




GREAT LAKES REGION

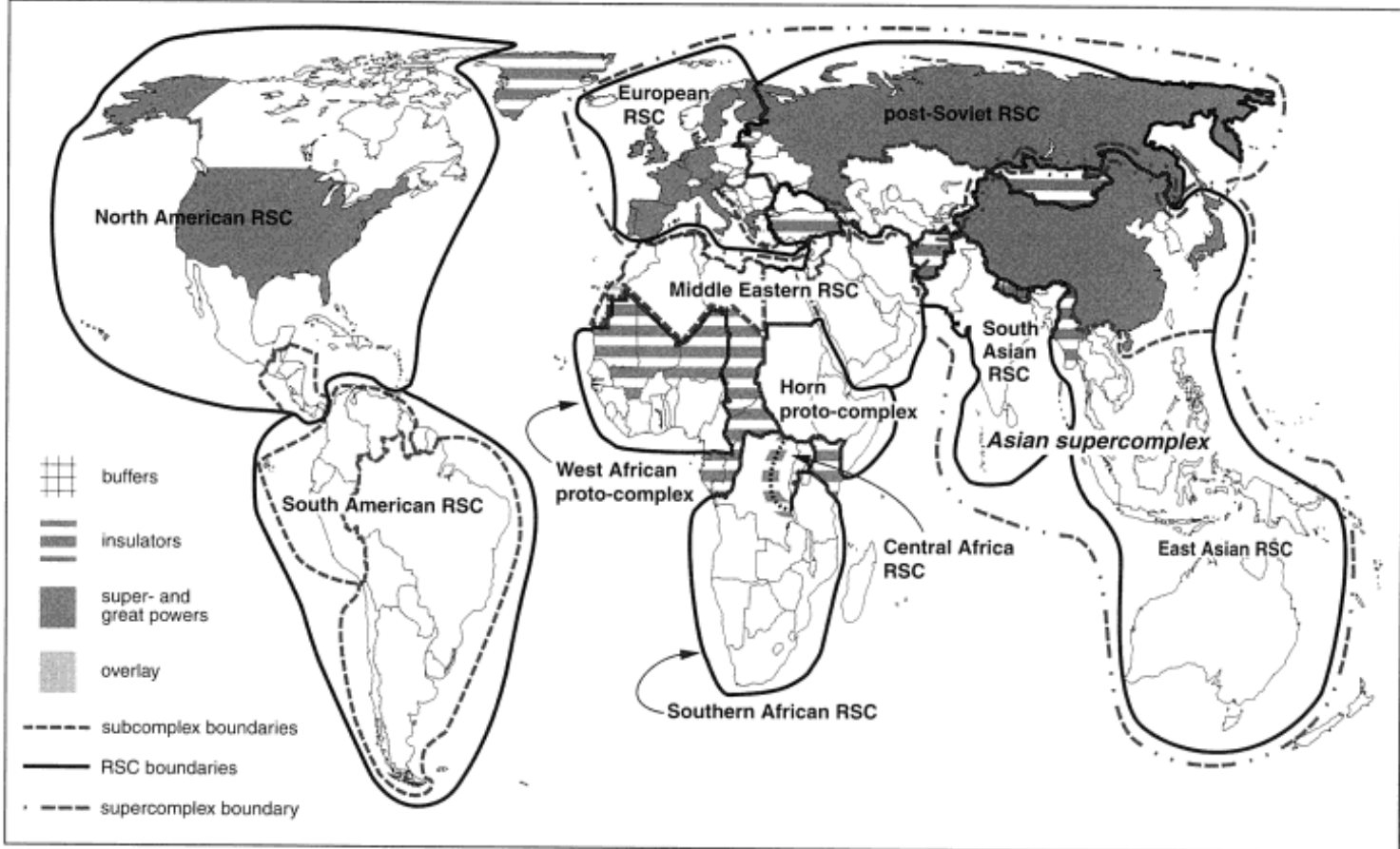
Lucie Konečná

BSSn4457 Regional Security Complexes

26/10/2023



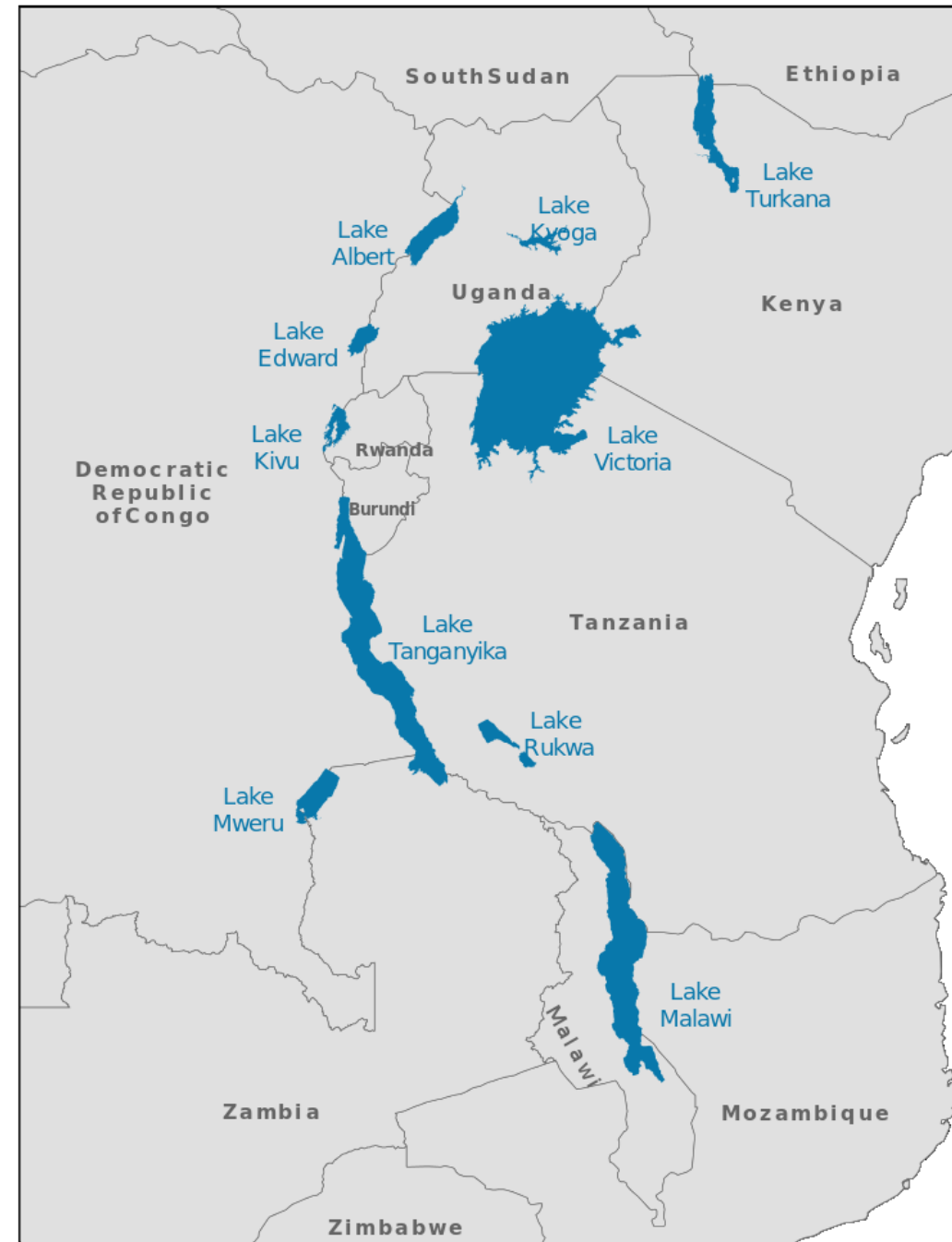
REGIONAL SECURITY COMPLEXES



