

Background.

The Human tragedy or atrocities that has been recorded by the UN Human Rights reviews recorded by all the UN member States through the Universal Periodic Reviews every consecutive 4.5 years with the objectives of improving the situation human rights records on the ground, and resolution 5/1, adopted 18 June, 2007 is not the case in South Sudan, because the human rights tragedy that has occurred since mid-December, 2013 has been widely report in brief and length, that has political struggle in South Sudan which done by the dominant political party which is Known as a Sudan people Liberation Movement, erupted on December, 15th 2013 in Capital of Juba. But the struggle abruptly turned into a fast-spreading conflict along ethnic lines that turn to a) Manslaughter zone, b) violation against women, raped abuses, c) Torture, Harassment of Journalists and killed them at the end, d) Castrating young Boys between 5-12 years) Burning Elders women, Men and infants alive from 0-14 years. F) adapting young Boys and girls below 18 years and force married to them, g) sophisticating them in containers and killed them, and throw them into river. h) Carnivorous style, by forcing human being to eat Human being and killed your young one by yourself otherwise I will kill you if you will not do that order.

Basic Documentation for UPR.

There so many reports by UN Members States, and some individual firms and institutions such as:-

- a) **Human Rights watch** has documented basic documentation and credible report from 2013 at the beginning of the conflict between **2013-2014**, and from **2014-2015** which was done and no measures has been taken by both institutions The Republic of South Sudan and the Opposition side, but the UN Universal Periodic Review did not comes to existence in South Sudan, because the South Sudan Army forces continue rapidly causes a lot of atrocities such displacing the every people they pretended that they protect them, Looting their properties, leave them homeless on eye of UN and International Community did not done anything tangible for the Violation Human rights atrocities to relief the suffering of South Sudanese, no protection in UN House
- b) **Amnesty International** reported also on the Torturing Harassments on Journalism, detainees by Both parties, but nothing materialized up to now many are in prison without trials Bakosoro the former Governor of western Equatoria as the case example, Rapping , and detentions and killing of 40 UN Agencies workers who worked with differences NGOs, and International NGOs since 2013-2015. But nothing has been done so far to bring the perpetrators to Justice. Because “justice delay and Justice deny”
- c) **The America Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative** has highlight the four outlines Assessment such as Justice and Accountability measures, Documentation and investigation as Steps in Seeking Accountability, Truth-Seeking and Reconciliation measures, and their Recommendations this is to said that the Causes of the Conflict in South Sudan were not discussed in Addis Ababa, that is to why the conflict has stay long to solved it otherwise if the root causes were addressed the conflict could ended at the initial point, **UNMISS** report was incredible because they reported on one sided coin which there is no neutrality there is no impartiality .

SOUTH SUDAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION.

This is the right body which is actually should assisted the International communities in documenting the Atrocities in South Sudan, but because it has involved in denying the atrocities that happened on mid-December, 2013. I have goggled a lot reports in the website of so many Organizations, but I failed to get the SSHRC report I got only some reports from South Sudan Law Society, and civil Societies who have good assessments in the situation in south Sudan, but they are risking their lives from the hands of national security of South Sudan. and was quiet surprisingly that the only government organization that produce any public report about the conflict is SSHRC while the interim report which was issued in March,2014 was not positive and was received with a lot of doubt and at least outside Government broadly confirming Government abuses, interviewees noted that president Kiir 's Chairman of SSHRC was cannot be see truly independent and it does not have enforcement power of it own their report base only recommendations, and lack evidence, and they complained a lot of lack of finance to run the commission it described as "a toothless that cannot bid"

The gaps that was left out from collection of database by all the International human Rights documentation and criminal investigation are i. pictorial images which can be used for evidences which should share the same goals', that including the reinforcement of the State's responsibility to protect human rights by pursuing accountability, the SSHRC 's to refer to systematic, and strategic information-collection processes that provide accountability mechanism, both Civil Societies , and SSHRC are suppose to be leading in the future with data and evidence necessary to ensure Accountability while they are related and often complementary, where there is also a distinction between the two, focusing on general monitoring , and advocacy goals, human rights documentation has limited impact where it is necessary to establish criminal accountability in compliance with rules of evidence, and procedures criminal investigations ,and evidence-gathering which focus on establishing command , and control, linkages to crimes or other misconduct and individual responsibility are necessary to develop more sophisticated accountability cases that against which are higher - level political , and military actors.

