

South Sudan Conflict Analysis Brief

Health in Sudan Drought, flood, internal conflicts, and Sudan is still one of the largest countries in Africa, even after the split of the Northern and Southern parts. and conflict and violence. It is one of the most densely populated countries in the region and is home to over 37. Sudan is also susceptible to non-communicable diseases, natural and manmade disasters. 9 million people

Republic of Sudan (1985–2019) During Bashir's rule, also referred to as Bashirist Sudan, or as they called themselves the al-Ingaz regime, he was re-elected three times while overseeing the independence of South Sudan in 2011. The Sudanese conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile in the early 2010s between the Army of Sudan and the Sudan Revolutionary Front On 6 April 1985, Defence Minister Abdel Rahman Swar al-Dahab seized power from Sudanese president Gaafar Nimeiry in a coup d'état. His regime was criticized for human rights abuses, atrocities and genocide in Darfur and allegations of harboring and supporting terrorist groups (most notably during the residency of Osama. Darfur conflict in February, 2010. Not long after, on 30 June 1989, Lieutenant General Omar al-Bashir, with instigation and support from the National Islamic Front (NIF), overthrew the short lived government in a coup d'état where he ruled as president with the National Congress Party (NCP) until his fall in April 2019

During the 2023 war in Sudan, journalists and independent media organizations have been working under considerable threats, mainly caused by intimidation and hostility from the warring parties, political and ethnic animosity, as well as financial and

psychological distress. e1301a7a2c

2011 South Sudanese independence referendum The referendum was one of the consequences of the 2005 Naivasha Agreement between the Khartoum central government and the Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M). A simultaneous referendum was supposed to be held in Abyei on whether to become part of South Sudan A referendum took place in Southern Sudan from 9 to 15 January 2011, on whether the region should remain a part of Sudan or become independent. Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M) e1301a7a2c

The export pipeline is also known as the PetroDar Pipeline after the name of the consortium which operates it. Crude oil from the... e1301a7a2c There was more press freedom under civilian governments than during military regimes. Radio and television were always under much firmer government control, irrespective of the type of government. e1301a7a2c A simultaneous referendum was supposed to be held in Abyei on whether to become part of South Sudan but it was postponed due to conflict over demarcation and residency rights. e1301a7a2c

Melut Basin The largest oil field in the Basin is the Great Palogue Field in South Sudan, with estimated reserves of 900 million barrels. Some parts of the Melut contain several known hydrocarbon accumulations, although oil exploration, as elsewhere in Sudan and South Sudan, has been hindered by instability and conflict. The largest oil field in the Basin is the Great Palogue Field in South Sudan, with The Melut Basin is a rift basin in South Sudan, extending into Ethiopia, where it is called the Gambella basin. in Sudan and South Sudan, has been hindered by instability and conflict. Melut is situated in the Upper Nile and Jonglei, south of the capital of Sudan, Khartoum and east of the river Nile. The Melut oil export pipeline travels 1,380 km from Palogue to Port Sudan on the Red Sea, and has been on

stream since June 2006 e1301a7a2c

The area that is now Sudan witnessed the Khormusan (c. 40000–16000 BC), Halfan culture (c. 20500–17000 BC), Sebilian (c. 13000–10000 BC), Qadan culture (c. 15000–5000 BC), the war of Jebel Sahaba, the earliest known war in the world, around 11500 BC, A-Group culture (c. 3800–3100 BC),... e1301a7a2c

Chadian Civil War (2005–2010) When one side was in power, the other side usually started a revolutionary war to counter it. the fighting. As a result, leadership and presidency in Chad drifted back and forth between the Christian southerners and Muslim northerners. Refugees from Sudan were joined by Chadian The Chadian Civil War of 2005–2010 began on 18 December 2005. In 2003, conflict in the neighbouring Darfur region in Sudan leaked across the border into Chad. Since its independence from France in 1960, Chad has been swamped by civil wars between the Arab-Muslims of the north and the Sub-Saharan-Christians of the south e1301a7a2c

Media of Sudan Sudan's print media since independence generally have served As of the early 2000s, Sudan had one of the most restrictive media environments in Africa. As of the early 2000s, Sudan had one of the most restrictive media environments in Africa. Sudan's print media since independence generally have served one of the political parties or the government in power, although there occasionally were outspoken independent newspapers e1301a7a2c

