

Lampiran 1: Komposisi pasukan UNMISS berdasar negara

Periode 31 Agustus 2015

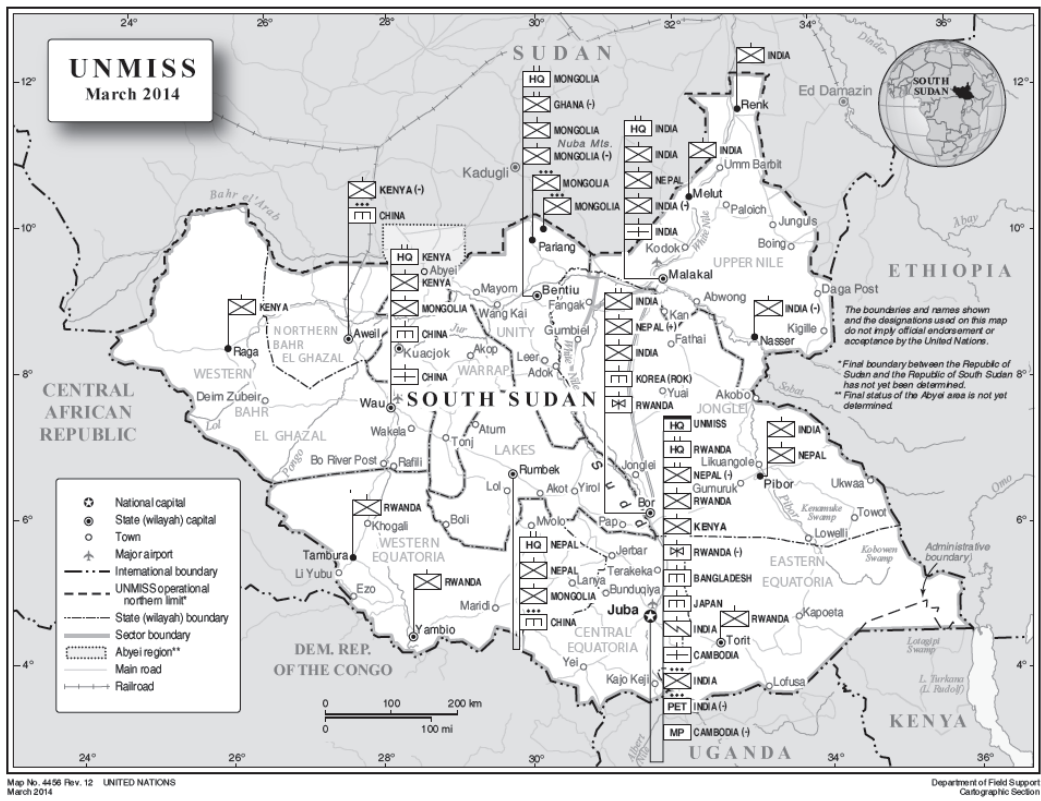
Negara	Polisi	Formed Police	Tenaga ahli	Tentara	Total
Afrika Selatan	23				23
Albania	2				2
Amerika Serikat	10			6	16
Australia			1	14	15
Bangladesh	8	127	6	481	622
Belanda	6		2	6	14
Benin			1		1
Bhutan				2	2
Bolivia			3	3	6
Bosnia dan Herzegovina	14				14
Brazil	2		5	3	10
Denmark			2	11	13
El Salvador			2	1	3
Ethiopia	18		10	1265	1293
Federasi Russia	5		2	4	11
Fiji	9		2	3	14
Ghana	22	169	8	312	511
Guatemala			2	4	6
Guinea			1	1	2
India	31		9	2283	2323
Indonesia	6		3	1	10
Inggris raya	3			3	6
Jepang				272	272
Jerman	4		9	7	20
Kamboja			4	147	151
Kanada			6	5	11
Kenya	21		12	742	775
Korea Selatan			2	273	275
Kyrgyztan	4		1	2	7
Mesir			3	1	4
Mongolia			7	860	867
Myanmar				2	2
Namibia	9		1	3	13
Nepal	17	319	12	1567	1915
Nigeria	20		3	2	25
Norway	20		5	11	36
Papua Nugini				2	2
Paraguay			1		1
Peru			2	2	4
Polandia			2		2

