The United Nations Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, Professor Mashood Adebayo Baderin, expressed concern about the current human rights situation in Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan States, due to ongoing hostilities and clashes.

At the end of his third visit to the country (14 to 21 June), Professor Baderin acknowledged the Government’s commitment to meet its international human rights obligations, but stressed that major challenges still need to be addressed. The Expert also urged the international community to provide technical assistance and capacity building to the Sudanese authorities.

On Darfur, Professor Baderin highlighted the upsurge in inter-tribal conflict and clashes between the armed groups and Government forces which have resulted in a climate of insecurity and forced displacement.

Professor Baderin condemned the human rights and humanitarian law violations perpetrated by parties to the conflict in South Kordofan, citing the recent shelling of the state capital, Kadugli, which resulted in the death of a UN peacekeeper.

While noting some positive development in the Blue Nile state, including the significant improvement in access to humanitarian assistance in Government-controlled areas, the Expert shared his concern about civilians trapped in rebel controlled areas as a result of the fighting between Government and rebel forces.

Welcoming the launch of a ten-year National Action Plan on Human Rights on June 19, the Expert acknowledged the Government’s commitment to meet its international human rights obligations and the release of some opposition political detainees since his last visit.

Professor Baderin reiterated his call on the need for the Government to protect the rights to press freedom, freedom of expression and freedom of assembly.
Civil Society representatives from Darfur’s five states came together for the first annual conference of the Darfur Civil Society Follow-up Mechanism on strategic planning. The two-day session, which began on 10 June, in El Fasher, North Darfur, provides a platform for Darfuris to define their support to the peace process, particularly in regards to the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD).

The event, organized by the African Union - United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), brought together traditional leaders, civil society organizations, internally displaced persons, youth and women’s groups and non-governmental organizations, as well as representatives from the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNAMID. In his opening remarks, DRA Chairperson El Tijani Seisi highlighted the progress made and the challenges in the implementation of the DDPD. “Civil society organizations have played a significant role in the Darfur peace process, particularly, in terms of reconciliation and delivery of services to victims. However, when it comes to engaging these groups in the peace process we are faced with difficulties in dealing with a unified body. Therefore, I call on you to come to together under one umbrella.”

Addressing the participants, UNAMID Joint Special Representative and Joint Chief Mediator Mohamed Ibn Chambas noted the important role civil society and the DRA play in improving the lives of Darfur’s people. “I hope this meeting will be the first of many exchanges of ideas leading to a reinvigorated engagement of Darfuran civil society in the process of building durable peace,” he said, noting that the Mission will continue to provide support to the DRA and civil society.

The Darfur Civil Society Follow-up Mechanism was established in Doha, during the launch of the civil society track of the Doha peace process on Darfur in November 2009. The Mechanism was instrumental in bringing in civil society representation and the needs and aspiration of communities to the negotiation table and re-energized the peace process. The Mission is mandated to facilitate dialogue between interest groups and stakeholders, undertake direct outreach to the population, and support efforts of government, native administration and civil society groups seeking peace and reconciliation to strengthening conditions and structures conducive to sustainable peace in Darfur.

**Diary**

- **4 June:** United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and African Union Chairperson Ms. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma announced the appointment of Lieutenant General Paul Ignace Mella of Tanzania as the Force Commander of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID).

- **11 June:** The UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator & UNDP Resident Representative Mr. Ali Al-Za’tari strongly condemned the killing of a staff member of a humanitarian nongovernment organisation on 9 June 2013 in North Camp, Nertiti, Central Darfur. Mr. Al-Za’tari offered his sincere condolences to the family of the staff member killed and urged the authorities concerned to bring the perpetrators to justice.

- **14 June:** Secretary-General condemned the shelling of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) logistics base in Kadugli, Sudan and the killing of one Ethiopian peacekeeper and the injury of two others.

- **15 June:** The Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, Mashood Adebayo Baderin, conducted his third visit to the Sudan from 15 to 20 June 2013, to identify areas of technical assistance and capacity building which will help the country fulfill its human rights obligations.

- **17 June:** The Joint Special Representative (JSR) for Darfur and Joint Chief Mediator (JCM) Mohamed Ibn Chambas convened in El Fasher the fifth retreat with the Special Envoys for Sudan/Darfur.

