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DAILY NEWSPAPER • SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 2026 • JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN • JUBAGLOBAL.COM • FREE TO READ

★ TOP STORY — SOUTH SUDAN

VOTER REGISTRATION ENTERS FINAL WEEK WITH MAGWI STILL WAITING TO START

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An elderly woman prepares to cast her ballot at a polling station. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'Old woman prepares for voting - Flickr - Al Jazeera English.jpg', CC BY-SA 2.0 via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

THE EDITOR WRITES — INSIDE THIS EDITION
“One People, One Nation — And Institutions That Serve Us All” — by Dr. Joseph Makuer Nyieth, Editor. Read his article on the page that follows.

FROM THE EDITOR — OPINION & VISION

One People, One Nation — And Institutions That Serve Us All

By Dr. Joseph Makuer Nyieth

Friday, November 20, 2026 — From the Chairman



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

I believe South Sudan is strongest when we stand as one people and one nation, united beyond tribalism. That is where I begin today, because everything else I work for rests on it. Our diversity is a strength, not a reason to divide. Wherever we come from, we share one country and one future, and no South Sudanese should be valued more or less because of tribe or origin. When we meet one another first as fellow citizens, we can disagree honestly and still build together. When we allow division to decide a person's place, we weaken the whole nation. One people, one nation is not only a saying I repeat; it is how I believe we must learn to see one another if our country is to hold together and move forward.

Unity, however, must be carried by institutions that serve the people honestly. I believe South Sudan deserves institutions that serve the people — where the rule of law protects every citizen, and where leaders are accountable and transparent in all they do. Good governance is not an abstract idea for me. It is a leader explaining how a decision was made. It is public resources used openly, for the purposes they were entrusted for. It is a law that protects the ordinary citizen as firmly as it protects the powerful. When institutions answer to the people, trust grows. When they do not, even good intentions fade. That is why I speak again and again of democracy, transparency, accountability and inclusive governance: our people deserve to be included in the life of their country, whoever they are and wherever they come from.

This morning I shared my Quote of the Weekend with you, and its message is the same one I carry into this article: good governance begins with serving the people honestly, with transparency, accountability and respect for the rule of law in every decision. When leaders serve all South Sudanese equally, we build one people, one nation, united in diversity, where peace, justice and prosperity can truly take root. Service is the heart of leadership as I understand it. Leadership is a trust given by the people, not a prize to be held over them, and a leader who cannot be questioned cannot truly serve.

Peace is the ground on which all of this stands. I am working for a South Sudan that is peaceful, just and prosperous for every family — with lasting peace and stability, good governance and the rule of law, economic growth that reaches ordinary people, and real investment in education and healthcare. Without peace, no classroom can stay open with confidence, no clinic can serve its community in safety, and no family can plan for tomorrow. With peace, our people can learn, trade, work and raise their children in dignity. Protecting that peace, and building institutions worthy of it, is the duty of all of us together.

Our economy and our public services must serve that same purpose. I stand for sustainable economic growth that reaches ordinary families — the farmer, the trader, the teacher and the young person searching for a first opportunity. Growth that stays far from ordinary people does not build a nation. In the same way, education and healthcare are not extras; they are how a nation invests in its own people. A child in a classroom and a family that can reach care with dignity — that is where real prosperity begins, felt in the home and in the village and shared fairly among our people.

This is also why I hold a vision of our politics organised around two ideological systems — one party conservative and the other liberal, or a democratic party — competing peacefully through ideas and programmes, not tribalism or personalities, so that voters choose between clear views about the future of our country. 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 itself, 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 the voter dignity, because the voter is choosing a direction for the country, not following a division inherited from the past.

This is the spirit in which I lead the Patriotic People's Party, and it is why I invite my fellow South Sudanese to stand with me in this work. We stand for peace, justice and prosperity; for democracy, transparency, accountability and inclusive governance; for one people, one nation, united beyond tribalism; for good governance and the rule of law; for sustainable economic growth that reaches ordinary people; and for real investment in 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 where I began. We are one people and one nation, and we deserve institutions that serve us all — honestly, openly, and under the rule of law. I will keep working for that South Sudan, and I will keep inviting every South Sudanese, at home and abroad, to choose unity over division, service over self, and ideas over tribalism. 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.

Voter Registration Enters Final Week With Magwi Still Waiting to Start

Registration closes on 28 November at 3,161 centres nationwide, but in Lobone Payam of Magwi County the exercise had yet to begin six days after it opened, as logistical delays strain Eastern Equatoria.



An elderly woman prepares to cast her ballot at a polling station. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'Old woman prepares for voting - Flickr - Al Jazeera English.jpg', CC BY-SA 2.0 via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

JUBA — South Sudan's first nationwide voter registration exercise has entered its final week, with the National Elections Commission (NEC) urging every eligible citizen to register before the exercise closes on Saturday, 28 November 2026. Registration opened on 14 November at 3,161 centres across the country's ten states and three administrative areas, ahead of polling day on Thursday, 11 February 2027 — the first general elections since independence in 2011.

The scale of the undertaking is considerable. NEC Chairperson Gabriel Bol Deng announced before the launch that the commission had recruited and trained 22,127 registration officials to run the exercise, and the commission's published timetable provides for the provisional voters' register to be published on 29 November and displayed from 30 November to 6 December, so that voters can check their details and raise objections before the final register is settled.

Yet the rollout has been uneven. Reporting from Eastern Equatoria State says voter registration had yet to begin in Lobone Payam of Magwi County six days after the nationwide exercise started on 14 November, raising concerns about whether residents there will be able to register before the 28 November deadline. Magwi County has 57 designated registration centres, and Eastern Equatoria as a whole has 460.

Election officials in the state have pointed to transport as a central problem. The Deputy Chairperson of the Eastern Equatoria State High Election Committee, Oryema Emmanuel, said a shortage of vehicles had delayed the transportation of voter registration materials to designated centres across the state, and that the committee had been forced to hire additional vehicles — a process slowed by the administrative procedures involved in securing funds. He said the state office had at one point been left with a single official vehicle while its chairperson and other officials travelled to Greater Kapoeta.

There have also been encouraging signs. Oryema said Nyong Payam in Torit County, where registration in the state began on 14 November at Nyong Primary Health Care Centre, had recorded daily registration figures of between 69 and 80 voters. Registration teams have also been deployed to Greater Kapoeta, which comprises five constituencies, while Greater Torit has 281 registration centres distributed across six constituencies: Ikotos with 68, Torit 62, Lopa 45, Lafon 18, Magwi 57 and Pageri 31.

Officials have stressed that registration is a one-time exercise and warned citizens against misinformation circulating on social media, advising them to seek accurate election information directly from NEC offices in Juba or in their states. President Salva Kiir has also registered as a voter and urged eligible citizens to take part in the exercise and collect their voter cards, according to a government statement reported this week.

For communities still waiting — in Lobone Payam and anywhere else materials have not yet arrived — the coming days are decisive. With the provisional register due within a day of the registration deadline, any centre that opens late will compress its residents' opportunity to be included in the first electorate of the republic. The commission says preparations continue to make all designated centres operational. (Source: Radio Tamazuj; additional reporting: Catholic Radio Network, National Elections Commission)

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

SPLM-IO Rejects Election Delay as Unlawful, Warns of Possible Boycott

The main opposition movement's interim leadership says the NEC had no legal grounds to move polling from 22 December to 11 February, and warns it may reconsider taking part in the vote.



Women hold a South Sudanese flag near Bor. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'Women holding a South Sudanese flag near Bor (2009).jpg', CC BY 4.0 via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

JUBA — The Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-Opposition (SPLM-IO) has rejected the National Elections Commission's decision to postpone South Sudan's general elections by nearly two months, describing the move as unlawful and warning that it may reconsider its participation in the electoral process.

In a statement issued on Friday, the party's interim leadership in Juba, led by Caretaker Minister of Peacebuilding Stephen Par Kuol, said it categorically rejects the change of polling day from 22 December 2026 to 11 February 2027. Deputy Chairperson Lasuba Loduro Wongo said the commission had failed to present adequate legal justification for altering the date, and characterised the decision as unilateral and deceptive.

At the heart of the dispute is the legal basis the NEC cited for the postponement. The commission pointed to provisions of the amended National Elections Act — Sections 57(1)(c) and 60(1) — and to Article 189 of the Transitional Constitution. The SPLM-IO argues that the conditions those provisions require for a postponement have not been met: there is, it says, no imminent threat and no officially declared state of emergency that could legitimately warrant changing the established election date.

The party warned that it will not endorse or engage in an electoral exercise that is inadequately prepared, legally questionable or incapable of yielding legitimate democratic outcomes. It called for inclusive political dialogue and for the public disclosure of the legal basis for the change of date, and argued that the commission — established under the 2018 peace agreement — is obliged to consult the agreement's parties rather than act alone.

The SPLM-IO is not the first party to object. Its rejection is the fourth by a political party to the NEC's adjusted schedule: parties led by Kornelio Kon, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Union of Sudan African Parties (USAP) had already expressed their disapproval of the revised timetable before the SPLM-IO statement was issued on Friday.

The dispute has been building since before the timetable changed. On 12 November, NEC Chairperson Gabriel Bol Deng held consultations with political parties and other stakeholders in Juba to discuss outstanding preparations for the elections. Participants at that meeting reportedly raised concerns about administrative and logistical readiness, funding for political parties and security arrangements for candidates — the same ground of preparedness on which the SPLM-IO now rests its legal and political objection to the commission's decision.

The NEC announced the new date on Saturday, 14 November, the day voter registration opened at 3,161 centres nationwide. Commission spokesperson Josephine Achiro Fortelo said the revised timeline followed thorough consultation with stakeholders. The timetable gives no reason for the postponement itself; the commission has maintained that the calendar it published is the product of those consultations, while its secretary general confirmed the change without explaining it further.

The standoff now hangs over the remaining stages of the process — the provisional register on 29 November, candidate nominations and a 45-day campaign scheduled from 27 December to 9 February. Whether the SPLM-IO's warning becomes an actual boycott, and whether dialogue answers its demand for a published legal basis, will shape the credibility of the February vote. (Source: Radio Tamazuj; additional reporting: Sudans Post)

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

South Sudan Launches Specialised Commercial Court to Rebuild Business Confidence

The Bank of South Sudan and the Judiciary have opened a dedicated Commercial Court in Juba, promising faster resolution of business and banking disputes, stronger contract enforcement and better loan recovery.



A road sign for a commercial bank in Juba. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'Road sign Equity Bank in Juba in 2011 177 635 kb.jpg', CC BY-SA 4.0 via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

JUBA — South Sudan has officially launched a specialised Commercial Court in Juba, in a move officials say is designed to improve the handling of business disputes, strengthen the country's commercial justice system and give banks and investors greater confidence to lend and invest.

