



United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)

Media & Spokesperson Unit

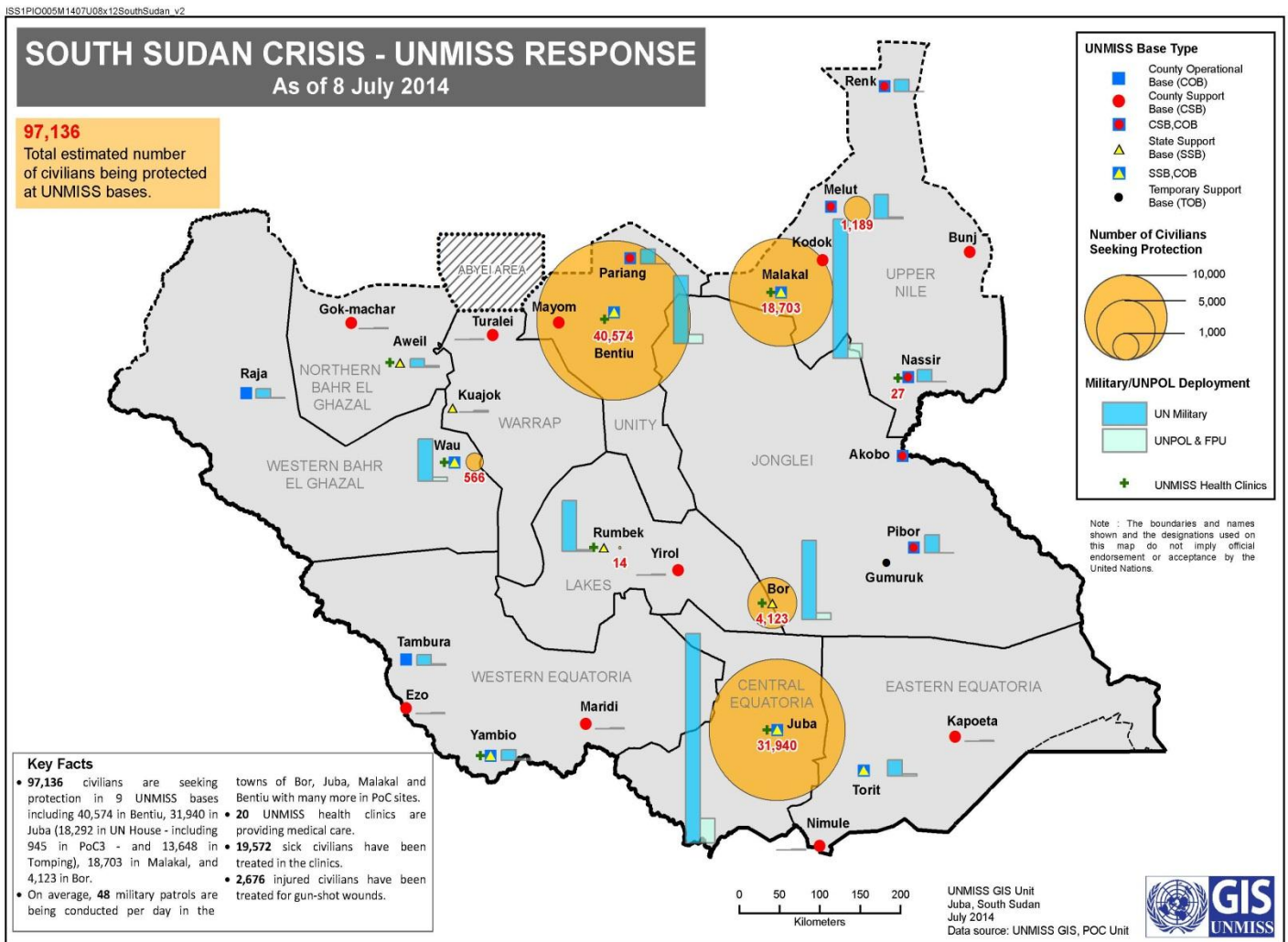
Communications & Public Information Office

