Gambar 1: Peta menunjukkan kedudukan benua Afrika dan dua buah negara utama yang mengalami masalah kebocoran laitu Sudan dan Ethiopia.
Gambar 2: Peta menunjukkan kawasan utama yang dilanda masalah kebunuran di Afrika lalu dari Mauritania ke Somalia termasuk di kawasan yang dipanggil 'Sahel' yang bermakna 'pinggir-pinggir Sahara'
Gambar 3: Peta menunjukkan Kawasan Tandus Afrika (Horn of the Africa)
Gambar 4: Peta menunjukkan aliran penghijrah penduduk di beberapa negara di Afrika yang mengalami masalah kekurangan makanan dan kebuluran ke negara-negara negara bagi mendapat bantuan makanan

1. Tahun 1982 para petani di Habshah yang kelaparan berhijrah ke kawasan pekan
2. Pada tahun 1983 lebih kurang 50,000 penduduk di Habshah menyeberang ke Somalia dari Djibouti
3. Seramai 50,000 orang pelarian dari Eritrea berhijrah ke Sudan
4. Seramai 60,000 orang pelarian dari Chad berhijrah ke Sudan
5. Kebuluran di Darfur dekat Kordofan pada akhir 1984 memaksa para petani di Sudan berhijrah ke Khartoum dan Nill
7. Akibat peperangan di Uganda menyaksikan penghijrah besar-besaran para pelarian negara itu ke Sudan
Gambar 5: Para pelarian dari kawasan Tigré menyeberang masuk ke Sudan.
Gambar 6: Para pelarian dari Tigré yang kelaparan menunggu untuk mendapatkan bantuan makanan di sebuah kem pelarian di Tokaleh
Gambar 7: Sampai bilakah krisis keburlan di Afrika ini mampu diselesaikan?
Gambar 8: Sekumpulan kanak-kanak pelarian yang mengalami masalah kebuluran di sebuah kampung yang terkena keruntuhan. 
Selain orang-orang tua, kanak-kanak juga turut terdedah kepada kematian akibat dijangkit penyakit, termasuk penyakit yang tidak menentu. Badan terlalu lemah untuk melawan penyakit. Sebagai contoh, penyakit diare, yang disebabkan oleh kematian dan makanan, telah merugikan beratus ribu nyawa. 
Penyakit seperti ini telah merugikan nyawa ribuan para pelarian dalam cukup banyak keadaan.

Gambar 10: Program penyaluran bantuan makanan oleh badan-badan kemanusiaan antarabangsa belum mampu mengatasi masalah kebunteran sepenuhnya di Afrika.

MAP OF SUDAN
Ethiopia telah mengalami beberapa siri kemarau yang besar sejak kemunculan kemarau besar 1984.
Kemarau ini telah membawa kepada malnutrisi dan kadar kematian yang tinggi.
Potret Kebuluran Di Sudan

Situasi kebuluran di Sudan. Kanak-kanak dan wanita malang yang hanya mampu makan nasi kosong tanpa hidangan lain. Lihat saja latar belakang tanah yang kering kontang, sehingga tanpa sebarang aktiviti pertanian mampu dijalankan di sana.
Krisis kebuluran di India
Pada dasarnya kelihatan tidak beryawa, tetapi kanak-kanak ini masih lagi beryawa. Salah seorang daripada ribuan kanak-kanak yang menunggu ajalnya.
Ibu dan anak berlindung di khemah sementara yang disediakan oleh Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu.
Hari Makanan Sedunia diadakan setiap tahun, dan akan mengenengahkan pelbagai isu dan tema yang berbeza setiap tahun. Pada tahun ini bertemakan. "Biodiversity For Food Security."
Salah satu tragedi kebulanan yang amat dahsyat telah berlaku di Ukraine. Peristiwa tersebut amat memilukan sehingga digelar sebagai *Pembunuhan Beramai-ramai Ukraine*. Kejadian begitu menyayat hati dan dianggarkan kadar kematian penduduk Ukraine ketika itu adalah seramai 17 orang setiap minit, 1.000 orang untuk setiap jam dan 25,000 orang sehari.
Rome Declaration 
on World Food Security

We, the Heads of State and Government, or our representatives, gathered at the World Food Summit at the invitation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, reaffirm the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger.

We pledge our political will and our common and national commitment to achieving food security for all and to an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing the number of undernourished people to half their present level no later than 2015.

We consider it intolerable that more than 800 million people throughout the world, and particularly in developing countries, do not have enough food to meet their basic nutritional needs. This situation is unacceptable. Food supplies have increased substantially, but constraints on access to food and continuing inadequacy of household and national incomes to purchase food, instability of supply and demand, as well as natural and man-made disasters, prevent basic food needs from being fulfilled. The problems of hunger and food insecurity have global dimensions and are likely to persist, and even increase dramatically in some regions, unless urgent, determined and concerted action is taken, given the anticipated increase in the world’s population and the stress on natural resources.

