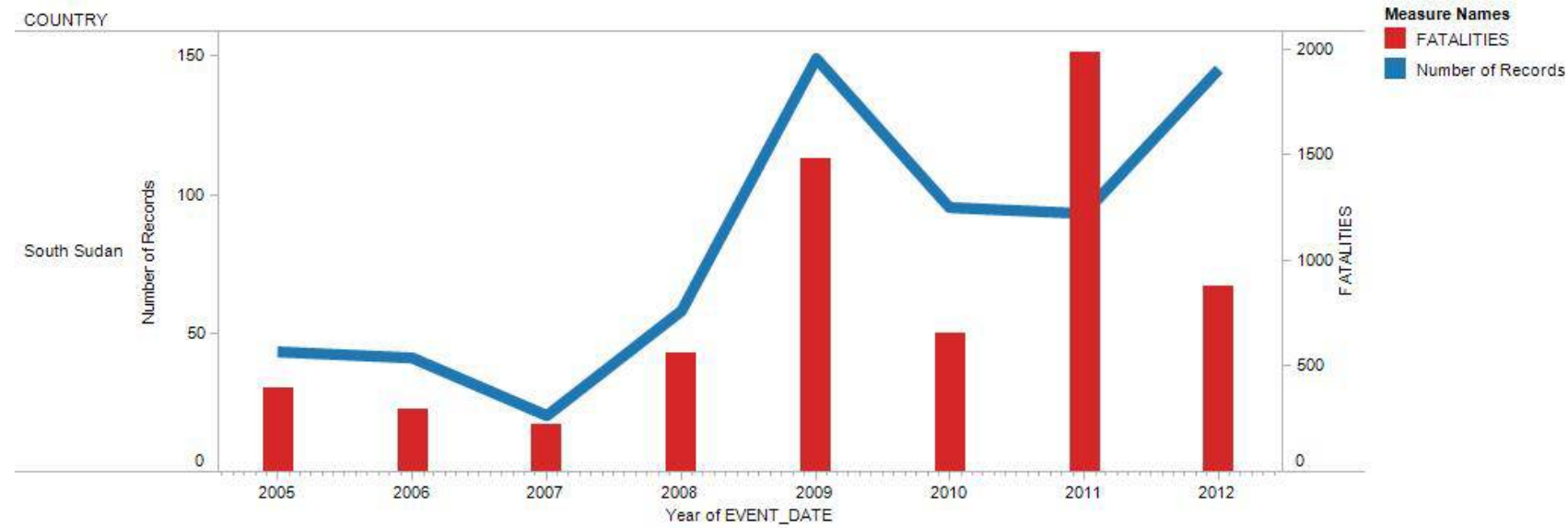


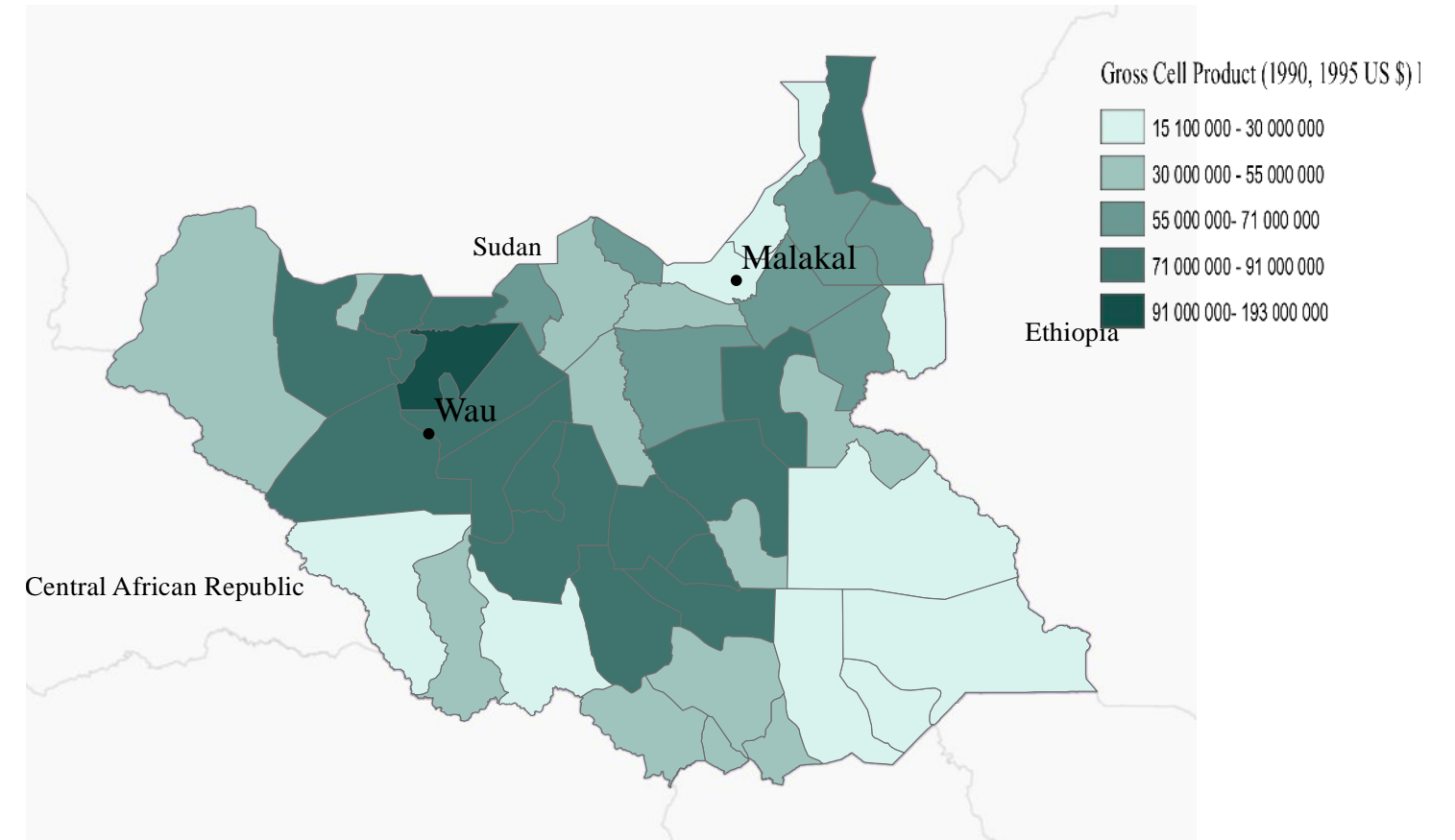
## Acute Complex Emergency: South Sudan

South Sudan declared its independence in July 2011. The conflict between Northern central government and Southern Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) began in 1983 and continued until the signing of a Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005. This period of Sudanese history can be considered a 'protracted complex emergency'; however, the present state of newly independent South Sudan can be considered an 'acute' complex emergency. Fighting erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) in Sudan's South Kordofan and Blue Nile States. It concerns the delimitation of the border and