The court was launched by the Bank of South Sudan (BoSS) in collaboration with the South Sudan Judiciary, under the theme "Efficient, Fair and Accessible Commercial Justice for All." Chief Justice Benjamin Baak Deng emphasised the judiciary's responsibility to ensure fair trials, uphold the rule of law and protect the rights of businesses and investors.

Central Bank Governor Dr Addis Ababa Othow said the dedicated court would facilitate the timely resolution of financial, commercial and banking disputes, strengthen contract enforcement and protect the legitimate rights of both commercial banks and borrowers. Stronger legal protection of loan agreements, guarantees and collateral arrangements, he argued, would give banks greater confidence to extend credit.

"One of the major challenges facing financial sector development in South Sudan is limited access to affordable credit or loan," Othow said at the launch. When banks are confident that loan agreements, guarantors and collateral arrangements are legally protected, he added, they are more likely to extend credit to civil servants, businesses, farmers, traders and entrepreneurs.

The central bank's case for the court rests on a direct link between justice and credit. Othow told the launch that the new court will strengthen confidence in the banking system, improve loan recovery and encourage commercial banks to extend affordable credit to businesses, farmers and individuals. In an economy where many viable enterprises cannot borrow because lenders fear that contracts cannot be enforced, a bench dedicated to commercial cases is intended to change the calculation on both sides of the loan agreement — making banks reader to lend, and making the consequences of default clearer and faster for borrowers who do not pay.

The idea has been in preparation for some time. Othow said the proposal to establish the specialised court was first advanced by the Central Bank in 2025 to address structural challenges in the banking sector, particularly difficulties in recovering loans and enforcing financial agreements. He said the court's success should be measured not only by the number of cases it handles, but by improvements in loan recovery, commercial dispute resolution and access to finance.

Caretaker Minister of Finance and Planning Athian Diing Athian highlighted the court's role in supporting financial stability, improving the business environment and creating conditions for economic growth. The Governor of the central bank also noted that the court would provide legal support for emerging areas such as digital financial services, alongside more traditional commercial lending.

Othow urged commercial banks to strengthen their credit assessments and risk management practices, and called on borrowers to honour their contractual obligations — a reminder that the new institution's credibility will depend on both sides of the lending relationship. For traders and entrepreneurs who have long complained that disputes move too slowly through the general courts, the test now is whether a dedicated bench can deliver the efficient, fair and accessible justice its launch theme promises. (Source: Bank of South Sudan)

(Source: Bank of South Sudan — reported with Juba Global News Network)

South Sudan Validates New Immunisation Guidelines to Protect Every Child

The Ministry of Health, with WHO support, has validated National EPI Policy Guidelines replacing the 2009 policy — a new framework for planning, financing and delivering vaccination services for all ages.



A child receives immunisation during a vaccination session in Cameroon, in a file photograph illustrating routine immunisation in the region. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons

— 'Immunization in Cameroon (34692993536).jpg', CC BY 2.0 via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

JUBA — South Sudan has developed and validated new National Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) Policy Guidelines, in what health officials describe as an important milestone in strengthening immunisation services and protecting children and communities across the country.

The document provides a comprehensive framework for the planning, governance, financing, implementation, regulation, monitoring and continuous improvement of immunisation services nationwide. It was developed by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with partners and with support from the World Health Organization (WHO), and it reaffirms the country's commitment to equitable access to safe, effective, high-quality and sustainable immunisation services for people of all ages.

The guidelines replace the 2009 National Immunization Policy. Much has changed since then: new vaccines have been introduced, vaccine science and digital health have advanced, humanitarian challenges have grown, and global commitments have evolved, including the Immunization Agenda 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals and Universal Health Coverage. The policy is aligned with the country's constitution and with key health sector documents, including the National Health Sector Strategic Plan, the Primary Health Care Strategy and the National Immunization Strategy for 2023 to 2027.

The validation comes after a period of measurable progress. In recent years South Sudan has introduced new vaccines into routine immunisation, including malaria and measles vaccines, expanded routine immunisation services, improved disease surveillance, strengthened cold chain systems and deepened collaboration with national and international partners. The malaria vaccine was added to routine childhood vaccination in July 2024, starting in the 28 counties with the highest malaria burden, and was extended to the remaining 52 counties in August 2025; it is given in four doses, at five, six, seven and 18 months.

The malaria vaccine experience shows both the progress and the unfinished work the new guidelines must address. A post-introduction evaluation published in October 2026 found that completing all four doses of the vaccine remains a challenge, particularly the final dose, which falls in a child's second year of life — long after the intensive contact with health services that surrounds birth and early infancy. Reaching children for that last dose, and for other scheduled vaccinations that fall outside the first months of life, is precisely the kind of systems problem — follow-up, records, community demand and reliable supply — that the validated framework is meant to solve.

The aims of the new policy are to strengthen governance and sustainable financing; ensure equitable life-course immunisation services; improve immunisation systems, the workforce, the supply chain, surveillance and data systems; increase vaccine demand and community participation; and promote research, innovation and evidence-based decision-making.

Dr George Awzenio Legge, the immunisation programme manager at the Ministry of Health, said the policy provides a clear vision for protecting communities against vaccine-preventable diseases, with guiding principles that include equity, accountability, community participation, evidence-based decision-making and stronger integration of vaccination services into primary health care.

Dr Mutale Nsakashalo, WHO South Sudan's health programme cluster lead, welcomed the government's commitment to improving immunisation coverage but warned that many children remain unprotected. The guidelines themselves set policy direction; turning them into higher coverage will depend on financing, supply chains and reaching underserved communities — the very systems the framework is designed to strengthen. (Source: World Health Organization — Regional Office for Africa)

(Source: World Health Organization — reported with Juba Global News Network)

A Landmark for Public Health: South Sudan Launches Its First-Ever Cancer Registry

The Juba Population-Based Cancer Registry, inaugurated at Juba Teaching Hospital, will for the first time record the country's cancer cases directly — replacing modelled estimates with observed national data.



A paediatric hospital ward, in a file photograph illustrating hospital-based health services. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'Paediatric ward, General hospital, Ilorin.jpg', CC BY-SA 4.0 via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

JUBA — South Sudan has established and inaugurated its first-ever cancer registry, at Juba Teaching Hospital in the capital, in a step health officials say will transform how the country understands and responds to the disease.

The Juba Population-Based Cancer Registry was established by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with the South Sudan Cancer Network, with support from the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the African Cancer Registry Network (AFCRN). It was launched at Juba Teaching Hospital on Thursday, 5 November, and publicised by WHO on 9 November.

The significance of the registry lies in the data. Until now, South Sudan's picture of its cancer burden has been built from modelling rather than from cases actually recorded in the country. The new registry marks a shift from estimating that burden using modelled data to observing it directly — collecting, storing, analysing and reporting information on cancer cases, trends, distribution and patient outcomes nationwide.

The estimates the country has relied on are sobering. Officials cited figures of an estimated 8,124 new cancer cases and 5,128 cancer-related deaths, with 11,645 people living with cancer over a five-year period — while cautioning that those numbers are modelled estimates, not records collected from patients in South Sudan. The registry's task is to replace them, over time, with verified local evidence.

"The inauguration of the Juba Population-Based Cancer Registry is not merely the opening of another health facility. It is a crucial step toward understanding the cancer burden in South Sudan and making informed decisions regarding prevention and treatment," the health minister said at the launch, adding that the registry is being integrated as a vital component of a reliable national cancer information system. The caretaker minister reaffirmed the government's commitment to making the registry fully operational to support cancer monitoring, research and improved healthcare planning.

What happens next will determine whether the launch becomes a functioning system. The registry team will gather information from public and private clinics through trained staff, building case records that can be analysed for patterns by type of cancer, age, sex and place of residence. The launch announcement set out the registry's purpose and the support behind it, but gave no start date for the publication of its first case counts — the first real test of whether South Sudan's cancer data is moving from estimates to evidence.

Dr Albino Amum, Director of the Cancer Registry at Juba Teaching Hospital, explained that the system is designed for the collection, storage and management of data on cancer patients, and that information will be gathered from public and private clinics through trained staff, following recommendations from the African Cancer Registry Network.

Health officials stress that the registry is a data-gathering institution, not a new treatment centre. Its value will be in identifying which cancers are most common, which groups are most affected and where services are needed — the evidence base for prevention campaigns, screening, diagnosis and care planning in a country that has until now planned its cancer response largely blind. (Source: Pan African News Agency (PANA) — reporting the WHO announcement; additional reporting: The Dawn)

(Source: Pan African News Agency (PANA) — reported with Juba Global News Network)

UN Fears New Crisis in South Sudan as Elections Approach

The head of UNMISS told the Security Council the country stands at a critical juncture, with weakening political consensus, rising insecurity and some 10 million people in need of humanitarian assistance.



UNMISS peacekeepers in South Sudan during a visit by Bangladesh's foreign minister. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'Bangladesh Foreign Minister A. K. Abdul Momen Visits UNMISS Peacekeepers in South Sudan 2021-08-20 (PID-0028020).jpg', Public domain via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

NEW YORK — The United Nations fears a new crisis in South Sudan as the country's first elections since independence approach, with senior UN officials warning that political, security and humanitarian pressures are converging on the fragile transition.

South Sudan is at a critical juncture ahead of its planned elections, the head of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), Anita Kiki Gbeho, told the Security Council on Tuesday, 10 November. Gbeho, the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative, said political consensus had weakened, raising concerns about the sustainability of progress made under the 2018 peace agreement and the country's prospects for a peaceful transition beyond the polls.

"With just 42 days until South Sudan's planned first elections as a sovereign state, the country is at a critical juncture," Gbeho said, referring to the 22 December polling date then in force. She said the central question is whether the transition will remain anchored in the 2018 revitalised peace agreement, and whether its outstanding commitments will be implemented.

Gbeho noted that amendments to the National Elections Act were adopted on 21 September, a day before the Transitional Government of National Unity was dissolved and replaced by a caretaker administration. She said her engagements with government officials indicated a clear determination to proceed with the vote, but she expressed concern about security arrangements, logistical preparations, the capacity of the National Elections Commission to organise elections within a compressed timeframe, and delays in implementing outstanding provisions of the peace agreement. Recent political changes, she added, had fallen short of the agreement's requirement for 35 percent women's representation.

On security, Gbeho said armed confrontations between the main signatories to the peace agreement had generally declined, but the overall situation had become increasingly complex. The number of people killed, injured and displaced has risen since the beginning of the year, driven by local grievances, factional divisions and competition over resources. The Inter-Party Dialogue has been held, but its outcome remains pending, with some opposition groups staying outside the process.

The African Union has voiced parallel concerns. AU High Representative for the Horn of Africa Jakaya Kikwete cautioned that a poorly conducted election could plunge the country into another crisis, and urged international partners to support the electoral process. The Security Council itself remained divided over the way forward, with some members warning that elections held without adequate preparations could reignite violence, and others emphasising national ownership and the need for practical international support.

