

November 2016 Update

Brief Report on the situation in the South Sudan

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1. Introduction

I am pleased to write this brief report to you as to be aware of the situation in the South Sudan

2. Current event

- (1) UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon has sacked Kenyan Lt Gen Johnson Mogo Kimani Ondieki: the commander of the UN force in South Sudan. This came after the out report of the investigation Committee mentioned that;

UN troops refused to respond, when government soldiers attacked an international aid place named Terrain compound in Juba. During the three days of fighting in July 2016 in Juba between Government forces loyal to Salva Kiir, the president, and supporters of Riek Machar, a former rebel leader and by then the 1st vice-president. At least five women at the compound were raped, by some several men.

The result of the dismissal of Lt. Gen Johnson Mogo Kimani Ondieki, former Force Commander of United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) made angry, and The Gov. of Kenya ordered an immediate withdrawal of Kenyan troops from South Sudan about 1000

At the moment Unmiss has more than 12,500 troops from 61 countries deployed in South Sudan, which gained independence from Sudan in 2011 after decades of bitter civil war. Under the UN's terms of engagement, the force, which is equipped with armored vehicles and heavy weapons, has the authority to take action to protect civilians and staff from imminent violence. About 2,500 troops are stationed in two bases in Juba, backed by about 930 support staff and 350 police officers. The UN peacekeeping mission in South Sudan has an annual budget of more than \$1bn (£770m).

- (2) November 21, 2016 a contingent of Japanese peacekeepers have arrived in the South Sudan's capital

Japan's ambassador Masahiko Kiya received the 350 Self-Defense Forces that will replace the previous contingent of its peacekeepers who served in the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, but lacked mandate to use force. The new troops, will be tasked with engineering and construction work in the South Sudan capital. They are part of UNMISS force but have mandate such any situation happens to them they will protect of themselves by using force against who will attack them in their work.

3. Political situation

- (1) On 9 July 2011, South Sudan became the newest country in the World. The birth of the Republic of South Sudan is the culmination of a six-year peace process which began with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005.

In October, 2015 the South Sudan President Salva Kiir issued order No. 36/2015 AD established 28 states and appointed newly appointed governors in South Sudan. The objectives of the order states that; it will devolve power and resource closer to the people, gradually reduce size of national government, attracts experts to work at the state and counties level and promote social and economic development amongst the rural communities.

- (2) The Japanese Ambassador Masahiko Kiya to South Sudan in his meeting with the President Salva kiir mentioned that the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) will resume it activities as soon as Tokoyo approve.

4. Economic Situation

The Economic situation remain as bad as it is, dollar rate in the Central Government Bank is SSP.6.6 per 1 dollar against SSP Pound in the Bank while in the Black Market 1USD. Cost SSP. 9, 00. The price of goods in the market went high people are now depending eating vegetable, which are planted in smallest area around their houses. October salary not received, the officials are waiting for National Assembly to approve the new budget of 2016-2017. But may not solve the current economic crisis in the market. Poverty becomes a challenge for the people, it is no longer just about income and consume now includes many components such as social. in order to come out from the poverty, there must be strategy based on strengthening frameworks for sustainable indicators, the environment, gender, accountability, and vulnerability issues. Poverty is the lack of freedom to meet one's basic needs and those of one's family

5. Social Services

Education;

With literacy rate is very high 83%, and most of it is in the ruler areas, because of the following;

- Tradition and culture still very strong among the communities in South Sudan.
- gender is an issue, priority is usual given to boys

- lack of school for girls and even lack of toilets don't encourage the girls go to school
- No teachers' salaries, e.g. in Bor State the Ministry of Education dismissed 11 school basic and secondary school teachers who are representing other teaches because they went for strike. As a result, the whole teachers in the state went on strike. Now requesting the Ministry to return their colleague back to work. The issues still not solve by the State Government of Jongelie State.

As to improve this situation there is a need in caring out awareness campaign for the communities and even for some of political post holders to help in this situation of crisis it become more difficult to be resolved by the State Government.


