

WFP News Video : WFP Forced to Cut Food Rations For South Sudanese Fleeing Famine and Conflict in Uganda

TRT: 3:07

Shot: 20-21, May2017

Shotlist:

:00-:05

People in South Sudan fleeing on foot to the border with Uganda near Kaya, South Sudan

Shot 20May2017

:05-:25

People crossing this bridge that connects South Sudan and Uganda become refugees when they reach the Ugandan side. Since July 2016, more than 600,000 people have fled the escalating conflict and now famine in South Sudan into Uganda. Almost a year later, over 2000 people/day continue to arrive, mostly on foot with only what they can carry to start a new life as a refugee. Typically this amounts to a few animals, bedding and cooking utensils. Around 100 refugees per day arrive at this spot.

near Lokajo, Uganda

Shot: 20 May2017

:25-:30

Betty Takalb (in white shirt)has just arrived with 15 members of her family after walking 3 days from a small village near Yei, South Sudan

near Lokajo, Uganda

Shot: 20 May2017

:30-:43

Sot: Betty Takalb (speaking Kutuk na Kakwa)

“There’s nothing to eat..everyone is panicking. At night you can’t sleep because of the fighting...it’s very difficult”

near Lokajo, Uganda

Shot: 20 May2017

:43-:59

A rainbow shines on BidiBidi, the world largest refugee settlement in the world. In less than a year, this settlement, now hosting more than 275,000 people, has sprung up in what was a sparsely populated area. BidiBidi has surpassed the population of what was previously the world’s largest camp, Dadaab, for Somali refugees in Kenya. BidiBidi camp, near Yumbe, Uganda

Shot: 20May2017

:59-1:17

South Sudanese refugee growing maize in BidiBidi camp. Uganda has an open door policy towards refugees giving them land, work permits, freedom of movement and the means to start small farms. WFP provides food and cash to help them survive until they can become self-sufficient.

BidiBidi camp, near Yumbe, Uganda

Shot: 20May2017

1:17-1:39

WFP food distribution.

Refugees arrive in northern Uganda exhausted and hungry. WFP provides most of them with food and cash but, due to a shortfall of US\$60 million in May, WFP is being forced to cut in half the amount of cereal. The rest of the ration (oil, beans, special nutritious cereal mix for children, oil) will be distributed in full.

near Imvepi, Uganda

Shot: 21may2017

1:39-2:03

SOT: Lydia Wamala, WFP Spokesperson (English)

“At the moment about 2000 people are arriving in Uganda per day arriving and the World Food programme needs to provide them with life saving food and nutrition support. We are currently spending 16 million dollars a month to support the refugees and we have a shortfall of 60 million dollars in the coming 6 months. We need the support of the donors and governments out there to help us feed these people as they continue to arrive”

near Imvepi, Uganda

Shot: 21may2017

2:03-2:31

New arrived refugees staying by the side of a road near Imvepi refugee Settlement waiting to be registered. They receive food from WFP, shelter from UNHCR and water from UNICEF. A man eats fire ants- are a traditional snack that brings comfort.

near Imvepi, Uganda

Shot: 21may2017

2:31-2:46

SOT Conslim (English), refugee from Yei, South Sudan

“There is political instability so we cannot stay there. Because food is life, water is life and money is life also. So, if there is political instability we cannot stay there so, better for us to find a safer place to stay.”|

near Imvepi, Uganda

Shot: 21may2017

2:46-3:07

WFP hot meals of white corn and beans being served to newly arrived refugees at Imvepi refugee settlement.

Imvepi, Uganda

Shot: 21may2017

ENDS

The scale of the refugee crisis in Uganda is extraordinary, with average daily arrivals of over 2,000 people. The country now hosts the largest refugee population in Africa – over 1.2 million people, 74 percent from South Sudan.

The number of refugees WFP assists has more than doubled in the last year, and our operation is under considerable strain to meet their full food needs. WFP has a shortfall of US\$60 million to fund operations from May through October.

We need sufficient resources at the right time to keep our warehouses stocked in order to provide a constant supply of food for the refugees who depend on us. It takes time to convert cash contributions into food.

Overall funding has not kept pace with the flood of new arrivals.

In numbers:

Funding shortfall (to end October 2017):	US\$60 million
Number of refugees supported:	1 million
Monthly food requirement:	16,200 metric tons

Overview:

For May, WFP is being forced to cut in half the amount of cereal – maize – distributed to all refugees, although the rest of the ration will be distributed in full.

In August 2016, WFP was forced to cut in half the food entitlement for refugees who arrived before July 2015 – affecting about 200,000 people – but until now we managed to avoid further cuts despite the rapidly growing requirements.

The lean season in Uganda has meant that WFP has had to buy cereals from suppliers outside the country. None of the other WFP operations in the region have stocks available to loan due to the humanitarian crises in South Sudan, Kenya and Somalia.

About WFP:

WFP is the world's largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide, delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience. Each year, WFP assists some 80 million people in around 80 countries.

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For more information please contact:

WFP

Lydia Wamala, WFP/Kampala, Tel.+256 772 287 034 lydia.wamala@wfp.org
Bettina Luescher, WFP/Geneva, Tel. +41 22 917 8564, Mob. + 41 79 842 8057.
bettina.luescher@wfp.org

Gerald Bourke, WFP/New York, Tel. +1 646 5566909, Mob. +1 646 525 9982.

gerald.bourke@wfp.org

Challiss McDonough, WFP/Nairobi: +254 707 722 104, challiss.mcdonough@wfp.org