

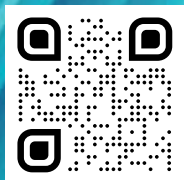
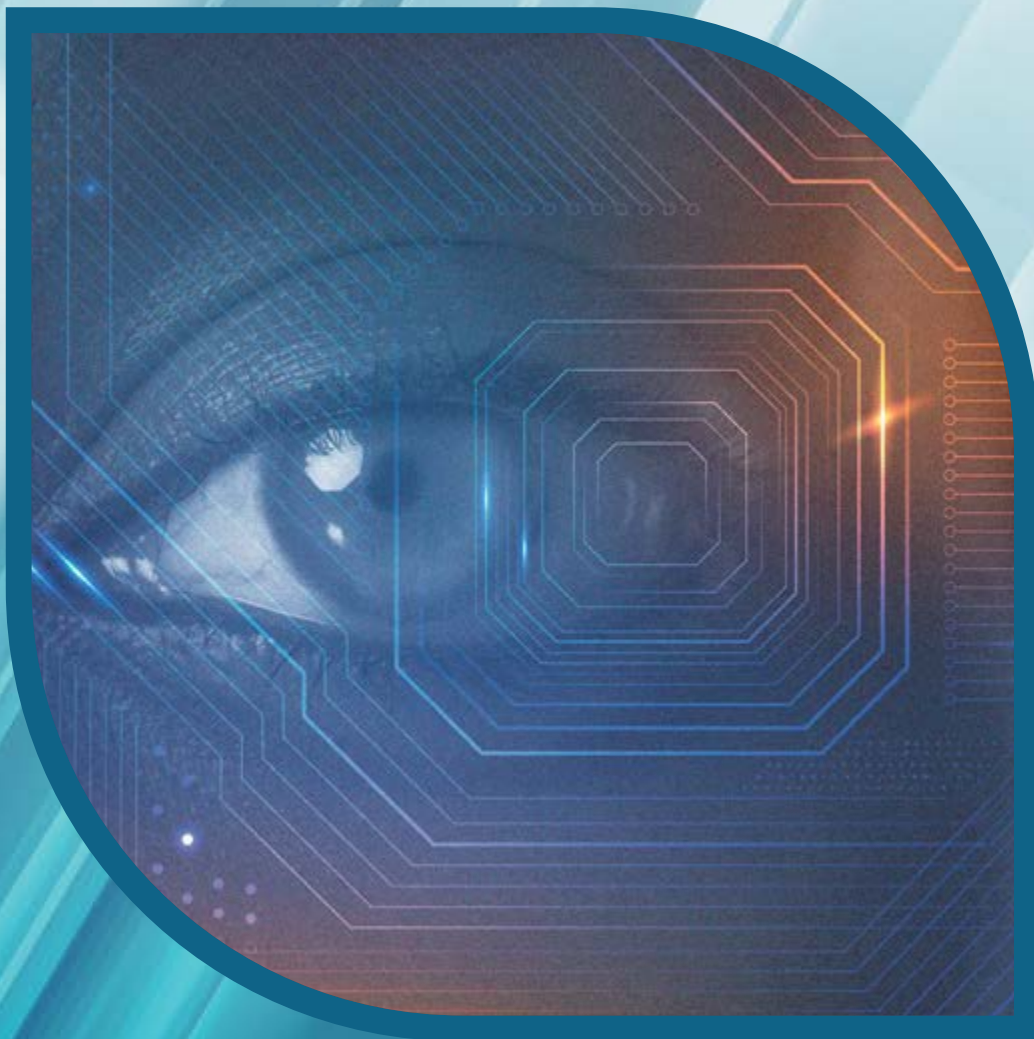


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FEBRUARY 2022

SUDAN

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OIL BURNS BOTH SUDANESE STATES

Sudan's recapture of the oil-rich area of Heglig from South Sudan has restored the relations between the two states to the formerly prevailing fragile balance, one that may erupt once again into conflict. In this round of conflict, the war was waged over an issue of outstanding disagreement centring on oil. Juba is still looking for a route other than that offered by the northern state of Sudan to export its oil wealth, primarily motivated in this quest by domestic issues. Khartoum, on the other hand, has yet to regain its

economic balance after the loss of most of its oil wealth in the wake of South Sudan's secession. Behind this conflict about oil revenues lie other sources of unresolved tension that are not any less important. All these issues may serve to threaten the fragile balance between the two states.

SOURCE.