- **20 June:** Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Mrs. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, appointed Mr. Joseph Mutaboba of Rwanda as African Union and United Nations Deputy Joint Special Representative in Darfur and Deputy Head of UNAMID.
The African Union - United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), in collaboration with UN Women, organized two workshops targeting community-based paralegals and judges of rural courts in north Darfur. The Workshops were designed to raise the participants’ awareness of international standards and national legislation in combatting sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

The workshops, which began on 23 June in El Fasher, North Darfur, focused on international human rights standards, UN Security Council Resolution 1325, Children’s rights conventions, Sudan’s penal code, civil status law and legal procedures.

UNAMID is conducting similar workshops throughout Darfur to provide community-based paralegals and rural court judges with the skills needed to actively participate in the peace and reconciliation process and to enable them to conduct similar awareness workshops in their own communities.

Livestock Loans

FAO has distributed goats and sheep in four localities in eastern Sudan as part of a livestock loan scheme to help re-establish livelihoods for 375 vulnerable households. The project, funded by the Common Humanitarian Fund, sees targeted vulnerable households in Rural Kassala, Hamiskorab, Talkouk and Rural Port Sudan given four healthy animals and 250kgs of concentrated animal feed (which is enough to last for about 3 months). When the livestock produce offspring the household will hand those animals back to an established village committee who will then pass the animals on to another vulnerable household to continue the breeding cycle. The localities were chosen because they experienced poor rainfall for the last two years which caused an animal feed gap resulting in the loss of some animals and significant body condition loss in others. By the end of the project the targeted households will have re-established a small family herd that provides milk – a rich source of nutrition, particularly for children. FAO is working on the project in partnership with German Agro Action, Sudanese Organization for Research and Development, the Islamic Relief Agency, Sudanese Red Crescent and Delta for Community Development.
At a time of continued upheaval and conflict, Al Matar Community in Dilling not only faces continuous shortage of water, but also witnessed intensified conflicts around water and grazing grounds. The area also witnesses a large number of ex-combatants who often get involved in these local conflicts. Camel rearing pastoralists as Shanablaa and Beni Jarar tribes started to graze together with Bagara on the same locations, leading to overgrazing and competition over water resources. This lead to new type of conflict involving pastoralists on both the sides of the conflict. In 2012 alone, six cases of conflicts involving 43 deaths have been reported. This is in addition to the traditional farmer–nomad conflicts in the area, which makes the situation even worse.

Based on the focus group discussions with the affected communities and the state government of Southern Kordofan, UNDP DDR Unit supported the Sudan DDR Commission in launching a community security and arms control project for promoting social stabilization in the area. This CSAC project provided the community with a water yard which aims at mitigating tension and preventing potential conflict among community members over limited water resources by provision of water source. The water yard helps mitigate conflict over scarcity of water among the neighboring communities by ensuring an organized and stable water supply. The project also dissuades ex-combatants from involving in the cycle of combat and discourages use of small arms. The water yard project is estimated to benefit about 5,000 community members. The project is also supported by a soft component which empowers the traditional structures along with ex-combatants in the areas of early forecast and mitigation of conflicts and educates the community on sustainability of the water source.

It was only in the last week, Al Matada community expressed utmost satisfaction quoting that they could witness a project which not only brought tangible peace dividend to the area but also addressed the crucial issue of water resources.

As Hamdan Fadilallah, a teacher and head of CSAC committee in Al Matar, remarked to the UNDP monitoring team, “We used to take our animals to distant places for water and our people would get in conflict with other communities members. Now the water is available here so there will be less conflict.” The community feels that projects of this nature are very vital to stabilize the situation in the present context.
On the occasion of the World No Tobacco Day, the World Health Organization (WHO) called upon Sudan for the implementation of comprehensive ban on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship because tobacco use kills nearly six million people every year. Worldwide, 78% of young people aged 13-15 years report regular exposure to some form of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship.

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey found high levels of exposure in countries comprising the Eastern Mediterranean Region including Sudan, to advertising on billboards and in newspapers and magazines. These findings show that tobacco advertising and promotion continue to be actively present, even though they are completely banned under the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control which has been signed and endorsed by virtually all countries around the world.

“Evidence shows that comprehensive bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship help reduce tobacco use,” Dr Anshu Banerjee WHO Representative in Sudan highlighted in his message. “They prevent non-users from starting, in particular young people, and help users to quit. Partial bans are ineffective. As such, the tobacco industry diverts its marketing activities and works around legal restrictions.

