

## **UN World Food Programme Review of 2017**

- In 2017, we saw progress in defeating global hunger being reversed, as record numbers of people have fled their homes to escape fighting. Out of the 815 million hungry people on the planet, 489 million live in countries affected by conflict.
- It's been a challenging year with an unprecedented number of hunger emergencies, almost all driven by conflict. Four countries stared famine in the face, and in one country, South Sudan, famine was declared in February in two counties. It was beaten back by a massive, sustained humanitarian response and improved access but there is still a risk that famine could appear in other locations.
- WFP is on the ground and in the air, doing whatever it takes to reach people in some of the most remote places on earth. We are innovating... using technology and good old ingenuity whether it be parachuting food to besieged parts of Syria or using digital technology to improve nutrition for mothers and children in Somalia.
- WFP is funded entirely by contributions from governments, companies and donations from private individuals and in 2017 as of December 27, WFP had received a record US\$6.8 billion in funding. Top donors were the USA, European Union, Germany, UK, Canada, Japan, UN Central Emergency Response Fund, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands.
- But needs and suffering far outpaced demands in 2017, and in many countries -- including Yemen, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda -- WFP had to reduce ration sizes and in some cases cut rations altogether.
- In 2018 we will need funds, access and, most of all, peace to get the job done.

### **WFP News Video:**

*(Please note, the shotlist contains information accurate at time of shooting. See below for key 2017 data for the countries included ... Bangladesh, DRC, Syria, Yemen, Somalia, Uganda).*

## **WFP News Video**

**Location: Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Syria, Yemen, Somalia, Uganda**

**TRT: 03:19**

### **Shotlist**

**:00-:08**

**Aerials over Kutupalong Camp, Bangladesh**

**Shot: 28 Sep.2017**

Before the current influx of refugees from Myanmar, 30,000 people were living in Kutupalong Camp... by 28 September there were approximately 300,000. In a month since the recent surge in violence in Myanmar began on 25 August 2017, a total of more than half a million people (mostly women and children) arrived in Bangladesh.

**:08-:17**

**Shot: 28 Nov 2017**

**Kutupalong Camp, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh**

Newly arrived refugees coming from UNHCR transit camp to Kutupalong.

**:17-:36**

**Anjuman Para Border Area, Bangladesh**

**Shot: 18 Oct.2017**

Around 15,000 refugees from Myanmar were stranded in rice paddies at the Bangladeshi border with Myanmar.

Various shots of WFP High Energy Biscuits and rice being transported by boat and distributed to the stranded Rohingya refugees.

WFP is providing high energy biscuits to all new arrivals and rice as part of a hot food ration. Access to this area is difficult and WFP used boats to ferry food to the large numbers of women, children and families, some of whom hadn't eaten for days.

**:36-:45**

**Tshikapa District, Kasai region, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**

**Shot 27 Oct 2017**

Burnt/destroyed homes

Conflict in the Kasai region has caused widespread displacement and loss of livelihoods. Many household and community assets have been destroyed, including agricultural land and community infrastructure. Thousands were killed and more than a million displaced.

Jichacha village was attacked by militia in April 2017, people were killed and their homes were burned and looted.

**:45-01:06**

**Centre de Sante Kasala, Tshikapa district, Kasai region, DRC**

**Shot 27 Oct 2017**

Mothers with their children waiting to have their babies tested for malnutrition.

The latest WFP/FAO data shows an alarming 30 percent rise over the past year of acute malnutrition in Kasai due to the violence.

Baby tested for malnutrition, MUAC (middle upper arm circumference) test shows red signifying that the child is severely malnourished.

Djoboya, is 40 months old and is severely malnourished, she weighs 7,5 kg. She her mother Bombo Kabeya, and 5 brothers and sisters have been living in the bush for almost a year after their village was attacked by the militia.

WFP distributes specialized nutritious food for children and breastfeeding mothers.

**01:06-01:17**

**Syrian air space (Deir Ezzor)**

**Shot: 7 August 2017**

High altitude parachute food drop

WFP food pallets drop out the tail of WFP-chartered plane (Ilyushin 76). Total 20 metric tons of urgently needed food supplies – mainly beans, chickpeas and rice, and enough to feed 2,500 people for one month – were dropped from high altitude by a WFP-chartered aircraft on Deir Ezzor.