The humanitarian picture is deteriorating alongside the politics. About 10 million people are in need of assistance, Gbeho told the Council, and an Ebola outbreak in the region poses an additional threat, underscoring the need for preparedness, cooperation and an effective response. She cautioned that elections should mark a milestone in the transition rather than its conclusion, and that they cannot substitute for political dialogue, confidence-building or implementation of the peace agreement.

Gbeho warned that the political, security and humanitarian crises risk reinforcing one another, deepening tensions and vulnerabilities across the country. Since her briefing, the elections commission has moved polling to 11 February 2027 — a change that lengthens the preparation window without, on the UN's account, resolving the underlying questions of consensus, security and capacity. (Source: Pan African News Agency (PANA); additional reporting: Radio Tamazuj)

(Source: Pan African News Agency (PANA) — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Caretaker Rule and a Dissolved Parliament: South Sudan's Long Road to February

With the unity government dissolved, the legislatures closed and a caretaker administration in office, South Sudan heads toward its first vote since independence under a timetable that ends just 11 days before the transition expires.



Juba International Airport in the capital, seat of the caretaker administration. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'Juba-international-airport-003.jpg', CC BY-SA 4.0 via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

JUBA — South Sudan is approaching its first national elections since independence in 2011 under arrangements without precedent in its short history: the transitional unity government has been dissolved, parliament is closed, and a caretaker administration appointed by the president is running the country until a new government is sworn in.

On 22 September 2026, President Salva Kiir dissolved the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity, the national legislature, state governments and state assemblies, removed every vice president, and named a caretaker administration. A republican order said Kiir remains president until a newly elected head of state is sworn in. The dissolution followed the adoption, on 21 September, of amendments to the National Elections Act, and earlier amendments in July that delinked the elections from the completion of a permanent constitution and a national census.

Under the peace agreement framework, a caretaker arrangement was envisaged for the final stretch before elections. What has followed, however, is a timetable under strain. The National Elections Commission's revised calendar, published on 14 November, moved polling from 22 December 2026 to Thursday, 11 February 2027 — just 11 days before the transitional period is due to end on 22 February 2027. A presidential run-off, if one is needed, is provided for by 12 April 2027, after that end date.

The operational challenges are stark. The UN Security Council has heard that the elections commission has received only $21 million of the $276 million it requested to organise the elections. World Bank figures cited in reporting on the process indicate that about 90 percent of South Sudanese lack state-recognised identification. The commission nonetheless says it has recruited more than 22,000 staff, and voter registration is running from 14 to 28 November at 3,161 centres.

The political landscape around the vote is fractured. Former First Vice President Riek Machar has been under house arrest since March 2025 and faces trial on charges including treason and murder, which he denies. Violence has also touched the ruling party's own preparations: officials said two SPLM delegates were killed in an ambush at Miri Loko village in Western Equatoria, which the chair of the SPLM's high-level committee in the state, Deng Dau Deng, described as the third security incident aimed at party primaries there.

South Sudanese voters, for their part, have signalled readiness. Survey findings reported this month found 86 percent of respondents felt prepared to vote, 65 percent said the country was ready for elections and 63 percent wanted the December 2026 vote to go ahead — a December date that has since slipped to February.

The sequence from here is fixed on paper: a provisional register on 29 November, nominations in December, a 45-day campaign from 27 December to 9 February, polling on 11 February and final results expected in mid-February, with an election dispute window running into July 2027. Whether a state governed by a caretaker administration, without a sitting parliament, can deliver a vote whose results command general confidence is the question that will define the coming three months. (Source: Associated Press; additional reporting: Reuters)

(Source: Associated Press — reported with Juba Global News Network)

$23 Million Education Cannot Wait Programme to Reach 100,000 South Sudanese Children

Part of a $52 million World Children's Day announcement for three crisis countries, the South Sudan programme will help children displaced by floods and conflict get back to learning — with 59 percent of funding going to local organisations.



Children learn through a radio-based instruction project in Southern Sudan, in a file photograph illustrating community education programmes. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons — 'USAID-funded Southern Sudan Interactive Radio Instruction project.jpg', Public domain via Wikimedia Commons (rights-cleared pool))

GENEVA — More than 100,000 children in South Sudan will be helped back into learning under a $23 million programme announced by Education Cannot Wait (ECW), the global fund for education in emergencies and protracted crises within the United Nations.

The South Sudan programme forms part of a $52 million commitment announced on 20 November 2026, World Children's Day, covering Lebanon, Myanmar and South Sudan. In total, more

than 300,000 children whose lives have been upended by war, floods and displacement across the three countries will get back to learning, catch up on lost lessons and receive psychosocial support. The announcement came as 258 million children worldwide have their education disrupted by crises.

The need in South Sudan is acute. ECW describes the country as the one most at risk of humanitarian crisis in the world, and around 2.8 million of its children are out of school. The $23 million programme will reach more than 100,000 children in some of the hardest-hit areas, where floods, conflict and new arrivals from Sudan keep disrupting learning.

The programme is led by Save the Children International together with the national organisation Universal Network for Knowledge and Empowerment Agency (UNKEA). In a notable feature of the funding design, local organisations will receive 59 percent of the funding — a share ECW presents as putting resources with the organisations that know these communities best. Across the three-country package, about 10 percent of the money is set aside for the next shock, so that programmes can respond when a new emergency hits.

The other two programmes in the announcement underline the breadth of the crises ECW is addressing. In Lebanon, where more than 1.1 million people, including over 390,000 children, have been displaced since the conflict escalated in March 2026, a $13 million programme led by Ana Aqra Association and the International Rescue Committee will help about 59,000 children back into school with catch-up classes, early childhood education, safer classrooms and psychosocial support. In Myanmar, a $16 million programme will reach nearly 150,000 children and adolescents.

For South Sudan, the announcement lands in a school system strained by years of conflict, flooding and displacement, where new arrivals fleeing the war in Sudan continue to add to classroom demand in the north of the country. Catch-up learning and psychosocial support — the core of the ECW model — are aimed at children who have missed months or years of schooling, not only those entering school for the first time.

The commitment is an announcement of funding rather than classrooms already rebuilt; its impact will be measured as the programme is delivered on the ground. But for a country where 2.8 million children are out of school, a $23 million programme reaching six figures of learners — with most of the money flowing to local organisations — is a significant addition to the education response. (Source: Education Cannot Wait)

(Source: Education Cannot Wait — reported with Juba Global News Network)

AFRICA

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

Rights Group Demands Sudan Hand War Crimes Suspects to the ICC

Human Rights Watch has urged Sudan's authorities to immediately transfer former interior minister Ahmed Haroun to the International Criminal Court in The Hague, and to account for former president Omar al-Bashir and former defence minister Abdelrahim Hussein.



The International Criminal Court building in The Hague, Netherlands, where the Darfur suspects would face trial if transferred. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons)

Human Rights Watch has called on the Sudanese authorities to immediately transfer former interior minister Ahmed Haroun to the International Criminal Court to face war crimes and crimes against humanity charges in The Hague. In a statement reported by the Pan African News Agency on 19 November, the rights group said Haroun had recently been taken back into Sudanese custody, years after he first faced an arrest warrant from the court over atrocities committed in Sudan's Darfur region in 2003 and 2004.

According to the reporting, the Sudanese Armed Forces reportedly re-arrested Haroun on 8 November 2026. Haroun was Sudan's interior minister in 2007, when the ICC issued its warrant against him. That warrant contains 42 counts in total, made up of 20 counts of crimes against humanity and 22 counts of war crimes, covering allegations that include killings, persecution, torture and the forced displacement of civilians during the Darfur conflict more than two decades ago.

Human Rights Watch said the authorities should also transfer former president Omar al-Bashir, who is believed to be in Sudanese custody in Khartoum state, and should locate, arrest and transfer former defence minister Abdelrahim M. Hussein. The court issued its warrant against Hussein in 2012, also for alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity in Darfur between 2003 and 2004. The group said there is no information available on Hussein's current location, and it asked the authorities to provide public information on the whereabouts of all the wanted suspects.

"For two decades, victims of atrocity crimes in Darfur have witnessed Haroun and others evading justice, leading to impunity-fuelled cycles of violence that are claiming more victims every day," said Liz Evenson, international justice director at Human Rights Watch, in remarks carried in the report. She said that if Sudan's authorities transferred those sought by the ICC to the court in The Hague, as they are obliged to do, it would send a powerful message to those committing crimes today that they too may find themselves in the dock.

The legal obligation, Human Rights Watch argued, flows from United Nations Security Council Resolution 1593, which referred the situation in Darfur to the ICC prosecutor. That resolution requires the government of Sudan to cooperate with the court even though Sudan is not a party to the Rome Statute, the ICC's founding treaty. Despite that obligation, the group said, Sudan has not carried out the court's arrest warrants or transferred the wanted suspects to The Hague.

The history is long. After al-Bashir was ousted in April 2019, Sudanese authorities held Haroun, al-Bashir and Hussein in custody on charges not related to the Darfur atrocities, but they still did not transfer them to the ICC. More recently, on 30 September 2026, the Sudanese Armed Forces granted al-Bashir initial approval to travel outside Sudan for medical treatment, a step that rights advocates watched closely given the outstanding warrants against the former president.

Human Rights Watch also appealed beyond Khartoum. It said the African Union, members of the Atrocity Prevention and Justice Coalition for Sudan, particularly the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Sierra Leone, as well as the European Union and its member states, should directly engage with the Sudanese authorities and press them to comply fully with the court. For Darfur's victims, the group argued, the transfers would be a concrete test of whether promises of accountability mean anything after twenty years of waiting. (Source: PANA)

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

'Hunger Should Not Be a Concern': WFP Steps In for Families Who Fled Ethiopia Violence to Kenya

The World Food Programme is feeding thousands of families who crossed from Ethiopia into Kenya's Moyale area after inter-communal clashes erupted on 22 October, with roughly 30,000 people now sheltering with host families, in schools and in communal centres.



The Marsabit-Moyale road in northern Kenya, the route into the border town where families who fled Ethiopia are sheltering. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons)

The World Food Programme has stepped in to feed thousands of families who fled recent violence in Ethiopia for the Moyale area of neighbouring Kenya, the United Nations agency reported on Tuesday 17 November. Roughly 30,000 people crossed the border following inter-communal clashes last month, according to UN News, and are now staying with relatives and host families, or sheltering in schools and communal centres in northern Kenya while they wait to learn whether it is safe to go home.

Moyale is a town that straddles the border between southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya, with the Kenyan side lying in Marsabit County. The crisis erupted on 22 October on the Ethiopian side of the town, in territory shared by two Ethiopian states, Oromia and the Somali Region. When the clashes began, families left quickly, and many arrived in Kenya carrying very little, dependent from the first day on the generosity of the communities that received them.