UPDATE

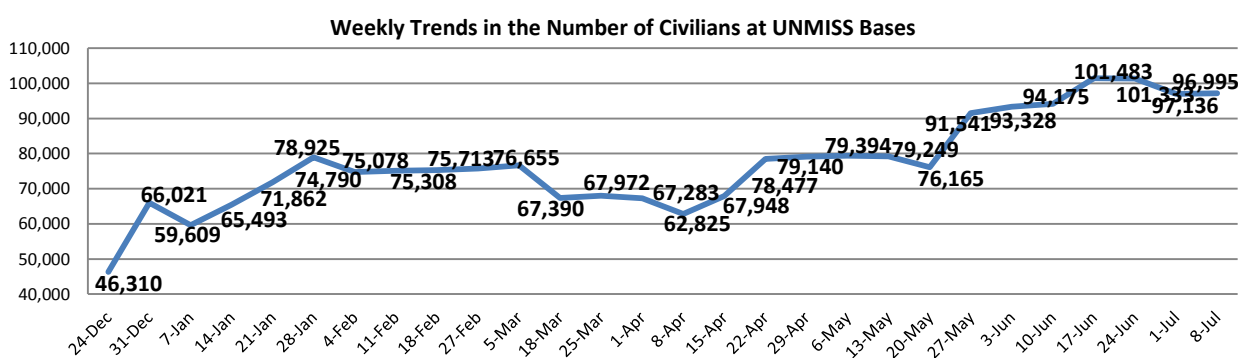
9 JULY, 2014

UNMISS "PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS" (PoC) SITES I

- As of 9 July, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in ten Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 97,136, including 31,940 in Juba (Tompson and UN House), 18,703 in Malakal, 4,123 in Bor, 40,574 in Bentiu, 566 in Wau, 1,189 in Melut, 27 in Nasser, and 14 in Rumbek.



STATE	LOCATION	Number of civilians seeking protection
Central Equatoria, Juba	Tomping	13,648
	UN House	18,292
Jonglei	Bor	4,123
Lakes	Rumbek	14
Upper Nile	Malakal	18,703
	Melut	1,189
	Nasser	27
Unity	Bentiu	40,574
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	566
TOTAL		97,136



ACTIVITIES IN PROTECTION SITES

UNMISS remains concerned about the number of IDPs in its military bases, particularly in Bentiu where the numbers continue to remain high. The bases were not prepared or established to house so many IDPs for such a lengthy period of time, as a result a number of IDPs live in congested conditions, with serious sanitary and health concerns; all of which are exacerbated further with the rainy season. Despite ongoing improvements, flooding occurs regularly in all protection sites.

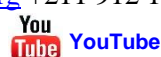
Given uncertainties surrounding the cessation of hostilities and the projected deterioration of the food security situation in conflict affected states, numbers of IDPs in UNMISS bases are expected to remain high over the coming months.

Humanitarian partners are working together with UNMISS to improve the situation, wherever possible, both by improving the situation in existing sites and by creating new sites that will decongest the current, improvised protection sites. These are only temporary solutions to avoid a health crisis during the rainy season – in the longer term, we hope a political solution and the stabilization of the security situation will create the conditions in which the IDPs will feel safe to go home, stated Derk Segaar, UNMISS Head of the Peacebuilding Team of Resident Coordinator's Office and Recovery, Reintegration & Peacebuilding (RRP) at a press briefing on 3 July.

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Work continues in the construction by UNMISS and other partners of new and extended PoC sites, which better suit the requirements of IDP sites, especially by providing more space and better drainage. In Malakal, 11,295 IDPs (2/3 of entire population) has already moved into a new PoC site inside the recently expanded UNMISS base.

Juba, UN House and Tomping sites

- In Juba, a new PoC site (PoC 3) is ready to welcome up to 13,300 IDPs. The relocation of IDPs from Tomping to PoC 3 at UN House restarted on 02 July 2014, with 470 IDPs having moved last week (Tue-Mon) and a total of 945 IDPs having relocated to POC-3 in total so far.
- Secondary schools exams at Tomping PoC are going on peacefully, with UN Police are monitoring the exams.

