

# September 2016 Update

## Brief Report on the situation in the South Sudan

### Introduction

The carries of the following points

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#### 1. current events:

The Transitional Government of National Unity of South Sudan -TGNUSS was established on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2016, when Dr. Riack Machar Teny returned to Juba after the signing of the Resolution of Peace Agreement on the Conflict of South Sudan which was signed in August 2015; by President Salva Kiir and Dr. Riak Machar Teny; the Former leader of SPLM/A IO means Sudan People Liberation Movement in Opposition which started in 2013, December by Formor 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President Dr. Riak Machar who is now in exile in Sudan.

After the failed coup in July 2016 at the Presidential Palace named (J 1) Palace. The Clashes between the two fighting groups resulted loss of lives killing more than 300 people at one time at the Presidential Palace on 8<sup>th</sup> July 2016. The fighting for almost 4 days between the supporters of Presidential Salva Kiir and his 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President Dr. Riak Machar who fled Juba capital city of South Sudan and went into bushes. After 2 months he was taken to Khartoum Sudan as to attend for medical care after long fighting in the forest of South Sudan with the Army of the President Salva Kiir.

#### 2. Political Situation

After 1<sup>st</sup>. Vice President Dr. Riak Machar fled the country to the bush and went to exile. The Sudan People Liberation Movement Army in Opposition SPLM/A IO met in Juba South Sudan and elected Lt. General Taban Deng Gai as the 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President replacing Dr. Riak Machar Teny who has rebelled and went to exile in Sudan. General Taban Deng Gai is now the current Chairperson of SPLM/A of IO and Commander in Chief by IO Army, until the integration of the two Armies in May 2017 twice place. This is according to report we get from the authorities in the Government.

General Taban Deng Gai is now attending the 71<sup>st</sup> Session of the United Nation on behalf of President Salva Kir. General Taban delivered speech on Friday Sept. 23<sup>rd</sup> 2016 on behalf of the South Sudan Transitional National Government of Unity calling General Assembly UN to realize peace and reconciliation in the Africa countries to stop civil wars in the future and taking place in many countries and middle countries

It's to be noted that South Sudan has suffered for many years since and after the Independence from Sudan in 2011. When General Taban Deng was appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President by the President Salva Kiir in July 2016, the security in Juba city is calm and quite no fighting between the SPLA Sudan People Liberation Army in Government and Sudan People Liberation Army in opposition. Juba town is quite from fighting only outside Juba city in other areas there is no good security on roads some robbers attack people on the high ways. But now the Government is working very hard to bring the security to normal in the South Sudan.

### **3. Economic Situation**

The Economic situation in the country is bad since 2013 when the conflict in the country erupted between President Salva Kiir and his 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President Dr. Riak Machar Teny. The price at the markets is very high you cannot buy anything unless you have a lot of money. The bag of sugar costs SSP. 3,000 Sack of Dura 50 Kg costs SSP. 5,000, food cloths, building materials and utensils are so high. The poor people are unwilling to live a good life. This is because of the civil war since 2013 up to now, the war is going on in the country. The inflation in the market is so high. The dollar rate in the Central Government Bank is SSP.5.6 per 1 dollar against SSP Pound in the Bank. The Black Market 1USD. cost SSP. 8,500. This is made it difficult for the market prices to come down. The Government salary for the average civil service is below between SSP.4000 = SUD.62 and SSP 600 = USD. 9. (This figure goes according South Sudan Central Bank). Although the Government made increment for workers from SSP. 300 to SSP. 600 but the situation still, is very bad even some shops closed down.

This economic crisis made it difficult for parents to pay for their education of their children in the schools because they cannot afford to payment for education of the children.

### **4. Social Services**

Social situation is difficult because salary is not received regularly by the civil servant or working class salaries take two to three months when it comes you are given on month of two incase the situation is favorable.

**Education:** No education, whether by the Government or Private Sectors, this because no any income to civil services presental of other parents to educate their children. Parents are unable to pay school fees, the literacy rate is very high 83%, and most of it is in the ruler areas

Now because the current conflict, many people are displaced to towns where their life is very difficult; no food, no shelter, not medicines. Almost 2 million persons are displaced into the

forests and UN compounds within South Sudan. Some People have fled to other neighboring countries, seeking for food, shelter and security.

Health Situation:-

More can be said about the condition of health services; at the time of war health condition is always bad. Today in the South Sudan no proper health services available, no good facility hospitals and no medical. They are few privates clinic is lucking many facilities which are supposed to presence in the clinic, everything is expensive e.g. to see the doctors in the clinic cost SSP. 250 = USD. 33 of which a common person cannot find easily to pay the entrance to the doctor in the clinic, after seeing the doctor you go and buy medicines in high price.

Hygiene; sanitation is to bad; no clean drinking water many sickness e.g. Malaria, typhoid are common. These because no proper medical services luck of good hospitals many cases are refer outside the country.

## **5. Japanese Troops**

There are 350 Japanese troops working ostensibly in construction projects for road maintenance and other important projects for development in the South Sudan. Japanese is a good friend to South Sudan in the fight of diplomatic matters; especially in the promotion of peace keeping operation (PKO) in the South Sudan. They are part of United Nations Mission in South Sudan UNMSS. Their role is peace building protection of civilian in the country plus working on construction of roads in the city of Juba.

The Japanese, chines soldiers are doing a good job in the South Sudan. It seems that toward the end of September 2016 the UN African American Forces of 4,000 troops will come to the South Sudan on especial mission of the implementation of peace agreement which concluded at Addis Ababa Ethiopia August 17<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> 2015 between President Salva Kiir Mayardit and Former 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President Dr. Riak Machar Teny which have now gave birth to transitional Government Unity (TGNU). The situation now is quite, and calms no problem only economic situation is so difficult to handle.

## **6. UN Security Council**

Last month of 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2016 the United Nation Security Council visited South Sudan to see and witness the Security, economic, political and social situation. They discussed with President Salva Kiir how to implement Peace Agreement shall be carried out; President Kiir Government have welcome the coming of 4,000 American troops to South Sudan to join the United Nations Mission UNMISS in South Sudan for the protection of the civilians in the country. To oversee the security and political and economic progress in the country, the UNSC will improve the level of activities of UNMISS troops in Juba and other towns in the South Sudan.

### **Way forward**

((1)) our hope is that peace may come, God willing we are praying hard to God to bring peace and reconciliation

((2)) When United Nation Peace Keeping force arrives; there will be peace in the country

((3)) The Government and opposition must work hard to promote the current situation of economic and social services in the country e.g. education, health and security

((4)) Recommends that Recinants opens its office in Juba South Sudan to help the Internal Displaced Persons IDP; in forms of providing social services, education relief on humanitarian bases and opening health center for medical care.

### **In Conclusion**

The Japanese Embassy in South Sudan Juba shall oversee problems facing Recinants. The role of Japanese here in South Sudan is excellent and being appreciated by all the people of the South Sudan.

Thanks,

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