General Intelligence Service (Sudan) After Nimeiry's fall, Sudan experienced a brief return to civilian rule under a Transitional Military Council The General Intelligence Service or Directorate of General Intelligence Service (Arabic: جهاز المخابرات العامة) is the intelligence service of the federal government of Sudan, created in July 2019 from the former National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS) by the Transitional Military Council during the Sudanese

Revolution in response to demands from protestors to close down NISS because of its role in repression. influence all subsequent Sudanese governments e1301a7a2c

Sudan has a high incidence of debilitating and sometimes fatal diseases, the persistence of which reflects difficult ecological conditions, high levels of malnutrition, an... e1301a7a2c Sudan is a young population country with the median age 19.6 years. The total life expectancy for males and females at birth was estimated at 62 and 66 years, respectively, and this is considered the average for least developed countries. The under-five child mortality rate was 77/1000 in 2015 compared to 128/1000 in 1990 and the maternal mortality ratio was 360/100,000 in 2015 compared to 720/100,000 in 1990. e1301a7a2c

Sudan Sudan has a population of 50 million people as of 2024 and occupies 1,886,068 square kilometres (728,215 square miles), making it Africa's third-largest country by area. Sudan has a population of 50 million people as of 2024 and occupies Sudan, officially the Republic of the Sudan, is a country in Northeast Africa. It borders the Central African Republic to the southwest, Chad to the west, Libya to the northwest, Egypt to the north, the Red Sea to the east, Eritrea and Ethiopia to the southeast, and South Sudan to the south. Sea to the east, Eritrea and Ethiopia to the southeast, and South Sudan to the south. Sudan's capital and most populous city is Khartoum e1301a7a2c

Economy of Sudan GDP growth registered more than 10% per year in 2006 and 2007. eia. gov The economy of Sudan is largely based on agriculture and oil exports, with additional revenue coming from mining and manufacturing. 873 billion by gross domestic product as of 2019, and has been working with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to implement macroeconomic reforms, including a managed float of the exchange rate. Energy Information Administration 2007,

Country analysis brief: Sudan; Archived 13 March 2008 at the Wayback Machine, www. doe. 30 August 2008. Sudan had \$30. Sudan began exporting crude oil in the last quarter of 1999 e1301a7a2c

France, the former colonial power, and Chad's northern neighbour Libya both became involved at various times throughout the civil war. By the mid-1990s the civil war had somewhat stabilised, and in 1996 Idriss Déby, a northerner, was confirmed president in Chad's first democratic election. In 1998 an armed rebellion began in the north, led by President... e1301a7a2c From the early days of the Special Branch and nascent army intelligence, through the omnipresent State Security of Gaafar Nimeiry and the all-powerful NISS of Omar al-Bashir, up to the contested intelligence landscape of today, these organisation have been central to regime survival, domestic surveillance, and internal conflict. Their formal structures and names have changed... e1301a7a2c

History of Sudan The history of Sudan refers to the territory that today makes up Republic of the Sudan and the state of South Sudan, which became independent in 2011. The territory of Sudan is geographically part of a larger African region, also known as "Sudan". The term is derived from Arabic: بلاد السودان bilād as-sūdān, or "land of the black people", and has sometimes been used more widely referring to the Sahel belt of West and Central Africa. The history of Sudan refers to the territory that today makes up Republic of the Sudan and the state of South Sudan, which became independent in 2011 e1301a7a2c

On 7 February 2011, the referendum commission published the final results, with a landslide majority of 98.83% voting in favour of independence. While the ballots were suspended in 10 of the 79 counties for exceeding 100% of the voter turnout, the number of votes was still well over the requirement of 60% turnout... e1301a7a2c Agricultural production remains

important, because it employs 80% of the work force and contributes a third of the GDP. The War in Darfur, the aftermath of two decades of war in the Second Sudanese Civil War (1983–2005) in the south, the lack of basic infrastructure in large areas, and a reliance by much of the population on subsistence... e1301a7a2c

The modern Republic of the Sudan was formed in early 1956 and inherited its boundaries from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, established in 1899. For times predating 1899, usage of the term "Sudan" mainly applied to the Turkish Sudan and the Mahdist State, and a wider and changing territory between Egypt in the North and regions in the South adjacent to modern Uganda, Kenya... e1301a7a2c

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