WFP News Video

Release date: 25 September 2019
TRT: 02:02
Location: Sana’a/Aden,Yemen
Shot: July-Sep 2019

:00 –:24
Hadi, 3 months old, being tested for malnutrition using MUAC (Middle Upper Arm Circumference).
The red shows he is severely malnourished.

Malnourished children receive nutrition supplements from WFP.
Al Sabeen hospital, Sana’a
Shot: 9 July 2019

:24–:45
SOT (English) Annabel Symington, WFP Yemen Spokesperson
“The World Food Programme in Yemen is facing a significant funding shortfall. The record that we achieved in August reaching 12 million people with humanitarian assistance is something we need to replicate month after month. We need to make sure that people across the country, across Yemen, are receiving the food that they need to survive.”
Sana’a
Shot: 18 Sep 2019

:45–:54
WFP food being unloaded from ship at Aden’s port
Aden Port
Shot: 30 June 2019

:54–01:10
WFP trucks moving between Aden and Lahj governorates to reach WFP warehouses.
Road from Aden to Lahj
Shot: 1 July 2019

01:10–01:36
People receiving WFP food.

WFP supports over 560,000 people with monthly rations containing flour, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar and salt in Lahj governorate:

Lahj
Shot: 1 July 2019

01:36-02:02
WFP distribution in Maeen school, Sana’a
WFP supports around 850,000 people in Sana’a city with monthly food rations including flour, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar and salt.

Maeen School, Sana’a city
Shot: 25 August 2019

END

Background info:
WFP reached a record 12.4 million food-insecure people with food assistance in August. Yemen is a deeply complex and volatile operating environment. Despite the many challenges, WFP continues to expand its assistance across the country to prevent a further deterioration in the precarious food insecurity situation.

WFP in Yemen is facing a significant funding shortfall. WFP needs US$600 million to ensure uninterrupted food assistance for the next six months (until February 2020). Without more funding, WFP will have no choice but reduce food rations to families from October. We need to have a constant flow of food coming into Yemen to ensure that each month we can provide the assistance so desperately needed by millions of hungry people.

The expansion of biometric registration in Yemen will strengthen our safeguards against food diversion. Food assistance must be provided to the most vulnerable Yemenis in a transparent and fully accountable way that is in accordance with the humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality and operational independence.

YEMEN IN NUMBERS
Population: nearly 30 million people
Food insecure people: 20.1 million
People facing acute food shortages: 9.8 million
Internally displaced people: 3.6 million
WFP’s monthly target for emergency food assistance: 12 million
WFP nutrition support to women & children: 1.9 million
[Source: IPC December 2018, HNO 2019 and WFP data]

Yemen remains the largest food security crisis in the world. Over four years of conflict have pushed millions of Yemenis to the brink of famine. Some food security indicators have improved in hard-hit areas but the situation remains precarious and the humanitarian community cannot slow the pace of assistance now.
The coordinated response of the humanitarian community has prevented catastrophe in Yemen. But if these interventions stop or are severely hampered, the situation are likely to deteriorate quickly.

Conflict in Yemen remains the key driver of food insecurity. Twenty million Yemenis – some 70 percent of the population – are food insecure. Collapse of the currency and labour market caused by the conflict has stretched people’s coping mechanisms and pushed millions to the brink.

A recent food security (IPC Hotspot) analysis published at the end of July shows a slight improvement in the worst-hit areas. This is thanks to a massive scale-up of humanitarian assistance - WFP has more than doubled food assistance in these areas. Seasonal production has also improved, providing families with better access to food. The payment of incentives to teachers and other public sector workers, the rehabilitation of hospitals and clinics, the monthly provision of food assistance to over a third of the population and cholera prevention efforts have saved lives.

However, malnutrition rates among women and children in Yemen remain 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, meaning its effects will be felt long after the conflict has ended.

RESOURCING
WFP is grateful for the support of donors but urgently needs increased funding to respond to the deteriorating food security situation

WFP’s average requirements are around US$200 million per month as we continue to scale up our operations to reach 12 million people each month. WFP urgently needs some US$600 million to ensure uninterrupted food assistance for the next six months (September 2019 to February 2020). WFP’s requirements to the end of 2019 (September to December) stand at US$335 million. [Note, these numbers change regularly. Please check with CO Comms for latest before using externally]

Yemen is a complex war zone; importing, storing and transporting food to feed 12 million people a month is a major logistical undertaking. To achieve this, we need to maintain a constant flow of food into the country. There is a three-to-four month lead-time for commodities reaching the country. Breaks in the pipeline of incoming food undermine our ability to provide assistance. Maintaining donor support is crucial.

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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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