



**World Food  
Programme**

**Programme  
Alimentaire  
Mondial**

**Programa  
Mundial de  
Alimentos**

**برنامج الأغذية  
العالمي**

# WFP News Video

**South Sudan is facing the worst levels of  
food insecurity since independence.**

**Locations: South Sudan**

**Language: English, Nuer**

**TRT 2:25**

**00:00-00:32**

**Ganyiel**

**Shot: 08 May 2015**

WFP logistics successfully tested an airdrop of vegetable oil from planes

Ilyushin-76 plane airdrops WFP vegetable oil with parachutes.

WFP staff walks into drop zone to pick up the oil.

**00:32-00:58**

**Ganyiel Payam, Panyijar County, Unity State**

**Shot: 20 March 2015**

WFP food distribution of sorghum, pulses, vegetable oil, salt. Children under 5 receive a special fortified cereal to prevent worsening malnutrition.

**00:58-01:26**

**Juba**

**Shot: 26 May 2015**

**SOT: Shaun Hughes, Head of Programme WFP South Sudan**

“The projection for the coming lean season, which is the next 4 months, is that there will be 4.6 million people across South Sudan that are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and are acutely food insecure. In terms of the distribution slightly more than half of those 2.5 million are found in the most conflict affected areas that are still experiencing displacement within the current civil war in Greater Upper Nile.”

**01:26-01:36**

**Ganyiel Market**

**Shot: 21 March 2015**

Various of Ganyiel Market

**01:36 – 01:50**

**Juba**

**Shot: 26 May 2015**

**SOT: Shaun Hughes, Head of Programme WFP South Sudan**

“But we are also extremely concerned about a projected deterioration in the food security and nutrition situation in some of the less conflict-affected parts of South Sudan, including the states of Warrap, Lakes and Northern Bahr el Ghazal”

**01:50 – 01:55**

**Ganyiel Market**

**Shot: 21 March 2015**

Angelina Nyandowur preparing tea at her market place stall.

**01:55-02:04**

**Ganyiel Market**

**Shot: 21 March 2015**

**SOT (Nuer): Angelina Nyandowur,**

It is very difficult to get food and everything here is very expensive and with the insecurity on the way it will become very difficult to find food.

**02:04-02:25**

**Juba**

**Shot: 14-16 May 2015**

WFP currently provides schools meals for 220,000 girls and boys in seven non-conflict states of South Sudan.

Various of children in class, receiving WFP hot meals.

**ENDS**

## **WFP News Release**

27 May 2015

### **WFP URGES WORLD TO REMEMBER SOUTH SUDAN AS HUNGER REACHES RECORD LEVEL**

**JUBA** – The UN World Food Programme (WFP) has warned that South Sudan is facing the worst levels of food insecurity in the young country’s history because of a combination of conflict, high food prices and a worsening economic crisis.

The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, released today, confirmed fears that unrelenting conflict and the onset of the lean season are intensifying alarming levels of hunger – both in conflict-affected areas and in other parts of the country.

“Millions of people in South Sudan are trapped by a terrible mix of brutal conflict, rising hunger and a deepening economic crisis,” said Joyce Luma, WFP’s Representative and Country Director in South Sudan. “A staggering number of people are going hungry. This analysis is a chilling reminder to the world that South Sudan cannot be forgotten.”

According to the IPC results, about 4.6 million people, or 40 percent of South Sudan’s estimated population, face acute hunger in the next three months and will require urgent lifesaving food or livelihoods assistance.

WFP is concerned that deteriorating economic conditions could quickly make things even worse. WFP also fears that a lack of funding and shrinking humanitarian access are compromising relief agencies’ ability to meet South Sudan’s escalating needs.

The direst conditions are in the three conflict-affected states of Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity, where fighting continues to displace large numbers of people in very remote areas. Conflict prevents people from growing food and disrupts markets. Along with harassment by parties to the conflict, it also limits humanitarian agencies’ ability to reach those in need.

Food insecurity is also deepening in states that were not directly affected by conflict, such as Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal, where high food prices, rising inflation, depreciation of the local currency and diminishing purchasing power are pushing many families closer to the brink.

“The needs are overwhelming at a time when resources are short. We need significantly more funding, not only to continue our existing assistance but also to scale up to support more people as the situation worsens,” said Luma. “We are now having to prioritize our assistance to focus on the most critical needs, and without additional resources those decisions will only get more difficult, and more people may have to go without help.”

WFP currently has a funding shortfall of US\$230 million for its food and nutrition assistance and is revising its requirements to help the growing number of people affected by conflict.

WFP is using all means at its disposal – including airdrops, river boats, and distributions of food, cash or vouchers – to reach hungry people in conflict zones with life-saving emergency

food and nutrition. WFP is supporting vulnerable families in other parts of South Sudan with programmes to improve food security, including school meals and asset-creation initiatives.

The IPC analysis was conducted by food security and humanitarian assessment specialists from a number of aid and development agencies, along with technical experts from the South Sudanese government. According to the analysis, famine is not predicted anywhere in South Sudan in the next three months, but it will become a serious risk in some areas later in the year unless adequate humanitarian assistance can be delivered.

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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 75 countries.

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