Aljazeera center for studies- <https://studies.aljazeera.net/en>

SUDAN'S COUP CRIPPLED ITS FRAIL HEALTH SECTOR

FEBRUAR 2022

Last October's military coup has had a ripple effect on the country's healthcare sector. Asil Sidahmed, a former adviser to the health ministry under Hamdok's government, says the coup opened the door for high-level corruption in the sector. She said most of the Ministry of Health's funding

was supposed to come from the World Bank Global Fund and Gavi, a public-private partnership providing vaccines to the global south. But Sidahmed cautioned against the restoration of aid to the ministry because it would finance the military, not help patients.

SOURCE.

Al Jazeera News- <https://www.aljazeera.com/>

ETHIOPIA

FEBRUARY 2022

ETHIOPIA STARTS ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION AT BLUE NILE MEGA DAM

Sudan and Egypt see the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam as a threat but Ethiopia see it as essential for its development. Ethiopia began producing electricity for the first time from its Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) – a massive hydropower plant on the River Nile that neighbors Sudan and Egypt say will cause severe water shortages downstream. Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed officially inaugurated electricity production on Sunday from the mega-dam, a milestone in

the controversial multibillion-dollar project. Egypt's foreign ministry, however, accused Ethiopia of "persisting in its violations" of a preliminary deal signed between the three nations in 2015, prohibiting any of the parties from taking unilateral actions in the use of the river's water. The first violations of the initial agreement related to the filling of the dam, the ministry said in a statement on Sunday. The prime minister sought to assure neighboring nations his country did not wish to harm their interests.

SOURCE.

Al Jazeera- <https://www.aljazeera.com/>

DJIBOUTI

FEBRUARY 2022

EGYPT AND DJIBOUTI SEEK TO “REINFORCE” BILATERAL RELATIONS

Egyptian President Abdel Fattah el-Sissi, hosted Ismail Omar Guelleh, Djibouti’s President on Monday, February 7. The heads of states discussed The Ethiopian Renaissance Dam project, which is under construction on the Nile River.

Egypt’s president met with Djiboutian counterpart on Monday. It was part of Egypt’s efforts to build more African alliances amid an ongoing water dispute with Ethiopia. During the talks in Cairo, Abdel Fattah el-Sissi and Ismail Omar Guelleh discussed the controversial dam Ethiopia is building on the Nile River’s main tributary. Egypt deems the dam an “existential threat”.

Under construction since 2011, the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) is projected to generate some 6,000 MW of power once completed. The massive reservoir is worth about 4.6 billion US \$. In July, Ethiopia announced that it had successfully finished the second phase of filling the dam’s reservoir, further raising tensions with Khartoum and Cairo.

Egypt and Sudan fear that the Ethiopian reservoir would affect their water shares, especially in times of drought. The dam dispute talks between Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan have stalled and international and regional efforts have since attempted without success to revive the negotiations amid conflict in the Tigray region in Ethiopia.

SOURCE

Africa news- <https://www.africanews.com/>

SOUTH SUDAN

FEBRUARY 2022

UN EXPERTS WON SOUTH SUDAN POLITICAL VIOLENCE ON THE RISE

The UN Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan said on Friday that lack of progress in implementing key provisions of a 2018 peace deal contributes to the persistent insecurity and impunity which allows violations to occur. “There is consensus amongst key stakeholders that while some progress has been made in implementing the

Revitalised Agreement, critical elements involving security sector reform, constitutional and electoral reform, and transitional justice have yet to be addressed. All of these outstanding issues impact on the human rights situation in the country,” said Yasmin Sooka, Chair of the Commission.

SOUTH SUDAN KINGDOM RESTORED AFTER 117 YEARS

FEBRUARY 2022

One of South Sudan’s oldest kingdoms has been restored - more than 100 years since the death of its last monarch. King Gbudue was killed by British officers on patrol in 1905 - but on Wednesday his great-grandson was installed in his place as monarch of the Azande. Hundreds of people turned out to see the coronation of Wilson Peni Rikito Gbudue, his brother told the

BBC from the palace in Yambiyo in Western Equatoria State. “Throughout the night and throughout all this week there will be celebrations,” Prince Daniel Badagbue Rimbasa said. It was an important moment in the history of the Azande people, he said. “We need to restore our culture and promote peaceful co-existence amongst our communities.”

SOURCE

South Sudan BBC News- <https://www.bbc.com/news/topics/c302m85q54lt/south-sudan>

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