**Shotlist/Info:**

**WFP News Video: Renewed Fighting in South Sudan Causing Displacement and Hunger**

**Shot: 12-30June25, 3July25**

**Locations: South Sudan, Ethiopia**

**TRT: 3:05**

**:00-:40**

**WFP Airdrops**

Airdrops began on 30 June in eastern parts of Nasir County, where thousands of families have gone for months without food assistance due to ongoing fighting and other access constraints. Daily airdrop flights will continue delivering life-saving food and nutrition supplies to more than 40,000 people facing catastrophic hunger and malnutrition in both Nasir and Ulang. In total, WFP will deliver 700 metric tons of food by air to Nasir and Ulang counties – equivalent to a two-month food ration – in an effort to bring families back from the cusp of famine. An additional 1500MT of food is awaiting delivery to Upper Nile by river, as soon as access along these routes is possible.

**Nyueny, Upper Nile State, South Sudan**

**Shot: 30June25**

**:40-1:18**

**GV’s destroyed/damaged villages**

Since March 2025 fighting in South Sudan’s Upper Nile State has displaced hundreds of thousands and pushed many to the brink of famine. More than 1 million people in Upper Nile are currently acutely food insecure, including over 32,000 people already experiencing Catastrophic levels of hunger (IPC5) - the highest level of food insecurity. This is figure has tripled since intense clashes and aerial bombardments began in March, triggering mass displacement, including across the border into Ethiopia. Without a major scale-up in assistance, the counties of Nasir and Ulang risk slipping into full-blown famine.

**Nyueny, Upper Nile State, South Sudan**

**Shot: 28June25**

**1:18-1:35**

**SOT Mary-Ellen McGroarty, WFP South Sudan Country Director (English):**

“Livelihoods have been destroyed, people have been displaced, and now people are at a real risk of famine because of the conflict. These airdrops that we've started over the last couple of days are crucial and critical to push back that risk and bring people back from the brink of famine.”

**Juba, South Sudan**

**Shot: 3July24**

**1:35-1:54**

**South Sudanese Refugees in Ethiopia**

An estimated 50,000 asylum seekers have arrived in Ethiopia from Upper Nile State in South Sudan, fleeing armed conflict. They are now in border towns of Matar and Muon in Ethiopia’s Gambella region, awaiting registration and support.

**Muon town, Ethiopia**

**Shot: 13June205**

**1:54-1:59**

**SOT Nyaguar Tor, asylum seeker from South Sudan (Nuer):**

“During the war, helicopters were bombing us. Children were dying. We had to run.

Before the war, we farmed and lived off what we grew. Now, we’re suffering. We have nothing to eat.”

**Muon town, Ethiopia**

**Shot:** **12June25**

**1:59-2:12**

**Nyandow Wie Deng, asylum seeker from South Sudan(Nuer):**

**“**The journey from Nasir to Burebiay took me four days. I couldn’t walk fast because I was pregnant. I was in a lot of pain, but I had to endure it for the sake of my children. It was very stressful to see them with nothing to eat. I tried to collect firewood to sell, but the situation was so hard that my children became sick, and I also fell ill. I nearly had a miscarriage.”

**Muon town, Ethiopia**

**Shot: 13June25**

**2:12-2:27**

**Nutrition Screening**

WFP and partners are prioritizing emergency nutrition support for the most vulnerable, especially pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children under five.

**Muon town, Ethiopia**

**Shot: 12June25**

**2:27-2:47**

**Kudzayi Mazumba, Head of WFP Gambella field office (English):**

“The majority are women and children and people with special needs, including the elderly.They have come here with nothing, without food, without shelter. The only things that they have, some of them are a little bundle of clothes that are tied in some clothes that they have.They have nothing else in their possession.”

**Muon town, Ethiopia**

**Shot: 13June25**

**2:47-3:05**

**WFP Food Distribution**

WFP and partners are providing High Energy Biscuits to cover the urgent food needs and nutrition support for the most vulnerable, especially pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children under five.

**Muon town, Ethiopia**

**Shot: 13June205**

**ENDS**

**WFP News Release**

7 July 2025

**WFP AIRDROPS FOOD TO PREVENT CATASTROPHE AS HUNGER SURGES IN CONFLICT-HIT PARTS OF SOUTH SUDAN**

**JUBA, South Sudan –** The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) began airdropping emergency food assistance to thousands of families in South Sudan’s Upper Nile State, where surging conflict since March has forced families from their homes and pushed some communities to the brink of famine.

These distributions mark WFP’s first access in over four months to deliver life-saving food and nutrition assistance to more than 40,000 people facing catastrophic hunger in the most remote parts of Nasir and Ulang counties, areas only accessible by air.

“The link between conflict and hunger is tragically clear in South Sudan and we’ve seen this over the past few months in Upper Nile,” said Mary-Ellen McGroarty, WFP Country Director in South Sudan. “Without a major scale-up in assistance, the counties of Nasir and Ulang risk slipping into full-blown famine. We urgently need to get food to these families, and we are doing everything possible to reach those who need it most before the situation spirals.”

More than one million people across Upper Nile are facing acute hunger, including over 32,000 people already experiencing Catastrophic levels of hunger (IPC5) - the highest level of food insecurity. This figure has tripled since armed conflict flared in March, triggering mass displacement, including across the border into Ethiopia where WFP is providing life-saving food aid to around 50,000 people who have fled from Upper Nile in search of food and safety.

WFP aims to reach 470,000 people in Upper Nile and Northern Jonglei through the lean season – the hungriest time of year, which runs through August - but continued fighting and logistical constraints have hindered access and a comprehensive response. WFP has only been able to reach 300,000 people in Upper Nile so far this year.

The main river routes into the state must be reopened urgently in order to reach hungry families with sustained humanitarian support. These routes are the most cost-effective way to reach large swathes of Upper Nile and northern Jonglei states to deliver crucial assistance but have been blocked by active fighting since mid-April. WFP has 1,500MT of food ready to transport once river routes are operational again.

“Where we have been able to consistently deliver, we’ve seen real progress,” McGroarty said. “In the first half of this year, we pushed back catastrophic hunger in areas of Jonglei State through regular deliveries of food assistance, and we can do the same in Upper Nile. But if we can’t get the food to people, hunger will deepen and famine is a real and present threat.”

A global funding slowdown is worsening the already dire humanitarian situation in South Sudan. Nationwide, 7.7 million people – 57 percent of the population – are facing crisis, emergency, or catastrophic levels of hunger. An unprecedented 2.3 million children are at risk of malnutrition.

Due to funding gaps, WFP has prioritized assistance with reduced rations for only the most vulnerable 2.5 million people—just 30 percent of those in acute need – to stretch limited resources. WFP urgently needs US$274 million to continue life-saving operations through December.

Notes to editor:

Broadcast quality footage is available [here](https://spaces.hightail.com/receive/yPa2rAsDhP).

# # #

The United Nations World Food Programme is the world’s largest humanitarian organization 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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