**Shotlist/Info:**

**WFP News Video: Sudan Crisis Sends Shockwaves Around the Region as Displacement, Hunger, and Malnutrition Soar**

**Shot: 31Jan-15Feb24**

**Locations: Renk, South Sudan**

**TRT: 3:31**

**:00-:26**

**Sudan/South Sudan Border Crossing**

More than 500,000 people have fled across the border to South Sudan since the outbreak of fighting last April – with 1000-2000 continuing to cross everyday. The majority of them have been South Sudanese but there has been a growing number of Sudanese refugees in the past few months.

**Joda**

**Shot: 31Jan2024**

**:26-:35**

**Set up Mehida Ibrahim.**

Mehida Ibrahim is a 27 yr old Sudanese from near Khartoum who fled the fighting with her husband and 3 children. Here she is shown collecting special WFP fortified biscuits for her children.

**Renk**

**Shot:1Feb24**

**:35-:51**

**SOT Mehida Ibrahim (Arabic):**

“We came by bus. It took us 2 days to reach here”

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“We came from Sudan because of the war, we came to look for a place to stay and settle”
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“What we need is food. The immediate support we need is to eat to be able to survive.”

**Renk**

**Shot:1Feb24**

**:51-:58**

**Mehida Ibrahim with her children carrying WFP food**

**Renk**

**Shot:1Feb24**

**:58-1:25**

**Nutrition Testing in Transit Center:**

In South Sudan, families fleeing Sudan make up 35% of those facing catastrophic levels of hunger, despite only accounting for 3% of the population.Malnutrition is increasing rapidly among children who are languishing in temporary transit camps. Trends observed by WFP indicate that approximately 4 percent of children under 5 years of age crossing the border into South Sudan are malnourished upon entering the country, but this rises to one in four children in the transit centre in Renk on the Sudan-South Sudan border, suggesting the longer people spend in transit, the more likely they are to become malnourished.

**Renk**

**Shot:1Feb24**

**1:25-1:37**

**Set Up Aachal Chand, WFP Nutritionist**

**Renk**

**Shot:1Feb24**

**1:37-1:51**

**SOT Aachal Chand, WFP Nutritionist (English):**

“The rates of malnutrition are high. We are finding that the most impacted are the women and children and that’s why a range of services at the border immediately when they cross in but also when they move to the transit center”

**Renk**

**Shot:1Feb24**

**1:51-2:07**

**GV’s People Sheltering in tents at Transit Center**

Children eating WFP special nutritious food

**Renk**

**Shot:1Feb24**

**2:07-2:41**

**SOT Michael Dunford, WFP East Africa Regional Director (English)**

“People are leaving Sudan, fleeing Sudan because of the war, because of the conflict, and they are ending up here where WFP and other agencies are providing basic support but it’s an extraordinarily challenging circumstances. Its 40 degrees here today, people , as you see, arrive with very little if anything at all. They are being registered, they are being given basic support and then they are being asked to move further into South Sudan.”

**Renk**

**Shot: 15Feb24**

**2:41-3:31**

**South Sudanese returnees being moved south on barges**

**Renk**

**Shot: 31Jan24**

**ENDS**

**WFP News Release**

19 February 2024

**SUDAN CRISIS SENDS SHOCKWAVES AROUND THE REGION AS DISPLACEMENT, HUNGER, AND MALNUTRITION SOAR**

**JUBA –** At least 25 million people are struggling with soaring rates of hunger and malnutrition as the crisis in Sudan sends shockwaves around the region, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) warns today, with thousands of families being displaced and forced across borders into Chad and South Sudan each week.

“The impact of this conflict spans three countries – Sudan, South Sudan, and Chad - and has created the world’s largest displacement crisis. Almost a year into the war and we’re seeing no signs that the number of families fleeing across borders will slow. The children and women who are crossing to South Sudan or Chad are hungry and arriving with no resources,” said Michael Dunford, WFP’s Regional Director for Eastern Africa, from the South Sudanese border town of Renk, where around half a million of those fleeing the war have arrived.

Hunger and acute malnutrition have soared in Sudan since the conflict broke out. There are 18 million acutely food insecure people within the country and around 3.8 million Sudanese children under 5 years old are malnourished. Most are trapped in areas of active fighting where WFP and other aid agencies are struggling to maintain consistent access. Those who can escape are fleeing to places like South Sudan or Chad, adding to already dire humanitarian situations in both countries.

Those arriving today in South Sudan are joining families already struggling with slashed rations and extreme hunger. Malnutrition is increasing rapidly among children who are languishing in temporary transit camps. Trends observed by WFP indicate that approximately 4 percent of children under 5 years of age crossing the border into South Sudan are malnourished on arrival. But, this figure rises to 25 percent among children in the transit centre in Renk near the Sudan-South Sudan border, suggesting the longer people spend in temporary camps, the more likely they are to become malnourished.

“Unless this conflict is resolved, unfettered access is granted to humanitarian agencies, and funding is received, this crisis will only worsen,” said Dunford.

 “We need to be able to provide support to families in Sudan to avoid the world’s largest displacement crisis turning into a hunger catastrophe as we approach the lean season”.

In Chad, more than 546,000 Sudanese, mainly from Darfur, have fled since the conflict broke out. Around 40 percent of refugee children brought to an emergency clinic at a reception camp were found to be suffering from acute malnutrition. The malnutrition rate in many Sudanese refugee camps in Chad – including camps that pre-date the current war – is well above the WHO emergency threshold of 15 per cent. WFP has had prioritise scarce resources to the new arrivals, many of whom are crossing the border with nothing. This means pre-existing refugees no longer receive assistance, yet they are not necessarily in better shape than those arriving today.

A devastating hunger catastrophe is approaching as food and nutrition needs across Sudan, South Sudan, and Chad soar. Humanitarian assistance is vital and yet WFP is facing an almost US$300 million funding gap for the next six months.

# # #

The United Nations World Food Programme is the world’s largest humanitarian organisation saving lives in emergencies and using food assistance to build a pathway to peace, stability and prosperity for people recovering from conflict, disasters and the impact of climate change.

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