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DAILY NEWSPAPER • MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 2026 • JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN • JUBAGLOBAL.COM • FREE TO READ

★ TOP STORY — SOUTH SUDAN

TONJ EAST CATTLE CAMP ATTACK TOLL RISES AS WARRAP COUNTS ITS DEAD

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A Mundari cattle camp at Terekeka in Central Equatoria, in a file photograph of the cattle camps at the heart of rural life in South Sudan. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0)

THE EDITOR WRITES — INSIDE THIS EDITION

“Wealth That Reaches the Ordinary Family: Unity, Good Schools and Clinics, and a Fair Chance for All” — by Dr. Joseph Makuer Nyieth, Editor. Read his article on the page that follows.

FROM THE EDITOR — OPINION & VISION

Wealth That Reaches the Ordinary Family: Unity, Good Schools and Clinics, and a Fair Chance for All

By Dr. Joseph Makuer Nyieth

Saturday, November 21, 2026 — From the Chairman



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

I believe South Sudan's wealth must reach the ordinary family — the farmer, the trader, and the young person looking for honest work and a fair chance to build a life. That is where I begin today, because a country is not truly prospering when only a few can feel it. Prosperity must be felt in the home, in the market and in the village. When a farmer can reach a market in peace, when a trader can work without fear, and when a young person can find honest work and build a future, the whole nation grows stronger. That is the future I work for: sustainable economic growth that is equitable, growth that reaches ordinary people and does not pass them by.

That future depends on our unity. I believe our strength as South Sudanese is in our unity — not in tribe or region, but in one people and one nation, united in our diversity. 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.

I think about our children walking far for a classroom, and our mothers travelling far for care — and I know we can do better for them. What I want for South Sudan is simple: good schools and working clinics in every community. A child in a classroom is a child preparing to serve their family, their community and their nation. A mother who can reach care close to home, with dignity, is a family protected. Education and healthcare are not extras for me; they are how a nation invests in its own people. A country that neglects its classrooms and its clinics neglects its own future, and a country that invests in them gives every young person a fairer chance to build a life at home.

All of this stands on peace. I am working for a peaceful, just and prosperous South Sudan, with lasting peace and stability. Without peace, no classroom can stay open with confidence, no clinic can serve its community in safety, no market can grow, and no family can plan for tomorrow. With peace, our people can learn, trade, work and raise their children in dignity. Peace is not only the absence of conflict; it is safety in our homes and hope our children can trust. Protecting that peace is the duty of all of us together.

Peace must be carried by good governance and the rule of law. I believe a country is strong when its institutions serve the people honestly, when the law protects everyone equally, and when leaders are accountable and transparent in all they do. That is why I speak again and again of democracy, transparency, accountability and inclusive governance. Our people deserve to know how decisions are made, to have those decisions explained, and to be included in the life of their country, whoever they are and wherever they come from. When institutions answer to the people, trust grows; when they do not, even good intentions fade.

This is also why I shared my daily political briefing with you again today. I believe citizens should follow the affairs of their country closely and take part in its democratic life. Voter registration is under way in our country, and our first national elections are now set for February 11, 2027. Democracy is built by participation, and every eligible South Sudanese who registers and votes is helping to decide the direction of our nation. 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. 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.

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. Our wealth must reach the ordinary family, our children deserve good schools close to home, and our mothers deserve care they can reach with dignity. 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.

Tonj East Cattle Camp Attack Toll Rises as Warrap Counts Its Dead

At least 21 people were reported killed in a night attack on the Bol Bol cattle camp in Lwanjong, with later official accounts putting the civilian toll higher, as officials blamed suspected SPLA-IO-affiliated gunmen — an allegation the opposition has yet to answer in the reporting.



A Mundari cattle camp at Terekeka in Central Equatoria, in a file photograph of the cattle camps at the heart of rural life in South Sudan. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0)

KUAJOK — The death toll from a night attack on a cattle camp in Tonj East County, Warrap State, has risen in successive official accounts, in one of the deadliest reported incidents in the state this year. The attack on the Bol Bol cattle camp at Lwanjong began at about 10 p.m. on Saturday, 21 November, according to officials, and left women, children and elderly people among the dead.

Eye Radio reported the Warrap State Minister of Information, William Wol Mayom, as saying that at least 21 people, including women and children, were killed in the attack. In a separate account carried by AFP, the caretaker commissioner for the area, Machuei Bith, said the toll had risen to 24 civilians, including seven children. The figures reported by the different officials do not fully align, and they are presented here as they were given by each source.

The AFP account added further detail, reporting that 15 civilians and cattle keepers were killed and that four attackers, described as wearing SPLA-IO uniforms, were also killed. A statement from the Warrap State Ministry of Information, issued from Kuajok, put the toll at 21 people killed and 18 wounded, and said that 15 of those killed were women, children and elderly people. The wounded were reported to be receiving attention as local authorities assessed the scene.

Officials blamed the attack on suspected SPLA-IO-affiliated militia and on armed men from the neighbouring Mayen and Mayandit area of Unity State. Those accusations are allegations by state and county officials reported by Eye Radio and AFP; no response from the SPLA-IO was included in the reporting available at the time of publication, and Juba Global News Network has not independently verified who carried out the attack.

Cattle camps are the economic and social heart of pastoralist life across Warrap and much of South Sudan. Herds represent savings, bride wealth, food security and status, and camps draw together young herders far from towns and police posts, often at night and in places where help is hours away. That concentration of people and wealth has repeatedly made camps a target in cycles of raiding and revenge, and a single night attack can strip families of their livelihood as well as their loved ones.

Warrap has endured repeated cycles of raiding, revenge and communal violence in recent years, in which cattle, grazing land and water all feature, and in which firearms have made confrontations far deadlier than in the past. Peace conferences between communities have repeatedly promised disarmament, compensation and the return of raided herds, yet agreements reached in county headquarters have often proved difficult to enforce in remote cattle country, where the state's presence is thin and where news of an attack can travel faster than any official response.

The killings also land in a fragile national moment. Opposition leader Riek Machar has been under house arrest since March 2025 and is on trial in Juba, a process that has sharpened political tensions far beyond the capital. National elections, long delayed, have been postponed again to February 2027. For the families of Bol Bol, however, the immediate questions are more basic: protection for the camps that remain, care for the wounded, and whether those responsible for Saturday night's killings will ever be identified and held to account. (Source: Eye Radio / AFP)

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

Duk County Grazing Camp Attack Kills Civilians, Wrestler and Footballer Among the Dead

Seven hours of fighting at a cattle-grazing camp in Jonglei left civilians dead and wounded and children abducted, according to county and youth association accounts that differ in their tolls.



Traditional wrestlers compete at Terekeka in Central Equatoria, in a file photograph of the wrestling tradition cherished across South Sudan. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0)

BOR — Civilians were killed and wounded, children abducted and thousands of cattle raided in an attack on a cattle-grazing camp in Duk County, Jonglei State, on Saturday, 21 November, in the latest violence to strike a county that community leaders say has buried a dozen people in two weeks. The two main accounts of the attack — from the county commissioner and from the county youth association — differ in their figures, and both are reported here with their sources.

Radio Tamazuj reported the caretaker commissioner of Duk County, Peter Chol Galuak, as saying that seven people were killed and ten injured in fighting that ran from about noon until 7 p.m. on Saturday at a cattle-grazing camp in the county. The hours-long duration described by the commissioner suggests not a brief raid but a sustained clash around the camp, as herders and those defending the cattle were drawn into fighting through the afternoon and into the evening.

Eye Radio, reporting a statement issued on Sunday, 22 November, by the Duk County Youth Association (DCYA), gave a toll of six civilians killed — four from Duk and two from Twic East — and eight people wounded, at Poktap. The association said several children were abducted during the attack and that thousands of cattle were raided and driven away. The difference between the commissioner's figures and the association's has not been reconciled in the reporting, and the true toll may only become clear as families and officials complete their counts.

Among the dead named by the youth association were Malou Bok Malou, a prominent wrestler from Twic East, and Kuai Bol Kuai, a celebrated footballer from Payuel Payam in Duk. Their names underline what such attacks cost communities beyond the immediate casualties. Wrestling and football are central to public life across Jonglei, and well-known sportsmen are community figures whose loss is felt in every payam, not only in their own families.

The youth association said the attack brought the number of people killed in Duk to 12 over the past two weeks, a figure it presented as evidence of a deteriorating security situation around the county's grazing areas. The DCYA blamed the attack on armed men from the Greater Pibor Administrative Area. That is an allegation by the association reported by Eye Radio; no response from authorities in Greater Pibor was included in the reporting, and responsibility for the attack has not been independently established.

Jonglei's grazing lands have seen this pattern many times: herds concentrated in the dry season, armed raiders striking camps that sit far from any garrison, and retaliation feared in the weeks that follow. Child abduction, reported in this attack by the youth association, is among the most feared features of raiding in the region, and tracing abducted children has historically depended on chiefs, churches and county officials negotiating across community lines long after the shooting has stopped.

For the families of Poktap, the losses are at once human and economic: relatives killed and wounded, children missing, and herds — the savings and food security of whole households — driven off. Recovering raided cattle and tracing abducted children has in past incidents taken weeks of negotiation between communities, and often far longer. County officials and community leaders now face urgent calls to protect grazing camps through the dry season, when herds, herders and armed men are all on the move. (Source: Radio Tamazuj / Eye Radio)

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

Standards Bureau Turns Back 1,080 Bags of Insect-Infested Rice at Nimule

Inspectors at South Sudan's busiest border crossing returned a large consignment of rice found infested with live insects, in a reminder of the food-safety checks standing between imported grain and the family table.



