in Mali is **expected to get worse**, with more people projected to face hunger than in the 2024 lean season. Malnutrition remains a big concern in Mali. Around **1.6 million children** were projected to be at risk of **malnutrition** between June 2024 and May 2025.

The number of children at risk of **severe malnutrition** has risen by **26%**, impacting over **424,000 children**.

Causes of hunger in Mali

Crisis-level hunger in Mali is being caused by:

- **Ongoing conflict:** displacement driven by violence is disrupting livelihoods and agriculture
- **High food prices:** families in conflict-affected areas are facing increasing food costs
- **Flooding:** severe floods are expected due to above-average rainfall, with food crops at risk

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Displaced families collecting aid following floods in Timbuktu, Mali

Countries of very high concern

The UN’s hunger hotspots report has declared that countries where hunger is of very high concern are **Yemen, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Myanmar** and **Nigeria**. Food insecurity needs to be **urgently addressed** in very high concern countries in order to save lives, prevent loss of livelihoods and stop hunger from getting worse.

Yemen

In Yemen, **17.1 million people** are projected to face **high levels of food insecurity** in 2025. Hunger is expected to get worse and **malnutrition rates in children** remain critical. The hunger crisis in Yemen is being driven by economic crisis, local conflict, extreme weather and floods.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

The UN has identified the hunger crisis in Democratic Republic of Congo as worse than previously projected. More than **27.7 million people** in DRC are expected to face **crisis or worse** levels of hunger between January and June 2025. Malnutrition is also more prevalent – almost **4.5 million children under 5** are risk of acute malnutrition by mid-2025. Increasing hunger levels in **Democratic Republic of Congo** are being fueled by **escalating conflict**. As of March 2025, **7.8 million people** had left their homes due to violence, losing their livelihoods and ability to afford food. Conflict in DRC is also significantly disrupting agriculture and food supply chains.

Myanmar

Following the **Myanmar earthquake** in March 2025, **16.7 million people** in Myanmar are expected to face **high levels of food insecurity**. Malnutrition is also worsening, with **540,000 children** at risk of **malnutrition** in 2025. Hunger in Myanmar is being driven by ongoing conflict, economic crisis and cuts to essential programs due to a reduction in foreign aid.

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Nigeria

Over **30.6 million people** in Nigeria are at risk of reaching **crisis levels of hunger** between June and August 2025, according to a UN analysis from March 2025. Nigeria is projected to face the worst child malnutrition numbers in the world, with **over 5.4 million children at risk of malnutrition** by April 2025. Hunger and malnutrition in Nigeria is being fueled by intensifying conflict, economic challenges and extreme weather that’s set to impact crop yields.

Other hunger hotspots

Hunger levels in the following countries are deteriorating quickly and at risk of becoming of very high concern:

- Burkina Faso
- Chad
- Somalia
- Syria

Source: Hunger Hotspots: Early warnings on acute food insecurity, June to October 2025 outlook – Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN) and the World Food Program (WFP).

See: <https://www.actionagainsthunger.org.uk/our-impact/stories/the-hungriest-countries-in-the-world>

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