**WFP News Video: WFP Warns G7 That Soaring Food and Fuel Prices Will Result in Record Hunger and Millions More Will Face Starvation**

**Locations: Sri Lanka, Haiti, Chad, Italy**

**Shot: June 2022**

**TRT: 4:39**

**SHOTLIST:**

**:00-:07**

Aerial view of Port au Prince.

**Shot: 21June22**

**Port au Prince**

**Haiti**

**:07-:35**

Croix des Bossalles market in Port au Prince.

Customer haggling with market stall vendor who can be heard insisting the price is now 300 Haitian dollars (12 USD).

Haiti imports 70% of cereals. The global rise in food and fuel prices have already increased food prices by 52% compared to last year.

**Shot: 21June22**

**Port au Prince**

**Haiti**

**:35-:50**

GVs of closed gas station with armed guard.

This station ran out of fuel over a week ago and has not been able to restock due to a fuel shortage in the country.

**Shot: 21June22**

**Port au Prince**

**Haiti**

**:50-1:00**

GVs of Colombo.

**Shot: 23June22**

**Colombo**

**Sri Lanka**

**1:00-1:13**

long queues for fuel and gas in Colombo.

Tuk-tuk drivers spend much of their day queuing for fuel. With less time to work, many of them can barely break even with what they now spend on fuel.

**Shot: 3June22**

**Colombo**

**Sri Lanka**

**1:13-1:23**

Many people in Sri Lanka use gas cylinders for cooking, but due to spiraling fuel prices they are resorting to cooking meals with firewood.

**Shot: 2June22**

**Colombo**

**Sri Lanka**

**1:23-2:13**

**SOT Arif Husain, WFP Chief Economist (English):**

*“Imagine if you were buying food from Ukraine or Russia before this war. And now let’s say you have to go to Canada, or you have to go to Australia or you have to go to Argentina. That means you are going to pay more, both in freight, meaning movement of that commodity from those places to where it is needed. And you are going to pay more in time because it is going to take you longer to get it there. So imagine that if you are one of those countries where people spend upwards of 50% maybe 60-70% of their income on basic food commodities and then the prices of those commodities go up 50, 60, 70%, what is going to happen? ”*

**Shot: 23June22**

**Rome**

**Italy**

**2:13-2:20**

Drone shot of a dry river bed near Tchiwouro. Chad is struggling after 3 consecutive years of poor harvests and this year faces the worst lean season in 10 years.

**Shot: 17June22**

**Tchiwouro**

**Chad**

**2:20-2:44**

GVs of market place Moussoro where market vendor Moussa Youssef is serving a customer.

**Shot: 17June22**

**Moussoro**

**Chad**

**2:44-2:54**

**SOT Moussa Youssouf, Market Stall Owner (Gourane):**

*“Prices are very high because we have to go very far and produce at very high prices. We can’t sell for any less than we are selling now – if we sell for lower we won’t earn anything”*

**Shot: 17June22**

**Moussoro**

**Chad**

**2:54-3:19**

GVs of mothers and children being tested for malnutrition at a health clinic.

The Ukraine crisis has exacerbated an already dire malnutrition situation -

about 70% of Chad’s regions are in nutritional crisis, with 1-in-10 children malnourished and 15% of children under two acutely malnourished.

**Shot: 17June22**

**Tchiworou**

**Chad**

**3:19-4:18**

**SOT Arif Husain, WFP Chief Economist (English):**

*“We need G7’s help to make sure that this year we are able to reach 152 million people around the world who are suffering from extreme levels of hunger. That is the first priority. We need G7 to help open up the black sea so trade can move, so ships can move, so commodities can move so fertilizer can move and move on time and at an affordable cost. Unless that happens we will not be able to make sure that food and agricultural inputs are where they are needed.”*

**Shot: 23June22**

**Rome**

**Italy**

**4:18-4:39**

WFP food distribution in Darsalam, in the province of Bahr El-Gazal where people are already affected by the harsh lean season, and whose situation has worsened due to the spike in food prices.