Sacks of rice stacked for storage and trade, in a file photograph of the staple grain at the centre of the Nimule inspection. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 3.0)

NIMULE — The South Sudan National Bureau of Standards has

returned 1,080 bags of rice found infested with live insects at the Nimule border crossing with Uganda, Eye Radio reported, stopping the consignment before it could enter the country's food supply. The decision meant the rice was sent back rather than cleared for sale in South Sudanese markets.

Nimule is South Sudan's principal trade gateway. The road from the border to Juba carries a large share of the food and goods consumed in the capital and beyond, and for a landlocked country that imports much of its staple food, what passes through Nimule matters to prices and supplies across the nation. Every consignment of grain that crosses is, in effect, bound for market stalls, shops and family kitchens far from the border itself.

That is why inspection at the border matters. Standards officials check imported food for quality and safety before it is released, and consignments that fail — because they are spoiled, contaminated, expired or, as in this case, infested — can be refused entry. A consignment of more than a thousand bags is a substantial shipment, and turning it back sends a signal to traders and suppliers about the standard their goods will be held to.

Live insects in stored rice are more than an unpleasant discovery. Infestation damages grain in storage, spreads from bag to bag in warehouses and shops, and reduces both the quantity and the quality of food that reaches consumers. Grain that has been heavily infested can be unfit to eat, and even where it is not dangerous, families paying high prices for a staple food are entitled to rice that is clean and sound.

Rice is a daily staple for many households in Juba and other towns, bought in small quantities by families who can least afford waste. Food-safety failures therefore fall hardest on the poor: a household that spends a large share of its income on grain has no cushion when part of that grain must be thrown away. Effective inspection protects those households, and it also protects honest traders, whose clean stock should not have to compete with infested imports sold cheaply.

Border inspection is only one layer of food safety, and traders and consumers share the rest. Wholesalers who store grain in dry, ventilated warehouses, off the ground and away from pests, protect their own stock as much as the public. Retailers who rotate stock and store open bags carefully reduce the chance that a problem in one consignment spreads. And shoppers, in South Sudan as everywhere, are advised to check grain before cooking, to store it sealed and dry at home, and to report visibly infested food rather than quietly discarding or, worse, eating it.

The return of the consignment also carries a cost, and a lesson, for importers. Goods refused at the border must be transported back or otherwise dealt with at the trader's expense, and repeated failures damage a supplier's standing. Traders who store grain properly, fumigate where required and move stock quickly have nothing to fear from inspection. For consumers, the Nimule return is a rare visible sign of an invisible system — the checks that, when they work, keep bad food off the table before anyone has to eat it. (Source: Eye Radio)

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

South Sudan Ebola Readiness Reaches 72.5% With No Confirmed Case, Containment the Gap

Six months of preparation have lifted the country's Ebola readiness to 72.5%, with detection performing well in exercises — but containing a real case remains the weak point as a major outbreak continues in DR Congo.



An Ebola treatment unit, in a file photograph of the isolation facilities at the centre of outbreak preparedness. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 2.0)

JUBA — South Sudan has no confirmed case of Ebola, and after six months of preparation the country's readiness to face the disease stands at 72.5%, according to an assessment reported by Today News Africa. The figure describes a country that has built much of the machinery of a response before any patient has appeared — and that still has a critical gap to close.

The strongest part of the system, on the reported assessment, is detection. In exercises, the steps that identify a suspected case and raise the alarm worked: surveillance, reporting and testing pathways performed as they were meant to. For a disease where the first hours matter enormously, the ability to spot a possible case early — at a clinic, a border point or in a

community — is the foundation on which everything else depends.

Containment, however, is identified as the gap. Detecting a case is only the beginning of a response; containing Ebola means isolating the patient safely, tracing every contact, protecting health workers, managing burials safely and sustaining all of that for weeks without the system breaking down. It is the most demanding part of any Ebola response, and it is the part the assessment says South Sudan must still strengthen.

The urgency comes from the region. The Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo is a World Health Organization global emergency, with 11,613 cases and 5,678 deaths reported as of 21 November. South Sudan shares the wider region's movement of people for trade, family and refuge, and preparedness in Juba and the border states is therefore not an abstract exercise: it is insurance bought before it is needed, against a virus that has repeatedly crossed distances faster than expected.

Readiness percentages can sound bureaucratic, but behind the figure sit practical things: trained rapid-response teams, isolation capacity, protective equipment, laboratory pathways, risk communication in local languages, and plans that have actually been rehearsed. Six months of preparation that moves a country to 72.5% represents real work by health officials and partners. It also defines the remaining work precisely — the distance between detecting a case in a drill and containing one in a crowded town, with frightened families and limited staff.

Preparedness also lives or dies at community level. Ebola spreads through close contact with the bodily fluids of a sick person, and its early symptoms — fever, weakness, headache — resemble far more common illnesses such as malaria. That is why surveillance systems depend on ordinary people and frontline health workers reporting unusual illness quickly, and why risk communication, in languages people actually speak at home, is treated by responders as seriously as any laboratory. A rumour reported early is a gift to a response team; a case hidden out of fear can seed a chain of transmission.

For the public, the message of the assessment is twofold. There is no confirmed Ebola case in South Sudan, and no cause for panic. At the same time, readiness is a standing obligation, not a one-off project: the exercises must continue, the containment gap must close, and anyone who falls ill after contact with a suspected case must be reported quickly. A country that prepares before the first case gives itself the best chance that the first case is also the last. (Source: Today News Africa)

(Source: Today News Africa — reported with Juba Global News Network)

South Sudanese Student Ahmed Osman Farsino Scores 98.9% in Sudan's Examinations

A score of 98.9% in Sudan's examinations has made Ahmed Osman Farsino a name to celebrate — and a reminder of what South Sudanese students keep achieving far from home.



Comboni College secondary school in Khartoum, Sudan, in a file photograph of the Sudanese schools where many South Sudanese pupils have studied. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0)

JUBA — A South Sudanese student, Ahmed Osman Farsino, has scored 98.9% in Sudan's examinations, Eye Radio reported on 22 November — a result at the very top of the scale and a rare piece of unambiguously good news in a hard year for students across the region. A mark of 98.9% places a candidate among the highest achievers in an examination sat by very large numbers of pupils.

Examination results of this kind are the product of years of accumulated work: early mornings, crowded classrooms, teachers who persist through difficult conditions, and families who prioritise school fees and study time when both money and time are scarce. Behind a percentage reported in a single line sits a long, ordinary discipline that rarely makes headlines until the day the results are published.

Farsino's achievement also speaks to a wider story. Large numbers of South Sudanese students study in Sudan, a pattern built over generations of shared history between the two countries and sustained, in recent years, under the shadow of war and displacement. Families have crossed the border in both directions in search of safety and schooling, and many young South Sudanese have kept their education going in Sudanese classrooms even

when conflict disrupted almost everything else around them.

Studying through displacement is not easy. Students far from home often juggle unfamiliar surroundings, financial pressure, worry about relatives left behind, and the administrative hurdles that come with being a foreign pupil. Those who reach the examination hall at all have already overcome obstacles that end many school careers; those who finish near the top of the results have done something exceptional by any country's standard.

Results like this matter beyond one family. For younger pupils in both countries, a name and a score at the top of the list is proof that the effort can be rewarded. For South Sudan, every high-achieving student is part of the skilled generation the country needs — in medicine, engineering, teaching, law and public service — whether their path home is immediate or takes years of further study first.

Examinations are the gateway through which everything else in a student's life must pass: university admission, scholarships, and the professions all begin with results issued on a single day. That concentration of consequence is why top scores are celebrated so publicly in both Sudan and South Sudan, where families treat a child's result as a household achievement and schools point to their highest performers as proof of what their teaching can do. A score within a point of perfection becomes, in that culture, a story retold for years.

Eye Radio's report did not publish further details of Farsino's school or family, and none are invented here. What is on the record is enough: a South Sudanese student, Sudan's examinations, and a score of 98.9%. In a news cycle dominated by attacks, tolls and warnings, it is worth pausing on a result that represents the opposite of loss — a young person's work, recognised in full. Juba Global News Network joins readers in congratulating Ahmed Osman Farsino. (Source: Eye Radio)

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

Universities Face Mounting Pressure Next Year as Admission Demand Rises

Eye Radio reports that South Sudan's universities face growing pressure next year as more school leavers seek places than the system was built to hold.



University of Juba students with their instructors on a group visit to Mount Rajaf, in a file photograph. (Wikimedia Commons, CC0)

JUBA — South Sudan's universities face pressure next year as demand for admission rises, Eye Radio has reported — a short headline that describes one of the defining squeezes in the country's education system: more young people completing secondary school and seeking a university place than the institutions have room, staff and funding to receive.

The pressure begins long before the admissions office. Every year, cohorts of pupils complete secondary education in Juba and the states, many of them the first in their families to do so. For those families, a university place is not an abstraction; it is the recognised route to a profession, a salary and a different life. When thousands of qualified school leavers chase a limited number of places, disappointment is built into the arithmetic, however fairly the places are allocated.