"Many have left behind their homes, their livelihoods and everything they know. They have arrived with little more than what they could carry, seeking one thing above all, safety," said Betty Ka, the WFP Country Director in Kenya, who was recently in Moyale to see the response at first hand. Her words underline the speed of the displacement: homes, farms, livestock and businesses were abandoned as people crossed the border in search of protection for their children and elderly relatives.

WFP began providing emergency food assistance to the new arrivals on 11 November, working with the Government of Kenya, the Kenya Red Cross Society and other humanitarian partners. Families who are staying with host communities are receiving dry food rations of sorghum, yellow split peas and vegetables, which they can cook where they are sheltering. Food supplies are also being distributed so that hot meals can be provided for people staying in communal centres, where cooking for oneself is harder.

"For families who have already lost so much, hunger should not be a concern," Ms Ka said. "At a time of such uncertainty, access to food is more than an immediate need. It is a source of stability, dignity, and hope." That framing matters in Moyale, where the arrivals are not in a single fenced camp but spread through a border town whose own residents are sharing homes, classrooms and public buildings, stretching local food stocks and water supplies as the weeks pass.

Other humanitarian reporting from Moyale points to needs well beyond food. Plan International, which has deployed response teams in the town, said on 18 November that displaced families are also struggling to access clean water, adequate shelter, healthcare, protection and psychosocial support, and that food shortages are a growing concern. An assessment cited by humanitarian partners found that 71 per cent of surveyed households reported they did not have enough to eat, and identified food as their most urgent need.

WFP said it mobilised its own internal resources to fund the initial response, a step that allowed distributions to start on 11 November without waiting for new donor pledges. But the agency stressed that additional funding will be needed if the displacement continues or if humanitarian needs increase. For now, the dry rations and hot meals are keeping hunger at bay in Moyale. Whether they can continue at the same scale will depend on money arriving before the emergency deepens further. (Source: UN News / World Food Programme)

(Source: UN News / World Food Programme — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Six Months On, Reaching Hard-to-Reach Communities Is Key to Halting DR Congo Ebola Outbreak

More than 11,000 cases and 5,400 deaths have been reported six months into the Bundibugyo Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and agencies say conflict, displacement and late detection are still driving transmission despite major gains in early epicentres.



Bunia, capital of Ituri Province in the eastern DR Congo, one of the early epicentres where new Ebola cases have halved. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons)

Six months into the Ebola outbreak caused by the Bundibugyo virus in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, health agencies say significant progress has been made in bringing lifesaving services closer to affected communities, but the outbreak continues to expand. In a joint statement attributed to Africa CDC, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, the agencies said the response is being fuelled and frustrated at the same time by ongoing conflict, displacement and humanitarian needs across the affected areas of the east.

The scale is stark. Since the start of the outbreak, more than 11,000 cases and 5,400 deaths have been reported. While the response has slowed transmission in the initial epicentres, between 400 and 500 new cases continue to be reported each week, and the outbreak has expanded to 67 health zones in eight provinces. That weekly figure, six months in, is the clearest sign that the virus is still moving faster than the teams trying to contain it.

The pattern of deaths tells its own story. Two-thirds of confirmed deaths are occurring in communities rather than in treatment centres, which the agencies say shows that infections are still being identified too late for patients to receive timely care. Contact follow-up also remains below target, meaning that people who have been exposed are not all being found, monitored and isolated quickly enough to break chains of transmission before they pass the virus on to others.

Against that, the joint statement recorded real gains. Most of the early epicentres have been brought under control and rapid transmission has been halted, including Mongbwalu, Nyankunde, Nizi, Rwampara and Butembo. Even in Bunia, one of the larger early epicentres, new cases have halved, although significant transmission continues, and treatment centres there are reporting low occupancy. Those results show what the response can achieve where teams can reach communities consistently and safely over a sustained period.

Capacity has grown dramatically. Diagnostic capacity has expanded from two laboratories to more than two dozen, and close to 2,000 treatment beds are now available in 104 treatment and transit centres. Around 3,000 people have recovered from Ebola, and about a quarter of them have enrolled in the survivor programme. More than 17,000 community health workers and 46,000 community actors have been trained and supplied, surveillance and safe and dignified burials have expanded, and almost 90 per cent of registered deaths are now managed safely.

Insecurity, however, keeps cutting across the work. The World Health Organization's Director-General told the third meeting of the IHR Emergency Committee on 17 November that insecurity is now one of the greatest obstacles to the response. He cited an attack on the town of Cantine-Aloya earlier this month that killed 66 civilians, including three health workers, looted and burned health facilities and left more than 1,000 contacts lost to follow-up, as well as the killing of a nurse responding to an Ebola alert in Tshopo province.

The agencies said the United Nations, Africa CDC, regional bodies and nearly 100 health and humanitarian partners are mobilised behind government leadership, with WHO directing the technical health response and Africa CDC and WHO co-leading the joint continental Incident Management Support Team. Their shared conclusion is simple: the tools work where they can be delivered. Halting this outbreak now depends on reaching the hard-to-reach communities where the virus still circulates unseen, and on protecting the health workers who go there. (Source: WHO / Africa CDC joint statement via UNFPA)

(Source: WHO / Africa CDC — reported with Juba Global News Network)

AU Chief Welcomes IGAD Treaty as New Charter Takes Effect in the Horn

African Union Commission Chairperson Mahmoud Ali Youssouf has welcomed the entry into force of the 2023 IGAD Treaty on 16 November 2026, calling it a milestone for regional cooperation and integration in the Horn of Africa in the bloc's 40th anniversary year.



The African Union Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, seat of the AU Commission which welcomed the IGAD Treaty. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons)

The Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Mahmoud Ali Youssouf, has welcomed the entry into force of the 2023 Treaty Establishing the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, which took effect on 16 November 2026. In a statement from Addis Ababa reported by PANA on 20 November, Mr Youssouf congratulated the heads of state and government of IGAD member states on reaching the milestone, describing it as a significant step towards strengthening regional cooperation and integration in the Horn of Africa.

The timing carries symbolism. The treaty entered into force in the year IGAD marks its 40th anniversary, four decades after the organisation was first created to tackle drought and development in one of the world's most climate-exposed regions. The new treaty replaces the 1996 agreement that established IGAD in its current form. Upon entry into force, that 1996 agreement ceases to have legal force, although IGAD says its existing institutions and decisions continue under the new framework.

The road to this week began in Djibouti on 12 June 2023, when the 14th Ordinary Session of the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government adopted the new treaty. Under its Article 59, the treaty enters into force 60 days after two-thirds of IGAD member states deposit their instruments of ratification with the Executive Secretary, who acts as the depositary. Five states completed that process: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan, with Somalia becoming the fifth to ratify after its House of the People approved the treaty in January.

At its 74th Extraordinary Session in Djibouti on 15 September 2026, the IGAD Council of Ministers welcomed the attainment of the required ratification threshold and endorsed the treaty's formal entry into force. The Council directed the Executive Secretary to notify member states of the effective date, transmit certified copies, and undertake the necessary registration of the treaty with the African Union and the United Nations. Two member states, Sudan and Uganda, have yet to ratify, and the Council called on them to conclude their processes, with legal and technical assistance available from the Secretariat.

What changes in practice is breadth and clarity. IGAD says the treaty provides a strengthened legal, institutional and operational foundation, places people at the centre of regional cooperation, and gives greater clarity to 18 areas of cooperation set out in Article 24. They include trade and investment, transport and communications, energy, agriculture and food security, environmental protection, free movement, peace and security, gender equality, education, health and social welfare, along with newer emphases on climate resilience, migration management and humanitarian affairs.

The treaty also tidies the institution itself. Reporting on its provisions notes that Arabic has been added as an official IGAD language alongside English and French, that provision is made for Deputy Executive Secretaries, initially two appointments, and that an Audit Committee has been established to strengthen transparency and accountability, reporting directly to the Council of Ministers. Supporters argue that such machinery matters: a bloc asking citizens to move, trade and invest across borders needs rules and oversight that citizens and governments can trust.

The Secretariat itself has sounded a note of realism, cautioning that the treaty's objectives require national implementation and do not take effect automatically in member states. Entry into force, IGAD says, marks the beginning of implementation, not the end of the process. For the African Union, which works through regional blocs as building blocks of continental integration, the message from Addis Ababa this week was nonetheless one of celebration, and of expectation that the Horn's governments will now use the charter they have given themselves. (Source: PANA)

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

Gambia Intercepts 491 Would-Be Irregular Migrants in Joint Security Operation

The Gambia Immigration Department has intercepted 491 would-be irregular migrants in a joint security operation codenamed Operation Save Horizon, focused on Gunjur and Brusubi in the West Coast and North Bank regions, PANA reported from Banjul.



Fishing boats on the beach at Bakau on The Gambia's Atlantic coast, near the coastal communities targeted by Operation Save Horizon. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons)

The Gambia Immigration Department has intercepted 491 would-be irregular migrants during a joint security operation conducted on Thursday, the Pan African News Agency reported from Banjul on 21 November. The operation, codenamed Operation Save Horizon, targeted suspected irregular migration activities across the West Coast and North Bank regions, with a particular focus on Gunjur and Brusubi, two coastal and peri-urban areas that feature regularly in Gambian enforcement operations against irregular departure networks.

The figure alone explains the scale of the effort. Stopping 491 people in a single coordinated operation means immigration officers and their security partners were acting on intelligence about organised departures, not picking up individuals at random. Joint operations of this kind typically bring together immigration, police and other security services to search premises, check gathering points and intercept groups before they can be moved to departure points along the coast, although the PANA report did not publish a breakdown of where each group was found.

Gunjur, named in the report, is a coastal town in the West Coast Region long associated with fishing, and, like other Gambian coastal settlements, with the small boats that smugglers use to attempt the Atlantic crossing towards the Canary Islands and Europe. Brusubi, by contrast, is a fast-growing residential area near the capital's coastal corridor. That the operation covered both a coastal town and an urban gathering area, and stretched across two regions, suggests officers were targeting both the networks that recruit travellers and the points from which journeys begin.

The route those 491 people were apparently preparing to take is among the most dangerous migration journeys in the world. Gambians refer to irregular migration as the backway: a journey that, from the West African coast, means days in an open boat on the Atlantic before any sight of European territory, in vessels that are frequently overloaded and unseaworthy. Every year, boats from the region are reported missing or wrecked, and families are left without news of sons, daughters and relatives who boarded them.

That danger is precisely why Gambian authorities frame operations like Save Horizon as rescue as much as enforcement. Intercepting would-be migrants before departure, officials argue, prevents the far worse outcome of a boat lost at sea, and disrupts the smugglers who profit from selling places on those boats. Critics of enforcement-first approaches counter that interceptions alone do not answer the question of why so many young Gambians judge the risk worth taking, pointing to limited jobs and incomes at home as the engine of the backway.