**Shot: 17June22**

**Darsalam**

**Chad**

**ENDS**

**WFP Warns G7 That Soaring Food and Fuel Prices Will Result in Record Hunger and Millions More Will Face Starvation**

**The World Food Programme is launching Five Calls to Action to address today’s record-high humanitarian needs as leaders from Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the US, and UK prepare to meet – ending conflict is high on the agenda**

1. Commit to political solutions to end conflicts now – including the immediate reopening of all Black Sea ports
2. Ensure trade is open to deliver grains, oil and fuel
3. Support and join global and regional initiatives to combat global hunger and food insecurity
4. Fill WFP’s current funding gap to ensure that today’s crises do not multiply or increase the number of people facing hunger around the globe
5. Invest in strategic development solutions that build resilient communities and foster climate actions, social protection, and sustainable food systems, allowing humanitarian and development organizations to change lives over the long term. In this way, we will set the world on a path towards broader stability and peace.

**Haiti**

* The conflict in Ukraine will further aggravate Haiti's vulnerabilities as global commodity prices soar. The food basket price has already increased by 52 percent compared to last year.
* Haiti imports 70 percent of its cereals. Therefore, it is likely that global inflation and supply chain disruptions will raise domestic consumer prices, reduce household purchasing power, and burden households and the country's finances.
* Consequently, the number of people in food insecurity is set to rise from an already worrisome 4.5 million between March to June 2022.
* The impact on food and fuel prices is also driving up WFP’s operational costs.
* Port-au-Prince is facing unprecedented gang violence. Organized crime groups expand their control over the main road arteries to Port-au-Prince, thereby isolating the capital from the rest of the country, impacting access and Haitian’s livelihoods. More than 1 million people are in IPC3 and above in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area alone.

**Sri Lanka**

**Sri Lankans are struggling to meet their food and nutrition needs amid the worst economic crisis since independence in 1948. Unprecedented shortages and spiralling food and fuel prices mean nutritious and diverse foods are increasingly out of reach for most low-income families. An estimated 4.9 million people – 22 percent of the population – are food insecure and need external assistance.**

* The economy is on the verge of collapsing due to local currency depreciation, a lack of foreign reserves and failure to meet international debt obligations.
* 86 percent of families are buying cheaper, less nutritious food, eating less and in some cases skipping meals altogether according to a recent WFP assessment.
* With food systems severely disrupted, food inflation reached a record high of 57.4% in May. In April, the average monthly cost of a nutritious diet was 156% higher than in 2018 – standing at LKR 35,423 (US$100) per household.
* Paddy production has been cut by half during the previous Maha season and the current Yala crop season is at serious risk due to shortages of seeds, imported fertilizers, fuel and credit. This makes rice – Sri Lanka’s main staple food – unaffordable and unavailable – and is likely to worsen the impact of the already severe economic crisis.
* The crisis in Sri Lanka is hitting at a time of unprecedented humanitarian needs, while funding for aid agencies does not keep up with the increasing requirements, at a time when inflation is driving up WFP’s operational costs.

**Chad**

**The Sahel region of West Africa is at a tragic turning point. In 2022 the region is witnessing the colliding catastrophes of conflict, climate, Covid-19 and now skyrocketing costs of food fuel and fertilizer, that are conspiring to unleash a wave of hunger and suffering that is driving whole parts of the region to the brink and upending years of development gains.Even before the conflict in Ukraine drove up global prices price of food, fuel and fertilizer, WFP was forced to cut rations by up to 50 percent in Nigeria, the Central African Republic, Chad, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali, Mauritania and Niger due to funding cuts.**

* In Chad - as in other parts of the Sahel – WFP is facing a triple jeopardy: needs are at record highs, resources are at rock bottom, and the cost of responding is skyrocketing. With our humanitarian dollar stretched to breaking point WFP is being forced to reduce the number of people that will receive assistance, cut rations, and prioritize programmes.
* In June, the Government declared a food and nutrition emergency and called for the international support as humanitarian needs have grown exponentially amid climate shocks and drops agricultural production, conflict, inter-communal tensions around dwindling natural resources, the fallout from COVID-19, and spiralling prices of food, fuel and fertilizer.
* The country is struggling to cope after three consecutive poor harvests, and the ongoing June-August lean season is the worst in 10 years, with 2.1 million people acutely hungry. 70% of Chad’s regions are in nutritional crisis, with 1-in-10 children malnourished and 15% of children under two acutely malnourished.
* Needs are highest in the Lake region – but without futher funding, our cash-based assistance to refugees and IDPs will also be cut off as soon as July. Chad is home to the largest numbers of refugee caseloads in the West Africa, with nearly 575,000 refugees from Sudan, Nigeria, CAR, and Cameroon, another 381,000 internally displaced due to violence in the Lake province and almost 102,000 returnees.

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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):**

George Fominyen, WFP/ Rome, Mob. +39 3499336721

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