JUBA GLOBAL NEWS NETWORK
Independent news from Juba — South Sudan first, then Africa, then the world

DAILY NEWSPAPER • SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 2026 • JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN • JUBAGLOBAL.COM • FREE TO READ

★ TOP STORY — SOUTH SUDAN

PRESIDENT KIIR REGISTERS TO VOTE IN JUBA AS NATIONWIDE REGISTRATION ENTERS ITS FINAL WEEK

President Salva Kiir Mayardit registered as a voter at Hai Gonya Registration Centre in Juba on Friday and urged eligible South Sudanese to register ahead of the general elections scheduled for 11 February 2027.



A street scene in Gudele, Juba, South Sudan, the capital where President Kiir registered to vote on 20 November. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'Gudele 2, Juba South Sudan.jpg', via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

THE CHAIRMAN WRITES — INSIDE THIS EDITION

“A Fair Chance for Our Young People: Education, Health and a Future Built at Home” — by Dr. Joseph Makuer Nyieth. Read his article on the page that follows.

FROM THE CHAIRMAN — OPINION & VISION

A Fair Chance for Our Young People: Education, Health and a Future Built at Home

By Dr. Joseph Makuer Nyieth

Thursday, November 19, 2026 — From the Chairman



Dr. Joseph Makuer Nyieth. (Photograph supplied by the author.)

I think about the young people of South Sudan and what they deserve: a real chance to learn, to stay healthy, and to build a life in their own country. For me, education and healthcare are not extras — they are the foundation. A nation rises when it invests in its people. A child in a classroom and a mother who can reach care safely — that is where real strength begins for me. When a young person can learn, they can find work, serve their community and take a full part in the life of the nation. When families can reach healthcare with dignity, they can plan, work and raise their children without the constant fear that a treatable illness will take everything from them. A country that neglects its classrooms and its clinics neglects its own future, and I will keep saying that investing in people is the first work of any serious leadership.

None of this is possible without peace. Lasting peace and stability are where everything else begins. Peace is not just the silence of guns — it is families sleeping without fear, children walking safely to school, and neighbours trusting one another again. Without peace, no school can stay open with confidence and no clinic can serve its community in safety. With peace, our young people can learn, our traders can travel, and our families can build. A peaceful and democratic South Sudan is the foundation on which every other hope for our country must stand, and protecting that peace is the duty of all of us, together.

We will only hold that peace if we see ourselves first as one people and one nation. I believe South Sudan is strongest when we are united beyond tribalism and united in diversity. Our diversity is a strength, not a reason to divide, and no young South Sudanese should be denied a chance to learn, to work or to lead because of tribe or origin. When we meet one another first as fellow citizens, we can disagree honestly and still build together. One people, one nation is not only a saying I repeat; it is how I believe we must see one another if our country is to hold together and move forward.

Our young people also deserve institutions they can trust. I believe South Sudan deserves governance that serves the people — not the other way round. For me, good governance and the rule of law mean no one is above justice and every citizen can trust the institutions of their own country. I speak of democracy, transparency, accountability and inclusive governance because our people deserve to know how decisions are made, to have those decisions explained, and to be included in the life of their country regardless of where they come from. A young graduate looking for a first opportunity should face a fair system, not a closed door. Leadership is a trust given by the people, and institutions that answer to the people are the ones that will carry this nation forward.

The economy must serve the same purpose. I believe an economy is only strong when ordinary families can feel it — when a farmer, a trader, a teacher and a young graduate can all find honest work and a fair chance to build a better life. I stand for sustainable economic growth that is equitable and reaches ordinary South Sudanese. Growth that reaches only a few is not the future I want for South Sudan. When ordinary people can earn a living, reach a market safely, send their children to school and care for their families, the whole country becomes more stable and more hopeful. That is the prosperity I mean when I speak of peace, justice and prosperity: prosperity felt in the home and in the village, shared fairly among our people.

This is also why I hold a vision of two ideological systems for our politics — one party conservative and the other liberal, or a democratic party — competing peacefully on ideas and programmes, not tribalism or personalities, so voters get a clear choice. I shared my daily political briefing with you again today because I believe citizens should follow the affairs of their country closely and judge every programme for themselves. When politics is organised around ideas, every side must explain its

programme, listen to the citizens and earn their trust. When politics is organised around tribe or personality, the real questions of the people — peace, schools, clinics, work and justice — are pushed aside. A peaceful competition of ideas gives every voter dignity, because the voter is choosing a direction for the country.

This is the spirit in which I lead the Patriotic People's Party, and it is why I invite my fellow South Sudanese to join me in this work. We stand for a peaceful and democratic country, for lasting peace and stability, for unity beyond tribalism, for good governance and the rule of law, for sustainable economic growth that reaches ordinary people, and for real investment in people through education and healthcare. Building a just and prosperous nation is not the work of one man or one party alone. It is the work of a whole people who believe their country can be better and who are ready to build it together, in the spirit of South Sudan.

Tonight I return to the young people I began with. Give a young South Sudanese an education, protect their health, keep the peace around them and open a fair economy before them, and there is nothing they cannot build. I will keep working for that South Sudan, and I will keep inviting every South Sudanese, at home and abroad, to choose ideas over division and hope over fear. One people, one nation.

— Dr. Joseph Makuer Nyieth, Chairman, Patriotic People's Party (PPP)

SOUTH SUDAN

Juba Global News Network — verified reporting, every source credited.

President Kiir Registers to Vote in Juba as Nationwide Registration Enters Its Final Week

President Salva Kiir Mayardit registered as a voter at Hai Gonya Registration Centre in Juba on Friday and urged eligible South Sudanese to register ahead of the general elections scheduled for 11 February 2027.



A street scene in Gudele, Juba, South Sudan, the capital where President Kiir registered to vote on 20 November. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'Gudele 2, Juba South Sudan.jpg', via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

JUBA — President Salva Kiir Mayardit registered as a voter in Juba on Friday, 20 November, and urged eligible South Sudanese to do the same, as the nationwide voter registration exercise entered its second and final week ahead of the country's first general elections since independence.

Eye Radio reported that the President registered at Hai Gonya Registration Centre in Constituency No. 1 in Juba. Photographs released by the Presidential Press Unit and carried by several outlets showed the President seated at a registration table while an official of the National Elections Commission (NEC) in a high-visibility vest assisted him with fingerprinting and paperwork, after which he held up his voter card. Radio Tamazuj and Sudans Post carried the same story on Friday, reporting that Kiir registered six days after registration opened and used the occasion to encourage citizens to take part.

The registration exercise runs from 14 to 28 November 2026 at 3,161 centres across South Sudan's ten states and three administrative areas, according to the NEC. The Commission says 22,127 officials were recruited and trained for the operation. Eligible voters are asked to present a national identity card, a passport or another official document verifying their identity and age, and community leaders have been involved in helping the many citizens who do not hold formal identification.

Friday's registration by the head of state was presented by officials as a signal that the electoral timetable is moving forward. Polling day is now Thursday, 11 February 2027, after the NEC revised the calendar on 14 November and moved the vote from the previously scheduled 22 December 2026. Under the revised timetable, a provisional voters' register is due on 29 November, nominations follow in December, and a 45-day campaign period runs from 27 December to 9 February, with 10 February designated a campaign-free day.

The President's appearance came in a week when the revised timetable itself has been sharply contested. Opposition figures have questioned the legal basis for moving polling day, and the SPLM-IO interim leadership and other parties have rejected the change. Against that background, a visible act of registration by the President was widely read as an attempt to build public confidence that the February date will hold and that citizens should register while centres remain open.

Registration is only the first step in a long sequence. After the provisional register is published, voters will have a period to inspect their details and raise objections or request corrections before a final register is published in January. Candidate nominations, the publication of a final list of candidates in January, and the campaign period all follow, before results are declared in mid-February and any disputes are settled in the months afterwards.

For ordinary citizens, the immediate message from Friday's event was practical rather than political: registration closes on 28 November, and the NEC has said voters will cast their ballots at the centres where they registered. With just over a week of the exercise remaining at the time of the President's registration, officials, parties and civic groups alike were urging South Sudanese who are eligible to find their nearest centre and register.

(Source: Eye Radio) — reported by Juba Global News Network alongside the original publisher.

(Source: Eye Radio — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Kon Says He Will Sue the NEC on Monday After 72-Hour Ultimatum Goes Unanswered

Presidential aspirant Kornelio Kon Ngu said on Friday that the National Elections Commission had ignored his ultimatum to reverse the election postponement, and that he will file a lawsuit on Monday.



A judge's gavel, symbolising the court action Kon says he will file against the National Elections Commission on Monday. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'CourtGavel.JPG', via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

JUBA — South Sudanese presidential aspirant Kornelio Kon Ngu said on Friday, 20 November, that he will take the National Elections Commission (NEC) to court, after the Commission failed to respond to his 72-hour ultimatum demanding that it reverse its decision to postpone the general elections.

Radio Tamazuj reported on Friday under the headline 'Kon to sue NEC after ultimatum goes unanswered' that Kon said the lawsuit would be filed on Monday. South Sudan Headlines and SS24 carried the same development on Friday, with SS24 reporting that Kon said the NEC had ignored his ultimatum over the election delay. The announcement is the latest step in a dispute that has dominated South Sudan's electoral politics since the NEC published its revised timetable on 14 November.

Kon, a former third deputy speaker of parliament and a leader in a faction of the National Alliance of Political Parties, issued the ultimatum at a press conference in Juba on Wednesday, 18 November. He gave the Commission 72 hours to cancel the revised timetable and revert to the original polling date of 22 December 2026, describing the postponement to 11 February 2027 as unconstitutional. 'As the Alliance, we give the commission 72 hours to cancel the timetable and revert to the original date. After 72 hours, we will go to court if they don't cancel it,' he said at that press conference, as reported by Standard Zone News.

The legal argument at the centre of the threatened case is about the NEC's authority. Critics of the postponement, including Kon's alliance, argue that the elections law as amended points to a December 2026 vote and that the Commission cannot move polling day into February 2027 on its own authority. Reporting on the revised calendar has noted that the timetable itself does not set out the reasons for the shift, a silence that opponents have seized on in making their case that the change is unlawful.

The NEC, for its part, has continued with the practical work of the election. Voter registration opened on 14 November and runs to 28 November at 3,161 centres, staffed by more than 22,000 officials. The Commission's revised calendar provides for a provisional register on 29 November, nominations in December, a final list of candidates in January, a 45-day campaign from 27 December, and polling on 11 February 2027.

Kon is not alone in challenging the new date. The African National Congress in South Sudan, led by George Kongor Arop, has also rejected the revised timetable, and the SPLM-IO interim leadership in Juba has called the postponement unlawful and warned it may reconsider its participation. Together, the objections mean the courts may now be asked to rule on the legality of the timetable while registration is still under way — a combination that adds uncertainty for voters deciding whether and where to register.

No filing had been reported by the time this edition closed on Saturday, and the NEC had not publicly answered the ultimatum. What happens on Monday, when Kon says the suit will be filed, will be watched closely by parties, candidates and voters alike, because a court ruling on the timetable could affect every subsequent date in the electoral calendar, from nominations to polling day itself.

(Source: Radio Tamazuj) — reported by Juba Global News Network alongside the original publisher.

(Source: Radio Tamazuj — reported with Juba Global News Network)

SPLM-IO Interim Leadership Rejects Election Delay and Warns of Possible Boycott

The SPLM-IO interim leadership in Juba, led by Caretaker Peacebuilding Minister Stephen Par Kuol, has rejected the move to 11 February 2027, calling it unlawful and warning it may reconsider taking part.



