

developed. The initiative involved a radio drama series in which actors presented stories conveying messages on the importance of staying in school, how to deal with sexual harassment, AIDS-awareness and delicate issues such as female genital mutilation, early marriages and the domestic workload of girls. The project also developed animated films, comic books, storybooks, audio cassettes and posters.

Violence against women, Special Rapporteur on:
(E/CN.4/1997/47, Section IV)

In the section dealing with trafficking in women and forced prostitution the report notes that refugee women from Mozambique are lured across the border into South Africa by promises of work only to be sold as concubines or wives to South African men.

Other Reports

Internally displaced persons, Report of the S-G's Representative: (E/CN.4/1997/43/Add.1)

The Secretary-General's Representative on internally displaced persons visited Mozambique between 21 November and 3 December 1996. This visit was based, in part, on the Representative's understanding that the programme of return for internally displaced persons in Mozambique had been a success. The report of the mission acknowledges that the roots of displacement in Mozambique were located in the armed conflict between FRELIMO and RENAMO, which led to 3.5 to 4.5 million people being internally displaced. Responsibility for the displacement is placed primarily on RENAMO although the report notes that both armies contributed to the massive uprooting of the rural population through the deliberate dislocation and relocation of civilians as part of their military strategies.

The relative success of the return process is seen to be the result of a number of factors, including a flexible approach by the government, its willingness to hand over responsibilities for coordination to international agencies, a commitment by RENAMO to the peace process and a pattern of spontaneous resettlement by displaced persons themselves. The report also notes, however, that the return of people to their own homes and areas was marred by some violations of human rights — including looting by former soldiers, hostage-taking, attacks on convoys and continuing restrictions on freedom of movement. Reasons for people not having returned were identified and included: lack of confidence that peace will endure; reluctance to return to areas where terror was experienced; loss of families and thus no reason to return; lack of transportation to home area; and lack of safety for returnees, particularly in terms of the unmapped presence of landmines.

The report also underlined that access to land is crucial to stabilizing the returnee population and of major importance in preventing the future displacement of the peasant population as a whole. A link is drawn between the issue of land and the need to regulate the relationship between national legislation and customary law. The Special Representative cites difficulties that remain to be overcome, including: the limited capacity of the judiciary; lack of knowledge about national legislation among the population; lack of resources to make use of the court system; and, in practical terms, the fact that, for the foreseeable future, large numbers of persons will have legal status defined within the framework of traditional

systems. The report acknowledges that these traditional systems have been effective in settling many land disputes but also recognizes that customary law discriminates against single women, for example, with regard to allocation of land and inheritance rights. The Representative thus recommends that a programme be initiated to disseminate information about national laws and standards on a country-wide basis using, if necessary, local administrative units and the school system.

The future of peace in Mozambique is seen to depend on further reform by the government. Steps that should be taken are identified as including: effecting greater separation between the FRELIMO party apparatus and state structures; measures to stop discrimination against pro-RENAMO citizens, particularly in the areas of education, training and employment; channelling more resources into areas in which RENAMO enjoys strong support; further measures to decentralize government — including by the holding of municipal elections to facilitate decentralization and allocation of resources to local structures; and measures to involve "traditional society" in the decision-making and opinion-building processes.

Right to development, Report of the S-G to the CHR:
(E/CN.4/1997/21, para. 12)

The report of the Secretary-General includes information provided by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in which it is noted that the UNHCR uses "quick impact projects" (QIPs) small infrastructure and income-generation projects requiring a relatively small financial input-based on the active participation of the beneficiary population, usually in the form of contributed labour. The UNHCR referred to a QIP used in the repatriation phase of the UNHCR's Mozambique operation, involving a "development mapping" concept designed to identify the specific development needs in areas of refugee return, and analyse what type of projects were necessary in those areas. An important recommendation which came out of the Mozambique experience was that such analysis should be completed very early in the repatriation phase in order to maximize its usefulness.

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NAMIBIA

Date of admission to UN: 23 April 1990.

TREATIES AND REPORTS TO TREATY BODIES

Land and People: Namibia has not submitted a core document for use by the treaty bodies.

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Acceded: 28 November 1994.

Namibia's initial report was due 30 June 1997.

Civil and Political Rights

Acceded: 28 November 1994.

Namibia's initial report was due 27 February 1996.

Optional Protocol: Acceded: 28 November 1994.

Second Optional Protocol: Acceded: 28 November 1994.

Racial Discrimination

Acceded: 11 November 1982.

Namibia's eighth periodic report is due 11 December 1997.