Map 2. Patterns of Regional Security Post-Cold War

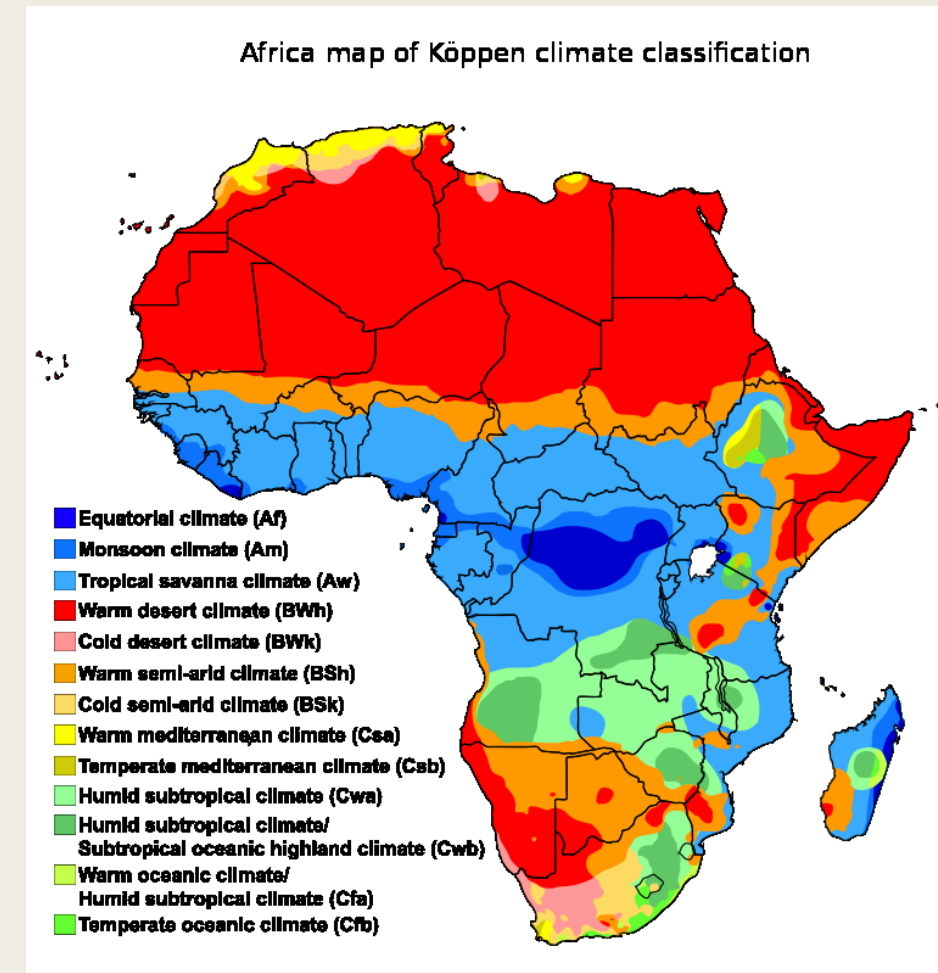
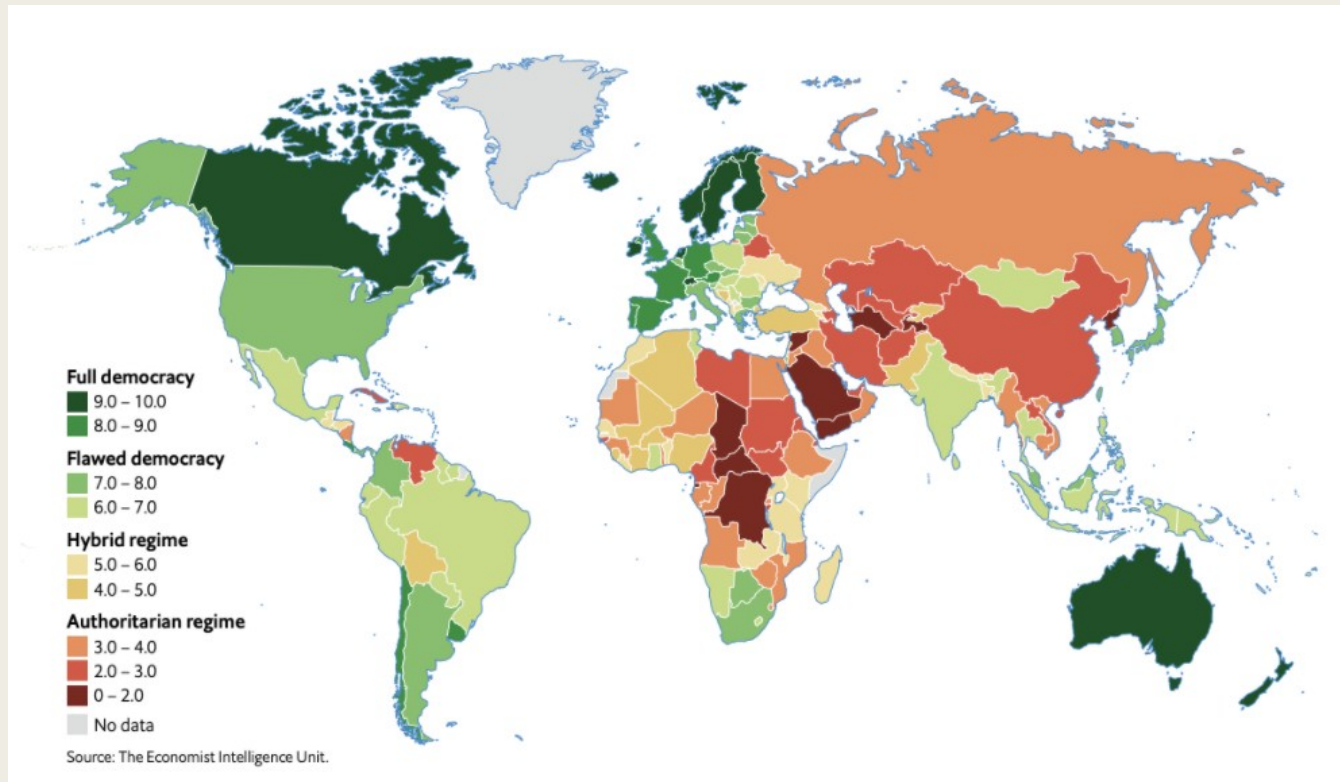
Great Lakes Region

- Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, DRC (Malawi, Kenya and Mozambique).