A view of Juba, the capital, where the SPLM-IO interim leadership announced its rejection of the revised election timetable. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'Juba City.jpg', via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

JUBA — The interim leadership of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-Opposition (SPLM-IO) in Juba has rejected the National Elections Commission's decision to postpone South Sudan's general elections, calling the move unlawful and warning that the party may reconsider its participation in the vote.

Radio Tamazuj reported on Friday, 20 November, under the headline 'IO rejects election delay, warns of possible boycott', that the SPLM-IO Interim Leadership in Juba, led by Caretaker Peacebuilding Minister Stephen Par Kuol, had rejected the revised timetable. Sudans Post carried a parallel report the same day, saying the main opposition party had threatened to reconsider its participation in the planned elections over the revised timetable.

According to the reporting, the interim leadership's expanded leadership had discussed the new calendar at a consultative meeting on 16 November involving political bureau members, national leadership advisers and state chairpersons. Lasuba Loduro Wongo, deputy chairperson of the interim leadership, was reported as saying the NEC had failed to present adequate legal justification for altering the election date, and that the party categorically rejects the change from 22 December 2026, describing the decision as unilateral, deceptive and unlawful.

The party's position, as reported, is that it will not endorse or engage in an electoral exercise that it considers inadequately prepared, legally questionable or incapable of producing legitimate democratic outcomes. That warning matters because the SPLM-IO is one of the principal signatories of the 2018 revitalised peace agreement, and its participation has long been treated as an important test of the inclusiveness of any national vote.

The postponement itself was announced on 14 November, when the NEC moved polling day from 22 December 2026 to Thursday, 11 February 2027 — a shift of 51 days. The revised timetable keeps voter registration from 14 to 28 November, provides for a provisional register on 29 November, nominations in December, a final candidate list in January, and a 45-day campaign beginning on 27 December. The Commission did not give a specific reason for the change in its announcement, according to reporting of the calendar.

The SPLM-IO rejection adds to a chorus of objections raised during the week. Presidential aspirant Kornelio Kon Ngu has said he will sue the NEC after his 72-hour ultimatum went unanswered, and the African National Congress in South Sudan has also challenged the timetable's legal basis. The accumulation of challenges raises the prospect that the legality of the February date will be tested in court even as the electoral machinery continues to operate.

For voters, the practical position this weekend is unchanged: registration centres remain open until 28 November, and the NEC continues to present 11 February 2027 as polling day. Whether the SPLM-IO's warning develops into a formal boycott, a negotiated adjustment, or a court-led resolution remains to be seen, but the party has made clear that its participation cannot be taken for granted unless its concerns about legality and preparation are addressed.

(Source: Radio Tamazuj) — reported by Juba Global News Network alongside the original publisher.

(Source: Radio Tamazuj — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Cabinet Approves 200,000-Tonne Food Stockpile as Hunger Affects Millions

South Sudan's Council of Ministers, chaired by President Salva Kiir, has approved the purchase and stockpiling of 200,000 metric tonnes of food to address growing food insecurity affecting more than seven million people.



Sorghum grain on sale at a market — staple grains are at the centre of South Sudan's approved 200,000-tonne food stockpile plan. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'Sorghum on sale at the Monday Market in Kakuri, Kaduna, Nigeria.jpg', via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

JUBA — South Sudan's Council of Ministers has approved a plan to purchase and stockpile 200,000 metric tonnes of food, in a government response to a hunger crisis that is affecting millions of people across the country.

Sudans Post reported on Friday, 20 November, that the Council of Ministers had approved a plan to establish a 200,000-metric-tonne food stockpile as millions of people face hunger across South Sudan. Eye Radio reported the same decision the same day, saying the Council, chaired by President

Salva Kiir, approved the purchase and stockpiling of 200,000 metric tonnes of food to address growing food insecurity affecting over seven million people nationwide.

The scale of the crisis behind the decision is stark. Humanitarian reporting through the year has described a collision of pressures: conflict and displacement, drought-like conditions across much of the country, economic hardship, and continuing arrivals of refugees and returnees from the war in neighbouring Sudan. The United Nations humanitarian update as of 15 November noted that more than 8,000 refugees and returnees from Sudan had driven up needs in the Atam area of Renk County in Upper Nile State, and that drought-like conditions continued to deepen food insecurity and displacement in Greater Kapoeta.

The World Food Programme has warned publicly that South Sudan faces an exceptionally dangerous humanitarian moment, with 7.8 million people struggling to find food each day and 2.2 million children and 1.2 million pregnant and breastfeeding mothers requiring urgent nutrition support, while funding for humanitarian assistance declines. In Malakal, a key logistics hub, WFP food stocks were reported to have fallen from 10,000 metric tonnes a year earlier to less than 300 tonnes, illustrating how thin pre-positioned supplies have become.

A government stockpile of the size approved on Friday would, if procured and distributed as intended, give the authorities a national reserve to draw on when local supplies fail, prices spike or roads become impassable in the rainy season. Stockpiling is a familiar tool in food-security policy: buying and storing staple food in advance can shorten response times when a crisis peaks, compared with arranging emergency purchases and transport after the fact.

The announcement was met online with a mixture of welcome and scepticism. In comments reported on Eye Radio's post, many readers invoked past food-procurement scandals and questioned whether the food would reach vulnerable communities outside the capital, while others argued the money should support local agriculture, and a minority praised the decision as a timely survival measure. Those reactions underline the test that will follow the approval: transparent procurement, secure storage, and fair distribution to the counties where hunger is most severe.

No procurement timetable, sourcing plan or distribution schedule was reported alongside Friday's approval. For the more than seven million people described as food insecure, the value of the decision will be judged not by the size of the figure approved in the cabinet room, but by how quickly food is bought, where it is stored, and whether it reaches the households that need it most in the months ahead.

(Source: Sudans Post) — reported by Juba Global News Network alongside the original publisher.

(Source: Sudans Post — reported with Juba Global News Network)

South Sudan Opens 14 Oil Blocks to Investors Ahead of Juba Oil and Power Conference

Caretaker Petroleum Minister Awow Daniel Chuang has offered 14 exploration blocks to investors, saying about 90 per cent of reserves remain underdeveloped, as output targets rise above 200,000 barrels a day.



An oil pumpjack at work — South Sudan is offering 14 exploration blocks as it seeks to raise production above 200,000 barrels a day. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'Oil pumpjack in the Permian Basin.jpg', via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

JUBA — South Sudan has opened 14 oil exploration blocks to regional and international investors, as the government seeks fresh capital and technical expertise to raise crude production and strengthen the country's energy infrastructure.

Horn Economic Review reported on Friday, 20 November, that Caretaker Petroleum Minister Engineer Awow Daniel Chuang announced the offer in a national address, ahead of the seventh South Sudan Oil and Power conference in Juba on 24 and 25 November. Africa Business Insight carried the same announcement, reporting that the blocks have been listed on the Ministry of Petroleum's licensing website, where prospective investors can access information on the available opportunities.

'The Ministry of Petroleum is proud to host South Sudan Oil and Power 2026, our official national energy platform, taking place on November 24th and 25th in Juba, South Sudan,' Chuang said, inviting investors, financial

institutions and technical partners to take part. He said approximately 90 per cent of the country's hydrocarbon reserves remain underdeveloped — a figure he presented as a major investment opportunity.

At the centre of the government's ambition is production growth. South Sudan is currently producing approximately 174,000 to 175,000 barrels of crude oil per day, according to figures released by petroleum authorities. 'Central to our ambition is to increase crude oil production to above 200,000 barrels in two years' time. And 14 exploration blocks remain available for investors across the world and in the region,' the minister said.

Beyond new exploration areas, the government is seeking partners for pipelines, expanded domestic refining capacity, fuel storage and infrastructure to diversify export routes. That infrastructure question is critical for a landlocked producer: South Sudan relies on pipelines through neighbouring Sudan to reach export terminals on the Red Sea, and a pipeline rupture in Sudan in February 2024 halted shipments from Blocks 3 and 7 and contributed to a sharp fall in production, according to the World Bank figures cited in reporting of the announcement.

Oil remains the backbone of public finances, accounting for the overwhelming majority of exports and a large share of government revenue, which is why the licensing offer carries weight far beyond the energy sector. The African Development Bank has projected that South Sudan's economy will expand strongly in 2026 as crude production recovers from the disruptions caused by Sudan's civil war — a recovery that officials hope new investment will sustain.

The conference, held under the theme 'Resource Renaissance, Energy-Fuelled Growth for a New Generation', will bring together government officials, oil operators, investors and industry stakeholders, and the minister also encouraged local businesses, young professionals and service providers to take part in the petroleum industry. Whether the 14 blocks attract firm bids will be the real measure of this week's announcement, but the government has clearly signalled that it wants the Juba conference to mark a renewed push for energy investment.

(Source: Horn Economic Review) — reported by Juba Global News Network alongside the original publisher.

(Source: Horn Economic Review — reported with Juba Global News Network)

South Sudan Readiness for Bundibugyo Virus Disease Rises to 72.5 Per Cent, WHO Says

A full-scale simulation exercise showed South Sudan can detect Bundibugyo virus disease at all simulated sites, as readiness improved from 29 per cent in May to 72.5 per cent in October, the WHO reported on 20 November.



An Ebola treatment unit — South Sudan has run drills at isolation facilities as part of its Bundibugyo virus disease preparedness. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'Ebola Treatment Unit.jpg', via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

JUBA — South Sudan has significantly improved its ability to detect and respond to a potential outbreak of Bundibugyo virus disease (BVD), the World Health Organization's Regional Office for Africa reported on Friday, 20 November, following months of preparedness work prompted by an outbreak in neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The WHO said South Sudan conducted four successive national readiness self-assessments in 2026 using a WHO tool that reviews core functional areas of an emergency response. The country's readiness score rose from 29 per cent in May 2026 to 72.5 per cent in October 2026. A sub-national risk assessment identified 15 high-risk counties for targeted preparedness, based on proximity to affected areas in the DRC, population movements, border crossings, surveillance gaps and local vulnerabilities.

Bundibugyo virus disease is a form of Ebola virus disease. The outbreak in the DRC was declared on 15 May 2026, and the WHO has assessed the risk of importation into South Sudan as very high, given porous borders, cross-border trade and population movement. No confirmed BVD case in South Sudan was reported in the WHO's 20 November release; the work described is preparedness before a first case, not a response to one.

The preparedness programme has been practical and repeated. In June, 50 national public health institute workers, supported by 20

partner agencies, took part in a scenario-based table-top simulation. Between July and September, health authorities ran drills at newly established isolation facilities and the National Public Health Laboratories, including infection prevention and control training in the use of protective equipment, chlorine preparation and disinfection.

From 19 to 24 October, the country conducted a full-scale simulation exercise involving 93 participants from the Ministry of Health, government institutions, WHO, United Nations agencies and implementing partners. 'The simulation exercise allowed South Sudan to identify strengths and best practices, close gaps and define priorities to improve national capabilities to safely identify and isolate suspected BVD cases, protect the lives and health of our prized health workers and indeed the people of South Sudan,' said Honourable Dak Duop Bichiok, Caretaker National Minister of Health.

The WHO said the simulation showed South Sudan can detect BVD in all simulated sites, including one of the 26 priority points of entry connecting it with neighbouring countries with BVD cases. With WHO support, the Ministry of Health has activated its Public Health Emergency Operations Centre to coordinate preparedness, assign roles and monitor implementation of the national readiness plan.

