

Guinea-Bissau: Sustaining economic growth requires political stability, says UN envoy

14 February 2017 – In the face of continued political crisis in Guinea-Bissau, a more sustained and well-coordinated approach is required to sustain economic gains, said the United Nations envoy for the country, calling for “faithful” implementation of a regionally-brokered road-map.

“Any breakthrough in the political dialogue would remain short-lived if the structural causes of the instability are not addressed,” Modibo Touré, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea Bissau, told the UN Security Council today.

“It will therefore be critical for national actors to implement the provisions in the Conakry Agreement related to the review of the Constitution in order to clarify the provisions that have given rise to inter-institutional conflicts in the past,” he added in his briefing, parts of which were in French.

The Conakry Agreement was signed in October last year following talks between political leaders, civil society and religious leaders of Guinea-Bissau. The talks were hosted by the regional bloc Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) in Guinea’s capital Conakry.

However, the implementation of the Agreement and the ECOWAS roadmap has been challenging, Mr. Touré outlined.

Urging authorities of Guinea-Bissau to focus on revising the electoral law and the laws governing political parties, as envisaged in the Conakry Agreement, in preparation for legislative elections scheduled in 2018, the UN official also underlined that “at the same time, it is important not to lose sight of the critical reforms in the judicial, human rights, security and economic sectors.”

Despite political crisis, country’s economic performance has been remarkable

Further in the briefing, Mr. Touré highlighted that the national economy was estimated to have expanded by five per cent in 2016, on the back of very good cashew harvests and favourable terms of trade.

The growth last year follows favourable growth rates in 2015 and 2014.

He, however, added that sustaining the economic growth would require stability.

Furthermore, the Government successfully paid salary arrears of several months particularly in the health and education sectors. There was also progress in fostering national reconciliation and social cohesion, as

evidenced in a recent symposium organized at the premises of the National Assembly and attended by the country's President.

Mr. Touré also pointed out that in the absence of a fully functioning Government, the UN and international financial institutions must continue to coordinate efforts towards mitigating risks, reducing socioeconomic vulnerabilities, including through business for peace initiatives.

In pursuit of this objective, he said that the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), that he heads, is currently working to take forward a partnership initiative with the UNCT, the World Bank, and other interested bilateral and multilateral partners to effectively strengthen local resilience and promote peace in Guinea-Bissau, in line with relevant the Security Council resolution on a more integrated political, security and developmental approach to sustaining peace.

In Oman, UN chief Guterres seeks ways to help bring peace to Middle East

14 February 2017 – United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres today expressed his support for the countries like Oman that are in the forefront of mediation efforts to resolve conflict.

"This is my first visit to the region and the objective is to be able to consult the Government of Oman to see how I can be useful, recognizing that it's Member States and the people that have the leadership in bringing peace to the region," Mr. Guterres told the press, following a meeting with Oman's foreign minister, Yusuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah.

"How I can be useful in supporting all those like Oman, who has always been in the first line of mediation trying to bring together the parties to the conflict and trying to make sure that peace is possible?" the UN chief said.

On the conflict in Yemen, Mr. Guterres said that, known the Yemeni people for a long time, he wishes to be able to serve and support the efforts of all those who want peace to be re-established in Yemen. "They are a generous people who are suffering so much," he said.

The Secretary-General is on his first major trip, which took him to Turkey, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). From Oman, he will travel to Qatar, Egypt and Germany.

House of Lords Committee report echoes Green concerns on protecting environment post-Brexit



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Greens have reasserted demands for an Environmental Protection Act in the wake of a new House of Lords Select Committee report on the impact of Brexit on the environment and tackling climate change [1].

The report says the importance of the role of EU institutions in ensuring effective enforcement of environmental protection and standards 'cannot be over-stated' and warns the government that it faces 'a considerable challenge in maintaining environmental legislation through the Great Repeal Bill [2].'

The report also raises concerns about the watering down of the UK's international commitments on, for example, climate change. The committee calls on the government to clarify whether and how EU funding for environmental measures will be replaced by domestic funds post-Brexit.

The concerns and recommendations from the House of Lords committee echo the 'cocktail of risks' to the environment highlighted by Green Party MP, Caroline Lucas, in a report she launched earlier this week [3]. In the report, she calls for a new 'Environmental Protection Act' to ensure that environmental protections will not be lost, watered-down, or ignored.