Facts about GLR

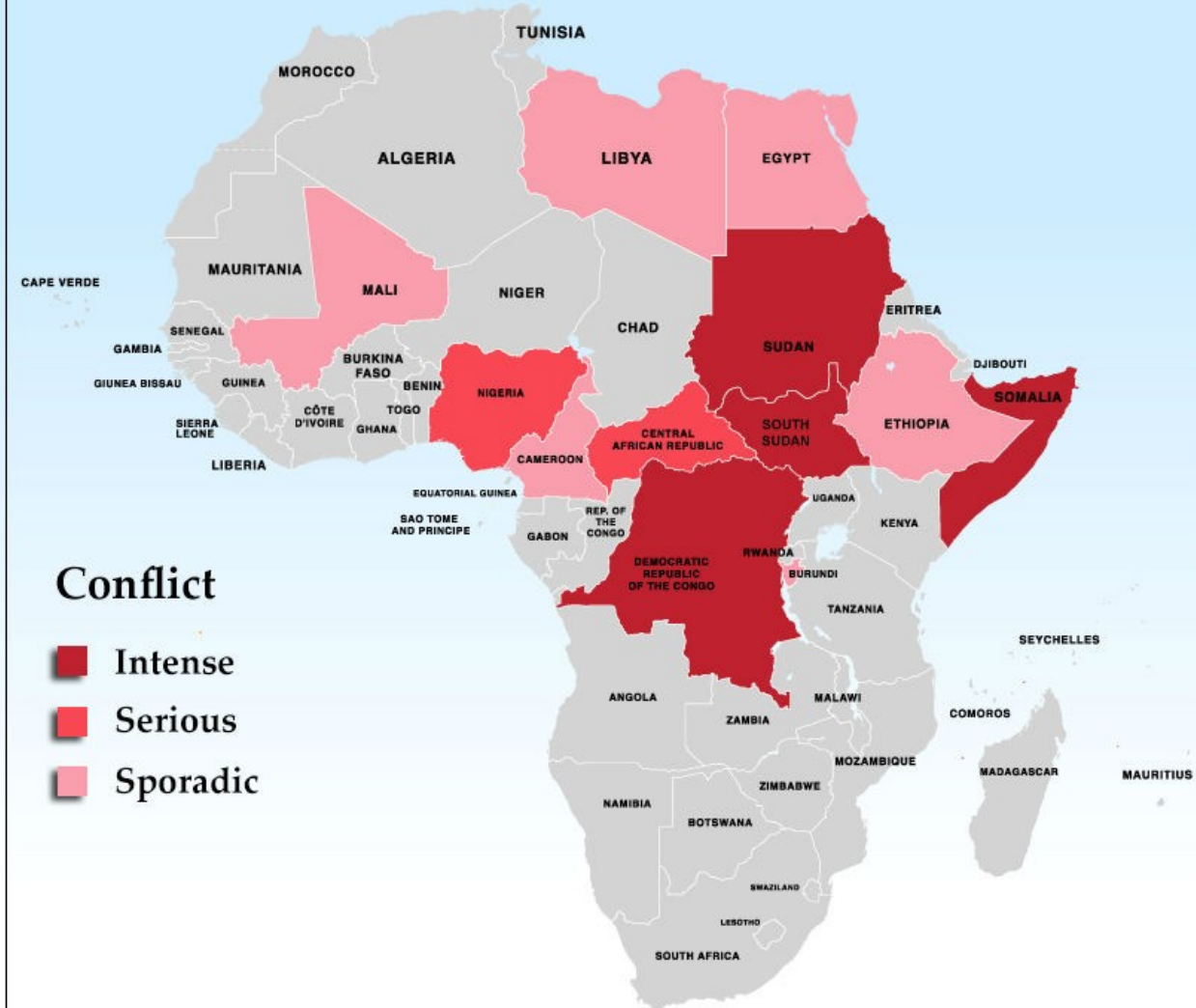
- Around 230 million inhabitants
- Geography - African Great Lakes - Victoria and Tanganyika, Mount Kilimanjaro (4,900 metres), high concentrations of wild animals (big five), Rwenzoris, Eastern Rift Mountains and Ethiopian Highlands.
- FSI (FFP) – Burundi (20), Uganda (26), Rwanda (44), Tanzania (65), DRC (4).



Overlapping Effects of Autocracy and Conflict in Africa

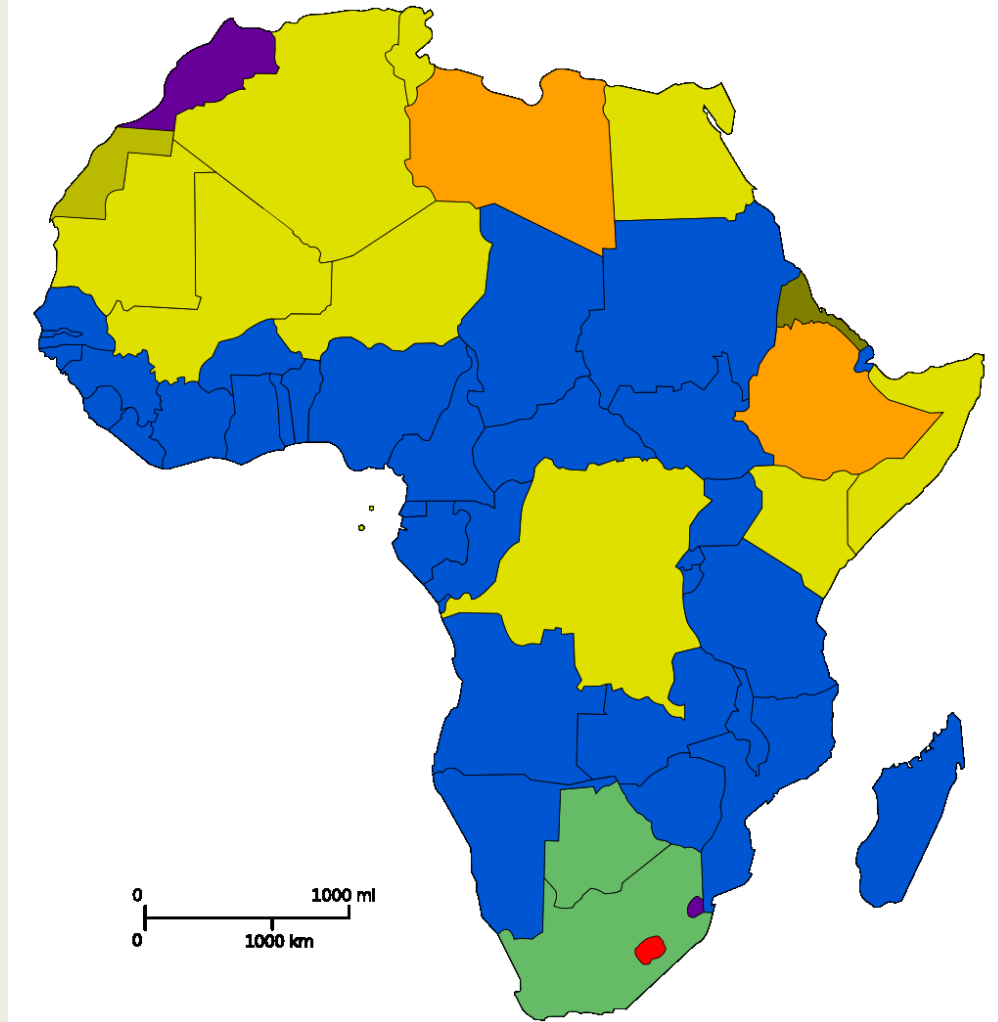


Source: Data from Freedom House



Source: Data from Center for Systemic Peace

EA – Form of Government



-  presidential republics, full presidential system
-  presidential republics, executive presidency linked to a parliament
-  presidential republics, semi-presidential system
-  parliamentary republics
-  parliamentary constitutional monarchies in which the monarch does not personally exercise power
-  absolute monarchies

Uganda

- 47 mil inhabitants, Protestant 45.1%, Roman Catholic 39.3%, Muslim 13.7%
- Independence 1962
- Apollo Milton Obote x Idi Amin
- Kagera war
- Civil war 1980-1986 (Bush war)
- Lord's Resistance Army
- Involvement in the first and second civil wars in the DRC

GROUP	%	GROUP	%
Baganda	16.2	Bagisu	5.1
Iteso	8.1	Acholi	4.4
Basoga	7.7	Lugbara	3.6
Banyankore	8.0	Banyoro	2.9
Banyaruanda	5.8	Batoro	3.2
Bakiga	7.1	Karamojong	2.0
Lango	5.6	Others (est.)	20.3



Burundi

- 12 mil inhabitants, Roman Catholic 62.1%, Protestant 23.9%, Muslim 2.5%
- Ruanda-Urundi 1919-1962
- Independence 1962
- UPRONA – Union for National Progress
- Civil war 1993-2005/08
- National Council for the Defense of Democracy–Force for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD-FDD).
- Crisis 2015 - Pierre Nkurunziza x general Niyombare; Popular Forces of Burundi, RED-Tabara x Imbonerakwe
- 2020 new president Évariste Ndayishimiye (CNDD-FDD)
- Gitega (New capital city)