'Preparedness cannot wait until a case is detected. WHO is working with South Sudan and partners to identify gaps, strengthen response capacities and ensure that teams are ready to act quickly,' said Dr Moses Ongom, Officer-in-Charge at WHO South Sudan. For communities in the high-risk counties, the message from health authorities is vigilance without panic: know the symptoms, report suspected illness early, and let trained teams handle isolation and referral safely.

(Source: WHO Regional Office for Africa) — reported by Juba Global News Network alongside the original publisher.

(Source: WHO Regional Office for Africa — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Elders in Imehejek Urged to Lead Dialogue as Drought Raises Conflict Fears in Eastern Equatoria

At a UNMISS-supported Citizens' Talk in Imehejek, community members called on traditional leaders, the Omonyei miji, to engage neighbours and agree how to share drying grazing land and water.



Ankole-Watusi cattle in South Sudan — herders in Imehejek are moving livestock further as grazing land and water dry up. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'Ankole-watusi Cattle, Sth Sudan. (in explore) - Flickr - Rod Waddington.jpg', CC BY-SA via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

EASTERN EQUATORIA — As drought worsens in Imehejek, forcing herders to move their livestock further in search of pasture and water, community members are calling on traditional leaders to use their influence to prevent conflict between the Lopit and neighbouring communities.

The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) reported on Friday, 20 November, that the call for dialogue was made at a UNMISS-supported Citizens' Talk forum designed to help three neighbouring communities address grievances and risks before tensions escalate. Years of cattle raids, retaliatory attacks and child abductions have left families grieving and relations strained, with women and children bearing much of the suffering, UNMISS said.

'Women have suffered greatly for years because of insecurity. We cannot continue with these senseless killings and fighting. It is time for the Lopit community to sit down with our neighbors and find a peaceful way forward,' said Christine Micity Martin, a trained nurse at Imehejek Primary Health Centre, speaking at the forum.

The traditional leaders at the centre of the appeal are known as the 'Omonyei miji'. Kulang Vicky, Deputy Chairperson of the Civil Society Organisation Network in Eastern Equatoria State, urged traditional leaders and community representatives to work together. 'Communities must work with the Omonyei miji to find solutions before persistent climate conditions drive resource competition and further conflict,' she said.

Participants also argued that lasting solutions must be locally owned. 'The time has come to move beyond reliance on international organizations, donors and the United Nations. These partners can support and complement community-led initiatives, but cannot substitute for

local ownership and responsibility,' said David Logiragole, a UNMISS Liaison Assistant.

The urgency is driven by the land itself. 'We are at a critical moment in our relationship with our neighbours. Our grazing lands are drying up, and our cattle may have to move into neighbouring areas. The Omonyei miji must engage our neighbours so we can agree on how to share the resources we all depend on,' said Mathew Oromo Morris, Acting Chief Administrator of the Imehejek Administrative Area. That framing — local leaders first, outside support second — was one of the clearest messages to emerge from the day's discussion in Imehejek.

The Citizens' Talk was presented as a chance to rebuild trust and strengthen relations, with participants stressing that traditional leaders must become agents of peace — encouraging dialogue, cooperation and the peaceful sharing of resources. The goal, UNMISS said, is simple and human: that women, children, herders and other community members can move, work and access essential resources without fear. Whether the forum's agreements hold as the dry season deepens will depend on the elders whose influence the community is now publicly asking them to use.

(Source: United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)) — reported by Juba Global News Network alongside the original publisher.

(Source: United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Doubts Over Whether Elections Will Happen

Slow Voter Registration in Unity State, Report Says

Residents in Unity State are being discouraged from registering by doubts over whether the general elections will take place as scheduled, Sudans Post reported on Friday, as the national exercise nears its 28 November close.



Voter registration in progress — officials in Unity State say doubts about whether the elections will happen are slowing turnout. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'Voter registration 1.jpg', via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

BENTIU — Doubts over whether South Sudan's general elections will actually take place as scheduled are discouraging residents from registering to vote in Unity State, Sudans Post reported on Friday, 20 November.

The report, published under the headline 'Doubts over elections slow voter registration in Unity State', said the turnout of prospective voters in the state was being affected by uncertainty about the vote. It appeared one week into a registration exercise that runs nationally from 14 to 28 November, and it highlights a challenge that goes beyond logistics: after repeated changes to the electoral calendar, some citizens are asking whether registering is worth the effort.

Those doubts have a recent history. The National Elections Commission (NEC) announced on 14 November that polling day would move from 22 December 2026 to 11 February 2027, the latest in a series of delays to a first national election originally expected years earlier. In the week since, the SPLM-IO interim leadership has rejected the new date, a presidential aspirant has threatened court action, and other parties have questioned the timetable's legality — debate that is audible to ordinary voters in states like Unity.

Unity State, whose capital is Bentiu, has endured severe hardship in recent years, including flooding, displacement and the effects of conflict, and it is among the areas where humanitarian needs remain high. For residents balancing daily survival against a trip to a registration centre, confidence that an election will genuinely happen — and that a vote will count — can be the deciding factor in whether they register at all.

The national picture shows what is at stake. Registration is taking place at 3,161 centres across the ten states and three administrative areas, staffed by 22,127 officials recruited and trained by the NEC. A provisional register is due on 29 November, followed by a display period for objections and corrections, nominations in December, and a final register in January, ahead of the 45-day campaign and polling on 11 February 2027.

President Salva Kiir's own registration in Juba on Friday was part of an official effort to counter exactly the kind of hesitation reported in Unity State, with the President urging eligible South Sudanese to register. Civic and youth groups have been making the same appeal in different ways, arguing that participation now

preserves citizens' choices later, whatever disputes parties continue to have about the timetable.

With registration due to close on 28 November, the coming days will show whether turnout in Unity State recovers. For the NEC, the lesson of Friday's report is that delivering materials and opening centres is only half the task; persuading a sceptical public that the election is real, and that their names belong on its register, is the other half — and in Unity State, that persuasion still has work to do.

(Source: Sudans Post) — reported by Juba Global News Network alongside the original publisher.

(Source: Sudans Post — reported with Juba Global News Network)

AFRICA

Juba Global News Network — verified reporting, every source credited.

Drones Killed More Than 1,630 Civilians in Sudan This Year, UN Rights Office Finds

A new UN Human Rights Office report says drone strikes accounted for nearly three-quarters of 2,230 verified civilian deaths in Sudan between January and October, and warns the true toll is likely higher.



Khartoum, Sudan, pictured from Burri Alsharif — the capital has faced blackouts and fuel shortages as drone strikes hit power and fuel infrastructure across 11 states. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — Burri Alsharif, Khartoum, Sudan (Panoramio), CC BY 3.0)

The war in Sudan has entered a phase in which the deadliest weapon is increasingly one that arrives from the sky, unseen until it strikes. A report published on 17 November by the UN Human Rights Office found that more than 1,630 civilians were killed by drones between January and the end of October 2026, out of more than 2,230 civilian deaths the office was able to confirm in the same period. In other words, drones accounted for nearly three-quarters of every verified civilian death in the conflict this year. The office stressed that these are only the deaths it could confirm, and that the actual civilian casualty figures are likely to be higher.

The report, which covers the first half of 2026 in detail, documents what it describes as a persistent disregard for the protection of civilians by all sides. At least 1,390 civilians were killed between January and June in fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces, the Rapid Support Forces and allied armed movements, and more than 80 per cent of those casualties were the result of drone strikes. In the following four months, another 840 civilians were killed, of whom close to 520 died in drone strikes. Battle lines shifted and tactics changed during the year, the office said, but the disregard for civilian life did not.

Investigators described the increased use of drones as a defining feature of the conflict, because the weapons allow parties to extend their reach far beyond areas of territorial control and far beyond the front lines. That reach has brought markets, roads and hospitals within range. In the first half of 2026 alone, the UN Human Rights Office documented at least 39 drone strikes on markets, 20 on civilian vehicles, 17 on fuel tankers and depots, and 16 on health facilities. These were not, in the main, military installations, but the places where ordinary Sudanese buy food, travel, seek treatment and try to keep daily life going.

The pattern has continued into the autumn. In just over two weeks between 20 October and 4 November, 29 drone strikes attributed to the Rapid Support Forces hit electricity facilities and fuel stations across 11 states, triggering widespread power blackouts and further fuel shortages affecting millions of people far from the conflict frontlines. When power stations fail, hospitals lose light and refrigeration, water pumping stops, and dialysis and other time-critical treatment is interrupted. Fuel shortages, in turn, strand the trucks that move food and aid across a vast country where many communities depend on deliveries to eat.

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk condemned what he called the warring parties' brazen disregard for the laws of war, saying their actions may amount to war crimes. The report also documents trends that have been consistent throughout the conflict: the targeting of civilians and civilian objects, indiscriminate attacks, reprisals against civilians accused of collaboration with opposing forces, and the continued use of sexual violence as a weapon of war. Each category represents cases the office investigated and verified, rather than allegations it could not test.

For Sudanese families, the statistics translate into a daily calculation about whether a market is safe to visit, whether a road is safe to travel, and whether a hospital will have power when they arrive. Humanitarian workers say the drone campaign against energy and fuel infrastructure widens the harm well beyond the point of impact, because a single strike on a power facility can darken homes, clinics and water systems across a whole state. That is why rights investigators treat attacks on such infrastructure as attacks on civilian survival itself, not merely as damage to property.

What happens next will depend in part on whether international pressure can change the conduct of the parties. The UN office presented its figures as confirmed minimums and called attention to the gap between those minimums and the likely reality on the ground, where insecurity and displacement make verification

slow and dangerous (Source: Reuters / United Nations Human Rights Office (OHCHR), via United Nations in Sudan)

(Source: Reuters / United Nations Human Rights Office (OHCHR), via United Nations in Sudan — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Six Months On, Congo's Ebola Outbreak Is Still Not Under Control, Africa CDC Warns

The Bundibugyo Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo has passed 11,600 confirmed cases and 5,678 deaths, with most new infections now emerging outside known contact lists.



Frontline healthcare workers in protective equipment during an Ebola response in West Africa — responders in Congo face the same protective demands amid more than 80 recorded attacks on health care. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — Guinea's frontline healthcare workers, public domain / CC)

Six months after it was declared, the Bundibugyo Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo is still not under control, the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention has warned. Congo's health ministry, in its Situation Report 187, reported 11,613 confirmed cases and 5,678 confirmed deaths as of 17 November. That makes this the second-largest and second-deadliest Ebola outbreak on record, behind only the West African epidemic of 2014 to 2016. Africa CDC director-general Jean Kaseya told Reuters that if the outbreak is not stopped now, it could become the worst Ebola outbreak the world has seen.

The scale of ongoing transmission is what most alarms responders. Africa CDC counts 400 to 500 new cases every week across 67 health zones in eight provinces. A health system can contain an Ebola outbreak when it knows where the virus is moving, through lists of contacts of confirmed patients who are monitored for symptoms. In this outbreak, that system is failing to keep pace: Kaseya said more than 80 per cent of new cases now emerge outside contact lists, which means responders are not catching chains of infection in time and are discovering many infections only when people become seriously ill or die.

