**WFP News Video:**

**One Year On, War in Ukraine Leaves Millions Hungry In the Country and Around the Globe**

**Shot:  Feb 2022 - Feb 2023**

**Locations:  Ukraine, Ethiopia**

**TRT: 3:18**

**SHOTLIST:**

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**TRT: 3:18**

**SHOTLIST:**

**:00-:17**

WFP vehicles cross an abandoned checkpoint on the road to Sloviansk, close to the frontline.

**Shot: 15Feb23**

**Donetsk Oblast**, **Ukraine**

**:17-:27**

People at a WFP distribution point waiting to receive WFP monthly rations.

**Shot: 15Feb23**

**Sloviansk**, **Ukraine**

**:27-:38**

**SOT Olena Efimenko, Sloviansk resident (Ukrainian)**

*“Of course the situation is hard. We are pensioners and the pension is low. We have to spend it all on firewood for heating.”*

**Shot: 15Feb23**

**Sloviansk**, **Ukraine**

**:38-:44**

People leaving distribution point with WFP food rations.

**Shot: 15Feb23**

**Sloviansk**, **Ukraine**

**:44-1:04**

**SOT Matthew Hollingworth, WFP Ukraine Country Director (English)**

*“It’s 12 months since this war began here in Ukraine and its affecting millions of people. 8 million seeking refuge across Europe, 5 million displaced here inside the country. And what are we doing about it? We are providing food assistance to 3 million people every single month consistently with food and with cash assistance.”*

**Shot: 21Feb23**

**Kyiv, Ukraine**

**1:04-1:26**

GVs Farms

Many farms in eastern Ukraine are at a standstill, with bombed infrastructure, mined fields and soaring fuel and fertilizer prices. Yuriy Mykolayovych Hrinenko leaves his warehouse. He has checked some of his fields for mines himself and continues to farm what he can, but with all the damage, he has little hope he will be able to rebuild his business even after the war is over.

**Shot: 16Feb23**

**Mykolaiv Oblast, Ukraine**

**1:26-1:40**

**SOT Yuriy Mykolayovych Hrinenko, Farmer (Ukrainian)**

*“Before the war, we harvested about a thousand tons of grain and produced about 200-250 thousand tons of cooking oil. This was before the war. What will happen now in 2023, we don’t know, we don't even know where to start. The fields are mined, the land was near the frontline, there were many missiles attacks.”*

**Shot: 16Feb23**

**Mykolaiv Oblast, Ukraine**

**1:40-1:48**

Yuriy looks at the ruins of his warehouse after it was hit by numerous missile attacks.

**Shot: 16Feb23**

**Mykolaiv Oblast, Ukraine**

**1:48-2:03**

GVs of drought-stricken Adadle district , dust storms, dead cattle and people who are forced to walk great distances through the dry land to feed their cattle herds.

**Shot: 02Feb22**

**Somali Region, Ethiopia**

**2:03-2:18**

Mothers and children at a nutrition screening point, being tested for malnutrition where expansion of the conflict in neighbouring Tigray has causing displacement, hunger and malnutrition.

**Shot: 30Mar22**

**Amhara, Ethiopia**

**2:18-2:36**

**SOT Matthew Hollingworth, WFP Ukraine Country Director (English)**

*“The war here has had a massive ripple effect around the world because of food inflation, food accessibility, food unavailability.*

*But thanks to the Black Sea Grain Initiative, since August last year we’ve managed to get 16 vessels of wheat outside of this country - That’s nearly half a million metric tons of food.”*

**Shot: 21Feb23**

**Kiyiv, Ukraine**

**2:36-2:46**

MV Brave Commander being loaded with 23,000metric tons of wheat and leaving Ukraine for Djibouti, where it was offloaded and transported by land to Ethiopia. This was the first shipment under the Black Sea Grain Initiative.

**(these shots were provided by Ukraine Gov. Press Office)**

**Shot: 14-16Aug22**

**Yuzhny (Pivdennyi) Port, Odesa, Ukraine**

**2:46-2:56**

Wheat transported by MV Brave Commander being offloaded from trucks and stored in a warehouse near Addis Ababa, for further distribution around the country.

**Shot: 09Sep22**

**Adama, Ethiopia**

**2:56-3:18**

GVs people at a WFP distribution and returning home with bags of wheat. The wheat distributed here comes from Ukraine.

**Shot: 08Feb23**

**Gambella, Ethiopia**

**ENDS**

**As we mark one year since February 24, 2022, the war in Ukraine continues to inflict untold suffering on civilians, to displace families, and to disrupt supply chains and food production.**

* 1 in 3 families (11 million people) are estimated to be food insecure - rising to one in two in worst-affected areas of the East and South.
* Frontline areas and areas recently retaken by Ukraine face particularly dire conditions, with severe damage to infrastructure, disruption of basic services (electricity, gas, water), and no functioning markets and banks.
* The war continues to disrupt food production and supply chains inside the country, making access to food unreliable in many areas of the East and South. Nationwide, food prices are up 22% from last year, and 26% of Ukraine’s agricultural land cannot be sown[1].
*

**WFP has distributed food and cash assistance equivalent to 1.3 billion meals  to families in Ukraine displaced and affected by the war, partnering directly with local responders.**

•          Each month WFP supports around 3 million people with food, cash or vouchers.

•          We are prioritizing cash assistance wherever there is reliable access to banks and food. We have distributed more than US$400 million in cash since March 2022.

•          85% of WFP’s food assistance is distributed in areas near the frontlines. More than 26 interagency convoys have brought food and other essentials to hard-to-reach areas to date, including to communities living near Soledar and Bakhmut. However, requests sent from UN agencies including WFP to the Russian Federation to secure humanitarian access to areas under its control have so far been denied.

