WFP News Video: 
International Support Averts Famine in Yemen But WFP Warns More is Needed to Stop Increasing Hunger
Shot: 5-18 Feb 2019
Hajjah/Sana’a Yemen
TRT: 3:11

SHOTLIST
:00-08
GV’s rural Yemen between Sana’a and Hodeidah
Shot: 8 Feb 2019

:08-27
GV’s Hospital Hajjah
Hajjah
Shot: 6 Feb 2019

:27-41
Mouaid Alquattni is 18 months old. Weighing only 3 kilos, he is severely malnourished.
Several weeks ago his mother, Safia, brought his four-year-old sister, Worood (“Flowers”) to the same hospital where she recovered enough to be discharged. But a few days after coming home, Worood relapsed and died. Safia is now terrified that Mouaid will die.
Hospital Hajjah
Shot: 6 Feb 2019

:41-48
SOT Safia (Arabic)
“She was sick and we always tried to treat her. Her health condition became worse and she turned to skin on bones.”
Shot: 6 Feb 2019

:48-58
Mouaid Alquattni
Hospital Hajjah
Shot: 6 Feb 2019

:58-1:06
Severely malnourished Jaber Ahmed is 3 months old and weighs only 2.5 kilos (should be 6.5). His mother brought him to the hospital by bus from a small village 60 kms away.
Hospital Hajjah
Shot: 6 Feb 2019

1:06-1:18
WFP supplied special fortified food given to treat severely malnourished children
Rural clinic near Hajjah
Shot: 6 Feb 2019

1:18-1:48
SOT Stephen Anderson, Country Director WFP Yemen (English)
“We know from our information that we had collected last year that our food assistance actually helped prevent a famine and in a number of very hard hit districts the food security situation improved. So, we know that we are on the right track but we desperately need resources. This year alone we need about 1.5 billion dollars.”
Bajil
Shot: 8 Feb 2019

1:48-2:00
WFP Biometric Registration

WFP is rolling out its most ambitious biometric registration scheme to date in Yemen. This process has already begun in southern Yemen and we hope to begin registration in the north in the coming months. This will give a huge boost to the transparency and accountability of our operations and help ensure that the right food reaches the right people at the right time on a consistent basis.
Aden
Shot: 12 Feb 2019

2:00-2:04
WFP Call Center
WFP operates call centers in Sana’a and Amman that allows people to make complaints, report errors of difficulties receiving assistance.
Sana’a
Shot: 18 Feb 2019

2:04-2:11
WFP call center operator talking with client(Arabic)
“Can you find someone who can read to check the expiration date on the date bar for me?”
Sana’a
Shot: 18 Feb 2019

2:11-2:37
WFP food monitors at WFP food distribution.
WFP food monitors check that the right food is getting to the right people at food distributions.
Sana’a
Shot: 4 Feb 2019

2:37-2:55
SOT Stephen Anderson, Country Director WFP Yemen (English)
“We have a very elaborate system of monitoring at multiple levels to ensure that the right people are first and foremost targeted but then that we confirm that they have actually received the assistance and we find out more about the impact.”
Bajil
Shot: 8 Feb 2019

2:55-3:11
Displaced family from Hodeidah staying in Sana’a sharing a meal.
Sana’a
Shot: 8 Feb 2019

ENDS

Yemen Facts:

WFP is grateful for the support of donors but urgently needs increased funding to respond to the deteriorating food security situation
WFP’s average monthly requirements in 2019 have increased to around US$176 million a month as we scale up our operations in Yemen. WFP urgently needs US$570 million to ensure uninterrupted assistance for the next six months. WFP is facing an unmet need of US$1.5 billion for all of 2019.

For those who want to donate, go to: wfp.org/yemen

- Food assistance is a lifeline for millions and is the only thing standing between Yemen and famine.
  Twenty million Yemenis – some 70 percent of the population – would be severely food insecure without humanitarian food aid.
• **WFP’s Yemen emergency response is our largest anywhere in the world.**
  WFP is aiming to feed 12 million of the most vulnerable and food insecure people a month – a 50 percent increase over 2018 targets. This level of response is essential to prevent the food security situation deteriorating.

• **WFP needs unimpeded access to all parts of the country if we are to achieve our ambitious goal of feeding 40 percent of the population each month.**
  We call on all parties to help to facilitate access for the humanitarian community to reach those in need throughout Yemen.

