

South Sudan



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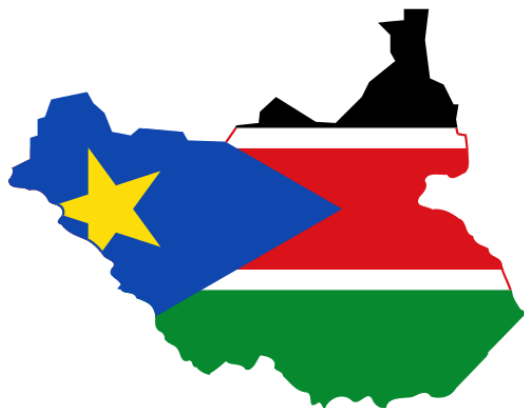


History of South Sudan

July 9th doesn't sound like the most important of dates, but a lot of things have actually happened on this day. The Washington Redskins (back then they were known as the Boston Braves) formed on July 9th, 1932. The 13th All Star Baseball game took place on July 9th, 1946, and the American League won the game 12-0. Mike Tyson got banned from boxing for biting Evander Holyfield's ear on July 9th, 1997, but the event I'm here to write about didn't take place such a long time ago.

The day was July 9th, 2011 and that's the day the Republic of South Sudan gained its independence from the Republic of the Sudan. The reason this was possible was because of an agreement the southern rebels and the government of Sudan were able to agree on 6 years prior. The agreement was called The Nairobi Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA for short) and it granted autonomy to the south for a six-year trial period, after which the south would have the opportunity to vote to secede. The agreement called for a permanent ceasefire and sharing of oil revenues. Islamic law remained in effect in the north, while its use in the south was decided regionally. Six years later, the time to vote came and according to *the final certified results*

from the Southern Sudan Referendum Commission, the people decided that enough was enough and it was time for a change because 98.83% of the population voted to secede. Five days later, the now independent, South Sudan joined the United Nations and became the 193rd country to be a part of it.



Geography

South Sudan is rich in biodiversity and, according to *Encyclopedia Britannica*, includes lush savannas, swamplands, and rainforests that are home to many species of wildlife. The total area of South Sudan is 644,330 sq km and its capital goes by the name of Juba. That also turns out to be the largest city in the country with a population of about 372,413, according to *WolframAlpha*. Although that's nothing, but a piece of South Sudan because the country as a whole has a population of around 12,043,000 according to *Encyclopedia Britannica*. The temperature

in South Sudan is hot with seasonal rainfall influenced by the annual shift of the Intertropical Convergence Zone; rainfall is heaviest in the upland areas of the south and diminishes to the north, according to *GlobalSecurity*. This indicates that there are just two seasons and those are wet and dry, but temperatures don't vary greatly with the season at any location; the most significant climatic variables are rainfall and the length of the dry season. Temperatures are highest at the end of the dry season when cloudless skies and dry air allow them to soar.



People of South Sudan

The people of South Sudan are mostly Africans who practice Christianity as their main religion, but there are some who practice traditional African religions, according to *Hope and*

Grace International. Ethnic groups in South Sudan consist of Dinka, Nuer, Zande, Bari, Shilluk, and Anywa. Dinka is the biggest ethnic group at 35.8%, but they're followed by Nuer at 15.6% and the rest make up the remaining percentage, according to *indexmundi*. The official language for the country of South Sudan is English and, according to *BBC News Magazine*, that was a bold choice because 85% of the country doesn't know how to read or write.





Consumer Markets in South Sudan

Fishing

There aren't that many places where one can go out and fish freely around South Sudan, but most fishermen use the Nile Rivers. Most of the catch is consumed locally. If there weren't so many problems with things like transportation and storage limitations, the fish market could succeed in South Sudan.

Agriculture

Most farms in South Sudan are usually rain fed, but some of them use mechanized farming techniques (it's usually the ones located in the north). South Sudan's main crop is sorghum, but other crops included are corn (maize), rice, millet, sweet

potatoes, peanuts (groundnuts), cassava (manioc), okra, and coffee. The main crops that are grown are sorghum, corn, and cassava. Peanuts are the primary cash crop. There's also a considerable amount of livestock raised in the country including goats, sheep, and cattle.

Resources

Petroleum is South Sudan's most important natural resource. A lot of the oil reserves that used to be shared with Sudan are now in South Sudan, but they lack the necessary infrastructure for transporting the oil. In the end it goes through, Sudan, its neighbor to the north. Other known resources that are located in South Sudan include marble, mica, and uranium.

Manufacturing

The manufacturing part of the economy in South Sudan has always been small. There is some production of beer, soft drinks, sugar, and other food products. That being said, there are lucrative oil fields in South Sudan, but not a single oil refinery that works. All that oil ends up being refined in Sudan.

Transportation

South Sudan's transportation system is a total mess because of how underdeveloped it is. There's only about 50 km of paved roads and the rest of the roads are hard to get through when it rains. There's only about 240 km of railway track that is only used to transport freight.

Telecommunications

There are no landlines in South Sudan for telephone service, but some mobile providers have established coverage around the country's main cities. There's also Internet service in many of the important cities and towns.

Gallery





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