

UN rights chief says 'bar must be set very high' for investigation of murdered Saudi journalist

The United Nations human rights chief pressed on Tuesday for an impartial, investigation into the "[shockingly brazen](#)" murder of Saudi Arabian journalist, Jamal Khashoggi.

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and [OHCHR](#) head Michelle Bachelet stressed that a full examination of, and accountability for, human rights violations committed against Mr. Khashoggi be conducted.

The journalist disappeared from the Saudi consulate in Istanbul on 2 October 2018.

According to news reports, Saudi officials now admit that he was killed inside the embassy by a team of agents sent from Riyadh, although his body has yet to be recovered.

Ms. Bachelet welcomed the steps taken by Turkish and Saudi authorities to investigate and prosecute the alleged perpetrators, but added that "given the information that high-level officials in Saudi Arabia were apparently involved, and it took place in the Consulate of Saudi Arabia, the bar must be set very high to ensure meaningful accountability and justice for such a shockingly brazen crime against a journalist and government critic."

"For an investigation to be carried out free of any appearance of political considerations, the involvement of international experts, with full access to evidence and witnesses, would be highly desirable," she stated.

Ms. Bachelet said it is important to determine whether serious human rights violations – such as torture, summary execution or enforced disappearance – were committed and to identify those implicated, "irrespective of their official capacity."

She called on Turkish and Saudi authorities to cooperate in ensuring that the truth be revealed.

Noting that forensic examination, including an autopsy on the victim's body is crucial in any murder investigation, Ms. Bachelet urged the Saudi authorities to reveal the whereabouts of Mr. Khashoggi's body "without further delay or prevarication."

Since the murder was discovered, a chorus of UN officials have demanded a probe into Mr. Khashoggi's case, including [Secretary-General António Guterres](#), who [stressed](#) the need for a "prompt, thorough and transparent [investigation](#) into the circumstances of Mr. Khashoggi's death and full accountability for those responsible."

The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression David Kaye said he was “[very disappointed](#)” that Member States have so far failed to back calls for an independent international investigation into the murder.

[Ensure safety of responders UN Security Council urges, amid worsening DR Congo Ebola outbreak](#)

The United Nations Security Council has voiced “serious concern” over the impact of deteriorating security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) on the response to the deadly Ebola outbreak and fears that the virus could spread further into the country and the wider region.

A large country in central Africa, DRC has been plagued by violence and insecurity for decades. Across the country, local populations and humanitarian workers assisting them have come under attacks by armed groups, necessitating the deployment of a large UN peacekeeping mission.

Unanimously adopting [resolution 2439 \(2018\)](#), the 15-member Council “demanded” that all armed groups in the region respect international law and ensure full, safe, immediate and unhindered access for humanitarian and medical personnel, and their equipment, transport and supplies to the affected areas.

Humanitarian response teams and hospitals providing life-saving assistance and relief to those in need “must be respected and protected, and that they must not be a target,” said the Security Council in the resolution.

The UN body also stressed the need for gender-sensitive response to the Ebola outbreak that addresses the specific needs of both men and women, given that men and women are affected differently by the socio-economic impacts of the outbreak.

The Council also stressed the importance of the “full, active and meaningful engagement” of women in the development of such responses.

According to the UN [World Health Organization](#) (WHO), as of 22 October, over 200 cases have been confirmed and at least 150 people have lost their lives since the outbreak was declared in DRC’s North Kivu and Ituri provinces in August. This is the tenth outbreak in the country in the past 40 years.

In its latest assessment, the UN health agency also warned of the potential for the virus to spread into Uganda, Rwanda, South Sudan and Burundi, and called on these countries to step up readiness efforts.

Primary Responsibility

In the resolution, the Council also noted that the Government of the DRC “bears the primary responsibility” to protect civilians subject to its jurisdiction and stressed the need for the international community to “remain engaged” in supporting national health systems, as well as maintaining financial, technical and in-kind support for efforts to control the outbreak.

It also encouraged the Government and countries in the region to “continue efforts to address and resolve the wider political, security, socioeconomic and humanitarian consequences of the Ebola outbreak, as well as to provide sustainable and responsive public health mechanisms.”

The Security Council also expressed its appreciation towards the work of humanitarian and health staff on the ground and as well as the “positive role” of the [UN peacekeeping mission in the country](#) (MONUSCO) in support of the response and in protecting civilians.

It also requested all relevant parts of the UN System to step up their response to the outbreak, within the overall coordination of WHO, including by supporting the development and implementation of preparedness and operational plans, in collaboration with governments of the region and those providing assistance.

[FROM THE FIELD: Urban Mexico moves toward better livelihoods, cleaner cities](#)

Mexico is improving the lives of the 80 percent of its inhabitants residing in cities, by pushing towards less polluted, more eco-friendly environments, thanks to support from the UN.