Bor

- The water system is running well; two new latrines finalized inside clinic; four pumps working at the same time to drain flood water out from the pond in PoC site.
- Education activities are on-going at the temporary learning space where currently 1291 children are enrolled, and distribution of blackboards carried out.
- A barrel of oil has been delivered to the PoC for the grinding mills, with an additional mill to be functional soon.

Bentiu

- Sanitation conditions remain very poor, as flooding occurs on a regular basis with approximately 10 litres of clean water per person per day.
- Estimates of about 150 IDPs are leaving the Bentiu PoC site daily and are moving toward Sudan, this is off-set with about 100-200 new arrivals a day.
- Cholera Treatment Center (CTC) is being finalized and patients are being isolated, to date six suspected cases and one death.

Malakal

- IDP registration continues, and at the last food distribution, approximately 22,000 individuals received food
- Space reconfiguration in sector 1 and 3 of the new PoC site have commenced, the new spacing will be able to accommodate 150 tents, this equates to approximately 2,000 individuals.

Wau

- A water bladder with the capacity of 20,000 liters, fitted with 24 taps is now fully operational at the new PoC site
- New construction of 20 latrines, and 20 bathrooms completed
- Three separated children to be reunified in Juba with their family
- Learning activities are on-going at the new PoC site, with 171 children enrolled

Melut

- Distribution of 15-day food rations have been given to 44 households
- UN and humanitarian partners continue to support the populations at settlement centers outside UNMISS log base by providing shelter materials, food and medical care.

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STATEMENT

■ *SRSG final departure statement at Juba International Airport*



SRSG Johnson final farewell address to the media

Dear all,

This is my last day as Special Representative of the UN Secretary General to South Sudan. I have today completed 3 years as SRSG, and have come to the end of my period.

UNMISS has also received a totally different mandate from the Security Council than the one I was appointed to implement. With the new mandate, it is natural that I pass the torch to a new head of mission.

And it is only when you have weathered the storm, and you are in somewhat calmer waters, that a captain can dock and hand over to someone else. That is the case with me now.

This would have been a fantastic opportunity to talk about the achievements of the past three years, and not least our efforts during the past 7 months, saving thousands of lives and stemming the killings, a cycle of violence that we know could have had untold consequences. This is a major achievement.

But I will not do that.

Rather, I will use this opportunity to do something more important: to give a few messages to the people of South Sudan and to the leaders of this country and the ruling party, the SPLM.

I will talk about the need to save South Sudan from fighting. And more importantly, to save South Sudan from failing.

To the people of South Sudan I want to say:

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You didn't deserve this crisis. The losses it has brought upon you on all fronts is heartbreaking. You have suffered through decades of civil war. When the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed, you thought peace was within reach. When the referendum and independence came, you were sure the war was over. Finally, at last, the suffering and the nightmares had come to an end.

And then, after two and a half years of independence, what started as a political crisis, took a violent turn, and resulted in a cycle of ethnic killings. Never before had you, or any of us, seen such killings and atrocities happen here, committed by South Sudanese against South Sudanese. Never before had we seen the cities of Bor, Malakal and Bentiu virtually destroyed by fighting, and for the latter two – changing hands 12 times. Thousands and thousands have been killed.

Never before have we seen you, South Sudanese citizens, be displaced with such speed and on such a scale in just a few days and weeks. Now, 1,5 million of you have fled your homes. Hundreds of thousands of these are refugees, in Kakuma and across the Ethiopian border, and even more shocking, in Sudan. Citizens of newly independent South Sudan fleeing for safety to Khartoum. Who would have ever thought this be possible – after independence?

And now, we are at risk of seeing the worst famine in the country's history. And it is not because the rains did not come. It is because of a manmade disaster. It is because of a manmade conflict. And if it comes, it will be a manmade famine.

And those who suffer the most now are you – the people, the women and children, the vulnerable; those on the move, in fear and despair; those of you who lost everything, those who lost their loved ones, those separated from their parents, those wading in mud in UNMISS bases, the millions who are hungry, and all those who are angry - feeling betrayed by your leaders.

But the responsibility does not rest with one leader or with one tribe or community. The whole leadership of the SPLM, whether in Government, in the bush, in Addis or Nairobi, they all have a collective responsibility for what happened and for what you are going through. They and only they can stop this senseless conflict and the violence against innocent civilians.

