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Glossary

IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development - an African trade bloc made up of eight-countries including Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, Eritrea, South Sudan
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
POC	Protection Of Civilian Sites
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SSPDF	South Sudan People's Defence Force (formally SPLA – renamed in Aug 2017)
SPLA-IO	Sudan People's Liberation Army – in opposition
SSP	South Sudanese Pound
UN	United Nations
UNMISS	UN Mission in South Sudan

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In the text when '*Comment: ...*' appears in *italic* and the subsequent text is also in *italic*, this information is not fact, but the opinion of the author.

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Risk Level

Locations	Risk Level	Comment	Forecast
Juba city	Moderate	<i>The political situation in South Sudan is the main driver of insecurity in Juba. The governance not only affects the armed conflict and poor economy, but also the level and type of crime. The Risk Level is close to High and a worsening in Armed Conflict close to Juba will push the level to High.</i>	<i>The security situation in Juba at best will remain constant. Progress in the implementation of the R-ARCSS will continue to be hampered. There are many factions working against it – tribal differences and self-interests amongst the leaders – a lasting solution will be difficult to achieve.</i>
Elsewhere in South Sudan	To be assessed	<i>States, cities and towns outside Juba will be assessed if needed. Further research will be required to gain an accurate assessment of the threats and levels of risk.</i>	

1. Recent Developments and Current Situation

CATTLE RAIDS

In Dec 2018, there was a significant rise in cattle raids across the country.

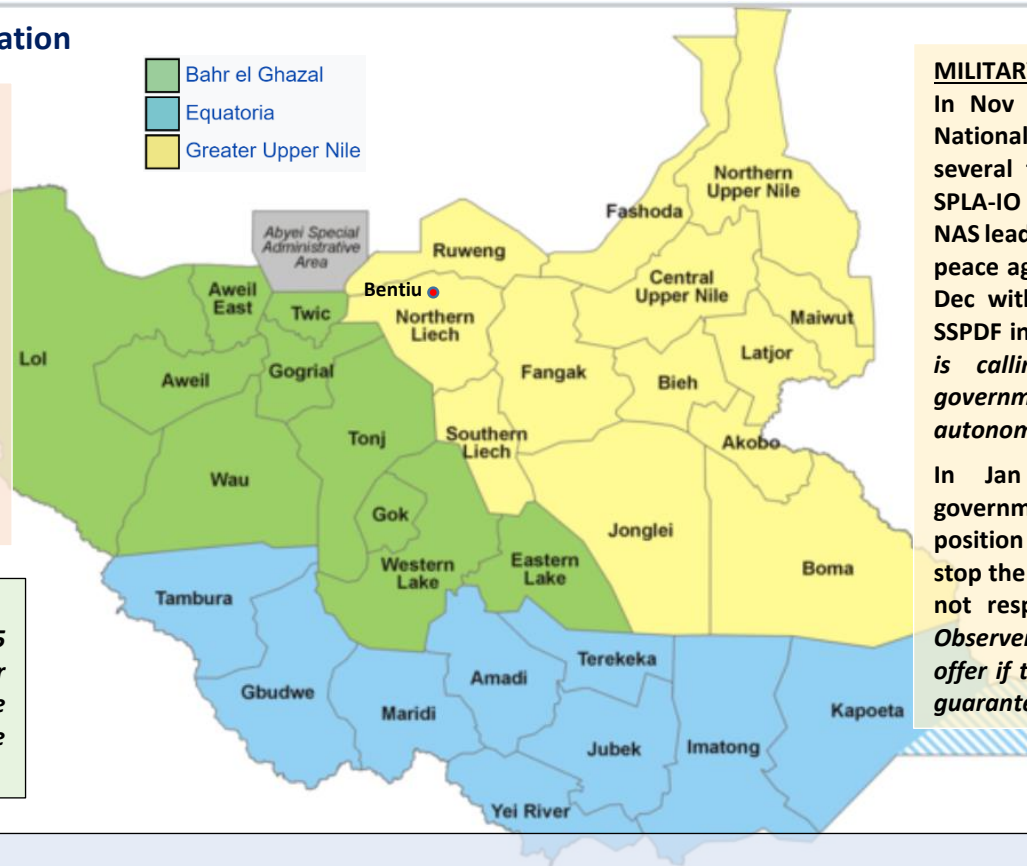
In Jan 2019, the states of Akobo, Bieh, Fangak, Boma and Jonglei agreed to set up a joint police force to combat cattle raids, child abductions and other crimes. The five states will each contribute SSP 1 million to establish a training centre for recruits. The Ministry of Interior has started it is in the process of recruiting 2,500 officers from the states.