**01:17-01:22**

**Deir Ezzor**

**Shot: May 2017**

Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) staff receiving the food supplies on the ground

**01:22-01:25**

**East Aleppo, Syria**

**Shot: 17 Jan 2017**

GV's destroyed buildings

**01:25-01:30**

**Mashatieh Neighborhood, East Aleppo, Syria**

**Shot: 26 Jan 2017**

Ro'a Farwati, 13 years old, and her sister Intesar clear rubble from their home

**01:30-01:48**

**Mashatieh Neighborhood, East Aleppo, Syria**

**Shot: 26 Jan 2017**

**SOT Ro'a Farwati (Arabic)**

“We are cleaning our home, to rebuild it and stay in it. We are removing rubble because we will come back to live in it. We will build Syria as it used to be even better than it used to be.”

**01:48-01:54**

**Tariq El Bab area, East Aleppo, Syria**

**Shot: 26 Jan 2017**

WFP is providing food assistance to over 3,500 returning and resident families in this area of East Aleppo. This includes Ready to Eat food rations, bread, hot meals and fresh milk for children.

**01:54-02:14**

**Rome, Italy**

**Shot 28 December 2017**

**SOT (ENG) Ramiro Lopez Da Silva,**

**WFP Assistant Executive Director, Operations Services**

“In 2017 WFP had to respond to engage in an unprecedented number of emergencies situations predominately caused by conflict or other political unsolved issues”

**02:14-02:19**

**Hodeidah, Yemen**

**Shot: 16 July 2017**

War-damaged buildings in Hodeidah

**02:19-02:34**

**AL Thawara hospital, Hodeidah**

**Shot 26 July 2017**

Children in Hodeidah, where malnutrition rates are among the worst in Yemen, are sometimes too weak to open their mouths and eat the special food they are given to treat malnourishment. WFP provides special nutrition to children for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition in Yemen.

Mothers with their babies in the Severely Acute Malnutrition Treatment Center  
Severely malnourished babies.

**02:34-02:38**

**Near Gardo, Somalia**

**Shot:13 March 17**

Displaced herders

Northern Somalia has been hardest hit. Here pastoralists have lost their livestock due to the drought and are moving to camps and villages.

**02:38-02:43**

**KM13 displaced persons camp, Mogadishu, Somalia**

**Shot: 9 March 17**

People arrived at this camp in the capital Mogadishu fleeing drought in rural areas...many walking for days and weeks. Here, WFP immediately gives new arrivals High Energy Biscuits and registers them for a digital cash card called Scope that allows them to buy a variety of fresh foods in local markets or hot meals.

**02:43-02:52**

**Gardo, Somalia**

**Shot:13 March 2017**

Woman shopping for fruit, vegetables, rice and canned fish, paying with her WFP digital card. WFP delivers cash using its digital delivery platform called SCOPE, families are also able to withdraw their cash allowance through Standard Chartered Bank's payment service providers in Somalia.

**02:52-02:59**

**Near Lokajo, Uganda**

**Shot: 20 May 2017**

People crossing this bridge that connects South Sudan and Uganda. Since July 2016, 740,000 people have fled the escalating conflict in South Sudan into Uganda. Almost a year later, over 2,000 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.

**02:59-03:19**

**BidiBidi settlement, near Yumbe, Uganda**

**Shot: 20 May 2017**

Aerials of BidiBidi settlement (no audio)

BidiBidi, the largest refugee settlement in Africa. In less than a year, this settlement, now hosting more than 275,000 people, has sprung up in what was a sparsely populated area.

WFP Food distribution

A rainbow shines over BidiBidi

***Ends Shotlist***

**WFP Key Data 2017 – Country by Country**

**Bangladesh**

WFP is providing life-saving food to more than 700,000 Rohingya refugees every month in the Cox's Bazar area, and giving nutrition support to the most vulnerable.

WFP has been expanding its emergency nutrition programmes to prevent malnutrition in mothers, pregnant women and children.