**YEMEN IN NUMBERS (IPC DECEMBER 2018 AND WFP DATA)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>nearly 30 million people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food insecure people</td>
<td>20.1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People facing acute need</td>
<td>9.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP’s monthly target for food assistance</td>
<td>12 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP nutrition support to women &amp; children</td>
<td>2.6 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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• Food assistance has so far saved Yemen from the brink of famine, but millions remain in a deeply precarious situation and reliant on monthly food assistance to meet their basic needs. Ultimately only an end of the fighting can stabilize the economy and allow the country to recover.

• WFP needs unimpeded access to all our food stocks if we are to achieve our target of feeding 12 million people per month. This includes access to the wheat stored at the Red Sea Mills - a quarter of our in-country wheat stocks – which has been inaccessible since September 2018.

• WFP also need unimpeded access to all parts of the country if we are to provide vital food assistance to the communities who need it most. There are 45 districts in Yemen with pockets of people facing catastrophic hunger, but these are often the
most difficult to access due to the ongoing conflict. We call on all parties to facilitate our humanitarian mission to feed the hungry.

- Malnutrition rates among women and children in Yemen are among the highest in the world, with 3.2 million women and children requiring treatment for acute malnutrition. Malnutrition does irreparable damage to a child’s growth and cognitive development, meaning its effects will be felt long after the conflict has ended.

- We cannot tolerate interference with or damage to humanitarian food stocks when children are dying because they don’t have enough food to eat.

- Yemen’s food security crisis is entirely man-made. Urgent measures are needed to stabilize prices and rebuild Yemenis’ capacity to secure the basics of life. Prices of essential goods have stabilized in recent months, but they remain way above pre-conflict levels and beyond the reach of millions.

**WFP RESPONSE:**

- In 2019, WFP plans to help 12 million people each month, including 8.2 million with food rations; 2.8 with commodity vouchers and, eventually, 1 million with cash assistance.

- WFP’s scale up is accompanied by a community-led registration drive. We need to be sure we are getting the right food to the right people at the right time. The communities know best who needs help, which is why we will be working closely with them to draw up new beneficiary lists and ensure that vulnerable people and marginalized groups are given priority.

- As part of the new registration drive, WFP is rolling out its most ambitious biometric registration scheme to date in Yemen. This process has already begun in southern Yemen and we hope to begin registration in the north in the coming months. This will give a huge boost to the transparency and accountability of our operations and help ensure that the right food reaches the right people at the right time on a consistent basis.
• In 2019, WFP plans to assist 2.6 million women and children with nutrition support to treat and prevent malnutrition. The treatment programme will target 1.6 million women and children across over 3,000 health centres nationwide. Meanwhile, WFP is running a blanket supplementary feeding scheme for one million women and children in 165 districts identified as being at risk.

• WFP’s school meals programme is expanding to provide 900,000 school children with a nutritious snack every day in 2019. These snacks are the main source of nutritious food for many children whose families struggle to feed them. The programme also helps to keep children in school. Schoolchildren who drop out of school usually do not return.

• WFP is expanding livelihoods and resilience activities in Yemen, aiming to reach 350,000 people this year. These activities will focus on restoring infrastructure damaged by the conflict, supporting smallholder producers, and training women and young people.

OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES:

• The port of Hodeidah is a lifeline for Yemen and is crucial to maintaining the flow of humanitarian and commercial imports into Yemen. WFP welcomes the recent agreement between the internationally-recognized Government of Yemen and the Ansar Allah (Houthi) authorities on the first phase of redeployment of forces from Hodeidah. We are optimistic that this will eventually lead to the port of Hodeidah and the nearby ports of Saleef and Ras Issa being returned to full operational capacity.

• WFP hopes that this agreement will also pave the way for our teams to gain access to the Red Sea Mills where a quarter of our in-country wheat stock has been inaccessible since early September. When we lost access to the Red Sea Mills, it contained 51,000 metric tonnes of wheat – enough to feed 3.7 million people for one month. We don’t know what condition the wheat is now in. WFP urgently needs access to the mills so it can conduct an assessment of the facility and of the food stocks held there. Any wheat fit for human consumption can then be made available to those who are hungry.

• WFP is further expanding its monitoring efforts. We are in the process of deploying a new team to do spot checks on the beneficiary database to ensure everyone is getting what they are entitled to. There are plans to introduce a more efficient tracking system so we can follow food dispatches from warehouse to the hands of the beneficiaries.
The United Nations World Food Programme - saving lives in emergencies and changing lives for millions through sustainable development. WFP works in more than 80 countries around the world, feeding people caught in conflict and disasters, and laying the foundations for a better future.

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