

Famine Early Warning System

According to the United Nations World Food Programme, famine is declared when malnutrition is widespread, and when people have started dying from starvation through lack of access to sufficient, nutritious food. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification... d4ald7ee72 Bengal's economy had been predominantly agrarian at that time, with between half and three-quarters of the rural poor subsisting in a "semi-starved condition". Stagnant agricultural productivity and a stable land base were unable to cope with a rapidly increasing population, resulting in both long-term decline in per capita availability of rice and growing numbers of the land-poor and landless labourers... d4ald7ee72 FEWS NET currently sits under the United States Department of State’s Bureau of Disaster and Humanitarian Response. d4ald7ee72 Drought is a predictable event in the Horn of Africa, and when combined with other factors it causes conflict and terrible human misery. Previous droughts in 1983–85, 1991–92 and 1998–99 swiftly reversed gradual increase in livestock and caused losses in the cattle population of up to 62%. These conditions of drought, together with other factors including high cereal prices, overpopulation in the region, abandoning traditional rangeland management methods and conflict, are leading to conditions of famine. In the present 2006 drought, claims about factors transforming drought into famine include a ban on livestock imports to markets in the Persian Gulf States, which has reduced the income of livestock-dependent farmers, further increasing food insecurity... d4ald7ee72 Fear d4ald7ee72

Warning system Its purpose is to enable the deployer of the warning system to prepare for the danger and act accordingly to mitigate or avoid it. Earthquake warning system Emergency Alert System (EAS) (United States) Famine Early Warning Systems Network Federal Civil Defense Authority Fire alarm system Gale A warning system is any system of biological or technical nature deployed by an individual or group to inform of a future danger d4ald7ee72

Famine scales The word “famine” has highly emotive Famine scales are metrics of food security going from entire populations with adequate food to full-scale famine. Famine scales are metrics of food security going from entire populations with adequate food to full-scale famine. As different levels of food insecurity demand different types of response, there have been various methods of famine measurement proposed to help agencies determine the appropriate response. The word "famine" has highly emotive and political connotations and there has been extensive discussion among international relief agencies offering food aid as to its exact definition. This ambiguity about whether or not a famine is occurring, and the lack of commonly agreed upon criteria by which to differentiate food insecurity has prompted renewed interest in offering precise definitions. For example, in 1998, although a full-scale famine had developed in southern Sudan, a disproportionate amount of donor food resources went to the Kosovo War d4ald7ee72

== List of famines == d4ald7ee72 == Causes == d4ald7ee72 == Measurement methods == d4ald7ee72

Famine Early Warning Systems Network FEWS NET informs decisions on humanitarian planning and responses in the world’s most food-insecure countries. NET, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, is a leading global provider of timely, accurate, evidence-based, and transparent early warning information FEWS NET, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, is a leading global provider of timely, accurate, evidence-based, and transparent early warning information and analysis of current and future acute food insecurity d4ald7ee72

For four decades, FEWS NET and its partners have continued to monitor the increasingly complex factors influencing food insecurity, such as weather and climate, conflict, agricultural production, markets and trade, and nutrition. Considered together within the context of local livelihoods, FEWS NET provides integrated food security analysis that forecasts outcomes six to twelve months in advance. d4ald7ee72 Pain d4ald7ee72

Soviet famine of 1946–1947 It was also the last famine in Soviet and Russian history. It was also the last famine in Soviet and Russian history. The Soviet famine of 1946–1947 was a major famine in the Soviet Union. The estimates of victim The Soviet famine of 1946–1947 was a major famine in the Soviet Union d4ald7ee72

Miner's canary d4ald7ee72

Famine As of 2025, Haiti, Afghanistan, Sudan, Yemen, Gaza, and Syria have experienced famine. Every inhabited continent in the world has experienced a period of famine throughout history. In historical and modern data, the Americas have been among the least famine-affected regions globally. Deaths caused by famine declined sharply beginning in the 1970s, with numbers falling further since 2000. In 2011, millions in East Africa were affected by famine. The early warning system developed to monitor the region inhabited by A famine is a widespread scarcity of food caused by several possible factors, including,

but not limited to: war, natural disasters, crop failure, widespread poverty, an economic catastrophe or government policies. During the 19th and 20th centuries, China, India, Europe, and the Middle East suffered the greatest number of fatalities due to famine. influential in the creation of subsequent famine warning or measurement systems. This phenomenon is usually accompanied or followed by regional malnutrition, starvation, epidemic, and increased mortality d4ald7ee72

== Definitions == d4ald7ee72

Famine in India Famines in British India Famine has been a recurrent feature of life in the Indian subcontinental countries of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, most commonly cited as a feature of British rule. of British rule. Famines in India resulted in millions of deaths over the course of the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries. Famines in British India were severe enough to have a substantial impact on the long-term population growth of the country in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Famines in India resulted in millions of deaths over the course of the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries d4ald7ee72

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) created FEWS NET in 1985 in response to famines in East and West Africa and a critical need for better and earlier warning of potential food security crises. d4ald7ee72 The economy was based on subsistence agriculture, with an aristocracy that consumed the surplus. Due to a number of causes, the peasants have lacked incentives to either improve production or to store their excess crops; as a result, they lived from harvest to harvest. Despite the extensive modernization and land reform in the country during the last 120 years, especially under Emperor Haile Selassie, as of 2016, about 80% of the population are poor farmers who still live from harvest to harvest and are vulnerable to crop failures. d4ald7ee72