The short-coming on this mid-December, 2013-2014 was lack of sharing information with International Human rights documentation in South Sudan in which every organizations which involved Human Rights documentations they get the pained from Harassments from the Government actors which were the causes for not collecting enough Evidence because Government of South Sudan ceiled the information for all both International Human Rights Documentations in the field in which there is no protection for the victims and perpetrators, and Documenters never get a chance to go further to continue for documenting Evidence or collect the database. therefore that is now the work Jonglei Development Agency to Collect Images or Video of the Atrocities in South Sudan for both Accountability and Memorialized or museum the people to remembered their young one .who perished in mid-December, 2013 in Juba South Sudan not only that, but also the UNMISS has been caused by many Civil Societies that they are refusing to share their own documentation with other International Human Rights Documentation Initiative because they had surveillances camera which captured every events took place in mid-December, 2013-2014 in Juba South Sudan. The ANNEX 1 Pictorial Images , and ANNEX 2

Human Rights Situation in South Sudan.

The Violation of Human Rights in South Sudan has become the worst ever tragedy in the 19th Centuries and the pattern of Human Rights violations is ‘beyond reasonable doubt’ and the violence against women, and the impunity for Human Rights Violation, has been considered as ‘the crimes against Humanity, and violation of International Law or Humanitarian Law In South Sudan’. The question who is responsible for the mass killing of the Nuer Ethnic tribes in Juba mid -December, from 16th -20th 2013. ? The President Kiir has the responsibility for the Mass killing that place in Juba in mid-December, 2013.the Human resources such as Gelweng the Private Armies The Nuer tribe were the victims of massacred or Genocide emanates to crimes against Humanity under International Law or Humanitarian Law the UN Universal Periodic Review the pervious reports by the all the actors in the field of Basic Documentation such perpetrators, like Kiir and his Private Armies Soldiers because the whole of Nuer ethnicities are currently in the Diaspora, their homes have been damaged by the acts of Massacred or Genocide, extrajudicial killing including murder. and summary execution forced displacement, confiscation and destruction of properties ,torture, and rape. and these are the places were not reached by the reporters during the investigation period, Names of the Areas , - 1. Gudele one, police Station near the lou Medical Centre is the killing zone number one 300-400 ethnic Nuer were killed by Private Armies on mid-December, 15-20th 2013. 2. J One in the State House no two. 3. J two the presidential security Headquarter across the road from J One . 4. The House of Dr Riek Machar 34 Nuer were massacred on spot after they are disarmed near J one in Hai Amarat, 5. The House of Riek Machar two behind Jabel Kujur in Kukulili area , the number of people killed in that Compound is not known its needs to be investigated in order to know the number of the people who got killed in that place need the UPR. 6. National Security Headquarters building near Jabel Market another Notorious killing Zone In Juba South Sudan. 7. Riverside National Security Station that is where the sophisticated people in the Containers, and Killed them at night and through them into the River after they open their Stomach 8.the former JIU Military Barack Garrison ,the Headquarters of Tiger Battalion, where the fighting started on mid -December, 2013 at 10:30 Pm the number people killed in that place is not known need the UPR .9. External Security Headquarters in Hai Jalaba also need to be investigated .10. Bilpam SPLA Headquarters is another notorious killing Zone in Juba south Sudan. 11. Operation Headquarters near Immigration need to be investigated in Juba South Sudan. 12. Manga one and Mangatea two areas in Juba South Sudan . 13.News Site, Mia Saba 107 area. 14. Kor Wiliam, Kololo area, 15 Jabel residential area behind jabel Market Under Mango Trees, many people Massacred, and through them in the river need to be investigated. 16. Three mass graves in Guray area after Gudel two where they used to transport the dead bodies to with big trucks to be buried in Mass graves . 17. A concrete bricks fence compound between new site and Mia Saba 107 area that place is reported to be the place where they burned the dead bodies or burned people alive. 18. The Container near or behind the military , and water cooperation in Juba town is believe to be where sophisticated people and died without knowing them done by national Security personnel . 19. The number of Nuer ethnicity who were killed in Juba South Sudan maximum prison and differences police cells are over 25, 000 thousand people mostly are women, Children, and Elderly people in Juba South Sudan . 20. The number of Nuer ethnic Patients who were killed in Juba Teaching Hospital are also un countable .21. The number of Nuer People killed and thrown into the River Nile by Private Army of President Kiir is unknown finger and need UPR to be investigated. (annex 1,2,3,4.)

