 UNWOMEN

Committee:Gender Related Mobbing

State:South Sudan

South Sudan, officially the Republic of South Sudan**South Sudan**, also called **Southern Sudan**, country located in northeastern Africa. Its rich biodiversity includes lush savannas, swamplands, and rainforests that are home to many species of wildlife.  South Sudan’s population, predominantly African cultures who tend to adhere to Christian or animist beliefs, was long at odds with Sudan’s largely Muslim and Arab northern government. South Sudan’s capital is Juba.

South Sudan was settled by many of its current ethnic groups during the 15th–19th centuries. After the Sudan region was invaded in 1820 by [Muḥammad ʿAlī](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Muhammad-Ali-pasha-and-viceroy-of-Egypt), viceroy of Egypt under the [Ottoman Empire](https://www.britannica.com/place/Ottoman-Empire), the southern Sudan was plundered for slaves. By the end of the 19th century the Sudan was under British-Egyptian rule. Although the north accepted British rule relatively quickly, there was greater resistance in the south. Because of this, British energies in the north were free to be directed toward modernization efforts, whereas in the south they were more focused on simply maintaining order, leading to a [dichotomy](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dichotomy) of development between north and south that continued for several decades. After Sudan became independent in 1956, numerous governments over the years found it difficult to win general acceptance from the country’s [diverse](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/diverse) political [constituencies](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/constituencies), especially in the south. An early conflict arose between those northern leaders who hoped to impose the vigorous extension of [Islamic law](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Shariah) and [culture](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/culture) to all parts of the country and those who opposed this policy. The latter group included the majority of southern Sudan’s population, many of whom were already up in arms over fears that the south would be further [marginalized](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/marginalized) by the northern-based government; those fears led to a lengthy civil war (1955–72). The [Addis Ababa Agreement of 1972](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Addis-Ababa-Agreement) ended the conflict only temporarily, and in the next decade widespread fighting resumed with the second civil war (1983–2005).

Prior to 2011, South Sudan was part of Sudan, its neighbour to the north. widespread instances of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, forced and early marriages, and this was the scenario before the attainment of independence from the north.as human rights both gender should be treated equally. Both gender are human and they deserve to live like humans.