the sharing of the oil deposits found between Sudan and South Sudan. As a result of this ongoing violence, 200,000 have fled into South Sudan, home to 360,000 IDPs; however, there is also a high rate of inter-communal violence in areas with complex ethnic geography. Combined, this is leading to tensions over land. Four million people are food insecure and acute malnutrition affects over 18% among children under five. 50.6% of population was living below the national poverty line in 2009. Finally, droughts and floods are common in South Sudan and occurred consistently since 2005.

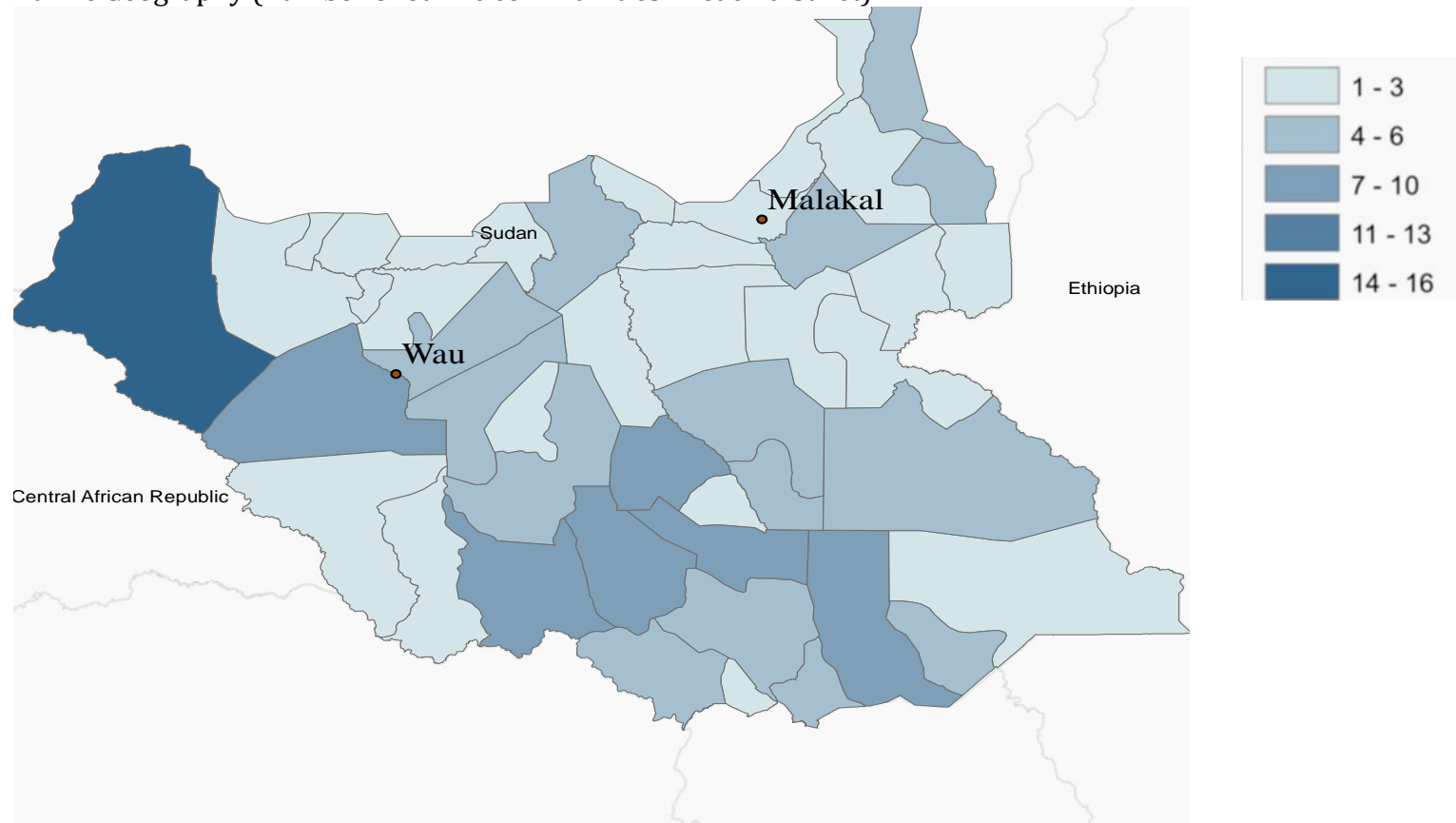
### Conflict



### GDP



### Ethnic Geography (number of ethnic communities in each district)



### Environmental Disasters