The human pattern behind those figures is stark. Children make up more than a quarter of confirmed cases and a third of deaths, and seven in ten children under five with confirmed Ebola have died. Deaths in the community account for two-thirds of confirmed deaths, a sign that infections are still being found too late, after patients have spent their most infectious days at home among family members rather than in a treatment centre. Every community death also carries risk, because traditional burials involve close contact with the body, which is why safe burial teams are such a central part of the response.

Unlike the Zaire strain of Ebola, for which vaccines and treatments exist, there is no approved vaccine or treatment for the Bundibugyo strain, which kills about half of those it infects. The World Health Organization has approved trials of two new vaccines, with results due in early 2027. Until those trials report, responders must rely on the older tools of Ebola control: finding cases quickly, isolating patients, tracing contacts, protecting health workers and ensuring burials are safe and dignified. Those tools work, but only when they are funded, staffed and able to reach affected communities safely.

Money is the other gap. Only 1.3 billion dollars of the 2.9 billion dollars pledged for the response has been released, a shortfall Kaseya described as a collective failure. Violence compounds the funding problem: Africa CDC recorded more than 80 attacks on health care during the outbreak. Insecurity forces treatment centres to close or move, interrupts contact tracing, and deters families from bringing sick relatives forward. Responders working in the east of Congo must therefore fight a virus and an armed conflict at the same time, in provinces where health services were already fragile before the outbreak began.

There has been real progress in capacity, even as case numbers climb. Responders now have close to 2,000 treatment beds in 104 centres and more than two dozen laboratories, up from just two labs at the start. Around 3,000 people have recovered, and about a quarter of them have joined a survivor programme. Almost 90 per cent of registered deaths are now handled with a safe and dignified burial, Africa CDC said. Those figures show a response that has built substantial infrastructure under extreme pressure, even if transmission has not yet been brought down.

Imported cases have already reached Kenya and Nigeria, underlining why neighbouring

countries are tightening screening and surveillance. Africa CDC says support will be needed through 2027. The immediate measures of success will be whether pledged money is actually released and whether contact tracing catches up with the virus, so that new cases come from known lists rather than appearing without warning in new communities. On current trends, the outbreak that began six months ago remains a continental emergency, not a local one. (Source: The Signal, reporting Africa CDC and DRC Ministry of Health SitRep 187)

(Source: The Signal (Africa CDC joint statement; DRC Ministry of Health SitRep 187) — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Rescue Teams Search for Survivors After Funeral Barge Capsizes in Nigeria's Bayelsa State

A crowded barge carrying people to a funeral capsized near Ukubie in Southern Ijaw, Bayelsa State, on Friday, with several passengers feared dead and a police marine unit deployed to the rescue.



A wooden boat on the River Niger — boats and barges are the main transport links for riverine communities across Nigeria's Niger Delta, where overcrowding is a recurring safety risk. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — Wooden boat, River Niger, CC BY-SA)

Rescue workers were searching on Friday for survivors after a crowded barge carrying people to a funeral capsized in Nigeria's southern Bayelsa State, with several passengers feared dead, police and local residents said. The vessel capsized on the waterways near Ukubie, in Bayelsa's Southern Ijaw area, while carrying passengers to a funeral, according to residents who spoke to reporters at the scene. Bayelsa police spokesperson Musa Mohammed said a marine unit had been deployed to assist rescue operations on the creeks and rivers where the accident happened.

Police did not immediately provide the number of people killed, rescued or missing, and that uncertainty is itself part of the story. In riverine communities, passenger lists are often informal or non-existent, boarding is chaotic, and a vessel may pick up and drop off people at several points along its route. Sophie Igoniwari, a witness, said chaotic boarding and overcrowding preceded the boat's departure from Anyama Ijaw, and that several victims were brought ashore after it capsized shortly afterwards. Her account points to the two factors that recur in almost every fatal boat accident in the region: too many people, and too little order at the point of departure.

Bayelsa is a state defined by water. In the Niger Delta, rivers, creeks and lagoons are not obstacles to travel but the roads themselves, and wooden boats and barges carry traders, schoolchildren, farmers and mourners between communities that may have no reliable road connection at all. A funeral, in particular, draws large numbers of relatives and well-wishers travelling together, often at set times and under emotional pressure not to be late. When demand peaks, operators face strong temptation to carry more passengers than a vessel should hold, and passengers, with few alternatives, board anyway.

Reuters noted in its reporting that boat accidents are common on Nigeria's inland waterways, especially in riverine communities where overcrowding is widespread and safety regulations are often flouted. Life jackets may be unavailable, unaffordable or simply not worn. Vessels may be old, overloaded with goods as well as people, and operated without the checks that apply on roads or in aviation. Night travel, sudden weather and submerged debris add further risks on routes that communities have used for generations and cannot easily abandon.

The immediate focus in Southern Ijaw remains the search itself. Marine police and local rescuers, including boat operators who know the waterways, typically lead the first hours of such operations, because they can reach shallow creeks and mangrove channels that larger vessels cannot. Families gather at landing points waiting for names, and the absence of a confirmed passenger list means that waiting can stretch for many hours. Until police publish verified figures for the dead, rescued and missing, any number circulating on social media should be treated with caution.

The accident will renew questions that follow every such disaster in the Delta: who inspected the barge, how many people it was licensed to carry, whether life jackets were provided, and whether departure should have been stopped when overcrowding became obvious. Those questions matter because the pattern is so familiar. Enforcement

on busy rural waterways is difficult, but the cost of weak enforcement is paid, repeatedly, by the same riverine communities that depend on the water for everything.

For now, the confirmed facts are narrow and sobering: a crowded funeral barge left Anyama Ijaw, capsized near Ukubie shortly after departure, several passengers are feared dead, and a police marine unit is searching for survivors. Juba Global will update this story when Bayelsa police release verified casualty and rescue figures. The hope in Southern Ijaw tonight is that the search finds more survivors than victims. (Source: Reuters)

(Source: Reuters — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Museveni and Tanzania's Suluhu Launch $30 Million Truck Assembly Plant in Mpigi

Presidents Yoweri Museveni and Samia Suluhu Hassan opened Double Q Automotive's plant in Nakirebe, Mpigi District, which can assemble 4,000 Sinotruk trucks a year and directly employs more than 1,200 Ugandans.



A Sinotruk Howo heavy-duty truck — the Mpigi plant assembles Sinotruk trucks, with annual capacity of 4,000 vehicles. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — Sinotruk Howo A7, CC BY 2.0 (Flickr))

President Yoweri Museveni and his Tanzanian counterpart, Samia Suluhu Hassan, have launched a 30-million-dollar vehicle assembly plant in Nakirebe, Mpigi District, in a ceremony that closed President Suluhu's two-day state visit to Uganda. The Double Q Automotive Assembly Plant, built on 45 acres of independently acquired land, assembles Sinotruk heavy-duty trucks and represents the GMC and XCMG brands in Uganda. It has an annual assembling capacity of 4,000 trucks, and officials said it directly employs more than 1,200 Ugandans. Both presidents presented the launch as a step towards regional industrialisation rather than a purely national project.

Speaking at the launch, President Museveni thanked Double Q Automotive and its Chinese partners for investing in Uganda, and urged them to strengthen the link between vehicle assembly and local steel production so that more value is created inside the country. He noted that the facility was already undertaking vehicle body-building operations contributing approximately 20 per cent in local value addition, and welcomed plans to progressively incorporate locally manufactured steel and other materials. Uganda's iron ore deposits, he argued, offer an opportunity to build a domestic steel industry that supplies manufacturers, reduces reliance on imported components and keeps more value in the economy.

Museveni placed the plant in a wider regional argument. Tanzania has natural gas, Uganda has iron ore, and other neighbours have other products, he said; used together rather than in a fragmented way, those resources make better business. He identified natural resources, production, markets and communication as critical pillars of economic transformation, and said Africa must overcome fragmented markets and embrace economic integration. This is not just music, he said; it is showing the future, and those who want to succeed need a united market for Africa. He also encouraged more Chinese companies to invest, noting that Africa's population of about 1.5 billion is projected to reach 2.5 billion within 30 years.

President Suluhu described the plant as an important milestone in Uganda's industrialisation journey and congratulated the government for supporting domestic manufacturing initiatives such as Double Q Automotive and Kiira Motors. Industrialisation, she said, is no longer merely an economic option but a necessity for transforming African economies through jobs, value addition, technology transfer, export growth and reduced dependence on imported manufactured goods. She urged East African Community states to move from predominantly agricultural economies towards industrial production while modernising agriculture to supply raw materials for manufacturing. Let us turn from being consumers of imported goods to regional production and marketing hubs, she said.

She also cautioned against unnecessary competition between East African countries building similar industries, calling instead for complementary industrial policies and harmonised regulations on vehicle assembly that would create a stronger market for locally made products. Sinotruk operations exist in both Uganda

and Tanzania, she noted, and should be viewed as opportunities for cooperation rather than rival ventures: East Africa must compete with the world, not within itself. Suluhu revealed that Tanzania is exploring partnerships to establish a railway locomotive manufacturing plant, and cited the Port of Dar es Salaam, which handled about 33 million tonnes of cargo in 2026, as evidence of growing regional demand for transport capacity.

The employment figures were set out by Works and Transport Minister Fred Byamukama, who said the lowest-paid employee at the plant earns approximately 800,000 shillings a month and that many workers gained practical skills through government skilling programmes and on-the-job training. He said the government is engaging Double Q on expansion beyond assembly into manufacturing, including a proposed tyre production facility at Kayunga Industrial Park. Double Q managing director Lin Yu said the company began in Uganda in 2013, became an official Sinotruk distributor in 2017, started local assembly in 2020 and has since assembled more than 5,000 trucks through its Ugandan operations.

Chinese Ambassador Wu Guangrong said the presence of both presidents demonstrated commitment to industrial development and regional cooperation, and reaffirmed China's commitment to industrial and skills cooperation with Uganda. Sinotruk International general manager Song Yang projected more than 360,000 heavy-duty trucks produced and sold globally in 2026, about 110,000 of them destined for African markets. (Source: State House Uganda)

(Source: State House Uganda — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Kenya's Electoral Commission Urges Dialogue After Opposition Walkout Over 2027 Polls

The IEBC said opposition leaders left a Nairobi consultative meeting on 19 November before substantive talks could begin, while the opposition says the commission has not demonstrated the independence needed for a credible election on 10 August 2027.



Parliament Buildings in Nairobi, Kenya — preparations for the 10 August 2027 General Election have become the focus of a public dispute between the IEBC and opposition leaders. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — Parliament Buildings, Nairobi, Kenya, CC BY-SA)

Kenya's Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission has broken its silence after opposition leaders walked out of a consultative meeting in Nairobi, urging political leaders to return to dialogue and warning that walking away does not resolve electoral concerns. In a press statement dated Friday, 20 November 2026, IEBC Chairperson Erastus Edung Ethekon said a section of opposition leaders left the meeting after presenting their preliminary remarks and demands, denying the commission an opportunity to brief them on its preparedness for the General Election scheduled for 10 August 2027.

The meeting, held on Thursday, 19 November, brought together political party leaders and representatives from both government and opposition to discuss preparations for the 2027 polls. The commission said it had adjusted the meeting programme to accommodate a request by opposition leaders to change the scheduled starting time, and insisted it had made efforts to ensure all stakeholders participated. The commission regrets, Ethekon stated, that a section of the opposition leaders opted to leave after making their preliminary remarks and presenting their demands, before the commission could make its presentation and substantive dialogue could commence.