Bujumbura vs. Gitega



Rwanda

- 13 mil inhabitants, Protestant 49.5%, Roman Catholic 43.7%, Muslim 2%
- Independence 1962, MDR-Parmehutu
- The National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND) was the ruling political party of Rwanda from 1975 to 1994 under President Juvénal Habyarimana
- Civil war 1990-1994 (RPF – Rwandan Patriotic Front)
- Genocide 1994 (Interahamwe, Impuzamugambi x Inkotanyi)
- Involvement in the first and second civil wars in the DRC



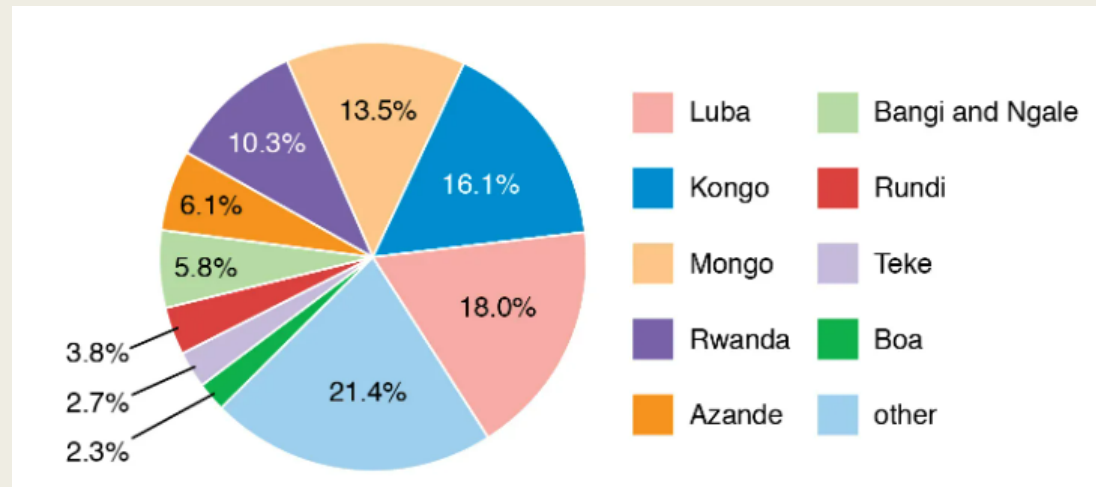
Tanzania

- 64 mil inhabitants, Christian 61.4%, Muslim 35.2%
- Creation of Tanzania 1964
- Kagera war 1978-1979
- New capital city Dodoma

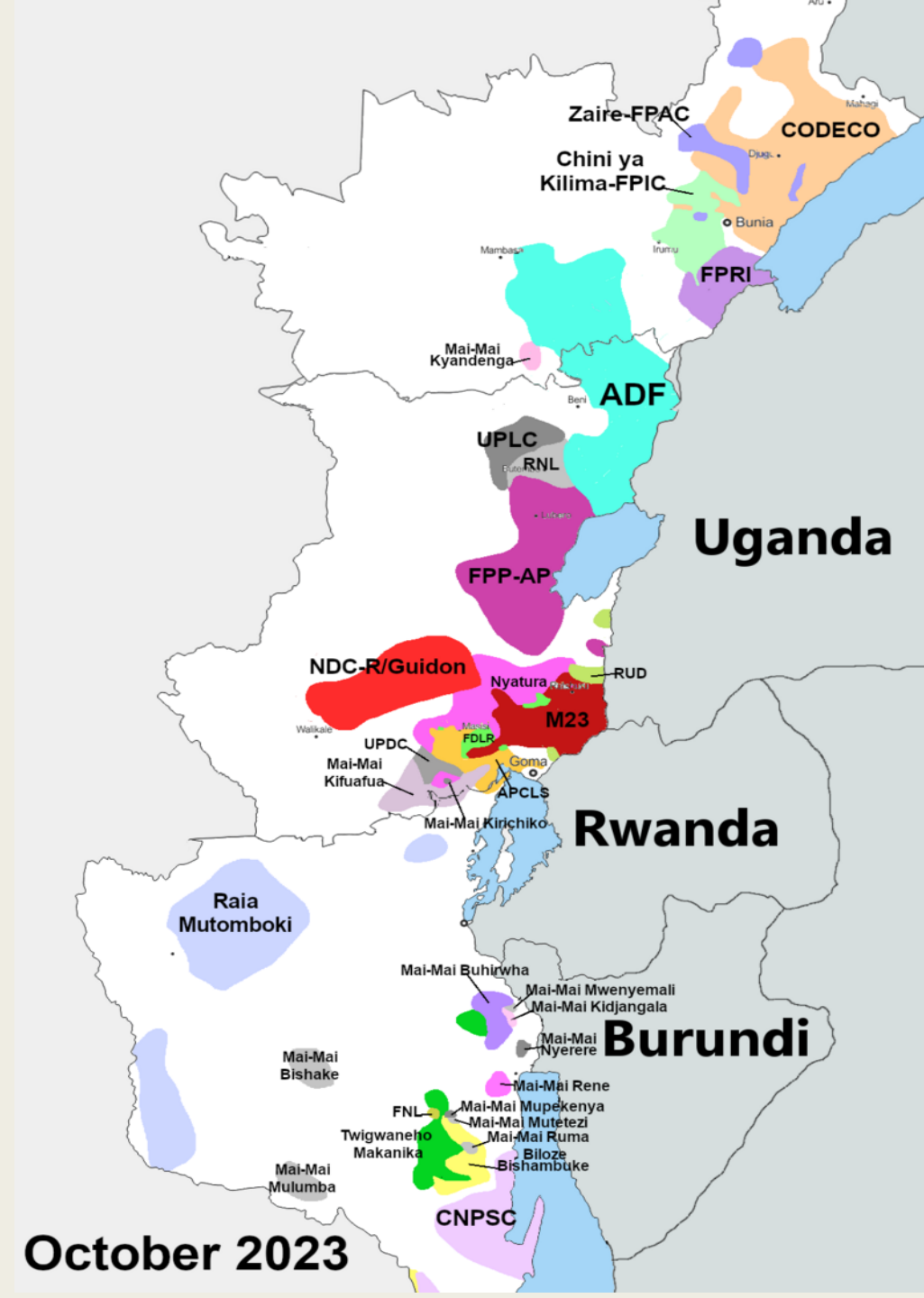


DRC

- 96 – 108? mil inhabitants, Christians constituted 93.7%
- Independence 1960
- First civil war 1996-1997
- Second civil war 1998-2003
- Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Zaire (AFDLC)
- M23, Mai-Mai, CODECO
- Félix Tshisekedi

