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.

**Acute Complex Emergency: South Sudan**

Environmental Disasters

[Map showing the distribution of natural disasters in South Sudan]

**GDP**

[Map showing the GDP distribution in South Sudan]

**Ethnic Geography**

[Map showing the number of ethnic communities in each district]