Comment: More clashes between cattle herders can be expected as the dry season will force the herders to cross community borders to find grazing grounds.

SEXUAL VIOLENT ATTACK

In Nov 2018 near Bentiu, MSF reported some 125 women and girls were receiving treatment after being raped, whipped, beaten and robbed. Some of the men who attacked the women were reportedly wearing military uniforms.

■ Bahr el Ghazal
■ Equatoria
■ Greater Upper Nile



MILITARY CLASHES

In Nov 2018, an opposition group, the National Salvation Front (NAS), clashed several times with both the SSPDF and SPLA-IO in the southern Equatorias. The NAS leader, Thomas Cirillo, did not sign the peace agreement. Fighting continued into Dec with clashes between the NAS and SSPDF in Yei River State. *Comment: Cirillo is calling for a federal system of government which would give more autonomy to the regions.*

In Jan 2019 the South Sudanese government offered Thomas Cirilo a position in the transition government to stop the violence. As of mid-Jan, Cirilo had not responded to the offer. *Comment: Observers believe he will turn down the offer if there are no security and political guarantees for the Equatorians.*

PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE R-ARCSS

The 'Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan' (R-ARCSS) was signed by most of the warring groups on 12 Sep 2018.

In Nov 18, initiatives to build trust between the government and opposition, both politically and military, began with SSPDF and SPLA-IO military commanders holding meetings in cities of in Bieh, Torit, Wau and Yei. Also in Nov, IGAD announced the deployment of 1600 troops to South Sudan to take part in the Regional Protection Force (RPF). The forces aim is to enhance the protection and security throughout the implementation of the R-ARCSS.

However, little progress has been made in implementing the agreement. In early Dec, the UN Commission of Human Rights reported the recruitment of fighters by all armed groups continues since the signed of the peace agreement. Also, the UN peacekeeping chief, Jean-Pierre Lacroix, told the UN Security Council that the security-related committees in South Sudan have made little visible progress. Adding to this the government also announced the SPLM-IO faction of Riek Machar had not yet been merged into the South Sudan People's Defence Force (SSPDF).

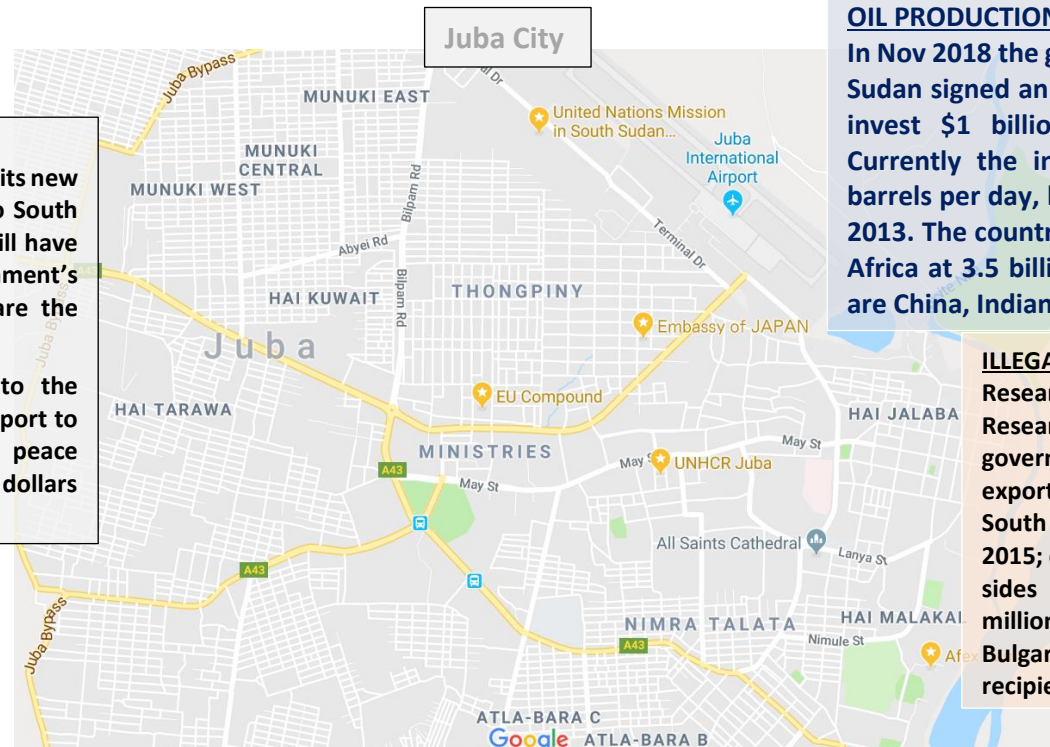
More positively, in Dec several members of the South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA) returned to the capital, Juba, to attend meetings on the implementation of the peace agreement.