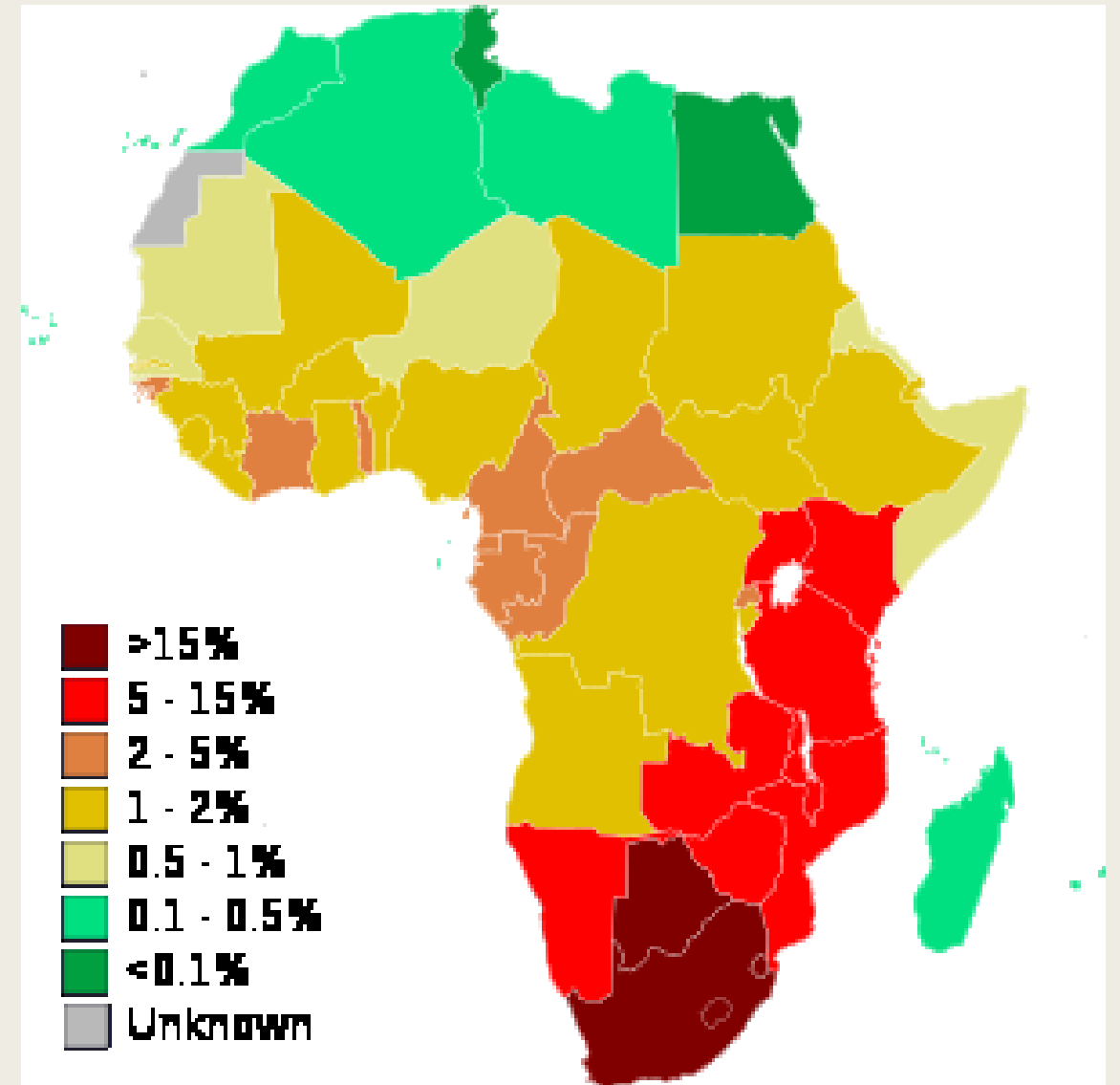


DRC - Division between VNSAs



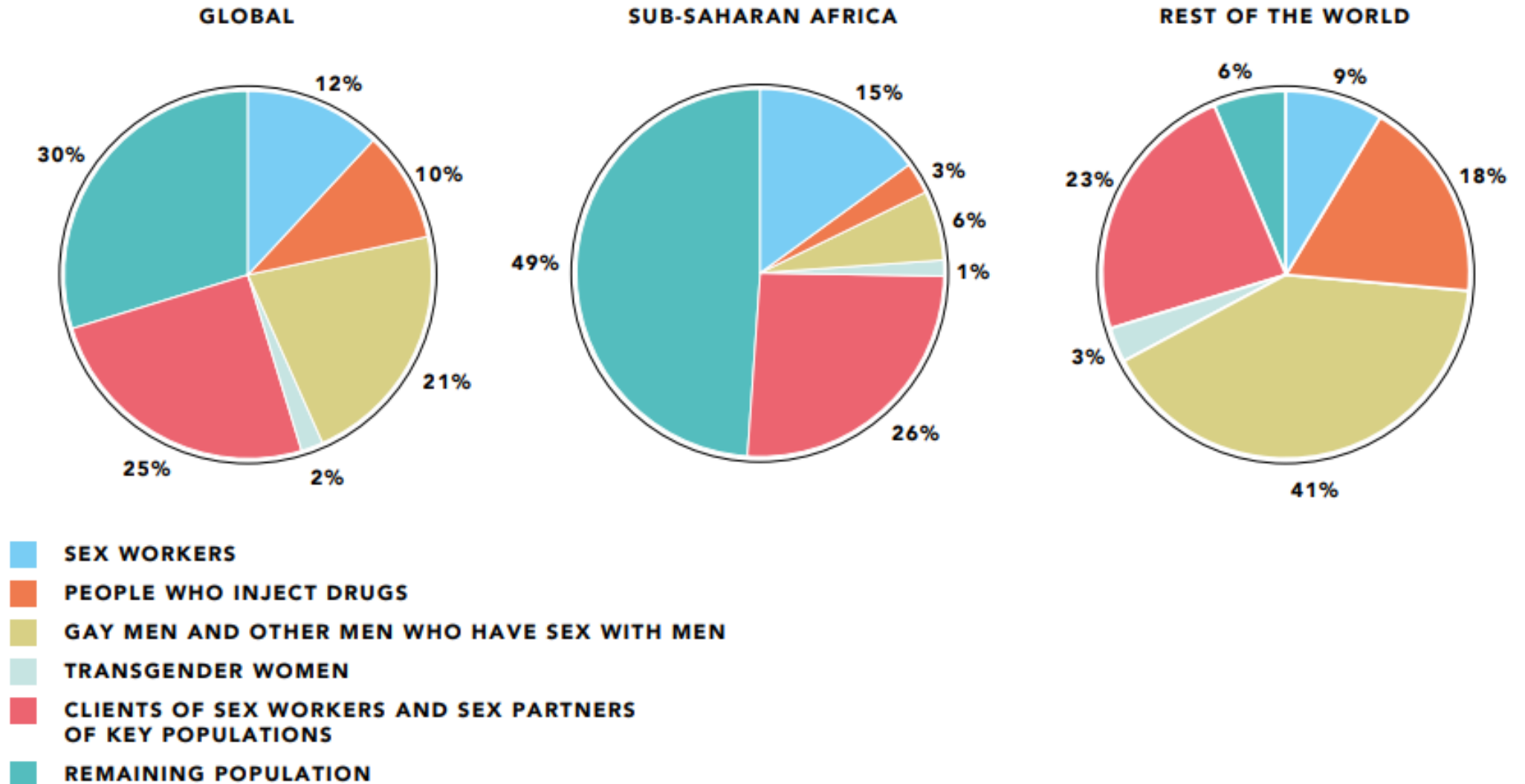
HIV in Africa

State	% in the population
Eswatini	26%
Botswana	23,4%
South Africa	17%
Tanzania	5%
Rwanda	3%
Burundi	3%
Uganda	7%



HIV/AIDS

FIGURE 0.8 Distribution of acquisition of new HIV infections by population, global, sub-Saharan Africa and rest of the world, 2021



HIV in Africa

- Bushmeat theory – Cameroon.
- 71% of the total HIV population lives in Sub-Africa.
- Desmond Tutu HIV Foundation .
- UNAIDS - Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.
- Causes of expansion in Africa: behavioral factors, lack of money, natural disasters and conflicts, health industry, medical suspicion, circumcision?, religious factors, educational level, poverty.
- Uganda – AIDS Information Centers



HIV in Africa

- Justus Amuche Nweze - *HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa: Current status, challenges and prospects.*

Reasons for the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa:

- a) The initial responses to HIV in Africa and the West
- b) Cultural behaviors and beliefs (*Widow inheritance, Postpartum sexual abstinence, Sexual cleansing, Virgin cleansing fable, Ritualised non-marital sexual intercourse*)
- c) Multiple sexual partners
- d) Poverty, conflict/war, migration, and HIV/AIDS
- e) Blood transfusion and HIV
- f) HIV/AIDS-associated stigma and discrimination