Universities feel the squeeze from several directions at once. Lecture halls, laboratories, libraries and student accommodation were built for smaller intakes. Teaching staff are limited, and the most experienced lecturers are in demand from government, aid agencies and private employers as well as from the universities themselves. Funding, in an economy under severe strain, rarely grows as fast as applications do.

The consequences of overcrowding are practical, not theoretical. Packed lectures make discussion harder and feedback rarer. Shared equipment means less practical time for science and medical students. Stretched libraries and connectivity limit the research that final-year students are expected to produce. None of this is the fault of the students who arrive; it is the predictable result of demand growing faster than capacity for years in succession.

There are choices within the pressure. Institutions can expand evening and distance learning, make fuller use of teaching space across the week, and strengthen technical and vocational routes so that a university degree is not the only respected path after secondary school. Employers and government can help by being honest about the skills they actually need, so that

school leavers choose courses with a realistic prospect of work at the end of them.

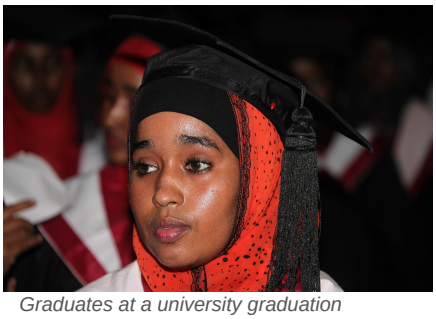
There is a genuine tension here that no admissions policy can wish away. Restricting entry protects quality but closes the door on qualified young people whose families have sacrificed heavily for their schooling. Expanding entry without expanding staff and facilities protects access but risks devaluing the degree itself. South Sudan is not alone in facing that dilemma — universities across Africa are managing the same surge of school leavers — but the country's starting point, after decades in which higher education was disrupted by war, makes the catch-up steeper than most.

None of that removes the central fact Eye Radio's report points to: next year's admissions will be harder pressed than this year's. For school leavers now waiting on results and application windows, the advice is unglamorous but real — apply early, keep more than one option open, and consider the full range of institutions and courses. For policymakers, the rising queue outside the university gate is best read not as a problem but as evidence: a generation is asking for education faster than the country is building it. (Source: Eye Radio)

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

Women Just 3% of Master's Graduates and None at PhD Level, Prof. Akech Warns

Women account for just 3% of master's graduates in South Sudan and none at PhD level, according to figures highlighted by Prof. Akech and reported by Eye Radio — a pipeline problem that begins long before postgraduate study.



Graduates at a university graduation ceremony in Mogadishu, Somalia, in a file photograph of East African university graduations. (Wikimedia Commons, CC0)

JUBA — Women account for just 3% of master's graduates in South Sudan, and none at PhD level, according to Prof. Akech, in figures reported by Eye Radio. Put plainly, for every hundred master's degrees completed, ninety-seven go to men — and at the highest level of scholarship, the doctorate, the reported number of women graduates is zero.

Figures like these describe the end of a long pipeline, and the leaks begin early. A woman completing a master's degree has already survived every point at which girls and women leave education in disproportionate numbers: primary school, the transition to secondary school, completion of secondary school, admission to a first degree, and the years of undergraduate study. Each stage narrows the cohort, so that by the time postgraduate study begins, the pool of eligible women has already been reduced many times over.

The barriers are well understood in general terms, even where precise statistics are scarce. School fees compete within households, and boys' education is still too often prioritised when money runs short. Early marriage and childbearing interrupt studies at exactly the ages when postgraduate work would begin. Unpaid care work falls overwhelmingly on women, and a master's degree demands precisely what caring responsibilities consume: time, money and the freedom to travel or study away from home.

There is also the question of what a young woman sees ahead of her. Universities where few senior academics are women offer few visible examples of the path from first degree to doctorate to professor. Mentorship matters in postgraduate education — supervisors open doors to funding, conferences and publication — and where women are scarce at the top of institutions, the informal guidance that carries students upward is scarcer for women too.

The cost is national, not only personal. A country rebuilding its health service, courts, schools and economy needs researchers, specialists and university teachers drawn from its whole population. When half the population produces 3% of master's graduates and no doctoral graduates, expertise that South Sudan urgently needs simply never comes into existence, and decisions in every field are taken with women's knowledge and experience largely absent from the room.

The 3% figure also invites a comparison every reader can make. Women are roughly half of South Sudan's population and a large share of its primary school classrooms, yet their presence thins at every subsequent level until, at the summit of the system, it disappears entirely. That pattern is the signature of cumulative disadvantage rather than of ability: no serious observer argues that talent is distributed ninety-seven to three. Where the pipeline narrows

this predictably, the explanation lies in the obstacles placed along it, and so does the remedy.

Changing a figure like 3% is slow work, but it is not mysterious work: keeping girls in secondary school, funding women through first degrees, providing scholarships and childcare that make postgraduate study possible for mothers, and appointing qualified women to senior academic posts so the next cohort can see the destination. Prof. Akech's figures, as reported by Eye Radio, give the country a baseline. The measure of the response will be whether, in years to come, the same count produces a different number. (Source: Eye Radio)

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

AFRICA

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

Drone Strikes Hit Khartoum and Omdurman, Damaging UN Premises and Killing Children

Overnight drone attacks across Sudan's capital damaged a United Nations premises while staff were inside and struck homes in Khartoum and Omdurman, with Radio Dabanga reporting five children killed and ten injured and medical sources reporting at least three civilians killed in Karari.



The Omdurman Bridge over the Nile linking Omdurman with Khartoum, the twin cities struck by overnight drone attacks. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0)

KHARTOUM — Overnight drone strikes across Khartoum have damaged a United Nations premises while staff were inside and hit homes in the capital and in Omdurman, in the latest escalation of the air war over Sudan's twin cities. Radio Tamazuj reported that a drone strike damaged the UN premises in Khartoum, while Radio Dabanga reported that drone attacks killed five children and injured ten other people in Khartoum and Omdurman on 22 November. Medical sources, meanwhile, reported at least three civilians killed in Karari, the northern district of Omdurman that has repeatedly come under fire during the war.

The strikes landed in residential areas of both cities, which face each other across the Nile and have been contested since the war began. Homes in the capital and in Omdurman were hit during the overnight attacks, according to the reporting, adding to a pattern in which neighbourhoods far from any front line have borne the cost of a conflict increasingly fought with drones and long-range weapons. For families in Karari and across Omdurman, the night brought the now familiar sequence of explosions, damaged houses and a morning spent counting the dead and searching for the injured.

The damage to a UN premises, with staff inside at the time, underlines the danger facing aid workers and international personnel who remain in the capital. United Nations facilities are meant to be protected in armed conflict, and an attack that damages such a premises raises serious questions about how the strike was planned and what was known about the building before it was hit. No detailed account of the extent of the damage, or of whether any staff were hurt, was given in the initial reporting carried by Radio Tamazuj.

The overnight strikes came alongside another grave allegation from the war. The Sudanese army has accused the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces of executing captured soldiers in Blue Nile state, according to Radio Tamazuj — an accusation that, if borne out, would amount to the killing of prisoners, who are protected under the laws of war. The claim was reported as an army accusation, and it sits within a war in which both sides have traded allegations of atrocities against prisoners and civilians since fighting erupted.

Sudan's war between the army and the RSF began in April 2023, when a power struggle between the two forces exploded into open fighting in Khartoum before spreading across the country. More than two and a half years later, the capital region remains a battleground, with drones now a defining weapon of the conflict — used to strike military positions, infrastructure and, repeatedly, places where civilians live. Each new round of strikes deepens a humanitarian crisis in cities where many residents have already fled, and where those who remain face shortages, insecurity and the constant risk of being caught in an attack.

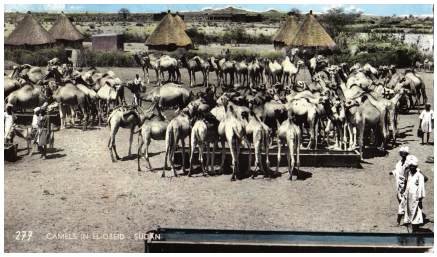
For Khartoum and Omdurman, the immediate aftermath of the overnight attacks is a familiar and grim accounting: five children dead and ten people injured, according to Radio Dabanga; at least three civilians killed in Karari, according to medical sources; homes damaged in two cities; and a UN premises struck while its staff were inside. Until the war's parties step back from striking the capital's neighbourhoods, residents say in effect through every new casualty report, the twin cities will keep paying for a war that began in April 2023 and shows no sign of sparing the people who live where it started.

(Source: Radio Tamazuj / Radio Dabanga)

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

Amnesty Says RSF Drone Strikes That Killed 37 Civilians in El Obeid Should Be Investigated as War Crimes

Amnesty International says it investigated nine drone strikes by the Rapid Support Forces in El Obeid, in Sudan's North Kordofan, that killed 37 civilians, and that the attacks should be investigated as war crimes — a finding the RSF denies.



Camels in El Obeid (Al-Ubayyid), capital of North Kordofan, where Amnesty International investigated nine drone strikes. (Wikimedia Commons, Public domain)

EL OBEID — Nine drone strikes attributed to the Rapid Support Forces in El Obeid killed 37 civilians, and the attacks should be investigated as war crimes, Amnesty International has said after investigating the incidents in the capital of Sudan's North Kordofan state. The RSF denies responsibility for the strikes. Amnesty's conclusion puts El Obeid — a city that has become a pivotal battleground in Sudan's war — at the centre of the growing international scrutiny of how drones are being used against civilian areas.

