WFP News Video
Shot: 11 August, 8 /11 September 2020
Taiz, Sana’a, Abyan, Hodeidah, Rome
TRT: 2:57

SHOTLIST:
:00:-17
GVs of destruction from fighting in Taiz.
20 million people are food insecure due to 5 years of conflict which has currently escalated across over 40 frontlines.
Shot: 8Sep2020
Taiz, Yemen

:17:-32
GVs of Othman market in Hodeidah.
Fighting and the Covid-19 Pandemic has left Yemen is on the brink of economic collapse. Foreign currency reserves are nearing zero, while the currency has lost 25 percent of its value in 2020 alone – 70 percent compared to its pre-war value.
Food prices are on average 140 percent higher than before the conflict, together with the depreciation of the exchange rate threatens to cause a dramatic food security crisis.
Shot: 11Sep2020
Hodeidah , Yemen

:32:-44
Long queues for petrol.
Severe fuel shortages have hit the northern areas of Yemen, resulting in long queues at petrol stations. People are queuing for two or three days to fill up their vehicles.
Shot: 5July2020
Sana’a, Yemen
Nutrition clinic in Sana’a, shots of child being tested for malnutrition and treated by WFP with special fortified foods. Nearly half of all children are stunted by malnutrition and 2 million children require treatment for acute malnutrition of which 360,000 are at risk of dying without treatment.

Shot: 8Sep2020
Sana’a, Yemen

SOT Laurent Bukera, WFP Country Director for Yemen (English):
“COVID has brought markets, not to a halt, but has brought significant challenges for people to access basic food needs. This has been a reality on top of a conflict that basically has not gone down in any way or form. A conflict that sees more fronts now, than earlier in 2019.”

Shot: 16Sep
Rome, Italy

Various shots of Salam Saleh Ali at WFP food distribution with COVID-19 prevention measures in place and having food carried to her tent. Salam Saleh is a 60 year old mother with three children, displaced from Al Hodeidah governorate by the conflict. 13 million people in Yemen require WFP food assistance to meet their daily needs.

Shot: 11Aug
Abyan, Yemen

SOT Salma Saleh Ali Moezabi (Arabic):
“There is a rise in prices, before the price for a bag of flour was 10,000 riyals, now it's about 16,000 riyals, and one item of clothing was about 3000 but now it is about 6000 which is too expensive, so we can't buy Eid clothes for the children.”

Shot: 11Aug
Abyan, Yemen
YEMEN TEETERS ON THE BRINK AS CONFLICT AND ECONOMIC CRISIS GRIND ON

SANA’A – Yemen is at a tipping point as conflict and economic woes drag the country to the brink of famine and risk cancelling out the gains made through humanitarian action in the past few years, the United Nations World Food Programme warns today.

Conflict has escalated across more than 40 frontlines, the cost of basic foods is higher than ever before and the currency has lost 25 percent of its value in 2020 alone – 70 percent compared to its pre-war value. As the country’s foreign currency reserves tick towards zero Yemen’s ability to import food could also disappear, threatening more hunger for millions.

“Yemen is a man-made crisis and there is a man-made solution. We need access, funding and eventually peace,” said WFP Executive Director David Beasley. “In 2018, we pulled Yemen back from the brink. We can do that again, if we have the funds and the access.”

Conditions in Yemen have deteriorated beyond the point reached in 2018. Over 20 million people in Yemen are food insecure with 13 million requiring WFP food assistance to meet their daily needs. Another three million people are at risk of worsening hunger as Coronavirus sweeps unchecked across Yemen.
For the last six months, families in areas controlled by the Sana'a authorities have only received food assistance on alternate months as WFP has tried to stretch its limited resources and avoid full breaks in assistance. But this has made life harder for millions: in just three months people with inadequate food consumption in these areas increased from 28 to 43 percent, according to WFP data.

Yemen is one of the most complex operating environments in the world and the challenges undermine the humanitarian response. Every day, WFP food trucks are tied up in bureaucratic delays. Not one person has yet been registered biometrically for food assistance in areas under the Sana'a based authorities.

Meanwhile, a political tussle over fuel imports into Hodeidah has led to crippling fuel shortages. This has impacted delivery of food as well as humanitarian support for hospitals and water treatment plants. Sana'a airport has now been closed stranding aid workers inside and outside Yemen.

“This all has to stop if the humanitarian community is to save the Yemeni people from famine,” said Beasley. “We also need the international community to continue to fund humanitarian operations as generously as past years so we can help Yemen turn the corner.”

In 2020, WFP asked for $2.5 billion to build on the food security gains made in 2019. Around half has been made available for WFP's response this year, including a recent US$138 million contribution from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Urgent funding requirements for the next six months amount to more than US$500 million – with US$150 million needed through the end of the year alone. Further cuts to food assistance are expected in the last quarter if additional funding is not received.

At present, the top five donors to WFP operations in Yemen in 2020 are: USA (US$272 million), the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (US$138 million), Germany (US$103 million), EU (US$53 million), UK (US$40 million).

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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.