

regard to that case, the government informed the SR that the man had left the hospital at Inezgane on 3 June 1996.

**Torture, Special Rapporteur on:** (E/CN.4/1997/7, Section III; E/CN.4/1997/7/Add.1, paras. 334–335)

The report notes that one newly reported case was transmitted to the government and eight previously reported cases retransmitted. The new case involved a humorist who was assaulted by police while on his way to the office of the Moroccan Labour Union to join, in solidarity, in a sit-in organized by the Association of Unemployed Graduates. The assault resulted in multiple trauma and required hospitalization. No inquiry was held into the incident or the actions of the police.

The government response to the cases previously sent by the Special Rapporteur was that allegations of torture and ill-treatment were mere speculation and that the individuals concerned had made no complaint or declaration asserting torture. No inquiry was ordered by the court and no other measures were taken.

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

The report notes that live-in domestic work in countries of the European Union is a rapidly growing area of employment that is currently developing outside of labour regulatory schemes. The Special Rapporteur (SR) reports that the increasing demand is being met, in part, by undocumented migrant women from Morocco. The report also notes that, in Morocco, young rural girls are placed with wealthy urban families as domestic servants and that despite promises of education and a better standard of living, the girls are often subjected to inhumane working conditions and forced to live as indentured servants. This situation is exacerbated in cases of "adoptive servitude", in which wealthy families adopt orphan girls for the explicit purpose of providing labour. There are widespread reports of physical abuse of the girls.

#### *Other Reports*

**Detention of international civil servants, Report of the S-G to the CHR:** (E/CN.4/1997/25, para. 37)

The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that the immunity of a locally recruited staff member, who was involved in a case of a traffic accident in the performance of official duties, was questioned by the Moroccan authorities. The authorities claimed that the name of the staff member had not been included in the list of WHO officials that was sent at regular intervals to the government. At the time the report of the Secretary-General was prepared, the case was still pending.

**Migrant workers, Report of the S-G to the CHR:** (E/CN.4/1997/65, para. 4)

The report of the Secretary-General notes that Morocco has ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

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## MOZAMBIQUE

**Date of admission to UN:** 16 September 1975.

### TREATIES AND REPORTS TO TREATY BODIES

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

#### **Civil and Political Rights**

Acceded: 21 July 1993.

Mozambique's initial report was due 20 October 1994.

**Second Optional Protocol:** Acceded: 21 July 1993.

#### **Racial Discrimination**

Acceded: 18 April 1983.

Mozambique has not submitted the second through seventh periodic reports (covering the period 1986–1996); the seventh periodic report was due 18 May 1996.

*Reservations and Declarations:* Article 22.

#### **Discrimination against Women**

Acceded: 21 April 1997.

Mozambique's initial report is due 16 May 1998.

#### **Rights of the Child**

Signed: 30 September 1990; ratified: 26 April 1994.

Mozambique's initial report was due 25 May 1996.

### THEMATIC REPORTS

#### *Mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights*

**Disappearances, Working Group on enforced or involuntary:** (E/CN.4/1997/34, paras. 249–252)

The Working Group (WG) transmitted one newly reported case to the government. This related to a disappearance, alleged to have occurred in 1974, involving a doctor who had been arrested at his home in Matola and imprisoned at the headquarters of Frelimo troops in Boane, and later in Maputo. The report notes that despite their efforts, the doctor's family has been unable to determine his whereabouts.

The other case that remains to be clarified also occurred in 1974 and involved a doctor who was at a hotel in Blantyre, Malawi, taken first to Mozambique and then to the southern part of Tanzania and possibly transferred to Niassa province, Mozambique. The government has not responded to requests from the WG for information on this case.

**Religious intolerance, Special Rapporteur:** (A/52/477, paras. 25, 28, 33, 38)

The Special Rapporteur's interim report to the General Assembly notes that communications were sent to the government related to violations of religious freedom against Christians and the imposition of controls on and interference with religious activities of certain religious groups and communities.

**Sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography, Special Rapporteur on the:** (A/52/482, para. 67)

The Special Rapporteur's interim report to the General Assembly notes that Mozambique is one of 10 countries in eastern and southern Africa in which a UNICEF-assisted Adolescent Girl Communication Initiative has been