The opposition tells a different story about the same room. The walkout was led by Wiper Patriotic Front leader Kalonzo Musyoka, who said leaders had attended in good faith but could not associate themselves with what he described as the formalisation of a bundled election. The opposition raised questions about the credibility of the voters' register and the transparency of counting, verifying and declaring results. Former Attorney General Justin Muturi said the opposition had expected the commission to demonstrate independence, impartiality and preparedness, and that the engagement fell short. Former Chief Justice David Maraga said the opposition wanted to raise concerns, not simply be lectured, noting that a framework for discussion had first been proposed in January and, in his account, not implemented in the months since.

Former Deputy President Rigathi Gachagua warned that opposition leaders would not resume engagement until the commission addressed the concerns of Kenyans. The people of Kenya have instructed us that there should be no decision, no discussion that should go on without their involvement, he said, adding that once the IEBC decides to listen to Kenyans, the opposition will engage accordingly. On Friday he also rejected the national presidential tallying centre at Bomas of Kenya, demanding that presidential results be declared final at constituency level, with the IEBC only aggregating results declared by returning officers in the country's 290 constituencies before announcing the winner.

The opposition's wider demands, agreed under the People's Coalition on Electoral Reforms, include cleaning the voters' register by removing duplicate, deceased and ineligible voters while ensuring all eligible Kenyans are registered; abolishing the Bomas national tallying centre in favour of final constituency declarations; secure electronic voting for Kenyans abroad; and livestreaming of voting, counting and announcement of results at polling stations. Those proposals go to the heart of Kenya's disputed-election history, in which the register, the transmission of results and the role of the national tallying centre have repeatedly become the focus of legal and political challenges.

The commission, for its part, also condemned reported incidents of harassment and intimidation involving some invited political party leaders during Thursday's meeting, saying political differences should not justify intimidation, and that it would review the circumstances and work with security agencies to keep future engagements safe and orderly. It reminded parties, candidates and supporters of their duty to comply with the Electoral Code of Conduct. On preparedness, Ethekon said the IEBC had successfully conducted 32 by-elections, experience that had strengthened its readiness, and reaffirmed its commitment to free, fair, credible, transparent, inclusive and peaceful elections under the Constitution.

Ethekon defended the commission's independence under Article 249(2) of the Constitution, while acknowledging that independence does not insulate it from public scrutiny and accountability. The commission said it remains willing to receive formal submissions from parties on proposed reforms, to examine them within its mandate, and to continue consultations throughout the electoral cycle. The 2027 General Election, he concluded, is a shared national undertaking anchored in the sovereign will, voice and choice of the people of Kenya (Source: People Daily (Kenya))

(Source: People Daily (Kenya) — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Uganda Tightens Border and Airport Screening as Ebola Precautions Reach Travellers from Kenya

Uganda's Ministry of Health announced stricter screening at Entebbe airport, passenger locator forms, 21-day quarantine for returnees from Congo and a suspension of mass gatherings in high-risk border districts.



Entebbe International Airport in Uganda — all arriving and departing passengers now face enhanced Ebola screening and must complete passenger locator forms before boarding. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — Entebbe Uganda Airport, CC BY-SA)

Uganda has introduced new travel and border control measures to prevent the spread of Ebola, placing additional requirements on airlines, travellers and people crossing into the country, including those travelling from Kenya. The measures, announced by Uganda's Ministry of Health on 19 November, include stricter screening at Entebbe International Airport, mandatory passenger information forms and tighter controls on movement through border points. For travellers planning journeys in the region, the practical message is to check the new requirements before travelling, because compliance will now be checked before boarding as well as on arrival.

Under the directives, all passengers arriving at and departing from Entebbe International Airport will undergo enhanced screening. Travellers must complete passenger locator forms before boarding their flights, so that health authorities can trace people who may have come into contact with an infected person if an Ebola case is detected. Airlines and other transport operators have been warned against carrying passengers who do not have the necessary travel documents or authorisation, and authorities say operators found knowingly carrying improperly

documented travellers will face sanctions. Anyone entering Uganda through unauthorised routes, and anyone helping people cross through such routes, could face prosecution or other legal penalties.

The restrictions are strictest for people connected to the outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the centre of the current Bundibugyo Ebola emergency. Ugandans returning from Congo will continue to undergo mandatory health assessments and will be required to spend 21 days in quarantine or monitored self-isolation, matching the maximum incubation period of the virus. Humanitarian workers planning to cross Uganda's borders must obtain approval from the Director General of Health Services before travelling, and the transfer of human remains into or out of Uganda will likewise require prior authorisation from the relevant authorities.

Beyond airports and formal border crossings, the government has extended its precautions to public life in areas considered vulnerable to cross-border transmission. Concerts, festivals, rallies and other mass gatherings have been suspended in high-risk border districts until further notice, and event organisers in those areas will need written clearance from the Ministry of Health before holding any gathering. Authorities have also increased surveillance in schools, hotels and communities in vulnerable areas. People arriving in or relocating to high-risk districts must be reported to local council leaders, and hotels and other accommodation facilities must maintain proper guest records and verify visitors using valid identification.

The timing reflects two different national positions sitting side by side. Uganda says it has recorded no new confirmed infections since 27 August, and has completed its mandatory 42-day surveillance period following its last recorded case, which was discharged on 16 July. Kenya, meanwhile, continues its own countdown: following the discharge of its last patient and the release of the remaining 11 contacts who completed surveillance, Kenya started its 42-day countdown on 12 November, and 23 December is the date it would officially be declared free from Ebola if no new cases are reported. Uganda's new measures therefore apply even to travellers from a country that is itself close to an Ebola-free declaration.

Kenyan officials have insisted that Kenya's borders remain open for trade, tourism and travel, with no restrictions on public gatherings or movements inside Kenya. That contrast matters for the region's transport corridors, where people and goods move daily between Kenyan ports, Ugandan markets and Congolese border towns. Traders, truck drivers, students and families with relatives on both sides of a border will feel the new screening first, in longer checks, more paperwork and, for returnees from Congo, three weeks of monitored isolation.

Uganda's approach is precautionary rather than a response to a new domestic case, and officials present it as the price of keeping it that way while a large outbreak continues next door. With hundreds of new Ebola cases still being reported each week in Congo, Uganda's health authorities are betting that strict screening at Entebbe, disciplined border controls and a pause on mass gatherings in border districts will catch any imported infection before it can seed a new chain of transmission at home. (Source: TechNews Kenya / Tukio)

(Source: TechNews Kenya (Tukio) — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Demand for Twice-a-Year HIV Prevention Jab Outruns Supply in Uganda, Kenya and Malawi

Health officials in three countries say demand for lenacapavir, the long-acting HIV prevention injection given twice a year, has exceeded supplies, and warn against creating demand that clinics cannot meet.



Meru District Hospital in Kenya — health facilities in Kenya are among those where lenacapavir supplies were depleted within two to three days of arriving. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — Meru District Hospital, Kenya (USAID FrontLines photo contest), public domain / CC)

Demand for lenacapavir, a long-acting HIV prevention injection administered twice a year, has exceeded available supplies in Uganda, Kenya and Malawi, health officials and advocates told a regional webinar on expanding access to the drug for pre-exposure prophylaxis, or PrEP. The shared experience across the three countries was not a lack of interest but the opposite: people who had declined other forms of prevention are coming forward for

an injection they need only twice a year, and clinics are running out within days of receiving stock. The result is a delicate warning from the very people promoting the product: do not generate demand that health systems cannot yet meet.

In Uganda, Dr Peter Mudiope, the Ministry of Health's HIV prevention coordinator, said the initial assumption was that users would switch from oral PrEP to lenacapavir, but some people are unwilling to leave oral PrEP, while many entirely new users are presenting for prevention for the first time. When PrEP was launched on 17 April this year, he recalled, one site had only 20 doses and they were finished, yet doses also had to be reserved for the same clients six months later. Uganda currently has 103 health facilities offering lenacapavir and expects additional doses in December, which will go first to regions and facilities with high numbers of people using oral PrEP. The ministry had planned to expand from 103 to 300 facilities by December 2026.

Until supply grows, Uganda is urging people to keep using the prevention options that are available: daily oral PrEP, the dapivirine vaginal ring and injectable cabotegravir, given every two months. The ministry is also weighing how to position long-acting products alongside each other, including whether to continue offering cabotegravir routinely or reserve it for specific circumstances. Kenneth Mwehonge, executive director of HEPS Uganda, said introducing lenacapavir requires more than awareness campaigns: his organisation trained 246 community resource persons from 115 PrEP sites and 27 national trainers, working through people communities already trust to counter stigma and misinformation and link interested people to facilities.

Kenya's experience shows what happens to trust when promotion outruns stock. Patricia Jeckonia, programme manager for policy, advocacy and HIV prevention at LVCT Health, said Kenya deliberately designed its campaign around a range of HIV prevention options rather than focusing exclusively on lenacapavir, after concerns that enthusiasm for newer products was affecting uptake of oral PrEP and leaving some people unaware of alternatives. Messages were developed with adolescent girls and young women, pregnant and breastfeeding women, adolescent boys and young men and other priority groups, and spread through trusted social media voices. Even so, supplies were quickly depleted: every time lenacapavir arrived in a facility, Jeckonia said, it would take two to three days and it was over.

Jeckonia argued that supply interruptions must be communicated promptly, and health workers equipped to guide clients to alternatives, so that a stock-out does not become a reason for someone to abandon prevention altogether. Even when there is not yet enough supply, she said, communities should be empowered with full information about what exists and what is still being rolled out. Demand generation, she added, should not be an afterthought added at the end of a rollout plan; it should be built in from the beginning, alongside honest planning about how much product is actually arriving.

Malawi chose a more explicitly phased path. Simon Sikwese, executive director of Pokachere, said the country distributed communication materials in phases to avoid generating demand in districts where lenacapavir was not yet available. Awareness campaigns, he said, must be aligned with the capacity of facilities to provide the injection: planners should look at how much lenacapavir is being received and create only as much demand as that supply can meet, rather than exciting people who then cannot access it. Warren Mitchell, executive director of AVAC, said all three countries highlighted the need to develop materials with communities, engage trusted local voices and integrate the injection into broader prevention programmes.

The lesson is double-edged: a twice-a-year injection is bringing new users into prevention, but every person turned away from an empty shelf risks losing confidence, so countries are matching communication to stock and protecting alternatives. (Source: HICGI News Agency)

(Source: HICGI News Agency — reported with Juba Global News Network)

At COP31's Close, Africa's Message Is Grants, Not Debt — and Make Polluters Pay

As COP31 in Antalya entered its final days on 20 November, African campaigners and negotiators pressed for grant-based climate finance, a fossil fuel phase-out roadmap and support for community renewable energy ahead of COP32

in Addis Ababa.



A solar panel installed on a home in a village near Mongo, Chad — community renewable energy of this kind was showcased at COP31 as African negotiators pressed for grant-based climate finance. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — Solar panel in a village near Mongo, Chad, CC BY-SA)

The United Nations climate conference COP31, held in Antalya, Türkiye, from 9 to 20 November 2026, entered its final two days with a single African message repeated across press conferences, pavilions and street marches: Africa is ready to lead, and it has come for finance. Greenpeace Africa, which tracked the summit day by day and updated its live coverage on 20 November, calls COP31 the implementation COP, and argues that promises must now be funded through grants, built around local needs and delivered to frontline communities. That framing — grants, not debt — has been the African Group's central demand throughout the talks.