According to Amnesty International, its investigation covered nine separate RSF drone strikes in El Obeid and documented 37 civilian deaths. The organisation's finding is not simply that civilians died, but that the attacks should be treated in law as possible war crimes and investigated as such. That distinction matters: it moves the El Obeid strikes from the long list of the war's tragedies into the category of alleged crimes for which individuals could one day be held criminally responsible.

The RSF denies responsibility, and that denial is part of the record Amnesty itself reported. In Sudan's war, attribution is fiercely contested: the paramilitary force and the Sudanese army routinely accuse each other of strikes on civilians, and each side rejects the other's account. An independent investigation of the kind Amnesty describes — examining nine specific strikes and reaching a conclusion about who carried them out and whom they killed — is therefore significant precisely because it attempts to establish facts in a conflict where verified information is scarce and propaganda is constant.

El Obeid's fate explains why the strikes matter beyond the casualty figures. The city is the capital of North Kordofan and a strategic hub on the roads linking Khartoum with Sudan's west, including Darfur. Control of El Obeid has been contested as the war between the army and the RSF, which began in April 2023, has shifted across Kordofan. For the civilians who live there, that strategic value has brought repeated danger, as fighting and air attacks have reached into a city that is home to large numbers of residents and displaced people.

The call to investigate the strikes as war crimes adds to the legal pressure surrounding Sudan's war. Killings of civilians in armed conflict can constitute war crimes where the victims were not taking part in hostilities, and Amnesty's demand is that the El Obeid attacks be examined under that standard rather than written off as the unavoidable cost of fighting. Whether any such investigation follows — and who would conduct it, in a country where the war continues and access is limited — remains an open question, but the documentation itself creates a record that cannot easily be erased.

For the families of the 37 civilians Amnesty says were killed, the argument over responsibility is not abstract. The RSF's denial and Amnesty's finding now stand side by side, and only a genuine investigation can test them. What is not in dispute in Amnesty's account is the scale of the loss in a single city: nine strikes, 37 civilians dead. In a war that has killed and displaced people on a vast scale since April 2023, El Obeid's experience shows how the drone war has brought the front line into the streets and homes of one of Sudan's most important regional capitals.

(Source: Amnesty International)

(Source: Amnesty International — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Bayelsa Boat Accident Death Toll Rises to 29 as President Tinubu Donates N250 Million to Victims' Families

The death toll from the Bayelsa boat accident has risen to 29, up from earlier reports of 24, and President Bola Tinubu has donated N250 million to the families of the victims of a boat that was carrying people to a funeral.



A passenger boat at Oporoma Community in Bayelsa State, in the Niger Delta waterways where the fatal accident occurred.

(Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0)

YENAGOA — The death toll from a boat accident in Bayelsa State has risen to 29, Channels Television reported on 22 November, up from earlier reports that had put the number of dead at 24. The rising toll underlines the scale of a disaster on the waterways of Nigeria's Niger Delta, where boats are an essential means of transport for riverine communities — and where accidents on creeks and rivers repeatedly claim lives in large numbers.

President Bola Tinubu has donated N250 million to the families of the Bayelsa boat victims, Punch reported on 23 November. The presidential donation is directed at the bereaved families as they confront both grief and the practical costs that follow a sudden death — burials, and the loss of relatives who in many cases supported their households. The gesture places the federal government's response alongside the rescue and recovery effort in the state, and acknowledges a tragedy that has drawn national attention.

The boat was carrying people to a funeral, according to Associated Press reporting on the accident. That detail captures the particular sorrow of the disaster: passengers travelling together to bury and mourn a loved one were themselves killed on the journey. Funeral travel in the riverine areas of the Delta commonly moves by boat, with extended families and community members converging on a home community by water, often in numbers that fill a vessel for a single solemn purpose.

Bayelsa, in the heart of the Niger Delta, is a state defined by water. Creeks, rivers and swamps divide its communities, and for many settlements the boat is not an alternative to the road but the only way in and out. That dependence makes the safety of passenger boats a daily question of life and death: the condition of vessels, the numbers they carry, the weather and water conditions they travel in, and the availability of life jackets and rescue services when something goes wrong far from help.

The revision of the toll from 24 to 29, reported by Channels TV, reflects the grim pattern of such accidents, in which the first count from the scene is overtaken as more bodies are recovered and more of the missing are accounted for. Each increase in the number represents a family receiving the worst possible news. Until the final accounting is complete, communities along the affected waterway live between hope and mourning, waiting for word of relatives who set out for a funeral and did not arrive.

With 29 people now reported dead and N250 million donated by the president to victims' families, the Bayelsa accident joins the long list of Nigerian boat disasters that have prompted repeated calls for safer water transport. For the families, the donation and the public attention offer some support in an irreparable loss. For the riverine communities who will board boats again tomorrow because they have no other way to travel, the deeper question raised by Bayelsa — how to make the waterways they depend on safe — remains unanswered by this latest tragedy.

(Source: Channels TV / Punch)

(Source: Channels TV / Punch — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Ethiopia Launches Polio Campaign Aiming to Reach More Than 11.3 Million Children

Ethiopia has launched a polio vaccination campaign aiming to reach more than 11.3 million children, with the first round running from 21 to 24 November in five regions and a second round scheduled for 18 to 21 December.



A young child receives a dose of oral polio vaccine, the method used in mass campaigns such as Ethiopia's drive to reach 11.3 million children. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 2.0)

ADDIS ABABA — Ethiopia has launched a polio campaign aiming to reach more than 11.3 million children, in one of the largest immunisation efforts the country undertakes. The campaign is being delivered in two rounds: the first runs from 21 to 24 November in five regions, and the second is scheduled for 18 to 21 December. Between them, the two rounds are designed to ensure that children receive the protection the vaccine provides and that few, if any, are missed.

Polio is a disease that once paralysed children in every country and now survives only in a small number of places, which is precisely why campaigns on this scale still matter. The virus can spread silently, including across

borders, and it finds its opportunity wherever groups of children remain unvaccinated. A campaign that sets out to reach more than 11.3 million children is therefore both a national health operation and part of the global effort to keep the disease from regaining ground it has lost over decades of vaccination.

The structure of the Ethiopian campaign — two rounds, about a month apart — follows the logic of polio immunisation drives everywhere. A first round sweeps through the target regions over four days, from 21 to 24 November, vaccinating children in towns, villages and harder-to-reach settlements. A second round, from 18 to 21 December, returns to the same task: boosting the protection of children reached the first time and finding those whom the first round missed, whether because they were travelling, newborn, or living in places vaccinators could not reach in November.

Delivering vaccine to more than eleven million children in five regions within four days is a formidable logistical undertaking. It requires vaccine supplies to be kept potent on their journey to thousands of delivery points, teams to be organised and deployed across cities and countryside alike, and parents and caregivers to bring their children forward. In a country of Ethiopia's size and diversity of terrain, the campaign depends on local health workers who know their communities and can find the households where young children live.

For parents, the campaign's message is simple: the vaccine is being brought within reach, twice, and children should receive it. Polio has no cure, and its effects — paralysis that can last a lifetime — are prevented by vaccination. Health campaigns of this kind succeed on trust as much as on logistics: families who understand why vaccinators have come, and who have seen neighbours' children vaccinated safely round after round, are the foundation on which coverage above eleven million children is built.

When the second round closes on 21 December, Ethiopia will be able to count how close it came to its target of more than 11.3 million children. The figure itself tells the story of the ambition: this is not a routine top-up but a mass campaign across five regions, mounted in two waves a month apart. In the long global effort against polio, such campaigns are how the disease is held back — child by child, round by round, in countries determined that no child within their borders is left unprotected.

(Source: Today News Africa)

(Source: Today News Africa — reported with Juba Global News Network)

South African Women Give Government 30 Days to Act on Gender Violence, a Year After It Was Declared a National Disaster

South African women have given the government 30 days to act on gender-based violence, one year after the crisis was declared a national disaster — against police figures recording 581 women murdered in just three months.



A gender-based violence march at Mandeni in South Africa, of the kind mounted by women demanding action on violence against women. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0)

PRETORIA — South African women have given the government 30 days to act on gender-based violence, one year after the crisis was declared a national disaster. The deadline is a measure of frustration: a declaration that was meant to signal the highest level of national urgency has been followed, in the view of the women now speaking out, by too little change. Behind their demand stands a stark police figure — 581 women murdered in three months — that captures the scale of the killing they are asking the state to stop.

Five hundred and eighty-one women murdered in a single three-month period is a number that resists comprehension until it is broken down: it means that, on average, more than six women were murdered every day in that period. Each of those deaths is a family destroyed and a community traumatised, and together they describe a level of violence against women that South Africa's declaration of a national disaster was supposed to confront. The women's 30-day ultimatum is built on the gap between that declaration and that death toll.

Declaring gender violence a national disaster, as happened a year ago, carries a promise: that the machinery of the state will be directed at the crisis with the

seriousness reserved for floods, droughts and other catastrophes. The women giving the government 30 days are in effect asking where that machinery is — what has changed in policing, in protection for women at risk, in the handling of cases, and in the safety women feel in their homes and streets since the declaration was made.

