**WFP News Video: IPCC Madagascar Climate Crises**

**Locations: Madagascar, Italy**

**Shot: February 2022, September-October 2021**

**TRT: 3:18**

**SHOTLIST:**

**:00-:12**

GVs as Cyclone Emnati hits communities on the east coast of Madagascar

**Shot: 22Feb22**

**Mananjary**

**Madagascar**

**:12-:22**

GVs as Cyclone Emnati hits communities on the east coast of Madagascar

**Shot: 22Feb22**

**Manakara**

**Madagascar**

**:22-:31**

Driving shot of destruction the day after Emnati passed through Mananjary

**Shot: 23Feb22**

**Mananjary**

**Madagascar**

**:31-:41**

Drone footage of destruction cause by Cyclone Batsirai.

**Shot: 7-10 Feb22**

**Mananjary**

**Madagascar**

**:41-:51**

Tsabine Eline is a 21 year old single mother of 2 daughters who works as a laundry worker .

She salvages her belongings at the site of what remains of her house after Cyclone Batsirai raised it to the ground.

**Shot: 10Feb22**

**Mananjary**

**Madagascar**

**:51-1:13**

**SOT Tsabine (Malagasy):**

*“During the cyclone we were very scared and my daughters came to me screaming and crying. Then the roof of the shelter where we were staying came off and it started to rain in the house. We spent the whole night in the rain and my children crying. In the morning they were sick from being wet all night. ”*

**Shot: 10Feb22**

**Mananjary**

**Madagascar**

**1:13-1:34**

Tsabine receiving  WFP cash to help people affected by Cyclone Batsirai buy food.

**Shot: 10Feb22**

**Mananjary**

**Madagascar**

**1:34-2:02**

WFP hot meals (rice & chicken) provided to people displaced by cyclone Batsirai

**Manakara**

**Shot: 7Feb22**

**2:02-2:13**

GV’s Marofanony village

Sandstorms cripple what remains of agriculture in this drought stricken village near the southern tip of Madagascar.

**Shot: 14Oct21**

**Marofanony village**

**Madagascar**

**2:13-2:25**

Family preparing a soup made from cactus leaves, which are edible but can have side effects if eaten too much. In lack of other food, families in this village have no other choice.

**Shot: 12Oct21**

**Marofanony village**

**Madagascar**

**2:25-2:38**

**SOT Brian Lander, WFP Deputy Director Emergencies Operations (English):**

*“We are certainly aiming to save lives through emergency assistance and providing the essential food  they need to get through this period  
And yet we need to think about how they are going to adapt to this new reality for them.  
A reality that they didn’t create and yet they are having to cope with and building the resilience and helping them adapt as the climate is hitting them harder and harder in the years to come.”*

**Shot: 23Feb22**

**Rome**

**Italy**

**2:38-2:58**

**WFP climate adaption project**

WFP paid local villagers with food to plant acres of plants that keep sand dune erosion at bay.

**Shot:13Oct21**

**Faux Cap**

**Madagascar**

**2:58-3:18**

WFP supports a water supply project for 1,700 people that helps strengthens the community’ resilience to drought. WFP also supports this community vegetable garden for 100 farmers which enables them to earn income by selling their food productions.

**Shot:29Sep21**

**Beara**

**Madagascar**

**ENDS**

**WFP News Release**

25 February 2022

**EXTREME WEATHER AND CLIMATE EVENTS HEIGHTEN HUMANITARIAN NEEDS IN MADAGASCAR AND AROUND THE WORLD**

**ANTANANARIVO –** Tropical Cyclone Emnati that made landfall in Madagascar on Wednesday, the fourth tropical storm in as many weeks to hit one of Africa’s most storm-prone countries, threatens food security and is an example of how weather extremes will trigger runaway humanitarian needs if we do not tackle the climate crisis, warns the United Nations World Food Programme just days ahead of the launch of a report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Crashing into vulnerable communities already at breaking point, Cyclone Emnati is bound to deepen hunger including in southern Madagascar, which has been reeling from years of severe drought – another manifestation of the country’s vulnerability to climate extremes. Given how dry the land is in these areas, there are now concerns regarding the risk of flash floods.

The storms - Emnati, Dumako, Batsirai and Ana - have wrecked the island nation, causing widespread damage to agricultural land including the rice crop that was just weeks away from harvest. Cash crops like cloves, coffee and pepper have also been severely affected. In a country where the majority of people make a living from agriculture, an estimated 90 percent of crops could be destroyed in some areas of affected regions. The back-to-back storms have impacted market supplies with the potential to send food prices soaring and food insecurity spiralling in the coming months. Forecasts predict another tropical system already forming in the south-west Indian ocean.

“What we are seeing in Madagascar is extreme climate impacts – a series of storms and prolonged drought affecting hundreds of thousands of people,” said Brian Lander, WFP’s Deputy Director of Emergencies. “While WFP is providing essential food in the aftermath of the storms, we need to be equally fast in thinking about how these communities are going to adapt to this new reality.”

As it did to alleviate the impacts of the other recent storms, WFP has stepped up to support the government-led response to Emnati with food and cash assistance, prioritizing displaced families in the worst-off locations as well as with IT and logistics support. The WFP-run United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) is operating damage-assessment flights and an airbridge between the capital, Antananarivo, and hard-hit, hard-to-reach areas for aid workers and their equipment.

While WFP is in a race against time to assist those affected, our longer-term climate adaptation work helps communities prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate shocks and stresses. For example, WFP’s integrated risk management in the districts of Ambovombe and Amboasary last year reached 3,500 smallholder farmers with insurance, savings and climate-adapted agriculture practices training. The programme saw a US$350,000 payout during the rainy season and a US$157,500 payout during the dry season in 2021. Such programmes need to be scaled up, especially for communities on the frontlines of the climate crisis.

The world over, the climate crisis continues to drive global hunger. In 2020, extreme weather contributed to most of the world’s food crises and was the primary cause of acute food insecurity in 15 countries. WFP’s effective and scalable solutions, especially in fragile environments, help vulnerable communities adapt to the harsh reality of the climate crisis and preserve development gains.

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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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**For more information please contact (email address: firstname.lastname@wfp.org):**

Alice Rahmoun, WFP/ Madagascar. Tel. +261 32 23 633 57 / +33 6 72 19 48 52 (WhatsApp)

Isheeta Sumra, WFP/ Rome, Mob. +39 3471814398

Claudia Altorio, WFP/Johannesburg, Mob. +27 829081448

Tomson Phiri, WFP/ Geneva, Mob. +41 79 842 8057

Nina Valente, WFP/ London, Mob. +44 (0)796 8008 474  
Martin Rentsch, WFP/Berlin, Mob +49 160 99 26 17 30  
Shaza Moghraby, WFP/New York, Mob. + 1 929 289 9867

Steve Taravella, WFP/ Washington, Mob.  +1 202 770 5993