Inside the venue on 19 November, Greenpeace lit up a wind turbine beneath summit banners reading Dialogue, Consensus, Action, carrying the message The Future is Renewable, alongside photographs of community clean energy projects from Egypt, Fiji and South Africa. With hours left in Antalya, Greenpeace Africa called for a clear, time-bound roadmap to phase out fossil fuels, progressive taxes on major polluters and direct support for community-owned renewable energy. It also insisted that developed countries meet their obligations under Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement with grant-based public finance, not debt, and that clean electrification be built into national plans in line with the COP31 presidency's 35-by-35 goal.

The finance argument was made in moral as well as legal terms. Writing as climate finance talks stalled, Greenpeace Africa's Sherelee Odayar argued that African countries are paying for a crisis they barely caused, from floods in South Africa and Kenya to drought across the Horn of Africa and rising seas in Senegal, while oil and gas companies make billions. Article 9.3 of the Paris Agreement, she noted, gives governments a framework to tax fossil fuel profits and fund adaptation, loss and damage and a just energy transition. But polluter taxes, campaigners insist, must come on top of developed countries' binding finance obligations under Article 9.1, not replace them, and new climate finance must not arrive as debt that deepens the crisis it claims to solve.

The numbers behind the argument are large. At a side event in the Ethiopian COP32 Pavilion, Greenpeace Africa, Power Shift Africa, Tax Justice Network Africa and CARE International argued that public climate finance is a legal obligation, not an investment opportunity. Adaptation finance, they noted, still covers less than a tenth of the 305 billion dollars developing countries will need each year by 2035, and smallholder farmers, who grow around a third of the world's food, receive just 0.8 per cent of tracked climate finance. Developing countries at Antalya have sought clarity on the pledge to triple adaptation finance by 2035: the baseline, the target and the milestones by which progress will be judged.

African negotiators have also pushed to place adaptation and climate finance at the heart of the COP31 cover decision, the summit's headline political text, despite open opposition. Drafting discussions flagged that global temperatures are likely to exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius, that the world must move away from fossil fuels, and that finance, adaptation, loss and damage and the just transition need more attention. The presidency's 35-by-35 electrification targets won support from Ethiopia, Eswatini, South Africa, Seychelles, Togo and Liberia, reflecting an African priority that is practical as well as climatic: bringing power to more than 600 million Africans who still lack electricity, increasingly through solar and other renewables rather than new fossil fuel plants.

Africa Day at COP31, held under the theme Securing Africa's Water, tied the finance debate to the continent's most immediate climate risk. Convened by the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank, the UN Economic Commission for Africa, AUDA-NEPAD and Afreximbank, it called for increased investment in water and sanitation, stronger multi-hazard early warning systems and preparedness for the anticipated 2026-27 El Niño. Water, participants argued, is where climate change is felt first in Africa: in failed rains, flooded cities, dry wells and the food systems that depend on all three. The African Development Bank used its pavilion, under the theme

Turning Climate Commitments into Investments, to press the same point in investment language. (Source: Greenpeace Africa)

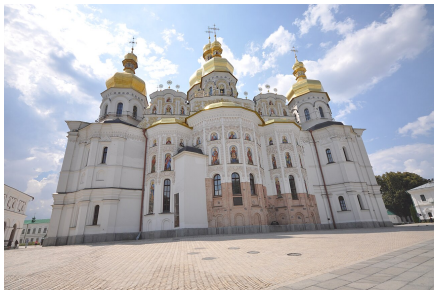
(Source: Greenpeace Africa (COP31 live coverage, updated 20 Nov 2026) — reported with Juba Global News Network)

WORLD

Juba Global News Network — verified reporting, every source credited.

Russian Missile Comes Down in Poland as Trump, Putin and Xi Leave Shenzhen With a Declaration but No Peace Plan

Warsaw called the missile and drone incursions into Poland a likely provocation, while a night of heavy Russian strikes on Ukraine overshadowed the three leaders' summit in China.



The Cathedral of the Dormition at the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra in Kyiv, the Ukrainian capital that came under heavy Russian missile and drone attack overnight. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 2.0 (Cathedral of the Dormition - Kiev Pechersk Lavra, via Wikimedia Commons))

Poland was pulled directly into the fallout of Russia's war on Ukraine on Friday, after Warsaw said a Russian cruise missile crashed on Polish territory and that two Russian missiles and a suspected drone came down in the country during a major overnight bombardment of Ukraine. NATO jets were scrambled in response, and Prime Minister Donald Tusk said the incursions did not look like an accident, describing them as an intentional provocation. Polish leaders linked the timing to European military exercises in Poland connected to a possible postwar mission in Ukraine, a coincidence they argued was difficult to dismiss.

The strikes that preceded the incursions were among the heaviest reported in recent days. According to President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, Russia fired more than 400 drones and over 110 missiles at Ukraine, 27 of them ballistic and some carrying cluster warheads that scatter smaller bomblets over a wide area. Zelenskyy said at least eight civilians were killed and more than two dozen people wounded. For residents of Ukrainian cities, the night was another reminder that, whatever diplomatic language is used abroad, the war itself continues at full intensity, with air defence crews working through the night and emergency services clearing damage at first light.

Against that backdrop, attention turned to Shenzhen in China, where US President Donald Trump met Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping for a trilateral summit. The three leaders issued a four-point peace declaration pledging to advance reforms of the United Nations, to increase supplies of fuel products for all countries, to uphold the immunity enjoyed by state officials in international courts, and to avoid nuclear war. Yet the declaration offered no tangible plans for ending the wars now under way, and the Kremlin played down the importance of Ukraine during the talks, leaving European and Ukrainian officials to ask what, in practical terms, the summit had changed.

Trump spoke warmly of Putin only hours after the bombardment of Ukraine, praising his relationship with the Russian leader and insisting that Putin would love to end the war and had expressed a desire to see it finished by diplomatic means. Trump said there was a real good chance a peace deal could be brokered, while also describing the talks process as stuck, saying the two sides did not know how to end it and that Washington was trying to help them. The mixed messages left allies unsure whether a serious negotiation is near or whether the diplomacy is running ahead of any agreement on the ground.

One reported idea underlined the scale of the compromises being discussed. Sources familiar with the matter told the Wall Street Journal that Trump's son-in-law Jared Kushner has suggested Ukraine could still join NATO if it gives up territory to Moscow, bending to Russia's central demand. Such a trade, membership in exchange for land, would be fiercely contested in Kyiv, where officials have long argued that ceding territory rewards aggression, and in European capitals that fear any settlement imposed over Ukraine's head would store up a larger conflict for later.

For Poland, the immediate questions are practical as well as political: how the missile entered its airspace, whether the incursions were deliberate, and how NATO responds without escalating a confrontation nobody says they want. For Ukraine, the calculation is simpler and grimmer. Declarations in Shenzhen do not intercept drones over Kyiv. Until the diplomacy produces terms that stop the strikes, nights like Friday's, and mornings spent counting the dead, will remain the reality against which every summit statement is judged. (Source: The Independent)

(Source: The Independent — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Estonia to Close Its Border Crossings With

Russia for at Least Six Months From December 1

Tallinn said the closure, covering all five road crossing points, is a response to Russia's ongoing hostile actions, after defence companies in Estonia were attacked twice this year.



The fortresses facing each other across the Narva River — Narva Castle in Estonia and Ivangorod Fortress in Russia — on the border whose road crossings close from December 1. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons, CC0 (Fortresses by Narva river, Estonia and Russia, via Wikimedia Commons))

Estonia will close its border crossings with Russia for at least six months from December 1 on security grounds, the Baltic country's government said on Friday, in one of the sharpest steps yet taken by a NATO frontier state against Moscow. The government said it would decide after six months whether to extend the suspension or reopen the crossings. Estonia, a member of both NATO and the European Union and a strong supporter of Ukraine, currently has five crossing points where travellers can enter or leave Russia, according to the government.

In its statement, the government left no doubt about its reasoning. "The decision is a response to Russia's ongoing hostile actions against Estonia and other European countries," it said. "In Estonia, defence industry companies have been attacked twice this year, and according to the Estonian Internal Security Service, in both cases the commissioners of the acts were Russian special services." The closure follows a suspected arson attack on an Estonian defence company that Tallinn blamed on Moscow; Estonia first announced earlier this month that all crossing points would close, without at that stage specifying how long the shutdown would last.

Moscow has regularly denied accusations by European authorities of involvement in sabotage operations, and it reacted angrily to the length of the closure now confirmed. Russian Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Maria Zakharova accused Estonia of planning to erect a new "Iron Curtain" and said Russia would respond, with reporting of her remarks indicating Moscow is weighing political and diplomatic measures. The language deliberately evokes the Cold War division of Europe, a comparison Tallinn rejects, arguing that a temporary, reviewable security measure taken after attacks on its soil is not comparable to the sealed frontier of that era.

The practical effects will be felt most keenly in the border region itself, above all around Narva in the north-east, where the river separates the Estonian castle from Russia's Ivangorod fortress and where cross-border movement has been part of daily life for decades. Traders, families with relatives on the other side, and travellers who use the crossings to reach Russia will all have to reroute or wait. Estonian officials have framed the decision as protective rather than punitive, aimed at reducing the opportunities for hostile operations at a moment when, in their assessment, the threat is rising rather than receding.

Estonia's move also lands in a wider European argument about how far to go in sealing the continent's eastern edge. Governments across the Baltic and Nordic region have tightened border security since Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, citing sabotage, hybrid operations and instrumentalised migration. Supporters of the closure say a state that believes its defence industry is being targeted by a foreign intelligence service cannot be expected to keep normal traffic flowing as if nothing had happened. Critics of such measures, including Moscow, warn they deepen division and hurt ordinary people first.

What happens in six months will depend on whether the attacks Tallinn describes continue. If they do, an extension looks likely, and a measure announced as temporary could harden into the new normal on NATO's north-eastern frontier. If the security picture calms, the review built into Friday's decision gives Estonia a way back. Either way, the announcement marks a significant moment: a small frontline state deciding that, for now, the safest border with Russia is a closed one. (Source: Reuters)

(Source: Reuters — reported with Juba Global News Network)

European Leaders in Berlin Warn Against a Ukraine Peace Deal Made Without Them After Trump Call

Gathering for a Coalition of the Willing summit, European allies reacted with alarm and unease after President Trump, calling from Air Force One, touted his Shenzhen meeting with President Putin.



Berlin's government district at dusk, including the Reichstag — the German capital hosted the Coalition of the Willing summit of European leaders. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 3.0 DE (Regierungsviertel, Berlin-Mitte, by A. Savin / ako, via Wikimedia Commons))

European leaders gathering in Berlin for a Coalition of the Willing summit have warned against any Ukraine peace agreement negotiated without their direct involvement, following US President Donald Trump's recent meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping in Shenzhen. The warning reflects a fear that has run through European diplomacy for months: that the future of Ukraine, and with it the security order of the continent, could be settled in rooms where Europeans are not present, and presented to them afterwards as a done deal.

Trump addressed the Berlin gathering by telephone from Air Force One. According to the reporting of the summit, he informed more than 30 leaders that Moscow was ready for peace negotiations, while simultaneously questioning European levels of military aid for Kyiv. The combination, an assurance that Russia wants talks paired with a complaint that Europe is not doing enough, struck many in the room as pressure rather than partnership. US envoys Jared Kushner and Steve Witkoff represented the administration in person at the meeting.