We reaffirm that a peaceful, stable and enabling political, social and economic environment is the essential foundation which will enable States to give adequate priority to food security and poverty eradication. Democracy, promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to
development, and the full and equal participation of men and women are essential for achieving sustainable food security for all.

Poverty is a major cause of food insecurity and sustainable progress in poverty eradication is critical to improve access to food. Conflict, terrorism, corruption and environmental degradation also contribute significantly to food insecurity. Increased food production, including staple food, must be undertaken. This should happen within the framework of sustainable management of natural resources, elimination of unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries, and early stabilization of the world population. We acknowledge the fundamental contribution to food security by women, particularly in rural areas of developing countries, and the need to ensure equality between men and women. Revitalization of rural areas must also be a priority to enhance social stability and help redress the excessive rate of rural-urban migration confronting many countries.

We emphasize the urgency of taking action now to fulfil our responsibility to achieve food security for present and future generations. Attaining food security is a complex task for which the primary responsibility rests with individual governments. They have to develop an enabling environment and have policies that ensure peace, as well as social, political and economic stability and equity and gender equality. We express our deep concern over the persistence of hunger which, on such a scale, constitutes a threat both to national societies and, through a variety of ways, to the stability of the international community itself. Within the global framework, governments should also cooperate actively with one another and with United Nations organizations, financial institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and public and private sectors, on programmes directed toward the achievement of food security for all.

Food should not be used as an instrument for political and economic pressure. We reaffirm the importance of international cooperation and solidarity as well as the necessity of refraining from unilateral measures not in accordance with the international law and the Charter of the United Nations and that endanger food security.

We recognize the need to adopt policies conducive to investment in human resource development, research and infrastructure for achieving food security. We must encourage generation of employment and incomes, and promote equitable access to productive and financial resources. We agree that trade is a key element in achieving food security. We agree to pursue food trade
and overall trade policies that will encourage our producers and consumers to utilize available resources in an economically sound and sustainable manner. We recognize the importance for food security of sustainable agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development in low as well as high potential areas. We acknowledge the fundamental role of farmers, fishers, foresters, indigenous people and their communities, and all other people involved in the food sector, and of their organizations, supported by effective research and extension, in attaining food security. Our sustainable development policies will promote full participation and empowerment of people, especially women, an equitable distribution of income, access to health care and education, and opportunities for youth. Particular attention should be given to those who cannot produce or procure enough food for an adequate diet, including those affected by war, civil strife, natural disaster or climate related ecological changes. We are conscious of the need for urgent action to combat pests, drought, and natural resource degradation including desertification, overfishing and erosion of biological diversity.

We are determined to make efforts to mobilize, and optimize the allocation and utilization of, technical and financial resources from all sources, including external debt relief for developing countries, to reinforce national actions to implement sustainable food security policies.

Convinced that the multifaceted character of food security necessitates concerted national action, and effective international efforts to supplement and reinforce national action, we make the following commitments:

- we will ensure an enabling political, social, and economic environment designed to create the best conditions for the eradication of poverty and for durable peace, based on full and equal participation of women and men, which is most conducive to achieving sustainable food security for all;
- we will implement policies aimed at eradicating poverty and inequality and improving physical and economic access by all, at all times, to sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe food and its effective utilization;
- we will pursue participatory and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development policies and practices in high and low potential areas, which are essential to adequate and reliable food supplies at the household, national, regional and global levels, and combat pests, drought and desertification, considering the multifunctional character of agriculture;
• we will strive to ensure that food, agricultural trade and overall trade policies are conducive to fostering food security for all through a fair and market-oriented world trade system;
• we will endeavour to prevent and be prepared for natural disasters and man-made emergencies and to meet transitory and emergency food requirements in ways that encourage recovery, rehabilitation, development and a capacity to satisfy future needs;
• we will promote optimal allocation and use of public and private investments to foster human resources, sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry systems, and rural development, in high and low potential areas;
• we will implement, monitor, and follow-up this Plan of Action at all levels in cooperation with the international community.

We pledge our actions and support to implement the World Food Summit Plan of Action.

Rome, 13 November 1996
INTERNATIONAL FOOD SECURITY TREATY

Recognizing the commitments and obligations already contained in international law concerning human rights, humanitarian assistance, food aid and trade, state parties agree to enhance international human rights concerning food through the following provisions:

I. SUBSTANTIVE PROVISIONS

A. Fundamental Principles

1. Food is a unique human resource. Everyone has the fundamental right to be free from hunger.

2. Access to food with dignity is a basic condition for the physical, psychological and spiritual well-being and survival of the human species.

3. Free market structures are not sufficient to assure global food security; basic guarantees of individual access to food are needed. International cooperation and assistance may be necessary in order to implement such access in Low Income Food Deficit countries.

4. International initiatives which enhance global food security will significantly contribute to international peace and security and the reduction of civil unrest and strife.

5. Food may never be used as a weapon to gain political or military advantage either within a state or as an instrument of foreign policy.