Governments and organizations must counter the deceptive and misleading tobacco industry tactics that undermine tobacco control activities.”

Between 28 and 30 May, several high-level meetings and awareness raising activities were conducted to solicit support and commitment for the amendment of the National Tobacco Law to be in line with WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).

In order for Sudan to join the league of 83 countries that have introduced a comprehensive ban of all tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship the country has to consider the following changes amongst others in the national law:

- Adopt 70% Pictorial Health Warnings. Mandate that Health Warnings are place at the top display area and every inside and outside packaging, and to describe harmful effects.
- Ensure the health warning is not obscured in anyway
- Provide a national toll-free quit line, cover the Nicotine Replacement in National Health Insurance, as well as integrate cessation services into primary healthcare
- Do not allow designated smoking areas. Allocate funds for enforcement, and ensure a special complaint driven system for citizens.
- Ban all forms of smokeless tobacco
- Prohibit tobacco industry sponsorship and corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities and entities other than tobacco industries from publicizing CSR activities of tobacco companies. Include definitions of advertising, promotion and sponsorship and CSR in the law.
The United Nations Population Fund, UNFPA, in partnership with Darfur Peace and Development Organization initiated a project to build the capacity of women centers in the IDPs camps in North Darfur. The kick off was in Kassab of Kutum locality.

The project interventions included:

- Rehabilitation of women and paralegal centre in Kassab camp;
- Meetings with the authorities to explain the importance of women centres in women empowerment and peace building;
- Meeting with community leaders, youth and women groups;
- Training of women committee members on leadership;
- Training of women committee on emotional support;
- ToT on psycho-social support and gender based violence for 25 community members;
- Psycho-social Support and recreation activities - Henna drawing three times a week. About 30-40 women attended the activity. During henna, there were discussions on different issues related to women rights, peace building, gender based violence and group counseling.

100 women were also trained on handicraft skills for two months, during which messages related to gender based violence and reproductive health were circulated.
Over 50 representatives of people living with HIV, civil society activists and national human rights institutions met in Sudan for three days to exchange experience and develop action plans for expanding access to HIV treatment. The Middle East and North Africa region (MENA) has the lowest antiretroviral treatment coverage rate in the world, at only 15 per cent of those in need, making scale up an urgent priority.

Discrimination in healthcare settings and social stigma has been documented in MENA as a major barrier to seeking HIV testing and getting linked to HIV treatment if positive. This reality has been acknowledged by 70 per cent of countries in the region in their reporting on implementation of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS. Participants noted that many countries have good laws that protect the right of everyone to have access to healthcare services and treatment. In 2012 the Arab parliament adopted the Convention on HIV Prevention and Protection of the Rights of People Living with HIV. However, these protective laws and frameworks are not widely known or respected.

The meeting, co-hosted by UNAIDS, the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), and the Sudanese Ministries of Health and Justice, included participants from Djibouti, Egypt, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen. The Federal Minister of Health in Sudan Dr Bahar Idris Abu Garda addressed the opening of the meeting and emphasized the importance of taking a human rights approach to accelerate progress in the HIV response. “We know this epidemic affects all aspects of life – economic, social and also personal relations. We all need to do our part to contain the epidemic. Taking a human rights approach is very important, particularly so we get treatment to everyone in need. It protects the society at large,” he said.

Hamidreza Setayesh, UNAIDS Country Coordinator for Sudan, called the workshop a “breakthrough” for the region. “We have learned in over 30 years of experience in the AIDS response that people living with HIV and their rights have to be at the centre of all our efforts. By ensuring that people most in need are actively involved and have the access they need, we can transform the response in MENA and overcome the treatment crisis,” he said.

Participants shared positive experience with using legal services and strategic litigation to secure treatment access, including for marginalized and criminalized populations. Community research strategies, including through the People Living with HIV Stigma Index, have also been part of documenting the experience of positive people and advocating for programmes to reduce stigma and discrimination.

Several participants noted the problem of HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence in a number of countries across the region. In addition to being discriminatory, such restrictions have a negative impact on national responses by reinforcing misperceptions that HIV is a “foreign problem”. Restrictions furthermore force some people living with HIV to travel internationally without their medicines and interrupt treatment to avoid the risk that their status is discovered at the border.