The demand for action within a deadline also reflects how long South African women have organised against this violence. Protests, marches and campaigns against gender-based violence have been a recurring feature of the country's public life, driven by murders and attacks that repeatedly shock the nation and then recede from attention. By setting 30 days, the women are refusing that cycle: they are putting a date on accountability and insisting that the government's response be measured against it, publicly.

What action within 30 days would satisfy the demand is the question now before the government. Campaigners against gender violence typically look for visible, practical steps: resources committed, officials held responsible for delivery, and measures whose effects can be checked rather than announced. With 581 murders of women recorded by police in three months, the standard against which any response will be judged is unforgiving — whether women are safer, and whether the killing slows, in the months that follow the deadline.

A year after gender violence was declared a national disaster, South Africa's women have delivered their verdict on the pace of change and set the clock running: 30 days for the government to act. The police figure of 581 women murdered in three months will hang over every day of that month. When the deadline expires, the country will learn whether the declaration of disaster is finally matched by the urgency the women are demanding — or whether, as they clearly fear, the words will again outrun the deeds.

(Source: Today News Africa)

(Source: Today News Africa — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Angola, Botswana, Namibia and Oman Line Up in De Beers Ownership Shift as Producing Countries Seek Bigger Stakes

Angola plans to pay about $180 million for a 10% stake in De Beers and Botswana seeks to double its stake to 30%, with Namibia and Oman joining a proposed reshaping of Anglo American's 85% holding in the diamond company.



The open pit of the Jwaneng diamond mine in Botswana, one of the great De Beers mines in the country seeking to double its stake to 30%. (Wikimedia Commons, Public domain)

GABORONE — The future ownership of De Beers, the world's best-known diamond company, is being reshaped by the countries that produce its stones. Angola plans to pay about $180 million for a 10% stake in De Beers, while Botswana seeks to double its stake to 30%. Namibia and Oman are also joining the proposed ownership shift, which centres on Anglo American's 85% holding in the company. Together, the moves amount to a concerted push by diamond-producing states — and a Gulf investor — to own a larger share of the business built on their resources.

Angola's planned $180 million payment for 10% of De Beers would give one of Africa's major diamond producers a direct seat at the table of the company that has historically marketed much of the world's rough diamond supply. For Angola, a stake converts a producing relationship into an ownership one: instead of simply selling rough diamonds into a system others control, the country would share in the ownership of the system itself, with the influence and the returns that a shareholding carries.

Botswana's ambition is larger still. Already a central figure in De Beers' world — the company's great mines, including Jwaneng and Orapa, are in Botswana — the country seeks to double its stake to 30%. Such an increase would make Botswana by far the most influential producing-country shareholder and deepen a partnership that has defined both the company and the country's economy for decades. Diamond revenues have underwritten Botswana's development to an unusual degree, and a 30% stake would tighten the link between the nation's fortunes and the company's performance.

Namibia's participation extends the pattern along the Atlantic coast, where the country produces diamonds both on land and from the sea. Oman's involvement adds a different dimension: a non-producing investor from the

Gulf joining a restructuring otherwise driven by African producer states. The combination — Angola, Botswana and Namibia as producers, Oman as an outside partner — suggests a consortium approach to absorbing Anglo American's 85% holding, spreading a very large acquisition among several buyers rather than leaving it to one.

The holding at the centre of the talks, Anglo American's 85%, represents control of De Beers. Its redistribution would end an era in which a single mining group has dominated the diamond company's ownership, and replace it with a structure in which the governments of the countries where the diamonds are mined hold far more of the equity. That shift reflects a broader movement across Africa's mining sector, in which producing countries are pressing for greater ownership, greater local benefit and a stronger voice in how their resources are developed and sold.

None of the elements reported — Angola's roughly $180 million for 10%, Botswana's doubling to 30%, or the roles of Namibia and Oman — amounts yet to a completed transaction, and the final shape of De Beers' ownership will depend on how the proposed shift is negotiated and financed. But the direction is unmistakable. The countries that dig the diamonds want to own the company that sells them, and the proposed redistribution of Anglo American's 85% holding would be one of the most significant changes in the diamond industry's structure in a generation.

(Source: Business Insider Africa)

(Source: Business Insider Africa — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Côte d'Ivoire Considers Raising Mining Royalty to 9.5% in Mining Code Overhaul Headed for Parliament

Côte d'Ivoire is considering raising the royalty paid by mining companies to 9.5% of mineral revenue from 6%, and the local development levy to 3% from 0.5%, under a mining code overhaul adopted by cabinet and now heading before parliament.



The open pit of the Essakane gold mine in Burkina Faso, West Africa, illustrating the gold mining sector whose royalties Côte d'Ivoire proposes to raise. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 3.0)

ABIDJAN — Côte d'Ivoire is considering a sharp increase in what mining companies pay the state, under a mining code overhaul adopted by cabinet and now set to go before parliament. The royalty paid by mining companies would rise to 9.5% of mineral revenue, up from 6%, while the local development levy would increase to 3%, up from 0.5%. The government is seeking to strengthen public revenues from a mining sector whose output — above all gold — has grown into a major part of the Ivorian economy.

The royalty change is the headline figure. Moving from 6% to 9.5% of mineral revenue is an increase of more than half in the state's basic take from every unit of production, before any other taxes are counted. Because a royalty is charged on revenue rather than profit, it delivers income to the treasury whenever minerals are produced and sold, regardless of a company's costs or profitability in a given year. For a government seeking to strengthen public revenues, that reliability is the point: the state shares in the value of what is taken from its soil from the first sale.

The local development levy tells a parallel story about who should benefit from mining. Raising it from 0.5% to 3% — a sixfold increase — would direct substantially more money to the communities where mines operate. Mining regions often bear the disruption of extraction while feeling they see too little of its wealth; a larger development levy is designed to convert production into visible local benefit, funding the services and infrastructure that mining areas argue they are owed. If enacted at 3%, the levy would make community benefit a materially larger part of the cost of mining in Côte d'Ivoire.

The overhaul has been adopted by cabinet, which puts the government's weight behind it, but it must still go before parliament. That legislative stage matters: members will debate the balance the new code strikes between attracting and keeping mining investment and capturing more value for the state and its citizens. Mining companies, whose projects are planned over years and priced on the fiscal terms they expect, will follow the debate closely — the difference between a 6% and a 9.5% royalty, and between a 0.5% and a 3% levy, is large enough to feature in investment calculations.

Côte d'Ivoire's move fits a wider pattern across West Africa and beyond, in which governments are revisiting mining codes written when their sectors were smaller and their bargaining positions weaker. As production and prices have grown, so has the political demand that resource wealth translate into public revenue and local development. The Ivorian proposal — higher royalty, much higher development levy, advanced through cabinet toward parliament — is a clear statement of that approach from one of the region's most important emerging mining jurisdictions.

What parliament does with the overhaul will decide whether the figures become law: a royalty of 9.5% of mineral revenue in place of 6%, and a local development levy of 3% in place of 0.5%. Either way, the direction set by cabinet is already significant. Côte d'Ivoire has told its mining industry that the terms of extraction are changing, and that the state and the communities around its mines intend to claim a larger share of the wealth the industry produces.

(Source: Business Insider Africa)

(Source: Business Insider Africa — reported with Juba Global News Network)

ExxonMobil-Led Group Approves $4 Billion to Extend Angola's Block 15, Announcing the Block's 21st Discovery

An ExxonMobil-led group has approved a $4 billion investment to extend production from Angola's offshore Block 15, announcing the block's 21st hydrocarbon discovery and extending its production-sharing deal to 2037.



The FPSO Kizomba A in production on Block 15 off the coast of Angola, the block receiving a $4 billion life-extension investment. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0)

LUANDA — An ExxonMobil-led group has approved a $4 billion investment to extend production from Angola's offshore Block 15, coupling the commitment with the announcement of the block's 21st hydrocarbon discovery. The production-sharing deal for the block has been extended to 2037. The decisions together give one of Angola's most prolific offshore blocks a longer life, a large new injection of capital, and fresh evidence — in the form of yet another discovery — that its waters still hold more oil and gas to be found.

Block 15, operated off Angola's coast, has been a mainstay of the country's oil production, and a 21st hydrocarbon discovery is a remarkable record for a single block. Each discovery adds to the inventory of resources that can be developed through the block's existing offshore infrastructure — the floating production vessels and subsea systems that gather oil from beneath the Atlantic. A discovery announced alongside a $4 billion investment decision suggests the partners see the new find within a wider plan to keep the block producing strongly for years to come.

The $4 billion itself is the scale of commitment required to extend the life of a mature offshore block. Offshore production declines naturally as reservoirs are drawn down, and holding or extending output means drilling new wells, working over existing ones and investing in the facilities that process what they produce. By approving that spending, the ExxonMobil-led group is stating that Block 15's remaining resources — now including its 21st discovery — justify billions more in capital, rather than a managed run-down toward abandonment.

The extension of the production-sharing deal to 2037 provides the legal and commercial frame for that investment. Production-sharing agreements set the terms on which international companies produce oil with the state; extending the Block 15 deal to 2037 gives the partners the time horizon needed to recover a $4 billion outlay and to develop new discoveries. For Angola, the extension secures continued production, revenue and activity from a flagship block well into the next decade, at a time when sustaining output from mature fields is central to the country's oil strategy.

