



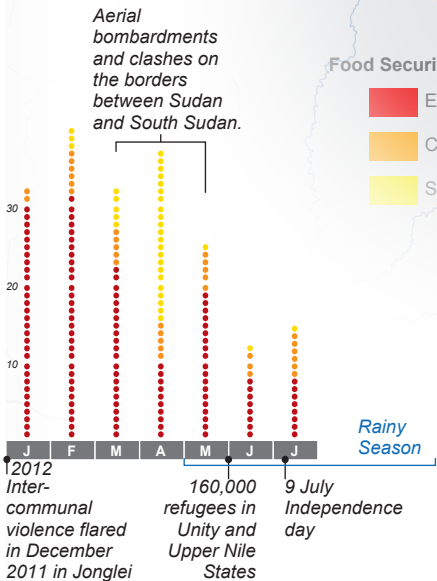
South Sudan continues to face considerable humanitarian challenges. Poor harvests, soaring food and fuel prices, conflict and displacement and border closure between Sudan and South Sudan have led to rising hunger, malnutrition across the country and deepening vulnerability. Over 160,000 refugees have fled Sudan to Upper Nile and Unity states.

Conflict and displacement

Inter-communal fighting, rebel militia group attacks, and cross-border conflict with Sudan have affected communities across the country. This year, about 165,000 people have been displaced in South Sudan due to inter-communal fighting and insecurity.

- Inter-communal fighting
- Other armed incident
- Cross-border attack
- ➔ Conflict-related population movement

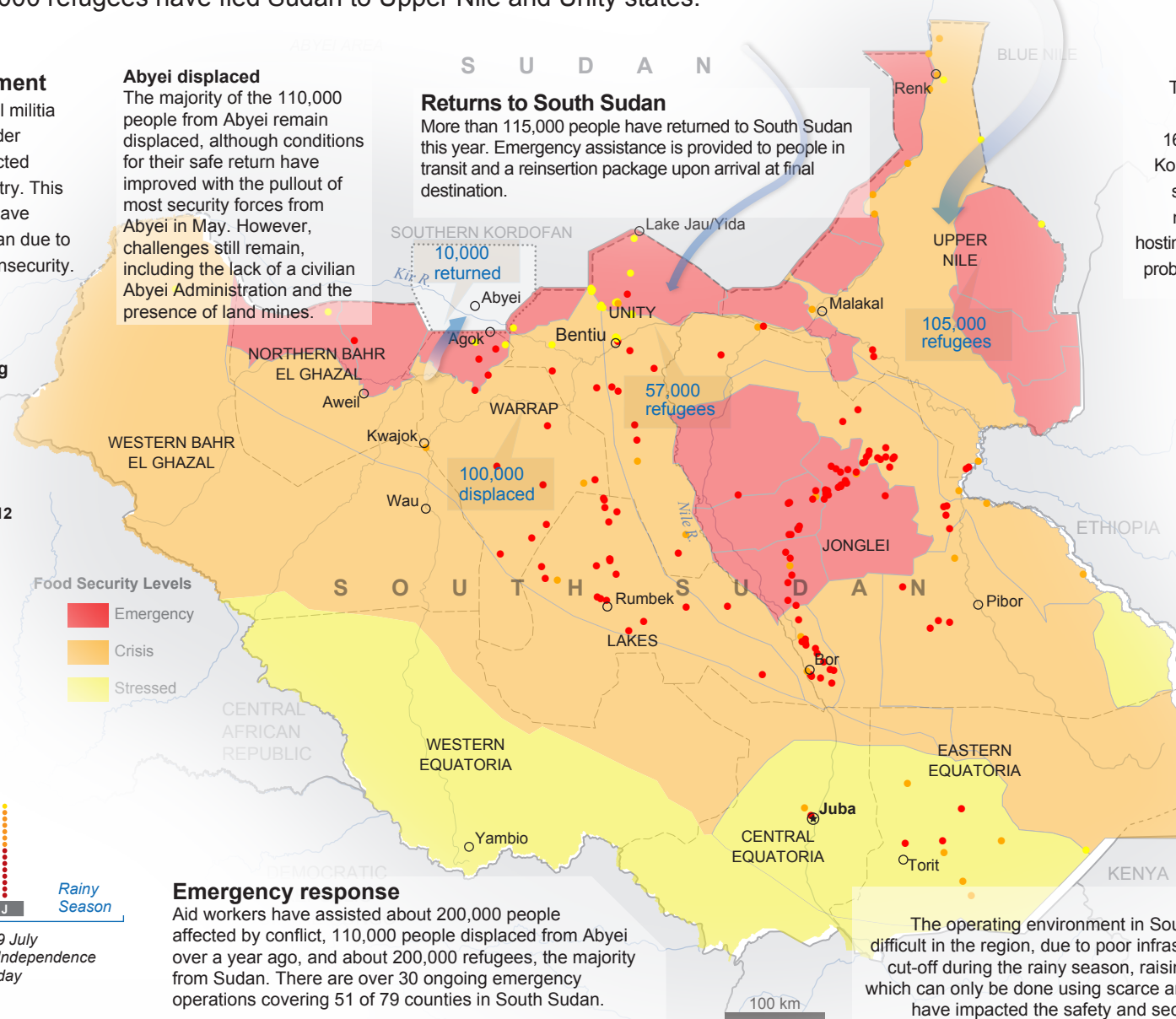
193 conflict incidents in 2012



Abyei displaced
The majority of the 110,000 people from Abyei remain displaced, although conditions for their safe return have improved with the pullout of most security forces from Abyei in May. However, challenges still remain, including the lack of a civilian Abyei Administration and the presence of land mines.

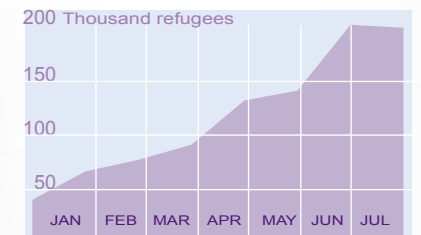
Returns to South Sudan

More than 115,000 people have returned to South Sudan this year. Emergency assistance is provided to people in transit and a reinsertion package upon arrival at final destination.



Refugee influx

The continued influx of Sudanese refugees is straining the humanitarian operation. Over 160,000 refugees have fled Sudan's Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile to Upper Nile and Unity states. Aid workers are scaling up to address malnutrition and disease outbreaks in camps hosting Sudanese refugees, even as the logistical problems are challenging amid the rainy season.



Most refugees are crossing from Blue Nile and South Kordofan States in Sudan to Upper Nile and Unity States in South Sudan.

Food security

Erratic rains, insecurity, inflation and border closures have doubled the number of people requiring food assistance from 1.2 million to 2.4 million. With South Sudan heavily reliant on imported food, rising prices are hitting households hard and causing an increase of malnutrition rates in six of the nine surveyed states since last year.

Emergency response

Aid workers have assisted about 200,000 people affected by conflict, 110,000 people displaced from Abyei over a year ago, and about 200,000 refugees, the majority from Sudan. There are over 30 ongoing emergency operations covering 51 of 79 counties in South Sudan.

Humanitarian access

The operating environment in South Sudan is one of the most expensive and difficult in the region, due to poor infrastructure. Up to 60 per cent of the country is cut-off during the rainy season, raising delivery costs for emergency assistance, which can only be done using scarce and expensive air assets. Access challenges have impacted the safety and security of humanitarian personnel. At least 52 incidents of harassment or interference in humanitarian operations by state actors.