

PRAYING FOR THE WORLD ONE COUNTRY AT A TIME

“God so loved the world...” shouldn’t we?

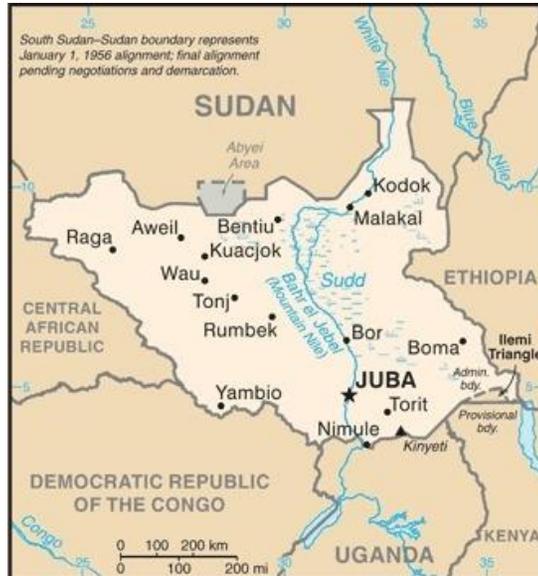
South Sudan

Information compiled by Kim Latch

Sunday, October 3, 2021

Source: [CIA World Factbook](#);

www.emro.who.int/ssd/programmes/environmental-health.html



CAPITAL: Juba

LOCATION: East-Central Africa; south of Sudan, north of Uganda and Kenya, west of Ethiopia. (more than four times the size of Georgia; slightly smaller than Texas)

Population: 10,984,074 (July 2021 est.)

Overview: British explorer Samuel Baker established the colony of Equatoria in 1870. Headquartered in Gondokoro (near modern day Juba), Equatoria in theory composed most of what is now South Sudan. Equatoria was ruled by British colonial administrators separately from what is now Sudan until the two colonies were combined at the 1947 Juba Conference, as part of British plans to prepare the region for independence. When Sudan gained its independence in 1956, it was with the understanding that the southerners would be able to participate fully in the political system. When the Arab Khartoum government reneged on its promises, a mutiny began that led to two prolonged periods of conflict in which perhaps 2.5 million people died - mostly civilians - due to starvation and drought. Since independence in July 2011, South Sudan has struggled with good governance and nation building and has attempted to control opposition forces operating in its territory.

Economy: Industry and infrastructure in landlocked South Sudan are severely underdeveloped and poverty is widespread, following several decades of civil war with Sudan. Continued fighting within the new nation is disrupting what remains of the economy. The vast majority of the population is dependent on subsistence agriculture and humanitarian assistance. Property rights are insecure and price signals are weak, because markets are not well-organized. South Sudan does have abundant natural resources. It holds one of the richest agricultural areas in Africa, with fertile soils and abundant water supplies. Currently the region supports 10-20 million head of cattle. South Sudan is one of the most oil-dependent countries in the world, with 98% of the government’s annual operating budget and 80% of its gross domestic product (GDP) derived from oil. Oil is exported through a pipeline that runs to refineries and shipping facilities at Port Sudan on the Red Sea.

Religion: animist, Christian, Muslim

Prayers needed:

- South Sudan is a source and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking
- A wide variety of environmental problems, including soil degradation due to the widespread deforestation with consequent loss of biodiversity and wildlife habitats, pollution of rivers and the environmental due to oil drilling in the wetlands, over-exploitation of fisheries and conflicts over diminishing resources such as rangelands and water sources for livestock