So let me now move to the leadership of the SPLM and SPLM in Opposition, to the leadership team and to all members of the party's Political Bureau.

I have known almost all of you for a very long time. From friends we hear the truth, we hear good things and bad things. But we usually get honest advice. As I now leave the country, I want to give you mine:

To the leadership of the SPLM, whichever faction you belong to:

You are all responsible for this crisis, collectively. What happened on December 15 and onwards could have been prevented. What preceded the crisis was very risky, and – as some of us warned that it could lead to ethnic violence.

But none of us predicted the explosion of violence, the 'hurricane' – the scale, the scope and the speed of killings. None of us predicted it would be that devastating. And all of this because of a crisis of leadership within the ruling party, the SPLM.

After decades of sacrifice and suffering you got your freedom, you got self determination and independence. And then you turn on each other, and wasted all the goodwill and opportunities you enjoyed.

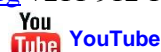
My friends, my brothers, my sisters, why did you do it and why do you continue now? The ongoing conflict can be stopped by you - right at this moment.

The country has now been set back decades. The terrible destruction of towns and property is one thing, but the divisions and wounds are deeper than ever. The gulf between communities is abysmal, and the animosity is worse than we have ever seen at any point in South Sudanese history. The social fabric is being torn apart. The nation building project which was extremely hard from the very beginning, will now be more difficult than ever. It has been set back decades.

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For us who have shared the struggle of the South Sudanese for peace and justice for all, this is very painful to witness. As the people of South Sudan prepare to celebrate the third anniversary of their nation's independence tomorrow, they see a country that is now at grave risk, not only of fighting, but also of failing.

The leadership, across all factions of the SPLM, whether they are inside or out of government, released from detention or in the bush, are responsible for this. The achievement of decades of struggle can be lost.

Even if the fighting is stopped, it is the terms of the peace agreement that will decide whether South Sudan in fact will be saved, or whether it will slide down the slippery slope and fail.

Because the problems did not start on December 15. South Sudan has been afflicted by three diseases since 2005: (i) the cancer of corruption – with the oil becoming a curse rather than a blessing, (ii) rule by the gun and not by the law, with impunity among security forces and services, and (iii) rule by a self-serving elite, - for the elite, and much less for the people.

And these diseases have been contagious throughout the interim period and after independence. These diseases have not only affected the population negatively, they also have the capacity to make South Sudan so sick that the country can fail. Corruption, for one, is like cancer. It spreads quickly and can reach every cell in the body. And then it becomes extremely difficult to stop.

All three diseases have to be contained if South Sudan is to be saved; if South Sudan is to be the country the freedom fighters dreamt of and fought for; if South Sudan is to be the country for the people – the many, and not only the few. This is also necessary to avoid South Sudan from becoming a failed state. These crippling diseases must be cured.

The IGAD peace talks should therefore not only be about finding ways to stop the fighting. This is about more fundamental issues. South Sudan as a country is at stake. That is also why South Sudanese from all walks of life should have a say in the peace process.

The peace negotiations should not be about finding band aid-solutions that allow things to continue in the same way, with only minor changes. It is most tempting, of course, because the cost is less politically and implies less sacrifice. It is less painful in the short term. But it is more costly and it will cause more pain in the long run. Why? Because band-aid solutions don't cure any diseases; sometimes they make things worse, much worse.

As a friend of all South Sudanese, my message is this:

South Sudan today needs much more than band aid solutions. South Sudan needs a cure for the diseases of the past. South Sudan needs fundamental reforms and a complete overhaul of key state institutions. This can only happen through real leadership and changes in critical areas, in security sector reform, in financial management and anti-corruption. South Sudan needs transparency, and reforms in the justice sector. And not least, South Sudan needs accountability and an end to impunity for the atrocities and violations committed during this crisis.

Crises also come with opportunity. For South Sudan, this crisis is an opportunity to cure the country and its system from the contagion of the past, to right the wrongs and to set things straight. From this crisis, South Sudan can make a fresh start.

