**Shotlist/Info:**

**WFP News Video: Sudan-New Data Shows World's Largest Displacement Crisis Has Also Become World's Largest Hunger Crisis**

**Sudan, South Sudan, Italy, Chad**

**Shot: 4-24June24**

**TRT: 3:16**

**:00-:31**

**New Arrivals from Sudan to South Sudan**

More than 700,000 people have fled across the border to South Sudan since the outbreak of fighting last April – with thousands continuing to cross every week. Families are arriving with stories of long journeys with little food or water, citing violence and lack of food as the main reasons that they left Sudan. Conditions at the transit centre in Renk are poor: people don’t have access to tents and are using whatever they can find as shelter or shade from the brutal heat (+40c). The rains have started which will create even more unsanitary conditions. Malnutrition amongst displaced children at the transit centre in Renk is at 20 percent.

**Renk, South Sudan**

**Shot: 17June24**

**:31-:54**

**GV’s Displaced People Living in a School**

Sudan is now the largest displacement crises globally, hosting more than 10 million internally displaced people as of 6 June 2024 *(this figure includes IDP populations before the crisis).* Over 2 million people have also fled across borders since the conflict began mid-April 2023.

**Port Sudan, Sudan**

**Shot: 4June24**

**:54-1:20**

**SOT Alfatih Awad Alkheder  (Arabic):** Alfatih is a trader with 6 children..some of them ill with chronic disease. They fled Khartoum after the fighting started and are living in a school in Port Sudan .

“They suffered severely in terms of health; even their sizes diminished. There was no growth. Before the war, for children during six months or a year, you would usually notice different stages of growth. When the war happened, these children not only stopped growing but their sizes even reduced. The stages of growth may be delayed or even nonexistent.”

**Port Sudan**

**Shot: 3June24**

**1:20-1:52**

**Children Being Tested for Malnutrition**

At this clinic in Port Sudan, displaced children are being tested for malnutrition. Malnourished children are treated with special peanut based food products. The red showing in the arm band indicates severe malnutrition requiring hospitalization.

The rapid deterioration in food security in Sudan has left 755,000 people in famine-like/catastrophic conditions (IPC5) with 25.6 million people in crisis levels of hunger (IPC3+), according to the latest data released by the Integrated Phase Classification. This means that for half of Sudan’s war-battered population every single day is a struggle to put enough food on their plates.This is the first time that catastrophic (IPC5) conditions have ever been confirmed in Sudan since the IPC’s inception in 2004

**Port Sudan**

**Shot: 4June24**

**1:52-2:44**

**SOT Eddie Rowe, WFP Sudan Country Director (English):**

“We are in a race against time, not only to have enough resources, but also to be able to deliver these resources to people who are on the verge of starvation. And when you talk of the world’s largest hunger crisis we're looking at half of the country, over 25 million Sudanese are categorized as acute food insecure.//If we have access and funding, we will be able to avert an outright famine.”

**Rome, Italy**

**Shot: 24June24**

**2:44-3:16**

**WFP Trucks Carrying Food Crossing Chad Border into Sudan**

Currently the only open cross-border route into the Darfur region is from Tine (Chad) border into North Darfur but, intensified fighting in El Fasher is preventing trucks from moving into North Darfur’s capital city. Over 1 million people received assistance via the Adre (Chad) to West Darfur route when it was open last year between August and December.

**Tine, Chad**

**Shot:10June24**

**ENDS**

**Info:**

**View IPC Snapshot here:**

<https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1157066/?iso3=SDN>

**Sudan’s war has set off the world’s largest hunger crisis, as the fighting continues to devastate lives and livelihoods. More than half the population (26 million) is now facing crisis levels of hunger – and around 755,000 people face catastrophic conditions, with hunger-related deaths already being recorded. One in every two Sudanese is struggling to put enough food on their plates every single day.**

* This marks an alarming deterioration in the food security situation for Sudan’s population, with nearly 14 million more people facing acute hunger than before the conflict[[1]](#footnote-1).
* IPC5 conditions are projected for the first time and 14 areas have been declared “at risk of famine” over the coming months.
* Currently 25.6 million people are in IPC3+, up by 45% compared to the last IPC analysis in December 2023. Some 8.5 million people are in IPC4 (emergency).
* Unlike the Darfur crisis of twenty years ago, this crisis spans across the whole country including Khartoum, once one of Africa’s most vibrant capitals, and Gezira State – previously Sudan’s breadbasket, where nearly 300,000 people (ca. 90,000 in Khartoum and almost 200,000 in Gezira) are facing famine-like/catastrophic hunger.
* The conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and Rapid Support Forces continues to spread, currently engulfing El Fasher, the capital of North Darfur. Every escalation of clashes makes it more dangerous to deliver assistance and exacerbates humanitarian needs.

**WFP is rapidly scaling up its emergency response to avert famine in war-torn Sudan, more than** **doubling the number of people targeted for assistance this year[[2]](#footnote-2). WFP is expanding access and opening new humanitarian corridors as immediate aid is on its way for over one million people in hard-to-reach areas.**

* Since the start of the conflict in April 2023, WFP has reached 6.8 million people with food and cash. In 2024 alone, WFP has reached more than 3 million IDPs, refugees and vulnerable host communities across Sudan, with a plan to reach an additional 5 million people through general food assistance, cash-based transfers, nutrition, school meals and resilience activities during the year.
* WFP has provided aid to 719,000 people in 24 of the 44 hunger hotspots in Central Darfur, North Darfur, West Darfur, South Darfur, Khartoum, Gezira, Red Sea, North Kordofan and South Kordofan.
* But much more needs to be done. Time is running out to prevent starvation as fighting intensifies in North Darfur's El Fasher and other conflict hotspots. The humanitarian community is struggling to deliver the needed assistance at scale, and desperation is growing.

**WFP doesn’t have the resources to support everyone facing emergency or catastrophic levels of hunger. We urgently need additional funding to avert famine for as long as the war in Sudan rages on and continues to push more people into catastrophic hunger.**

* The needs in Sudan are enormous. To feed everyone who is hungry (IPC3+) would require hundreds of millions of dollars. Left without assistance, people will continue to slip into deeper and more lethal levels of hunger.
* With current resources, the WFP can only assist people in famine-like conditions or at risk of famine, meaning that others - in acute hunger (IPC3 and some IPC4) - are left without assistance.
* Our current planning figures tell us that we will need over $US 200 million within the next couple of months.
* As we revise our scale up plans in line with the new IPC figures, WFP and its humanitarian partners would require hundreds of millions of dollars to assist populations in emergency and catastrophe food insecurity (IPC4+).

1. Last pre-conflict IPC during the lean season indicated 11.7 million people in IPC3 [IPC\_Sudan\_AcuteFoodInsecurity\_2022Apr2023Feb\_snapshot.pdf (ipcinfo.org)](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Sudan_AcuteFoodInsecurity_2022Apr2023Feb_snapshot.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Beneficiaries targeted for assistance by WFP in 2024 was revised from 4 million to over 8 million. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)