UNDP Mexico/Andrea Egan

The United Nations Development Programme ([UNDP](#)) in Mexico is supporting partnerships and programmes aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and gearing up the use of solar power, as well as promoting ecologically-responsible tourism as part of its commitment to efficient city planning.

[Read more here](#) for details on how the UN agency is supporting Mexico's efforts to ensure that its cities are safe, inclusive, and resilient.

[80,000 youngsters at risk in DRC after forcible expulsion from Angola: UNICEF](#)

Tens of thousands of children who have been forcibly returned from Angola to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) need help urgently, UN Children's Fund [UNICEF](#) said on Tuesday.

The warning concerns at least 80,000 youngsters who are part of a more than 300,000-strong wave of people who have mostly arrived in DRC's troubled Kasais region since the start of the month.

"UNICEF estimates that among the returnees more than 80,000 are children, and these children are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance," spokesperson Christophe Boulhierac told journalists in Geneva.

The alert follows a [warning](#) by the UN's human rights chief, Michelle Bachelet, that the forcible mass expulsion of Congolese migrants from Angola had resulted in "serious human rights violations by security forces on both sides of the border".

Some youngsters described having to leave Angola in a rush, after official efforts to reform the country's diamond mining industry, which reportedly also involved ethnic violence and the destruction of DRC migrant workers' homes.

Extortion

In addition to suffering from hunger and bad weather, those expelled from Angola have also faced extortion at checkpoints along the country's border with DRC, UNICEF said in a statement.

The influx of so many people to the Kasais is particularly concerning because the once relatively peaceful region was gripped by deadly conflict between local and government forces in 2016 and 2017 that destroyed vital public services.

"There was a very, very serious crisis of malnutrition in Kasai and these

children are coming in a very bad condition from Angola,” Mr Boulhierac said, before adding that dangerously low levels of blood sugar – hypoglycaemia – had been diagnosed in some youngsters. “Some of them are suffering from hypoglycaemia and there might be an increase of malnutrition, acute malnutrition, which makes a child more vulnerable to all kinds of disease.”

UNICEF’s immediate concerns about a rise in malnutrition levels have been heightened by the rapid increase in food prices. In Kamako, Kasai province, the cost of corn has doubled since the start of the crisis.

Non-accompanied Children

As the UN agency ramps up its humanitarian aid effort – which includes installing safe drinking water points and emergency shelters in 27 settlement sites – it is also concerned about an as-yet unknown number of particularly vulnerable children travelling alone.

“In Kamako, in the province of Kasai, we have listed 162 non-accompanied children, children who are alone,” Mr Boulhierac said. “That’s only in Kamako, and there are many other places.”

Authorities are also wary of a resurgence of epidemics linked to the new arrivals, who are crowded into churches and markets in small border towns, the UNICEF spokesperson said, noting that illnesses including cholera and malaria are already endemic in DRC.

To help the returnee children and their families, UNICEF has appealed for \$3 million to fund its immediate response.

An additional \$6 million will be needed to support the resettlement of returned populations to their home or host areas, the UN agency said in a statement.

[Rich economies not a promise of education equality, new report finds](#)

High national wealth does not guarantee equal access to a quality education, a new report released on Tuesday by the UN Children’s Fund ([UNICEF](#)) suggests.

The report incorporates new data from 41, wealthy, member countries of the European Union and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Countries were assessed on their children’s access to quality education, and differences in performance among children from preschool to primary school

levels.

According to the report, some of the poorest countries surveyed, such as Latvia and Lithuania, demonstrate higher preschool enrollment and more compatible reading performance among its students than wealthier countries.

The survey was conducted by the UNICEF Office of Research-Innocenti, established by UNICEF to gather data in support of its advocacy for children worldwide.

Countries can offer their children the best of both worlds: They can achieve standards of excellence in education and have relatively low inequality—UNICEF research centre director

Director for the research centre, Dr. Priscilla Idele said, “Countries can offer their children the best of both worlds: They can achieve standards of excellence in education and have relatively low inequality.”

She added that rich countries “can and must” ramp up their efforts to ensure children from disadvantaged families are meeting education standards, as they are most likely to fall behind.

Circumstances beyond children’s’ control, the report says, are driving some students to outperform others. The poorest households, for example, show lower preschool attendance rates, while first-generation immigrant children struggle more than non-immigrant children.

The report advises modifications to early education programs, aid to low income families to reduce socio-economic disparities, and production of more data on the subject via longer, in-depth studies, to improve overall education accessibility and performance.

This report is part of the Innocenti Report Card initiative, designed to monitor and compare the performance of wealthy countries in securing the rights of children.

This research is intended to help ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education by 2030, a central focus of [Sustainable Development Goal 4](#) one of 17 global goals set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015.