



**World Food Programme**

**Programme Alimentaire Mondial**

**Programa Mundial de Alimentos**

**برنامج الأغذية العالمي**

**WFP News Video: WFP Working to Avert Famine in Somalia as Effects of Drought Intensify**

**Location: Dolow, Somalia**

**TRT: 02:26**

**Shot: 23-25-27 May 2017**

**Shotlist:**

**:00-:17**

**Qansale Camp, Dolow**

**Shot: 23 May 2017**

Displaced Somalis living in Qansale camp.  
The Camp currently hosts 15,000 people.

**:17-:27**

**Dolow**

**Shot: 25 May 2017**

Displaced people waiting to get their WFP e-vouchers topped up with credit worth US\$76.85 per family per month. The e-voucher is a digital cash card called Scope that allows people to buy a variety of fresh foods in local markets.

**:27-:32**

**Dolow**

**Shot: 25 May 2017**

Displaced mother Abdiyo Shari Adan gets her e-voucher topped up.

**:32-:45**

**Dolow**

**Shot: 25 May 2017**

Abdiyo Shari Adan walks to the market and shops for food using her e-vouchers. Hilal Shop, is one of the 16 retailers in Dolow participating in WFP's vouchers assistance programme. The shop sells 20 food items that are on offer under the programme. These include different kinds of vegetables, cereals, salt, sugar, oil, eggs and other food items.

**:45-01:01**

**Dolow**

**Shot, 25 May 2017**

Abdiyo goes back to her hut inside the camp  
Abdiyo with her children

**01:01-01:15**

**Dolow**

**Shot, 25 May 2017**

**SOT (Somali): Abdiyo Sharif Adan, mother of 8 children**

“I’ve been here for 4 months since drought displaced us, when I first moved in WFP gave me this card. This is the only source of income we have, we don’t have jobs, we do not have any other help than this card and this morning my card was topped up, I redeemed it and I’ve used to buy food.”

**01:15-01:20**

**Dolow**

**Shot, 25 May 2017**

Abdiyo and her daughter preparing pasta

**01:20-01:30**

**Maternal and Child Health Clinic, Dolow**

**Shot: 23 May 2017**

Mothers and children wait to be screened for malnutrition

Pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers are enrolled in a nutrition programme for treatment of malnutrition

Pregnant women receive WFP’s specialised nutritious food for treatment of malnutrition

**01:30-01:35**

**Kabasa Camp, Dolow**

**Shot: 27 May 2017**

WFP Executive Director David Beasley visiting the screening centre

**01:35-02:11**

**Kabasa Camp, Dolow**

**Shot: 27 May 2017**

**SOT WFP’s Executive Director David Beasley**

*“It is a desperate situation. The World Food Programme is feeding about 2.3 million people right now per day but funds are short and if we do not receive the funds we need, we are talking about a situation that will be potentially much worse than the famine that took place in 2010, 2011 and 2012 when 260,000 people died and literally half of those died before the famine was declared...we’re looking at multiples much worse than that with the numbers that we are seeing now so we need the money and we need it now.”*

**02:11-02:26**

**Maternal and Child Health Clinic, Dolow**

**Shot: 23 May 2017**

WFP provides specialised nutritious food such as ready-to-use peanut paste fortified with vitamins and minerals or corn soya blend which is also fortified with micronutrients.

WFP specialized nutritious food being distributed

## ENDS

- WFP is deeply concerned about the deepening hunger and nutrition crisis in Somalia as the effects of drought intensify. Although large-scale assistance is improving conditions for many, a growing number of people are still facing severe hunger, and malnutrition is worsening among mothers and children. We are not letting up on our efforts to reach them with life-saving food and nutrition assistance.
- In April, WFP reached 2.3 million people in worst-affected areas with a mix of food, cash and nutrition support. We will continue to ramp up our assistance in the coming months to reach as many people as we can and avert the possibility of famine.
- WFP urgently needs US\$297 million from June through November. Without new contributions, 700,000 vulnerable people will miss their daily meals as early as June and up to 1.2 million women and children will not receive especially nutritious food assistance, placing them at greater risk of disease and death. By October, close to 2.5 million people that WFP plans to assist may no longer receive food assistance, while 2.1 million children and pregnant women will not receive nutrition treatment and prevention support.
- WFP is in a stronger position to respond than during the Somali famine of 2011, but there are still some areas of the country out of reach, and needs are extremely high. Food is being distributed in more places than before, as well as cash assistance through a digital platform that was introduced two years ago. At the same time, access for aid agencies is limited in some of the worst-affected parts of Somalia.