Angola's oil sector depends on exactly this kind of reinvestment. Its great offshore blocks were developed in a boom era, and keeping them productive requires continuous capital and continued exploration success in waters that have already yielded twenty previous discoveries on Block 15 alone. The combination announced — new money, a new discovery and a deal extended to 2037 — addresses all three needs at once, and signals to the wider industry that Angola's mature offshore can still reward those willing to invest

in it.

With the investment approved, the work of extending Block 15's production now moves from the boardroom to the ocean: development planning for the 21st discovery and the projects the $4 billion will fund. For Angola, the prize is time — production and revenue sustained toward 2037 from a block that has already given the country two decades of discoveries. For the ExxonMobil-led group, it is a renewed bet that one of West Africa's most productive offshore blocks has not finished producing surprises, or oil.

(Source: Business Insider Africa)

(Source: Business Insider Africa — reported with Juba Global News Network)

Suspected Drone Boats Strike Russian Corvette at Benghazi Naval Base

Libyan military officials said six maritime drones were deployed against the warship Merkury on Sunday, with two getting through, as both Libyan governments rejected the use of their country as an arena for outside wars.



The port of Benghazi in eastern Libya, where the Russian corvette Merkury was docked when suspected maritime drones struck on Sunday. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 4.0)

Suspected Ukrainian maritime drones struck the Russian corvette Merkury while it was docked at Benghazi Naval Base in eastern Libya on Sunday, November 22, in an attack that, if confirmed, would mark a striking extension of the Ukraine war into the Mediterranean. The vessel was reported to have been severely damaged, and a fire was reported aboard after the strike.

According to Libyan military officials, six maritime drones were deployed in the operation. Four of them were intercepted before they could reach their target, the officials said, but two struck the ship. Maritime drones — uncrewed, explosive-laden boats steered remotely toward their targets — have become a signature weapon of the war in the Black Sea, and their reported appearance off Libya suggests that reach is being tested far beyond that theatre.

The human cost, on the accounts available on Sunday, appeared limited but was still being clarified. Today News Africa reported that ten people were slightly injured in the incident. The same reporting said a second vessel was hit that evening. Reuters, meanwhile, reported that a Maltese-flagged commercial vessel was targeted by a drone boat off the port, adding a civilian shipping dimension to an attack aimed at a warship.

In Benghazi, the authorities aligned with the eastern Libyan administration called for an investigation, according to Libya Review. The demand reflects both the seriousness of an attack on a foreign warship in a Libyan port and the sensitivity of the questions it raises: how the drones reached Benghazi, who directed them, and what their presence means for the security of Libyan waters and ports.

Politically, the reaction across Libya's divide was unusually unified. Both Libyan governments rejected the idea of Libya serving as an arena for outside wars. The country has spent years split between rival administrations and armed factions, and its leaders have repeatedly insisted that foreign conflicts must not be fought out on Libyan soil or in Libyan waters. Sunday's strike, aimed at a Russian vessel by suspected Ukrainian weapons, was a vivid example of exactly the entanglement Libyan officials say they want to avoid.

Neither Kyiv nor Moscow had immediately confirmed responsibility for the attack on Sunday. Ukraine has not publicly claimed the operation, and Russia had not issued its own account of the damage to the Merkury. That silence leaves the central attribution — that the drones were Ukrainian — resting on the assessments of Libyan officials and the pattern of Ukraine's known maritime drone campaign, rather than on any admission by the parties themselves.

The incident also carries risks beyond Libya. An attack involving a Russian naval vessel in the Mediterranean, alongside a report of a commercial ship being targeted off the same port, touches the interests of every state whose trade crosses the sea. Shipping through the central Mediterranean passes close to the Libyan coast, and any suggestion that drone warfare is spreading to those waters will be watched closely by navies and insurers alike.

For Libya, the immediate priorities are an investigation, the safety of its ports and a diplomatic effort to keep the war that produced

Sunday's strike from taking root in its harbours. For the wider region, Benghazi has delivered a warning: the tools of the Black Sea war travel, and no coastline that hosts foreign warships can assume it stands outside the conflict.

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

WORLD

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

COP31 Climate Talks End in Antalya Without an Overarching Agreement

Nearly 200 countries left the Turkish resort city on Sunday after almost two extra days of negotiation failed to produce consensus, in an outcome the UN Secretary-General described as deeply disappointing.



Delegates fill the plenary hall at a UN climate change conference, the kind of consensus gathering that ended without an overarching agreement at COP31 in Antalya. (Wikimedia Commons, Public domain)

The COP31 United Nations climate conference in Antalya, Turkey, ended on Sunday, November 22, without an overarching agreement, after nearly 200 countries failed to reach the consensus the UN process requires. The talks ran for roughly two days beyond their scheduled close as negotiators tried, and ultimately failed, to bridge differences that had divided the conference hall throughout the summit.

The immediate cause of the collapse was a proposed concluding text that did not explicitly address fossil fuels. The European Union, the United Kingdom and several climate-vulnerable countries rejected that draft, judging that a final agreement which avoided direct language on fossil fuels fell short of what the moment required. Their refusal meant the text could not be adopted, because decisions at UN climate conferences are taken by consensus among the parties.

Fossil fuels sit at the centre of the climate question, since burning coal, oil and gas is the principal driver of the greenhouse gas emissions that are warming the planet. For climate-vulnerable countries, many of them low-lying or exposed to worsening droughts, floods and storms, explicit commitments on moving away from fossil fuels are not a matter of wording but of survival, and delegations from those countries have repeatedly argued that vague language offers them little protection.

Money was the second great fault line in Antalya. Disagreements over climate finance — the funding that wealthier countries provide to help poorer nations cut emissions and adapt to a changing climate — ran through the negotiations and remained unresolved at the end. Finance has divided climate talks for years: developing countries say the sums on offer fall far short of their needs, while donor countries argue over how the burden should be shared and what should count toward the total.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres described the outcome as deeply disappointing. His verdict captured the mood of a conference that had been expected to deliver a collective statement of direction and instead closed with its central questions unanswered. For the UN chief, who has made climate action a defining theme of his tenure, the failure of nearly 200 governments to agree even on an overarching text represented a significant setback.

The conference was not entirely without result. Some narrower decisions were adopted during the summit, allowing parts of the UN climate machinery to continue their work even in the absence of a headline agreement. Such technical and procedural decisions rarely attract public attention, but they keep programmes, reporting systems and negotiating tracks alive between summits, and diplomats pointed to them as evidence that the process itself survives, even when its politics falter.

The collapse in Antalya will now shift attention to what happens next. Issues left unresolved at one COP do not disappear; they return, usually in sharper form, at the next. The questions of how explicitly the world commits itself on fossil fuels, and how the costs of the energy transition and of climate damage are shared, will dominate preparations for the next round of talks, with vulnerable countries promising to press their case again.

For now, delegates have left Turkey with a sobering lesson in the limits of consensus diplomacy. A process that gives every country a voice also gives every bloc the power to say no, and in Antalya the distance between those wanting stronger language and action, and those resisting it, proved too wide to close — even with two extra days at the table.

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

Russian Strikes Kill Five Near Kyiv and in Zelenskyy's Hometown

An apartment building in Dymer, near the Ukrainian capital, was struck with three people killed and

others buried, while a ballistic missile attack on Kryvyi Rih killed two and wounded about sixty.



Rescue and recovery workers clearing rubble at a destroyed building in Ukraine, the kind of search under way in Dymer after Sunday's strike. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 4.0)

Russian attacks on Ukraine killed at least five people in two separate strikes reported on Sunday, November 22, hitting an apartment building near the capital, Kyiv, and the central city of Kryvyi Rih, the hometown of President Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

Near the capital, a Russian attack struck an apartment building in Dymer, a town in the Kyiv region. Three people were killed in that strike, the Associated Press reported, and others were buried in the wreckage, leaving rescuers to search the remains of the building for survivors and for further victims. Apartment blocks have been among the deadliest places in this war when struck, because missiles and drones arrive without warning among families in their homes.

In Kryvyi Rih, a ballistic missile attack killed two people and wounded scores more. About sixty wounded were reported, among them a seven-year-old boy and a twenty-year-old woman, according to reporting by AP and CNN. Ballistic missiles travel at extreme speed and give residents only minutes, sometimes seconds, of warning, which is one reason their use against cities produces such heavy casualty lists.

Kryvyi Rih, an industrial city in central Ukraine, holds a particular place in the war's geography: it is the hometown of President Zelenskyy. Strikes on the city have occurred repeatedly during the conflict, and each one carries a symbolic weight beyond its military value, landing in the streets where the Ukrainian president grew up and where his wartime leadership is most personally felt.

Sunday's attacks fitted a grim and familiar pattern. As in previous rounds of strikes, the targets reported were civilian in character — homes in Dymer, a city centre in Kryvyi Rih — and the work that followed belonged to firefighters, paramedics and rescue teams picking through rubble. For residents of the Kyiv region, the strike on Dymer was a reminder that proximity to the capital, with its comparatively strong air defences, offers no guarantee of safety.

The casualty figures in both places were those reported on Sunday and may be revised as rescue work continues and hospitals account for the wounded. In Dymer in particular, the presence of people buried under the apartment building meant the toll there could not be considered final while the search continued.

Ukraine's war has settled into a rhythm in which long-range strikes on cities form a near-constant backdrop to the fighting at the front. Each new attack renews the same arguments about air defence, about the protection of civilians and about the toll exacted on towns far from the battlefield — arguments that Sunday's dead, in Dymer and Kryvyi Rih, have now joined.