Thursday's operation lands in that unresolved debate. The 491 people intercepted now face processing by the immigration authorities, and their cases will test how the system balances enforcement, protection and the treatment of people who have committed no journey yet. The PANA report carried no official statement on what happens next for those detained, nor any breakdown by nationality, age or gender, details that Gambian media and rights groups will be pressing the Immigration Department to release in the coming days.

For now, the verified facts are these: a named operation, two named focus areas, two regions covered, and 491 journeys that did not begin. Whether Operation Save Horizon marks a one-off sweep or the start of a sustained campaign through the dry-season departure months will become clear from what the Gambia Immigration Department does next, and from whether the boats, and the recruiters who fill them, stay away from Gunjur's shore this season. (Source: PANA)

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

Diphtheria Antitoxin Shortages Put Thousands of Children at Risk in Nigeria, MSF Warns

Shortages of diphtheria antitoxin, the only specific treatment for the disease, combined with low immunisation coverage, are fuelling transmission in northern Nigeria and putting thousands of children at risk of severe illness and death, Médecins Sans Frontières has warned.



Health workers educating mothers during immunisation at a primary health centre in Masaka, Nigeria. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons)

Médecins Sans Frontières has warned that shortages of diphtheria antitoxin, together with low immunisation coverage, are fuelling transmission of the disease and undermining efforts to control the outbreak in northern Nigeria, putting thousands of children at risk of severe illness and death. In a statement from Abuja, the medical charity urged federal and state authorities, donors and international partners to urgently secure existing supplies of the antitoxin, known as DAT, as well as vaccines and other essential medicines, before more children arrive at clinics too late to save.

"The global shortage of diphtheria antitoxin is becoming a matter of life and death," said Dr David Kizito, MSF's medical coordinator in Nigeria. "Our stocks are dangerously low, and we risk being unable to treat children and save lives as the outbreak continues." He added that diphtheria is a preventable disease, yet children continue to arrive at health facilities with life-threatening complications because they are not fully vaccinated, or because they cannot access care in time to receive treatment that works.

The pharmacology explains the urgency. DAT is the only specific treatment that neutralises the toxin produced by the diphtheria bacterium, and it is included on the World Health Organization's Model List of Essential Medicines. It is most effective when given within 48 hours of symptom onset, because antitoxin can only neutralise toxin still circulating in the blood, not toxin already bound to tissue. MSF says its teams repeatedly face situations in which stocks are insufficient or unavailable, and have been forced in some cases to ration treatment, potentially reducing a patient's chances of survival.

Nigeria has faced a major diphtheria outbreak since late 2022. Since it began, the cumulative toll has exceeded 41,000 suspected cases, more than 24,000 confirmed infections and over 1,260 deaths nationwide. Northern states, including Bauchi, Borno, Kaduna, Katsina, Kano, Plateau, Sokoto and Zamfara, remain particularly affected, and many areas have seen recent spikes in cases. In 2026 alone, as of 9 August, Nigeria had recorded 12,977 suspected cases, 10,476 confirmed infections and 406 deaths, figures that show the outbreak is far from over.

MSF says it is supporting state health authorities through patient treatment, infection prevention and control, surveillance, community engagement, health promotion, referral systems, vaccination support and the provision of medical supplies. In Kano, Sokoto and Zamfara states its teams are treating patients and supporting isolation and treatment facilities, with additional support in Bauchi, Katsina and Kebbi. Since the start of its response this year, MSF says it has treated over 9,000 diphtheria patients through facility-based and community-based care, and scaled up emergency activities in high-incidence areas.

Vaccination, the long-term answer, is lagging where it is needed most. In partnership with the Kano State Ministry of Health, MSF supported a two-round vaccination campaign in April and June that administered more than 835,000 vaccine doses to children across the state, and in Sokoto it supported rounds that reached tens of thousands more. But in Zamfara, where MSF-supported facilities in Gusau recorded more than 671 admissions in a single month from 6 October, a reactive campaign needed 90,000 doses and only 25,000 had been supplied, leaving roughly three in four of the target population unreached.

Behind the numbers sits a structural problem. MSF says manufacturers produce the antitoxin in small quantities because demand is unpredictable and financial returns are low, and that Nigeria, like most countries, holds no contingency stock and depends on donations or procurement through United Nations agencies. The charity is asking for supplies to be secured, cleared faster at ports and distributed better to affected communities. Until that happens, doctors in the north will keep making the hardest decision in medicine: which child gets the medicine that exists, and which child waits. (Source: Médecins Sans Frontières)

(Source: Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Violence in Northern Ethiopia Pushing Health System to the Brink, WHO Chief Warns

Renewed fighting in Ethiopia's Amhara and Tigray regions, including deadly drone strikes on civilians, is pushing an already fragile health system closer to collapse, with hospitals short of staff, medicines and ambulances, the head of the World Health Organization has warned.



A child receiving care at a hospital in Tigray, northern Ethiopia, where hospitals face shortages of staff, medicines and equipment. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons)

The head of the World Health Organization has called for greater protection for civilians caught in conflict in northern Ethiopia, warning that renewed violence is pushing the region's fragile health system closer to collapse. "Reports of attacks on civilians in Ethiopia's Amhara and Tigray regions are deeply disturbing," Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus wrote in a social media post on Monday 2 November, following deadly drone strikes over the preceding weekend that drew an international outcry.

Two incidents anchored his warning. At the Jaari 2 displacement camp in Amhara, children, including a newborn, were among those reportedly killed in a strike on a camp for people already displaced by conflict. In Rama, in neighbouring Tigray, several people were reportedly killed while trying to get food, gathered around a grain truck that had itself been hit. Rescue sources cited in reporting put the Amhara camp toll at at least 15 people killed, several of them children, with dozens more injured, figures the WHO chief did not himself total or attribute to any party.

"The violence in northern Ethiopia is pushing an already fragile health system closer to collapse," Dr Tedros continued. "Hospitals face shortages of health workers, medicines, and equipment. Ambulance services are severely limited. Insecurity is obstructing the delivery of life-saving medical supplies to some areas." Each element compounds the others: a wounded patient who cannot be reached by ambulance, brought to a hospital that has no surgeon on shift, or treated with medicines that never arrived is failed three times by the same war.

The human cost inside the hospitals has been described by those working in them. Reporting from Mekelle, the Tigrayan capital, recounted a week in September when a two-year ceasefire began to collapse and emergency rooms were flooded with war trauma patients for seven or eight days, without mobile network or electricity, floors filled with the wounded and no space to step. Médecins Sans Frontières reported more than 720 wounded people reaching Tigray hospitals from 22 September, including over 420 patients in Korem and Alamata and more than 300 at Suhul Hospital in Shire.

Diplomatically, the fighting has effectively shattered the November 2022 peace agreement between the federal government and forces in Tigray, stoking fears of a wider conflict. United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres has warned of the risk of escalation and wider destabilisation, and called on the parties to spare the civilian population and critical infrastructure and to agree without delay to a cessation of hostilities as a first step towards ending the conflict, according to a statement issued by his spokesperson and carried by UN News.

Dr Tedros stressed that WHO and its partners are working around the clock to deliver additional, much-needed medical supplies to all the affected regions, and UN agencies are coordinating surveillance, mobile health teams and essential supplies with national and regional authorities. But he warned that as fighting continues, more people are likely to lose access to essential healthcare, including emergency services, maternal and child healthcare and treatment for diseases, services that northern Ethiopia's population cannot simply postpone until the guns fall silent.

For health workers in Amhara, Tigray and Afar, the warning from Geneva is not abstract. It describes the wards they are already working in: understaffed, undersupplied and, in the worst moments, unreachable. The WHO chief's closing appeal was directed at those doing the fighting rather than those treating its victims. Civilians must be protected, he said, adding the line that has closed several of his statements on this war: "The most courageous choose peace." (Source: UN News / World Health Organization)

(Source: UN News / World Health Organization — reported with Juba Global News Network)

COP31: Ambition Goes Missing as Fossil Fuel Language Drops from Draft Deal

A new draft agreement at the COP31 climate talks in Antalya has dropped explicit references to transitioning away from coal, oil and gas, drawing fury from vulnerable countries and African campaigners as finance and adaptation talks remain stalled days before the deadline.



Antalya, Türkiye, host city of the COP31 climate talks, where the draft deal dropped fossil fuel language. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons)

Under a grey Antalya sky on Thursday morning, climate activists held up crumpled missing-cat posters outside the COP31 venue. Both cats, one green-eyed in a pink collar and one a ginger tabby, were called Ambition, and both, the posters said, had gone missing again. "Right now, in this COP we are missing ambition," Philippine Menager of the Ecología y Desarrollo Foundation told UN News, explaining a campaign that began at COP29 and a joke with a serious point: governments must agree how to move away from coal, oil and gas while protecting workers and communities.

By Thursday afternoon, the joke had become the news. The latest draft of the summit's political agreement, known as the cover decision, had dropped explicit references to moving away from fossil fuels, according to UN News reporting from Antalya on 20 November. An initial draft earlier in the week had included calls to accelerate action to phase out fossil fuels. The new version instead emphasises clean energy and electrification, including Türkiye's proposed 35 by 35 target to raise electricity's share of global final energy demand to 35 per cent by 2035.

The deletion matters because of what it replaces. At COP28 in Dubai in 2023, nations agreed for the first time to transition away from fossil fuels, without targets or timelines, and oil-producing countries have fiercely resisted any attempt since to bring the issue back to the table. The same references were stripped from last year's COP30 agreement. At a press conference presenting the Antalya text, Australia's Chris Bowen, who is leading the negotiations, said COP31 would be the first climate summit to acknowledge that the world will fail to hold warming to the 1.5 degrees Celsius limit in the Paris Agreement, while insisting any overshoot must be kept as small and short as possible.

For African voices at the talks, the reaction was blunt. "You cannot solve a fossil fuel crisis by pretending we don't need to phase out fossil fuels," said Harjeet Singh, a veteran of the negotiations and founding director of the Satat Sampada Climate Foundation, in remarks reported from the summit. Mohamed Adow, director of the energy think tank Power Shift Africa, said COP31 risks being a ghost COP, muzzled on the most important threat causing the climate crisis, and described what rich countries are offering on finance as crumbs.

Money is the second unresolved fight. Rich nations have resisted calls to increase support for countries struggling to adapt to climate change, citing budget constraints and insisting that big emerging economies such as China also contribute. The draft proposes further discussions towards tripling finance for adaptation by 2035, but drops the 120 billion dollar goal sought by developing nations, and leaves crucial details, including how any increase would be calculated, for later. "Adaptation finance is not nice to have. Adaptation is how we all survive this climate crisis together," Teresa Anderson of ActionAid International told journalists.