Food Security - Definition

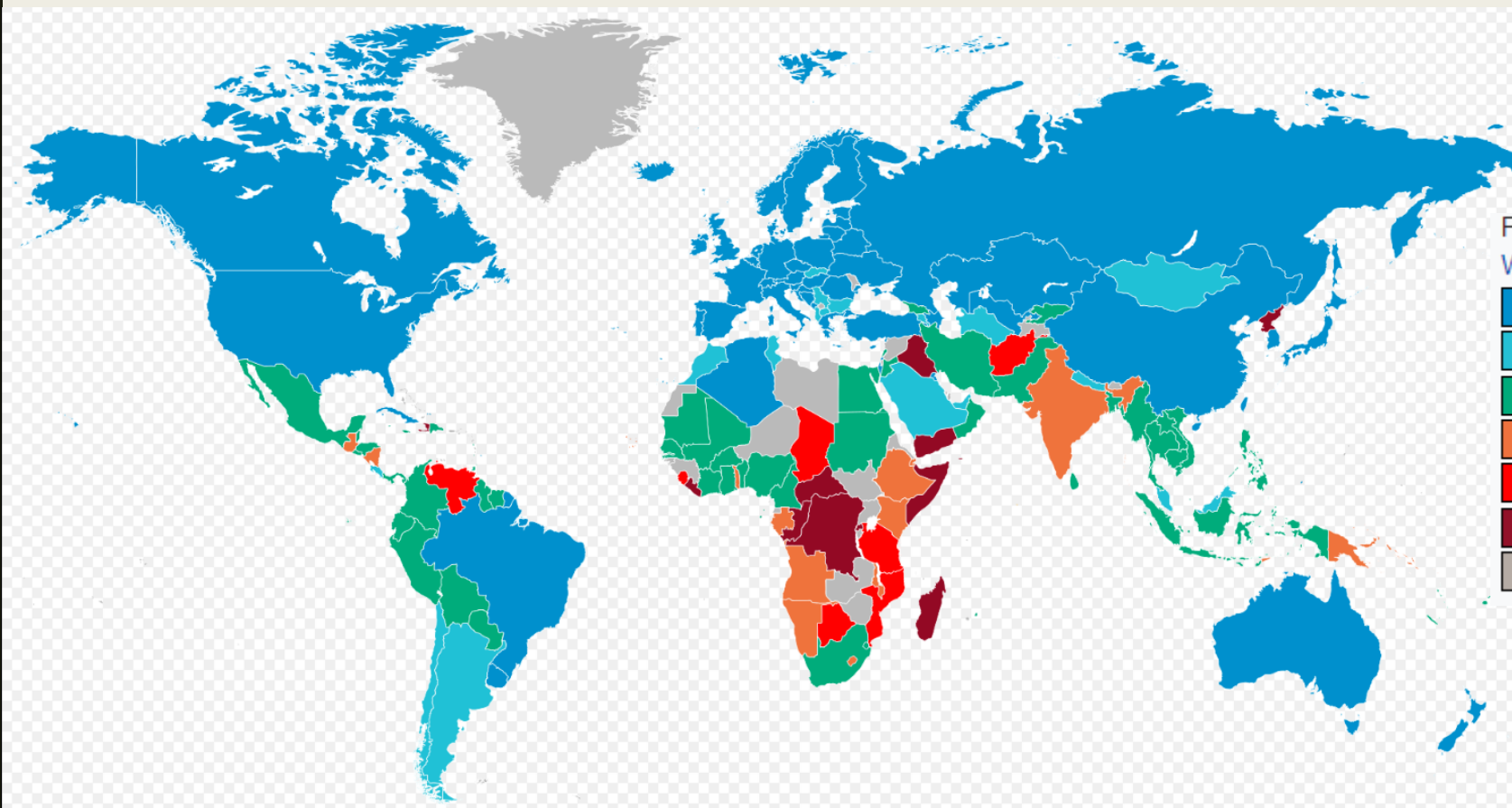
- **“Food security** exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.” 1996 World Food Summit.
- **“Food insecurity**, on the other hand, is defined by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) as a situation of "limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways.“
- 4 Dimensions + 2 new dimensions (Agency and Sustainability).

From this definition, **four main dimensions of food security** can be identified:

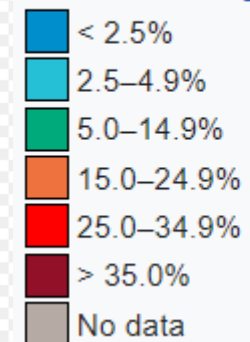
Physical AVAILABILITY of food	Food availability addresses the “supply side” of food security and is determined by the level of food production, stock levels and net trade.
Economic and physical ACCESS to food	An adequate supply of food at the national or international level does not in itself guarantee household level food security. Concerns about insufficient food access have resulted in a greater policy focus on incomes, expenditure, markets and prices in achieving food security objectives.
Food UTILIZATION	Utilization is commonly understood as the way the body makes the most of various nutrients in the food. Sufficient energy and nutrient intake by individuals is the result of good care and feeding practices, food preparation, diversity of the diet and intra-household distribution of food. Combined with good biological utilization of food consumed, this determines the <i>nutritional status</i> of individuals.
STABILITY of the other three dimensions over time	Even if your food intake is adequate today, you are still considered to be food insecure if you have inadequate access to food on a periodic basis, risking a deterioration of your nutritional status. Adverse weather conditions, political instability, or economic factors (unemployment, rising food prices) may have an impact on your food security status.

For food security objectives to be realized, all four dimensions must be fulfilled **simultaneously**.

Hunger in the World



Percentage of population suffering from hunger,
World Food Programme, 2021.



Food Security

- 281.6 million people in Africa face hunger (2021).
- Food security situation is determined by several drivers including conflicts, climate variability and extremes, economic slowdowns and downturns, and the unaffordability of healthy diets.
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO (1945).
- The biggest deterioration occurred between 2019 and 2020.
- 125.1 million people live in Eastern Africa, followed by Western Africa (75.2 million), Central Africa (57.1 million), Northern Africa (17.4 million) and Southern Africa (6.8 million).

