

SCRIPT RETURNEES JUBA

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INTRODUCTION

BETA LENGTH 4.46

SHOTS:

- *Wide shot port with boats*
- *Close shot South Sudan flag*
- *Wide shot port compound with people seated*
- *Medium old lady standing amidst luggage*
- *Wide Zeina Sebit with baby in tent*
- *Medium mother and children*

VOICE OVER

Here at the Port of Juba, capital of the independent state of South Sudan, hundreds of South Sudanese who returned home from the North are facing a new future. Many say they were harassed by their neighbors after the 2011 referendum in which the population voted for South Sudan to separate from Sudan. 25 year old Zeinab Sebit came from Khartoum with her one daughter and her family.

QUOTE ZEINAB SEBIT [Arabic]

When we were in Khartoum after the results were released in the market, grocery stores, the Northerners used to say 'Are you still around?' When are you Southerners leaving? And this kind of remarks made us depressed and made us move.

SHOTS:

- *Wide family seated between trees*
- *Medium family cooking*
- *Wide compound tent with IOM logo*
- *Aerial shot Nile*
- *Barge with people arriving in Juba Port*
- *Medium front barge with people standing on it*

VOICE OVER

Tens of thousands of South Sudanese began a perilous journey by train, bus, or barge from Khartoum and other parts of Sudan. Many travelled some 1,200 kilometers along the Nile to Juba. In 2011, a surge in the flow of returnees prompted the Central Emergency Response Fund – or CERF - to release US\$23 million dollars to support the returnees, which was allocated to UN agencies.

A portion of the funds are being used by the International Organization for Migration to provide returnees free transport for people and their belongings across the Nile.

QUOTE SAMANTHA DONKIN, IOM [English]

We off load all the luggage barges. We load them on to trucks, and for those returnees that are not residing in Juba but travel on to either Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, or one of the more Northern states we transport them on a daily basis to and from the Way Station.

SHOTS:

- Various shot returnees in Juba Port
- Child taking water from Unicef provided water point
- Man walking to Unicef provided latrines

VOICE OVER

Depending on the day, Juba Port may harbor over 1,000 people. Many returnees start small businesses to survive, or live on food aid. But the port is not suited for prolonged stays. The United Nations Children's Fund has used CERF money to provide clean drinking water and sanitation for returnees.

QUOTE COSMAS ANDRUGA, UNICEF [English]

The CERF money from UNICEF covered the fencing of the latrine facilities and it has also covered the management of this place. Which includes paying for the chemicals, for the people cleaning the latrines. The buckets and also water supply that people use every day in the latrines.

SHOT:

- Man taking water and walking to latrine

VOICE OVER

These measures have prevented potential outbreaks of cholera.

QUOTE DANIEL NGEMELA, UNICEF [English]

We have been prepositioning ourselves to make sure we are ready to act if there is an increasing number of diarrhea cases and also if there is outbreak of cholera we're always prepared.

SHOTS:

- Luggage returnees
- Returnees in front of UNHCR bus
- UNHCR bus with returnees and luggage
- Returnee Johan Abadi sitting on his luggage
- Cutaway luggage

VOICE OVER

To avoid congestion at Juba port, returnees are encouraged not to linger for long. They are transferred to a transit centre – known as a “way station.” 60-year old John Abadi has been waiting 2 weeks for his belongings, and is ready to leave.

QUOTE JOHN ABADI [English]

I am coming from Khartoum and I've been here for 15 to 18 days.

SOUNDBITE BUS DRIVING AWAY

SHOTS:

- UNHCR bus driving away
- Signboard UNHCR Way Station Juba
- Various shots Way Station with returnees

SOUNDBITE CHILDREN SPORTS

VOICE OVER

UNHCR, the UN's refugee agency, manages the Juba Way Station on the outskirts of the city. Here, returnees are receiving accommodation and hot meals as well as basic medical assistance. These activities were funded by the CERF. The way stations are a place for respite before the final leg of the journey home. For many, the entire voyage lasts as many as 5 months.

SOUNDBITE SPORTS

VOICE OVER

Reflecting on the operation, a UNHCR believes that CERF funds have made a difference, especially as many areas in which returnees settle are poorly developed.

QUOTE HY SHELOW, UNHCR, [English]

For example CERF is used to drill over 110 boreholes bringing clean water to communities that didn't have it in the past. So we try to assist with CERF money and other funding to build up these resources so that when people come back home they're actually seen as a benefit to the community instead of a burden.

SHOTS:

- Various shots Poibe Warabas walking with child
- Poibe Warabas buying meat on the market
- Wide house with children
- Poibe Warabas seated in front of her house

VOICE OVER

Among the returnees is 45 years old Poibe Barawas . She came with her family some time ago and was allocated a piece of land by a community near Juba where she feels at home. Even though during drought and food shortages, life can be tough, she is not going back to Khartoum.

QUOTE POIBE BARAWAS

There is an organization that built our houses here and I am occupying it. When I was in Khartoum I was renting, no money. I will never go back to Khartoum anymore. I am not going back.

SHOTS:

- *Wide Poibe Barawas walking to the market*
- *Medium Poibe Barawas walking to the market*

VOICE OVER

UNHCR together with UNICEF and IOM have helped the Government of South Sudan to relocate some 365,000 returnees from Sudan since October 2010. An estimated 700,000 people still await their turn.