



World Food
Programme

Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

Programa
Mundial de
Alimentos

برنامج
الأغذية
العالمي

The Food Aid Organization of the United Nations

WFP-Video News Footage
3 December 2007
Bali Climate change conference
TRT : 03.04
Lang. English

SHOTLIST

Reset CTL at first frame

00:00-00:11 Arenoso/northwest Dominican Republic, shot November 5th & 6th
Aerials of flooded landscape from US Coast Guard helicopter
GV flooded landscape/men on horseback on flooded road/man standing in knee-high water

00:11-00:27

GV flooded landscape/men on horseback on flooded road/man standing in knee-high water

00:27 – 00:32 Saoron Khola, Bangladesh. Shot 21 November 2007
Aerial, people waiting for food assistance

00:32- 00:55

Off-loading WFP high-energy biscuits from helicopter

00:55-01:10 Kabul, 31 March 2007

GV of flooded streets, houses collapsing, submerged vehicles, bridge

01:10 – 01:23 Wajir Kenya-shot 10, Jan. 2006

Drought-affected land/dead animals

01:23- 01:42 Timbuktu Mali Shot 13 November 2007

GV desert

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01:42 / 02:07 Timbuktu Mali Shot 14 November 2007

SOT, WFP Executive Director Josette Sheeran

“This is really ground zero in the fight against climate change. The fight now, not in the future, not about the theories but about the practical effects this is having on people. We need practical solutions and that’s why the World Food Programme is working with villagers to plant trees, to rebuild river dykes, to make canals so that they can have food sustainability. This is critical on the front lines of hunger and on the front lines of climate change.”

02:07 02:34 10km east of Timbuktu Mali shot 14 November 2007

Kabara Women’s Cooperative reforestation project(WFP assisted), 10km east of Timbuktu
GV newly planted trees, woman planting tree.

02:34 - 02:58 Syn, near Mopti Mali 12/11/07

GVs of WFP-assisted rice irrigation project

02:58 - 03:003 Timbuktu 13/11/07

GVs of desert at sunset

Background Note

Climate Change and the World’s Hungry

How does climate matter to the world’s hungry?

Erratic weather affects agricultural productivity, contributing to chronic hunger and food shortages. Lack of food makes the longer-lasting sustainable solutions we all hope for harder to reach. When food is scarce, subsistence farmers may sell livestock; exchange land for food; sell firewood, leading to further deforestation; consume seeds; take children out of school; migrate in search of food or work.

The poorest and most vulnerable communities are heavily dependent on rain-fed agriculture and water resources. FAO estimates that 95 percent of agriculture in Africa is rain-dependent. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change predicts yields from rain-dependent agriculture could be down by 50 percent by 2020.

What does WFP do about it?

For WFP, climate change is not an abstract issue. Every day, we feed millions of vulnerable people, many of them left destitute by floods, droughts and other natural disasters, some of which are caused or spurred by climate change. WFP has delivered emergency assistance to tens of thousands of people in flood-hit regions across Africa and, most recently, in the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico.

Our first step is to provide food to the most vulnerable.

Because WFP has people, logistics and technology in the most remote and disaster prone countries, we are best positioned to provide first-order help when severe weather strikes. Fast and timely deliveries of food and non-food items can help avert the selling of family assets when droughts or other disasters occur. People must first satisfy their daily needs before they can consider longer-term plans.

- WFP has greater **logistical power** and a larger transport network than any other player. On any given day, WFP has 30 ships, 70 aircraft and some 5,000 trucks delivering assistance.



Then we move to sustainable solutions that help people feed themselves.

For WFP, the key to coping with climate change is **adaptation**. Our work to alleviate hunger also helps build human resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change vulnerability.

WFP provides community-based food assistance that helps people adapt to and mitigate against climate change. As we feed people, we also look for ways that will help people **shift from subsistence farming or dependency to more sustainable livelihoods**. We try to improve productivity and prevent degradation of natural resources as we go.

- **Water conservation and management** to reduce seasonal droughts and erosion caused by excessive runoff.
- **Improved soil management** to create favourable conditions for seed germination, root growth, plant development and grain formation and helps combat erosion-induced degradation;
- **Introduction of improved crop species**, focusing on pest and drought-resistant varieties; and
- **Hi-tech methods**: Satellite data to monitor climate and weather conditions. Crop failures and agricultural losses can be detected early and appropriate measures taken before disaster strikes. WFP is helping governments and communities build and improve **emergency preparedness and response** through vulnerability assessment, mapping, early warning systems, contingency planning and risk management.

Other examples of how WFP helps the poor brace against climate change include:

- An innovative, weather-based insurance pilot in **Ethiopia** which protects farmers against devastating shocks caused by severe drought, thus saving both lives and livelihoods early on, and preventing widespread destitution.
- Restoring 300,000 hectares of soil and land eroded after decades of drought, floods, deforestation and over-farming in **Ethiopia**.
- Planting more than 5 billion trees over the last decades in food-for-work projects worldwide.
- Building 27 km of flood-control dykes in **Sudan** in exchange for food.
- Irrigating and rehabilitating 14 km of canals, digging 32 wells and protecting 380 hectares of farmland from soil erosion throughout **Somalia**.
- Digging 227 water wells and rehabilitating 652 water reservoirs throughout **Afghanistan** – all in exchange for food.