### WFP Somalia in Numbers:

- People WFP plans to reach with food & nutrition assistance 3.4 million
- People WFP assisted in 2016 1.8 million
- People in need of emergency food assistance: 3.2 million
- Number of people displaced by drought 1st 3 months of 2017: 437,530
- Funding gap for six months : US\$297 million

### CURRENT FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION SITUATION:

- An update in May indicates that the effects of drought are worsening. Large-scale humanitarian assistance is making a difference, giving people better access to food, but even more people now are in need of help. More than 3 million people are facing dangerous levels of hunger and the threat of a catastrophe is still very real. The

current rainy season is failing, as predicted, and people will need sustained assistance in the coming months if disaster is to be averted.

- The food and nutrition situation in Somalia has worsened because of a dangerous mix of conditions, including poor rains, disease outbreaks, widespread livestock deaths, and hundreds of thousands of people being forced to move away from their homes by the drought. There are now 3.2 million people who need emergency food aid.
- This is supposed to be the rainy season in Somalia, but in most of the country so far the rains are poor, as forecasts had warned. So the drought crisis is getting worse.
  - o The April to June Gu rainfall started two weeks later than normal and has been below average in all areas except in the northeast, where rainfall totals are near average.
  - o In parts of Puntland in the northeast, rainfall has brought relief to pastoralists and urban communities made vulnerable due to the prolonged droughts.
  - o Harvest prospects in other regions however are still poor.
- An estimated 363,000 children under age 5 are malnourished, including 71,000 who need urgent medical care and are at high risk of disease and death. In some areas, more than 30 percent of children under 5 are malnourished – double the threshold for an emergency.

#### WFP RESPONSE:

- As the lean season begins when even in a normal year the food from the last harvest runs out, WFP will continue to scale up its response to stop greater numbers of people going hungry and malnourished, especially among the most vulnerable.
- WFP has teams on the ground in all areas that we can operate in to provide robust and comprehensive emergency assistance, including:
  - food distributions where needed, and cash-based assistance in areas where markets are operating;
  - nutrition assistance for children under age 5, pregnant women and nursing mothers;
  - expanding our reach to people in remote areas by setting up assistance hubs in nearby towns and villages, and spreading the word about where people can get assistance so that they won't have to travel as far as before in order to get help
  - where possible, providing support for longer-term projects that help families and communities cope better with droughts, floods and other disasters.
- In April, WFP assisted 2.3 million people across Somalia.

- o WFP and its partners provided US\$16 million worth of food to over a million people, who used their WFP e-voucher cards to buy food in local shops. E-vouchers help local economies and keep markets functioning.
- o Those who were reached by WFP in April included nearly 700,000 mothers and children with nutrition assistance.
  
- WFP has expanded its network of retailers to sell the 20 food items under the electronic voucher programme. There are now more than 700 retailers across the country.
  
- WFP is using planes, helicopters and other ways of moving emergency food for a rapid, comprehensive response. We airlift vital nutrition supplies, high energy biscuits, cooking oil, Super Cereal and other cereals to help drought-affected people in hard-to-reach places, including school children.
- o In April, WFP airlifted more than 300 metric tons of specialized nutritious food and High Energy Biscuits to Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Hiraan and Galgaduug regions.
  
- WFP has contracted three cargo aircraft for deliveries and seven passenger planes to transport humanitarian workers to 10 locations not safely accessible by road.
  
- To meet the rising needs for assistance across Somalia, WFP has chartered a ship on to deliver food and other supplies from Mombasa to all ports in Somalia. In April, the ship delivered close to 4,200 tons of critical humanitarian supplies from Mombasa in Kenya to ports in Bosasso and Mogadishu for WFP, FAO, UNHCR and UNICEF.
  
- Since 2015, WFP has been using SCOPE in Somalia, a platform for electronic management of all types of assistance (food, cash and vouchers) paired with biometric registration, which enables a faster response to changing needs.
  
- In 2016, we reached 1.8 million Somalis with food and nutritional assistance through a variety of means, including cash-based transfers totaling up to US\$30 million.

### **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. WFP launched its first operation in Somalia in 1967, and this year aims to assist 4.2 million people in the country. In addition to emergency food assistance, WFP programmes enhance the resilience of vulnerable Somalis against recurring shocks such as droughts and floods. This work includes building water reservoirs and roads, and reinforcing safety-net systems such as nutrition and school



meals programmes, as well as working in partnership to connect small-scale farmers to markets.

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