The African stakes were voiced inside the venue as well as outside it. Young Ugandans warned of the growing threat of El Niño flooding in East Africa: Alison Nisima, from the village of Kakonkoma in southwestern Uganda, described children struggling along flooded paths to school and women walking long distances for safe water, and asked what an early warning is worth to a family that has nowhere safe to go. A new UN Climate Change Yearbook added context, finding 44 of 96 global climate indicators moving in the right direction, 19 showing no progress and 33 lacking sufficient data, while adaptation finance fell from 81.5 billion dollars in 2022 to 64.1 billion in 2024.

COP31 President Murat Kurum had gathered ministers on Wednesday evening for a Divan, a Turkish-style political exchange, in an effort to break the deadlock, and Mr Bowen pledged that negotiators would not leave the rooms of Antalya without consensus. With finance, adaptation and just transition tracks still stalled as Friday's deadline approached, the talks appeared poised to spill into overtime. Whether Ambition, the missing cat, comes home with a

roadmap away from fossil fuels is now the question on which this summit will be judged. (Source: UN News)

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

WORLD

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Mexico Captures FBI Most-Wanted Cartel Leader 'El Chapo Isidro' in Sinaloa Gun Battle

Mexican special forces captured Fausto Isidro Meza Flores, one of the FBI's Ten Most Wanted fugitives, in Guasave on Friday night in an operation that left at least 11 people dead and triggered flaming roadblocks across parts of Sinaloa.



The town of Guasave in Sinaloa, Mexico, where Mexican special forces captured Fausto Isidro Meza Flores on Friday night. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons)

Mexican military forces have captured Fausto Isidro Meza Flores, the suspected drug lord known as 'El Chapo Isidro' and one of the FBI's Ten Most Wanted fugitives, in a major operation in the northwestern state of Sinaloa, Mexico's security chief said on Saturday morning. The 44-year-old was seized on Friday night in the city of Guasave, along with two other leaders of his trafficking organisation,.

Announcing the arrest, Security Minister Omar Garcia Harfuch said the capture of Meza Flores and two of his accomplices represented an important step toward the pacification of Sinaloa. Mexico's defence ministry said the two men taken with him were his cousin German, described as his second-in-command, and his brother-in-law Jose, the organisation's alleged financial operator, and that five other suspected criminals were also detained. Soldiers came under attack from armed men using explosives and firearms, the ministry said, but elite forces using stealth and surprise still entered the house where Meza Flores was hiding and took him into custody.

The operation turned into a fierce gun battle. Seven suspected cartel members and four soldiers were killed, according to the defence ministry, and troops seized drugs, cash, ten firearms, a grenade launcher, ammunition and other weapons. As news of the arrest spread, cartel gunmen set up flaming roadblocks across parts of the region - at least ten blockades were reported in nearby towns - and attacked security personnel in Guasave. Gunfire forced the evacuation of spectators from Kuroda Park during a baseball game in the city, an agricultural centre of some 290,000 people, as residents endured a night of helicopters, burning vehicles and sustained shooting.

Because of the violence, Meza Flores could not be extracted until about 4 a.m. the following day, when he was flown to Mexico City aboard a Mexican Air Force aircraft and transferred to the specialised prosecutor's office for organised crime. The Mexican government said it was maintaining its troop deployment throughout Sinaloa to reopen blocked roads and protect residents. The defence ministry said the operation was carried out with United States intelligence support, and officials in Mexico City credited an exchange of strategic intelligence between the two countries with making the capture possible,.

Meza Flores had been on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted Fugitives list since 4 February 2025, as the 533rd fugitive placed on it, with a reward of five million dollars offered for information leading to his arrest. He had been indicted in the United States on drug charges since 2012. According to the US State Department, he and his organisation smuggled vast amounts of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and marijuana into the United States over more than twenty years, and an FBI wanted poster also accused him of responsibility for large quantities of fentanyl. Born in Navojoa, in the neighbouring state of Sonora, he rose through the Beltran Leyva organisation and led the gang known as Los Mazatlecos, based around Guasave, Los Mochis and Mazatlan in Sinaloa and in Nayarit.

Analysts cited in the reporting describe Meza Flores as one of the leaders of the Beltran Leyva cartel, which had reportedly allied itself with the Los Mayos faction of the powerful Sinaloa Cartel, and as a controller of coveted smuggling routes along the US-Mexico border,. He was wanted in Mexico on charges of organised crime and drug trafficking. His territory in northern Sinaloa had been considered largely peaceful by regional standards, even as a turf war between rival factions of the Sinaloa Cartel has killed thousands elsewhere in the state and turned parts of it into what reporters on the ground describe as a war zone.

His arrest is the latest blow dealt by Mexican forces to senior trafficking figures this year, a campaign the government presents as proof of its commitment to confront the cartels and to cooperate with the United States. Whether the capture weakens the

Beltran Leyva organisation for long, or instead triggers a new round of fighting among factions seeking to inherit its routes and territory, remains to be seen. (Source: Reuters)

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

Bahrain Says Iranian Attack Hits Industrial Facility as Air Defences Intercept Strikes, and Tehran Links Hormuz Reopening to US Conditions

Bahrain said an Iranian attack set a civilian industrial facility on fire on Saturday while its air defences intercepted further attacks, as Iran's Revolutionary Guards claimed missile-and-drone strikes on US positions and Tehran repeated that the Strait of Hormuz could reopen if Washington met its conditions.



Bahrain Bay and the skyline of Manama, capital of Bahrain, home to the US Navy's Fifth Fleet headquarters. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons)

Bahrain said on Saturday that an Iranian attack had hit a civilian industrial facility, causing a fire but no injuries, while Iran's Revolutionary Guards said they had launched a missile-and-drone attack on United States military positions in the kingdom, which hosts the headquarters of the US Navy's Fifth Fleet. The interior ministry said Civil Defence teams were working to contain the fire at the facility, describing the strike in a post on X as a result of Iranian aggression and saying preliminary reports indicated material damage with no injuries. It gave no details on the location or nature of the site that was hit.

The night brought repeated alarms for residents of the small Gulf kingdom. The interior ministry first issued an alert urging residents to move to the nearest safe location because of a potential threat, without providing details, then issued an all-clear before sending a second alert as the attacks continued. Later, Bahrain's Defence Force said its air defences had intercepted a number of Iranian aerial attacks. Shrapnel from the interceptions caused material damage but no casualties, it said, adding that Tehran was continuing what it called a systematic hostile approach towards the kingdom.

Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, in a statement carried by the state news agency IRNA, said its aerospace forces had launched a combined missile-and-drone attack on US positions at the Al-Riffa and Awali bases in retaliation for ongoing aggression and repeated violations of Iranian airspace.

The attacks came on the same day that Iran's foreign minister, Abbas Araghchi, restated Tehran's terms for ending the wider standoff over the Strait of Hormuz, the waterway through which about a fifth of the world's oil normally passes. Speaking at a ceremony marking Oman's National Day, in remarks reported by the semi-official Tasnim news agency, Araghchi said reopening the strait was not difficult if the United States accepted Iran's reasonable conditions, which he described as in line with international law. He said the situation could be resolved only if Washington acknowledged its mistakes and fulfilled its previous commitments, and he was blunt about the alternative: as long as Iran's demands are not met, reopening the strait is not on the agenda.

Iranian statements over recent weeks have set out a list of conditions that includes ending the war on all fronts, unfreezing Iranian assets, lifting oil sanctions and ending the US naval blockade of Iranian ports, which Washington has maintained since April in response to Iran's restriction of shipping through the strait. In an earlier formulation, Araghchi said Tehran could reopen the strait on the second day if Washington fulfilled its commitments on the first day, framing the choice as resting entirely with the United States. He has also insisted that Iran's enriched uranium will not leave the country, describing that as a clear red line in any negotiation over the nuclear programme.

For his part, US President Donald Trump said on Saturday, in a telephone interview with an American television network, that any deal he makes with Iran will be permanent, and that he would not allow Iran to have a nuclear weapon. The war began with American and Israeli strikes on Iran in late February 2026; large-scale fighting ended in June, but the strait remains largely shut to shipping, the blockade remains in place, and the low-level exchanges of fire, like Saturday's over Bahrain, keep testing the fragile pause.

For Gulf states such as Bahrain, each new interception is a reminder that the confrontation sits

on their doorstep, whatever the state of diplomacy between Washington and Tehran. Saturday's fire at a civilian facility, and the shrapnel falling from successful interceptions, underline why the smaller states of the region have pressed for the shipping route to reopen and the blockade politics around it to end. Until the conditions each side has set are addressed, however, the strait that carries so much of the world's energy will stay largely closed, and the kingdoms along its shores will keep their air defences on alert. (Source: Reuters)

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

Zelenskyy Pushes Four-Party Peace Talks as NATO Vows to Defend 'Every Inch' of Poland After Russian Airspace Breach

President Volodymyr Zelenskyy says the next Ukraine talks must be a four-party meeting of Ukraine, Europe, America and Russia, while NATO's Mark Rutte, in Warsaw a day after three Russian objects fell in Poland, guaranteed the alliance will defend every inch of Polish territory.



Evening skyline of Warsaw across the Vistula River; NATO's secretary general visited the Polish capital on Saturday to pledge the defence of every inch of Polish territory. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons)

Ukraine's President Volodymyr Zelenskyy has called for the next round of peace negotiations to take a four-party format involving Ukraine, Europe, the United States and Russia, after European leaders agreed in Berlin that Europe will join talks with Russia for the first time. Speaking after the largest meeting yet of the Coalition of the Willing, held in Berlin on 19 November with representatives of 44 delegations, Zelenskyy said a decision had been taken that Europeans will participate in the negotiation formats with the Russians, represented by five countries - France, Germany, Italy, Poland and the United Kingdom - together with the European Union and NATO. The next meeting, he said, must now be a four-party meeting, and its agenda must be jointly developed and approved by Ukraine, Europe and America.

The Berlin meeting was chaired by German Chancellor Friedrich Merz with President Emmanuel Macron of France and Prime Minister Andy Burnham of the United Kingdom, and was attended by US envoys Steve Witkoff and Jared Kushner. The leaders' joint statement put ending the hostilities first, ruled out any deal on wider European security until the war is over, and called on Russia, as a first step, to accept an energy ceasefire for the winter. The leaders also announced new support to keep Ukraine funded and armed through next year, and Merz said four-way talks would follow soon, naming the United Arab Emirates as a possible venue, although none has been agreed.

On security guarantees, Zelenskyy was emphatic that NATO membership remains the best guarantee for Ukraine and, in his words, for all of Europe, arguing that Ukrainian strength, experience and technology would make both NATO and the European Union more reliable defenders of European security. The leaders said Ukraine must have legally binding guarantees once a ceasefire takes effect, among them a European-led Multinational Force Ukraine that is rehearsing in Poland this month.