Keith Taylor, Green MEP for the South East, said:

"This report reaffirms what we have long suspected: the government is largely unprepared for and, worse still, uninterested in dealing with the peril Theresa May's plan to pursue an extreme Brexit would leave Britain's environment in.

"Ministers confirmed just this week that since the EU referendum almost eight months ago, there has been no research into the environmental impacts of Brexit nor has there been any research commissioned to help develop environmental policy post-Brexit. Yet the Conservatives made a manifesto promise to be "the first generation to leave the environment in a better state than we found it". We must hold them to account and start work immediately on ensuring vital EU environmental protections are made legally binding and enforceable in the UK post-Brexit."

Jean Lambert, Green MEP for London, said:

"It's no accident that environmental standards and legislation are some of the most important features of the European Union. The impacts of climate change, pollution and resource depletion don't stop at national borders. When it comes to the environment countries need to work together. But the UK

Government's go-it-alone Brexit mantra risks throwing away important environmental protections. If the Government truly wants to protect the UK's environment it will act to enshrine EU environmental laws in an Environmental Protection Act for the UK."

Molly Scott Cato, Green MEP for the South West, said:

"It is clear how much British environmentalists rely both on EU law and EU courts to prevent damage to our special places, wildlife, water and beaches. Outside the EU we need to strengthen our domestic protections which is why we need a specific law and a court to enforce it."

Notes

[1]

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/lords-select/eu-energy-environment-subcommittee/news-parliament-2015/brexit-env-cc-rpt/>

[2] <http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/CBP-7793>

[3]

<https://www.carolinelucas.com/sites/carolinelucas.com/files/Safe%20Guarding%20Environment%20after%20Brexit.pdf>

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[Speech: Chancellor's speech at the National Cyber Security Centre opening](#)

It is a pleasure to be here today at the launch of the [National Cyber Security Centre](#), having been involved in this project, in various roles, since its inception.

In my current role, as Chancellor, I know how much the internet revolution has transformed our economy. And how much it holds the promise of future growth and prosperity for our country.

But as we enter the so-called 'Fourth Industrial Revolution', we have to be alive to the fact that this transformation is not without its challenges.

The development of artificial intelligence heralds a technological revolution that will fundamentally change our lives.

But it will also disrupt existing patterns of work, life, and society.

The fact is that the greater connectivity that will enable the development of the digital economy. Is also a source of vulnerability.

And those who want to exploit that vulnerability have not been idle.

The cyber attacks we are seeing are increasing in their frequency, their severity, and their sophistication. In the first three months of its existence, the NCSC has already mobilised to respond to attacks on 188 occasions.

And high-profile incidents with Sony, TalkTalk, and TV Monde have reminded us of the scale of damage that a single successful cyber-attack can inflict.

So this new centre, and its work, is vitally important.

This is a unique institution.

Our overseas competitors can only dream of the level of interagency cooperation that underpins it.

And we in Britain can be extremely proud to be blazing a trail that others will surely follow.

There are three key points to make about the way the centre will approach its task.

First, it will not just focus on protecting against major attacks on critical national infrastructure, but also raising our security capability against day to day malicious cyber activity.

The most dramatic threats are the high-end sophisticated state-sponsored attacks.

But the most common threat that businesses and the general public face are the less sophisticated, mass targeted attacks, from phishing to email viruses.

83% of UK businesses are online.

The average British home has 8 devices connected to the internet.

This provides enormous potential for day to day attacks, from electronic data theft to online ransom.

The ONS estimate that there were two million such incidents in the past twelve months alone.

If these numbers were included in our crime figures, the UK's crime rate would double.

So the NCSC will play a unique and crucial role bringing together the public and the business community on the one hand, and our intelligence and security

agencies on the other.

Second, it will focus on partnership.

Our intelligence and security agencies are the best in the world. No question.

Our digital sector is also the best in the world – contributing a bigger proportion of our GDP every year than any other country in the G20.

And to prove it we have the highest proportion of online shoppers in Europe.

And what we are doing here is, bringing them together, this centre will work hand in hand with industry to keep the UK safe.

65% of large businesses reported a cyber breach or attack in the past 12 months.