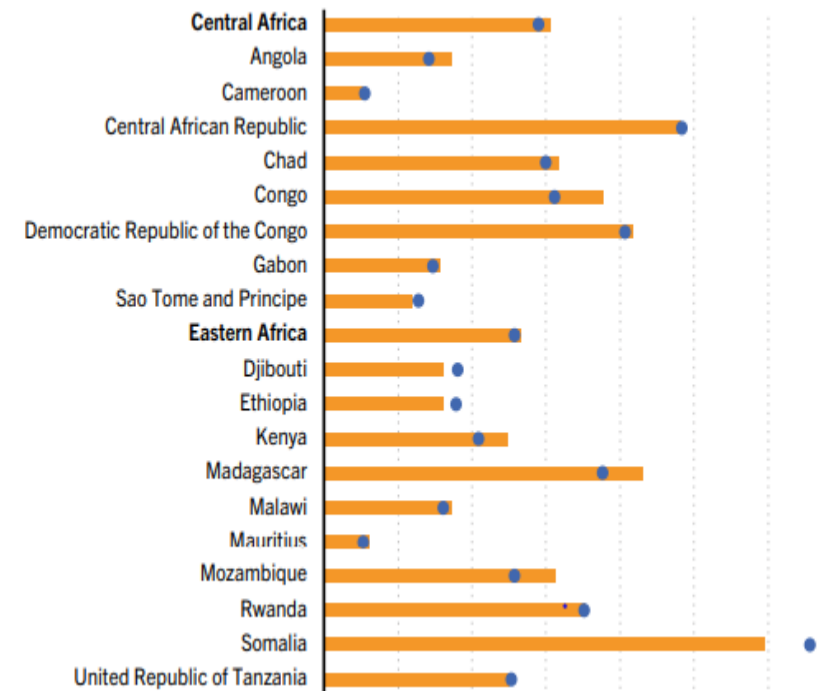
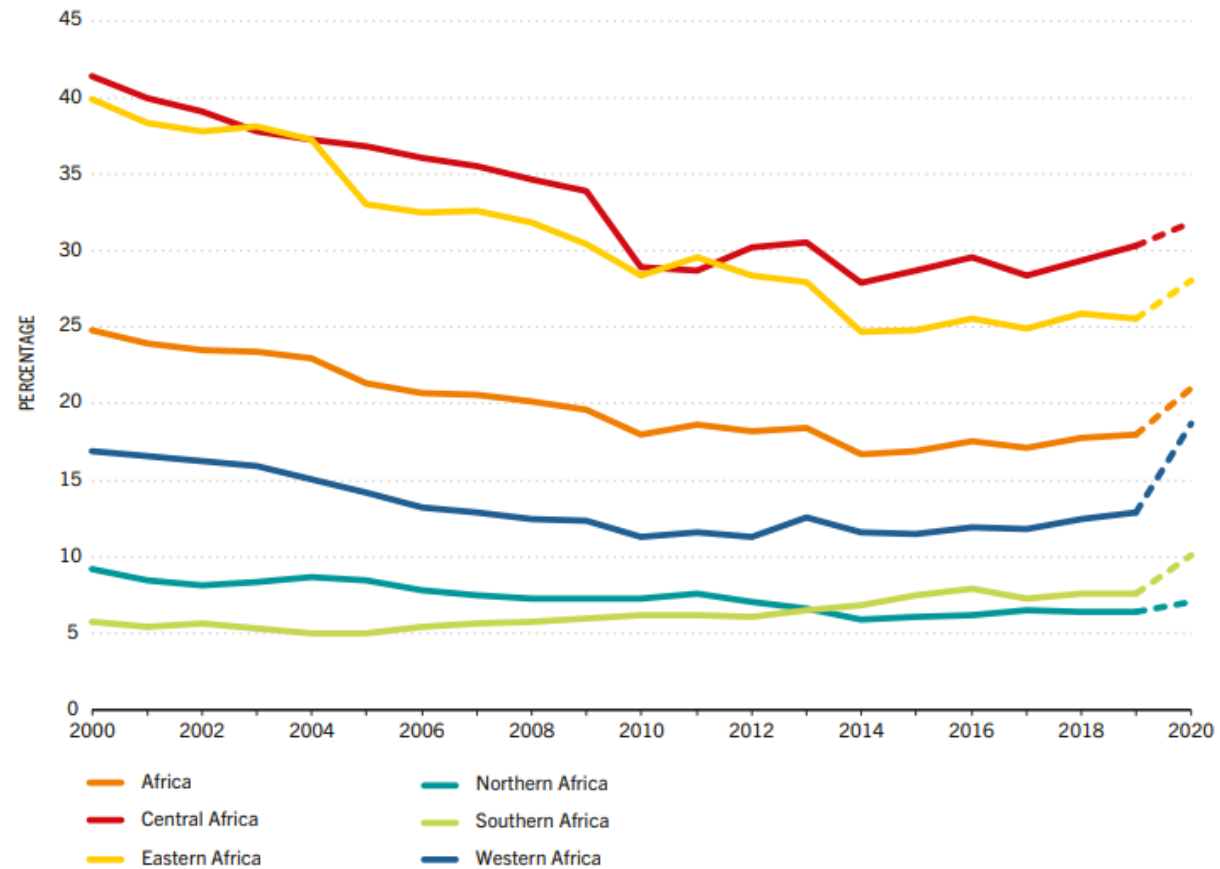
TABLE 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (percent)

	2000	2010	2014	2015	2019	2020
World	13.0	9.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	9.9
Africa	24.8	18.0	16.7	16.9	18.0	21.0
Central Africa	41.4	28.9	27.9	28.7	30.3	31.8
Eastern Africa	39.9	28.4	24.7	24.8	25.6	28.1
Northern Africa	9.2	7.3	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.1
Southern Africa	5.8	6.2	6.8	7.5	7.6	10.1
Western Africa	16.9	11.3	11.6	11.5	12.9	18.7

Food Security

FIGURE 2

Prevalence of undernourishment in Africa by subregion



Food Security

- Shared vision of humanity and a social contract between the world's leaders.

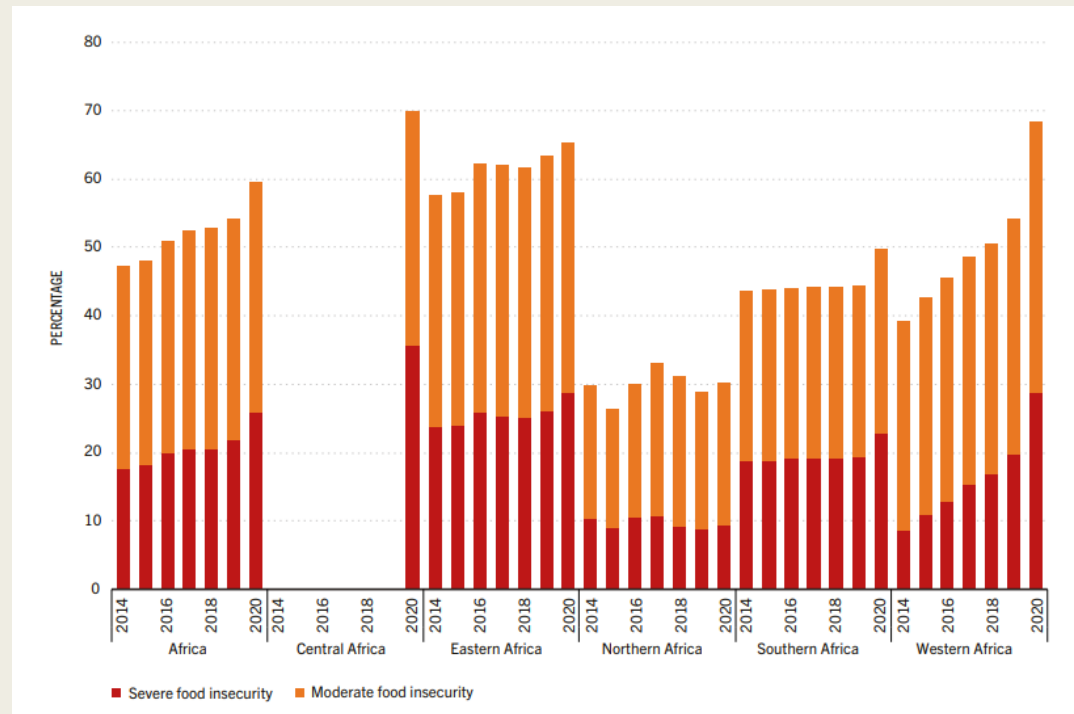


Food Security

- The Food Insecurity Experience Scale - (FIES) :

they a) Moderate food insecurity (uncertain ability to obtain food and have been forced to reduce, at times over the year, the quality and/or quantity of food consume due to lack of money or other resources.

most b) Severe food insecurity (run out of food, experienced hunger and, at the extreme, have gone for days without eating)



Food Security

- Food security and nutrition indicators:
 - a) Undernourishment
 - b) Food Insecurity Experience Scale
 - c) Stunting, wasting and overweight in children under five years of age
 - d) Low birthweight
 - e) Adult obesity
 - f) Anaemia in women of reproductive age
 - g) Exclusive breastfeeding