Rep. Moldova			3		3
Romania	4		5	2	11
Rwanda	28	17	14	1854	1913
Samoa	14				14
Selandia baru			2	1	3
Senegal	4		2	1	7
Sierra Leone	13				13
Sri Lanka	20		4	174	198
Swedia	12		2	1	15
Swiss	1		1	3	5
Tanzania			3	4	7
Timor Leste			3		3
Tiongkok	15		3	1052	1070
Togo				1	1
Turkey	12				12
Uganda	29			2	31
Ukraina	33		3	1	37
Vietnam			2		2
Yaman			9	6	15
Yordania			3	4	7
Zambia	23		3	3	29
Zimbabwe	36		2		38
				Total	12733

Sumber: UN Mission's Contribution by Country di unduh dari

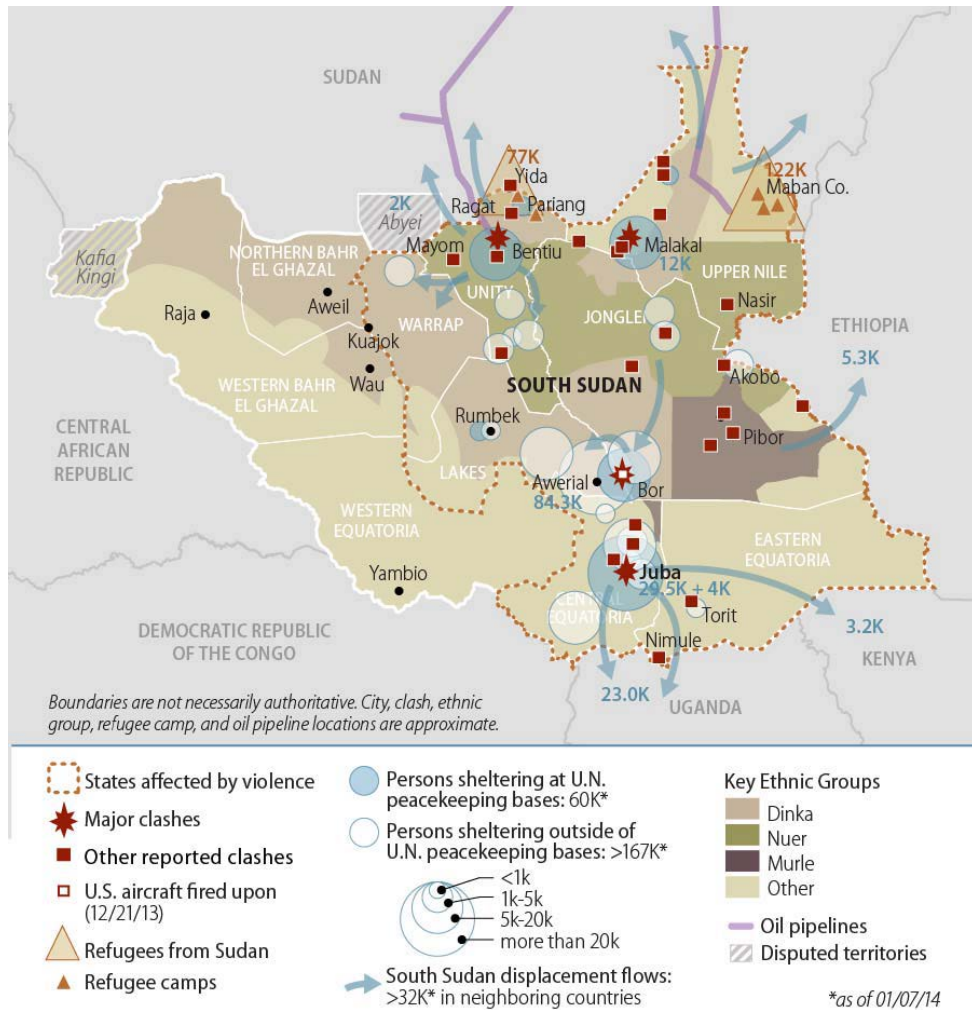
<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/contributors/2015/missionscountry.zip>

