

broadcasts, bulletin boards, posters, videos, and discussion sessions. Information systems were used for an awareness campaign on sexual violence and concrete measures for increasing safety were introduced, including through: water points being open only during daylight hours; organization by refugees of a timetable for different groups using the same taps; dismissal of security guardians at water points caught blackmailing refugees; and, provision of wood fuel to the most vulnerable individuals in the camps by humanitarian agencies. The SR noted that after a short period of time the arrangement had to cease for financial reasons.

FIELD OPERATIONS

Tanzania is a member of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and, therefore, a beneficiary of and participant in the Regional Human Rights Programme Office for Southern Africa, a joint project of OHCHR and UNDP, which is based in Pretoria (see profile under "South Africa").



TOGO

Date of admission to UN: 20 September 1960.

TREATIES: RATIFICATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

Land and People: Togo has submitted a core document (HRI/CORE/1/Add.38/Rev.1) for use by the treaty bodies. The report prepared by the government includes demographic and statistical data as well as information on political history and the general legal framework for the protection of human rights.

The Constitution establishes the framework for rights and contains provisions related to the Constitutional Court, the Court of Audit, the High Authority for Communications and Broadcasting, the Economic and Social Council, the High Court of Justice, and the National Human Rights Commission. The national Commission is a civil law institution which has four objectives: to protect the rights of citizens; to consider and recommend to the authorities any bills concerning human rights with a view to their adoption; to organize seminars and symposia on human rights; and to express opinions on human rights issues. The Commission also considers applications from any individual, or a third party or non-governmental organization acting on behalf of an individual, seeking remedy for a violation of human rights. The Ministry of Human Rights was established in 1992 and has responsibility for implementing the government's human rights policy and coordinating initiatives in this area. The provisions of international human rights instruments have been incorporated into the Constitution and may be invoked before the courts.

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Acceded: 24 May 1984.

Togo's initial and second periodic reports were due 30 June 1990 and 1995 respectively.

Civil and Political Rights

Acceded: 24 May 1984.

Togo's third periodic report was due 31 December 1995.

Optional Protocol: Acceded: 30 March 1988.

Racial Discrimination

Acceded: 1 September 1972.

Togo's 11th through 13th periodic reports have been submitted as one document (CERD/C/319/Add.3) which is not yet scheduled for consideration by the Committee; the 14th periodic report is due 1 October 1999.

Discrimination against Women

Acceded: 26 September 1983.

Togo's initial and second through fourth periodic reports were due 26 October 1984, 1988, 1992 and 1996 respectively.

Torture

Signed: 25 March 1987; ratified: 18 November 1987.

Togo's initial, second and third periodic reports were due 17 December 1988, 1992 and 1996 respectively.

Reservations and Declarations: Declaration under articles 21 and 22.

Rights of the Child

Signed: 26 January 1990; ratified: 1 August 1990.

Togo's second periodic report was due 1 September 1997.

THEMATIC REPORTS

Mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights

Disappearances, Working Group on:

(E/CN.4/1998/43, para. 364)

No new cases of disappearance were transmitted to the government. Six of the 10 outstanding cases concerned persons who were reportedly detained in 1994 by members of the armed forces at Adetikope. Another case concerned a civil servant who was reportedly the adviser to the President of the High Council between 1991 and 1993, and who is said to have been abducted from his car in the Lomé suburb of Aguényié and taken to an unknown destination by three men in a minibus, followed by a military vehicle. The other victims were a man arrested by the police and taken to the Central Commissariat in Lomé, from where he disappeared a few days later; a farmer abducted from his home by armed men and taken to an unknown destination; and a businessman abducted from his home by five men in military fatigues.

No new information was received from the government with regard to the outstanding cases. As a consequence,