



United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)

Media & Spokesperson Unit

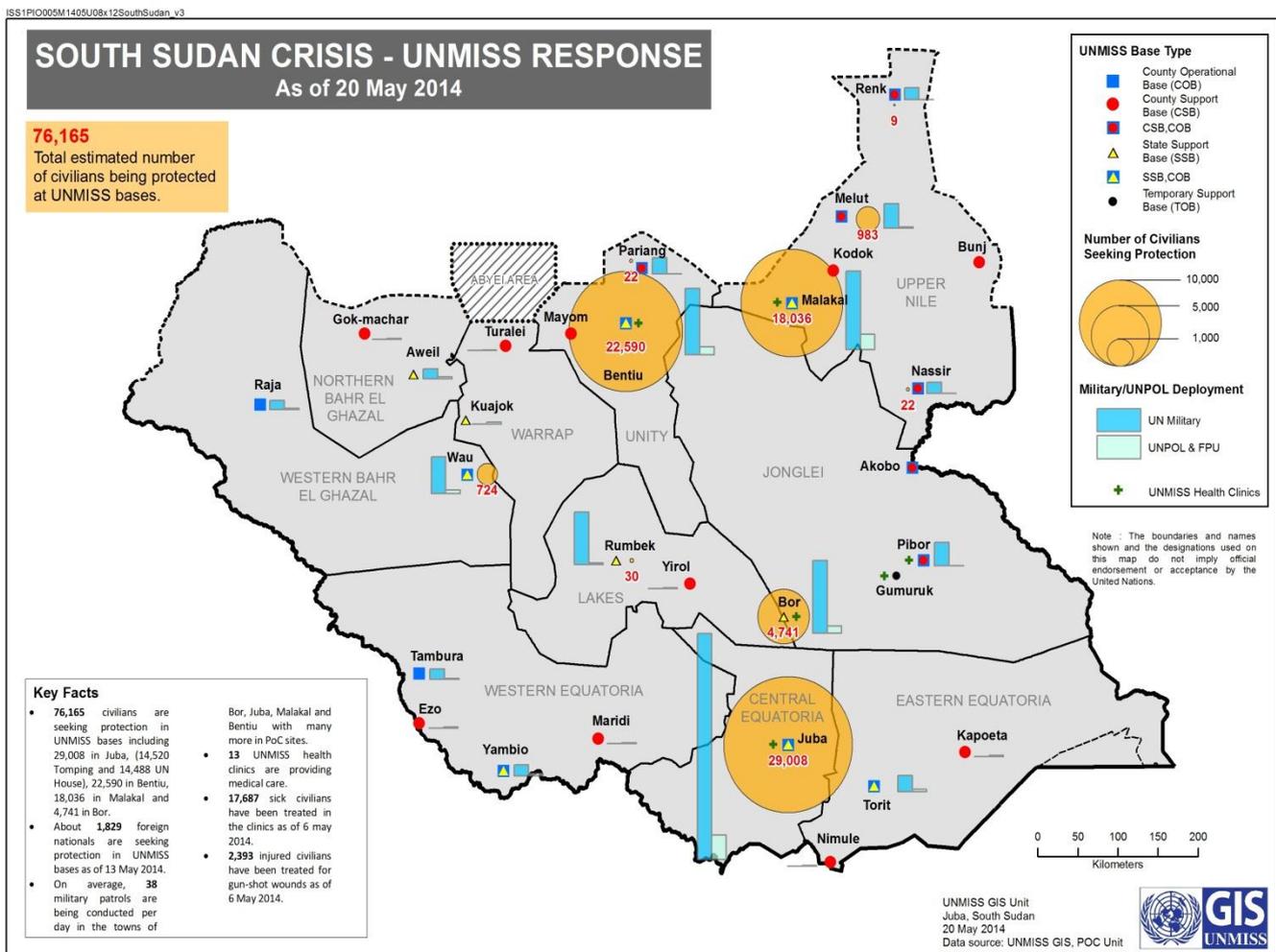
Communications & Public Information Office

UPDATE

21 MAY, 2014

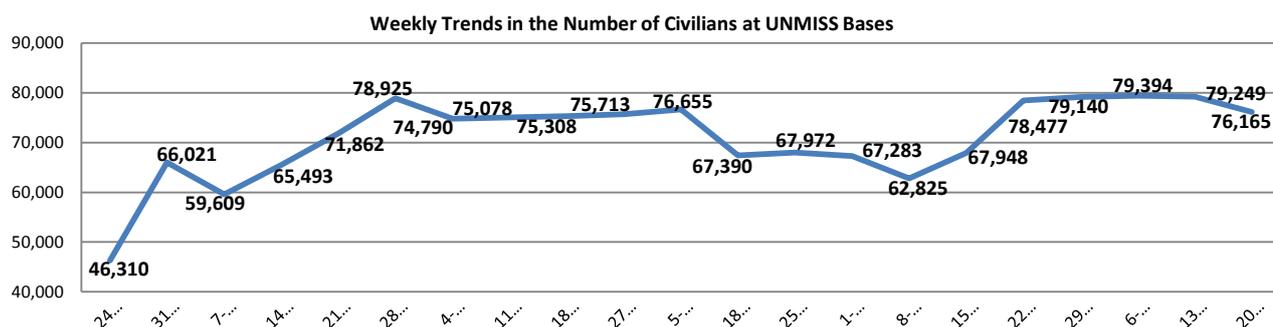
UNMISS "PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS" (PoC) SITES I

- As of 21 May, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in nine Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 76,165. 29,008 in Juba (Tompson and UN House), 18,036 in Malakal, 4,741 in Bor, 22,590 in Bentiu, 724 in Wau, 983 in Melut, 9 in Renk, 22 in Nasser, 22 in Pariang and 30 in Rumbek.