Myriam Al Hadidi, representative of MENAROSA, the regional network of women living with HIV, emphasized the importance of people living with HIV sharing experience with each other and policymakers so that national responses are relevant and improve quality of life. “Our vision is that people living with HIV – women, men and children – will have a dignified life, free from stigma. Religion, media and the law can help, but so far too little has been done to address the lives of women living with HIV,” she said. “This is why we need to work together.”

UNAIDS, IDLO, UNDP Somalia and the International Treatment Preparedness Coalition (ITPC) will be working with country delegations in follow up to the workshop to support them in taking forward their advocacy and action strategies.
Sudan joined the world in celebrating the World Blood Donor Day on 16 June 2013 with the theme “Give the gift of life: donate blood.” Apart from awareness-raising of the need for safe blood and blood products, it was an opportunity to thank voluntary unpaid blood donors for sharing their life-saving blood. The World Health Organization (WHO) supports Sudan’s drive to increase blood collection from voluntary unpaid blood donors through the National Blood Transfusion Services (NBTS) of the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH). “Blood donation from voluntary unpaid blood donors is the cornerstone of a safe and sufficient blood supply in all countries. They are reliable sources of blood to meet the national demand,” WHO Representative in Sudan Dr Anshu Banerjee said. He added that voluntary unpaid blood donors have significantly lowered the risk of transfusion transmissible infections such as HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and syphilis. Today, in 62 countries, national blood supplies are based on 100% voluntary unpaid blood donation. The event which was conducted at Rotana Hotel was attended by Sudan’s Advisor to the President Adul Rahman Assadiq Almandi, as well as officials and representatives from the FMoH and NBTS. There was one message echoed throughout Sudan during the celebration and it was the call on all Sudanese across the country to donate blood. Donating blood is safe and it is not harmful to health. The value of donated blood to the patient is not only in saving life, but also in helping people live longer and more productive lives. The transfusion of blood and blood products helps save millions of lives every year. It can help improve life expectancy and the quality of life for patients suffering from life-threatening conditions, and supports complex medical and surgical procedures.
El Fasher - Abu Shouk camp in the capital town of El-Fasher in North Darfur has been home to thousands of internally displaced people since it was set up in April 2004. Kaltoum Adam and her family are one of them.

During those nine years, Abu Shouk has been the only home to Kaltoum, her husband and four of their eight children moved to the camp after fleeing their village in Korma some 75 km west of El-Fasher town.

“Four of my children were born in this camp. We’ve never visited Korma since we moved here,” says Kaltoum.

Through all those years, Kaltoum’s family and thousands of other families in Abu Shouk relied on WFP food assistance of cereals, lentils, oil, salt and sugar.

But a major change happened in late 2011 when WFP introduced cash voucher assistance in the camp.

“Instead of providing the camp’s residents with a set of four food items as we used to do we are now giving them coupons; each coupon is at a cash value of 32 Sudanese pounds (approximately US$5.8),” explains WFP Programme Officer Abubakar Siddique. “The number of paper coupons corresponds to the number of members registered on each family’s ration card.”

Families can use the coupons to redeem any of the 14 food items available for exchange at the 24 mobile stores in the camp participating in the programme. The traders were selected from different markets in El Fasher town.

Food coupons give them the opportunity to get fresh produce like meat, vegetables and eggs; items that could not be included in conventional food rations.

“I usually get eggs for the children as well as meat, okra and tomato to cook mullah, a local dish that my husband likes,” says Kaltoum.

A boost to the local economy

Introducing voucher assistance in Abou Shouk was a welcome intervention by traders and local producers as well.

“The programme is helping our local economy as it creates a demand for local produce,” says Ali Ibrahim, one of the traders participating in the programme. “However, bringing food into El-Fasher is quite challenging and requires a lot of careful planning and preparation.”

Ali buys most of his grains from Gedaref and North Kordofan while sugar, salt and oil he gets from Khartoum and vegetables from El-Fasher.

“Our roads are not in good condition especially during the rainy season. Sometimes the trucks carrying my cereals get stuck somewhere and arrive here six days later than planned,” explains Ali. “Food prices also very unstable and unpredictable,” says Ali.

