

Three-out-of-four South Sudanese children have known nothing but war, says UNICEF

Since South Sudan became the world's youngest country in 2011, 2.6 million of the 3.4 million babies have been born in war, the United Nations Children's Fund ([UNICEF](#)) revealed Saturday.

"As South Sudan turns seven, a seemingly endless war continues to devastate the lives of millions of children," said Henrietta H. Fore, UNICEF's Executive Director who visited Juba, Ganiyel and Bentiu in the war-ravaged country earlier this year.

Conflict and underdevelopment have plagued the area for decades, leaving its children out of school, malnourished and vulnerable to disease, abuse and exploitation.

"Warring parties can and must do more to bring back peace," she continued, "The children of South Sudan deserve better."

After gaining independence in 2011, a civil war erupted in 2013 – rendering short-lived the prospect of a better future.

Although 800 children have been released from armed groups since the beginning of the year, an estimated 19,000 others continue to serve as fighters, porters and messengers and to suffer sexual abuse, which is up from 500 since the war broke out.

The proportion of people who do not know where their next meal is coming from jumped from 35 per cent in 2014 to nearly 60 per cent at present, with some areas of the country just one step away from famine, especially during the lean season.

Malnutrition rates are at critical levels, as more than one million children are malnourished, including 300,000 on the brink of death.

With one-in-three schools destroyed, occupied or closed since 2013, the conflict has also left some two million children without an education, earning South Sudan the distinction of having the highest proportion of out-of-school children in the world.

The children of South Sudan deserve better – *UNICEF chief*

Moreover, efforts to aid those in greatest need are being hampered.

Since 2013, more than 100 aid workers have been killed in the violence,

including a driver for UNICEF just last week.

While a massive number of refugees had returned when the country first gained independence, since . However, since 2013, more than 2.5 million, including over one million children, have again fled for safety in neighboring countries.

On a brighter note, the signing of a permanent ceasefire between the two main warring parties in Khartoum last month was a positive step – offering a flicker of hope in what has been a faltering peace process.

“We now count on the leadership and commanders to respect it while ensuring that aid workers are given unrestricted access to those in need,” said Ms. Fore.

Flagging that South Sudan was the first country she visited as UNICEF chief, she concluded by saying: “I saw for myself how harmed children have been by the war. They simply cannot endure anymore.”

Women’s leadership ‘critical’ to future of Niger

The role of women in leadership positions is critical to the future of a peaceful Niger according to the UN [Deputy Secretary-General](#), Amina Mohammed.

Ms Mohammed was speaking at a meeting with the Nigerien president, Mahamadou Issoufou, on Saturday in the capital Niamey which was part of a joint United Nations -African Union (UN-AU) mission to the country.

“I stressed to the President the importance of women’s participation and leadership in preventing conflicts,” she said. “I also underlined the need to include women in all national and regional responses to the ongoing environmental, humanitarian and development challenges that Niger and the Sahel region face.”

The deputy UNchief is leading the UN-AU visit to Niger, which includes many of the most senior women in the UN, the African Union, Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security, as well as the Foreign Minister of Sweden, Margot Wallström.

A key focus of the two-day trip is women’s participation and leadership in conflict prevention, including violent extremism. Security.

The security situation in Niger has worsened since 2015, when the first

attack was launched by Boko Haram extremists in Diffa in the east of the country – an attack which displaced some 300,000 people, the majority of whom are women and children.

The presence of Boko Haram, whose goal is to create an Islamic state in the north of Nigeria, has been particularly harmful to women and girls who have experienced what the UN has called “staggering and multiple forms of sexual and gender-based violence.”

Humanitarian situation

Insecurity which has caused displacement, and climate change, including insufficient rains, have led to a deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Niger. The number of people in need of assistance has reached 2.3 million in 2018, an increase of 400,000 over 2017.

Moreover, the country is currently hosting some 165,000 refugees the majority from neighbouring north-eastern Nigeria, the epicenter of Boko Haram activities.

Sahel Support Plan

Niger is one of ten countries which are part of the [UN Support Plan for the Sahel](#), a region which stretches from Chad in central Africa to Mauritania and Senegal in the west.

The plan, which was presented by Ms. Mohammed on the margins of the AU summit held in the Mauritanian capital Nouakchott last month, aims to build lasting peace in the ten focus countries. It also prioritizes economic growth, women youth and job creation.

Ibrahim Thiaw, the UN Secretary-General’s Special Adviser for the Sahel was part of the UN–AU joint visit to Niger.

“There are certainly significant challenges in this region, but there are also opportunities,” he told UN News in the Nigerien capital, Niamey. “The degradation of the environment, insecurity due to extremism and terrorism are both deep-rooted problems. However, the region has enormous potential due to its natural resources and cultural assets as well as, of course, its people.”

The UN Security Council is due to hold a debate on the Sahel region on Wednesday.

The ten focus countries in the Sahel Support Plan are: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal.

International Day of Cooperatives sets stage for long-standing production and consumption

Each year on the first Saturday in July, the international community celebrates the [International Day of Cooperatives](#) – successful businesses that respect the resources they offer. This year, the Day focuses on the theme “Sustainable consumption and production of goods and services.”