Health Situation;

Today in the South Sudan no proper health services available, no good facility hospitals and no medical. Hygiene; sanitation is bad; no clean drinking water many sickness e.g. Malaria, Typhoid are common. This is because of lacking of awareness, for our communities, although the ministry of health tried to raise the awareness through role play in the Radio yet people are lacking information.

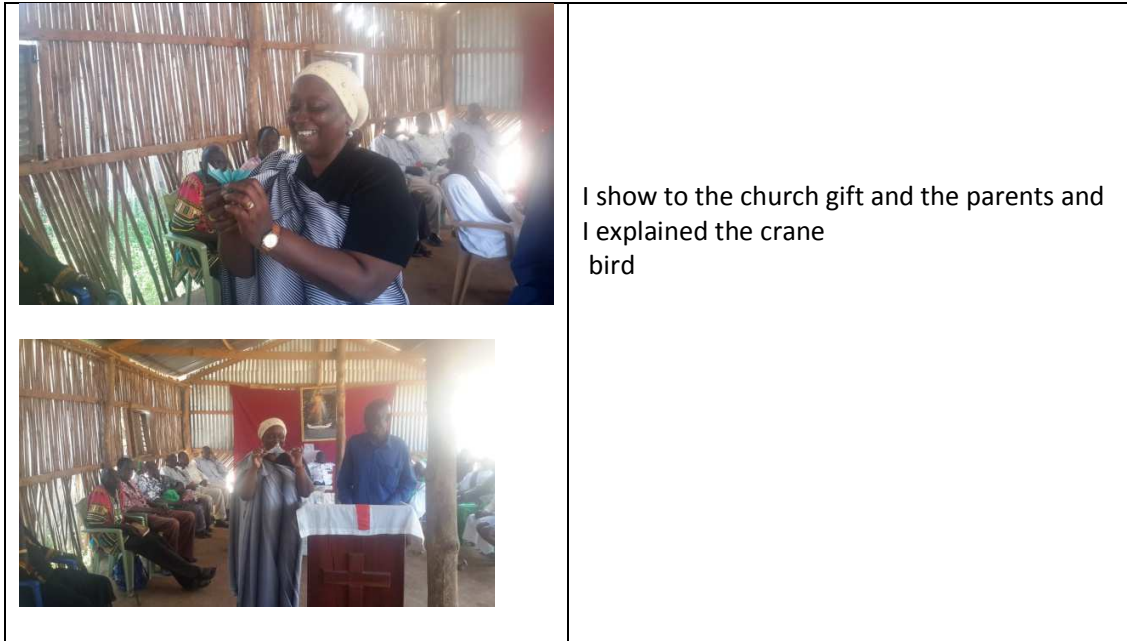
As to improve the health situation there must be prevention strategies, addressing persistent disease and hygiene. Programme done by International Organizations because South Sudanese like Japan very much

6. Rocinantes Organization activities - Disruption of gift from Dr. Kawahara

A group of children more than 60 of them from the community around my church at Khor Williang usually gathering for leaning local language, English and practicing tradition dancing. Majority of those children have no education due to family financial situation and traditional believes for not taking the girls to the schools. One mother kept her small 7 years old daughter in the home as to take care of her small brother one year old. I told them that somebody by name Dr. Kawahara from Japan sent his greetings to you and he sent to you a small gift as a sign of love and care for the children. I assist her with sum money.

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|  | <p>Children were gathering in my church shatter. They are sitting on the ground because no one to provide chairs is very costly even we cannot effort to buy for them. Each small plastic chair is cost about USD. 5 = SSP. 450, and for the big plastic chairs is cost about USD. 7 = SSP. 630</p> |
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|  | <p>Gifts and sweets prepared for distribution to the children by their teachers and members of mother union in the church</p> |
|  | <p>Children were exciting to get their gift with sweet</p> <p>They said thank you mothers we need more gifts of clothes and sweets next time of the distributions to us in the church side.</p> |
|  | <p>Children with their gifts And they show their gift to you that was meaning</p> <p>She said, I do have my gift I am happy and thank you soooooo much Dr. Kawahara</p> <p>Even the smallest once got their own gift</p> |



Yor and Jur Gabriel Roric Jur are doing very well in their studies. They will sit for the 1st Semester examination in December 2016 at UCU. They send their greetings to you your staff.