Dutch famine of 1944–1945 The famine impacted the people in the densely populated and urbanized western provinces north of the great rivers during and after the harsh winter of 1944–1945. It persisted until after the German surrender in May 1945. The Dutch famine of 1944–1945, also known as the Hunger Winter (from Dutch Hongerwinter), was a famine in the German-occupied Netherlands during World The Dutch famine of 1944–1945, also known as the Hunger Winter (from Dutch Hongerwinter), was a famine in the German-occupied Netherlands during World War II. It began after the failure of Operation Market Garden, the Allied military offensive against the German occupiers of the Netherlands in September 1944 d4ald7ee72

Indian agriculture is heavily dependent on climate: a favorable southwest summer monsoon is critical in securing water for irrigating crops. Droughts, combined with policy failures, have periodically led to major Indian famines, including the Bengal famine of 1770, the Chalisa famine, the Doji bara famine, the Great Famine of 1876–1878, and the Bengal famine of 1943. Some commentators have identified British government inaction as a contributing factor to the severity of famines during the British rule in India. Famines in the subcontinent largely ended by the start of the 20th century, with the 1943 Bengal famine being an exception linked to complications during World War II. In India, traditionally, agricultural laborers and rural artisans have been the... d4ald7ee72 Climate canary d4ald7ee72

Bengal famine of 1943 Eventually, families disintegrated; men sold their small farms and left home to look for work or to join the British Indian Army, and women and children became homeless migrants, often travelling to Calcutta or other large cities in search of organised relief. Millions were impoverished as the crisis overwhelmed large segments of the economy and catastrophically disrupted the social fabric. An estimated 800,000–3. The Bengal famine of 1943 was a famine during World War II in the Bengal Province and Orissa Province of British India. 8 million people died, in the Bengal region (present-day Bangladesh and West Bengal), from starvation, malaria and other diseases aggravated by malnutrition, population displacement, unsanitary conditions, poor British wartime policies, and lack of health care. 8 million The Bengal famine of 1943 was a famine during World War II in the Bengal Province and Orissa Province of British India. An estimated 800,000–3 d4ald7ee72

The estimates of victim numbers vary, ranging from several hundred thousand to 2 million. Recent estimates from historian Cormac Ó Gráda, state that 900,000 perished during the famine. Regions that were especially affected included the Ukrainian SSR with 300,000 dead, and the Moldavian SSR with 100,000 dead. Other parts of the Soviet Union such as the Russian SFSR and the Byelorussian SSR were also affected with 500,000 deaths. Elsewhere, malnutrition was widespread but famine was averted. The famine is notable for very high levels of child mortality. d4ald7ee72 Warnings cannot be effective unless people react to them. People are more likely to ignore a system that regularly produces false warnings (the cry-wolf effect), but reducing the number of false warnings generally also increases the risk of not giving a warning when it is needed. Some warnings are non-specific: for instance, the probability of an earthquake of a certain magnitude in a certain area over the next decade. Such warnings cannot be used to guide short-term precautions such as evacuation. Opportunities to take long-term precautions, such as better building codes and

disaster preparedness, may be ignored. d4ald7ee72

Famines in Ethiopia Archived from the original on 2021-02-10 Famines in Ethiopia have occurred periodically throughout the history of the country. 2021-02-10. with low economic activity drives Emergency (IPC Phase 4)". Famine Early Warning Systems Network d4ald7ee72

The famine has been attributed in part to the effects of World War II, and in part on government policy. The war had destroyed part of the country's agricultural infrastructure, and the post-war demobilization of the Soviet troops is thought to have caused a new baby boom. The increase of the population at the time of an already ongoing food shortage was one of the causes of the famine. A severe drought in 1946 resulted in a poor harvest, while the Soviet government raised the food prices and made food unaffordable... d4ald7ee72

2006 Horn of Africa food crisis Famine Imminent says FAO", Adankronos International, January 6, 2006 Africa Weather Hazards Assessment USAID FEWS-NET (Famine Early Warning Systems - In 2006, an acute shortage of food affected the countries in the Horn of Africa (Somalia, Djibouti and Ethiopia), as well as northeastern Kenya. The United Nations's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimated on January 6, 2006, that more than 11 million people in these countries may be affected by an impending widespread famine, largely attributed to a severe drought, and exacerbated by military conflicts in the region d4ald7ee72

A German embargo and a Dutch railway strike resulted in food and fuel shipments from rural areas to the cities being halted or much diminished. The Dutch government rationed food, but the ration decreased to starvation levels in late 1944 and early 1945. Government-run soup kitchens, community organizations, and individual "food trekkers" who journeyed from the cities to the countryside to buy or barter for food relieved some of the hardships. Some 4.3 million people in the urbanized western region of the country were impacted. About 20,000 deaths are attributed to the famine. Most of the victims were elderly, especially men. The worst month for deaths was March... d4ald7ee72 == Biological warning systems == d4ald7ee72 A tension that has existed in all attempts to define a famine is between definitions of famine as an event and definitions as a process. In the first case, famine is defined (roughly) as the event of many people dying of starvation within a locality or region. In the second, famine is described as a chronology... d4ald7ee72 Aposematism (e.g. warning coloration) d4ald7ee72

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