Neither strike produced, in Sunday's reporting, any suggestion of a military target at the centre of the casualty lists. That has been the recurring dispute of this war's air campaign: Ukraine and its supporters describe a pattern of attacks on civilian areas, while the human evidence on the ground — homes destroyed, children among the wounded — is what rescue services and hospitals are left to document. International law prohibits attacks directed at civilians, and each such strike adds to the record that investigators continue to compile.

As winter approaches, Ukrainians brace for the season in which strikes on cities have historically intensified alongside pressure on the country's energy system. Sunday's attacks did not, on the reporting available, centre on energy infrastructure, but they landed in a country where every alert sends families to shelters and where the difference between a damaged building and a destroyed one is often the difference between a frightening night and a fatal one. In Dymer and Kryvyi Rih, for five families, it was fatal.

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

Three Confirmed Dead and Dozens Missing After Indonesian Candy Factory Fire

Rescuers searched the ruins of the Fonusa Agung Mulia confectionery factory in Cikande, Banten, on Sunday, with the toll beyond three confirmed deaths still unconfirmed as the search continued.



Indonesian firefighters at work in Padang; fire crews in Banten faced a similar task searching the burned Fonusa Agung Mulia factory in Cikande. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0)

A fire at a confectionery factory in Indonesia has killed at least three workers, with dozens of people missing as rescuers searched the ruins on Sunday, November 22, in one of the country's most serious industrial accidents of the year.

The blaze tore through the Fonusa Agung Mulia candy factory in Cikande, in Banten province, west of the capital, Jakarta. By Sunday, rescue teams were working through the damaged plant looking for workers who had not been accounted for after the fire, in an operation that continued as families waited for news of relatives who had been inside the factory.

Thirty-six people were reported missing as the search went on, according to reporting by the Associated Press and Reuters. The Associated Press also reported that rescue teams searching for thirty-four missing workers had recovered remains in twenty-four body bags. Juba Global News Network presents those figures carefully: the numbers of missing given in the reporting varied, the recovery of remains does not by itself confirm identities or a final death toll, and the confirmed toll on Sunday stood at three dead, with the search and identification work still under way.

That distinction matters for the families gathered around the site and the hospitals. In factory disasters, the count of the missing, the count of remains recovered and the count of identified dead are three different numbers, and they converge only after painstaking forensic work. Officials faced the task of matching the recovered remains to the missing workers before any family could be given certainty, a process that can take days.

Industrial fires are a recurring danger in Southeast Asia's manufacturing belts, where factories producing food, garments and consumer goods employ large workforces, sometimes in buildings where safety systems, exits and enforcement struggle to keep pace with production. Cikande is an industrial area in Banten that hosts many such plants, and a fire in a confectionery factory — a workplace full of packaging, sugar and machinery — presented rescuers with a difficult and hazardous scene.

The cause of the fire had not been established in the reporting available on Sunday. Investigations into such blazes typically examine electrical systems, production equipment and the storage of flammable materials, as well as whether alarms and evacuation routes worked as they should. Those questions will be central to the official inquiry that follows, and to the demands for accountability that usually come from workers' families and labour groups after a mass-casualty factory fire.

For now, the story in Cikande remains one of searching and waiting. Rescuers continued to comb the ruins for the missing, hospitals and officials worked on identification, and the confirmed death toll — three workers — stood as the only firm figure in a disaster whose full human cost has yet to be established.

Indonesia's factories operate within a regulatory system that assigns safety responsibilities to both employers and local authorities, and major accidents routinely prompt reviews of whether inspections and standards were enforced at the plant in question. The scale of the Cikande fire — a workforce large enough that dozens of people could be unaccounted for a day later — will focus attention on the factory's own records: who was on shift, where they were working, and how the evacuation was conducted.

The disaster also revives a wider conversation in Indonesia about the speed of industrial growth in provinces such as Banten, where industrial estates have expanded rapidly and drawn workers from across Java and beyond. With that growth has come recurring debate about whether safety oversight, fire services and hospital capacity in industrial districts have expanded at the same pace as the factories themselves.

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

Bahrain Says Iranian Strike Set Industrial Facility Ablaze as Gulf Tensions Rise

Bahraini authorities said a strike on a civilian industrial facility in Sitra caused a fire, while Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps said its attacks targeted American air defence systems, in a weekend of competing claims.



The skyline of Manama, Bahrain's capital; Bahraini authorities said an Iranian strike set an industrial facility ablaze in Sitra, south of the city. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0)

Bahrain has accused Iran of striking a civilian industrial facility in Sitra, where the attack caused a fire, in an escalation of Gulf tensions that drew in the United States' military presence in the kingdom and brought condemnation from Egypt.

Bahraini authorities said the Iranian strike hit the civilian industrial facility in Sitra, south of the capital, Manama, and set it ablaze. Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps offered a different account of its operations, claiming that its attacks targeted American Patriot air defence systems. The competing claims — a civilian facility struck, on Bahrain's telling; American military assets targeted, on Tehran's — could not be reconciled on the information available over the weekend, and each side presented the strikes in terms that suited its own position.

Reporting by Reuters, AFP and Al Jazeera on November 21 and 22 described a broader round of Iranian attacks: Iran struck United States bases in Bahrain with missiles and drones, and Bahrain said two people were injured. Bahrain hosts major American military facilities, which makes the kingdom a focal point whenever tensions between Washington and Tehran turn kinetic, and any strike on or near those facilities carries the risk of drawing the United States directly into a wider exchange.

The weekend's dangers were not confined to Bahrain. The United Kingdom Maritime Trade Operations, the body that monitors threats to commercial shipping, reported a separate incident involving a tanker and military forces in the Gulf of Oman. No direct connection between that incident and the strikes on Bahrain was established in the reporting, but together the events underlined how quickly a confrontation in the Gulf can spread from military bases to the sea lanes on which world energy trade depends.

Egypt added its voice to the reaction, condemning the attacks on Bahrain after the strike set the industrial facility ablaze, according to Daily News Egypt. Cairo's condemnation reflected a wider Arab concern: that a confrontation between Iran and the United States and its partners could ignite across the Gulf's small, wealthy and densely interconnected states, few of which can insulate themselves from a conflict fought in their shared waters and skies.

The Gulf has lived with this geometry of risk for years. American bases sit in Gulf states within range of Iranian missiles and drones; Iranian commanders present those bases as legitimate targets in any confrontation with Washington; and the Gulf governments hosting them insist that attacks on their territory are violations of their sovereignty, whatever the intended target. The Sitra fire, and the argument over what exactly was hit and why, is the latest illustration of that triangle.

What happens next depends on decisions in Tehran, Manama and Washington that had not been announced by Sunday. For residents of Sitra and the communities around the Gulf's bases and ports, the weekend delivered an unwelcome reminder that the distance between a regional rivalry and a local fire can be very short indeed.

For the Gulf's governments, the immediate concern is containment: keeping the exchange from widening, protecting the ports, energy installations and desalination plants on which daily life depends, and reassuring the shipping industry that the Gulf of Oman and the Strait of Hormuz beyond it remain open for business. Even a short closure or a spike in insurance costs for tankers would be felt in energy markets far beyond the region.

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

Britain and EU Open New Phase of Cooperation After Brussels Summit

Agreements announced on November 20 promise simpler food trade, a youth mobility programme and linked carbon markets — a package London estimates could be worth up to £17 billion a year by 2040, while stopping well short of reversing Brexit.



The Berlaymont building in Brussels, headquarters of the European Commission, where the November 20 summit agreements

were announced. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 2.0)

The United Kingdom and the European Union are entering a new phase of cooperation after a series of agreements announced at a Brussels summit on November 20, in the most substantial warming of relations since Britain left the bloc.

Prime Minister Andy Burnham and European leaders agreed measures intended to reduce trade barriers, facilitate youth mobility and strengthen cooperation on the environment and security. The package represents a deliberate attempt by both sides to rebuild practical ties in areas where the friction of recent years has carried visible economic and social costs, without reopening the fundamental question of Britain's place outside the Union.

Trade stands at the centre of the deal. The agreements include simplifying trade in food, agricultural products and plants — a category in which paperwork, checks and certification have weighed heavily on exporters and importers since Brexit. For farmers, food producers and the supermarkets and shops that depend on cross-Channel supply chains, simpler rules in this sector could remove some of the most persistent day-to-day irritations of the post-Brexit settlement.

Climate policy forms the second pillar. The package includes a framework linking the two sides' carbon emissions trading systems. Linking carbon markets is a technical step with practical consequences: it aligns the price of pollution more closely across the Channel, reduces the risk of carbon-intensive production simply shifting location to escape charges, and gives businesses operating in both markets a more predictable framework for investment.

For younger people, the most tangible element may be mobility. The summit agreed a reciprocal youth mobility programme, opening a route for young Britons and young Europeans to live, work or study across the divide for a period of time. Schemes of this kind were among the opportunities most visibly lost to young people after Brexit, and their partial restoration carries a significance beyond their economic weight.

The British government estimates that the package could contribute up to £17 billion annually to the UK economy by 2040. That figure is a government projection of future benefit, not a realised gain, and it will be tested against the performance of the measures once they are implemented. Supporters of closer ties will treat it as evidence of the prize on offer; sceptics will note that projections reaching to 2040 rest on assumptions that events may not oblige.