In Jan 2019 progress was again shown to be limited when the Joint Defence Board (JDB) announcing it is currently two months behind its schedule and delays are due to lacking funds – it states it requires \$59 million. On the JDB sits Chief of Staffs and Director Generals of national security services, police and other organized forces. The role of the Board is to command and control all forces during the pre-transitional period.

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

In Dec 2018, the US announced that under its new Africa Policy, it would cut financial aid to South Sudan. The decision was expected and will have a substantial effect on the government's worsening financial problems. The US are the largest financial donor of South Sudan.

In Jan 2019, President Kiir appealed to the international community for financial support to enable the implementation of the peace agreement. China has donated \$7 million dollars to the UN and the WFP in South Sudan.



OIL PRODUCTION INCREASES

In Nov 2018 the governments of South Africa and South Sudan signed an outline agreement for South Africa to invest \$1 billion into South Sudan's oil industry. Currently the industry is producing around 155,000 barrels per day, less than half of what was produced in 2013. The countries oil-reserves are the third-largest in Africa at 3.5 billion barrels. Other interested investors are China, Indian and Malaysian.

ILLEGAL ARMS SHIPMENTS TO SOUTH SUDAN

Research by the London based Conflict Armament Research (CAR), has shown the Ugandan government was probably involved in the illegal export of small arms and a military aircraft to South Sudan's government between 2014 and 2015; despite an EU ban on weapons exports to all sides in the South Sudan civil war. The multi-million-dollar deal originated in the EU countries Bulgaria, Slovakia and Romania, and the alleged recipient was the Ugandan Ministry of Defence.

SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL INCIDENTS IN JUBA

Levels of criminality in Juba remain high. The following is a summary of reported incidents between 1 and 31 Dec 2018 (source: NedRisk Weekly Reports):

- UN or INGO compound break-ins – 4
- Armed or violent robbery of UN or INGO staff – 1
- UN or INGO house break-ins – 1
- Sound of small arms fire near UN facilities – 18
- Petty crime targeting UN or INGO staff – 3
- UN or INGO staff stopped and harassed by police or military – 14

There are consistently three types of harassment by the security forces – alleged traffic violation, suspicion of illegal dealing in US dollars, and document irregularities at the airport. Harassments involving traffic violation and illegal dealing in US dollars usually target national staff, whilst international staff are targeted at the airport.

The sound of small arms fire is almost a nightly event. Some are later reported as clashes between security forces and armed gangs, but most go unexplained. The driver behind the shootings is the high proliferation of small arms in Juba and South Sudan.

Comment: The above summary only represents a fraction of the criminal incidents in the wider Juba population. Much of the crime stems from the poor economy, high prices for basic commodities, and unpaid salaries to police and army personnel. UN & INGO staff and facilities make tempting targets due to their perceived wealth.

2. Humanitarian Situation

CONFLICT

The cumulative effects of years of conflict and violence destroyed livelihoods, have left more than 7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in 2019.

Key Figures:

Number IDPs: 2.0 M

Number Refugees in South Sudan: 300.000

Number of Refugees from S. Sudan: 2.2 M

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS:

Over 80 % of the population live below the absolute poverty line and half the population will be severely food insecure between Jan. and Mar. 2019.

Priority:

- Food distribution and unconditional cash/voucher transfers for the most severely food insecure.
- Distribute fishing and rapid response livelihoods kits.
- Emergency Food Kits.

HEALTH

One primary health centre serves an average of 50,000 people. Only about one in five childbirths involves a skilled health care worker and the maternal mortality ratio is estimated at 789 per 100,000 live births.

Priority:

- Lifesaving emergency healthcare and establishing mobile clinics.
- Supporting primary health care facilities and hospitals.
- Immunize the most vulnerable IDPs.
- Mental health and psychosocial support services.

PROTECTION

Civilians are regularly subjected to human rights violations including sexual violence, torture, forced recruitment and abduction from both opposition and government forces.