There is excessive used of force by the Police, National Security, SPLA soldiers and Militias supported by the Government forces, and disappearing in the hands of National Security,

Harassment of Journalists and Killing them, and lack of freedom of speech has been widely reported in the many part of states Capital, such as Unity State is the Worst in 2014 -2015 and the beginning of 2016, Upper Nile State, and Jonglei State in 2013-2014 period in South Sudan , there is Harsh prison condition, such sophisticated Containers, Under hole, Rapid killing and Through them into the River , Rapping Women, force Married by the Soldiers, abducting young Girls, and Castrating young Boys, Burning Elderly Men, women, and Infants from 0-5 Years old, and death finality without proper procedures, of Judgment, which is base in ethnicity or Discriminations on the basis of sexual orientation, and the Identifying Nuer ethnicity in the South Sudan “the contour lines on the forehead of Nuer ethnicity, and the Dialects becomes the death certificate in mid-December,2013. Not only that but also the SPLA/Militias force Women to kill their Children, and cook them and later on force them eat the flesh, force them in the houses and Burn them inside the huts alive , after that they will looted their properties, and million to United Nation Mission in South Sudan Protection Camps, and forced 3 million no option to Neighboring Countries such as Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, and Ethiopia. Not only Nuer ethnicity were targeted but in other parts of the States such as Western Equatoria, Mundri, Maridi, Yambio, Moro people were targeted and Eastern Equatoria in Niumuli Madi People were also killed . The above mentioned places of incidences and the lost of properties , if it is not yet stopped the conflict in South Sudan will lead to the worst Genocide in the young Nation the world .

Recommendation 1. Providing for international expertise and financial support to strengthen the National Reconciliation body, and local peace initiative

In 2013 the government began trying to address South Sudan is History of Conflict through the establishment of CNHPR in which I was one of peace Mobilizer but it didn't take route implement the CNHPR. To South Sudan Accountability, the State should abide with the International Law and Humanitarian Law to try, and handover the perpetrators to rights body for Justice.

The State should be transparent to form Truth -Seeking, and Reconciliation commission (TSRC) for the people of South Sudan to gain their trust. The State should also form the Compensation and Reparation Authority (CRA) so that the people can be reinstated, Rehabilitated, The State should also stop Harassment of Journalists so that the freedom of Speech can be exercise and the access to information cannot be abuses. Both Government and Opposition should come together and form Transitional Government of National Unity (TGONU) so that Citizens will enjoy the fruits of peace and work for development in their Country. The State should frame the bill of rights so that the freedom movement can be granted to every Citizen in the whole Country without hindrance from one place to another.

The State should also protect the Victims and Witness of the mid -December, 2013. The State should allow the Civil Society, to collect the Database for Documentations, for investigation and memories purposes in rewarding the Victims. Both Government and the Opposition should allow the Humanitarian wing to operate efficiently and effectively for people to get food all over the Country in South Sudan.

Recommendation 2. Expand ,and reinforce Human Rights documentation

The most documentation efforts are not a substitute for criminal investigations , they can and do serve a number of important functions, documenting ,and recording atrocities for a number of purposes including accountability, existing efforts should be expanded and reinforced with additional resources and training provided in particular South Sudan Civil Society organization should be trained and provided resources to conduct documentation on a boarder and deeper scale , including outside Juba and the State. To facilitate consistency and maximum utility, those involved in Documentation should be sufficiently trained to recognize, and observe practice s that will promote the collection and preservation of information ,and other material for possible accountability purposes, ideally ,information would be collected recorded and compiled following consistent practices and similar format, while coordination of the two efforts documentation and criminal investigation may be required ,we see them in principle , as complementary and not in competition An important part of this effort should include documentation projects among refugee, and expatriate, populations, It is very likely that key witness are living or receiving sanctuary outside the border of South Sudan. To international level UN should form the Hybrid Court for the Accountability, and perpetrators to be face Justice for Crimes against Humanity they have committed in the Conflict in South Sudan. To ensure that Agreement is fully implemented by both parties in the Conflict in South Sudan. To ensure the Witness in Conflict are Protected by all three granters UN, Government, and Opposition

Recommendation 3. Professional Criminal investigation Team in the Field.

In view of anecdotal information that the Government and opposition forces are already destroying and concealing evidence , it is vital to get investigation teams in place on the ground as soon as possible .Even more so than human rights documentation , establishing the individual criminal responsibility of perpetrators requires a professional coordinated approach to gathering inventorying and preserving evidence to establish the individual culpability of those most responsible , because of its focus on accountability for high and mid -level perpetrators investigations also often carry increased Security.

Recommendation 4.Combine support for a Hybrid Tribunal with efforts to Reconstruct the National Justice System.

There has been widespread support within both International Community such as IGAD, AU, and UN for creation of a hybrid Tribunal in South Sudan UN Secretary General Ban Ki- Moon called for an international Hybrid Tribunal to be established for South Sudan while the form vary the call for hybrid or mixed Tribunal in South Sudan or in the region involving both South Sudanese judges , prosecutors International prosecutors, judges