

- ▶ give specific attention to monitoring implementation of labour laws to protect children from economic exploitation and adopt explicit legislation to protect children from economic exploitation through employment as domestic servants and in other informal sectors.

## THEMATIC REPORTS

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

**Disappearances, Working Group on enforced or involuntary:** (E/CN.4/1997/34, paras. 359–361)

No new cases of disappearance were transmitted by the Working Group (WG) to the government. The report notes that all of the 20 reported cases of disappearance occurred between 1981 and 1985, before the present government took office. The arrests or abductions occurred throughout the country and in one case the person was allegedly abducted while in exile in Kenya and taken to Kampala. One case concerned the 18 year-old daughter of an opposition member of the Ugandan Parliament. The arrests are said to have been made by either policemen, soldiers or officials of the National Security Agency. Thirteen cases remain to be clarified and the government did request that these cases be retransmitted.

**Sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography, Special Rapporteur on:** (A/52/482, para. 18)

The Special Rapporteur's interim report to the General Assembly notes that information continues to be received related to the abduction of children for the purposes of child labour or recruitment into the armed forces in the northern part of the country.

**Torture, Special Rapporteur on:** (E/CN.4/1997/7, Section III; E/CN.4/1997/7/Add.1, para. 301, 532)

The Special Rapporteur transmitted one case to the government related to a political activist involved with the combined Uganda People's Congress and Democratic Party. Information received indicated that the man had been arrested by members of the army on suspicion of supporting guerilla fighters and, further, that he had been held incommunicado in a large, unlit underground hold, tortured by means of knife cuts and denied sufficient food.

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

In the section on rape and sexual violence, the report notes that under the Ugandan Penal Code, rape, defilement of girls under the age of 18 and unlawful sexual intercourse with a prisoner are punishable by the death penalty. In the section on trafficking in women and forced prostitution, the report states that women from Uganda are lured to Kenya for the purpose of providing prostitutes for the growing tourist population and that parents in eastern Uganda are deceived by traffickers into believing that their daughters will work on farms or as domestic workers in Kenya.

### *Mechanisms and Reports of the Sub-Commission*

**States of emergency, Special Rapporteur on:** (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1997/19/Add.1, Section I)

The report refers to information indicating that a de facto state of emergency exists, related particularly to the application of the Public Order and Security Act of 1967 and the violence that is taking place in the northern part of the country.

**Traditional practices affecting women and children, Special Rapporteur on:** (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1997/10/Add.1, para. 30)

The report refers to the concern expressed by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women about genital mutilation in Uganda (see A/50/38).

## OTHER REPORTS

**Detention of international civil servants, Report of the S-G to the CHR:** (E/CN.4/1997/25, para. 60)

The report of the Secretary-General refers to information provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) noting that two local WFP field monitors and a driver travelling in a WFP vehicle were ambushed and robbed by six armed men, and that reports regarding harassment of WFP truck drivers crossing the Uganda-Zaire border have been frequent during the last year.

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## ZAMBIA

**Date of admission to UN:** 1 December 1964.

### TREATIES AND REPORTS TO TREATY BODIES

**Land and People:** Zambia has submitted a core document (HRI/CORE/1/Add.22/Rev.1) for use by the treaty bodies. The report prepared by the government includes demographic and statistical data as well as information on the multi-party system of government, the separation of powers and the general legal framework for the protection of human rights.

The 1991 Constitution expressly provides safeguards against violation of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual by the state. Part III of the Constitution contains the Bill of Rights. In addition to the judicial courts through which remedies for violations may be sought, there are the following: an Industrial Relations Court; the Commission for Investigation, which is empowered to investigate and report to the President on complaints related to administrative action taken by government agencies; and the Investigator-General (Ombudsman), whose function is to determine whether there has been any fault in administration on the part of an agency that would justify the complaint, or whether the agency has acted improperly or wrongly. International human rights instruments are not self-executing and require legislative implementation. As such, they cannot be invoked directly in the courts although courts have, in some cases, given judicial notice of international instruments to which Zambia is a state party even though not incorporated in domestic law and have accordingly given redress.

#### **Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

Acceded: 10 April 1984.

Zambia's second periodic report was due 30 June 1995.

*Reservations and Declarations:* Paragraph 2 (a) of article 13.

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

Accession: 10 April 1984.

Zambia's third periodic report was due 9 July 1995.

**Optional Protocol:** Accession: 10 April 1984