Lampiran 2: Peta penenerjunan pasukan UNMISS



Sumber: Secretary General s/2014/158

Lampiran 3: Peta Konflik Sudan Selatan



Sumber: Graphic created by CRS. Boundaries generated using data from ESRI, National Geospatial Intelligence Agency, and State Department (all 2013), and U.N. Development Program (2012). Other areas and locations based on maps from USAID (01/07/14) and Drilling Info International. Humanitarian data from UNOCHA. dalam Lauren Ploch Blanchard: *The Crisis in South Sudan*, 9 Januari 2014, hal 3

Lampiran 4: Figur utama dalam konflik Sudan Selatan

	<p>President Salva Kiir (Dinka) President of the Republic of South Sudan and Chairman of the SPLM</p>		<p>Riek Machar (Nuer) former Vice President of South Sudan (2011–July 2013) and Vice Chairman of the SPLM. Machar has publicly denied plotting a coup against President Kiir, but told journalists on December 21 that he is now in rebellion against Kiir.¹</p>
	<p>Defense Minister Kuol Manyang (Dinka) Defense Minister (July 2013–present), former Governor of Jonglei State (2010–July 2013). Remains loyal to President Kiir.</p>		
	<p>Chief of Defense James Hoth Mai (Nuer) SPLA General Chief of Defense (2009–present). Remains loyal to President Kiir.</p>		
	<p>General Peter Gadet (Nuer) Commander of the SPLA's 8th Division in Jonglei State, Gadet had defected from, and reconciled with, the SPLM multiple times prior to the current crisis.² He previously led an SPLM splinter faction known as the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SSLM). Machar referred to Gadet in media interviews on December 21 as the "military governor" of Jonglei State.</p>		
	<p>Taban Deng Gai (Nuer) Former Governor of Unity State (elected 2010, removed by President Kiir in July 2013). During the 1990s, Gai led a faction of the South Sudan Defense Forces (SSDF), an umbrella of armed groups opposed to the SPLM. He reconciled with the SPLM in 2001. Gai now leads Machar's negotiating team in Addis Ababa.</p>		
	<p>Gen. James Koang Chuol (Nuer) Commander of the SPLA 4th Division, in Unity State, Koang declared on December 21 that he had deposed the caretaker governor (in place since Taban Deng Gai was removed by Kiir) and that his forces were no longer loyal to Kiir. He is now aligned with Machar.</p>		
	<p>David YauYau (Murle) A militia leader in Jonglei State, YauYau has been a major actor in the instability there since 2012. Unlike others in the current conflict, he was a civilian during Sudan's civil war; he launched his rebellion against the SPLA in 2010 after losing a parliamentary election. He briefly reconciled with the government and joined the army in 2011 before restarting his revolt. What role, if any, he plays in the current crisis is unclear—he was initially rumored to have aligned with Machar, but on January 7 government officials suggested that they had reached a ceasefire with YauYau.</p>		

¹ "South Sudan: Unity State's Fourth Division Commander Defects, Assumes Governorship," Sudan Tribune, December 21, 2013.
² For more information on Gadet, see, e.g., "SSLM/A," an Internet resource prepared by The Small Arms Survey Human Security Baseline Assessment for Sudan and South Sudan at www.smallarmssurveysudan.org.

Sumber: Congressional Research Service dalam Lauren Ploch Blanchard: *The Crisis in South Sudan*, 9 Januari 2014, hal 5