**Shotlist/Info:**

**WFP News Video:**

[**Flooding**](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.wfp.org%2Fnews%2Ffirst-wfp-trucks-cross-sudans-reopened-adre-border-food-communities-risk-famine&data=05%7C02%7Cjonathan.dumont%40wfp.org%7Cd78c2764a7dd4a8a6f5108dcc281d041%7C462ad9aed7d94206b87471b1e079776f%7C0%7C0%7C638599109995954256%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=bVvcU1aj7qLMEe%2BTyMiXqpxdWu19F0cXdf5jI1pTL6I%3D&reserved=0) **Brings More Hunger and Suffering To Those Struggling to Survive the War in Sudan**

**Shot: 5-11Sep24**

**South Sudan, Chad**

**TRT: 2:41**

**:00-1:06**

**Sudanese having fled the fighting to South Sudan struggle to survive in flooded transit camps.**

As of 13 August, 780,000 people displaced from Sudan have arrived in South Sudan since April 2023. WFP has assisted nearly 601,000 new arrivals with more than 8,500 mt of in-kind food and USD 17.5 million in cash-based transfers. Floods could affect up to 3.3 million people, including new arrivals from Sudan.

**Renk, South Sudan**

**Shot: 5Sep24**

**1:06-1:21**

**SOT Aban Kwarwangi, an 80-years-old returnee who fled the fighting in Sudan: (Arabic)**

**“**Here we are suffering from a lot of mosquitoes and snakes. As you can see houses are empty, people have all run away. The situation is miserable, we have no food, things are expensive in the market and we don’t know how to feed our children.“

**Renk, South Sudan**

**Shot: 5Sep24**

**1:21-2:02**

**Various WFP vehicles and trucks carrying WFP food, some stuck in the mud, trying to cross the flooded border area from Chad into Darfur**

Since Chad’s Adre border with Sudan was reopened for humanitarian convoys, WFP trucks carrying over 1,200 metric tons – enough food supplies for nearly 105,000 people – have crossed into the Darfur region. The latest convoy crossed on Wednesday 4 September.

The convoys’ progress has been slowed by flooded and muddy roads as the peak of the rainy season in Sudan approaches. WFP has been sounding the alarm for months about the importance of receiving funding and access to allow prepositioning food before the rainy season hits.

**Adre, Chad**

**Shot: 5-11Sep24**

**2:02-2:31**

**SOT Leni Kinzli, WFP Sudan Spokesperson (English):**

“It’s the height of the rainy season and millions of people are affected across Chad, Sudan and South Sudan. Heavy downpours are also making it extremely difficult for WFP to transport assistance across flooded and muddy roads. But we are getting trucks into war torn Darfur every single day for hundreds of thousands of people at risk of famine. But we need maintained an expanded access so that we can ramp up our assistance save lives and prevent famine from spreading.”

**Adre, Chad**

**Shot: 11Sep24**

**2:31-2:41**

**WFP vehicles and trucks carrying WFP food, some stuck in the mud, trying to cross the flooded border area from Chad into Darfur**

**Adre, Chad**

**Shot: 11Sep24**

**ENDS**

**INFO:**

**Seasonal rains and floods are adding another layer of misery for hungry families displaced by Sudan’s war and complicating WFP’s humanitarian response. Back in May, WFP warned that communities would be cut off and risk starving unless food supplies were positioned ahead of time. Access restraints made that nearly impossible. Now rains and floods across Sudan and its neighbours (Chad, South Sudan, Libya) are pushing vulnerable communities to the brink and delaying the delivery of vital humanitarian assistance. Bridges and roads are washed out and water must recede in wadis (seasonal rivers) to allow trucks to pass.**

* Floods have damaged or destroyed bridges and roads across Sudan, slowing the transport of aid, even across the newly reopened Adre border.
* The critical Arbaat dam outside of Port Sudan burst, with hundreds of deaths reported and the water supply for the city also affected.
* WFP has multiple convoys on the road right now - carrying over 6,000 metric tonnes of assistance for over 400,000 people. All this convoys have been impacted by the rainy season: slowed by muddy near-impassable road, forced to reroute where bridges have been swept away, and forced wait until seasonal river beds have dried out before proceeding.
* Water-borne diseases, like cholera and typhoid, caused by flooding can be lethal to malnourished children and women. These preventable diseases spread quickly in areas where clean water and sanitation systems have been damaged by conflict and in overcrowded displacement camps found in Sudan, South Sudan and Chad.
* In the transit camp in Renk, South Sudan, heavy rains and flash flooding has displaced around 4,500 people (local community and refugees/returnees) destroyed property and livelihoods, and compromised water and sanitation systems. It has also delayed onward transportation of new arrivals from transit centres and delayed vital food prepositioning.
* Distributions for Sudanese refugees in Chad continued in August, except in few sites which were cut off by the rains. Upcoming distributions are scheduled on time. Pre-positioning food supplies before the rainy season enabled WFP to maintain the response, as well as transporting aid into Sudan. But, rains and floods have caused significant difficulties for convoys with trucks often stranded just a few hundred meters from the warehouses, heavily hampering our operations.
* Above average rainfall is forecast until September (typically the peak of the rainy season) with a high risk of devastating floods in Sudan and South Sudan. Some forecasts warn that flooding in Sudan could surpass the historic 2020 floods that hit Khartoum.