Even as the diplomacy advanced, the war reached into NATO territory. On Friday, Poland said Russia had violated its airspace with three objects that were probably two missiles and a drone, which came down in southeastern Poland during a major Russian bombardment of Ukraine. Polish Defence Minister Wladyslaw Kosiniak-Kamysz said two missiles and a jet-powered drone fell on Polish territory, with reported locations at Nowy Lipowiec, Rudnik nad Sanem and Molodycz. Prosecutors later confirmed that one object recovered at Nowy Lipowiec, about 60 kilometres from the Ukrainian border, was a Russian cruise missile,. Prime Minister Donald Tusk said the incidents did not appear coincidental and described them as an intentional provocation by Russia.

The timing fed Warsaw's suspicion. The objects fell while Poland was hosting the first manoeuvres of the Coalition of the Willing, a multinational exercise in southeastern Poland that began on 9 November, involving 2,800 soldiers from 11 countries, led by the United Kingdom and France, and intended to test how a lasting peace in Ukraine could be secured once the war ends - the very force whose future role was under discussion in Berlin.

On Saturday, NATO Secretary General Mark Rutte travelled to Warsaw to stand beside the Polish

government. 'I can guarantee that NATO will defend every inch of Polish territory,' Rutte said, according to the Polish Press Agency PAP. He described the incident as clearly dangerous and said the alliance's Supreme Allied Commander Europe, General Alexus Grynkewich, would do everything necessary to identify any threats to NATO's defence and deterrence capabilities and would implement appropriate adjustments if needed. On Monday, NATO's North Atlantic Council will meet in Brussels to discuss the violation of Polish airspace by Russian missiles.

The two stories of the week - a peace format widening to include Europe, and Russian weapons landing on the soil of a NATO member - now run together. For Kyiv, European participation at the table is meant to ensure that no settlement is reached over its head and that the guarantees discussed in Berlin are real. What the four-party talks can deliver, and how NATO answers Monday's discussion in Brussels, will shape whether the Berlin promises of guarantees survive their first contact with the war they are meant to end. (Source: Reuters)

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

UN Chief Welcomes Landmark ICJ Judgement Finding Myanmar Committed Genocide Against the Rohingya

The International Court of Justice has found Myanmar responsible for committing genocide against the Rohingya in 2017 - the first time the world court has found a state responsible for genocide - in a binding judgement welcomed by the UN secretary-general as a powerful recognition of the victims.



The Peace Palace in The Hague, seat of the International Court of Justice, which delivered its judgement in The Gambia v. Myanmar on 19 November. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons)

The United Nations secretary-general, Antonio Guterres, has welcomed the judgement of the International Court of Justice in The Gambia v. Myanmar, which found that Myanmar committed genocide against the Rohingya group during the 2017 clearance operations in northern Rakhine State. In a statement issued on 19 November 2026, Guterres called the ruling a powerful recognition of the Rohingya victims of genocide, a demonstration of international justice and a reaffirmation that impunity for such horrific acts must not stand. He noted the historic weight of the decision: it is the first time that the Court has found a state responsible for committing genocide. The judgement is binding, final and without appeal, and the secretary-general said Myanmar must act in accordance with its obligation to comply with the Court's decision.

The Court's 200-page judgement establishes what Guterres called an appalling picture of the reality of the case, including the killings of more than 10,000 people, rapes and extreme hardship inflicted on the mainly Muslim Rohingya communities of Rakhine. Delivering the ruling in The Hague, the Court's president, Judge Yuji Iwasawa, described how the Rohingya had been the target of successive clearance operations by the state military after decades of intercommunal violence, and the Court found that security forces and other state organs committed acts prohibited under the Genocide Convention, including killing members of the group, causing serious bodily or mental harm, and imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group.

Beyond the acts themselves, the Court found that Myanmar violated its obligations under the Genocide Convention to prevent genocide, to punish genocide and the other acts enumerated in the Convention, and to enact the necessary legislation to give effect to the Convention. It also found that Myanmar engaged in extensive destruction of evidence and created obstacles to effective investigation and prosecution, including by denying access to United Nations bodies.

The case was brought by The Gambia in November 2019, a small West African state acting on behalf of the international community's shared obligations under the Genocide Convention, and Rohingya survivors testified before the Court during the merits hearings in January 2026. Their evidence stood at the centre of the proceedings, and the UN's human rights leadership paid tribute to it this week. UN Human Rights Chief Volker Turk applauded the landmark judgement as a critical moment for accountability and stressed that it is imperative for Myanmar to implement promptly

the wide range of remedies ordered by the Court, so that the ruling brings meaningful change for survivors rather than remaining a paper victory.

The UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Kelley E. Currie, called the ruling a historic and long-awaited step towards justice. 'For decades, the Rohingya have experienced systematic state-sponsored discrimination, violence and erasure,' Currie said, adding that the crimes against them - from dispossession and denial of identity to forced displacement, torture, sexual violence and murder - did not begin in 2017 and have not ended. 'Today the world court has called the crimes by their true name: genocide. That name matters. It is a recognition of what was done, and it puts us on the path to justice.'

Guterres said the judgement would be studied carefully within the United Nations, and that international law, including the Genocide Convention, must be respected by all. He urged the international community to strengthen collective action and to support the efforts of his Special Envoy to facilitate an inclusive political solution that also addresses the root causes of the Rohingya crisis.

A judgement of the world court carries no police force of its own, and its authority will be tested by Myanmar's response and by the willingness of other states to press for compliance. But as a legal and historical record, the ruling is now fixed: the highest court of the United Nations has determined, for the first time against any state, that genocide was committed, named the victims, and set out the obligations that follow. (Source: United Nations)

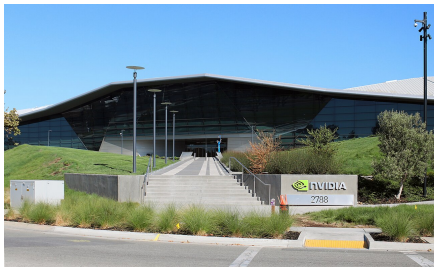
(Source: United Nations — reported with Juba Global News Network)

ECONOMY

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

Nvidia Plunges 14% as Reported SEC Accounting Probe Deepens Wall Street's AI Sell-Off

Nvidia shares fell 14 percent on Friday after Reuters reported that the US Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating the chipmaker's accounting, capping the stock's worst week since 2008 and wiping about 500 billion dollars from its value in a single day.



Nvidia's headquarters campus in Santa Clara, California; the chipmaker's shares fell 14 percent on Friday after reports of an SEC accounting investigation. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons)

Nvidia, the dominant designer of artificial intelligence chips and for a time the most valuable company on Wall Street, plunged 14.01 percent on Friday, 20 November, closing at 125.53 dollars after Reuters reported that the US Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating the company's accounting practices. The fall erased roughly 491 billion dollars of market value in a single session, taking Nvidia from about 3.52 trillion dollars to about 3.03 trillion dollars, and trading volume surged to 607.8 million shares, about 262 percent above its three-month daily average, reflecting the intensity of the selling pressure on a stock that had defined the AI boom.

The report capped a brutal week. Nvidia fell 23 percent over the week, its worst weekly performance since October 2008, at the height of the financial crisis, and the stock is now down about 48 percent from its record close of 239.24 dollars on 6 October, having lost around 2.7 trillion dollars of value in about six weeks. The slide began after Jensen Huang stepped down as chief executive earlier in November, and even a strong earnings report on Tuesday failed to stem it: Nvidia's quarterly results, released on 17 November, showed revenue rising 103 percent year over year to 115.8 billion dollars and net income increasing 105 percent to 65.3 billion dollars,.

What is known about the reported investigation is limited, and the reporting itself stresses the limits. Reuters said on Friday, citing two people briefed on the matter, that the SEC's enforcement staff are examining potential accounting issues at the company; it could not determine when the inquiry began or which accounting practices are under review. The Wall Street Journal had reported on Tuesday that the SEC was investigating Nvidia but did not say what the probe concerned. The SEC declined to comment and Nvidia did not immediately respond to requests for comment.

Those problems now arrive from several directions at once. On Thursday, California Attorney General Rob Bonta served an investigative subpoena on Nvidia, saying his office is investigating whether Nvidia or Huang's actions resulted in China obtaining advanced chips or confidential information, and whether the company misled investors and the public about that risk. The Justice Department is also reviewing Nvidia's planned 12.9 billion dollar purchase of Hugging Face, according to Reuters. Attention has also focused on how the company supports customers that buy its chips: on Tuesday's earnings call, interim chief executive Colette Kress said Nvidia's guarantees totalled 118 billion dollars at the end of the quarter, including 105 billion dollars of credit support tied to a single data centre campus.

The damage was not confined to one company. Friday's session turned into a broad retreat from artificial intelligence stocks: the S and P 500 fell about 3.7 percent to 6,902, breaking below the psychologically important 7,000 level, and the Nasdaq Composite tumbled about 5.1 percent to 22,654. Advanced Micro Devices plunged about 13.3 percent to 424.32 dollars and Broadcom fell about 12.1 percent to 304.65 dollars. The widespread losses suggested investors were reassessing the valuations and near-term outlook of AI-related companies across the semiconductor industry, even as demand for advanced computing infrastructure remains strong and the underlying businesses, Nvidia's included, continue to grow at extraordinary rates.

For investors, the result is a sharp disconnect between performance and price. Nvidia's forward price-to-earnings ratio has fallen to about 8 as the stock has plunged, a level that would once have looked cheap for a company doubling its revenue, and, according to Barron's, price targets have been falling but 71 percent of analysts covering the stock still rate it a buy.

What happens next depends less on the next quarter's numbers than on clarity: what the SEC is actually examining, whether the state and federal inquiries widen or close,

and who takes permanent charge of the company. Until then, the world's emblematic AI stock is trading not on its growth, which remains remarkable on the figures it published this week, but on uncertainty - and Friday's 14 percent fall showed how quickly that uncertainty can reprice not just one company but the whole technology sector built around it. (Source: The Motley Fool)

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

Ghana Unveils 'Heritage Series' Banknotes Honouring Nkrumah, Kofi Annan and Makola Traders

The Bank of Ghana has launched a new Heritage Series of cedi banknotes, with individual portraits honouring figures from politics, religion, education, justice, culture and diplomacy - from Kwame Nkrumah on the 200-cedi note to Makola market trader Agnes Oforiwa Tagoe-Quarcoopome on the one-cedi note - ahead of circulation on 1 December.



The entrance to Makola Market in Accra; pioneering Makola trader Agnes Oforiwa Tagoe-Quarcoopome appears on Ghana's new one-cedi Heritage Series note. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons)

The Bank of Ghana has unveiled a new series of cedi banknotes, the Ghana Cedi Heritage Series, featuring individual portraits of prominent Ghanaians whose work helped shape the country's history, in a redesign the central bank says will modernise currency management, make the notes more durable and strengthen protection against counterfeiting. Launched on Thursday, 12 November 2026, at Bank Square in Accra, with President John Dramani Mahama as special guest, the series keeps the eight existing denominations from one to 200 cedis and will enter circulation on 1 December 2026, running alongside the existing notes, which remain legal tender. The launch theme was 'The Cedi, Our Future: Secure, Designed to Last.'