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZxPLxU8-Hxg>

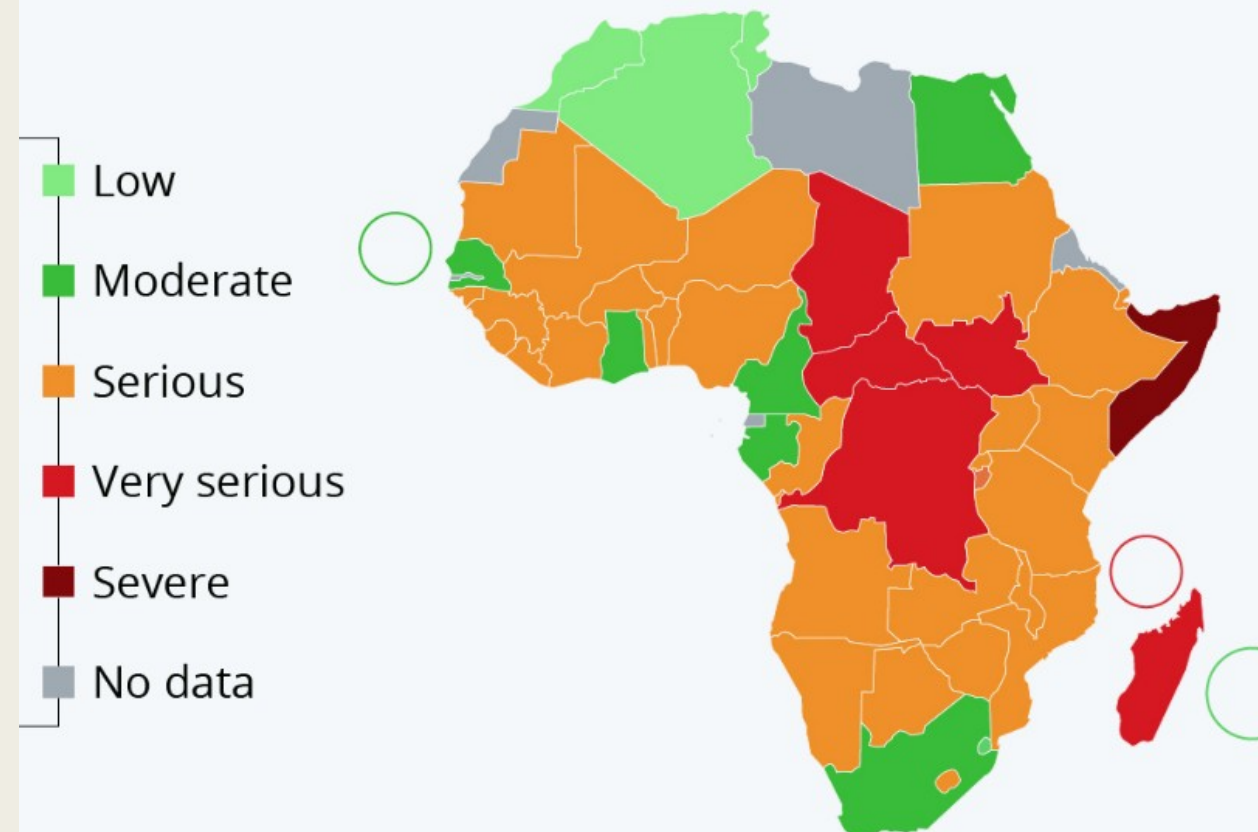
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5YcvKvxWaCE>

Global Hunger Index

- Around 20% of people in Africa are facing chronic hunger, compared with only 10% globally.
- Russia's war on Ukraine has exacerbated food supply problems, while climate change and the pandemic have also contributed.

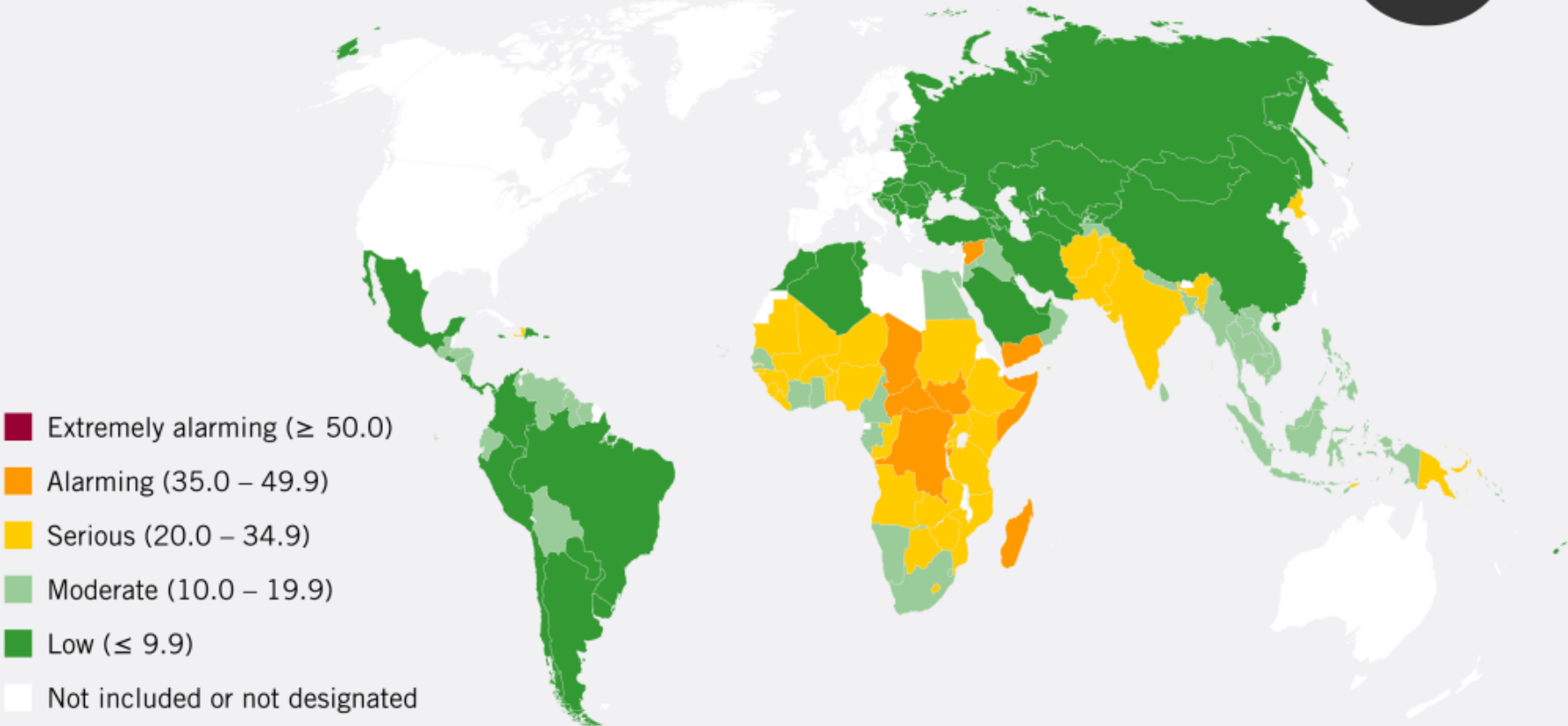
Hunger in Africa: The Situation is Serious

Grading of countries in Africa according to the World Hunger Index 2021



Global Hunger Index

2022 GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX



Global Hunger Index



Undernourishment

- Measures inadequate food access, an important indicator of hunger
- Refers to the entire population, both children and adults
- Is used as a lead indicator for international hunger targets, including Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger)



Child stunting

- Go beyond calorie availability, consider aspects of diet quality and utilization
- Reflect children's particular vulnerability to nutritional deficiencies
- Are sensitive to uneven distribution of food within the household
- Are used as nutrition indicators for SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)



Child wasting

- Reflects that death is the most serious consequence of hunger, and children are the most vulnerable
- Improves the GHI's ability to reflect deficiencies of essential vitamins and minerals
- Stunting and wasting only partially capture the mortality risk of undernutrition



Child mortality

Thank you for your
attention