Reactions among European officials diverged sharply. Some attendees described the communication as a reassuring sign of ongoing diplomatic dialogue, evidence that Washington remains engaged and that a channel to Moscow exists. Others were openly alarmed. Polish leaders voiced strong concern over Trump's warm rhetoric toward Putin, and Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk wrote publicly on social media, "God, protect us from such friends." Polish Foreign Minister Radoslaw Sikorski also expressed deep concern over the developments, underlining how raw the issue is in a country that borders both Ukraine and Russia's sphere of pressure.

The dispute is not only about tone. European governments have supplied Ukraine with large volumes of military and financial support and argue that any settlement will require European money, European guarantees and European forces to hold. A deal struck without them, they say, would be a deal they are expected to underwrite but had no hand in shaping, and one that Kyiv itself might reject. Their insistence on a seat at the table is therefore both a matter of principle, that Ukraine's fate should not be decided over its head, and of hard practicality.

There is also the question of what Moscow's readiness for negotiations actually means. European officials have repeatedly noted that declarations of willingness to talk have coexisted with continued missile and drone strikes on Ukrainian cities, including the heavy bombardment reported on Friday. Until negotiating positions on territory, security guarantees and enforcement are tested in detail, many in Berlin and other capitals treat summit optimism with caution, and some with outright suspicion that Russia is buying time while its military pressure continues.

For now, the Coalition of the Willing has made its position plain: no peace about Europe without Europe. Whether that position changes the shape of any eventual negotiation depends on how Washington chooses to proceed, and on whether the transatlantic argument can be contained before it becomes the story itself. What Friday made clear is that the diplomacy around Ukraine now has at least two tables, one in Shenzhen and one in Berlin, and the distance between them is the central problem of the peace effort. (Source: Nexus Europa)

(Source: Nexus Europa — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Science Corporation Raises 400 Million Dollars to Take Its Vision-Restoring Retinal Implant From Europe to the United States

The Series D round, announced on November 17, brings the company's total funding to more than 900 million dollars and backs the PRIMA implant, which restored central vision in a 38-patient trial.



A close-up of a human eye — the PRIMA system uses a retinal implant and camera glasses to restore central vision lost to geographic atrophy. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0 (Human eye close up, anterior view, via Wikimedia Commons))

Science Corporation has raised 400 million US dollars in a Series D financing round to take its vision-restoring retinal implant from Europe to the United States, in one of the largest fundraisings yet for a brain and eye interface company. Announced on November 17, the round brings the company's total funding to more than 900 million dollars, with investors including Khosla Ventures, the Ackman Oxman Institute, Tenet Healthcare, 885 Capital, Y Combinator and PLC Neurotech. The size of the raise, in a week when public markets were punishing technology valuations, underlines how strongly private investors still believe in medical devices that can restore lost senses.

The technology at the centre of the story is PRIMA, a retinal implant used with camera glasses. In a trial of 38 patients with geographic atrophy, an advanced form of age-related macular degeneration that destroys central vision, the system restored central vision, the sharp, detailed sight people use to read, recognise faces and move through the world. For patients who have lost that central field, even partial restoration can be the difference between dependence and independence, which is why results in this field attract attention far beyond the specialist journals.

PRIMA received its CE mark and launched in Europe in July, and the company has started filing national reimbursement applications there, with Germany the likely site of the first commercial implant. That sequence matters. In Europe, a CE mark allows a device to be sold, but being paid for it is a separate battle fought country by country, health system by health system. Science Corporation chose Europe first, and now has to win reimbursement one nation at a time while it builds the American path in parallel, a slower and less glamorous phase than the laboratory breakthroughs that made headlines.

In the United States, the company holds two humanitarian use device designations and plans to seek approval through the Humanitarian Device Exemption pathway, a route designed for devices serving smaller patient populations with serious conditions. That pathway reflects the reality of the first market for retinal implants: not a mass consumer product, but a specialised intervention for people with few or no alternatives. The new funding is intended to support both the European commercial expansion and the United States regulatory strategy, turning a promising trial result into an actual, available treatment.

The round also says something about where neurotechnology revenue may come from first. Brain-computer interfaces attract enormous public attention, but a device that addresses a defined, measurable loss of vision, with a trial behind it and a European launch already under way, offers investors a clearer line to patients and payment. Science Corporation's bet is that restoring sight, patient by patient and country by country, can build the commercial foundation on which a broader interface business can later stand.

Challenges remain formidable. Reimbursement decisions will determine whether hospitals can offer the implant at scale, surgeons must be trained, and long-term evidence will be scrutinised as more patients are treated outside trial conditions. But for people living with geographic atrophy, Friday's medtech news carried a rare and concrete hope: a company with fresh funding, a launched product and a regulatory plan, working to make a restored central vision an ordinary clinical offer rather than a research headline. (Source: Synergen MedTech, reporting MedTech Dive and MobiHealthNews)

(Source: Synergen MedTech (reporting MedTech Dive / MobiHealthNews) — reported with Juba Global News Network)

ECONOMY

Juba Global News Network — verified reporting, every source credited.

Wall Street's AI Meltdown: Indexes Sink, Wipe Out 2026 Gains as Nvidia Leads a Tech Rout

The Nasdaq plunged 5.2 percent on Friday in its second-largest one-day points drop in history, as fears of an AI bubble overwhelmed even Anthropic's record-breaking stock market debut.



The New York Stock Exchange on Wall Street, where US indexes suffered their worst week since April 2025 as the AI trade melted down. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0 (New York Stock Exchange August 2017, via Wikimedia Commons))

Stocks plunged on Friday as a sell-off in artificial intelligence shares gained momentum, sending the Nasdaq Composite into negative territory for the year and wiping out nearly all the 2026 gains of the other two major US indexes. The Nasdaq fell 5.2 percent, more than 1,200 points, the second-largest one-day points drop in the index's history. The S and P 500 declined 3.7 percent, losing ground for a seventh straight session, while the Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 1.9 percent, more than 900 points. Both the S and P 500 and the Dow have now moved into correction territory, each down more than 10 percent from their recent highs.

The weekly picture was just as bleak. The stock market posted its worst weekly performance since the first week of April 2025, when President Trump's announcement of reciprocal tariffs sent markets into a tailspin. The Dow finished the week down 8 percent, the S and P 500 declined 8.6 percent and the Nasdaq tumbled 10 percent. Only six weeks ago, the S and P 500 and the Nasdaq were trading at record highs; after Friday, the Nasdaq is down nearly 3 percent for the year, while the other two indexes are up less than 1 percent. The Cboe Volatility Index, Wall Street's fear gauge, jumped 26 percent to near 36, its highest mark since last year's tariff turmoil, when it surged above 50.

Chip stocks, the engine of the AI boom, were hit hardest. Shares of Nvidia, the AI bellwether, fell 14 percent, leading the Dow's decliners; the stock has lost one-third of its value in the past two weeks as investors assess the impact of Jensen Huang's departure from the chief executive post. Advanced Micro Devices dropped 13 percent, while Broadcom, Marvell Technology and Micron each posted double-digit declines. The iShares Semiconductor ETF lost 11 percent and the Roundhill Memory ETF 13 percent. Memory makers SanDisk fell 16 percent, and Seagate and Western Digital each dropped 12 percent, while Nvidia-backed Coherent and Nebius plunged 13 and 16 percent respectively.

Remarkably, not even a landmark success could lift the mood. Anthropic's initial public offering this week was the biggest on record and immediately catapulted the AI laboratory into the ranks of the world's largest companies by market value, yet Anthropic shares themselves fell nearly 9 percent on Friday to around 89 dollars. The stock had debuted on Thursday at 111.50 dollars, well above its 83-dollar IPO price, before closing that session at around 97 dollars. The IPO had been expected to be a major test for the AI trade; instead, investors took little comfort from its success, selling the very sector the listing was meant to validate.

The selling spread well beyond technology. SpaceX, which carried out its own massive IPO in June, fell 8 percent, while Meta Platforms declined 6 percent and Tesla 8 percent, and Amazon, Apple and Microsoft were also down sharply. Bitcoin traded at about 59,000 dollars, its lowest level since June, as investors steered clear of risky assets, and gold futures fell 4 percent to 3,540 dollars an ounce, their lowest point since September 2025, an unusual fall for a traditional haven that suggested investors were selling what they could, not what they wanted. West Texas Intermediate oil futures rose 1.1 percent to 84.10 dollars a barrel, and the yield on the 10-year Treasury note eased to 4.94 percent from 5.05 percent, having now fallen for four straight days.

For ordinary savers, the numbers translate into pension and investment accounts that have given back a year of progress in a matter of days. The question hanging over next week is whether Friday was capitulation, the moment selling exhausts itself, or the middle of a deeper repricing of an AI boom that investors had, until recently, treated as unstoppable. Either way, the market that emerges will price artificial intelligence on earnings and evidence rather than on promise alone, and the correction, painful as it is, marks the end of the assumption that AI stocks only move in one direction. (Source:

Investopedia)

(Source: Investopedia — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Asian Markets Slide for a Seventh Session as AI Doubts Batter Technology Shares Across the Region

Japan's Nikkei 225 tumbled 4.54 percent and South Korea's Kospi fell 4.74 percent on Friday, leaving global stocks on course for their longest losing run in three years.



Inside the Tokyo Stock Exchange, in the Japanese market where the Nikkei 225 fell 4.54 percent on Friday as technology shares slid across Asia. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons, CC0 (Inside Tokyo Stock Exchange, via Wikimedia Commons))

Asian equities slid on Friday, November 20, as fresh doubts about the artificial intelligence trade battered technology shares and pushed global stocks towards their longest losing run in three years, even after Anthropic's record-breaking stock market debut. Instead, the listing became a symbol of the mood: a landmark success that could not pull the wider market up with it, as investors sold into the gains.

Japan took the sharpest hit in the region. The Nikkei 225 tumbled 4.54 percent and the broader Topix index lost 2.75 percent, a fall that reflects how heavily Japanese markets are exposed to the semiconductor and technology supply chains at the heart of the AI boom. South Korea's Kospi fell 4.74 percent, Hong Kong's Hang Seng futures slipped 0.2 percent, and the MSCI Asia Pacific index shed 1 percent for a seventh straight session of losses. That left the MSCI All Country World Index on course for its longest losing streak since September 2023, a milestone that underlines how synchronised the retreat has become across continents and time zones.

India offered a partial contrast. The GIFT Nifty pointed to a gap-down start for domestic markets, following the regional lead, but banks had provided a bright spot on Thursday, when the Nifty Bank index touched 63,000 for the first time. The NSE International Exchange said GIFT Nifty open interest hit a record 22.21 billion dollars on Wednesday, November 18, topping the previous high of 21.84 billion dollars set on October 23, 2026. Currency markets were also shifting: the Taiwan dollar was nearing a 10-year low against the US dollar, while the Indian rupee led Asian gains on lower energy prices and renewed foreign buying of Indian shares. The Japanese yen held at 159.77 per dollar and the offshore yuan at 6.6888.

US futures offered no relief to Asian traders looking for a lead. S and P 500 contracts dipped 0.1 percent after the index suffered its longest slide since 2024, while Nasdaq 100 contracts lost 0.3 percent after the gauge closed at its lowest level since April. Anthropic, the maker of Claude, fell 3 percent in extended trading after a market debut larger than SpaceX's. Wall Street had ended sharply lower on Thursday, November 19, when the Dow Jones lost 1,100 points, taking its four-day decline to 3,250 points; at its intraday low the index entered a technical correction, a 10 percent fall from its peak, and it closed below 50,000 for the first time since June. The S and P 500 and Nasdaq each fell by more than 2 percent on Thursday, 460 S and P 500 stocks ended in the red, and the CBOE VIX volatility gauge topped 29 intraday, its highest level since March.