Nor is everything settled. Disagreements remain between the two sides over university tuition and over the scope of regulatory alignment — the degree to which Britain would follow EU rules in return for smoother access. Those questions go to the heart of the Brexit argument itself, and their persistence explains why the summit's architects were careful to describe a new phase of cooperation rather than a new settlement.

Above all, the agreements do not reverse Brexit. Britain remains outside the European Union, its single market and its customs union. What Brussels produced on November 20 was something narrower and, its authors would argue, more achievable: a set of practical repairs to a relationship both sides need to work, negotiated by leaders who have decided that cooperation, within limits, serves them better than distance.

(Source: Open Chronicle — reported with Juba Global News Network)

ECONOMY

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

Global Stocks Slide as AI Sell-Off Pushes US Markets Into Correction

The S&P 500 fell 3.7 percent and the Nasdaq 5.3 percent on Friday as investors dumped artificial intelligence shares, a rout that spread to Japan and South Korea and knocked 5.06 percent off the Nikkei.



The New York Stock Exchange on Wall Street; US stocks fell into correction on Friday as the AI sell-off spread worldwide. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 3.0)

United States stocks fell into correction territory at the end of last week as a sell-off in artificial intelligence shares spread across the world's major markets, wiping value from the technology companies that had powered this year's gains.

On Friday, November 20, the S&P 500 dropped 3.7 percent, while the technology-heavy Nasdaq fell 5.3 percent, the Associated Press reported. A fall of that scale in a single session, following the pattern of the days around it, pushed US stocks into correction — the term markets use for a decline of a tenth or more from a recent peak, and a psychological threshold that tends to sharpen investors' attention on what they own and why.

The selling centred on artificial intelligence. Investors sold AI-related shares heavily, the AP reported, after turmoil at Nvidia, the chipmaker whose processors underpin much of the world's AI computing and whose performance has become a barometer for the entire trade. When the stock at the centre of a market's favourite story stumbles, the reassessment rarely stops with one company: suppliers, customers and rivals whose valuations rest on the same expectations tend to be sold together.

The rout did not stay in New York. It spread to Asia, hitting markets in Japan and South Korea, two economies deeply woven into the technology supply chain. Japan's Nikkei index dropped 5.06 percent, a fall that reflected both the global mood and the exposure of Japanese-listed technology and electronics companies to the same AI investment cycle that had driven them upward.

Corrections are a normal, if uncomfortable, feature of markets, and a single week's fall does not by itself settle the argument about artificial intelligence valuations that investors have been conducting all year. Bulls argue that AI spending by the world's largest technology companies reflects a genuine technological shift and real demand for computing power. Bears reply that share prices had run far ahead of the profits so far visible from that spending, leaving the market vulnerable to exactly the kind of disappointment that produces a week like this one.

For ordinary savers, the significance of a correction is mostly felt through pension funds and investment accounts, whose values move with the indices. Financial advisers typically counsel against reacting to short, sharp falls, but a correction that began in one crowded corner of the market — AI — will test how much of the broader market's strength rested on those same few names.

Attention now turns to whether the selling stabilises or deepens. Markets will look to the next results and statements from the big AI companies, and to any sign that the turmoil at Nvidia is contained or spreading, for evidence about whether Friday's fall was a clearing of excess or the start of a longer repricing of the technology story that has defined this market year.

The speed of the reversal is part of the story. The same concentration that lifted the indices — a small number of very large technology companies accounting for an outsized share of market value — works in reverse when sentiment turns, because selling those few names moves the whole index. Index funds and the pension savings tied to them therefore feel an AI sell-off more directly than they would a decline spread evenly across hundreds of companies.

In Asia, the falls in Japan and South Korea carried their own local logic. Both markets host companies that manufacture the chips, memory and equipment the AI build-out consumes, and both had benefited from the global rush into those shares. A 5.06 percent fall in the Nikkei in step with a 5.3 percent fall in the Nasdaq showed how completely the AI trade had linked the world's technology markets into a single, shared bet — one that last week, for the first time in a while, investors collectively decided to trim.

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

SPORT

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

South Sudan's Lotino Luchik Wins Inaugural Haifa International Marathon

Lotino Luchik has won the first-ever Haifa International Marathon, Eye Radio reported — a landmark victory abroad for South Sudanese distance running.



Distance runners in action during a marathon event, in a file photograph illustrating long-distance road racing. (Wikimedia Commons, Public domain)

HAIFA — South Sudanese athlete Lotino Luchik has won the inaugural Haifa International Marathon, Eye Radio reported on 22 November, taking the title at the very first running of the event. Winning any marathon is a considerable achievement; winning the first edition of a race writes the victor's name permanently into its history, as the standard every future champion will be measured against.

No finishing time for Luchik's victory was included in the verified reporting, and none is invented here. What is on the record is the result itself: a South Sudanese winner, at an international marathon, in its inaugural year. For a small athletics nation, results of this kind carry weight far beyond a single weekend, because they announce to race organisers and sponsors that South Sudanese runners belong on their start lists.

The marathon is the most demanding of the standard road races: 42.195 kilometres raced at sustained speed, where preparation is measured in months of high-mileage training and where the final kilometres test judgement as much as fitness. To win, a runner must combine endurance, pacing, fuelling and the tactical sense to know when to follow and when to strike — skills built over years, not weeks.

South Sudan has a growing tradition in long-distance running. The country's runners train in difficult conditions, often with limited facilities, funding and competitive opportunities, and many have built careers by taking their chances in races abroad wherever an entry could be found. That tradition rests on the same foundations visible across East African distance running: altitude, a culture of running, and athletes for whom the sport is a genuine route to a livelihood.

Victories abroad matter at home, too. Young runners in Juba and the states train with few heroes whose path they can realistically follow; an international marathon win by a compatriot makes the route concrete. It shows that the progression — local races, regional competition, an international start line, a podium — is not a fantasy but a sequence that a South Sudanese athlete has just completed in public.

Inaugural editions of international marathons are significant occasions for their host cities as well as for the athletes. A first running establishes the course, the organisation and the reputation on which future fields will be built, and the winners of a first edition are remembered in a way that later champions, however fast, rarely are. For Haifa, the first name in its marathon's history will forever be a South Sudanese one — a footnote of sporting history that connects a young African nation to a new event far from home.

Luchik's name now stands at the head of the Haifa International Marathon's roll of honour, the first name on a list that will grow with every future edition. Whatever comes next in his career, that place is secure. Juba Global News Network congratulates Lotino Luchik on a victory that South Sudanese sport can be proud of — and that young distance runners at home will be talking about on their training runs this week. (Source: Eye Radio)

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

Ghana's Black Challenge Beat Morocco 1–0 to Win WAFF Amputee Football World Cup

A single goal was enough to make Ghana champions of the 2026 WAFF Amputee Football World Cup, as the Black Challenge defeated Morocco in the final.



Amputee footballers in action during an international final; Ghana's Black Challenge won the 2026 WAFF Amputee Football World Cup, beating Morocco 1–0. (Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0)

Ghana's Black Challenge are the champions of the 2026 WAFF Amputee Football World Cup after defeating Morocco 1–0 in the final, Graphic Online reported on Monday, November 23.

The single goal settled a final between two of the strongest amputee football nations in Africa, and it delivered Ghana a continental-and-world title in a branch of the game that has been growing steadily in organisation and ambition across West Africa. For the Black Challenge, the victory over Morocco crowns a campaign that ends with Ghana holding the trophy and the bragging rights of the region.

Amputee football is played by outfield players who compete on crutches, with goalkeepers who defend their goal with one arm — a format that demands exceptional balance, upper-body strength and technique. The game rewards many of the same qualities as the running game: vision, passing, positioning and finishing, all executed at speed by athletes who have mastered a physically demanding way of playing.

Ghana has been one of the pioneers of the sport in West Africa, where amputee football has offered players a competitive pathway and a public stage. Teams such as the Black Challenge carry a significance beyond results: they challenge assumptions about disability and sport every time they play, and a World Cup title in the WAFF competition gives that message its largest possible audience in the region.

Morocco, the beaten finalists, have themselves invested in amputee football, and a final between the two countries reflected the shifting geography of the sport in Africa, where North and West African teams have built organised programmes and regular competition. A 1–0 scoreline in a final usually tells a story of fine margins — of a match in which defences held, chances were scarce and one moment decided everything — even though the details of that moment belong to the match record rather than to celebration.

For Ghanaian football, the Black Challenge's triumph adds a world title to a national story that spans every format of the game. It will be celebrated by supporters who follow the team, and it strengthens the case for continued support — in funding, facilities and competition structures — for amputee football in Ghana and across West Africa, where the talent on display in this tournament argues that the sport's growth is only beginning.

The WAFF Amputee Football World Cup brings together national teams under the umbrella of amputee football's organised structures in Africa, and its finals have become a showcase for a sport that now runs leagues, coaching programmes and international calendars in a growing number of countries. Ghana's victory in the 2026 edition places the Black Challenge at the top of that structure and gives West African amputee football a champion to point to when arguing for greater recognition.

Success of this kind tends to matter most at the grassroots. Young players with amputations who see a national team lift a World Cup trophy receive a message that organised, competitive football is open to them, and administrators receive evidence they can carry into funding discussions. In Ghana, where football holds a central place in national life, the Black Challenge's 1–0 win over Morocco will resonate well beyond the amputee game itself — a world title, won by a single goal, in the colours of Ghana.

(Source: Graphic Online — reported with Juba Global News Network)

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