<i>People WFP aims to support in the Cox's Bazar region</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>million</i>	
<i>New arrivals since August</i>	
<i>655,000 Percentage of new arrivals in need of food assistance</i>	<i>more</i>
<i>than 80 percent</i>	

*Number of people enrolled in emergency nutrition programmes*

*89,000*

*Funding WFP needs through February 2018  
million*

*US\$32*

## **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**

Insufficient funding threatens to transform an acute hunger emergency into famine in DRC's conflict-ravaged Kasai region. WFP has been borrowing from internal resources to sustain its operations in Kasai. But in the absence of new funding, by March 2018 there will be no money left, and many of the most vulnerable women and children could die.

Rations had to be halved in November and are unlikely to rise again in the New Year.

*Severely hungry people (one in four people)*

*3.2 million*

*People WFP assisted in 2017:*

*850,000*

*People WFP wants to assist in 2018:*

*1.2*

*million*

*Funding WFP needs through mid-2018:*

*US\$94*

*million*

## **Syria**

Seven years of war have trapped Syrians in a vicious cycle of poverty and hunger. WFP is providing monthly food assistance to 3.3 million of the most vulnerable people who would go hungry without help.

Between April 2016 and August 2017, WFP completed more than 300 successful airdrops into the eastern city of Deir Ezzor. The opening of land routes into the city in early September enabled WFP to end its costly high-altitude airdrop operation. Prior to this, airdrops had been the only lifeline for nearly 100,000 people in the besieged part of the city

*Number of people facing acute food insecurity*

*6.5 million*

*People living in hard-to-reach and besieged areas  
million*

*nearly 3*

*Increase in basic food prices compared to pre-crisis period*

*800%*

*Number of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR in region  
million*

*5.3*

*People in Syria who received WFP food in November*

*3.4 million*

*Funding required by WFP until June 2018  
million*

*US\$263*

## Yemen

After two and a half years of conflict and destruction, Yemen is on the brink of famine with nearly 18 million people – two in three people – not knowing where their next meal is coming from. WFP is assisting the most vulnerable people in what has emerged as one of the world's worst hunger crises.

WFP has more than doubled the number of people it reaches every month, from 3.5 million people in January to an average of seven million people. WFP is only able to provide a full monthly ration to only half of them. Due to a lack of resources, the other half only receive 60 percent of the intended ration.

*Number of food insecure people:*

*17.8 million*

*People who are severely food-insecure: 8.4 million*

*Acutely malnourished children six months to five years: 1.8 million*

*Acutely malnourished pregnant or nursing women: 1.1 million*

*Children under 5 suffering from severe acute malnutrition 400,000*

*WFP funding needs Dec – May: US\$257 million*

## Somalia

WFP is providing emergency food assistance in Somalia, where more than three million people currently face dangerous levels of hunger and hundreds of thousands of children are malnourished.

The current rains continue to be below average across most of the country for the fourth consecutive season – this is likely to lead to crop failure and worsening conditions for livestock.

A major humanitarian intervention by WFP and others in all accessible areas of the country has helped prevent famine and save lives in Somalia. But the situation remains precarious and sufficient levels of humanitarian assistance must be maintained over coming months – otherwise, people could start dying of hunger.

*Number of food-insecure people: 3.1 million acutely food insecure*

*People reached with lifesaving food assistance in 2017 1.7 million*

*Mothers and children who received nutrition support*  
*825,000*  
*Cash-based transfers distributed to families* *US\$147*  
*million*  
*WFP funding needs December to May:* *US\$153*  
*million*

## **Uganda**

Uganda now hosts more refugees than any other country in Africa, with food needs tripling in the last two years and South Sudanese refugees continuing to flee conflict in their country.

Uganda has received roughly 62 percent of all refugees fleeing South Sudan since July 2016. The refugees are being hosted in seven settlements in northern Uganda.

A lack of funding meant that WFP earlier this year had to stop providing food or cash in return for people helping to create community assets including orchards, irrigation systems, ponds and dams during the lean season in Uganda's northeastern region of Karamoja.

*Number of food insecure people:* *440,000 are acutely food*  
*insecure*  
*Number of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda* *More than 1*  
*million*  
*WFP funding needs for asset-creation activities in 2018:* *US\$7.8*  
*million*

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