**WFP - World Food Day2021: Climate Crises in Conflict Countries**

**Shot: May-October 2021**

**Locations: Yemen, Afghanistan, Italy, South Sudan**

**TRT: 3:04**

**SHOTLIST:**

**:00-:17**

GVs of buildings damaged by heavy rain and floods.

The historical city of Tarim was hit by heavy rain and floods in May 2021. The storms destroyed 98 houses. WFP provided food to the flood affected families and has launched a project that pays people with food to rebuild.

**Shot: 15May21**

**Tarim,**

**Yemen**

**:17-:41**

**SOT Abdullah Yaslim, (Arabic):**

*“When the walls of the house started to crack we decided we had to leave. I ran to the roof and jumped out of the house, then, the wall of the house collapsed. Five minutes later, we heard the screams of children, and we rescued them. The children were ok, but their parents... after the water level dropped, people were able to pull their bodies.”*

**Shot: 28July21**

**Tarim, Yemen**

**:41-:56**

GVs of Abdullah Yaslim, 22 years old, clearing rubble as part of a WFP project that employs 200 flood-affected men and women to clear destroyed homes, reinforce the foundations of damaged houses and rehabilitate sewage lines to channel flood water.

**Shot: 28July21**

**Tarim,**

**Yemen**

**:56-1:06**

Ahmed Awadh, who lost his home during the floods, collecting WFP food ration.

**Shot: 15May21**

**Tarim,**

**Yemen**

**1:06-1:33**

**GV’s of drought in Tangi-Shadyan**

GVs of drought scorched land. Children collecting water from a dry riverbed and carrying it home on donkeys. Rural communities in Afghanistan have been ravaged by drought twice in the past three years, with the most recent, cutting wheat production by 40%.

**Mazar-i-Sharif**

**Afghanistan**

**Shot: 11Sep21**

**1:33-1:54**

GVs of WFP food distribution in Kabul. Job losses, lack of cash and soaring prices are pushing urban residents into food insecurity.Since the beginning of the year, WFP has assisted 8.8 million people in Afghanistan and plans to reach a total of 14 million people by the end of 2021. WFP is racing against time to preposition food at strategic locations before winter arrives.

**Kabul**

**Afghanistan**

**Shot: 06Oct21**

**1:54-2:29**

**SOT Gernot Laganda, WFP Head of Climate (English):**

*“The climate crisis is a risk multiplier for conflicts. This happens in two ways; on the one hand we have scarcity of climate sensitive natural resources, like water or fertile soil. On the other hand we have more people displaced by climate extremes, and these people then come in contact with other groups that are already stressed themselves. In 2020 we had 30 million people displaced within their own borders by climate extremes, and in 2050 we expect that this number will increase to 216 million, which is about 7 times as many.”*

**Shot: 11Oct21**

**Rome, Italy**

**2:29-2:44**

GVs of flooding in Aweil.  Aweil South is one of the 10 counties where some communities have been facing catastrophic levels of hunger. South Sudan is in the grips of a severe hunger crisis affecting more than 60 percent of its population. The main drivers of hunger in South Sudan are conflict and three consecutive years of record floods that have affected 20 counties and more than 445,000 people whose homes, crops and livelihoods have been destroyed.

**Aweil State,**

**South Sudan**

**Shot: 23Sep21**

**2:44-3:04**

WFP food distribution to flood affected families in Ayod county, where floods have displaced thousands of people from their villages. The floods have also made roads inaccessible, hindering humanitarian access and completely cutting off remote locations, so WFP is using canals to deliver lifesaving food to displaced communities.

**Jonglei State,**

**South Sudan**

**Shot: May21**

**ENDS**

**WFP News Release**

14 October 2021

**UNPRECEDENTED HUNGER TO FOLLOW IN WAKE OF THE CLIMATE CRISIS****, WFP CALLS FOR URGENT ACTION ON WORLD FOOD DAY**

**ROME** – The world faces an exponential increase in hunger fueled by the climate crisis if urgent global action to help communities adapt to climatic shocks and stresses is ignored, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) warns ahead of World Food Day, on 16 October.

A WFP analysis shows that a 2°C rise in average global temperature from pre-industrial levels will see a staggering 189 million additional people in the grips of hunger. Vulnerable communities, a vast majority of whom rely on agriculture, fishing, and livestock and, who contribute the least to the climate crisis, will continue to bear the brunt of the impacts with limited means to cushion the blow.

“Large swathes of the globe, from Madagascar to Honduras to Bangladesh, are in the throes of a climate crisis that is now a daily reality for millions. The climate crisis is fueling a food crisis,” said WFP Executive Director David Beasley.

Tens of thousands of lives are at risk in southern Madagascar, one of the potentially many places in the world currently where famine-like conditions have been driven by climate change. Consecutive droughts have pushed nearly 1.1 million people into severe hunger. Nearly 14,000 of them are in famine-like conditions and this number is expected to double by the end of the year. Up to 63 percent of people in the south of the country are subsistence farmers who have seen their livelihoods collapse, and their only source of food dry up, due to drought.

**The climate crisis: a threat multiplier**

When coupled with conflict, the climate crisis exacerbates existing vulnerabilities, magnifying the damage, destruction and despair. Extreme climate events in conflict-affected areas destroy the already meagre resources at the disposal of families and even hamper humanitarian efforts reaching communities. In Afghanistan, severe drought tied to conflict and economic hardship has left a third of the population reeling with hunger.

“If this is the new normal, we can’t keep lurching from disaster to disaster. We need to go beyond just picking up the pieces after the crisis hits, and instead manage climate risks so they no longer have the power to destroy the food security of vulnerable communities. This is where WFP’s unique expertise comes in,” added Beasley.

**Manage risks rather than disasters**

WFP is helping communities adapt to the changing climate that threatens their ability to grow food, secure incomes and withstand shocks. It has supported 39 governments, helping them realize their national climate ambitions.

In 2020, WFP implemented climate risk management solutions in 28 countries, benefiting more than six million people so that they are better prepared for climate shocks and stresses and can recover faster. WFP has mobilized nearly US$300 million for climate action in the past decade.

In Bangladesh, WFP supports communities affected by heavy monsoons and flooding with cash assistance ahead of disasters so that they are able to buy food and medicine, protect critical assets, and transport livestock and families to safe places. By using early warning data to trigger action, WFP empowered households to prepare for flood impacts and prevent losses and damages. This reduced the cost of the emergency response by over half.

WFP, working with partners, has protected 1.5 million people in Mali, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Zimbabwe, and the Gambia from catastrophic drought events with climate risk insurance, through the African Risk Capacity Replica Initiative.

“Conflict is plunging millions into hunger today, but the climate crisis has the potential to dwarf conflict as the main cause of hunger tomorrow. We urgently need to invest in early warning systems and climate adaptation and resilience programmes to avert this looming humanitarian disaster,” said Beasley.

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The United Nations World Food Programme is the world’s largest humanitarian organization, saving lives in emergencies, building prosperity and supporting a sustainable future for people recovering from conflict, disasters and the impact of climate change.

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