

**Racial Discrimination**

Acceded: 7 April 1969.

Swaziland's 15th periodic report was due 6 May 1998.

**Rights of the Child**

Signed: 22 August 1990; ratified: 7 September 1995.

Swaziland's initial report was due 5 October 1997.

*Reservations and Declarations:* Article 4.

**THEMATIC REPORTS****Mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights****Arbitrary detention, Working Group on:**  
(E/CN.4/1998/44, para. 19)

The report notes that one urgent appeal on behalf of four persons was transmitted to the government. No details of the case were provided.

**Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary execution, Special Rapporteur on:** (E/CN.4/1998/68, paras. 12, 13, 37, 69; E/CN.4/1998/68/Add.1, para. 307)

An urgent appeal was sent to the government on behalf of officials of the Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions (SFTU), and other trade union activists. The case arose in the context of a national strike led by trade unions in February 1997 which led to at least 23 executive and ordinary members of the SFTU being severely assaulted by police and military officers when they were leaving a trade union meeting. In the light of this incident, and an alleged announcement by the Prime Minister that he had ordered the police to "shoot to kill" to maintain law and order during the strike, fears had been expressed for the right to life and physical integrity of SFTU officials and other trade union activists.

**Torture, Special Rapporteur on:** (E/CN.4/1998/38, para. 181; E/CN.4/1998/38/Add.1, para. 411)

An urgent appeal was sent to the government on behalf of the Secretary of the Human Rights Association of Swaziland (HUMARAS) and Chair of the Swaziland Democratic Alliance, who was reportedly arrested without a warrant by police in February 1997 and held at Manzini police headquarters. In its reply, the government confirmed the arrest but stated that he had been allowed to contact his attorney, had not been harmed in any way while in police custody, and had been released the following day.

**FIELD OPERATIONS**

Swaziland 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").

**TANZANIA,  
UNITED REPUBLIC OF**

**Date of admission to UN:** 14 December 1961 (incorporating Tanganyika and Zanzibar).

**TREATIES: RATIFICATIONS AND  
RESERVATIONS**

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

**Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

Acceded: 11 June 1976.

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

**Civil and Political Rights**

Acceded: 11 June 1976.

Tanzania's third periodic report (CCPR/C/83/Add.2) was considered at the Committee's July 1998 session; the fourth periodic report was due 11 April 1996.

**Racial Discrimination**

Acceded: 27 October 1972.

Tanzania's eighth through 13th periodic reports (covering the period 1987-1997) have not been submitted; the 13th periodic report was due 26 November 1997.

**Discrimination Against Women**

Signed: 17 July 1980; ratified: 20 August 1985.

Tanzania's second and third periodic reports were submitted as one document (CEDAW/C/TZA/2-3), which was considered by the Committee at its July 1998 session; the fourth periodic report was due 19 September 1998.

**Rights of the Child**

Signed: 1 June 1990; ratified: 10 June 1991.

Tanzania's second periodic report was due 9 July 1998.

**REPORTS TO TREATY BODIES****Committee on the Elimination of  
Discrimination against Women**

Tanzania's 2nd and 3rd periodic reports were submitted as one document (CEDAW/C/TZA/2-3, September 1996) which was considered by the Committee at its July 1998 session. The report prepared by the government covers the period from 1990 to 1996 and contains information on, *inter alia*: the Women's Development Fund, established in 1992; the Training Fund for Tanzanian Women (1990-1995); reform of laws related to, for example, succession, marriage, children; legal literacy and legal education; violence against women; participation in political and public life; citizenship and nationality; access to education; employment and health; the National Plan of Action for Child Survival, Protection and Development;