WFP checks the coupons’ cash value against prevailing market rates through a Food Relief Committee that constantly monitors food prices in the local market. Members of the committee, who all work voluntarily, also get routine feedback from beneficiaries on the quality of the food they get.

This is all paying off as Sidiqque explains.

“I have been working on this programme since 2009 and have noticed the change in people’s reaction when they come to collect their food,” says Siddique. “Most of them are women and all of them feel satisfied that they are in a position to choose the kind of food they would like their families to have. The programme has clearly demonstrated that it is giving people access to food in way that provides dignity and choice.”

Darfur continues to be the focus of WFP assistance in Sudan. In 2013 WFP plans to reach over 600,000 vulnerable and conflict-affected people in Darfur with cash vouchers.
A five-day workshop on Improving Community Based and Public mechanisms for Preventing and Responding to Violence against Women and Girls in Darfur, organized jointly by the UN Women and UNAMID Rule of Law Section in collaboration with the West Darfur judiciary, commenced on 16 June 2013 at the Judiciary Guest House in El Geneina. The workshop which targets rural courts judges in West Darfur state seeks to enhance their knowledge on the legal frameworks in place, gender as well as women’s protection issues and to develop their skills for reporting and mechanisms for accountability. This will in turn create an enabling environment for victims of Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) to make their complaints and enhance justice to justice. For such an environment to be sustainable it is imperative for the judges to be knowledgeable and informed. Further, this training will also provide an opportunity for the rural courts judges to acquaint themselves with the international human rights standards applicable to Sudan which they can then bring to bear on their judicial function.

Speaking at the official opening of the workshop, Mr. Abdoul Sow, the OIC Head of Office Sector West
expressed gratitude to the West Darfur judiciary for their strong collaboration with the UNAMID which has made it possible for both parties to implement various projects aimed at promoting the rule of law in West Darfur. He went on to say that UNAMID and its partners such as UN Women recognize the important role played by the rural court judges no only as agents of justice but also as agents of peace and that is why UN Women has funded this workshop. He stressed that SGBV regardless of its incidence in Darfur is totally unacceptable and all strategies must be taken to stop it altogether.

He commended the West Darfur Chief Judge for agreeing to the workshop and for the judges who answered the call to participate in the training which he hoped will benefit not only the judges but the society at large. The Wali Advisor on Women and Children Affairs Ms. Lila Ibrahim Jadel-Rab who presided over the opening ceremony observed that the workshop is timely and of significant importance to the people of Darfur both in terms of its objectives and the target group. She said that women are not just mothers and wives but are also wealth creators and as such are the backbone of homes and the community, and therefore deserve legal and physical protection from all forms of violence including SGBV. She stressed that organizations like UN Women and UNAMID deserve commendation for the innovative strategies aimed at the protection of women and girls in Darfur. She pledged her support and collaboration for the works of such UN agencies. The training has attracted 41 participants who are all male and serving rural court judges, and is being facilitated by a Sudanese senior judge, and an academic.

The Wali Advisor on Women and Children Affairs Lila Ibrahim Jadel-Rab informed the participants that women are not just mothers and house wives but are also wealth creators and as such are the backbone of homes in particular and the community in general and therefore deserve legal and physical protection from all forms of violence including SGBV.
UNAIDS secretariat supported the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security and the Sudan National AIDS Program to conduct a gender assessment of the HIV response on 11 and 12 June 2013. This was done through a workshop that brought together 50 participants representing different constituencies engaged in the HIV response including people living with HIV, women organizations, youths, academic institutions, key government Ministries and Sectors and gender advisors in UN agencies and other stakeholders. The participants addressed a structured set of questions to guide the process of analysing the extent to which the national response to HIV, in the context of Sudan, take into account the critical goal of gender equality.

The Gender Assessment process involved:
- Knowing the HIV epidemic in Sudan and country context from a gender perspective.
- Examining the national AIDS response in Sudan from a gender perspective.

Main findings of the assessment were focused around strategic information in relation to gender, HIV prevention, treatment and care, enabling environment from the legal, policies and social perspectives and institutional framework. Those findings will be used to inform the mid-term review process of the National AIDS strategy to define key gender, women and girls issues in relation to HIV and AIDS that are integral to achieving the three Zeros: Zero New HIV infections, Zero AIDS related deaths & Zero stigma and Discrimination.