B. State Obligations

6. States have an obligation to respect, protect, and fulfill the right to access to food and safe water for minimum nutritional requirements of all people, without discrimination, within their borders who are unable to gain such access on their own.

7. States shall recognize the special nutritional needs of infants, preschool children, and pregnant and nursing mothers.
8. States agree to continue bilateral and multilateral emergency food aid, to insure effective delivery systems are in place for such aid when it is required, and to establish a world food reserve and resource center and to contribute to such institutions to the best of their ability.

9. Each state shall establish and enforce law prohibiting activities denying or intending to deny access to basic minimum nutritional requirements to any person within its borders.

10. In the event of a conflict between international obligations pertaining to any matter and obligations contained in this Treaty, states agree that the latter shall prevail.

II. IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

11. Every state shall undertake to legislate measures to bring the obligations contained in this Treaty into effect as soon as possible and in any event no later than three years after the coming into force of this agreement. National legislation to insure access to food shall provide individuals access to state structures, such as administrative tribunals and courts, to enforce the rights contained in the legislation.

12. Within three years of the coming into force of this Treaty and every three years after the initial filing, every state shall file a report with the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the United Nations, indicating the steps it has taken, is taking, and will take in the next three-year period to give effect to the provisions of this agreement.

13. Individuals who have exhausted all available national remedies to enforce rights to food security may communicate with the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the United Nations, outlining the nature of the right infringed and the action of a state in resolving the matter.

14. Non-governmental organizations may communicate with the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the United Nations, outlining any state party's consistent failure to protect the rights recognized by this Treaty.

15. Each year the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the United Nations shall issue a report in three parts to the United Nations General Assembly. Part I shall contain summaries of each state report filed under Article 12; Part II shall contain summaries of individuals' communications filed under Article 13; and Part III shall contain summaries of non-governmental communications filed under Article 14.
16. Each state party shall observe and participate in United Nations food security actions to enforce laws referred to in Article 9 in nations whose governments are unable to enforce such law on their own, or who are found unwilling to do so through investigations sanctioned by the United Nations.

17. This Treaty shall come into force upon the deposit of the twentieth ratification of a state party.

18. No reservations, modifications or interpretations of this Treaty are permitted.
Dear Mr. Diouf,

I would like to share with you my concern about the growing humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa. As you are aware, the prolonged drought in the region has led to increased food insecurity and severe food shortages across the entire region. The devastating effects of drought are further compounded by armed conflicts in and among several countries in the region. Tragically, the humanitarian situation is expected to deteriorate in the coming months, with more than 15 million people estimated to be at risk across ten countries.

In order to address the immediate humanitarian concerns and to ensure that the United Nations is prepared to avert a possible famine, I have asked Ms. Catherine Bertini, the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, to travel shortly to the region to raise awareness and support among the international community, and to provide recommendations on strengthening the relief response. She will also explore ways to involve the region's governments and regional organizations in our efforts and the manner in which the immediate response may lay the groundwork for longer-term food security in the region. A copy of the Terms of Reference is attached.

Mr. Jacques Diouf
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome
I believe that it is incumbent upon the United Nations system to address collectively the challenge of promoting long-term food security and development in this region. To this end, a High-Level Task Force should identify actions that need to be undertaken at the international, regional and national levels. I would like to invite your organization, as well as UNDP, WFP, IFAD, the World Bank, WMO, UNEP, UNICEF and ECA to participate in these efforts and to consider how you can contribute to the work of the Task Force.

The forthcoming Administrative Committee on Coordination meeting in Rome will provide a suitable opportunity for us to pursue this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Kofi A. Annan
24 April 2000

Dear Mr. Diouf,

I would like to thank you for agreeing so readily to chair the recently created Task Force to articulate recommendations to promote long-term food security and development in the Horn of Africa.

As you know, Ms. Catherine Bertini, my Special Envoy on the Drought in the Horn of Africa, has recently visited countries in the region. She will report to me shortly with recommendations on how the United Nations system could better support the affected countries in addressing their immediate emergency requirements.

The Task Force, in contrast, needs to focus on the broader issue of why the Horn of Africa continues to experience famine during periods of drought, unlike other drought-prone regions. In the course of addressing the issue of food security, it will also be important for the Task Force to review the role of longer-term structural issues, such as poverty, conflict and the need to encourage sustainable development and good governance, in the occurrence of famine.

Mr. Jacques Diouf
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Rome
Since our discussions in Geneva, I have received very strong support from Governments who look to the United Nations system for leadership in addressing this challenge. I attach great importance to our building on this momentum in order to maximize support from the international community. I would therefore appreciate it if the Task Force, under your able leadership, could complete its work in as short a time frame as possible.

I look forward to receiving your plans for the work of the Task Force and eventually its recommendations in time for me to present the findings to the General Assembly in September. In the meantime, I would appreciate receiving periodic briefings on the progress of the work.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Kofi A. Annan