Several pressures drove the sell-off, as investors questioned whether the AI boom can justify the vast sums spent and borrowed to fund it. Among the week's unsettling developments, California has opened an investigation into whether China improperly obtained Nvidia's advanced chips or confidential information, adding a geopolitical edge to a correction that began as a valuation argument. Precious metals gave investors little shelter: gold fell more than 1 percent on Thursday to a 14-month low as a stronger US dollar weighed on prices, and the metal was heading for its steepest weekly decline since March, with markets pricing in a possible Federal Reserve rate hike in December amid persistent inflation. COMEX data put gold at 3,588.20 dollars an ounce, silver at 42.295 dollars and platinum at 1,325.20 dollars, with a hawkish Fed stance and the AI sell-off prompting investors to sell gold holdings to cover losses elsewhere.

Oil edged higher after a volatile session, though it remains on course for a third weekly decline, as traders weigh the risk of renewed US strikes on Iran against ample global supply. Brent traded at 92.6 dollars a barrel in early Asian trade, while West Texas Intermediate for January delivery

rose 0.5 percent to 82.82 dollars. For Asian markets, the coming week will test whether seven straight sessions of losses have priced in the bad news, or whether the region's technology giants face a further reckoning. (Source: CNBC TV18 via TradingView)

(Source: CNBC TV18 (via TradingView) — reported with Juba Global News Network)

SPORT

Juba Global News Network — verified reporting, every source credited.

Russell Takes Pole for the Las Vegas Grand Prix, a Tenth Clear of Sainz, as Verstappen Starts Fifth

George Russell lapped in 1:32.312 to head the grid on the Las Vegas Strip, with Verstappen fifth and Norris sixth and the championship gap between them at 62 points.



Formula 1 cars in action — George Russell took pole position for the Las Vegas Grand Prix with a lap of 1:32.312, ahead of Carlos Sainz. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0 (2015 Malaysian GP opening lap, via Wikimedia Commons))

George Russell will start the Las Vegas Grand Prix from pole position after setting the fastest time in qualifying on the Las Vegas Strip circuit, lapping in 1:32.312 to finish 0.098 seconds clear of Carlos Sainz. Pierre Gasly claimed a fine third place on the grid, ahead of Charles Leclerc in fourth, while championship leader Max Verstappen could manage only fifth and his closest challenger, Lando Norris, sixth. With three races left in the season and Verstappen leading Norris by 62 points, the grid order sets up a Saturday night race in which the title rivals start side by side in the pack rather than at the front, and in which Russell has the clean air both of them wanted.

Russell's form had been building through the weekend. He was fastest in final practice with a lap of 1:34.041, ahead of Antonelli and Norris, with Leclerc fourth and Franco Colapinto fifth in that session. The progression from practice pace to pole position suggests a car working well on a street circuit that punishes hesitation, where walls sit close, grip changes from corner to corner, and a qualifying lap is as much about nerve as about machinery. Sainz's front-row start, just a tenth behind, gives the race a second storyline at the front: a driver close enough to attack into the first corner if the pole-sitter's start is anything less than perfect.

Behind the front two, Gasly's third place stands out as one of the qualifying performances of the day, splitting the established front-runners and putting his car where strategy and a safety car could turn a good Saturday into a remarkable Sunday result, except that in Las Vegas the race is run on Saturday night, under lights, in front of one of the sport's most theatrical backdrops. Leclerc, fourth, will feel he can race forward from there, while Verstappen and Norris, fifth and sixth, face the harder task: progress through traffic on a circuit where overtaking is possible on the long straights but where the opening laps have a habit of producing contact and chaos.

The weekend has already shown how treacherous the Strip circuit can be. The opening practice session was washed out by rain, with no lap times set as drivers stayed in the garage on a cold, wet track; Verstappen described the surface as feeling like an ice rink. Colapinto's weekend also hit trouble in qualifying itself, the driver crashing in Q2 and being set to start 14th. Conditions like these explain why teams treat Las Vegas as a lottery as much as a test, and why a pole position here carries relief as well as satisfaction.

For the championship, the arithmetic is stark. A 62-point lead with three races remaining is a commanding position for Verstappen, but not yet a settled one, and Norris, starting one place behind him, knows that every point recovered now keeps pressure on into the final rounds. If both title rivals spend the race fighting through the same piece of road, the risk of the incident that decides a championship is ever-present. Russell and Sainz, meanwhile, can race without that burden, free to chase a win that would crown their weekends and disrupt everyone else's calculations.

Valtteri Bottas also returned to the track in Las Vegas practice, for the first time since Cadillac confirmed it would keep him for 2027, a subplot that added to the sense of a grid in transition. But the headline belongs to Russell: fastest when it mattered, on pole under the lights, with the two men fighting for the world championship lined up behind him and a long, cold Nevada night ahead of them all. (Source: Kenda Africa — The Morning Wire sports desk)

(Source: Kenda Africa (The Morning Wire) — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Pakistan Beat Sri Lanka by Eight Wickets in Rawalpindi to Seal Their First Test Series Win in Two Years

Chasing just 90, Pakistan finished the job on November 20 with Aamer Jamal unbeaten on 34 and Azan Awais 32 not out, ending a two-year wait for a Test series victory.



A cricket stadium in Pakistan — Pakistan's eight-wicket win over Sri Lanka in Rawalpindi sealed their first Test series victory in two years. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 3.0 (Multan Cricket Stadium, Pakistan, via Wikimedia Commons))

Pakistan romped to an eight-wicket win over Sri Lanka in the second Test in Rawalpindi on November 20, 2026, securing their first Test series win in two years and closing out a match that Sri Lanka had fought hard to prolong. Chasing only 90 for victory, Pakistan reached their target with eight wickets in hand, Aamer Jamal finishing unbeaten on 34 and Azan Awais on 32 not out as the home side completed a result that had looked probable for a day but which Sri Lanka's lower order had refused to concede cheaply.

The margin of the final day should not disguise how hard Sri Lanka made Pakistan work to get there. Batting through the third day, Sri Lanka reached 309 for nine and led by 82 runs at stumps, a position built on resistance rather than fluency. Milan Rathnayake made an unbeaten 60, while Kusal Mendis and Sonal Dinusha both scored half-centuries, contributions that turned what might have been a swift finish into a genuine contest and forced Pakistan to return on the final day still needing to bowl, field and then bat with care on a wearing surface.

That resistance, in the end, only delayed the outcome. Once the last wicket fell and the target was set at 90, the chase was a matter of composure rather than drama, and Jamal and Awais provided exactly that, guiding Pakistan home without the late wobble that has undone so many small chases in Test cricket. Losing only two wickets in pursuit of a double-figure target is the mark of a side that understood the assignment: no heroics required, just the disciplined accumulation of a modest total while the match was still, technically, there to be lost.

The significance of the result lies in the series, not only the match. A first Test series win in two years is a milestone that speaks to how difficult the past two seasons have been for Pakistan in the longest format, a period of transition, inconsistency and near misses. Series victories are the currency by which Test sides judge themselves, and ending a drought of that length, at home in Rawalpindi, gives the squad and its supporters something solid to build on rather than another performance to explain away.

For Sri Lanka, the defeat will sting, but the fight shown on the third day offers something to carry forward. A side that reaches 309 for nine from a position of real trouble, with its lower order and middle order both contributing, is not a side that folded; it is a side that was outplayed across the full match but competed to the end of it. Rathnayake's unbeaten 60 and the half-centuries from Mendis and Dinusha will be remembered in the tourists' review as evidence of character, even if they could not change the destination of the series.

Pakistan, meanwhile, can enjoy a rare and welcome headline: a Test series won, decisively, in front of their own crowd. The challenge now is the one that follows every breakthrough result, to make it the start of a run rather than an exception to one. For one afternoon in Rawalpindi, though, that could wait. The chase was completed, the series was theirs, and two years of waiting were over. (Source: Apex Sports News)

(Source: Apex Sports News — reported with Juba Global News Network)

IN THIS EDITION

• President Kiir Registers to Vote in Juba as Nationwide Registration Enters Its Final Week — South Sudan

• Kon Says He Will Sue the NEC on Monday After 72-Hour Ultimatum Goes Unanswered — South Sudan

• SPLM-IO Interim Leadership Rejects Election Delay and Warns of Possible Boycott — South Sudan

• Cabinet Approves 200,000-Tonne Food Stockpile as Hunger Affects Millions — South Sudan

• South Sudan Opens 14 Oil Blocks to Investors Ahead of Juba Oil and Power Conference — South Sudan

• South Sudan Readiness for Bundibugyo Virus Disease Rises to 72.5 Per Cent, WHO Says — South Sudan

• Elders in Imehejek Urged to Lead Dialogue as Drought Raises Conflict Fears in Eastern Equatoria — South Sudan

• Doubts Over Whether Elections Will Happen Slow Voter Registration in Unity State, Report Says — South Sudan

• Drones Killed More Than 1,630 Civilians in Sudan This Year, UN Rights Office Finds — Africa

• Six Months On, Congo's Ebola Outbreak Is Still Not Under Control, Africa CDC Warns — Africa

• Rescue Teams Search for Survivors After Funeral Barge Capsizes in Nigeria's Bayelsa State — Africa

• Museveni and Tanzania's Suluhu Launch $30 Million Truck Assembly Plant in Mpigi — Africa

• Kenya's Electoral Commission Urges Dialogue After Opposition Walkout Over 2027 Polls — Africa

• Uganda Tightens Border and Airport Screening as Ebola Precautions Reach Travellers from Kenya — Africa

• Demand for Twice-a-Year HIV Prevention Jab Outruns Supply in Uganda, Kenya and Malawi — Africa

• At COP31's Close, Africa's Message Is Grants, Not Debt — and Make Polluters Pay — Africa

• Russian Missile Comes Down in Poland as Trump, Putin and Xi Leave Shenzhen With a Declaration but No Peace Plan — World

• Estonia to Close Its Border Crossings With Russia for at Least Six Months From December 1 — World

• European Leaders in Berlin Warn Against a Ukraine Peace Deal Made Without Them After Trump Call — World

• Science Corporation Raises 400 Million Dollars to Take Its Vision-Restoring Retinal Implant From Europe to the United States — World

• Wall Street's AI Meltdown: Indexes Sink, Wipe Out 2026 Gains as Nvidia Leads a Tech Rout — Economy

• Asian Markets Slide for a Seventh Session as AI Doubts Batter Technology Shares Across the Region — Economy

• Russell Takes Pole for the Las Vegas Grand Prix, a Tenth Clear of Sainz, as Verstappen Starts Fifth — Sport

• Pakistan Beat Sri Lanka by Eight Wickets in Rawalpindi to Seal Their First Test Series Win in Two Years — Sport

ABOUT THIS NEWSPAPER

Juba Global News Network is an independent news brand covering South Sudan first, then Africa, then the world. This daily newspaper is published free at JubaGlobal.com/newspaper and announced on the Juba Global News Network Facebook Page and its Arabic Page. Every story in this edition was verified against the reporting credited at the end of each article, and every photograph was searched fresh for its story, with its original source recorded in the edition manifest kept by the newsroom. Where no cleared photograph could be found, the caption

says so plainly rather than substituting an unrelated or generated image.

Juba Global News Network — JubaGlobal.com