Simel Esim, head of the [International Labour Organization’s \(ILO\)](#) Cooperatives Unit, lauded their benefits by sharing stories of how Kenyan producer cooperatives’ coffee has found its way to the shelves of a Denmark coop; biological pineapples from a Togolese youth cooperative are being sold in retail cooperatives across Italy; and consumer cooperatives in East Asia have developed organic and ecolabel products while educating their members on working conditions, reducing food waste and paring down plastic consumption.

Ms. Esim pointed to cooperatives in Northern Sri Lanka that have helped build the resilience of their local communities, saying that she saw firsthand, “the [positive impact](#) of cooperatives’ commitment to sustainable consumption and production.”

“A rapid assessment at the start of the ILO’s Local Empowerment through Economic Development project indicated that cooperatives were the only ‘stable’ structures present in Northern Sri Lanka before, during, and after” the years of civil war, she said.

Cooperatives at both ends of the supply chain have been joining forces to improve product traceability and adopt environmentally-friendly practices – with the ILO working with its constituents to improve the social and environmental footprint of cooperatives around the world.

With “concern for community” as one of their guiding principles, cooperatives have sustainability in their DNA.

For two centuries, they have been building sustainable and resilient societies.

The UN’s Department of Economic and Social Affairs explained that each cooperative yields its own [gains](#):

- Agricultural cooperatives harness sustainable farming practices to maintain land longevity for growing crops;
- Consumer cooperatives not only support sustainable product sourcing but also educate consumers about responsible consumption;
- Housing cooperatives help ensure safe dwellings;
- Utility cooperatives engage in transitioning to cleaner electricity and rural access to energy and water; and

- Worker and social cooperatives aim to provide goods and services in an efficient, planet-friendly way while creating long-term, sustainable jobs.

The 2018 theme aligns perfectly with that of Monday's [2018 High-level Political Forum](#) for Sustainable Development (HLPF): "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies," where the progress of five of [2030 Agenda](#) for Sustainable Development's Sustainable Development Goals ([SDGs](#)) will be assessed.

[Nuclear non-proliferation treaty marks first anniversary, but still lacks sufficient numbers to become law](#)

On Saturday, [Secretary-General](#) António Guterres welcomed the first anniversary of the adoption of the [Treaty](#) on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, previously calling it an "[essential pillar](#)" of international peace and security, and the "heart" of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime.

"The treaty's adoption on 7 July 2017 by 122 States demonstrated the strong and legitimate international support that exists for a permanent end to the threat posed by nuclear arms," said Deputy Spokesperson Farhan Haq in a statement on behalf of the UN chief.

The [objective](#) of the landmark international treaty is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament.

It represents the only binding disarmament commitment in a multilateral treaty by the nuclear-weapon States.

Mr. Haq noted that to date, it has 59 signatures and 11 ratifications. Once 50 States have ratified the treaty, it will enter into force, "becoming an important element of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime."

"The United Nations remains committed to the total elimination of nuclear weapons as its highest disarmament priority," the statement concluded.

[New identity cards deliver recognition and protection for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh](#)

Rohingya refugees sheltering in Bangladesh will soon have credit card-sized plastic IDs – many possessing, for the first time ever, an individual identity document – providing another level of protection, according to the United Nations refugee agency.

[The exercise](#), which began at the end of June, is expected to take up to six months to complete.

It “will help consolidate a unified database for the purposes of protection, identity management, documentation, provision of assistance, population statistics and ultimately solutions for an estimated 900,000 refugees who have fled from Myanmar to Bangladesh in successive waves of forced displacement,” Charlie Yaxley, spokesperson for the [Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\)](#) told reporters on Friday in Geneva.

Since August of last year, more than 720,000 have fled in what was one of the world’s largest and fastest growing refugee emergencies in decades.

“The verification will play a key role in establishing refugees’ identities and their declared places of origin in Myanmar,” he continued. “It will help preserve their right to voluntarily return home, if and when they decide that the conditions are right to do so.”

The verification will play a key role in establishing refugees’ identities – *UNHCR’s Charlie Yaxley*

The exercise will also help to boost accurate refugee data – supporting the Government and humanitarian partners to better understand their specific needs; plan, target and deliver protection and assistance; and avoid duplicating services.

“Biometric data, including iris scans and fingerprints as well as photographs, are used in the exercise to confirm individual identities for all refugees over the age of 12,” Mr. Yaxley explained.

The credit card-sized plastic IDs, issued jointly by the Bangladesh Government and UNHCR, contain a number of anti-fraud features.

Since the start of exercise on 21 June, some 4,200 refugees have been verified – despite heavy monsoon rains in recent days – most attending their verification appointments, aware of the significance of having an identity card.

In addition to providing laptops, servers, wireless routers, biometric hardware and printing equipment, UNHCR is also making available special biometric registration software.

“Following his visit to Bangladesh this week, the [UN High Commissioner for Refugees](#), Filippo Grandi, said greater resources must be found to develop education, healthcare and infrastructure to build a more sustainable life for Rohingya refugees and their hosts,” said the spokesperson.

Ten months into the Rohingya refugee crisis, the response continues to remain focused on addressing the massive humanitarian needs, and on mitigating the impact of monsoon rains in refugee settlements.

To date, the UN’s Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya refugee situation in Bangladesh is only 26 per cent funded.

“Additional international support is needed to step up the assistance from purely humanitarian and day-to-day support towards medium-term and developmental assistance” said Mr. Yaxley, echoing the High Commissioner’s message.