•          5 of the 9 partners WFP cooperates with for distributions are Ukrainian NGOs.

•          When the frontline moves, humanitarian actors gain access to populations that have not received humanitarian assistance for months and are often living without electricity, heating and running water. WFP prepositions food in strategic locations to be ready to support populations quickly when they become accessible or before they become harder to reach. WFP typically starts distributions within 48 hours of areas becoming accessible.

•          It is critical that donors continue to fund the humanitarian response reliably and flexibly to help humanitarian actors anticipate and adapt to quickly evolving needs.

**The deterioration of global food security is caused by multiple factors with the impact of the Ukraine crisis, as well as the impact on fuel and fertiliser prices, adding further pressure. While global food prices have stabilized somewhat in recent months, they are still at a 10-year high.**

•          Overall, food prices are up by at least 15 percent in 70 countries while inflation is running into triple digits in Lebanon, Sudan, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

•          Domestic inflation is driven by more than just global food prices, so any correction/improvement on global markets does not necessarily translate into a direct or immediate effect on the millions of people who facing an increasing struggle to afford food.

•          Drought in many countries will affect upcoming harvests while fertiliser also remains very expensive, which will also impact crop yields.

•          With less fertilizer in 2023, there may be reduced harvests and, potentially, localized availability crises.

**The Black Sea Grain Initiative opened up a maritime humanitarian corridor to export food commodities from Ukraine and it is a crucial part of the global response to meeting the needs of the world’s hungry. There can be no solution to the global food crisis without ensuring full global access to Ukrainian food and Russian food and fertiliser.** **Since the signing of the Black Sea Grain Initiative, WFP has transported more than 481,000 mt of wheat from Ukrainian ports. Sixteen WFP-chartered vessels have sailed under the initiative in support of WFP operations in Ethiopia, Yemen, Afghanistan and Somalia. Other WFP-chartered vessels are involved in transporting the wheat flour onwards once it has been milled into flour in Turkey.**

* Given Ukraine’s critical role in providing exports of both corn and wheat to world markets, the Black Sea Grain Initiative has provided much-needed relief to global markets, and this has been reflected in an easing of prices.
* The initiative aims to improve global food supplies, secure future harvests, calm markets, and lower prices for consumers everywhere.

The Black Sea Grain Initiative is due to expire in March (18/03) and It is essential that it is extended to protect the world’s most vulnerable people.

* Since the Black Sea Grain Initiative was signed in Istanbul on 22 July, and the first vessel departed Odesa port on 1 August, the Joint Coordination Centre, comprised of delegations from the Russian Federation, Türkiye, Ukraine and the United Nations, has facilitated the outbound passage of more than 22 million metric tons (mt) of food commodities (as of 22 February – check the latest stats [here)](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.un.org%2Fen%2Fblack-sea-grain-initiative%2Fvessel-movements&data=05%7C01%7Cjulian.frank%40wfp.org%7C935e0ed2f6a542d1a52008db14d0b07c%7C462ad9aed7d94206b87471b1e079776f%7C0%7C0%7C638126658768463328%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=JkYbhSN6KWqRM%2BZeOJlIVVp39ethABPCqHVeMGpFScI%3D&reserved=0).
* Ukraine exported up to 6 million metric tons of food a month before the conflict erupted in February 2022 – that’s around 200 vessels leaving Ukraine’s ports each month. Export volumes had fallen to an average of 1 million metric tons per month prior to the signing of the Black Sea Grain Initiative. They have now resumed to near pre-war levels.
* Getting Ukrainian grain to WFP’s humanitarian operations will ensure benefits to both Ukraine’s economy and to areas of the world hardest hit by the global food crisis.

**KEY NUMBERS**

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| --- | --- |
| Number of people in need of humanitarian assistance | **17.7 million** |
| Number of people WFP reached in Ukraine in January | **3.0 million** |
| Total value of cash transfers since March inside Ukraine | **US$400 million** |
| Number of Internally displaced people | **5.4 million** |
| Number of Ukrainian refugees recorded across Europe | **7.9 million** |
| Ukraine’s population | **38 million** |

**Ukraine: Displacement, Food security** **and** **Economy**

* The war has caused one of the fastest forced population movements since the Second World War, with 17 million movements recorded out of Ukraine to date. More than 5 million Ukrainians are internally displaced[2] and almost 8 million refugees are recorded across Europe[3]. Overall more than one third of Ukrainians have been displaced.
* 5.5 million Ukrainians have returned from abroad[4]. Many of those who return struggle to rebuild their lives, having run out of money and found their homes reduced to rubble.
* Many of those displaced and those who remained or returned have lost their jobs and livelihoods – around 30% of Ukrainians are currently unemployed.
* If families cannot find or afford the most basic necessities, including food, water, heating and electricity, they will be forced again to flee.
* In eastern parts of the country (Donetsk, Kharkiv and Zaporizhzhia oblasts), up to 40% of people surveyed said they were reducing meal portion size, restricting adult consumption to feed children, or borrowing food.
* Rural communities in Ukraine rely heavily on agriculture. Damage to farmland, the presence of mines and explosive remnants, livestock death or distress slaughtering to reduce costs, and disruptions to electricity, water and fuel provision all continue to affect food production and rural livelihoods, leaving millions of farmers without an income.
* It remains a challenge for WFP and partners to analyse the needs of a vast, moving population, amidst a volatile security situation.
* Ukraine’s GDP is estimated to have contracted by 35 to 40%, and exports have reportedly fallen by as much as 56%.
* Estimates for the cost of reconstruction vary between 350 and 750 billion dollars.

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The United Nations World Food Programme is the world’s largest humanitarian organization, saving lives in emergencies and using food assistance to build a pathway to peace, stability and prosperity for people recovering from conflict, disasters and the impact of climate change.

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