



**World Food
Programme**

**Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial**

**Programa
Mundial de
Alimentos**

**برنامج الأغذية
العالمي**

WFP News Video:

El Nino Devastates Zimbabwe's Harvest, WFP Using Satellites to Mitigate Effects of Drought

Location: Zimbabwe, Space

Language: English, Shona

TRT: 03:00

Shotlist:

:00-:19

Space (no audio)

Animated rendition of Sentinel2 in space scanning the earth
(European Space Agency animation)

In partnership with the European Space Agency, WFP is using data from Sentinel-2 to monitor the effects of climactic changes in agricultural and pastoral areas. This will help WFP plan and respond to climactic events and conditions that can cause poor harvests and hunger. Designed as a two-satellite mission, Sentinel-2 is providing imagery on a five-day revisit cycle. Sentinel 2 is a polar-orbiting, multispectral high-resolution imaging mission for land monitoring to provide, for example, imagery of vegetation, soil and water cover, inland waterways and coastal areas. Its camera sensor has been designed to detect very specific wavelengths of light that detail the health of plants.

:19-:27

Sentinel2 image, location 4 (no audio)

Mwenzi, Zimbabwe

Shot 9 December 2015

Satellite image from Sentinel 2 showing a drought affected field

:27-:41

Mwenzi, Zimbabwe, location 4

(same exact place as previous image taken from Sentinel2)

Shot 22 April 2016

Failed crop

:41-01:03

Rome, Italy

Shot: 17 May 2016

SOT (English) Rogerio Bonifacio,

WFP Climate Analyst

“As a result of the current El Nino, Zimbabwe suffered one of the driest seasons in the past 35 years, probably as bad as the 91/92 season, the season, the last season with a very significant drought and we expect very significant impacts on crop production and water availability and pasture resources. “

01:03-01:12

Mwenzi, Zimbabwe, location 4

(same exact place as the image taken from Sentinel 2)

Shot 22 April 2016

Failed crop

01:12-01:33

Mwenzi, Zimbabwe

Shot 22 April 2016

Empty grain market

Vegetable market

01:33-01:38

Sentinel2, (no audio), image location 1

Food secure project, Mwenzi, Zimbabwe

Shot 17 April 2016

Satellite image taken from Sentinel2 showing good millet and sorghum crops planted as a result of WFP Food Secure drought mitigation project

01:38-01:47

Mwenzi, Zimbabwe, location 1

(same exact place as preceding image taken from Sentinel2)

Shot 22 April 2016

Good millet and sorghum crops as result of WFP food secure project.

01:47-02:20

Rome, Italy

Shot: 17 May 2016

SOT (English) Rogerio Bonifacio,

WFP Climate Analyst

“Sentinel 2 is a brand new satellite that provides very high resolution data with a very high frequency observation...and what this does is to allow us to better estimate the

impacts of El Nino on crop production planted areas and likely agricultural outcomes for all countries. In particular, where WFP has a project named “Food Secure”, with interventions at farm level, it will allow us to evaluate better what the result of that intervention will be.”

02:20-02:28

Mwenzi, Zimbabwe, location 1

(same exact place as the image taken from Sentinel2)

Shot 22 April 2016

Good millet and sorghum crops as result of WFP food secure project.

Mr. Chigopho, Farmer, checking his crops

02:28-02:51

SOT (Shona) Mr. Chigopho, Farmer

Mwenzi, Zimbabwe

Shot 22 April 2016

“Food secure programme is helpful to us, it will assist us in reducing hunger. If you compare the field I used conservation agriculture and the one I did not there is big difference. The one I used conservation agriculture shows that I will harvest far much better than the one I did without. Even a smallholder farmer without animal power can use conservation farming and harvest more than the one who has. So for me this is a good programme.”

02:51-03:00

Mwenzi, Zimbabwe, location 1

(same exact place as the image taken from Sentinel2)

Shot 22 April 2016

Good millet and sorghum crops.

ENDS

ZIMBABWE - EL NINO DROUGHT & FOOD SECURITY - May 2016

- Zimbabwe is one of a number of countries in southern Africa that has declared a drought disaster this year due to the impact of a strong El Nino weather event which meant reduced rainfall for much of southern Africa late last year and during the early months of this year - the same period as the growing season in the region.
- An estimated 2.8 million people are food insecure in Zimbabwe as a result of drought last year and another year of drought during the most recent growing season. The current harvest, assessed as “poor” or “a failure” in much of the southern part of the country, will offer only limited temporary relief. An ongoing food security assessment will provide updated data on food insecure numbers in coming months.
- With the overall crop situation bleak, food insecurity is anticipated to rise as from July in all districts (60) resulting in WFPs current relief programme aiming to reach 2.2 million people by early 2017. (Government and non-government partners are providing relief assistance in areas not targeted by WFP). Last month, WFP reached nearly half a million vulnerable people with both food and cash assistance.
- The drought has had a number of impacts on the population: the highest malnutrition rates among children in 15 years; an increase in school drop-outs either because of hunger or because children are diverted to search for food for their families; at least 25,000 cattle deaths due to lack of water from Oct – March.
- To bridge relief with longer term resilience-building, WFP has introduced a Productive Asset Creation programme whereby food assistance is provided in exchange for work to create or rehabilitate productive assets such as dams, small irrigation schemes, helping to make communities better able to withstand climate shocks. Thanks to USAID funding, this programme has been introduced to six of the 13 WFP supported districts, reaching 67,500 people.
- An exciting new project is the Food Secure Climate Resilience (FoodSECuRE), a weather-based funding mechanism launched late last year in partnership with the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation. This supports some 550 smallholder farmers in small grains production. Participants received drought-tolerant seeds and training in climate-smart agriculture. Initial evidence shows positive yields despite limited rains during much of the growing season. (Based on weather forecasts, FoodSECuRE unlocks funds before disasters, ensuring that reliable multi-year funding is available to assist vulnerable people in building resilience to climate change. The initiative is being piloted in Zimbabwe, Niger, Sudan, the Philippines and Guatemala).

- WFP's 2016/17 El Nino Response Plan faces a US\$43.5 million funding gap up to October 2016. A gap of some US\$200 million remains for WFP's total response through March 2017.

-In partnership with the European Space Agency, WFP is using data from Sentinel-2 to monitor the effects of climactic changes in agricultural and pastoral areas. This will help WFP plan and respond to climactic events and conditions that can cause poor harvests and hunger. Designed as a two-satellite mission, Sentinel-2 is providing imagery on a five-day revisit cycle. Sentinel 2 is a polar-orbiting, multispectral high-resolution imaging mission for land monitoring to provide, for example, imagery of vegetation, soil and water cover, inland waterways and coastal areas. Its camera sensor has been designed to detect very specific wavelengths of light that detail the health of plants.

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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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