The most striking change is who appears on the money. The current notes carry the collective portrait of the Big Six, the independence leaders; in the Heritage Series only Dr Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana's first president, remains of the six, now appearing individually on the highest denomination, the 200-cedi note, with his mausoleum in Accra also featured. The other five - Dr Joseph Boakye Danquah, Ebenezer Ako-Adjei, Edward Akufo-Addo, Emmanuel Obetsebi-Lamptey and William Ofori Atta - do not appear in the new series. In their place, the bank has chosen individuals recognised for contributions to national development across religion, education, public service, culture and international diplomacy, each note pairing a portrait on the front with a landmark on the back.

At the other end of the scale, the one-cedi note honours Agnes Oforiwa Tagoe-Quarcoopome, a pioneering market trader and market queen associated with Makola Market in Accra, recognised as the first Makola market woman to open a bank account with the then Standard Bank of West Africa, now Standard Chartered Bank. The note also features Makola Market itself.

The remaining denominations complete the roll of honour. The two-cedi note features Cardinal Peter Porekuu Dery, the prominent Catholic leader from the Upper West Region, alongside the historic Larabanga Mosque, a pairing presented as a celebration of religious heritage and peaceful coexistence. Educationist James Emmanuel Kwegyir-Aggrey appears on the five-cedi note, with Achimota School on the reverse. Justice Annie Jiagge, the first woman in Ghana and the Commonwealth to become a judge, carries the ten-cedi note, backed by the Supreme Court. Composer Dr Ephraim Amu, who composed the Twi version of the national anthem, Yen Ara Asaase Ni, is on the 20-cedi note with the National Theatre, and Theodosia Salome Okoh, designer of the Ghana flag, is on the 50-cedi note with Jubilee House.

The 100-cedi note honours former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan, one of Ghana's most internationally recognised figures, with the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre on the reverse, reflecting his contribution to international diplomacy, peacekeeping and conflict resolution. Three of the eight portraits in the series are of women - on the one, ten and 50-cedi notes - a balance the bank's presentation drew attention to, and the designs also incorporate traditional Adinkra symbols and historical landmarks intended to reflect Ghana's national identity. Governor Dr Johnson Pandit Asiama's launch remarks confirmed the 1 December circulation date and that the existing series stays in use

alongside the new notes.

Currency redesigns are never only about security features, and the Heritage Series has started a national conversation about whose faces a country puts on its money. Retaining Nkrumah alone from the Big Six, while elevating a market trader, a judge, a flag designer and a composer alongside a president and a UN secretary-general, broadens the official story of Ghanaian achievement beyond the independence generation's politicians.

That daily use still runs heavily on cash. Bank of Ghana data reported this month put cash outside banks at 70.4 billion cedis in August, up 24.1 percent in a year, a reminder of how much of Ghana's economy the physical cedi still carries. From 1 December, Ghanaians will begin handling the new notes side by side with the old, and the Heritage Series will start doing the quiet work banknotes do: telling a country, in the middle of ordinary transactions, whose contributions it has chosen to remember. (Source: Ghana Guardian)

(Source: Ghana Guardian — reported with Juba Global News Network)

SPORT

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

Alcaraz to Face Zverev for ATP Finals Title After Comeback Win Over Shelton in Turin

Carlos Alcaraz recovered from a set down to beat Ben Shelton 3-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-1) and reach the ATP Finals title match in Turin, where on Sunday he faces world number one and two-time champion Alexander Zverev, who beat Daniil Medvedev in straight sets.



Carlos Alcaraz in action; the Spaniard beat Ben Shelton in three sets in Turin to set up Sunday's ATP Finals title match against Alexander Zverev. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons)

Carlos Alcaraz will face world number one Alexander Zverev for the ATP Finals title after completing a superb comeback victory against Ben Shelton in Turin on Saturday. The Spaniard, the world number three, recovered from a flat start to outlast the American 3-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-1) and secure a return to the showpiece match of the season-ending tournament, twelve months after losing the final to Jannik Sinner. Alcaraz is bidding for his first triumph at the event, and he will have to beat the tournament's top seed, a two-time champion who has yet to drop a set all week, to lift the trophy for the first time on Sunday.

Alcaraz again competed with strapping around his upper-left leg, having injured his hamstring earlier in the week, but produced his best tennis when it mattered most. After Shelton's power carried him through the opening set, the seven-time major winner raised his level in the second and then dominated the deciding tie-break, winning it 7-1 to close out the match. The victory extended Alcaraz's winning streak to 13 matches and took him into his seventh final of 2026, a total unmatched by any other men's singles player this season - a remarkable return for a player who missed a chunk of the year, some four months, with a wrist injury.

The semi-final carried a recent history. Earlier this month, Alcaraz beat Shelton in the Paris Masters final to win that title for the first time, a measure of revenge on the American who had ended his US Open title defence in September. Shelton once again showed why he has become one of the most dangerous opponents on indoor hard courts, taking the game to Alcaraz from the start, but the Spaniard's defence and his nerve in the tie-break told in the end.

Zverev reached the final in altogether cleaner fashion, beating Daniil Medvedev 7-6 (7-0), 6-4 in the other semi-final, a repeat of the 2021 Finals title match, which the German also won. The 29-year-old from Hamburg, the world number one and top seed, has yet to drop a set in Turin and served out his semi-final to set up a meeting of the tournament's top two seeds. He arrives as a two-time Finals champion, having raised the trophy in 2018 and 2021, and at the end of a stellar 2026 in which he became a two-time major champion, ending his long wait for Grand Slam success at this year's French Open and then winning the US Open as well - the French Open title taken, pointedly, during Alcaraz's injury-enforced absence.

The head-to-head could hardly be tighter. Alcaraz leads their overall series 7-6, and Sunday's championship match, scheduled for 6 p.m. local time in Turin, will be the fourteenth meeting between two players who have defined much of the season between them.

The contrast in styles gives the final its edge. Zverev's serve and flat, penetrating groundstrokes are at their most effective on a fast indoor court, and his unbroken run through the tournament has been built on holding serve and striking first. Alcaraz counters with variety, speed around the court and an ability to produce his most inventive tennis under pressure, as the 7-1 tie-break against Shelton showed. If his hamstring holds up through one more match, the Spaniard has the form and the momentum; if Zverev serves as he has all week, the German has the platform to claim a third Finals crown and finish his year as its undisputed number one.

Twelve months ago Alcaraz left Turin as the beaten finalist. On Sunday he returns to the same match with the same prize in front of him, against an opponent he knows intimately and leads by a single match in their career series. Zverev, who took Alcaraz's French Open title while the Spaniard was injured, now stands between him and the one major trophy missing from his collection. Whichever way it falls, the final closes the ATP season with its two form players on court together - and with the number one ranking's bragging rights, as much as the trophy, on the line. (Source: BBC Sport)

(Source: BBC Sport — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Evanilson Scores in Sixth Straight Game as Bournemouth Beat Forest, While Leaders Arsenal Draw at Newcastle

Evanilson scored for the sixth consecutive Premier League game as Bournemouth beat Nottingham Forest 2-0 for a club-record ninth successive win, while leaders Arsenal were held 2-2 at Newcastle and Manchester City drew 1-1 with Fulham on a dramatic Saturday.



Match action at Bournemouth's Vitality Stadium, where the Cherries beat Nottingham Forest 2-0 on Saturday for a club-record ninth successive win. (Photo: Wikimedia Commons)

Bournemouth's remarkable season reached another landmark on Saturday as the Cherries beat Nottingham Forest 2-0 at the Vitality Stadium to climb to fourth place in the Premier League, with Brazilian forward Evanilson scoring in his sixth successive league game. Evanilson opened the scoring in the 19th minute, finishing after a flick-on from James Hill, and Justin Kluivert doubled the lead just before half-time from a Marcus Tavernier cross. The win was Bournemouth's ninth successive victory in all competitions, a club record that tops the run of eight achieved in 2013 when the club was playing in the third tier, and their fifth Premier League win in a row for the first time.

Evanilson is the attacking heart of the run under manager Marco Rose. His opener against Forest was already his third shot on target in the match,. He has now matched his entire goal tally from last season during this six-game streak alone, extending what was already the longest scoring run by any Bournemouth player, and by any Brazilian, in the Premier League. In the second half he turned provider, repeatedly trying to set up fellow Brazilian Rayan for a third goal that never came,.

Forest, by contrast, left the south coast with their problems deepening. Oliver Glasner's side have scored just nine goals all season, and although goalkeeper Matz Sels made two excellent saves to keep the score respectable, Forest never seriously threatened a comeback in the second half and sit 17th after a sixth defeat - a pale shadow, on this evidence, of the side that beat Manchester City in their last outing a fortnight ago. There was one welcome sight for the home crowd late on: Alex Scott returned for the final 20 minutes, the England international's first appearance since a groin injury suffered in England's 7-0 win against Croatia in October, and Bournemouth, who have barely missed a step without him, coasted home with few alarms.

The day's biggest match came in the late game at St James' Park, where leaders Arsenal missed the chance to go eight points clear, drawing 2-2 at Newcastle United. Eberechi Eze put the champions ahead in the 33rd minute and Arsenal appeared on course for a tenth win in their opening eleven games, but Newcastle hit back after the break: Harvey Barnes capitalised on an error by Martin Odegaard to equalise, and Malick Thiaw bundled in from close range in the 62nd minute to put the hosts ahead. Noni Madueke equalised for the visitors in the 78th minute to earn a point, ending Arsenal's run of five league wins in a row but stretching their lead at the top to six points.

The draw came at a cost. Arsenal conceded in the league for the first time since 10 October, and goalkeeper David Raya went off with a suspected shoulder injury and is set to have a scan - a worry for a side whose defensive record has underpinned its title defence. Manager Mikel Arteta said his side had lost two points and described the surrender of the lead as unacceptable,. Arsenal's lead could be cut to three points on Sunday if second-placed Brighton and Hove Albion beat Hull City, with Manchester City also six points back in third.

City did little to help themselves earlier in the day, their lean streak continuing in a 1-1 home draw with Fulham that extended their winless run to four games. The results left the champions still setting the pace, but with the pack - City, Brighton and now a record-breaking Bournemouth - keeping the title race and the chase for European places alive deep into November.

For Bournemouth, the numbers keep stacking up: fourth place, nine wins in a row in all competitions, five straight in the league, and a striker who cannot stop scoring. The test, as ever, is how long a squad built outside the traditional elite can sustain this pace through the winter - but with Evanilson in this mood, and Scott back to deepen the midfield, few opponents will relish a trip to the

Vitality Stadium in the weeks ahead. (Source: BBC Sport)

(Source: BBC Sport — reported with Juba Global News Network)

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