Yet nine out of ten businesses don't even have an incident management plan in the event of a cyber breach. Business has to sharpen its approach as the scale of the threat from cyber increases and intensifies.

Just as you would expect a shop on the high street to fix its locks and burglar alarms, so businesses operating digitally need to fix their online security.

And this Centre stands ready to help them in doing that.

It can be as simple as providing guidance on things like ransomware and device security so that the public and businesses can protect themselves.

Or it could be drawing on our most sophisticated capabilities to road-test and make available safeguards against more sophisticated threats.

Or mobilising the resources of public and private sectors to intercept, defeat and mitigate the effects of a concerted cyber assault.

Either way, its success will rely on partnerships.

The third and final point I want to make is that we are prepared to invest the necessary resources to get this right.

We invested £860 million on enhancing our cyber defences in the last Parliament.

And we are investing another £1.9 billion to further bolster our armoury against cyber-attack in this Parliament, as well as developing our offensive cyber capability to deter, and if needs be, retaliate against, those who seek to do us harm in cyberspace, a new and critical domain of our defence.

And all this is set in the context of our commitment to meeting the NATO pledge to spend 2% of our national income on defence for every year of this decade.

At the beginning of this month, the UK signed the NATO Cyber Defence Memorandum of Understanding so that we can share our expertise with our international allies, and learn from their experiences.

And today I am delighted to announce a new kind of partnership, closer to home, here at this centre.

We will invite business to second up to 100 employees to come and work in the NCSC – allowing us to draw on the best and the brightest in industry – to test and to challenge the government's thinking as we take this project forward.

And for these people to then return to the private sector and draw on their experience at NCSC to drive change within industry.

Because the government cannot protect businesses and the general public from the risks of cyber-attack on its own.

It has to be a team effort.

It is only in this way that we can stay one step ahead of the scale and pace of the threat we face. I want to thank the staff here at the Centre for their dedication, commitment, and skill.

And I want to thank our industry partners for teaming up with government, to ensure that the UK becomes truly, the safest and most secure space for digital business.

Thank you.

[News story: Minister Wharton emphasises need for peace in South Sudan](#)

In the first visit by a UK Minister to South Sudan this year, Minister Wharton saw the life-changing impact of UK aid in Juba and Malakal.

The Minister spent a day visiting the Protection of Civilian (PoC) site in Malakal where he met people who have been displaced from their homes. He witnessed the desperate humanitarian situation with more than 60% of the population – 7.5 million people – expected to be in need of food and facing potential famine as the worst food crisis since independence in 2011 caused by prolonged conflict and drought threatens lives and risks destabilising the region.

Minister Wharton heard about the challenging delivery conditions from aid

workers, including the need for better security and improved infrastructure. This year, UK troops will deploy to support the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), providing engineering and medical support which will enable increased security at UN camps.

In Juba, Minister Wharton met with teachers and children at the Ustrautuna Primary School and saw how the Girls' Education South Sudan initiative is transforming the lives of a generation of girls, supporting 1.3 million children and over 3,500 schools to ensure children get an education despite the conflict.

International Development Minister James Wharton said:

"South Sudan faces a worsening humanitarian crisis with over half the population in urgent, desperate need and ongoing violence forcing over a million people to flee their homes and seek refuge in neighbouring countries.

"I am proud of the lifesaving support that UK aid is providing for millions of the poorest people in South Sudan, including food, clean water, medicine, shelter and education to increase opportunities for the future.

"UK troops will support UNMISS by providing vital engineering and medical assistance to help improve security at UN camps and support UNMISS's capacity to protect civilians and ensure humanitarian access, which is central to their mission.

"The international community must now step up alongside Global Britain and help encourage the longer-term stability of South Sudan and the region, which is firmly in our interests."

During high-level meetings with government ministers and officials, the Minister emphasised that it is first and foremost the responsibility of the country's leaders to alleviate the pressure on its people, and to work with the UN, as well as NGOs, who are delivering vital, lifesaving aid to the South Sudanese people, and ultimately create lasting peace and stability.

The UK has provided more than £500 million of support to South Sudan over the past three years. Last year, UK aid in South Sudan:

- Fed 440,000 people
- Provided clean water and sanitation for 490,000 people
- Provided 660,000 people with health support, including mothers and children; and
- Provided 130,000 people with shelter and emergency non-food items.