Noteworthy, this gender assessment connects to a number of national level opportunities:
- The revitalization of the Sudanese Coalition on Women and AIDS;
- The engagement of H.E. the wife of the President in supporting women vulnerabilities to HIV and access to services;
- The engagement of Wives of State level Governors in support to increasing access of women living with HIV to services and addressing stigma and discrimination
- The engagement of Ministry of Welfare and Social Security in translating the UNAIDS Agenda for Women, Girls, Gender Equality and HIV into action.
ILO Photo Gallery

On the 2013 World Day against Child Labour commemorated by the ILO Sudan Office and the Ministry of Labour, Sudanese children made a strong appeal for urgent action to tackle child labour in domestic work. School children and Scouts marked the day with a public stand and held up red cards to child labour in Khartoum on 25 June. The theme of this year’s day is “No to Child Labour in Domestic Work.”

UNIDO Helps Sudan Introduce Industrial Modernization Programme

A new programme prepared with the support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) will serve as a roadmap for the industrial modernization of the Republic of Sudan. The programme was agreed on in Vienna on 25 June 2013 by the State Minister of Industry, Abdelwahid Yousif Ibrahim Mokhtar, and the former Director General of UNIDO, Kandeh K. Yumkella.

The Industrial Modernization Programme, which was developed in response to an official request by the Government of Sudan, will contribute to sustained economic growth and the reduction of poverty. The Ministry of Industry will play a key role in its implementation.

“The Industrial Modernization Programme of the Republic of Sudan aims to promote productive activities, industrial policies, institution building and industrial support services. Its implementation will bring economic growth and new jobs. It will also serve as a strong contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,” said Mr. Yumkella.

In the short-term, the programme will help upgrade the supply chain into value chains with increased quality and safety measurements, in compliance with international standards, will increase efficiency and will introduce innovative technologies.

In the long-term, the programme will create synergies among support institutions, thus closing the gap between demand and supply, and increase the integration and coordination between the ministries related to industry. It is also expected to help improve financing, increase the supply of food and goods to remote rural areas, and contribute to the modernization of priority sectors of the economy.

Minister Mokhtar is in Vienna to participate in UNIDO’s Industrial Development Board and General Conference.
Statement attributable to the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General on the shelling of the UNISFA logistics base in Kadugli

New York, 14 June 2013 — The Secretary-General condemns in the strongest terms the shelling of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) logistics base in Kadugli, Sudan. One Ethiopian peacekeeper was killed and two more were injured as a result of the shelling.

The Secretary-General expresses his condolences to the family of the fallen peacekeeper and to the Government of Ethiopia.

The Secretary-General urges the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-North to immediately suspend hostilities and resume ceasefire negotiations to end the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States.

Security Council Press Statement on UNISFA Attack

New York, 14 June 2013 — The members of the Security Council condemned the strongest terms the attack on the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM) interim headquarters in Kadugli, Sudan, on 14 June, which resulted in the death of an Ethiopian peacekeeper and left two others wounded. They expressed their condolences to the family of the peacekeeper killed in the attack, to the Government of Ethiopia, and to UNISFA. They called on the Government of Sudan swiftly to investigate the incident and bring the perpetrators to justice.

The members of the Security Council reiterated their full support for UNISFA and called on all parties to exercise maximum restraint and to cooperate fully with the mission and the JBVMM for the successful implementation of their mandates.

UNAMID Hosts Special Envoys Retreat

Following a meeting of international Special Envoys, conducted at UNAMID headquarters, Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, UNAMID Joint Special Representative (JSR) and Joint Chief Mediator, noted that the participants were unanimous in expressing their continuing support for the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) and calling for its full implementation. In a press conference following the meeting, the JSR also noted that the meeting’s participants unanimously voiced concern over the deterioration of the security situation in Darfur and the reduction in funding available to aid agencies and humanitarian actors in the region.

The Special Envoys Retreat, held on 17 and 18 June in El Fasher, North Darfur, focused on current developments across the region, including the state of the peace process as well as the security and humanitarian situation. As part of the program, the envoys, along with UNAMID representatives and the diplomatic corps taking part in the event, visited Shangil Tobaya in North Darfur, where they toured a new health care centre in the Shadad camp for internally displaced persons. The healthcare centre, constructed with funding from UNAMID’s quick-impact project programme, treats nearly 100 patients every day.