STATE	LOCATION	Number of civilians seeking protection
Central Equatoria, Juba	Tomping	14,520
	UN House	14,488
Jonglei	Bor	4,741
Lakes	Rumbek	30
Upper Nile	Malakal	18,036
	Melut	983
	Renk	9
	Nasser	22
Unity*	Pariang	22
	Bentiu	22,590
Western Bahr EL Ghazal	Wau	724
TOTAL		76,165

*With the ongoing crisis numbers in Bentiu are estimated to be around 30,000 IDPs



WATER-BORNE DISEASE MEASURES

- With the rainy season well underway, PoC sites are not suitable for long-term occupation. In fact, protection sites were never established to be a durable solution, and not designed to accommodate thousands of civilians with livable health conditions. Now, the combination of congestion of civilians and storms, heavy rains have resulted in flooding, stagnant waters, and clogged drains, making many sites breathing grounds for water-borne diseases.
- Although there are worrying news of cholera in Juba and South Sudan, there has not been any cases in UNMISS protection sites throughout South Sudan. As a reminder, the Mission is currently protecting over 85,000 civilians.

For further information or media enquiries,

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- This is the result of a high level of preparedness from the Mission, which has developed with partners a multiple-direction strategy consisting in:

1/ relocating civilians and decongesting all sites by either extending existing or building new ones, with the same level of protection and enhanced basic services, on land made available by the government such as in Juba UN House, Bor, Bentiu and Malakal

➤ Juba:

- 1,400 civilians living in unhealthy areas of Tomping, mostly along the leaking drainage systems running through the site and next to ditches and or stagnant water pools have been relocated to UN House extended site, mostly people living in unhealthy areas
- a new PoC site adjacent to UN House will be ready by end of May, with Chinese Government support and funding. Civilians living in Tomping will be gradually moved to the new site so Tomping site can close end of May

➤ Bor:

- Considerable work is ongoing to improve the existing site, including moving IDPs, elevating ground, and moving them back)
- An additional new site will be ready by mid-July

➤ Bentiu: a new PoC site has been completed and is in use while additional space will be made available through an extension of the existing site by end of the month

➤ Malakal: An additional site is currently built. As of end of this month, civilians will gradually move to areas where construction is completed. The full site shall be fully operational by end June, bearing in mind that the volatile situation and sporadic fighting has repeatedly slowed work in Malakal, and prevented UNMISS engineers to conduct planning .

2/ Improving water and sanitation with the assistance of UNMISS engineers and partners who have continuously worked on improvement, also clearing drainage systems or drying unhealthy pools of stagnant waters with honey-suckers.

3/ High level of preparedness through partners who are currently running a second round of cholera vaccination in all sites. Rehydration centers and units are also ready and fully operational for an outbreak of any water-borne disease, including cholera.

- As advised by World Health Organization (WHO), the main risk factors for cholera, all existing in UNMISS protection sites, include:
 - Drinking water from unsafe sources such as surface water river and ponds, or untreated river water such as provided by water tankers
 - Poor latrine use and open defecation
 - Poor personal hygiene practices such as hand washing
 - eating foods sold at roadside and makeshift markets
 - Poor community handling of dead bodies and unsupervised burials.

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ADDITIONAL LINKS

Web Stories

MALAKAL DISPLACED CALL FOR PEACE, CITE CHALLENGES IN CAMP

<http://www.unmiss.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=3465&ctl=Details&mid=6047&ItemID=3893818&language=en-US>

YOUTH URGE PEACE IN PROTECTION AREAS

<http://www.unmiss.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=3465&ctl=Details&mid=6047&ItemID=3869743&language=en-US>

Video Footage

CHOLERA OUTBREAK

<http://www.unmultimedia.org/tv/unifeed/2014/05/south-sudan-cholera-outbreak/>

South Sudan's Ministry of Health announced a cholera outbreak, saying one person has died, with 18 suspected cases recorded in the country's capital Juba. UNMISS

In addition to yesterday's link, the Human Rights Office in Geneva just sent me a link of how they used an Interview we did with Ibrahim Wani after the release of the Human Rights Report.

INTERVIEW WITH HUMAN RIGHTS DIRECTOR, IBRAHIM WANI

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YCLrX1biTfw&list=UU3L8u5qG07djPUwWo6VQVLA>

SOUTH SUDAN/ HUMANITARIAN

<http://www.unmultimedia.org/tv/unifeed/2014/05/south-sudan-humanitarian-2/>

The international donor community today raised more than US\$600 million in pledges to scale up humanitarian response to the South Sudan crisis at a conference hosted by Norway in collaboration with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). UNMISS / UNICEF

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

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