In my various conversations with Government and armed opposition leaders, they all agree that the country desperately needs reform and that very serious changes have to take place. They should now make it happen, and turn their words into deeds.

By August 10, the parties have promised to agree on the formation of a transitional government of national unity. I hope they will agree to put a team in charge that can deliver on such a reform agenda. This is not up to IGAD, this is up to the SPLM leadership - on all sides of this conflict.

This means stopping the blame game, the finger pointing. And it means putting the country and its people first, and not any personal interest.

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If the country and the people are the priority, it is not that difficult to find solutions. If there are further delays, and the blame games go on, whether from those wanting to remain in office or those wanting to get back in, we can draw only one conclusion; that this is only about a scramble for power.

There will be claims that there are different reasons. We will hear other explanations, but – please - don't believe them. If they do not come to an agreement, it is because this - in the end - is only about them, and not about you, the people of South Sudan, or the country.

The SPLM-leadership, whether they are in office, in Addis or Nairobi, or in the bush, are now facing their greatest test ever. The test of solving this crisis, of saving their country. And it will come to the crunch in the next few weeks.

The SPLM is at risk of failing. Of failing the people; failing the country and failing the struggle.

The most important thing now, is that South Sudan is saved. Not only saved from fighting, but also saved from failing.

In the end, this is also the test of honouring the sacrifice of the freedom fighters – who died for the birth of this country. And it is when things are seen with their eyes that one will get the best guidance on what to do.

As I leave South Sudan, I want everyone to understand that irrespective of its leadership, the United Nations and UNMISS are here to stay and will continue to support the people of South Sudan.

And as I depart from this terminal, I want to tell all South Sudanese that you will always remain in my heart. I will continue to mobilize support for the suffering people of South Sudan, and to be a strong advocate of your case.

As a saying goes, if you have been drinking the waters of the Nile, you will always return. I hope to return to South Sudan in a while.

And I hope to meet a leadership that has passed their greatest test, a leadership that has not failed its people.

I hope to meet a South Sudan that is at peace with itself and its neighbours.

I hope to meet a South Sudan that has managed to win the battle over the three diseases, corruption, rule of the gun and rule for the elite. And I hope to meet a healthy and thriving country.

I hope to see a country that is building bridges, and overcoming differences.

I hope that the slogan I saw on a T-shirt in the streets in Juba, will be everyone's commitment: 'South Sudan is my tribe.'

I hope to meet a nation that is honouring the sacrifice of the freedom fighters.

I hope to meet a South Sudan that will make all of you, and all of us proud.

Let me end by quoting Nelson Mandela:'

"I am fundamentally an optimist.... Part of being optimistic is keeping one's head pointed toward the sun, one's feet moving forward. There were many dark moments when my faith in humanity was sorely tested, but I would not and could not give myself up to despair...."

To all South Sudanese, and to all of us who care about this country, we will not give ourselves up to despair.

Let us all keep our heads pointed toward the sun, and our feet moving forward.

You will get there, in the end.

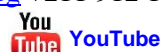
Thank you, good bye and good luck.

This speech can also be accessed at: <http://bit.ly/1k2AJx0>

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ADDITIONAL LINKS - CLICK THE LINKS

WEBSITE

Bentiu protection site a big concern – UNMISS official

<http://bit.ly/1zqXiFA>

UNMISS chief commends staff resilience

<http://bit.ly/U17kMT>

South Sudan needs more than band-aid solutions – SRSG

<http://bit.ly/1oEvdVr>

Ban calls for end to crisis as South Sudan commemorates independence anniversary

<http://bit.ly/1rSFAsg>

South Sudan at risk of failing – Kiir

<http://bit.ly/1ojtHVE>

No reason to celebrate independence, say internally displaced persons

<http://bit.ly/1kEeopy>

VIDEO FOOTAGE

SOUTH SUDAN/ HILDE JOHNSON

The United Nations (UN) special representative for South Sudan said an end to the fighting would not by itself provide an adequate solution to the country's crisis. UNMISS

<http://www.unmultimedia.org/tv/unifeed/2014/07/south-sudan-hilde-johnson-6/>

ⁱ Update on UNMISS figures in PoC sites are produced once a week

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