Priority:

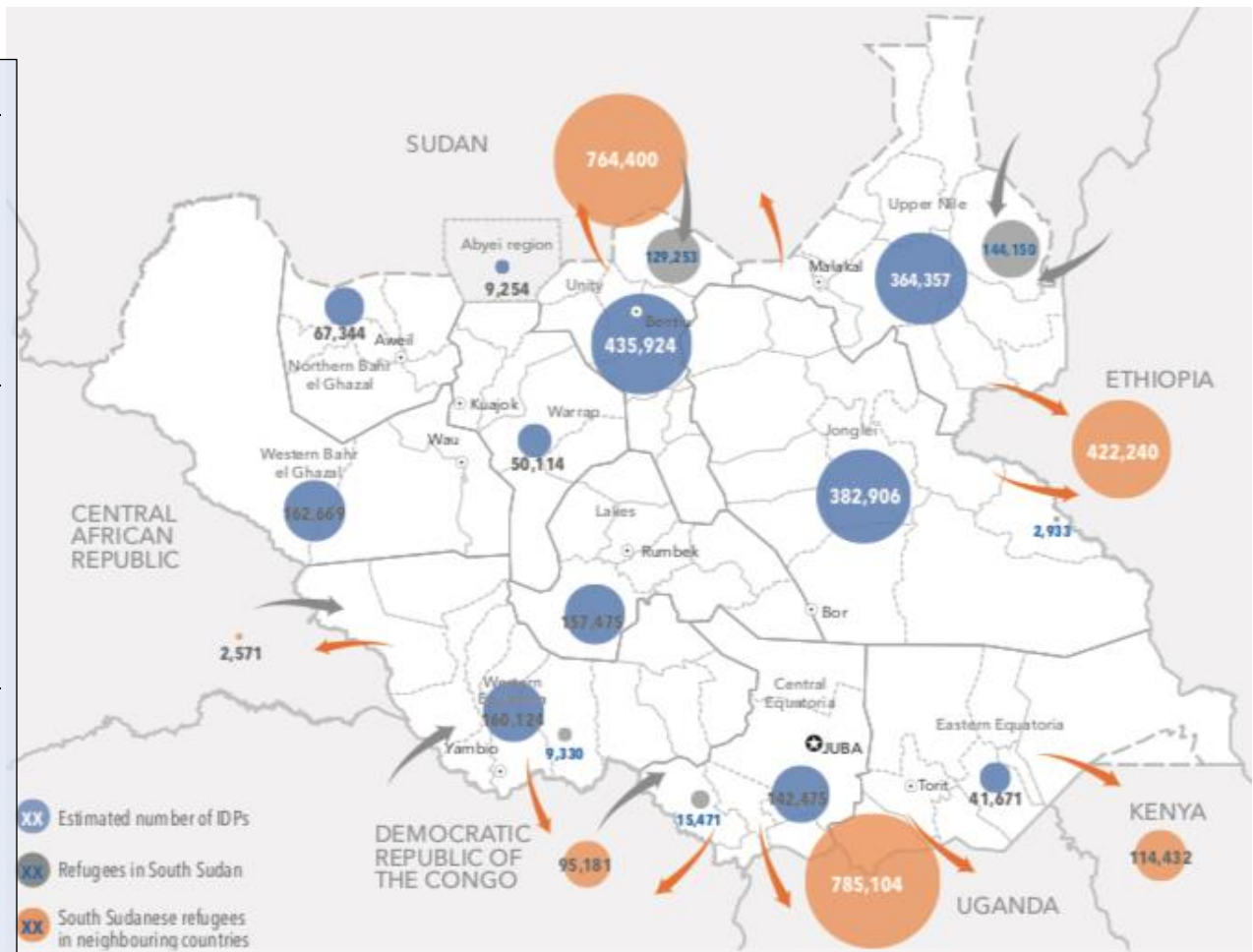
- Safe referrals and information dissemination on services.
- Women & girls friendly spaces programming.
- Legal awareness, assistance and counseling.

NUTRITION

Only 40% of nutrition treatment centres have access to safe water.

Priority:

Manage SAM and MAM for children under 5 in 34 counties.



EDUCATION

South Sudan has one of the highest rates of out-of-school children in the world. Every third school has been damaged, destroyed, occupied or closed since 2013, and more than 70% of children who should be attending classes are not receiving an education.

Priority:

- Providing access to safe learning spaces.
- Re-opening schools.
- Providing school material & feeding.
- Life- saving and life-sustaining activities such as psychosocial support.

KEY DOCUMENTS TO REVIEW

- <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/2019-south-sudan-humanitarian-needs-overview>
- [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ssec-nation wide assessment report- 2018-10.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ssec-nation%20wide%20assessment%20report-2018-10.pdf)
- [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/cluster objectives and indicators 2019 final.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/cluster%20objectives%20and%20indicators%202019%20final.pdf)